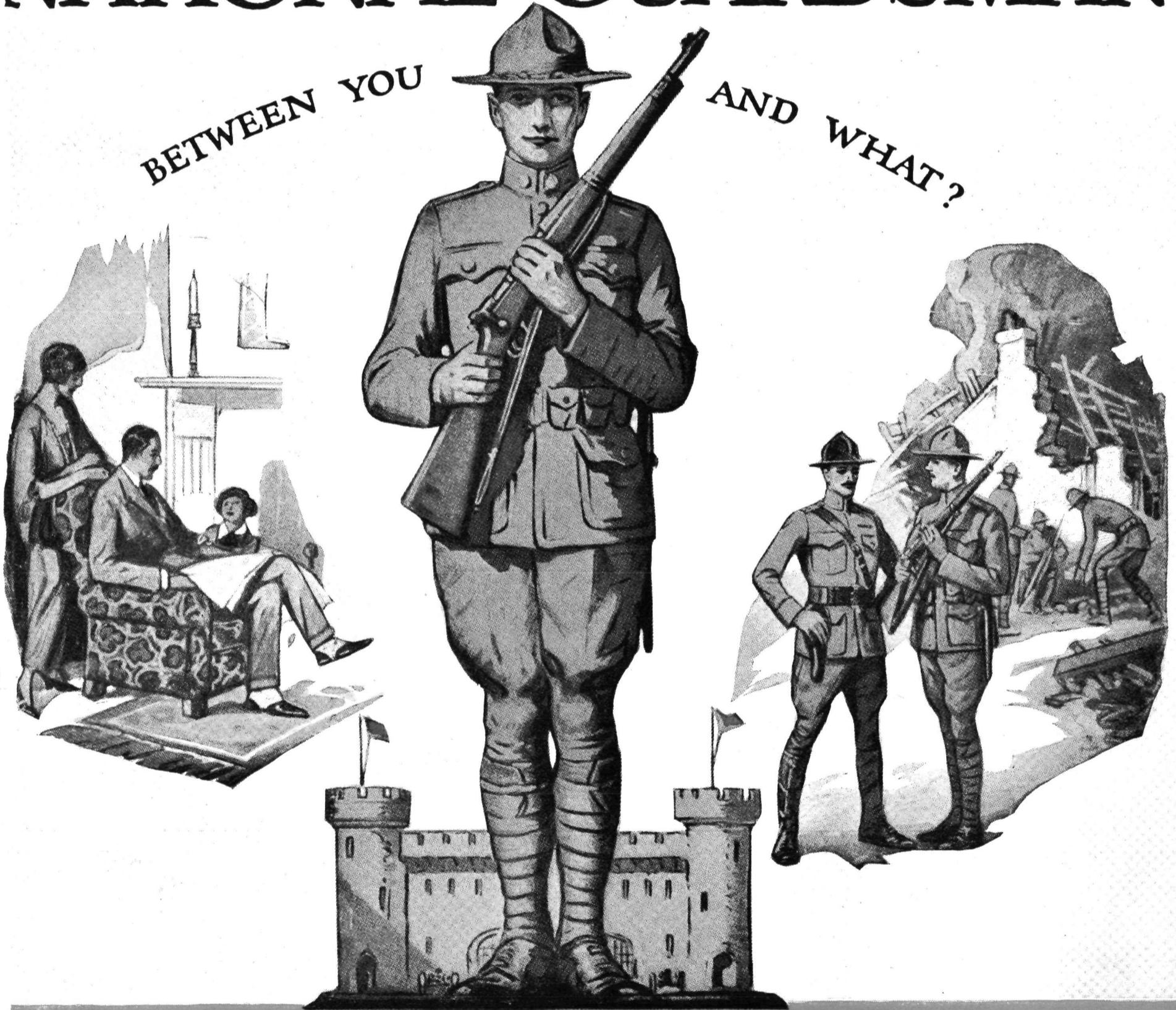


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



JANUARY, 1927

15c THE COPY

Get Local Co-Operation In Recruiting

You Owe America Something

The Tampa Board of Trade has recently put out a display card, 7 x 11 inches, printed and bordered in red, white and blue colors, with a red, white and blue silk cord attached so that the card may be hung up — which sets forth in no uncertain terms the backing which the Tampa Board of Trade gives to the National Guard.

The printed matter contained on the card reads as follows:

E Pluribus Unum

You Owe America Something

This firm approves of its employees affiliating with the National Guard. Defence of the Land is an imperative duty of every citizen of military age. A great, rich nation which cannot defend its homes is in the same category with the owner of a fine building who ignores fire insurance thereon. National Defence is represented in Tampa by the 116th Regiment of Field Artillery. You are urged to investigate service therein. A place will be found where you can do useful, constructive service for America.

(Posted in co-operation with the Bureau of Military Affairs, Tampa Board of Trade)

When this card is mailed or distributed to business concerns in Tampa it is accompanied by a sheet of paper which contains the following:

An Appeal To Patriotism

The accompanying card is placed in your hands with the request that it shall be posted in a conspicuous place on your premises. The objective needs no explanation. You are given an opportunity to perform a patriotic service.

On acceptance of this card will you be good enough to drop a line to the Bureau of Military Affairs, Tampa Board of Trade, indicating the fact so that your firm's name may be included in an "Honor Roll" to be published locally.

The card may be returned to the Board of Trade if you are not in accord with the idea.

The NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME THREE

NUMBER TEN

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*
82r Municipal Building, New York City

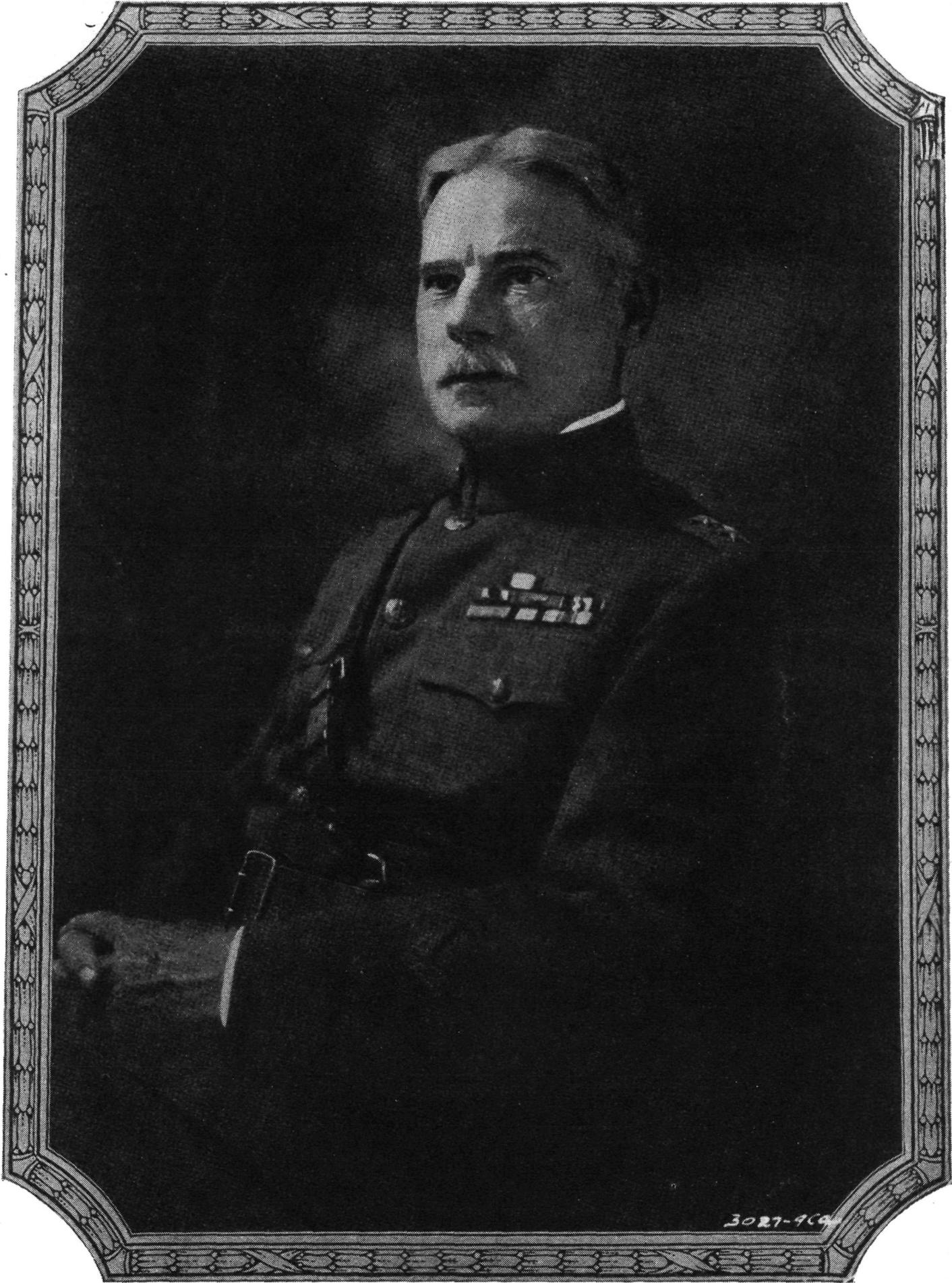
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Commanding Second Corps Area



MAJOR GENERAL JAMES H. McRAE

New Commander Second Corps Area, Takes Over Command

A Little Visit With Our Machine Guns

By CAPTAIN FRED C. WINTERS, Inf., D.O.L.

MACHINE guns from the standpoint of mechanical construction are not a relatively new weapon, the Gatling and other of the earlier makes being used in the Spanish-American War.

Evidently the reason for the earlier types not becoming more universally used was due to the fact that their tactical use was not understood, they being used those days as a weapon of opportunity and the opportunity seldom recognized and no trained personnel to operate them when the opportunity presented itself.

It took the World War and especially the German retreat from the Marne where they used their guns to so good effect to cut to pieces the advancing columns of French and Americans, to bring out the possibilities and limitations of the machine gun.

As to the relative merits of the different makes of machine guns there is probably a great difference of opinion, personally I consider the Lewis, Hotchkiss, Maxim and Browning excellent types. Any weapon to fill the drastic requirements of field service in time of war must be simple of construction, positive in action, capable of sustained fire without overheating, no small parts to become lost and weight not so excessive as to prevent their transportation over rough terrain, although weight should not be considered ahead of reliability. It is a well known fact that a gun may give an excellent demonstration under ideal weather conditions and expert handling but be entirely unsuitable to field conditions in time of war.

The present type adopted by the U. S. Army is the Browning machine gun caliber .30 model of 1917, is recoil operated, belt fed and water or air cooled according to the use it is put to. The force of recoil, what is known as kick in the shoulder rifle, is used to perform the various mechanical operations. The gun, tripod and full belt weigh together approximately 100 lbs., its maximum rate of fire is 525 per minute, the usable rate of fire about 100 per minute, the sights are graduated to 2600 yards. No attempt will be made to go into the mechanical details of the gun.

