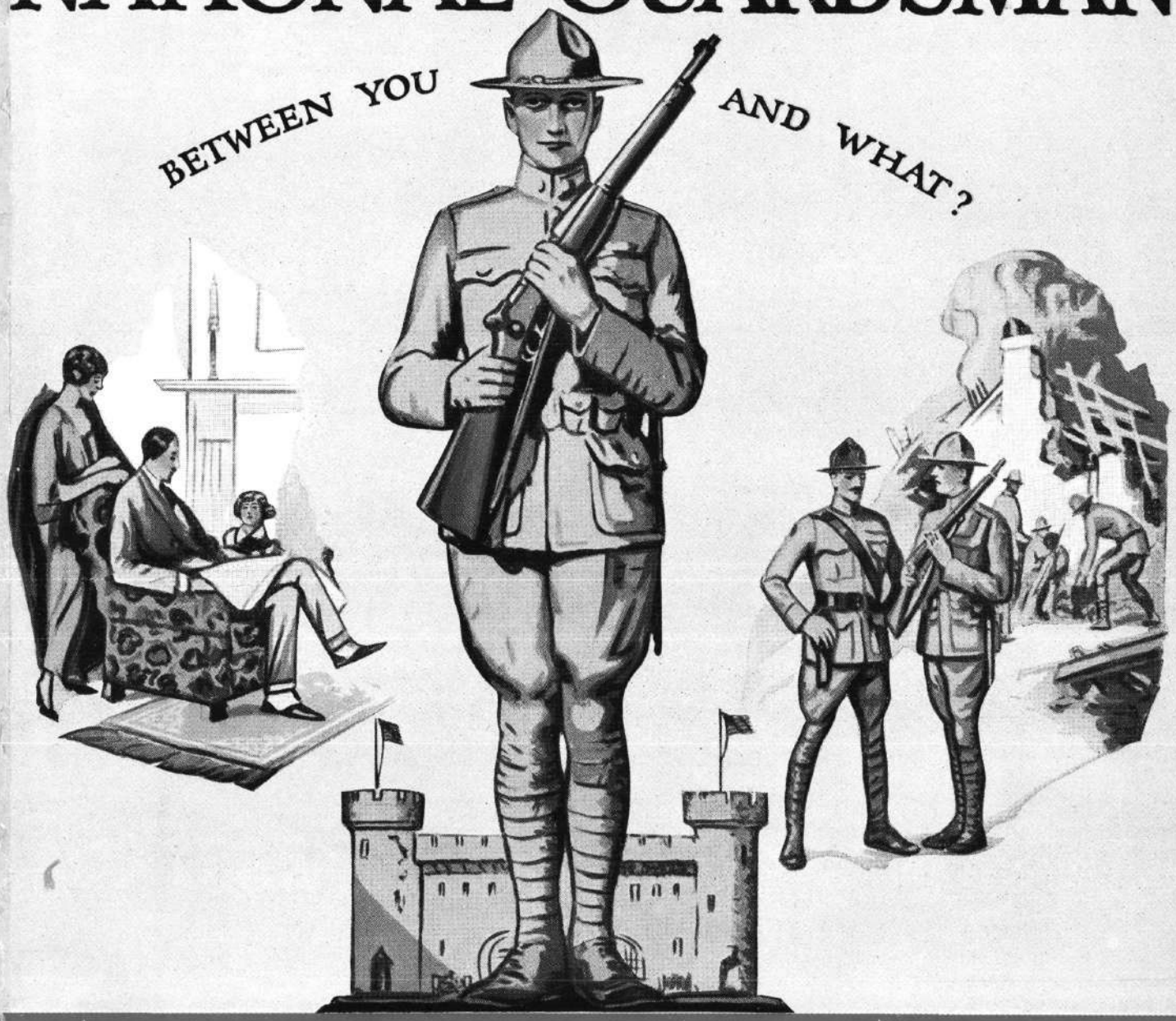
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



FEBRUARY, 1929

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RECRUITING

RECRUITING is not a one man job — it is the job of every member of an organization.

The motor needs fuel to renew its energy — the body needs food for the same purpose — your organization needs new members to continue its progress.

While numbers are a most desirable asset, you must bear in mind that you are going to make the new recruit a new member of your military family and an associate for time to come — select recruits as you select your friends.

Recruiting is not a subject for an annual or semi-annual drive—the influx of new members must be constant to enable the organization to absorb them without interference with its training and efficiency.

The officers will get recruits — the non-commissioned officers will get recruits — the other members will get recruits — that does not let *YOU* out — it is *YOUR* organization and it is *YOUR* job.

GET THAT RECRUIT

The NEW YORK National Guardsman

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME FIVE NUMBER ELEVEN

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

829 Municipal Building, New York City

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

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

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY E. SUAVET,

Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard

829 Municipal Building, New York City

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is published monthly and distributed free to all active Guardsmen. Subscription by mail, for Non-Guardsmen, $1.50 a year; Canada, $2.; Foreign, $2.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

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Entertained by Its Sponsor

WITH the beautiful costumes and snowy white coiffures of the Colonial ladies and the neat uniforms of the Guardsmen mingling with the colorful plaid of the Scotch kiltie, a striking picture was presented at the State armory, Saratoga Springs, last month, as the members of Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, entertained Company L, 105th Inf., N. Y. N. G., it being the second year that the Chapter has thus demonstrated its patriotic interest in the company since it became sponsor to the local National Guard organization more than a year ago.

The event was one full of interest and enjoyment for the members of the company who demonstrated their feeling audibly at the close of the evening's program by giving three lusty cheers for their hostesses after First Sergeant Clarence W. Watson, senior non-commissioned officer, had expresed to them the gratitude of the men for the interest shown in their welfare.

The presentation of a beautiful silver cup by Mrs. George S. Andrews, regent of Saratoga Chapter, which is to be awarded at the close of the coming year to the squad in Co. L, which maintains the best attendance at ordered formations during the year, on behalf of Mrs. Andrews, was made by Major John P. Butler of the 105th Infantry staff, who represented Colonel Walter G. Robinson at the festivities. Another distinguished guest was Major Frederick A. Thiessen of Troy, commander of the Third Battalion, of which Co. L is a part.

The first part of the program was devoted to an inspection and review of the company in which Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Mary Robbins Richardson, Major Thiessen, Major Butler, Captain Edgar D. Starbuck and the other officers of Co. L took part.

Then followed the annual competitive drill of the Company as a result of which Majors Thiessen and Butler, the judges, awarded the prizes as follows: Best squad, first squad of first platoon, led by Corporal Quentin Straight; non-commissioned officer most proficient in the manual of arms, Sergeant John Croke; private soldier most proficient in manual of arms, Private Carroll W. Barrett. Presentation of medals to the winners was made by Major Thiessen.

Then came the program of entertainment arranged by the daughters, which was featured with several numbers by Campbell McRae, piper, of Schenectady, and nine-year-old Rita McGregor, dancer, of the same city. Both were attired in Scotch costume, as was John R. Ritchie of this city, who acted as master of ceremonies. Mr. McRae played several numbers on the Scotch bag-pipe and also provided the accompaniment for Miss McGregor's numbers which included a sword dance, highland fling, sailor's hornpipe (in sailor costume) and an old Scotch dance.

Following the presentation of the cup by Major Butler, and its acceptance by Captain Starbuck, there was a reception after which all went to the mess hall, attractively arranged for the occasion, where a supper was served.

In observance of the anniversary of George Washington's wedding day, the hostesses had provided a huge wedding cake which, when cut, was of sufficient size to provide a large slice for each.

Military Dress Ball

Battery F, 104th Field Artillery, is arranging for a Military Dress Ball to be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania on March 20th, commencing at 9 o'clock. The committee hopes to interest all the units of the National Guard so as to make it the crowning social military event of the winter season in Manhattan.

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The Four Corner Stones of Our Profession

By MAJOR GENERAL HARRY A. SMITH, U.S.A.

Interesting address to National Guard Delegates at Hot Springs Convention by Seventh Corps Area Commander.

I JUST came down here to welcome you to the Seventh Corps Area and not to make a speech, because I do that with a great deal of difficulty and besides there are so many Generals here and I have never gotten over my 2nd Lieutenancy days; I get trembly in the knees when I see so many Generals around. The only way I can overcome that and stand and talk to them is to think of the story that Carl A. Gray, president of the Union Pacific, told at my expense. He said, down South right after the Civil War times were terribly hard; it took a long time to get the farms and plantations back in working order; it took a long time to recover economically; that a couple of years after the war there was a traveler riding a horse in Northern Alabama and he noticed a lot of dilapidated plantations and finally he came to a grand one that was being worked in great shape. So he got off his horse, went over and kind of picked out the owner and said "Do you own this place?" He said "Oh yes." He said "You seem to be getting along very well, how did you get on your feet so quickly after the war; were you a soldier?" He said "Yes, sir, I was a soldier; I am recognized as the only man in Alabama that served four years as a private in that war; I went in as a private and came out as a private." He said "You must be a pretty hustling kind of a chap, where did you get all of your laborers you have got here?" He said "You see that fellow plowing over there, that fellow was my Captain during the war for four years; you see that old man hoeing those potatoes, that man was the Major of my Battalion for four years; you see that old gentleman over there working that grindstone, that man was my colonel for four years." The man looked at him and he said "Good Lord, did these high ranking officers come down to earth, do they work well?" He said "Just between you and me I ain't hiring no Generals." (Applause)

I listened with a great deal of interest to the Assistant Secretary of War's address and I think after hearing that, I will just talk a few minutes on the Profession of arms. It is the profession you and I belong to and most of you have been in it just about as long as I have; there are a few young ones here but you are nearly all Generals and Colonels.

I call this occupation that we are engaged in a profession, the profession of arms. Of course a lot of people are not so polite; some people call it the butcher's trade, some call it the business of war. It is neither a trade nor a business, it is a profession. Probably the ablest definition of a profession ever given was given by Mr. Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which he said "I hold that the essential differences between a profession and other occupations to be these: In the first place, a profession is founded on knowledge rather than on art or skill; in the second place, a profession is practiced largely for the benefit of others, not entirely for the benefit of the man who practices it; and thirdly, the measure of success in a profession is not the monetary reward." (Applause) That is certainly true of the military profession.

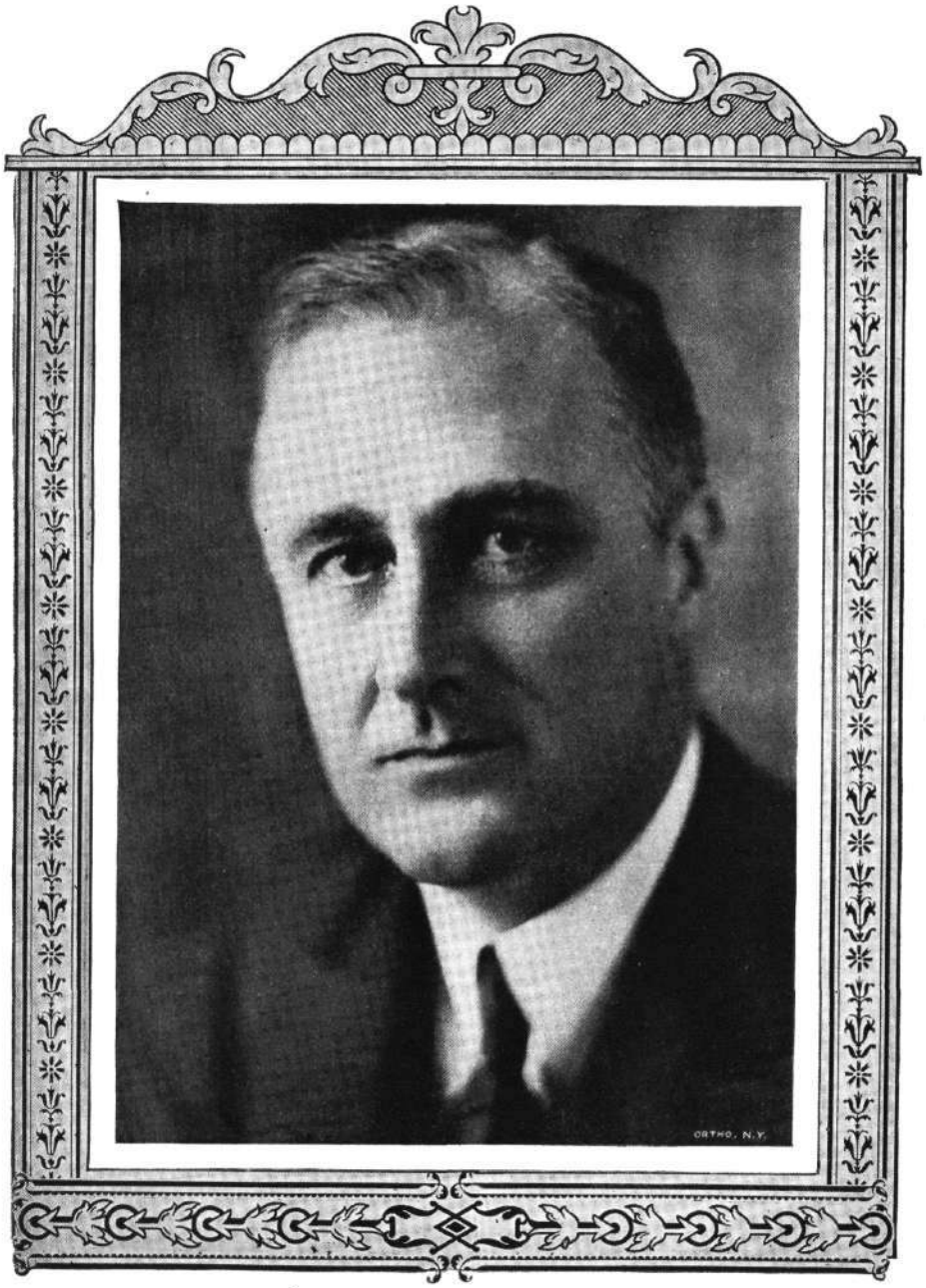
I like to think of this profession, and I am very proud of it, as being founded on four great corner stones and these corner stones are Pride, Discipline, Loyalty and Knowledge.

Now Pride is an essential element and it is the very foundation of the military profession. Leaders have tried throughout the history of the world to make good soldiers out of slaves but they have always failed; it cannot be done, they have no pride. The first man that ever knew this was Moses. Now Moses will never go down in history as a great military man but he was a great leader. He led the children out of Egypt and up to the Promised Land and if you will take your Atlases and measure the distance you will find it was about 240 miles and it took him 40 years to march it. Any schoolboy in this town could march it in twenty days. Why did he march them around for 40 years before he led them up to the Promised Land? For hundreds of years those poor Israelites had been made slaves for the Egyptians, they had made bricks out of straw; they had become subdued things who knew only to obey and didn't know that very well—was the trouble he had with them. So he marched them around for forty years. Then he went up on Mt. Nebo and looked across on the Promised Land, which he was destined never to enter, and he came down and turned them over to Joshua and he led them through a series of victories unsurpassed in history. Joshua reaped where Moses had sown. When he led those men across the River Jordan into the Promised Land there were only three men alive who had crossed the Red Sea forty years before; he had raised up a new people. He realized that Pride was an essential element in the profession of arms.

The second corner stone of the profession of arms is Discipline. Nobody knows just what discipline is; what is discipline for the soldiers of one nation is not discipline for the soldiers of another nation any more than what is discipline for one child is discipline for another child; you have to study your own people. Look at the German army and look at the French army, they are just as different as daylight is from darkness and each one is inspired according to its own needs and own requirements. I have heard many Army officers say that the French army has no discipline at all, it is absolutely an undisciplined mob. Of course there is only one answer to that and that is the march to Verdun. They have their own discipline. If you see a French brigade straggling out all over the country side you naturally think they are undisciplined, but they always arrive at the given time at the given place; they are always there; they have their own discipline. If it was an American brigade scattered all out over that country they would never arrive; you cannot handle them that way.

One of the finest examples of discipline that I know of in the World War was the case of Sergeant Woodfill. Woodfill had been for several years private, corporal and a sergeant in the Regular Infantry organization. When the World War broke out he received a temporary commission as 2nd Lieutenant—mark the word temporary—and he crossed to France and no braver man ever entered battle. One afternoon in October when commanding his platoon he captured five German machine gun nests one after the other; there wasn't much left of his platoon when he got through but he continued that work. He was personally an extremely brave man. As soon as the war was over and the Unknown Soldier was to be buried at Arlington, General Pershing in naming the soldiers who had most distinguished themselves in action, Woodfill's name led all of the rest, but he coudn't be found. They advertised for him and didn't hear anything and finally some bright fellow said "Why don't you write back to his old regiment, maybe he has gone back there." They did and there he was; he had gone back and re-enlisted and was a Sergeant again. So they sent for him and he came on to Washington to see General Pershing. He said "Woodfill, why didn't you apply for a commission, you know damn well I would have given you a commission?" Woodfill looked at him a minute and he said "General, I know you would, but I

(*Continued on page* 5)



Franklin D. Roosevelt

Commander-in-Chief of the New York National Guard

Governor Roosevelt has reappointed the entire military staff that served with Governor Smith. Twelve of the present personnel are in command of organizations of the National Guard or Naval Militia, and all of them have served in the Spanish war, World war, or both.