Some of the general characteristics of the gun are: Small dispersion, great accuracy, effective range, rapid rate of fire, control in the hands of one man, can be used for indirect fire, can be

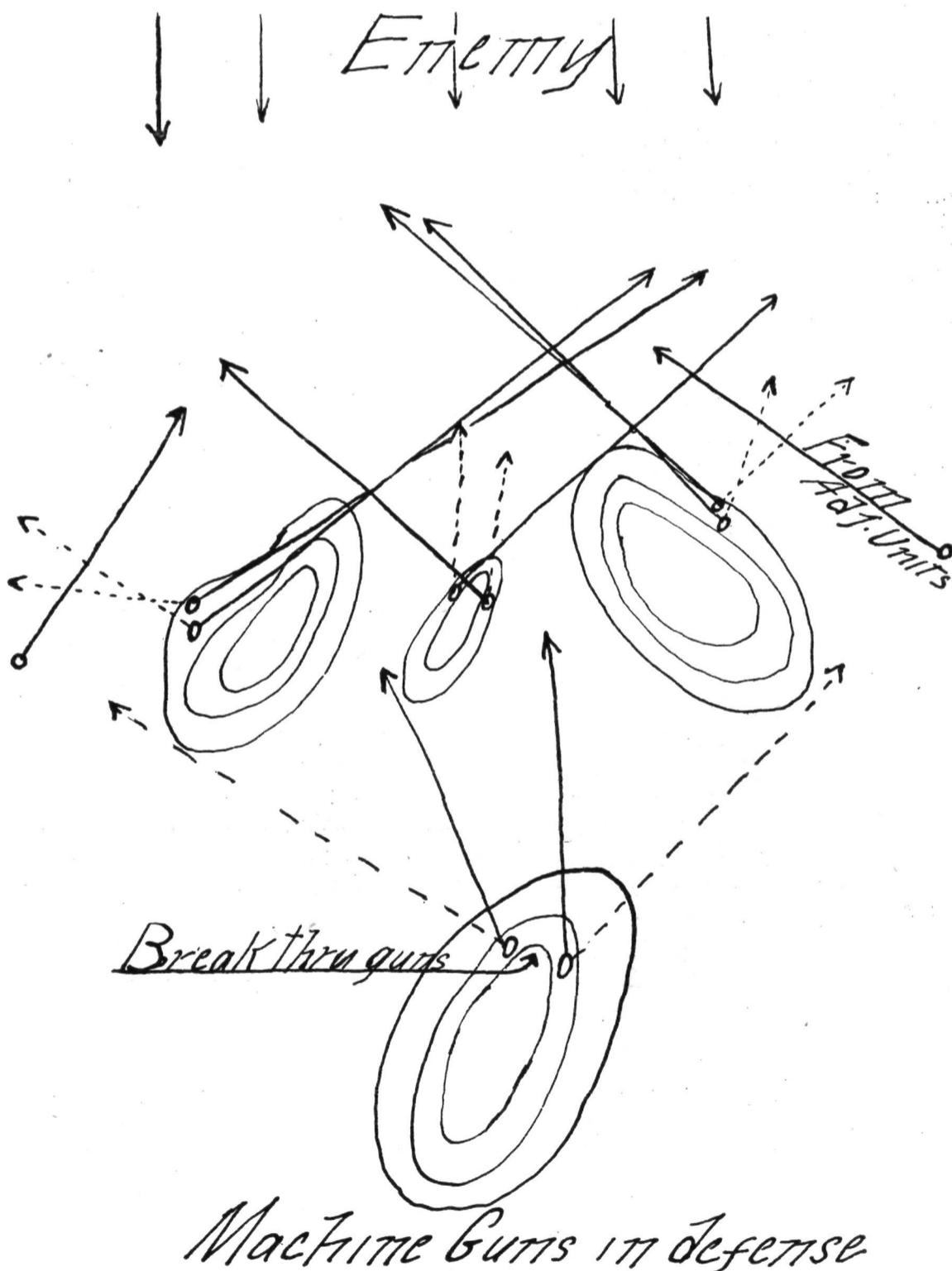
fired over the heads of friendly troops, fire effect of one gun equivalent to that of 25 to 50 rifles, concealment comparatively easy. The roots of trees, bushes, ditches and natural objects on the terrain afford excellent cover.

The competent machine gunner must first understand the mechanical construction, nomenclature, functioning and characteristics of the gun so thoroughly that he feels at all times that he is master of it and that he knows what to do almost automatically, this requires a reasonable amount of application and a certain degree of mechanical ability.

The successful employment of machine guns requires a high degree of initiative and resourcefulness on the

part of unit commanders, as well as a thorough knowledge of the possibilities and limitations of the weapon.

As it often happens that the only information we have of the terrain we are about to maneuver over, is that shown by the map, it is essential that unit commanders be able to intelligently read a map, so that they can visualize the lay of the land, know the direction, distance and altitude of one point from another, the best route to take to get his unit to the designation point in the shortest possible time, set up his guns in the new position and correctly aim them on the new target. It is evident that actual maneuvering on the ground is the best method of acquiring the necessary ability but the



map and compass should be understood before attempting a move on the ground.

As an example, suppose that during an attack a platoon is to move from Castle Rock to Lookout Hill (Map: Camp Smith I/5280) where the guns will be set up and fire on enemy on Iron Mountain. The platoon commander should know from the map the distance, direction and altitude of Lookout Hill and the best route by which to get there. On arrival there he should be able to tell from the map whether or not he is on Lookout or on some nearby hill that resembles Lookout, then definitely identify the new target and aim his guns on it.

The battalion commander in his battalion order (Par. 2) gives the time of attack, line of departure and direction of attack. In paragraph 3 the subparagraph relating to machine guns states what the machine guns are to do. With the normal situation the paragraph referring to machine guns should contain but three short sentences as follows:

1. Co. D. will support the attack of this battalion.
2. Initial position X Hill.
3. Initial target Y Hill.

The commander of Co. D having gotten the time of attack, direction of attack and line of departure from par. 2 and the information contained in subparagraph of paragraph 3, has all the orders necessary and he should not be further hampered with instructions. To say that he will fire on Y Hill until his fire is masked, after which he will render close support is entirely superfluous, the company commander who is alert and fully realizes what his mission is, will fire until his fire is masked, to cease before then would be to withdraw his support from the assaulting riflemen before it was warranted, on the other hand to continue to fire after his fire is masked would be firing on his own riflemen which we know he is not going to do. The fact that the battalion commander's order directed him to support the attack makes it unnecessary to say that he will render close support. To say that after his fire is masked he will move forward to Y hill and support the advance of the riflemen from that position, is anticipating as we have no assurance that the riflemen will reach Y hill and few of us are sufficiently endowed with the gift of prophecy to say how a fight is going to go.

As soon as the company arrives at its initial position the company commander should send out his reconnaissance party at once. This party consisting of an officer or noncommissioned officer and two or three men

should be as far forward as the most advanced riflemen or further if they can do so with safety. The primary mission of this party is to select advanced, alternate positions for the machine guns and get the information back to the company commander at once.

The fire of the guns having become masked and one of the reconnaissance party having reported the location of the advanced position, it is the duty of the company commander to get one platoon to the new position with all possible dispatch, so that they may support the advance of the riflemen from the advanced position. To be late in getting the guns in the advanced position or to wait in the initial position for orders would be to fail in his most important mission and would not be the proper tactical employment of his guns. In exceptional cases where the fire of the guns is masked and the enemy is showing little resistance both platoons may be advanced at once instead of waiting till one platoon is in place before advancing the other.

Orders of company commanders to their platoon or other unit commanders should be brief, clear and unmistakable so that the unit commander will know just what it is his company commander wants him to do.

In taking up positions in an attack consideration must always be given to defense as no one knows when it may be necessary to defend a position. Positions on the forward slope of hills in the rear of or to the flanks of the rifle units you are supporting are desirable and should always be taken if the terrain permits, due consideration being given to the defensive features and the placing of the final protective line should defense become necessary.

The proper placing of machine guns in the defense requires the ability to take full advantage of the terrain and especially to the placing of the final protective line, a definition of which is given below.

"A final protective line is a fixed band of grazing fire, or as nearly so as possible, placed to cover the front or flank of a position or line to be defended. By fire along this line the machine gun makes its final effort to protect the position from assault by the advancing enemy."

It will be seen that to get grazing fire the guns must be aimed along level ground (that is following a contour) or along uniformly sloping ground or as near so as the terrain affords. In order to get a band of fire the guns must be so aimed that their fire will cross in front of the line to be defended.

Crossroads, bridges, railroads and valleys are suitable objects on which to lay the guns in defence.

The accompanying sketch shows a method of placing guns in defence, they are placed in pairs maintaining the integrity of the sections. In this particular situation the terrain lends itself exceptionally well to the placing of the guns. Nearly all terrain except that which is heavily timbered is suitable to a greater or less degree for the employment of machine guns.

Methods of instruction: All instructors in order to get the best results must know their subject thoroughly, follow a general sequence in presenting it, and speak in such a clear and distinct manner that the students can hear and understand him, nothing is more detrimental to the progress of instruction than for the instructor to be talking on a subject in such a manner that no one understands him or takes an interest.

The method of explanation, demonstration and imitation should be followed. Example: Suppose instruction in stripping, assembling and nomenclature is to be given:

Place the gun in a convenient position for all to see it, assemble the company and have the best qualified man explain and demonstrate the method, as soon as this is done divide the company into groups of from four to six men, assemble each group around a gun and let the best qualified man of each group explain and demonstrate, as soon as he has finished then the next best qualified man and so on through the group. In this manner the less qualified men have the chance to listen to the better qualified ones before they give the explanation themselves, this has a tendency to stimulate interest and relieves the lesser qualified of the embarrassment of reciting before they have had a chance to become familiar with their subject.

Keep Your Date

Can't go wrong this year, just follow your Division and drop a "27" after the "19," the year the Twenty-seventh was reorganized.

* * *

The Naked Truth

He: Do you live next door? I never see much of you!

She: Oh, I always pull the shade half-way down!

* * *

Chasing Remnants!

"Why does your old man always smoke cigar butts?"

"People don't throw away whole cigars."—N. Y. U. Medley.

Service In Aid of Civil Authorities

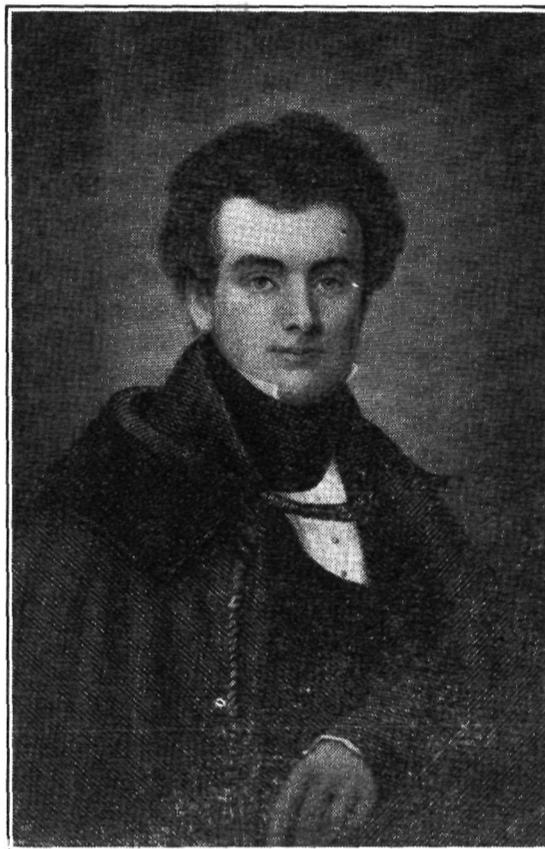
By LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM R. WRIGHT

(Continued from December issue)

IN 1835 the 3rd Regiment (now the 258th) was called upon to suppress a riot of stonecutters which was caused by an effort to use convict labor on the construction of buildings. The 3rd was successful in quelling the disturbance and returned the unfortunate causes of the war to the safe quiet of the jail, probably thankful to reach it again after their experience with the rough characters who populated the outer world.