The names of the officers reappointed are: Admiral Louis M. Josephthal, commanding Naval Militia, New York city; Colonel John J. Byrne, Coast Artillery, New York city; Colonel Charles E. Walsh, infantry, Albany; Colonel John S. Thompson, infantry, Syracuse; Colonel Thomas Fairservis, infantry, Brooklyn; Colonel William A. Taylor, infantry, New York city; Colonel William Ottman, anti-aircraft, New York city; Colonel William J. Costigan, infantry, New York city; Colonel Kenneth C. Townson, cavalry, Rochester; Commander Harry B. Lyon, Naval Militia, Dunkirk; Major John H. O'Connor, infantry, New York city; Major Patrick J. Walsh, engineers, New York city; Major J. Gardiner Conroy, infantry, Brooklyn; Commander F. Kenneth Gundlach, Naval Militia, New Rochelle; Major Ogden J. Ross, infantry, Troy; Captain George C. Lieber, Jr., field artillery, Bronx; Lieutenant Vincent A. O'Neill, field artillery, Brooklyn.

The Four Cornerstones of Our Profession

(Continued from page 3)

just felt that I wasn't suited to be an officer in time of peace." He said "I am lacking in education and in a lot of the other requirements and if I say it myself I am a good soldier and I am back where I belong and where I want to be and where I would like to stay," and there he stayed until he had retired. He is a fine example of what the Regular Army discipline does for a man.

Now that discipline that we have in the Regular Army and in the National Guard never consists when it is properly exercised of what I call the hammering process and it never destroys the initiative of any man. It never destroys his pride, and it is necessary in dealing with American soldiers to explain to them why in the military service they do certain things which in civil life they do not do. I have never yet seen American soldiers fail to respond and respond fully, ably and to the best they have got when you explain to them what you are trying to do and why you are trying to do it. There is not enough confidence placed in them and there is not quite enough appeal to their own initiative. Sometimes they don't have a chance to exercise it. Give them a chance; they are the finest soldiers in the world when they are properly led.

The third corner stone of the profession of arms is Loyalty. It is perfectly natural that there should be more loyalty in the profession of arms than in any other profession in the world and there is. That is necessary because the life of every soldier depends not only on himself but on what his Buddy right next to him is going to do and I have always found that the American soldier is the most loyal man in the world, not only loyal to his own friends and his Buddies but loyal to his officers.

They tell a story about an old Cavalry Captain who was going to be tried for being drunk on duty and the morning of the trial the 1st Sergeant marched the troops up in front of the headquarters and went in and knocked on the door and said "Captain, the troop is here and ready to swear." He looked at him and he said "Swear to what?" He said "Anything the Captain wishes." (Applause) I have never been tried for drunkenness but my experience with the American soldier is just about the same as the Captain's, that they are ready to stand right back of their officers at any and all times.

Of course there is one kind of loyalty which we don't have to bother very much about in this country and that is loyalty to the Government, but there is an example of loyalty which I want to mention. It occurred during the World War and that was the case of Sergeant York. Everybody knows who Sergeant York was. He was brought up in the mountains of Tennessee, received a backwoods education, could barely read and write, hunted mountain bears and lions, was a great shot; taught by his mother to hate war and he did. Along came the draft and he was drafted. I was very much interested in his story which I read in The Liberty a short time ago, in which he said he never was a conscientious objector, but I am here to tell you if he wasn't he was the closest thing to it the Lord ever made. He says himself that he was very much puzzled about what to do he so hated war and he retired and went up in the mountains for two days to pray. He stayed up there for two days and he came back and was sworn in. He had lost all of his objections and he knew that he wasn't going to be hurt when he went over there. So he went over and he was probably the bravest man that ever entered battle and when he entered it he was kind of like David, he had the same feeling when he went up against the German lines that David had when he went up against Goliath; he might have well said with David "He has delivered thee into my hands and he will deliver me out of the hands of the Phillistines." He said he never had the slightest fear in the world anything would happen to him. So he went up and took that machine gun nest and captured 132 of them and 32 guns and came marching back. He was a very fine example of loyalty and the way he was handled was a credit to the officers who handled him. I haven't any doubts there were some conscientious objectors who if they had been handled in the same way we might have gotten better results out of them. He was well handled; of course he was magnificent material to begin with.

The fourth great corner stone of the profession of arms is Knowledge. Now there is no profession in the world which calls for knowledge of so many and so varied kinds as the profession of arms. There is scarcely a profession in the world which isn't embraced in it. We have to have lawyers, doctors, and we need manufacturers of all kinds; every officer ought to have a certain knowledge of textiles and of clothing. There is no profession in the world which demands such a knowledge of transportation, by rail, by truck, by water or by air, every kind of transportation that was ever invented. No one man knows it all. Then again, there is the knowledge of strategy, of tactics no one man can ever know all of that but even if he did, if he knew all of the strategy and all of the tactics and all of such things in the world, he might still be a very poor officer, because the essential knowledge that an officer must have is knowledge of his fellow men. There isn't an officer here who hasn't seen Regular officers, National Guard officers, National Army officers, canned and sent back to the rear, not because they didn't know enough about their profession but because they didn't know how to handle the men under them. That was the cause of 90 per cent of the failures in France, because they couldn't handle those men, not because they didn't know enough about tactics; it was the handling of men.

When I look at this army of ours, this so-called three in one army, I often wonder how we are going to educate all of our officers in all the things that they ought to know. I know the way to educate Regular Army officers is to send them through the special service schools, then through the general service schools and then through the War College and then probably a third of them will be educated.

There are not many stars in any profession. Only a few years ago Yale University wished to get a man of superior attainments and talents as Professor of History and they looked over every College in the United States and they found only five who would fill that bill and they couldn't get any of them because they were all attached to their own colleges by certain sentimental ties and they had to start in to train somebody up to this profession. So it is the same thing in the Army, the mere fact a man is a graduate of a certain school doesn't prove he is a good officer or a good instructor. I know these schools at Leavenworth, I was seven years an instructor and two years Commander there, I ought to. I know when a class of 265 graduate and I have to select 15 as instructors it is terribly hard work to get 15 men out of 265 who are going to be outstanding instructors and I never guessed 15 good ones yet.

But they help and they help a lot and the more officers that can go through the better, the more National Guard officers that can go through the better, the more Reserve officers that can go through the better.

But Colonel Robbins touched on one thing that has always appealed to me under this National Defense Act and he only touched it indirectly. I am afraid sometimes that there is a little hard feeling between the different elements of this three-in-one army. There shouldn't be any. There is nothing new in the National Defense Act; we never fought a war that we didn't have a three-in-one army from the Revolutionary war on down. We had the Regular army, the National Guard and the Volunteers, that correspond to the organized Reserve and after every one of those wars there was hard feeling and backbiting and recriminations between these different elements. Why? Not be-

cause they weren't all loyal and patriotic and wanted to win the war, but because they hadn't been trained in the same system and because they didn't know each other.

I always think about this three-in-one army that we ought to know each other better. Just like Charles Lamb walked down the streets of London with a friend of his and he looked over and saw a man passing by and said "I just hate that man." His friend said "Why Charles, you don't know him." He said "Of course not, I couldn't hate anybody I know" and that is almost so.

We have got along pretty well in this Corps Area, that is the relations between the National Guard and the organized Reserves. We had out at Fort Riley this Summer a Brigade headquarters, a Regiment of Field Artillery and an Ammunition Train from the Reserve Corps trained with a Brigade from the Kansas National Guard under General McD. Rowan and I want to tell him now that every Reserve officer that I have seen, and they have been trained for five years with a Regular, says that the training they got there was the best training they have ever had, and I would like to see more of it. I know you cannot take all of them but you can help and they are going to be a help to you in more ways than one; they are going to be a great help.

I hope there will never be the feeling between these three elements there was down in my home town. The Methodists and Baptists got up a couple of revivals and they had them at the same time, they began the same day. After they had been going on about a week one of the leading men of the town went up to Sarah Brown, who was a red hot Baptist, and said "Well, Aunt Sarah, how are you getting along with the Revival, are you saving many souls?" She looked at him and her face grew long and she said "No, not many are heeding the call, but thank God the Methodists are not doing any better." I don't think we want to get any such feeling as that. We want to get together and instead of calling it a three-in-one army with the emphasis on the three we ought to call it a three-in-one army with the emphasis on the one, because that is what it is and that is what it will be when the war comes, and the better acquainted we get with each other the better it will be.

Dates for N. G. Convention

The Executive Council of the National Guard Association of the United States has set the dates for the 1929 Convention in Los Angeles, California, as October 17, 18 and 19.

Artillery Armory Sells for Over Three Million

THE 104th Field Artillery Armory, occupying the block bounded by Broadway, Columbus Avenue, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, New York City, was sold at public auction January 3rd to Max Verschleiser, an owner of various hotels and amusement places.

Mr. Verschleiser, who bid $3,375,000 for the building, came to this country in 1886 an immigrant from Austria.

As soon as constructed by the city, the 104th Field Artillery will move into a million dollar armory in Jamaica, which is to be located at 168th Street and 93rd Avenue.

In the meantime, before the ninety days are up for vacating the premises, the City Armory Commission is preparing to rent, for the 104th Regiment, temporary quarters in Jamaica until the new armory is finished, probably by this fall.

27th Division Heroes Cited

The War Department has awarded citations for gallantry in action to William R. Beaumel of Brooklyn and Arthur F. Quigley of Utica.

Beaumel as Sergeant of Company C, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division, in action near Dickebrush, Belgium, on July 31, 1918, refused to be relieved although he was painfully wounded, and remained on duty until ordered to the rear.

Quigley, Sergeant of Company C, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division, was cited for gallantry near Joc-de-Mer, France, on the La Salle River, on October 18, 1918.

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258th F. A., Mar. 1st
105th F. A., Mar. 4th
51st Mach. Squadron, Mar. 5th
107th Inf., Mar. 8th
101st Cav., Mar. 11th
102nd Med. Reg., Mar. 12th
14th Inf., Mar. 18th
165th Inf., Apr. 1st

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Cited for Gallantry

THE Secretary of War has approved the citation awards for G. T. Murphy and H. K. Chadwick, formerly Co. F., 102nd Engineers, 27th Division, A. E. F.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

AN INVITATION TO BENNING STUDENTS

January 7, 1929

Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury,
Hqrs. N.Y.N.G.
Municipal Bldg.,
New York City.

My dear Col. Waterbury:

I should like to meet any officers or enlisted men of the New York National Guard who may be coming to the Infantry School for the 1929 course. Will you kindly make mention of that in the Guardsman?

If members of the New York National Guard, who have been ordered to Fort Benning, desire any information, I shall be pleased to reply to communications addressed to me at P. O. Box 362, Ft. Benning, Ga.

With warm personal regards, and best wishes for the continued success of the Guardsman, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM HONES
Captain, Infantry, U.S.A.
(formerly 2d Lt., 1st N. Y. Inf.—33d Sep. Co.)

Guardsmen "Fall" for the Falls!

THE convention of the New York State National Guard Association at Niagara Falls, January 18 and 19, was a grand success.

Everybody loved this great wonder picture of America which was beautifully lighted up in colors at night for the delegates.

There were nearly 500 in attendance, the largest in the history of the Association.

The Headquarters meetings and banquet were held in Hotel Niagara.

The meeting was called to order Friday morning, shortly after ten o'clock by the President, Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, and the Chaplain of the 174th Infantry, Buffalo, Rev. James C. Crosson gave the invocation. The meeting was first addressed by Councilman W. H. Heffelfinger, representing Mayor William Loughlin. He lined up close to the convention through his grandfather, who had served in the Pennsylvania National Guard during the War of 1812. He gave the delegates everything in Niagara but the Falls and, of course, they don't belong to the city.

Colonel Salisbury, in introducing the next speaker, said that although the prevailing winds were from the United States to Canada, the greatest traffic was from Canada to the United States. This witticism was greeted with loud applause. He then introduced Charles F. Swayze, mayor of Niagara Falls, Ontario, who also made international amity the dominant note. If it were not for the customs and immigration officers, said Mayor Swayze, one would never know that Canada and the United States were two different countries. He said that residents of each nation felt just as much at home in the other as they did at home, and he expressed the hope that this feeling of cordiality would never cease to exist. Mayor Swayze argued that the present cordial relations between Canada and the United States proved that mutual understanding between nations was the only thing necessary to prevent wars, and he intimated that Canada and the United States would never go to war because they understood each other. Niagara Falls, New York, and Niagara Falls, Ontario, are not only neighboring, but neighborly cities, he said. His address was greeted with great applause.

The next speaker was the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Fred J. Coe. Mr. Coe recalled some of the early history of Niagara Falls, and mentioned some of the better-known landmarks of the region. The response was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph K. Robertson, 174th Infantry, who acknowledged greetings of the civic representatives and Mr. Coe, and said that he did not think of Niagara Falls, New York, and Niagara Falls, Ontario, as two municipalities, separated by an international border, but as one community, speaking a common language, animated by the same ideals, and actuated by common impulses.

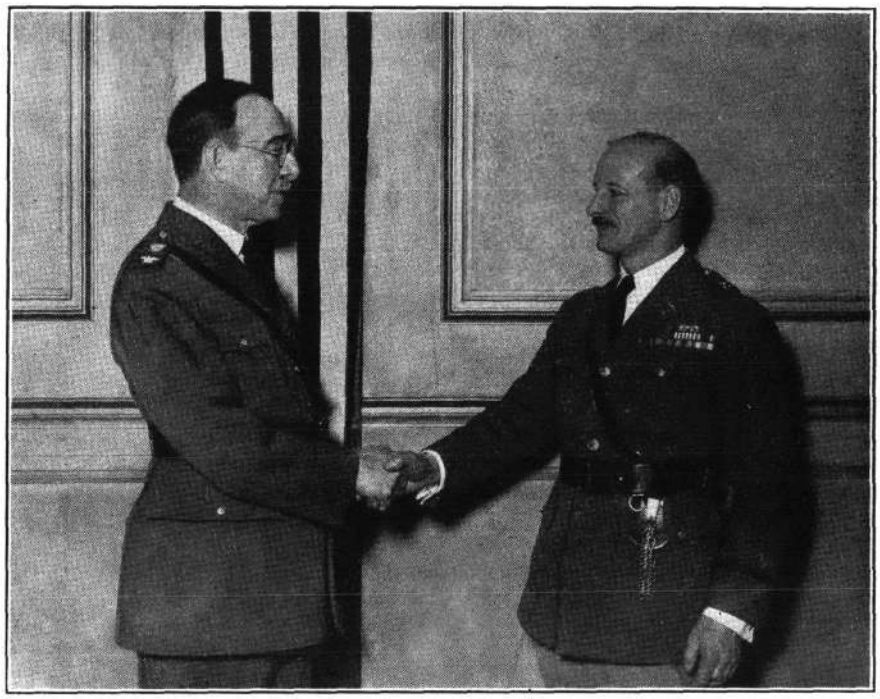

Photo by A. Newman, Brooklyn Times.

THE OLD GREETS THE NEW.
Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, retiring president of the National Guard Officers' Association, congratulates Colonel Frederick W. Baldwin, of the Fourteenth Infantry, Brooklyn, upon his election.

Among those who sent telegrams stating that they regretted they could not attend and wished the convention success were Major General John F. O'Ryan; Major General C. C. Hammond, chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department; former U. S. Senator James W. Wadsworth, C. D. Robbins, assistant secretary of war, Major General E. F. Austin, Lieutenant Governor of New York, Herbert F. Lehman, and E. A. Walsh, president of the National Guard Association of the United States.

Colonel Salisbury appointed the following committees:

Auditing: Colonel Douglas P. Walker, 106th Field Artillery, Buffalo, chairman; Lt. Col. M. H. Meaney and Lt. Commander William B. Zimmer.

Time and Place for Next Convention: General Edgar S. Jennings, commander 54th Brigade, Auburn, chairman; Lt. Col. P. B. Kearney, Lt. Col. Robert P. Orr, Major Walter E. Corwin and Major N. H. Eggleston.

Resolutions: Colonel F. H. Hines, 105th Field Artillery, New York City, chairman; Col. Raphael Egan, Col. Paul Loeser, Col. Kenneth C. Townson, Col. Arthur V. McDermott, Major John C. Mansfield, Lt. Col. Samuel H. Merrill and Lt. Col. William R. Wright.

Nominations: Colonel John J. Byrne, Coast Artillery, New York, chairman, Capt. William J. Graham, Lt. Col. William R. Jackson, Col. B. H. Pendry, Lt. Col. R. P. Wadhams, Lt. Col. Erdmann N. Brandt and Lt. Col. George F. Terry.

At the afternoon session the speakers included Major Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard; Brig. Gen. C. H. Vandersluys, commanding the troops in southern Ontario; Col. Adolph Huguet, senior instructor to the N. Y. N. G.; Capt. W. J. Graham, representing Rear Admiral Josephthal, commanding the New York Naval Militia, who was ill, and Col. Walter S. Robinson, representing the Adjutant General Franklin W. Ward, also prevented by illness from being in attendance.