A very serious calamity occurred later in the same year in the great fire, which starting on the evening of December 16th, swept rapidly over the business portion of the city (at that time principally below Wall Street) destroyed twenty blocks, five hundred stores, reduced rich men to poverty, exhausted the capital of insurance companies, and turned into the streets hundreds of homeless and hungry families. The weather was intensely cold, adding to the suffering of the unfortunate and to the difficulties of the firemen. Both the 27th and the 9th were on duty patrolling the burned and burning districts, guarding valuable property which had been thrown into the streets, aiding and securing shelter for the homeless and assisting in the demolition of buildings which was resorted to in order to stop the spread of the conflagration.

An act of Col. Morgan L. Smith, commanding the 27th, is worthy of special mention. At about two o'clock in the morning of the 17th he was summoned by Mayor Lawrence to a conference on the advisability of blowing up buildings to arrest the spread of the flames. All thought it necessary, but as no one present had previous experience in such an operation Col. Smith was unanimously elected to perform the job. Only one keg of powder could be secured from the arsenal and the carman who brought it absolutely declined to approach nearer to the burning district than the corner of Pine and Nassau Streets. From this point Col. Smith himself, assisted by James A. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton of Revolutionary fame, personally carried it forward, deposited it in the basement of Lord's warehouse and hastily made a fuse of calico which was set fire to. Col. Smith and Hamilton had barely reached a safe distance when the explosion took place and demolished the building so completely that the firemen were able to arrest the flames at that point. No State Medal



Colonel Morgan L. Smith
27th Regiment, 1835-1837

for Valor existed at that time, but one should have been authorized and number one presented to Col. Smith. We can imagine nothing more interesting than to carry a keg of gunpowder into a fire swept area, but there are many other things that we should greatly prefer to do.

In 1836, the 27th Regiment was called upon to aid the civil authorities in suppressing a riot, occasioned by a strike of the stevedores for higher wages. On the 23rd of February of that year the stevedores assembled in large numbers, marched through the lower part of the city, and compelled not only those of their own trade to suspend work, but also drove off those engaged in removing the ruins of the great fire, together with any policemen who turned up. The 27th assembled in City Hall Park on the following day and its appearance had the desired effect. No further disturbances occurred and on the following day the stevedores resumed work. The regiment was quartered for twenty-four hours in the Court rooms of the City Hall.

The flour riot which we have previously referred to occurred a year later. The high price of this commodity during the winter of 1837 was the cause of great distress amongst the poor and on February 12th an immense meeting was held in City Hall Park under the

auspices of certain unscrupulous politicians who were desirous of capitalizing this feeling in favor of their own interests. The greatest excitement prevailed and when the meeting adjourned a general rush was made for the large flour stores. The inflammatory handbills which called the meeting and the violent language of the speakers and other participants therein had alarmed the authorities and an appeal was made for military assistance. Scarcely had the mob left on their errand of destruction when representatives of the various militia organizations began to appear at City Hall in large numbers. They were hastily formed into a provisional regiment, ammunition was secured from the arsenal and under the command of Col. Smith of the 27th they marched at the double time down Murray Street to the principal scene of disturbance. The mob was found actively engaged in sacking the large flour store of Eli Hart and Co., in Washington Street between Dey and Cortlandt Streets; rolling the barrels into the street or throwing them from the upper windows; the loose flour being carried off or scattered broadcast. A charge was made upon the rioters who went flying down Cortlandt Street to West Street and the area was patrolled until midnight.

Again in March the 27th was ordered to assemble at 11 A. M. to preserve the peace. It was marched to Broad Street near Pearl and was halted near the large flour store of A. B. Meach & Company. The display of force prevented any active disturbance and the regiment was dismissed at 6:00 P. M.

In May of the same year the 27th was again called out for a different cause. A wild speculation in real estate and other kinds of property culminated in the Spring of 1837, and on May 8th and 9th a money panic prevailed in the city and the public crowded the banks to draw out their deposits. On the afternoon of May 9th the banks decided upon a general suspension of specie payments, and as threats had been made to sack and rob them, it was feared that when their suspension became known to the public a serious riot would ensue. The 27th was ordered to assemble at 7:00 A. M. on the 10th in City Hall Park. Wall Street was the scene of intense excitement, but as the day advanced, the tumult subsided, the crowd gradually

dispersed and the active services of the regiment were not required.

These years, 1834 to 1837 inclusive were the busiest period that we have to record for the New York City militia, especially for the hard worked 27th. Twice were they called out in 1834, twice in 1835, once in 1836 and three times in 1837, a total of eight times in the four years. Many a gallant citizen soldier of the thirties must have cursed obeying that impulse to enlist, while the feelings of sweethearts and wives can well be imagined, and their remarks were probably as much to the point as are those of their modern descendants when they feel called upon to speak on the subject of military duty as opposed to home life.

However, a short breathing spell was at hand. 1838 was entirely quiet. Peace in 1839 was broken only by the First Helderberg War near Albany, where squatters on the old Van Rensselaer manor were deeply aggrieved to be called upon to recognize property rights other than their own and to pay rent for their residences and fields. The sheriff upon being ordered to serve the requisite papers viewed the prospect of his probable reception with extreme alarm and appealed for military aid. Governor Seward, influenced by the general feeling of anxiety, ordered out the various Troy and Albany companies and directed the 27th regiment of New York City to be ready for immediate call. The up-state troops, about 250 in number, marched December 16th to Clarksville, on the following day moved to Rensselaerville, where their main body was stationed for several days, detachments accompanying the sheriff to Knox and other towns. The expected hostilities did not materialize. The sheriff and his armed associates were permitted to traverse the supposed belligerent section without resistance, and the only serious feature of the war was the weather, which is described as having been "snow alternating with rain." The 27th was never called upon and the other troops returned to Clarksville and then marched the 12 miles in to Albany "the snow nearly knee deep, and the storm raging without intermission during the day." On reaching Albany the snow covered warriors were addressed and thanked by the Governor and dismissed, the Troy Citizens Corps returning to their home town in sleighs.

The 27th, which had fortunately escaped service in the Helderberg War, were not so fortunate in the following year for in April, 1840, the laborers working on the extensive water works which were to bring the Croton water supply into New York City struck for

higher wages and it became necessary to order out the militia to suppress their riotous enforcement of their demands, to guard the important public works, and to protect the men who were willing to continue at work. The principal trouble seems to have occurred at Forty-second Street and at Eighty-fourth Street and these locations would seem to indicate that it was at the two storage reservoirs, the one at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street on the site now occupied by the Public Library and the other, the smaller reservoir in Central Park about the present disposition of which (as a playground, war memorial, etc.) there has recently been so much discussion. The 27th was out twice, on April 6th and on April 22nd. In both cases the regiment assembled at the Center Market drill rooms, on the site of the present Police Headquarters, proceeded by railroad to Forty-second Street and from thence marched to their ultimate destinations. The regiment being thoroughly experienced on such disorders the disturbances were soon suppressed without injury to either side. It is interesting to note but sad to record that, although the regiment was acting under the orders of the Mayor and in the public service, the Common Council refused to refund the moneys expended for railroad fare and other necessary expenses.

The rent troubles near Albany flared up again in 1844 in Rensselaer and Columbia counties and this Anti-Rent war compelled the authorities to send to the seat of disturbance several companies of infantry from Albany, two companies of cavalry from New York City and to order the old reliable 27th to hold itself in readiness. The troops actually on the field proved sufficient to arrest the leading anti-renters and subdue the excitement.

On the morning of July 19th, 1845, New York City was again visited by a destructive conflagration. The fire spread with fearful violence and rapidity over a large portion of the business portion of the city below Wall Street and east of Broadway, destroying nearly three hundred large buildings, principally wholesale stores, with their valuable contents. The 27th and 3rd were on duty protecting the immense quantities of valuable goods which had been thrown into the streets and patrolling the devastated area.

The next four years produced no disturbances but were notable for the passage of two new militia laws. The first in 1846 was unsatisfactory, and was especially unpopular in the city regiments. It was never really put into effect and

was amended in 1847 by "An Act for the Organization of the First Division of the New York State Militia" which satisfactorily adjusted the grievances of the city troops. The provisions of these acts were not materially amended until 1862, and the designation of regiments established by them lasted in many cases until the eventful days of 1917. Under these provisions the artillery was largely superseded by infantry, and four of our present regiments appear under the designations that they were destined to bear for seventy years. The 27th became the "Seventh Regiment of New York State Militia" and was brigaded in the Third Brigade under General Hall with the 9th which retained its old number and the 8th which had formerly been the old 3rd Artillery. The 12th was assigned to the Fourth Brigade and as the 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th these four regiments were known for years of honorable service until they became respectively the 107th Infantry, the 244th Coast Artillery, the 258th Field Artillery, and the 212th Anti-Air Craft Artillery of today. The gray-clad soldier of the 7th of 1847 might feel comparatively at home with the "Greyjackets" of 1927 still in the infantry arm of the service, but how would his brothers of the 8th, 9th and 12th get along if confronted with the operation of 155 mm. GPF's, searchlights and anti-aircraft guns and machine guns, weapons of which their days held not the slightest hint.

The militia, reorganized as we have indicated, was soon called to active duty on the occasion of one of the most serious disturbances that have ever menaced New York City, the Astor Place riot in 1849. Second only in importance and casualties to the great Draft Riots of 1863, the Astor Place riot is worthy of special description and study. In this study, one thing clearly stands out, namely the magnificent steadiness and discipline of the 7th Regiment under the most trying circumstances and while suffering the greatest number of injuries ever sustained by any of our State militia troops acting in aid of civil authorities.

With this exception the study of this riot shows us only what to avoid, and even the display of heroism mentioned should not have been required of the troops. It was magnificent but it was not war. In the trivial cause of the riot, the failure of the authorities to act promptly, their timidity in refusing to authorize the stern measures inevitable when once the forces of disorder had gained headway and in fact in the whole history of this most peculiar fracas, we get a clear idea of why riots were so frequent during this period and of how the criminal elements of the city were

actually encouraged to assemble in mobs at the slightest provocation.

In considering the cause of the riot, we must remember that at that time anti-British sentiment was still rife. Many people "did not know that the Revolutionary war was over" and the acts of England in 1812 had not been forgotten. This party received strong support from many Irish immigrants whose hatred of England was still more bitter and intense. Therefore at that time and for many years later the whole country had more or less of a "chip on its shoulder" as far as England was concerned, and readily picked up all causes for offense.

During a professional visit to England Edwin Forrest, the distinguished American tragedian had failed to secure a satisfactory reception, in fact, on several occasions, there had been public manifestations of disfavor. In America this was attributed to jealousy and prejudice and it was moreover stated and believed that this feeling had been fostered and intensified by the intrigues of William Macready, who at that time was the leading tragedian of the English stage.