At the banquet held in the hotel at 7 o'clock Friday evening, addresses were made by Brig. Gen. A. Bell, D. S. O.; C. M. G., Toronto; Col. George G. Stewart, commanding officer at Fort Niagara, who is one of the three men living who hold three major decorations of the United States—the Medal of Honor, the D. S. C. and the D. S. M., and Brig. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, the Adjutant General of

Maryland and former President of the National Guard Association of the United States, who expressed the belief that the United States would engage in another war and that they must be prepared for it. He said that from time to time the National Guard was lax in its work, and that the American army was strong only if the various units in it cooperated to the fullest extent. He expressed the belief that every officer should receive a pension and a commission from the United States Government. He referred to the Officers' Reserve Corps of the National Guard and stated that it was ridiculous to say, as has been said, that older men have no place in the Corps. These older men, many of them war veterans, he said, were needed to train the younger men in case of the war he believes is coming. When the war does come, he concluded, it will be impossible to train untrained men for three years, and it is the purpose of the National Guard to prevent such a catastrophe.

His address proved one of the popular speeches of the Convention and in his honor the Convention ended with singing "Maryland, My Maryland."

At the Saturday morning session the resolution urging passage by Congress of the fifteen-cruiser construction bill, advocated by President Coolidge, was adopted. Copies will be sent to the president of the United States Senate, the Secretary of War and to the United States Senators representing New York State.

Among other resolutions presented was one drafted by Col. Hines, of the 105th Field Artillery, asserting that the field artillery's animal allotment was insufficient for its needs and asking that this condition be remedied. The shortage of animals, the resolution stated, militated against the efficiency of the Field Artillery and the Cavalry. This resolution was adopted.

Another resolution asked an increase of 25 per cent in the soldiers' daily ration, the present allowance being 50 cents per man per day. This resolution was also adopted.

Increases in the pay of armory employees were suggested in another resolution. This proposes that in armories occupied by division or brigade headquarters regiments, battalion squads or similar organizations, the armory superintendents or armorers in charge get $9 a day, engineers, electricians and technical laborers $8, assistant engineers, expert laborers and firemen $7 and laborers $5.50. In other armories armorers and engineers would get $7 daily, expert laborers and firemen not to exceed $6.50 and laborers $5.50. The same rates are proposed for the naval militia. This resolution was adopted.

Another resolution asked Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, superintendent of public works of the State, to have repaired a road leading to Pine Camp, near Great Bend, where summer training is conducted. This road, the resolution states, is in a dangerous condition. The resolution was adopted.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution asking increases in compensation paid to guardsmen for injuries received in the course of duty. Increase in the amount paid the survivors in case of a guardsman's death caused in the performance of his duty was also requested. The present compensation rates, the resolution states, are totally inadequate. Another resolution was rejected by the resolutions committee and also by the convention. This last resolution proposed that a board or commission be empowered to select armory employees. The reason for the rejection was that such a measure was most unsatisfactory as it took away the powers of the commanding officer and made him little more than a caretaker.

Col. Frederick W. Baldwin, of Brooklyn, commander of the 14th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., was elected president.

The other officers elected were:

First Vice-President, Col. Walter A. de Lamater, New York City.

Second Vice-President, Capt. William J. Graham, of the State Naval Militia, Rochester, N. Y.

Secretary, Capt. William J. Mangine, Albany.

Treasurer, Major Edward J. Reilly, Brooklyn.

To membership in the Executive Committee, Col. William A. Taylor, New York City, and Col. Raphael M. Egan, Newburg.

Syracuse was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the next annual convention of the Association.

Great credit for organizing the convention is given to four men: William J. Mangine, Secretary of the Association; Claud H. Hultzen, Secretary of the Convention and Publicity Department, Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce; Captain A. M. Harp and Major Max H. Elbe of the 174th Infantry.

The Vanishing Romance of Warfare

There was a picturesque quality to an officer having his horse shot under him in battle that is entirely lacking in these days of automobiles. Such an incident brings up a picture of dashing charges, clouds of black powder smoke and hand-to-hand fights for the colors.

The best that present day combat can offer is, "Gen. A. had a flat tire early in the battle" or "Gen. B. was shot in the carburetor during the attack."

There was hardly a prominent figure in the Civil War who did not have his horse shot under him at least once. The record was held by Gen. N. B. Forrest, who had no fewer than twenty-nine horses shot under him—From *Notebook of General Experience.*

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Regimental Historical Sketches

By GENERAL DeWITT CLINTON FALLS

106th FIELD ARTILLERY

The 106th Field Artillery was organized in 1848 in the City of Buffalo as the 65th Regiment of Infantry. It so remained until July 11th, 1916, when it was reorganized as the 3rd Field Artillery and equipped with 4.7 Howitzers. At the time of the World War it was redesignated the 106th. On the return of the regiment to its home station in 1919 it became a unit of the reconstituted National Guard and was reorganized under its old number as the 65th Field Artillery. This was later changed to its war number, 106th, as its present designation. The regiment was first called into the service of the United States on June 19, 1863, serving until July 30 of that year, and again on October 20, 1864 to April 2, 1865. During the latter period of service it was temporarily renumbered the 187th New York Volunteers. It is entitled to the following Civil War battle honors:

Gettysburg,
Petersburg,
Hatcher's Run,
Hicksford Run,
Gravelly Run,
Fall of Petersburg,
Appomattox.

The 65th was mobilized for the Spanish American War, from May 17 to November 19, 1898, performing garrison duty only as its services were not required in the theatre of operations in Cuba.

Under its designation of Third Field Artillery the regiment was mustered into the United States Service on June 19, 1916, and became a unit of the Sixth Division of the National Guard of the United States. It proceeded to McAllen, Texas, where it remained on Mexican Border duty until March, 1917, when it returned to Buffalo and was mustered out on the 17th of that month.

The regiment was mobilized for World War Service July 15, 1917, and proceeded in September with the New York National Guard to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina. In the reorganization of the National Guard it became the 106th Field Artillery and was brought up to full war strength by drafts of men from the 71st and 74th Infantry. It participated in all the operations of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade and is entitled to the following battle honors:

St. Mihiel,
Meuse Argonne,
Defensive Sector.

In the State Service as aid to the Civil authorities the regiment has been on duty for the:

Canal Riots, Buffalo, 1849,
Draft Riots, New York, 1863,
Railroad Strike, Buffalo, 1877,
Railroad Riots, Buffalo, 1892,
Riot, Tonawanda, 1893,
Riots, Buffalo, 1913.

During the World War the 65th Infantry, New York Guard was organized for State Service and with the returned personnel of the war regiment continued the old organization in the reconstituted National Guard.

Unfortunately no records are obtainable of the uniforms worn by the regiment from its organization to the Civil War. During that period they were equipped with the Regulation Army Blue Service Uniform, Figure 1. A distinctive regimental uniform was adopted about 1869 which is shown on Figures 2 and 3. The coat dark blue, light blue trimmings, light blue trousers. This the regiment continued to wear until about 1884 when it was equipped with new State uniform, Figure 4, dark blue coat, light blue trimmings, light blue trousers. This was changed to conform to the Army Regulation in 1895, Figure 5; dark blue coat, white trimmings, light blue trousers. The uniform was again changed to conform to the new Dress Regulations of the Army in 1906, Figure 6: dark blue coat, light blue trimmings, light blue trousers. At the time of the World War all full dress and dress uniforms were abolished and until 1928 the regiment wore the Regulation Service Dress of the Army on all occasions. In that year a new distinctive uniform was adopted, the regiment parading so equipped for the first time on November 16: Figures 7 and 8.

The new uniform is based upon that of the Regular Army as worn in the period of 1868-1875: coat dark blue, trousers light blue and trimmings of artillery red to conform to the Regiment's present branch of the service.

Gas!

A mother skunk, accompanied by four young ones, took possession of the middle of the state highway near here. The driver of the first car that came along saw the obstruction, stopped and waited for the animals to move on. This they did not do and watchful waiting ensued. Before the obstructionists got off the road seven cars from almost as many States had been held up from five to twenty-five minutes.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

* * *

Try to Find Out!

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

"So do I, darling."—*Pathfinder.*

* * *

Got Plenty!

"We had a burglar break into our house last night."

"Did he get anything?'

"I say he did; the wife thought it was me."—*Rutgers Chanticleer.*

* * *

"Hi! Gimme a handful of waste": I howled ,
(I was under the auto to grease it)
But Hi had an armful of waist in the car
And wasn't disposed to release it.

—*Wisconsin Guard Review.*

* * *

"How do you sell your gin?"

"Openly." —*Wash. and Lee Mink.*

* * *

"I wonder what makes all Scotchmen such humorists?"

"It must be a gift."—*Oregon Orange Owl.*

* * *

Probably Ohio's Claim to Presidency

"Hey, mister, who discovered America?"

"Ohio, sir."

"Ohio, you're crazy. It was Columbus."

"Yes, sir, I know. But I didn't think it necessary to mention the gentleman's first name, sir." —*Annapolis Log.*

* * *

"What is a veterinary?"

"A place where they keep veterans."

—*U. of S. Calif. Wampus.*

* * *

There's nothing more pathetic than a horsefly on a radiator. —*Blue Gator.*

* * *

"I certainly would like to get something to stop those mosquito bites."

"Have you tried clothing?" —*Ghost.*

"And the Volley Was Fired at Sunrise!"

It was a dark night at Aldershot, and in the gloom could be heard the sound of an approaching horse.

"Halt! Who goes there?" barked the picket.

"Regimental commander."

"Dismount, sir, and advance to be recognized."

The Colonel dismounted and came over to the picket, who presented arms with a snap.

"Proceed, sir!" he said.

As he laboriously got back on his horse the Colonel asked: "By the way, who posted you there?"

"Oh, nobody, sir," replied the picket. "I'm just practicing."

* * *

Most of Them Do

Can a girl do anything about an unattractive knee?

Nothing but grin and bare it.

* * *

Tested

"Rastus, is my bawth warm?"

"Yessah, the wahmest Ah was evah in."

* * *

If a man makes a mistake in choosing a wife these days it is certainly his own fault. He can see all he's getting.—*Blue Gator.*

* * *

That Lighter Again!

There are only two kinds of collitch men. Those who try to make their work lighter and those who try to make their lighter work.—*Carnegie Puppet.*

* * *

"Every time I kiss you, it makes me a better man."

"Well, you don't have to try to get to heaven in one night."—*Thalia.*

* * *

Drilling in the 102nd Medicos

Visitor: Why all the drilling here on the campus? I thought this was a medical school.

Host: Well, it is. Those are the dentists.

—*Colgate Banter.*

* * *

"But I tell ya, Roy, I didn't swipe your liquor."

"Well, some contemptible, sneakin' low-life swiped it, an' if I hadn't a knowed where Max hid his, I'da been outa luck for my date last night."—*Texas Ranger.*

We Don't Believe It!

I once knew a man from N. Y.
Who never ate peas with a F.
He ate with his knife
And in fear of his life
Had his implement covered with C.

—*Rutgers Chanticleer*

* * *

"I was out with a fraternity man last night and he had the largest pin I've ever seen."

"That wasn't no fraternity man. That was a policeman."—*Wet Hen.*

* * *

"Could you pass the bread?"

"I think I can. I moved pianos all summer."—*Aggievator.*

* * *

"Lot's wife had nothing on me," said the convict as he turned to a pile of stone.

—*Carnegie Puppet.*

* * *

Camp Smith at Reveille!

Teacher: Rastus, what animal is most noted for its fur?

Rastus: De skunk; de more fur you gits away from him de better it is fur you.

—*Goblin.*

* * *

"I want to see the proprietor. Is the gentleman in?"

"Yes. I'm in."

"Are you the proprietor?"

"No, I'm the gentleman; the proprietor is in the back room."—*Penn. State Froth.*

* * *

Parking Space for the Sensational Paper Reporter

Big Meat Man: Hurry up, Jimmy; break the bones in Mr. Williamson's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him.

Little Meat Boy: All right, sir, as soon as I have sawed off Mrs. Murphy's legs.

—*Denison Flamingo.*

* * *

Both Ammunition!

"Whisky kills more people than bullets."

"That's because bullets don't drink."

—*Wash. and Lee Mink.*

* * *

Husband: The doctor has ordered me to keep to a diet of sea food.

Wife: Oh, fine! I'll bake you a sponge cake right away! —*Mugwump.*

* * *

His mother called him Louis; he was the fourteenth. —*Blue Gator.*

THEY LIKE OUR STYLE

Marksmanship Qualifications

Republished from The Infantry Journal

THE following extract from a General Order of the New York National Guard, recently published, furnishes an excellent suggestion that others might well adopt. Such an order lends importance to marksmanship instruction and instills in the individual a pride in his accomplishment by placing his name in an order of his organization.

The order to the New York National Guard read in part:

"Every regiment or separate organization of the New York National Guard will, before December 31 of each year, publish an organization general order giving the names and record of qualifications of all members of the organization who qualified on the target range with any weapons or in gunners' examinations and tests and authorizing such individuals to wear the prescribed badge for the qualification. Brigade Headquarters will publish a similar order covering the brigade staff and the brigade headquarters company. Headquarters New York National Guard will publish a similar order covering the 27th Division Staff and State staff."

Infantry To Get Back The Canvas Leggings

LONG-SUFFERING infantrymen who know the early morning tribulations of the spiral legging, when one must get the amplitude of its length entwined gracefully about one's shins before appearing on parade for reveille, will read with joy the verdict of the Chief of Infantry to the effect that canvas legging of the spat type, fastened with lace up the side, has been adopted. This decision was reached following a year's test of various new type leggings on the personnel of 29th Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia.

While the test brought out many interesting points concerning leggings in general, there was one point which everybody agreed—any sort of lace legging is better than the old woolen spiral. There seems only one fault to find with the type chosen: there has not yet been found one which will not fade with washing. A recommendation has been made that a fast dye be used when production is undertaken.

The legging adopted is essentially the same as that worn at present by members of the mounted service minus the leather facings on the inside.—*Recruiting News.*

Secretary Davis has authorized officers, warrant officers and enlisted men to wear the blue uniforms except on occasions involving formations with troops.

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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By the Members Themselves; All Profits Going Back Into the Magazine

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FEBRUARY, 1929

THE inspection rule this year of counting only those present who are in line and in uniform at 8:30 is a step in the right direction and proving very popular, especially to those units who always work zealously for a one hundred per cent turn out. The old habit of counting a man whenever he appeared if only to look in at midnight did not tend to increase morale and those companies slated for the end of the week inspections, did not have an equal chance with those inspected the first nights who had several other nights to pull in absentees.

THREE great birthdays this month—Washington, Lincoln and Cupid. The Father of his Country, The Saviour of his Country and the Heart of his Country.

THE National Rifle and pistol matches are assured for 1929 as the half million expense of same is in the approved budget now going through Congress.

GREETINGS TO A BROTHER PUBLISHER

UNDER the heading "The Magazine King of Japan," The Infantry Journal states:

> By his own statement as much a child of circumstances as a self-made man, Seiji Noma, born of impoverished but warlike ancestors, struggled from teacher in the primary and middle schools of Japan to a clerkship in the Imperial University of Tokyo. Fired by the eloquence of Okuma, Ozaki and Inukai, Seiji Noma became possessed of the idea that his mission in life was to produce eloquent speakers. He "sold" a publisher on the idea of producing "Yuben" (Eloquence), and within a year took it over. From that as a starting point he has, by a belief in advertising, grown to the point where he now publishes nine monthly magazines with an estimated total of 10,000,000 readers.
>
> His avowed mission is the "Greatness of Japan." His magazines accept no story that does not conform to the precepts of loyalty to emperor and country, filial piety, faithfulness to friends, strength in will, honesty, and valor in combat.

ONLY one more month of real winter, if you can call it winter this year.

THE Ordnance Department is working on a number of cardboard targets for bayonet dummies to be tested out by the Infantry Board. It has been indicated that the use of such cardboard targets similar to types "E" and "F" silhouette targets, to face the dummy was a considerable advantage. By using the facing, lighter material can be used in the construction of the dummy, thus lessening the danger of injury to the bayonet. The issue of a type target such as above suggested will tend to standardize the size of bayonet dummies.

A NUMBER of changes are being contemplated in range work for infantry regiments during the coming year's field training. The program will give more attention to unqualified men and more attention to musketry firing.

EVIDENTLY Governor Roosevelt looked over former Governor Smith's military staff and found them all to be "good men and true" for he reappointed them all.

THE military pageant of the Old Guard Ball the last of January was as spectacular and crowded as usual even if there wasn't so many visitations from one "Governor's Room" to another as in the earlier years.

NEWLY commissioned officers should bear in mind that Leadership is the first essential of organization and the cornerstone of an officer's success.

IF you employ young men encourage them to join the National Guard, it trains them for better citizenship, inculcates discipline and devotion to duty, thus assuring you a more loyal and valuable employee.

HAVING been east in 1928 and west in 1929, the National Guard Association of New York State will try the Central City in 1930—Syracuse.

General Haskell's Editorial

FOR some reason, Supply Officers and Company Commanders have not been as careful and as accurate in keeping their property accountability and responsibility straight, as they have been in their other administrative duties. I am not concerned for the moment with the relationship between Supply Officers and the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer, but I am concerned with the relationship between the Supply Officer and the Company or Detachment Commander. When I say "Company," of course I use it in such a sense as to refer to a company, troop or battery.

I am also concerned with the administrative functions which should be exercised in this matter by the Commanding Officer of the regiment. It is true, that sometimes the Supply Officer of a station is also the Commanding Officer, and the remarks I have to make apply doubly in that case.

Any intelligent officer will appreciate that if his command is insufficiently clothed or equipped, or if he is credited with having on hand clothing and equipment in excess of what he actually has got, that his command, notwithstanding any other qualifications, is eminently unfitted for active service. Such a command would probably be retained at its own station in case of call, until proper equipment could be provided. It would probably result in the termination of such a Company Commander's service with the National Guard. It might cause the replacement of the Commanding Officer of the regiment.

There is no excuse and no excuse will ever be taken from a Regimental Commander, Supply Officer or an Organization Commander for failing to have on hand and in serviceable condition, the articles of property which he has stated that he has in his possession, and for which he is responsible. Several cases have come to light where a regiment on paper is in perfect accord with the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer, but where the property acknowledged to be on hand is not actually on hand.

Devious ways on the part of Supply Officers and Company Commanders have been used to throw sand in the eyes of those of the authorities who are trying to keep the troops properly equipped and to maintain proper accounting. Regimental Commanders and Company Commanders are drawing administrative pay from the Federal Government for no other reason than to compensate them for the extra time, if needed, to properly administrate their organizations.

Company Commanders are expected to sign a memorandum receipt to the Supply Officer for every article of clothing and equipment in their possession. They are directed and expected to hold the individual recipient of such clothing and equipment financially responsible. If they neglect to do this, they have failed utterly in one of their important duties as an officer.

The system is so simple and the means of keeping the property straight is so easy if given reasonable attention, that there is no possible excuse for an excess or a shortage. If the proper use is made of surveys and inventories and inspection reports, there is no need for any Company Commander to get into trouble or to have any financial loss whatsoever in his administration of the clothing and equipment of his company.

In the old days, it was thought quite smart for a Supply Sergeant or a Company Commander to accumulate extra property over and beyond his responsibility. This is almost as bad a practice and as dangerous a procedure as to permit a shortage to exist. Any Commanding Officer or Supply Officer who knowingly permits a shortage to continue in his organization is like the ostrich with his head in the sand and will be faced sooner or later with a day of reckoning and perhaps humiliation.

There are many ingenuous methods employed through the state by Commanding Officers to take care of this most important administrative function. Some Commanding Officers arrange to have all articles which have a tendency to disappear turned in to the regiment supply room and there kept ready for issue when needed. This applies to such articles as blankets, rain coats and similar articles not needed for the ordinary armory drills. Other Commanding Officers make it a rule each week to take a particular article of equipment or clothing, such as canteens or shoes and direct that all of these articles in the entire regiment be turned in to the Supply Officer against temporary receipts. If the Company Commanders are unable to produce what is shown to be their responsibility, a settlement is made then. It matters little what system is used, providing there is a system that will insure the fixing of responsibility from day to day and month to month and prevent the occurrence of large shortages which when they run into big money, are that much more difficult to settle.

Regimental Commanders have complained to me that they were unable to promote officers due to the fact that great delay has been encountered because of the shortage in their accounts by the outgoing officer. Little sympathy is wasted on such officers, because my understanding is that the Commanding Officer who is complaining, is primarily responsible for a lack of system that would have prevented his ever having such conditions arise.

If you who read this editorial are conscious of the fact that you come properly within its purview, I would suggest that you lose no time in taking whatever steps may be necessary in co-operating with your Supply Officer or your Commanding Officer to clean up any such unhealthy condition, and once having cleaned it up, keep it clean. It will not only give a peace of mind and a sense of duty well done, but it may mean success or failure on your part and even that of your organization when an unexpected test is placed upon you.

Chas. R. Haskell

Major General.

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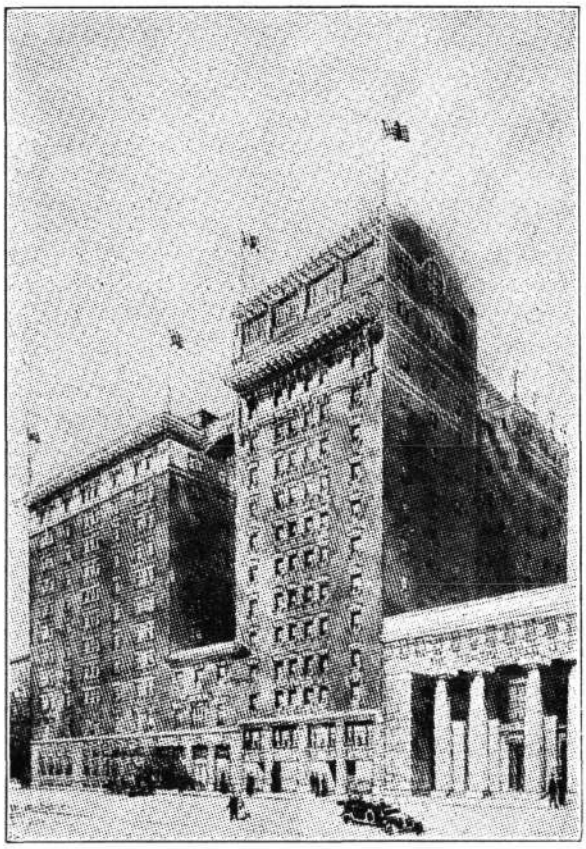

Extends a cordial invitation to the New York National Guard Association to make THE ONONDAGA their headquarters during the 1930 convention in Syracuse.

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106th INFANTRY

With the advent of the Federal and State inspections, preparations have been made for the annual ceremony and the regiment awaits its test. The past month has been a busy one for there has been no let up in the rigorous training schedule or the rifle practice, together with the grooming of the athletes.

In line with the policy of Col. Thomas Fairservis, in promoting men from the school for commissioned ranks, Sergt. Mott has been nominated for a commission as second lieutenant. Two other promotions were announced during the month, Capt. A. F. Hogle, of Company A becoming major and commander of the Second Battalion while Lieut. John H. Choate has added the additional silver bar and commands Company G. Both of these officers have served with the regiment over long periods and have excellent records.

Beside the inter-regimental rifle tournament, which is now in the final stage with the 106th Infantry still among the leaders, the regiment will be represented at two sets of athletic games. The challenge of the 102d Regiment of Engineers, commanded by Col. F. E. Humphreys, will be answered this month when the men face the starter's gun at the armory. Another contest for borough honors will find many of the regiment's athletes on the mark at the 245th Armory early this month.

Fort Bennings, Ga., has another representative from the regiment in the person of Tech, Sergt. William J. Immo, selected by Col. Fairservis to attend the school of communications. The graduation of the sergeant will add to the long list of officers and enlisted men who have completed the intensive course of instruction at the premier Infantry School, and who are now rendering service to the regiment as instructors in the garrison schools.

165th INFANTRY

For the first time in several months your correspondent takes his hand and fits it with a pen with the guilty thought that possibly our notes have been missed by members of the regiment By the way of excuse one may contemplate the fact that business is a hard taskmaster.

THE GUARDSMAN of December shows that by comparison our drill attendance places us three rungs higher on this particular ladder of achievement.

We also note with the satisfaction which always comes to one when making a correction, that our brothers in the Seventh maintain they have a Corporal who has for four consecutive years qualified with the bayonet. It is apparent that the worthy Corporal is not the only one holding such a distinction for L Company boasts of Lieutenant Mortimer J. O'Kane who has duplicated the feat of the Corporal or should we say that the Corporal has duplicated the feat of the Lieutenant?

On January 1 the Regiment left, with approximately 750 men, for the inauguration of Governor Roosevelt at Albany.

Officers of the Military Athletic League 1929

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

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

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

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

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

Lieut. H. R. Johnson, 245th Art., *Financial Secretary.*

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

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

Before dawn on that day the Regiment marched up Lexington Avenue. The parties which the officers and men had left to answer the summons of the Governor were not evidenced in any break in the cadence of march. The trip was uneventful except for a sociable game here and there and mostly everyone devoted their time to bunk fatigue. We had a guest whose pocketbook was raised because the hands received by him, when good, were in his opinion only entitled to a five cent raise. Good cards but poor form downed him.

The regiment arrived at 9 A. M. amid the snow which invariably attends us at Albany, until the parade started at 10:30. Some of us enjoyed large platters of ham and egg at the Ten Eyck Hotel. Some of the gentlemen who participated in the sociable game did not eat that morning.

Lieutenant Lutz is now the First Lieutenant of Company C under the capable Captain Joseph G. Feisel.

Lieutenant Doran has been honorably discharged due to pressure of business.

Captain Baranque of Company F, after many years of commendable service, has been discharged by way of honorable discharge for business reasons.

Lieutenant Church has also been honorably discharged due to increase in his business.

Lieutenant James F. Horan is now entitled to wear his well merited two silver bars with Headquarters Company.

Company A, on December 9, had a very successful party. Those who missed it are not to be discouraged because there is to be another party after inspection, by authority of Captain Crennin.

One momentous affair which occurred during our absence from the column of THE GUARDSMAN was the wedding of Miss Katherine O'Dare and Major Jerome B. Crowley, commanding Third Battalion, at St. Margaret's Church, 262d Street. Before an altar and in a church tastefully decorated, the nuptial knot was tied by Father Doyle assisted by Lieutenants Westerman and McDonough. The ushers were Mr. Gilbert Taylor, Major Kelly and William and Edward O'Dare, brothers of the bride.

For our feminine readers, we might say that the bride was dressed in transparent white velvet and a tulle veil with orange blossoms. The bride carried a bouquet of white snap dragons and lilies of the valley. The maids of honor wore blue transparent velvet with hats and shoes to match and carried pink chrysanthemums. The flower girl was in pink and carried pink flowers. This was one of the prettiest weddings which your correspondent, over a great many years, had the privilege of witnessing.

A reception and wedding breakfast was held at the Arrowhead Inn. The toastmaster was Jack Crowley, the brother of the groom, whose witticisms kept the

members of the breakfast party in laughter.

Among the celebrities present were General John J. Phelan, Colonel William J. Costigan, Mr. Luckenbach and Mr. Gilbert Taylor. The wedding breakfast party constituted about one hundred guests.

The night before the wedding Major Crowley was entertained at a bachelor dinner given him by the officers and his friends and the regiment.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

The Binghamton units of the 104th Field Artillery held an indoor athletic meet in December, Battery "C" winning with 29 points against Battery "B's" 27.

The point winners were:

Running Broad Jump—(1st) Pvt. Gerald Sergeant, Battery C; (2nd) Pvt. James McCormack, Battery B.

High Jump—(1st) Pvt. George McCormack, Battery B; (2nd) Sgt. Woodley, Battery C.

50-Yard Dash—(1st) Pvt. Gerald Sergeant, Battery C; (2nd) Sgt. John Sayer, Battery B.

220-Yard Run—(1st) Pvt. Harold Goodrich, Headquarters; (2nd) Pvt. McCormack, Battery B.

Half-Mile Run—(1st) Pvt. Oscar Helms, Battery C; (2nd) Pvt. Louis Palkovic, Headquarters.

Bag Race—(1st) Pvt. Lawrence McBride, Battery C; (2nd) Sgt. John Sayer, Battery B.

Three-Legged Race—(1st) Pvt. John Scheuneman and Pvt. McCormack, Battery B; (2nd) Sgt. Homer Merritt and Pvt. Gerald Sergeant, Battery C.

Potato Race—(1st) Pvt. McCormack, Battery B; (2nd) Sgt. Homer Merritt, Battery C.

Volley Ball—Battery C.

We recently welcomed home our fifth graduate of the Field Artillery battery officers' course at Fort Sill. Capt. Wm. H. Spring of First Bn. Headquarters Battery returned just in time to celebrate Christmas with us.

Capt. Henry R. Cotton and First Lieut. Dwight MacCallum have been ordered to the same school for the Spring course.

The Infantry Organizations at this station are joined with us on January 17 in a review to our Commanding Officer, Col. Charles G. Blakeslee, which was followed by a dance. We hope in the future to be able to return the courtesy to the Infantry. Among the officers accompanying Col. Blakeslee from New York were Lt. Col. John J. Mangan, Major P. L. Thurber and Major Robert L. Russell.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

Just a word, gentle reader, before I begin my story. The State has agreed to pay me for this article at the rate of 25 cents per word, and of course I like the State and I think that I ought to make it as reasonable as possible for them, so I will do my best to make my story short and snappy so as to save the State some money. Now go on with the story.

Once upon a time in a large city, a loving couple were blessed with a baby boy. This boy who is now very popular in the 105th F. A. is most popular in "B" Battery. He was born with a Training Regulation in his hand. His name is Edward B. O'Dea, Ex-Top Kick, now 2nd Lieut. assigned to Hdqts. Btry. & Combat Train under the command of the very efficient Captain Andrews. We have hopes that some day, Capt. Andrews, we will get Lieut. O'Dea away from you and have him function with "B" Battery.

Lieut. O'Dea, the boys of "B" Battery salute you, congratulate you and wish you the best of luck.

Sgt. J. Harold Mitchell is a reg'lar member of the R. N. W. M. P. "He always gets his man." When he mounts on his six cylinder chariot and gallops away he means business and how!

Ex.-Pvt., Ex.-Corp., now Sgt. Monroe B. Lukather, Jr. (Luke) ass't. to Sergeant Mitchell really enjoys being an AWOL chaser. That boy can find more women on one trip after a deserter than any six people we know. Anyhow he affords amusement for Sgt. Mitchell. Luke, we congratulate you on earning your Sgt. chevrons and we wish Corporals G. Kenney and Andy Strassel lots of luck.

Ray McLees is our new 1st Sgt. having succeeded Sgt. O'Dea who was Hon. Dis. to accept a commission.

Say, Bill Luttge, I don't know where you keep yourself, I guess that you're busy playing polo most of the time. Well as long as I can't see you to tell you, I trust that you will get it from this. It seems to me that you, being chairman of the membership committee of our organization, and I having paid up my dues, wish to put the question to you—When do you start functioning?

"Joe, the Gunner Corporal", otherwise known as "The Three Stripe Corporal", wishes to emphasize the fact that "Seven Shot Brown" fired at a bobbing target, not a stationary one, as reported by Sgt. Luttge.

105th INFANTRY

About twenty-five of the officers of the regiment attended the National Guard Convention in Niagara Falls in January. Due to the absence of General Ward, the Adjutant General, Colonel W. G. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General and Executive Officer, spoke at the session on Friday morning on the plans of the Adjutant General's office.

Sergeant George Putnam, Supply Sergeant of Company L and the "grand old man" of the regiment, has just re-enlisted for his 'steenth time. George says that he has been in the National Guard since before he can remember and guesses that he must have been born a member of the Guard.

And, speaking of reenlistments and long terms of service:

Staff Sergt. Rollin J. Hurd of Service Company, 105th Infantry, re-enlisted in that unit recently, completing 33 years of service in the National Guard. Sergeant Hurd is the oldest guardsman in point of service in Troy and is one of the oldest in the entire regiment.

Three other members of Service Company have re-enlisted. They are Staff Sergt. William Thiessen, Sergt. Frank Balty and Pvt. First Class William Peters.

Plans for the annual banquet of the Wadsworth Corps of Regimental Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry, were discussed at a meeting of the members following the company drill at the State Armory recently.

The banquet will be held at the Hendrick Hudson Tuesday evening, February 12. Invitations have been extended to the following officers to attend the dinner: Col. Walter G. Robinson, regimental commander; Maj. John W. Foos, regular army instructor attached to the 105th Infantry; Maj. F. A. Thiessen, commanding the second battalion; Capt. Edwin F. Livingstone, commander of Service Company; Capt. Albert Geiser, commanding Headquarters Company; Lieut. Reid C. Simpson of First Battalion, Headquarters Company, Hoosick Falls; Lieut. Thomas R. Horton of Headquarters Company; Lieut. Walter E. Vannier of Company D and Capt. Charles B. Plumley, commanding Company B, Cohoes.

Now for Regimental Inspection in February. The 105th welcomes as its Inspecting Officer Lt. Col. Suavet, an old friend and comrade. The regiment extends its congratulations to Lt. Col. Suavet on his promotion and believes that in him the Division Office has found a most worthy successor to Col. Reagan.

102nd ENGINEERS

The Regiment has met and conquered the annual Bugaboo—Federal Inspection. Considering the "flu" epidemic and all other things, the attendance, 92 per cent, was remarkable.

The Bowling Tournament is now over after an exciting contest between all teams; Hedges, as usual landing at the top after rolling consistently through the tournament. "A" Co., followed by "B", were second and third, respectively.

Getting ready now for a review on the 28th of January by our old friend and former Colonel—Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt; also the Inter-Company Relay for the Walsh Trophy, which promises to be hotly contested.

COMPANY A

Old "A" is gaining momentum in athletics with every tick of the clock. By the end of this month every team will have been fitted out with new uniforms. Capt. Willie Donahue is to be congratulated very highly on his handling of the Bowling Team which finished second in the Regimental Tournament. In basketball, after a discouraging start, the team is shaping up very well, showing a good defense and offense in their first start of the season.