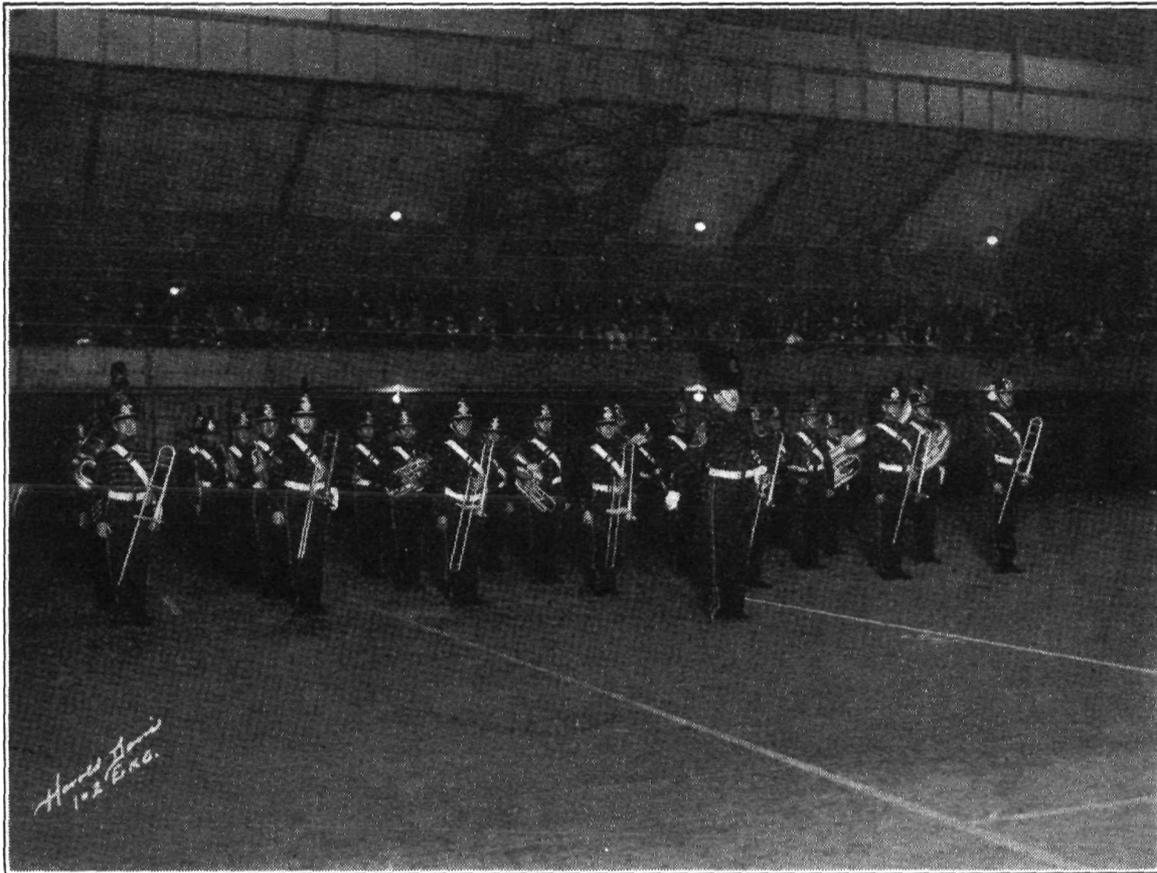
Apparently ignorant of this feeling, Macready planned a "farewell visit" to America in 1848-49 and was billed to appear at the Astor Place Opera House in New York City on Monday, May 7, 1849, to present Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." The friends of Forrest announced that this would be a memorable occasion and that the farewell would be permanent.

When the curtain rose the house was crowded to the doors, many of the spectators being of a character not usually seen at that fashionable place of amusement. The first part of the play proceeded with the usual quiet and to the apparent satisfaction of a large if not an entirely fashionable audience. Upon Macready's first entrance the house rose to him to a man; the parterre and boxes with applause, the galleries with catcalls, groans and hisses. Pandemonium reigned and continued to reign and while the actors nobly strove to do their jobs, they finally went down under "successive concentrations" of potatoes, eggs, chairs and pieces of wood broken from the gallery rail. The curtain fell amidst the thunderous cheers of the victors. Macready hastened from the theatre and announced his intention of immediately sailing for England and the forces which had accomplished his downfall dispersed full of satisfaction at the completion of a highly successful enterprise.

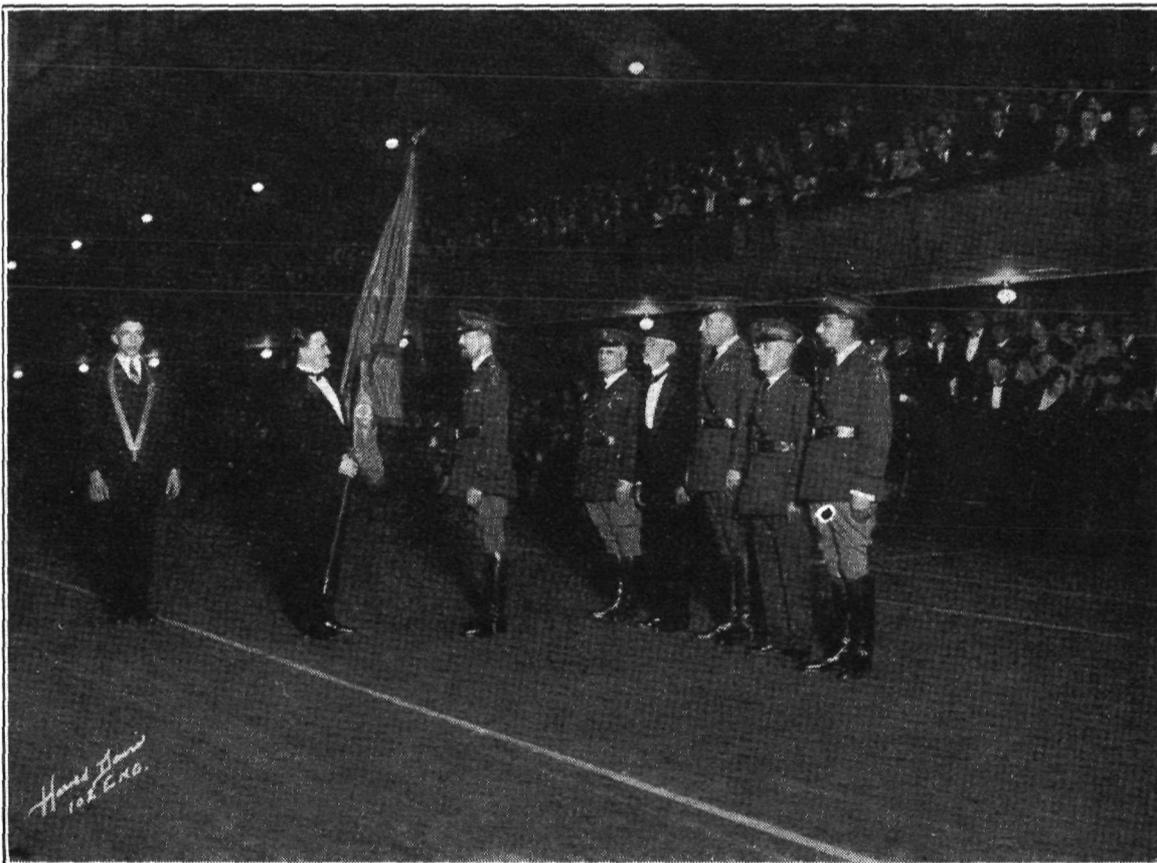
Note the fact that while the police were present in large numbers, no serious effort was made to preserve order, no arrests made, and even the throwers of dangerous missiles were allowed to escape unmolested and unpunished.