The track team does not need any praise because their deeds on the boards far outweigh anything that can be said. Green, Rosenkranz, Foster and Feld are a sweet combination.

COMPANY C

After coming out of a deep coma last month, (for a time it promised to rival that long siesta of Rip Van Winkle) in winning the first inter-company relay, C Company has continued to show that they mean business.

The team made a good showing in the bowling tournament. The riflemen of the company won four out of the ten turkeys in the last regimental "Turkey Shoot". Also, while we are on the subject of rifle shooting, Company C leads the regiment in armory qualifications having, to date, received thirty-two medals.

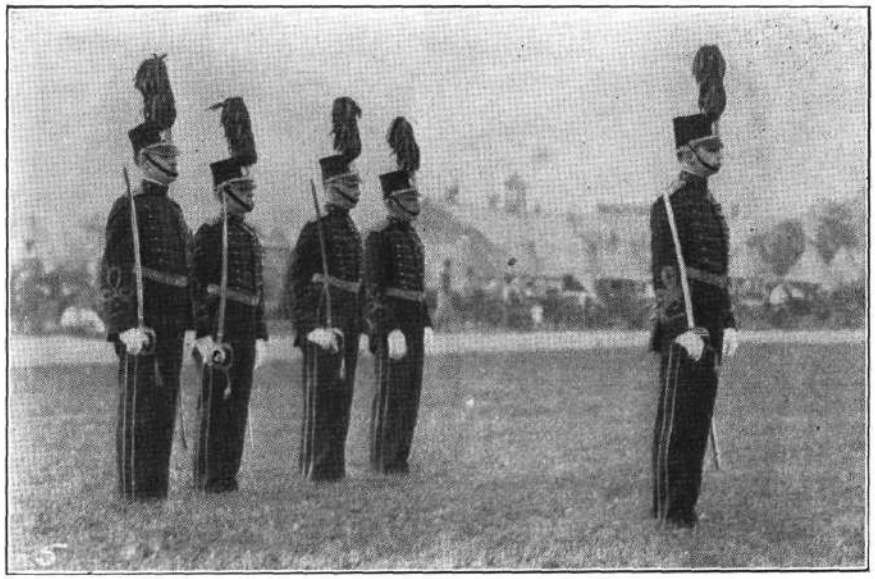
These are just incidents, little notes of warning to those companies that think they have certain trophies "in the bag." In the times to come they had better reckon "C" as tough opposition.

COMPANY B

Saturday night, November 10th, the Eighth Annual Victory Ball was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. As was the case last year, Company "B" was picked to be the Guard of Honor. The picked detail surely did act the part. They were all "spruced" up for the occasion and much favorable comment was passed at the Ball, on their good appearance. The following letter was sent to Colonel Humphreys by the Chairman of the Military Committee:

Dear Colonel Humphreys:

"The Eighth Annual Victory Ball was an outstanding success. This was due in a great measure to your cooperation in sending the Guard of Honor under Lieutenant Hagemeister. Your troops again this year gave evidence of proper training in their soldierly bearing, attention to duty and faultless uniforms.



102nd Engineers On Review. Colonel Humphreys and Staff.

"I wish to thank you for your splendid assistance, in behalf of the Executive Committee."

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

Col. F. E. Humphreys, C. of E. Commanding Officer, 102nd Combat Engineers.

Basketball

Basketball practice is under full swing and the team is shaping up fine. The tournament will not start until after the first of the year, but in the meantime the team is keeping at it and will probably play several outside games. In answer to our challenge in THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN last month, a letter was received from Battery "B", 244th Coast Artillery. This team will be taken on sometime before the tournament. We know nothing of the calibre of the Artillerymen, but with "B" at top form, a real good game should be had. The boys are always at it, playing their best, but without support from the rest of the Company the best results cannot be obtained. In the tournament last year, the team did not have the full support of the Company members. There were only a handful of rooters at each game. The team can play much better if it has a crowd of fans rooting for them. Stay around the Company room after drills, and listen to the radio until the game starts. Then go upstairs and root for the team, and the team in turn will do their darndest for the Company. By that, you will not only be helping the Company, but also you will witness a good, clean, fast game; from which all should derive some enjoyment. Don't forget that the team wants your support, so now come out when the game is announced and give it to them.

Bowling

For the past month, the bowling squad, under their captain, Sply. Sgt. O. Gormsen, has been knocking them dead up at Dan Flood's Regimental alleys. The team was in fine shape, and was raring to go, in the Regimental Tournament which started for "B" on Thursday night, December 16th. On that night, we rolled against the Medical Detachment and the Headquarters and Service Team. These two teams were our most dangerous rivals in the tournament and "B" was to "get them." These two games were worth while watching, and some fine bowling was displayed. The team was as follows: Sgt. O. Gormsen, Capt.; 1st Sgt. T. Fennell, Corp. N. Gormsen, Pvt. R. Bracalello, Pvt. R. Austin and Pvt. A. McLinden.

The Company Room

Thanks to the excellent work of Sgt. Jackson and the cooperation of the members of the Company, the Company Room has been kept in very fine condition.

The Adjutant General's Trophy, which was recently won by our Rifle Team (consisting of Capt. Gormsen, Sgt. Gormsen and Pvt. Stringfellow) makes a beautiful nucleus for the numerous other trophies which the Company's Teams have acquired.

Members of the Regiment are cordially invited to see this splendid collection of trophies which are not only beautiful to look at, but are also of great intrinsic value.

Track

The first track meet was held Saturday, December 8th, on the Drill Floor. Some good running material has been uncovered in the regiment, and all this talent was displayed that night. "B" Company had quite an entry list and gave a good account of themselves. But the turnout for track athletics has been comparatively small. Any member who has any inclinations towards track should acquaint himself with Ernie Hjetberg. Ernie is the

Regimental Coach, and the Regiment is very fortunate in having a man of his ability to look over the athletic end of the outfit. Ernie's athletic achievements are known the world over, and amcng the teams that he has coached, are the Swedish and Finnish Olympic teams of some years back. If you haven't met him yet, by all means do it, 'cause the next Olympics are in 1932 and Los Angeles, and Ernie would like to take a carload of men from this Regiment out with him. So boys, here's your chance to "See America First."

The Entertainment Committee worked hard making preparations for the New Year's Party. From all accounts the party was a great success. A beefsteak will be held shortly and the boys are all set to make "whoopee".

The Athletic Committee has been quite busy. Corporal McGarry and Private Stern have been after the boys to get out and train for the track. On January 12 the 102nd Engineers held a meet. Corporal A. King, Privates Stern, Lyons and Halliday won the mile medley relay race in good time. Private Stern also won the 600-yard race. Nice work, Stern, keep it up.

The Bowling Tournament is over and the team won fifth place.

The following committees have been elected for the coming year:

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Cpls. Duggan, Chairman; and Sampson, Pvts. Bauer, Morgan, McCarthy and Saroleo.

ROOM COMMITTEE

Pvts. Brooks, Stack, Kiernan, Kessler, Munro and Spadaro.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

Cpl. McGarry, Pvts. Stern, Heimerick, Walters, McDonald and Halliday.

RECRUIT COMMITTEE

Sgt. Kropp, Cpls. A. King and Rizzo, Pvts. S. Lyons, Calander and Werner.

Captain Maslin Writes the King

942 President Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
U. S. America,
January 25, 1929.

H. R. H. King George V.,
of Great Britain and Ireland,
Buckingham Palace,
London, England.

Your Majesty:

May I offer my humble and sincere congratulations on your return to health, and I trust you may be permitted to reign by an all-wise God for many years to come.

In this I am sure I voice the sentiments of many thousands of American citizens and former soldiers.

As a boy, more than forty years ago, when Your Majesty (then Prince George) and the Duke of Clarence reviewed the Dublin garrison, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, I was serving in the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, and on the after- of the day you returned to England my troop (E) was detailed as your personal escort from Dublin to Kingstown. I rode at the left rear of Your Majesty's carriage with my Troop Sergeant-Major, now Sir William Robertson, Field Marshal British Army.

I was born in the British Army while my father was serving in the 28th North Gloucestershire Regiment, spending the first ten years of my life in Gibraltar and Malta.

In the Great War I commanded a battalion of American troops, of the 27th New York Division, in the Ypres-Lys and Somme offensives, and had the pleasure of being attached to the British Army. At the Battle of the Hindenburg Line I was permanently and totally disabled by a sniper's bullet.

Very respectfully,

HENRY MASLIN,

Captain, U. S. Army, Retired. Past President 27th Division Association.

The Boxing Championship Belts

CHAMPIONSHIP Belts for boxing in armories for the year 1929 have been received from Dieges & Clust, 15 John Street, New York City, and are the handsomest and most costly trophies to be contested for since boxing was started in the New York National Guard armories.

Championship contests will be held in the following classes:

Bantamweight	118 lbs.
Featherweight	126 lbs.
Lightweight	135 lbs.
Junior Welterweight ...	140 lbs.
Welterweight	147 lbs.
Middleweight	160 lbs.

There is a belt for each class championship.

The Championship Belt Trophy for 1929 measures approximately 2½ x 3". It is oblong in shape showing an ornamental carved edge. The belt is of solid gold with an insert of a raised French gray sterling silver panel depicting the actual scene, in miniature, of the famous Tunney-Dempsey World's Championship Fight which is enclosed in a gold edge. Surmounting the same above is "New York National Guard" with a background of red enamel, a shield below with "1929" and the title of the boxing class in enamel. Surrounding center is an 18 karat green gold laurel wreath handsomely chased. Raised on the left is the New York State Seal and on the right the United States Insignia upon shields. Raised below on the wreath is a narrow panel with the word "Championship" on a background of blue enamel. The girdle is made up of heavy military silk ribbon showing the officially adopted colors of the New York National Guard athletic branch. The same was designed by Lt. Col. Charles J. Dieges.

Guard Gossip By The Editor

IT IS announced at Albany that the annual state budget this year will include the sum of $125,000 for reconstruction of the Hudson armory, recently destroyed by fire. This was agreed upon recently at a conference in the Capitol at Albany. The conference was attended by Joseph A. Wilson, director of the budget; Adjutant General Ward, Senator J. Griswold Webb, Assemblyman Henry M. James, of Hudson, Captain Coffey and finance leaders of the legislature.

By this procedure the introduction of special appropriation bills will be obviated and the funds for the necessary work will be available as soon as the budget is passed by the Legislature, either this month or early in March. Under this plan, the work of rebuilding the armory can be commenced and speeded along at a much earlier date.

* * *

Annual reunion of officers and former officers of the 106th Field Artillery was held last month. The annual pistol match was also held with Col. Douglas P. Walker and Capt. Gustave A. Frisch tying for first place. Ernest Volgenau took third and Capt. Bates Utley the novelty prize. The consolation prize went to Lieut. Howard H. Gaghagen.

A softball game between the former officers and the officers was won by the alumni. A buffet luncheon was served. Major Ronald C. Brock was master of ceremonies.

* * *

Follow us closely, dear reader, recent changes in the 10th Infantry switches the following units: Headquarters Company of Oneida goes to Hudson replacing M Company, which goes to Utica, replacing K Company, which goes to Oneida, in place of Headquarters Company. This puts the regimental headquarters company near the regimental headquarters in Albany and gives Major Devell's third battalion a machine gun unit in his section of the State, bringing his battalion in Utica, Mohawk and Oneida.

* * *

The members of Company L, 105th Infantry, Saratoga Springs, are purchasing new serge uniforms with the roll collar, for while this has been authorized for the military forces of the United States, it is probable that it will be some time before new uniforms are issued to take the place of the old-style, high-collar blouses, now in use. Consequently a number of the men expressed a desire to purchase their own uniforms for dress purposes.

* * *

The State is advertising for bids to construct the new armory of Troop A, 121st Cavalry, at Utica. In fact, although this troop has been in existence for over fifteen years, this will be their first armory. The building is to cost about $200,000 and will be located on the Parkway.

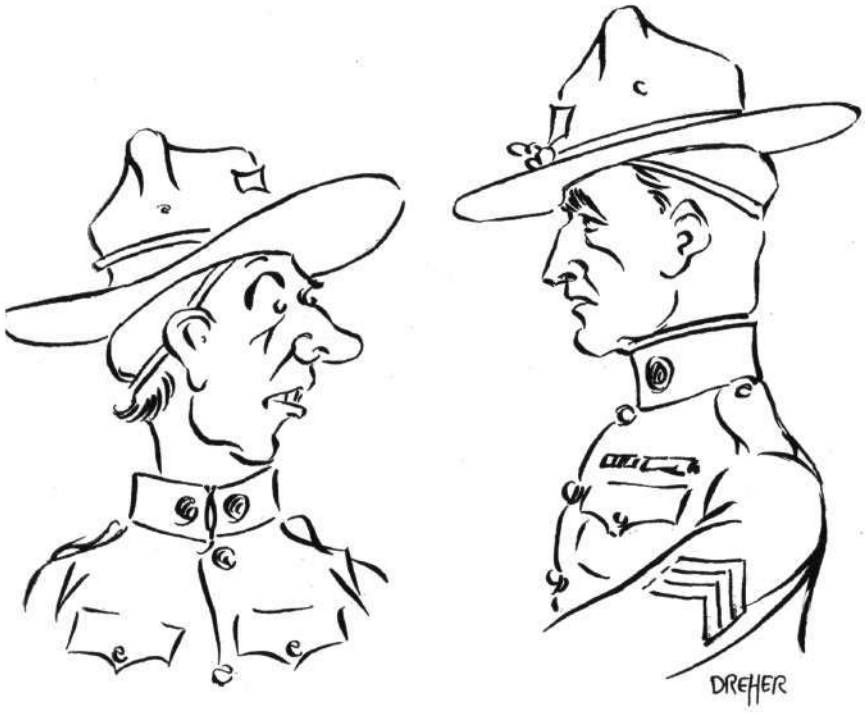
* * *

Dwight W. Davis, Secretary of War, has commended the Jamestown National Guard officers, Captain Samuel A. Brown, Jr., and First Lieutenant Fred W. Ellis of Company E, 147th Infantry, for their part in bringing about the "very satisfactory" rating given the regiment in the annual armory and field inspections and its exceptional record in marksmanship and musketry training during the past year.

* * *

Captain Cecil H. Page, Co. E, 108th Infantry, has been made president of an indoor baseball league formed in Watertown. All games will be played at the armory.

The other officers of the league are: Petty Officer Edward Harroun, vice-president; Charles Hayes, secretary and managers of the various teams; Co. E. National Guard, Sergeant Lonnie Moscoe; Naval Militia, Leo Provo; Gibson and Atlas laundries, L. Rhinehurst, and the Ramblers and Foamites, W. Lachenauer. It is expected that many fast games will be witnessed during the winter and that the league will be instrumental in reviving indoor baseball in the city.



Just a difference in pride in wearing the uniform by two enlisted men.

Infantry First!

The oldest regiment in the service is the 182nd Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, organized in 1636.

The oldest regular regiment is the 3d Infantry, now stationed at Fort Snelling. —*From the Notebook of "General Experience."*

REGULATION

BADGE for SERVICE

General Order No. 13—War Dept.
A lapel button for wear on civilian clothes by all men having served honorably, in the military forces of the United States. National Guard, R. O. T. C.—C. M. T. C.
CAMP EQUIPMENT, BUTTONS, INSIGNIA, MEDALS.
For the Officer and Enlisted Personnel
We invite company commanders to write us for catalog and quotations on their needs for summer encampments.
At your dealer or post exchange.

N. S. MEYER, INC.
43 East 19th St. New York.
At your dealer or post exchange

HOW WE STAND

December average attendance for entire Guard 79.67%

Maximum strength New York National Guard (authorized) 21,511
Minimum strength New York National Guard 18,987
Present strength New York National Guard 20,369

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	60

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	80

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	44

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	28
87th Brigade	40
53rd Brigade	39
54th Brigade	36
93rd Brigade	37

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
27th Division Special Troops	353

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Air Service	122

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	159

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	475
102nd Engineers	512

DIVISION TRAINS, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Trains, Q. M. C.	258

STATE STAFF

Authorized Strength	137
A. G. D. Section	6
I. A. G. D. Section	4
Ordnance Section	26
Medical Section	3
Quartermaster Section	34

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1,038
1. 10th Infantry	1,157
2. 71st Infantry	1,131
3. 105th Infantry	1,123
4. 174th Infantry	1,123
5. 165th Infantry	1,102
6. 106th Infantry	1,092
7. 14th Infantry	1,088
8. 108th Infantry	1,072
9. 107th Infantry	1,043
10. 369th Infantry	1,015

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	688
121st Cavalry	609

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	722

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	683

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	829

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	688

ARTILLERY, 75s

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	665
105th Field Artillery	649
104th Field Artillery	662

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	667

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	750

1929—Help the Editor make the—1929

New York National Guardsman

more interesting

He wants at least 100 good military articles in the reserve box to publish at times when space permits.

There are many good writers among our Officers.

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

December average attendance for entire Guard 79.67%

The Honor Space →

Yours for the Effort

(1) 89.34% 27th Div. Air Serv.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Sq....	3	95	84	87
102nd Photo Section.....	3	21	19	90
Medical Detachment	3	6	6	100
		122	109	89.34

(2) 85.11% 121st Cav.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Troop	4	68	59	86
Service Troop	4	85	64	76
Hq. 1st Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 1st Sq.	4	23	18	78
Troop A	4	64	57	88
Troop B	4	55	51	94
Troop C	4	64	55	82
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 2nd Sq.	4	23	18	79
Troop E	4	68	53	77
Troop F	4	66	61	92
Troop G	4	63	54	86
Med. Dept. V. C.	5	29	27	94
		618	526	85.11

(3) 84.49% 27th D. Tr. QMC.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	14	13	96
Wagon Co. 103	4	53	43	80
Wagon Co. 104	4	56	43	77
Motor Transport Co. 105	4	47	42	88
Motor Transport Co. 106	3	49	43	90
Motor Repair Sec. 103..	4	21	18	84
Medical Detachment	4	18	16	88
		258	218	84.49

(4) 84.17% 10th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	6	61	58	94
Service Co.	4	98	86	88
Howitzer Co.	3	61	50	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	4	27	21	80
Company A	4	64	50	78
Company B	4	59	46	78
Company C	4	59	48	82
Company D	4	75	66	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	1	29	21	72
Company E	4	65	55	84
Company F	5	73	60	81
Company G	5	68	56	82
Company H	3	65	48	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	4	30	28	92
Company I	5	74	67	91
Company K	5	64	53	82
Company L	6	60	49	82
Company M	5	70	62	89
Med. Det. Att.	5	35	32	88
		1144	963	84.17

(5) 83.72% 101st Cav.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	65	52	79
Service Troop	4	78	58	73
Hdqrs. 1st Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Det. 1st Sq.	4	22	18	83
Troop A	4	68	58	85
Troop B	4	63	48	77
Troop C	4	68	55	80
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 2nd Sq.	4	22	18	83
Troop E	4	83	75	91
Troop F	4	86	77	89
Troop G	4	87	72	83
Medical Detachment	4	36	35	98
		688	576	83.72

(6) 82.45% 104th Field Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Btv.	4	53	48	90
Service Bty.	4	68	57	84
1st Bn. Hq.	3	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	3	30	23	75
Battery A	4	71	57	80
Battery B	3	70	52	74
Battery C	4	76	64	85
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	32	26	83
Battery D	4	70	57	81
Battery E	3	71	61	85
Battery F	4	74	54	74
Medical Det.	4	38	37	97
		667	550	82.45

(7) 81.99% 102nd Med. Regt.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	8	8	100
Service Co.	4	76	62	82
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	4	2	2	100
104th Collecting Co.	4	65	53	82
105th Collecting Co.	4	61	53	86
106th Collecting Co.	4	72	61	85
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn...	5	1	1	100
104th Ambulance Co.	3	51	45	88
105th Ambulance Co.	5	50	38	77
106th Ambulance Co.	4	52	42	81
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	5	2	3	100
104th Hospital Co.	3	64	49	76
105th Hospital Co.	4	63	49	78
106th Hospital Co.	4	65	56	87
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	40	30	75
		672	551	81.99

(8) 81.14% 27th D. Sp. Tr.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	12	11	89
27th Division Hq. Co.	3	60	49	82
102nd Ordnance Co.	3	34	32	92
27th Tank Co.	3	66	51	77
27th Signal Co.	4	66	51	77
102nd Motorcycle Co.	3	37	32	87
27th Military Police Co...	3	56	44	79
Medical Detachment	3	19	14	74
		350	284	81.14

(9) 81.12% 244th Coast Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	77
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	56	41	73
Service Bty.	5	76	70	92
1st Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	42	37	88
Battery A	5	66	44	68
Battery B	5	66	52	78
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	95
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	39	34	87
Battery C	5	64	57	89
Battery D	5	66	54	82
3rd Bn. Hq.	5	3	3	100
3rd Bn. Bty. & C. T.	5	44	38	86
Battery E	5	63	51	80
Battery F	5	64	45	66
Medical Detachment	5	31	24	78
		694	563	81.12

(10) 80.75% 245th Coast Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	74	67	91
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	2	2	100
Battery A	5	57	47	83
Battery C	5	57	41	71
Battery E	5	59	53	89
Battery F	5	78	65	84
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery B	5	56	41	73
Battery D	5	55	41	74
Battery G	5	61	50	83
Battery H	5	58	49	85
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery I	5	58	46	79
Battery K	5	55	43	78
Battery L	5	56	41	73
Battery M	5	56	41	74
Medical Detachment	5	26	23	88
		821	663	80.75

(11) 80.22% 14th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	6	8	8	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	62	48	76
Service Co.	5	78	61	79
Howitzer Co.	5	63	43	68
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	21	18	85
Company A	5	66	50	76
Company B	5	63	49	77
Company C	5	63	49	78
Company D	5	66	61	90
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	5	22	18	80
Company E	5	59	40	69
Company F	5	65	48	74
Company G	5	61	39	64
Company H	5	67	63	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	5	26	20	75
Company I	5	64	50	78
Company K	6	64	58	88
Company L	6	62	56	89
Company M	5	69	62	91
Med. Det. Att.	5	33	27	81
		1082	868	80.22

(12) 79.59% 71st Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	61	44	72
Service Co.	5	100	89	89
Howitzer Co.	5	61	38	62
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	29	26	88
Company A	5	60	44	74
Company B	5	64	47	73
Company C	5	63	52	82
Company D	5	64	51	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	5	33	19	58
Company E	5	62	51	82
Company F	5	64	42	66
Company G	4	66	50	77
Company H	5	59	48	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	5	30	29	96
Company I	5	67	48	72
Company K	5	67	58	85
Company L	5	66	45	68
Company M	5	63	46	73
Med. Det. Att.	5	37	31	82
		1083	865	79.59

(13) 79.45% 102nd Eng.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	9	9	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co.	3	95	83	87
Company A	3	69	52	75
Company B	3	62	57	91
Company C	3	61	45	73
Company D	3	62	49	79
Company E	3	61	47	77
Company F	3	68	45	66
Medical Detachment	3	24	19	80
		511	406	79.45

(14) 79.27% 106th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	64	43	68
Service Co.	5	85	80	94
Howitzer Co.	5	66	47	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	18	18	98
Company A	6	53	34	64
Company B	5	60	47	78
Company C	5	62	48	77
Company D	5	63	47	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	5	26	23	90
Company E	5	64	49	77
Company F	5	66	57	87
Company G	5	69	50	73
Company H	5	67	52	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	5	27	20	74
Company I	5	60	49	81
Company K	5	64	59	92
Company L	5	63	53	85
Med. Det. Att.	5	37	25	68

Company M	5	60	49	82
Med. Det. Att.	5	37	25	68
		1081	857	79.27

(15) 78.92% 369th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	6	97
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	59	56	95
Service Co.	4	65	58	88
Howitzer Co.	4	53	38	73
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	17	14	84
Company A	4	64	45	71
Company B	4	58	46	79
Company C	4	63	48	77
Company D	4	65	59	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	22	15	70
Company E	4	60	41	69
Company F	4	63	46	73
Company G	4	64	44	68
Company H	4	60	44	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	20	91
Company I	4	64	56	87
Company K	4	61	49	80
Company L	4	60	47	78
Company M	4	62	51	81
Med. Det. Att.	4	36	26	73
		1025	809	78.92

(16) 78.72% 212th Coast Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	63	51	80
Service Bty.	4	71	63	88
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	44	34	78
Battery A	4	65	50	77
Battery B	4	69	54	79
Battery C	4	65	50	76
Battery D	4	64	54	84
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	19	11	61
Battery E	4	66	48	72
Battery F	4	65	52	80
Battery G	4	67	53	79
Battery H	4	24	22	92
Medical Detachment				
		752	592	78.72

(17) 78.87% 258th Field Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	3	67	47	70
Service Bty.	3	66	58	88
1st Bn. Hq.	3	4	4	92
1st Bn. C. T.	3	42	40	94
Battery A	3	66	49	74
Battery B	3	65	47	72
2nd Bn. Hq.	3	4	3	83
2nd Bn. C. T.	3	41	35	86
Battery C	3	61	45	74
Battery D	3	62	41	66
3rd Bn. Hq.	3	4	3	75
3rd Bn. C. T.	3	45	39	87
Battery E	3	63	54	86
Battery F	3	65	51	72
Medical Detachment	3	31	27	87
		691	548	78.87

(18) 78.61% 105th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	6	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	60	42	71
Service Co.	4	111	90	81
Howitzer Co.	4	64	48	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	27	23	84
Company A	6	69	52	75
Company B	4	64	59	92
Company C	5	57	35	62
Company D	4	67	53	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	27	23	85
Company E	4	66	47	70
Company F	4	61	44	72
Company G	4	65	59	91
Company H	6	67	54	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	6	25	22	80
Company I	5	66	55	84
Company K	5	62	47	76
Company L	6	65	48	73
Company M	4	63	49	77
Med. Det. Att.	6	34	29	82
		1127	886	78.61

(19) 78.41% 108th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	6	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	6	58	45	77
Service Co.	5	80	67	84
Howitzer Co.	4	62	56	90
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	6	30	24	80
Company A	6	64	49	76
Company B	5	67	53	79
Company C	5	68	46	68
Company D	5	60	51	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	25	20	78
Company E	4	95	47	74
Company F	6	67	51	76
Company G	5	56	44	77
Company H	5	66	53	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	6	19	17	86
Company I	6	63	50	79
Company K	7	67	55	81
Company L	5	70	62	88
Company M	6	63	55	87
Med. Det. Att.	6	34	27	79
		1121	879	78.41

(20) 77.92% 106th Field Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	82
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	62	51	82
Service Bty.	4	72	51	70
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	1	1	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	4	31	23	75
Battery A	4	78	59	76
Battery B	4	78	63	81
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	4	30	27	90
Battery C	4	73	53	73
Battery D	4	64	50	78
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	2	2	80
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	4	31	27	85
Battery E	4	81	66	84
Battery F	4	76	57	75
Medical Detachment	4	32	23	71
		720	561	77.92

(21) 77.59% 174th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	62	45	72
Service Co.	4	82	60	73
Howitzer Co.	4	66	44	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	23	18	77
Company A	4	62	50	82
Company B	4	62	43	69
Company C	4	64	46	72
Company D	4	62	40	64
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	35	34	96
Company E	4	70	69	97
Company F	4	62	44	70
Company G	4	57	40	70
Company H	4	59	45	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	31	25	80
Company I	4	83	70	84
Company K	4	62	55	90
Company L	4	64	53	83
Company M	4	70	48	69
Med. Det. Att.	4	33	30	90
		1116	866	77.59

(22) 77.24% 105th Field Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	45	34	75
Service Bty.	5	65	64	95
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	2	66
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	5	39	32	82
Battery A	4	69	51	75
Battery B	5	70	48	69
Battery C	5	70	59	84
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	4	4	95
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	5	43	34	74
Battery D	4	68	40	59
Battery E	5	66	47	71
Battery F	4	67	51	75
Medical Detachment	5	40	33	82
		655	505	77.24

(23) 75.42% 107th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6	93
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	49	37	76
Service Co.	4	83	70	85
Howitzer Co.	4	41	23	56
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	21	14	69
Company A	3	59	35	59
Company B	4	63	39	62
Company C	3	59	48	81
Company D	4	55	44	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	19	12	63
Company E	4	76	67	87
Company F	4	63	54	85
Company G	4	59	43	75
Company H	4	63	45	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	32	23	73
Company I	3	65	48	73
Company K	4	80	60	75
Company L	4	66	57	87
Company M	4	56	38	67
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	29	88
		1050	792	75.42

(24) 72.65% 156th F. A.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	90
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	56	42	74
Service Bty.	4	74	66	89
1st Bn. Hq.	5	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	37	22	60
Battery A	3	67	43	64
Battery B	3	78	64	82
Battery C	4	68	48	71
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	95
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	42	33	80
Battery D	4	64	42	66
Battery E	5	66	41	62
Battery F	4	64	47	73
Medical Detachment	3	34	22	65
		662	481	72.65

(25) 70.92% 165th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	6	88
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	60	38	63
Service Co.	5	86	74	87
Howitzer Co.	5	65	43	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	23	21	75
Company A	5	64	44	69
Company B	5	65	44	67
Company C	5	67	48	72
Company D	5	67	53	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	27	23	86
Company E	5	64	43	67
Company F	5	63	42	67
Company G	5	66	51	77
Company H	5	63	41	64
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	28	21	77
Company I	5	67	43	64
Company K	5	64	44	68
Company L	5	63	40	63
Company M	5	61	38	62
Med. Det. Att.	5	34	26	78
		1104	783	70.92

(26) 67.68% 101st Sig. Bat.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	3	31	19	87
Company A	3	67	40	63
Company B	4	63	42	66
Medical Dept. Det.	3	13	10	77
		164	111	67.68

(1) 98.63% State Staff

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
A. G. D. Section	4	6	6	100
J. A. G. D. Section	4	4	4	100
Ordnance Section	4	26	25	98.06
Medical Section	4	3	3	100
Quartermaster Section	4	34	34	100
		73	72	98.63

(2) 94.87% 53rd Inf. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	34	32	95
		39	37	94.87

(3) 94.44% 54th Inf. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	31	29	93
		36	34	94.44

(4) 93.50% 51st Cav. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	72	67	93
		77	72	93.50

(5) 91.89% 93rd Inf. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	32	29	92
		37	34	91.89

(6) 90.00% 87th Inf. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	3	35	31	88
		40	36	90.00

(7) 90.00% Hq. 27th Div.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. 27th Division....	4	26	26	100
Hdqrs. Detachment	5	34	28	82
		60	54	90.00

(8) 88.88% 52d Fd. Art. Brig.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.	5	8	8	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	37	32	82
		45	40	88.88

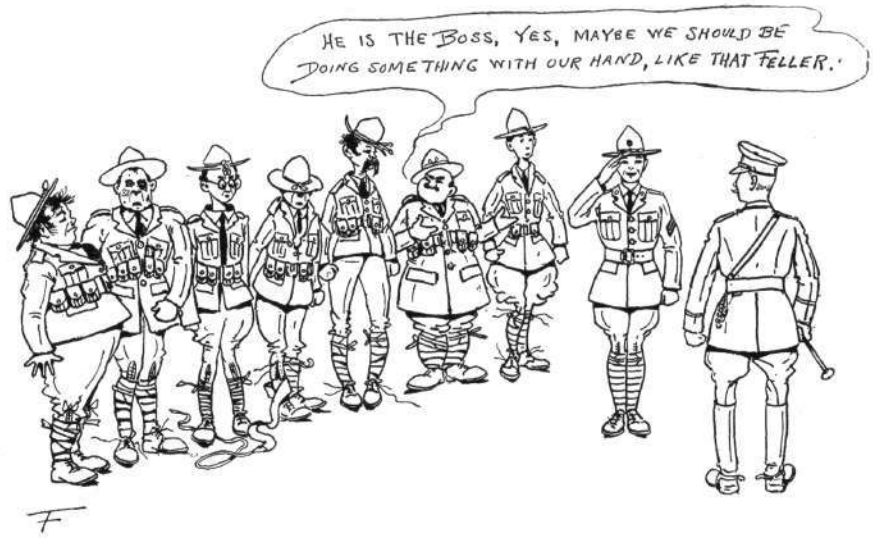
My Eating Orders Are

THE Slumgullion, a nifty mimeograph publication edited by Lieut. R. C. Baumgarde and Sgt. R. C. Ackerman, which is issued at intervals in the interest of Co. L, 128th Infantry, has the following General Orders in the December edition relative to the dinner the company held December 27:

1. To take charge of my plate and all implements in view.
2. To sit at my plate in a military manner, keeping constantly on the alert, allowing nothing to pass without proper helping.
3. To report any guests, NCOs, or Privates, who fail to consume enough to last them until July 4th, 1929.
4. To repeat all calls for seconds, thirds, and fourths while breath lasts.
5. To quit the table only at the arrival of the ambulance.
6. To receive, obey and pass on to my immediate neighbors all orders from the mess sergeant, cooks and KPs (to eat more).
7. To hold no conversation that will disturb my eating.
8. To allow no one to pass a dish without first levying duty on said subject.
9. To salute all dishes with unpronouncable names.
10. In case of fire or disorder to carry as much as possible from the dining room in my pockets, pocket-book or other handy articles.
11. In any case not covered by instructions, to just keep on eating.
12. Between the hours of 1:30 and 4:00 A. M. to turn out as many cases of indigestion guaranteed to keep the new Municipal Hospital busy for the next six months.—*Wis. N. G. Review.*

Veterans Elect Officers

The Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., has chosen officers for the new year with F. J. Magor, Jr., President; W. E. Corwin, W. E. White, C. T. Graham-Rogers and H. G. Murphy, Vice-Presidents; C. V. Zier, Treasurer; A. C. Hall, J. B. Christoffel and W. Firmbach, Secretaries; F. J. Monaghan, Surgeon; E. Schwalbach, Historian, and Rev. R. A. Brown, Chaplain. The unit has its headquarters in the 27th Division Train armory and was organized in 1862. Its membership includes Civil, Spanish and World War veterans.



The C. O.—"How is this new batch of recruits getting on?"
Optimistic Corporal—"Fairly well, sir. I hope to get two of them in some sort of shape before their enlistment expires."

Pistol Grip Rifle Stocks

We understand that the Ordnance Department will make the new match .30 caliber U. S. Springfield rifles for the 1929 matches with the new model pistol grip and that this same grip will hereafter be used in the manufacture of all service rifles. There is no question but that this will greatly improve marksmanship and even the scores of the expert shots. Several years ago the matter was brought up by the Ammunition Board appointed to select the ammunition and pass on the rifles for the national matches. At that time while it was the unanimous opinion of the members of the board that such a grip would make for higher scores, it was not deemed advisable to make any recommendations radically changing the set up of the rifles as issued to troops for service. We understand that the new stock design has been approved by the Chief of Infantry and the Infantry School Board at Bennings.

He: What do you say to a little kiss?

She: I've never spoken to one.—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

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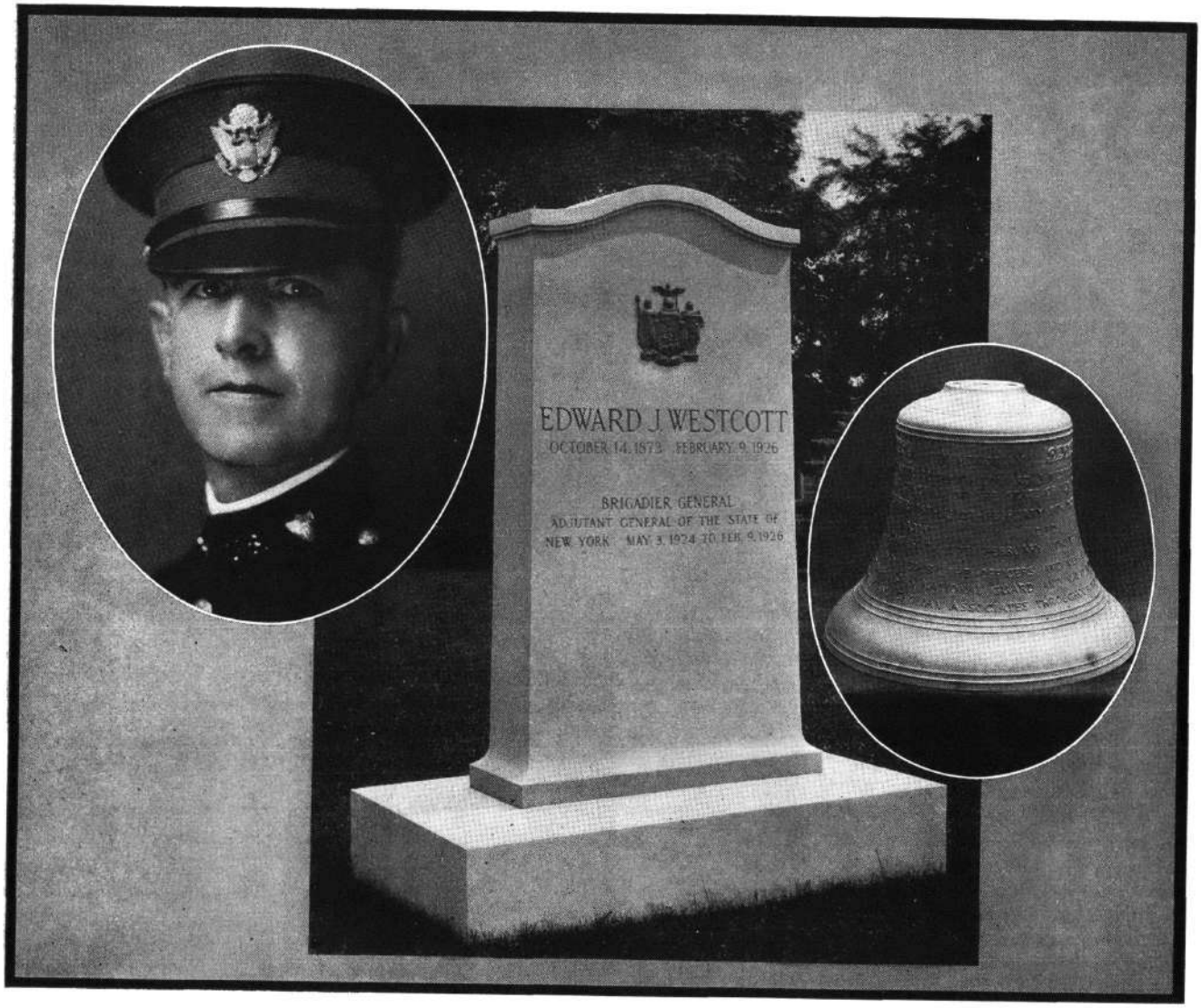
The General Westcott Memorial

By CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. MANGINE



The Carillon Bell and Monument to General Westcott at Albany, Late Adjutant General, State of New York.

LEST we forget. On February 9, 1926, the voice of Divine Providence again spoke and before we grasped and realized its full meaning, "taps" was being sounded and another of our comrades transferred to that garrison of the great beyond where he shall find God's heavenly reward in eternal rest and peace.

These brief lines are dedicated to one who, until the final chapter of his life was written, had won for himself the high position of Adjutant General and the respect of all, regardless of creed and sex. Perhaps one day we shall meet again when the voice which beckons all informs us that our earthly work is done—done forever.

General "Ed" Westcott is gone but not forgotten as his memory, like his immortal soul, will live on and on through all eternity in the hearts and memories of his host of friends.

To General "Ed" Westcott might well apply the adage *not an enemy living or dead,* for this immortal martyr spoke always a kind word for his fellowman.

Our loss is The Almighty's gain, and in taking this true friend and soldier from our midst is but to place him where he can do still more good, and so it is that his bereaved family and friends have become reconciled and consoled at his untimely departure of a life which held forth for him ever greater possibilities.

A few expressions of the esteem in which General "Ed" Westcott was held are again reprinted as follows:

Governor Smith: "An eminent citizen, an excellent soldier, the most distinguished and warmly admired Adjutant General the National Guard has ever produced."

Assemblyman Culliver: "I propose we pause a few moments to pay our respects to a citizen of the State, Edward Westcott. He served as a private in the Spanish American War, and for twenty-six years was connected with the Adjutant General's Office, starting as a clerk and rising until he became Adjutant General."

General Ward: "No man was richer in his sympathy or more genuine in his fidelity for the military service of his State or his Country."

The memorials which appear on this page, together with the picture of General "Ed" Westcott, are but a small indication of tribute on the part of his friends, made possible by the funds raised amongst his friends, and such contributions so arranged that there was no distinction made between rank and file.

Mrs. Norma W. Westcott, widow, and her daughters, Thetis L. and Winifred W.

Westcott, desire through these columns to thank the many friends of their deceased husband and father who, through their generosity, made possible these beautiful memorials.

A poem dedicated to his memory reads:

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Poem quoted by

THE REV. DR. WM. H. HOPKINS

at the funeral of Brigadier-General Edward J. Westcott

He is not dead, this friend, not dead,
But in the path we mortals tread
Got some few trifling steps ahead
And nearer to the end,
So that you too, once past this bend
Shall meet again, as face to face, this friend
We fancy dead.
He has but turned a corner, still
He pushes on with right good will
The self-same living way.
That self-same upland, hopeful way
That you and he through many a doubtful day
Attempted still
Push bravely on, strong heart, the while
You travel forward, mile by mile,
He loiters, with a backward smile,
And shades his eyes to search his wake,
And, joyful as he sees you through the brake,
Waits 'till you overtake.

February 12th, 1926.

To the memory of General "Ed" Westcott we shall always bow and offer our daily prayer that God may grant unto him REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Non-Coms to Hold Grand Ball in March

THE Non - Commissioned Officers' Association of the 258th Field Artillery will hold a Military and Civic Ball in the subterranean ball-room of the armory, Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue on Saturday evening, March 2.

The hall will be decorated for the occasion, including the colors and Guide'on's of all the Batteries. Arrangements are under way to secure high-class talent for the entertainments and music will be furnished by a well-known radio orchestra. Refreshments will also be served.

The grand march will begin at 12 o'clock midnight and will be led by a distinguished guest, well-known both in military and civil life. Next in line will come the officers of the Association followed by other guests.

It is requested of the officers of the Association that officers, non-commissioned officers of all the National Guard regiments, or other military guests attending, wear full uniform.

This is the first affair of its kind that has been held since before the World War by this regiment.

The officers and committees of the affair are as follows:

Sgt. Andrew Scanlon, president; Sgt. Edward Cullen, first vice-president; Sgt. Charles Hull, second vice-president; Sgt. John Leers, treasurer; Sgt. Charles Rohm, secretary; Sgts. Alvin Feinstein and George Vesslau, finance committee.

Sgt. Fred Kampfer, master of ceremonies; Sgt. Edward Greenberger, sergeant-at-arms; Sgt. Charles Cerveny, committee on printing; Sgt. William Wall, committee on decorations, and Sgt. Patrick Murphy, committee on refreshments.

Death of Major Seldon W. Mott

Many of the older members of the Guard will remember the late Seldon W. Mott, former Captain of Company K, Glens Falls, and Major in the 2nd Infantry, now the 105th Infantry. Major Mott died of blood poisoning January 17th in New Haven, Conn., his home in recent years. Major Mott was one of the most successful officers of the National Guard on strike duty, the Guard being called out frequently years ago when such disturbances got beyond civil authorities. He was given a military and Masonic funeral in Glens Falls, his body arriving in charge of his son, Captain Rich Mott, of the Connecticut National Guard and an honor graduate of Bennings.

Command Post Panels

In recent maneuvers at Camp Stanley, there was a tendency to locate panel stations too close to command posts. Frequently the attention of "enemy" planes was drawn to a well-hidden command post when panels were displayed for the eye of a "friendly" plane.

It is usually possible to place a panel station some distance away from a command post without interfering with communications, and this offers the advantage that discovery of the panel station will not reveal the location of the command post.

—*Notebook of "General Experience".*

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The History of the National Guard

Radio Address By MAJOR GEN. CREED C. HAMMOND

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of the Radio Audience: The opportunity to speak to you about the National Guard of the United States is a most welcome one.

"The Value of the National Guard to the Nation, the State and the Individual" is a subject worthy of a broader discussion than I can give to it now. To understand it thoroughly, to visualize it in terms of your own daily life, would require a comprehensive historical outline of our National policy of defense since the early days of the Colonies where constant dread of attack by Indians caused the formation of volunteer semi-military organizations.

We should go back even to the days of King Alfred of England and the beginning of Britain's system of defense, for the English Colonists brought from Great Britain the volunteer militia system which is an integral part of our National Defense system of today.

The Constitution of the United States, the Supreme Law of the land, uses these words—" * * a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed"—and by those words acknowledges the sovereign right of each state to provide for its own security. But the Constitution goes farther, for those founders of our Nation were possessed of foresight which must have been a Divine gift, and reserved to the Congress of the United States the right to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States * * ," and also gave Congress authority "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

The meaning of those three statements in the Constitution is just this: That the people themselves, being governed by their own will expressed through their representatives, realized that each State must be protected, and that protection must come from within; that the union of States, being itself a sovereign body, required protection. Therefore, the right of protection having been reserved to the States, the States thereupon granted to the Federal Government the right to organize, equip and train the organized defenders of the states, and the further right to use these defenders for the defense of the Union when the necessity arose.

That theory of National Defense is the most democratic ever evolved. It is nothing more than the statement of the individual, of you and me, that we owe to the State and Federal Government our services for military defense whenever needed. It is the collective voice of the Nation volunteering for National Defense under the Constitution of the United States. Your forefathers and mine volunteered their services and also volunteered our services to the defense of our homes, our States and our Nation. You and I are bound by the solemn obligations of those who gave birth to the United States of America, to stand ready for National Defense.

In 1792 Congress enacted a law which defined the militia. It stated that every able-bodied male citizen and every able-bodied male who had declared his intention of becoming a citizen, if between the ages of 18 and 45 years, should be a member of the militia. And then it decreed how that militia should be organized, armed and trained.

There is no time now to trace the development of this organized militia down through the years, through the various wars in which the Nation has been engaged. In all of our wars the dependence of the Nation has been upon the citizen soldier and never has he failed to give of his best to the service of his country.

Through changes in the laws the name of "Organized Militia" has been changed to the "National Guard." Today each state in the Union, and in addition the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Porto Rico, has its National Guard. The average strength during 1928 was 184,000. These men are divided into 3,882 separate units located in 1,457 separate cities and towns. The division into separate groups has been made with a view to their possible combination for such purposes as the defense of the Nation might demand, and also with the view to the demands which each State might have to make of them. The Federal Government sets the total strength for the Nation, divides that strength among the States on the basis of population and particular requirements of the States, and leaves to the states the specific location of the various smaller units. Two major factors govern the location of units within states:—the ability of a particular town or city to furnish men and facilities for training; and the possible requirements which the state may have in the use of the troops for a state emergency.

These troops once they are organized and provided armories and equipment, embark upon a definite program of training. This training, you will remember, the Constitution decreed should be provided for by the Congress. That body decided that the states, the people themselves, should carry on the training but that the character of training should be uniform throughout the country. In order to make that possible, Congress early decided that experts were necessary to evolve proper methods. Congress had also determined that while a large Regular Army was not necessary, there were some elements of National Defense which should not be required of the States, such as manning the permanent coast defenses, the defense of outlying possessions and frontiers and the general duties which might be called overhead duties, and therefore provided for a national defensive force called the "Regular Army." This force, small in numbers, was required to perfect itself in all the technical details of National Defense. Its personnel became experts. These experts, whose entire time is devoted to the study of the great defense problem, became the faculty, the teachers of the citizen soldiers. 476 officers and 589 enlisted men of the Regular Army today are scattered throughout the National Guard as the expert advisers in training.

Both Congress and the States soon came to realize that more stable growth and higher efficiency would result if state and Federal agencies cooperated closely in the development of the National Guard. To insure this close co-operation Congress adopted the National Defense Act of 1916, amended in 1920, and 1924, which established clearly the dual responsibilities toward the National Guard of the various States. These responsibilities may be summarized as follows:

The Federal Government is responsible for providing at Federal expense the necessary arms, uniforms and equipment required by the National Guard in its training in time of peace, and in addition, such equipment as is necessary in the event of an emergency which requires the use of the National Guard by the Federal Government. Funds are also provided for the pay of officers and enlisted men for the periods of training which are required by law, and to assist in the construction, maintenance and repair of field training camps.

The State governments are responsible for carrying out the training requirements for the National Guard as set up by the War Department and for providing suitable armories for troops and suitable storage facilities for Federal property issued for use of the National Guard. The States must also account, in the prescribed manner, for all Federal funds apportioned, and

all property provided for use of the National Guard. There is now approximately $115,000,000 worth of Federal property in the hands of the Guard.

The result of the dual responsibility is that today the National Guard of the United States is a well-organized, well-equipped, well-trained body of men, made up of citizens from all walks of life, from cities and farms, from factories and colleges, from business and professional life, who are ready at a moment's notice to serve the State and Nation in any emergency which may arise.

What is the value to the Nation of this wide-spread organization whose history and growth we have briefly traced? What does it mean to say that these men are ready for an emergency?

Remember, if you please, the days of 1917 and 1918 when the streets were filled with brown-clad figures going to war. Your home boys were going. And who went first from your community? The National Guardsmen. They were first to go because long ago they and their forefathers pledged to the Nation that when heeded *they would be ready to go first* and hold the line from the invaders until others could be organized and prepared for defense. Some one has to be first. If no one is ready there is no defense.

The National Guard of today, your boys you see going to the armory each week and going to camp for two weeks each summer, true today to that solemn pledge of the Fathers of the Republic, are keeping prepared and ready if the call comes, to protect the honor and comfort of the home in which you sit tonight.

That's what the National Guard means to the Nation. But it means more than that. What its value is to the State is also a value to the Nation.

Remember, if you please, those anxious hours here in the Mississippi Valley when the brown waters of a great river surged and battered at its earthen banks. Its greedy fingers tore great holes in the levees and the mighty waters rolled in and swept over forest and plain, village and farm. Your homes were destroyed, your lives were endangered, many lives were lost.

There was no war then, no hysteria of patriotism to drive men to unusual deeds of valor. But this National Guard which the State and Nation had been training for years for an emergency of any kind, hurrying from city and farm, from school and factory, went about the task of protecting lives and property, relieving suffering, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, housing the homeless, burying the dead.

You in the Mississippi Valley remember those days. And you tonight in the State of Washington will remember the fire and attempted prison break of convicts at Walla Walla, when terror gripped the countryside at the thought of the desperate criminals who might be loosed to prey upon you. Your newspapers a few days later said—"Only the presence of the National Guard which rushed immediately to the prison, averted a general outbreak." The same thing was repeated at the Folsom State Prison in California when armed convicts barricaded in prison buildings, held guards as hostages and defied all attempts by prison guards to dislodge them. The National Guard responded to the Governor's call and caused the convicts' surrender. Kentucky likewise has received great help from its Guard in various emergencies.

In Maine, National Guardsmen turned out to search for a civilian lost in the forest; in Maryland National Guardsmen captured an escaped murderer; in Missouri, Illinois, Virginia, Tennessee and other States tornado sufferers were protected and assisted by the National Guard; in Florida and Porto Rico hurricane victims were sheltered and property saved and protected by the National Guard; in Ohio for over a year while coal miners and operators were deadlocked the entire National Guard of the State became a Relief Agency, collected food, clothing and money, set up kitchens and fed thousands who otherwise would have starved; and in Vermont the citizens will never forget the activities of the National Guard during the unprecedented floods of 1927.

Each year these stories are duplicated. An average of twenty States make use of their National Guardsmen each year. Did the National Guard possess any value for those States when emergencies arose? Can any one say, then, that the training the National Guard receives is only for war and since we are moving always to *prevent* war, we should do away with the National Guard?

Remember the words of the Constitution —" * * a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state * *", and you will see how the foresight of the Founders of the Nation visualized the occasions such as I have mentioned which would demand the presence of trained men in the States to preserve that security.

What of the value of the National Guard to the individual? I would like to show you that there are two individuals to be considered in this connection—the individual who is a member of the National Guard and the individual who is not a member.

The value to the one who is not a member is just this: "Such a citizen is getting protection for himself, his family, his home and his business at no discomfort to himself and at an expense that is so small he cannot estimate it in money, and he also has the mental satisfaction of knowing that, if a national emergency should arise so that his own services will be needed, he will be protected at the front by the National Guard while he puts his affairs in shape, and himself becomes ready for service.

The individual who is a member of the National Guard receives something in compensation for his days and weeks and years of toil that is above a money value—something that can never be adequately described in words. It's the thing that means more to every man than all else he ever receives as reward for any service. It is just that inner feeling of satisfaction that comes to every one of us that we are trying to do our patriotic duty as good citizens.

And as by-products of that sense of a duty done, and collateral to it, are the more tangible values of a healthy body, for physical fitness is a requirement in the National Guard—and mental alertness, for

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one cannot be prepared unless he is mentally alert and ready to do—and prompt reactions, which come from discipline—and unselfishness, which is evidenced by the immediate response of the National Guardsmen to every call to duty. All these values add to man's general efficiency and are reflected in everything that he does, and so, are carried over into his civilian occupation. His earning capacity is increased and his value to his family and his community is thereby increased. The National Guard above all builds healthy, active, interested citizens. Thus the value to the individual is also a value to the State and the Nation.

The pledge of our forefathers, made as they looked ahead down through the centuries and visualized the growth of the nation they were then moulding, has been kept through all the years by those who have volunteered their services and have prepared themselves to be the first to share the burdens of both State and Nation when public catastrophes or protection of national honor has demanded the sacrifice of men. The National Guard has proved its value to the Nation, the State and the individual.

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The State Ordnance Officer received a letter recently from the St. Lawrence Trading & Supply Co., 350 Broadway, New York City, offering bargain lots of .22 Cal. ammunition. The letter runs as follows:

"We are in position to offer you a decided bargain in the way of Brand New, Perfect .22 B. B. Caliber Cartridges.

"Our purchase from the Surplus Property Division enables us to offer you all or any part of:

"484,000 Cartridges, Caliber, .22 B. B., Case .42 inches long, of Winchester Repeating Arms Co. manufacture.

"183,000 Cartridges, Caliber .22 B. B., Case .42 inches long, of Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. manufacture.

"180,000 Cartridges, Caliber .22 B. B., .28 inches long, of Remington Arms and Winchester manufacture.

"All of the above packed in original cartons of 100, and 10,000 cartridges to a case.

"Upon receipt of your reply advising quantity in which you may be interested, we shall be pleased to quote you our best price which we are sure will meet with your entire approval."

He: "That dog is worth $5,000."

She: "How could such a little dog save so much money?"

* * *

Farmer: He's a bootblack in the city.

C. S.: Oh, I see, you make hay while the son shines. —*Williams Purple Cow.*

* * *

"So your daughter is going around the world alone! And how is she preparing herself for the journey?" "She has learned to say 'no' in twelve languages."

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

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard

During the Month of December, 1928, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
McWilliams, John I.	Dec. 10, '28	Q.M.C., S.S.
Suavet, Henry E.	Dec. 12, '28	Inf., 27th Div.
Vincent, Frank C.	Dec. 14, '28	106th Inf.

MAJORS

Smith, Geo. B.	Dec. 10, '28	Q.M.C., S.S.
Lenart, C. Pemberton	Dec. 12, '28	A.G.D., S.S.
Hogle, Albert F.	Dec. 14, '28	106th Inf.
Mahoney, Timothy S.	Dec. 21, '28	O.D.

CAPTAINS

Crocker, Frank H.	Dec. 4, '28	14th Inf.
Van Antwerp, Wm. M.	Dec. 10, '28	53rd Brig.
Johnson, Elmer S.	Dec. 17, '28	14th Inf.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
McCaffrey, James G.	Dec. 14, '28	258th F.A.
Lutz, Herman M.	Dec. 15, '28	165th Inf.
Gordon, George	Dec. 15, '28	M.C., 27th Spl. Trs.
Cunningham, Earle J.	Dec. 19, '28	121st Cav.
Travers, John H., Jr.	Dec. 21, '28	O.D., S.S.
Misner, David E.	Dec. 24, '28	71st Inf.

2ND LIEUTENANTS

Cooper, Wm. H.	Dec. 1, '28	369th Inf.
Williams, Samuel A.	Dec. 1, '28	369th Inf.
Derby, Henry V.	Dec. 10, '28	245th C.A.
Morford, Wm. H., Jr.	Dec. 10, '28	244th C.A.
Wood, George	Dec. 12, '28	108th Inf.
Fleetham, Arthur H.	Dec. 12, '28	108th Inf.
Davie, Herbert L.	Dec. 12, '28	108th Inf.
Conover, Nelson A.	Dec. 17, '28	244th C.A.
DeLamater, W. A., Jr.	Dec. 24, '28	71st Inf.

Separations from Active Service, December, 1928

Resigned, Honorably Discharged

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Brennan, Lennox C.	Dec. 11, '28	106th Inf.

CAPTAINS

Barinque, Jean P.	Dec. 11, '28	165th Inf.
Zimmer, Horace	Dec. 11, '28	14th Inf.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Harvey, Asahel G.	Dec. 18, '28	10th Inf.
Hellstrom, Albin O.	Dec. 11, '28	106th Inf.
Martens, Charles C	Dec. 18, '28	71st Inf.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve at Own Request

CAPTAINS

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Gott, Clarence P.	Dec. 24, '28	71st Inf.
McChesney, Don R.	Dec. 4, '28	121st Cav.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Foster, Eugene J.	Dec. 24, '28	369th Inf.
York, Frank L.	Dec. 4, '28	121st Cav.

Honorably Discharged, Having Reached the Age of 64 Years

BRIGADIER GENERAL

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Taylor, Washington I.	Dec. 13, '28	Hqrs., N.Y.N.G.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Reagan, Allan L.	Dec. 11, '28	Inf., 27th Div.

Awards of State Decoration for Long and Faithful Service

SPECIAL CLASS (35 Years)

Lt. Colonel Frederick M. Waterbury, O.D., Hq. 27th Division.
Lt. Colonel Robert P. Orr, 245th Coast Artillery
Major Edward J. Reilly, 245th Coast Artillery.

CLASS II (20 Years)

Colonel Walter C. Montgomery, M.C., State Staff.

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Hats Off

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the State;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips.

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe.

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

(Henry Holcomb Bennett.)

An Example For Some N. Y. Artillery Regiment to Emulate!

The California Guardsman for January says:

"The 250th Coast Artillery with fifty-four officers, has one hundred per cent qualified as marksmen or better with the pistol. There are fourteen experts, eleven sharpshooters and 29 marksmen."

The pistol course is now the easiest in the history of this small arms weapon and how anybody with a little preliminary sighting and dry squeezing can fail to make 60%, the marksman's test, is hard to figure out.

Lieut. A.—"Waiter, bring my dinner."
Waiter (expecting large tip)—"Yassuh, Major."

Lieut. A.—"And make it snappy."
Waiter—"Yassuh, Colonel."
A little later.
Lieut. A.—"Waiter, bring some cigars."
Waiter (eying ten cent tip)—"Yassuh, Corporal!"—*Hawaii Guardsman.*

A New Commanding Officer In Binghamton

Lieutenant Charles D. Smith of Company H, 10th Infantry, has been promoted to Captain, succeeding Captain Andrew B. Suttle, resigned. Captain Smith is a graduate of the Georgia Military Academy and the U. S. School of Infantry, Fort Benning. He served two years in the Pennsylvania National Guard, three years in the United States Army during the World War and has been a commissioned officer in the New York National Guard for six years. Second Lieutenant Oley A. Read moves up to first lieutenant in the company.

Property Accountability System Board

The Commanding General has appointed the following board to inquire into and report upon the property accountability system now in force in the New York National Guard and to make such recommendations as they deem desirable for the fullest protection of the state:

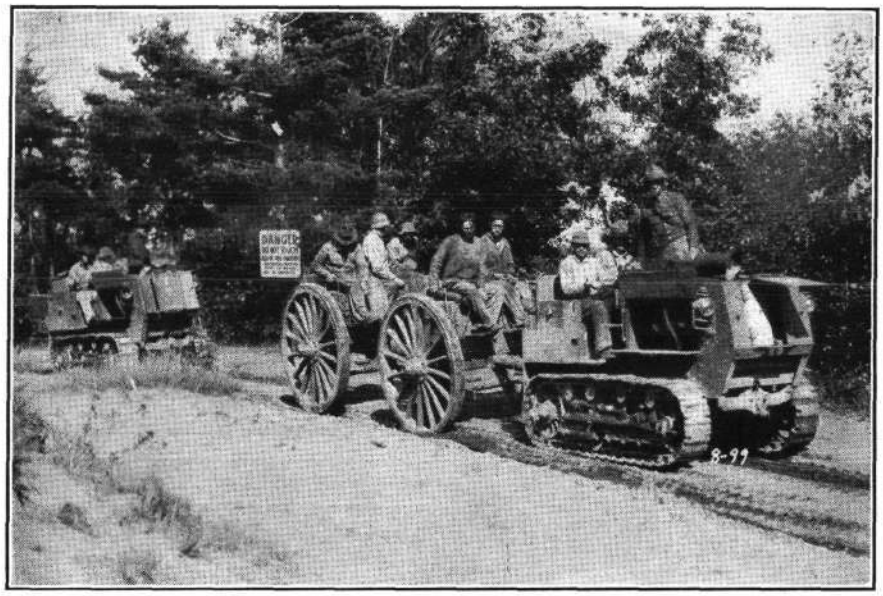
Colonel Howard T. Kingsbury, J. A. G. D., President;

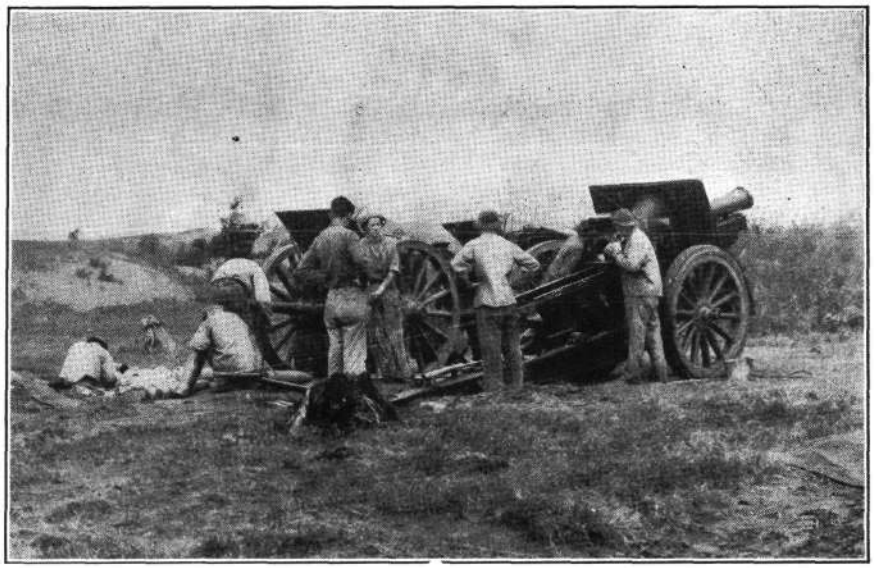
Lieut. Col. Arthur V. McDermott, J. A. G. D.

Lieut. Col. Foster G. Hetzel, Q. M. C., Recorder.

Elect Officers

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of the United States was held in Washington, D. C., on January 25, when all the 1928 officers were re-elected for 1929. The Association has had a remarkable growth during the past year both in membership and achievement. Lt. Col. F. M. Waterbury of the N. Y. N. G. is a member of the Executive Committee.





The 106th Field Artillery with their 155 Howitzers on field training, Pine Camp 1928.

West Point Opportunities Demonstrated

A remarkable demonstration of the opportunities and advantages which the National Guard offers young men recently occurred in Battery E, 156th Field Artillery, under the command of Captain Joseph P. Monihan of Newburgh, N. Y.

What is believed to be a record of successful preliminary examinations for West Point, among members of any single unit of the National Guard, was established by Captain Joseph P. Monihan's battery of Newburgh, N. Y., when the results of the competitive examinations for guardsmen held during the first week of November in New York City revealed that three members of this unit successfully passed the tests with a rating of, First, Third and Sixth. They are expected to take the entrance examinations for the Military Academy next March.

The successful guardsmen are: Francis Pohl, who resides with his brother in West Point, and who had the highest average of all those examined. Young Pohl has four brothers, two of whom are graduates of the Annapolis Naval Academy, and two graduates of West Point.

Robin B. Speiser, who stood third in average, has a brother, Ralph Speiser, a former member of Captain Monihan's battery, who is now a student in West Point, having passed the entrance examinations on July 1, 1927, and Courtland W. Guthrie, who stood sixth.

The success of these boys points to an opportunity for young men who wish to enter West Point. The Academy authorities recognize the experience gained by men in the National Guard and a law was passed a little more than a year ago, whereby a limited number could be appointed from the National Guard to enter the Military Academy each year, above the regular number appointed by various Congressmen.

In recent successful drives for a better class of recruits, the educational opportunities was one of the points stressed by Captain Monihan, and he took a keen interest in fostering and coaching the aspirations of these men, with the result that his Battery E, 156th Field Artillery, came through with flying colors in the examination averages. For if these results do not represent a standing record for any single unit, it is a showing quite remarkable.

Bringing the Boots to You

Attention is called to the Teitzel Boot Company's announcement (advertisement on page 6) heralding the visit of their representative, Lieutenant K. H. Sanford, U. S. R., to several armories in March and April with a very fine display of American made military boots.

Special Troops Have Yonkers' Party

The annual reception and dance of the 27th Division Special Troops, Major John C. Mansfield, commanding, was staged this year in the Yonkers Armory, the military home of the Military Police and Motorcycle Units. Going to press before the event took place we are unable to give a report, but undoubtedly it was the usual social success, which has always made these parties justly famous.

Photos Wanted of All 100 Per Cent Men

Group photographs are desired for the next issue of all officers and men who have had 100 per cent drill attendance during 1928. Print the names on the back of the photo.

In cases where men have had a perfect attendance for two or more years a separate notation is desired.

Colonel Pooley Seriously Ill

Word comes from Buffalo that Colonel William R. Pooley, commanding the 174th Infantry, 87th Infantry Brigade, is seriously ill. Colonel Pooley is not only a popular National Guard officer, but has a host of friends all over the State, whom he meets in his work as a member of the up-State Public Service Commission. All join in hoping he will soon be on the active list again.

High Guardsmen to Get Trophy

In the President's match at the National Matches each year there is usually a field of nearly two thousand competitors and in addition to the regular medals, and the silver bands for the President's one hundred for the year, trophies are given for the high men in the different services. The Infantry Association gives a trophy to high Army man, Marine Corps, Navy, Civilian, etc. These trophies are marked with the man's name and year and are perpetual. The National Guard has never had a trophy, although there have been several gestures by different organizations towards this end nothing has developed. Last fall at Hot Springs, Ark., the matter was brought to the attention of the National Guard Association of the United States and a resolution was unanimously passed and referred to the Executive Council to select a suitable trophy and present to the National Rifle Association to be awarded every year to the high National Guardsman in this great rifle match. The trophy will be ready for the 1929 match.

San Diego Girl to Cop: "Stop that sailor! He tried to kiss me."

Cop: "Keep your shirt on; there will be another one along in a minute."—*California Guardsman.*

The first evening in camp the Commanding Officer made the mistake of having the band play when the Staff was mounting for parade!

Why Not Be in Style?

They're all wearing them nowadays

"How They Do It"

THEY DON'T MAKE EXCUSES—
THEY GET BUSY THEY GET RECRUITS

ALL TOGETHER, BOYS

One, Two, Three

R-E-C-R-U-I-T-S

Earn a Recruiting Medal this year by bringing in some desirable new members for your unit. Plenty of fine young men who are merely waiting an invitation to join up with the National Guard.

You Invite One—Do It Now!

Write the Recruiting Bureau, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, N. Y., for Instructions.

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