(To be continued)

The Engineer's Brilliant New Uniforms



Showing Band at General Vanderbilt Review



Photos by Harold Davis, 102d Engineers
Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt presenting Engineer Legion Post with his donation—their staff of colors. Colors being received by Lt. Thos. Burke, the Post Commander.

GET RID OF THE "DEADWOOD!"

Obtain Some Real Good

RECRUITS

Then Your Company Will Be Prepared When the Annual Inspection Comes and Your Attendance Will Reward Your Efforts



By LT. COL. JOSEPH A. S. MUNDY

DURING the past year several inquiries have been made of the writer as to who composed the Military Athletic League and what were its purposes and aims. The source and character of these inquiries indicates that the rising generation in the New York National Guard are not familiar with the Military Athletic League as it was instituted prior to 1916.

The M. A. L. was organized primarily to bring together all of the National Guard and Naval Militia organizations under one head with the control of amateur athletics its main object. It provided the governing body for athletics and as such was reorganized by the Amateur Athletic Union in the same manner as the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It has always been an affiliated member of the A. A. U. Membership in the league is automatic in that every officer and enlisted man in the National Guard and Naval Militia is, per se, a member. The officers are elected annually from among the officers of the military and naval forces of the State. All activities are centered in fostering track and field athletics in the service and toward this end a championship meet is held each spring. Recently the league decided to hold an annual novice meet in order to encourage the young men entering the service with a view to our developing athletes for major competition.

Another activity fostered and sponsored was the Military Tournament, which was, until 1916, an annual weekly feature at the old Madison Square Garden. This tournament was easily one of the best and colorful entertainments held in the city. Each evening the show was opened with a review in which all organizations of the National Guard and Naval Militia within the Metropolitan District were represented by a company, troop or battery in full dress uniform. The Reviewing Officers have been governors, majors and high ranking army and navy officers. Following the review came the various

exhibitions such as close order drills, artillery driving drills, sub-calibre firing at landscape targets with horses, bridges and roads bursting into flame when hit, rough riding and straight cavalry drill by the cavalry, bridge building and demolition by the engineers; landing drills by Naval Militia and Marines. Troops were brought for exhibition purposes from Fort Myer, Va., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Marines from the Navy Yard, the picturesque "Kilties" from Canada.

The Mexican Border and the World War service was responsible for the abandonment of this tournament, but it is planned to revive the same this fall with all of the exhibitions being taken from our own National Guard and Naval Militia. It is felt that this tournament will be an excellent means to show the vast population of New York City to what state of efficiency our land and naval forces have reached. The officers of the league for 1927 are Major General William N. Haskell and Rear Admiral Louis M. Josephthal, Honorary Presidents; President, Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, 71st Infantry; First Vice-President, Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, 245th Coast Artillery; Second Vice-President, Colonel James R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry; Third Vice-President, Commander Frank R. Lackey, 2nd Battalion Naval Militia; Recording Secretary, Captain Frederick W. Baldwin, 14th Infantry; Corresponding Secretary, Lieut. Col. Charles J. Dieges, R. L.; Financial Secretary, First Lieut. Henry R. Johnson, 245th Coast Artillery; Treasurer, Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment. The Governing Committee is Colonel Frank H. Hines, 105th Field Artillery, Chairman, Colonel William E. Schohl, 106th Field Artillery, Colonel Wade H. Hayes, 107th Infantry; Colonel William Ottmann, 212th Coast Artillery; Colonel William R. Pooley, 174th Infantry; Lieut. Col. William J. Costigan, 165th Infantry; Lieut. Colonel James P. Cooke, R. L.; Lieut. Col. Lennox C. Brennan,

106th Infantry; Major Patrick J. Walsh, 102nd Engineers, and Major Mills Miller, 244th Coast Artillery.

The truly representative selection of officers and governors is a good omen for renewed activities in track and field sports for the present season, but their efforts will be of no avail without the whole hearted cooperation of all concerned. It is hoped that each regiment will hold at least one set of games with one open event for members of the M. A. L. and it is trusted that each organization will be represented in these open events by the cream of their athletes. Accomplish this and it will not be long before the Military Athletes will again be well represented on the Olympic teams of the United States as in the days of Lawson Robertson, Charley Bacon, Howard Valentine, Mel Sheppard and others.

The annual fall meet of the 245th Coast Artillery (old 13th) held at the Sumner Avenue Armory on Saturday evening, December 11, 1926, opened the indoor Track and Field season of 1926-27 in a most auspicious manner. The program embraced 24 events of which all but three were closed to the regiment. Approximately 300 men of the regiment entered the various events and the competition was keen, exciting and of a very high order. The conduct of the meet was in the hands of Major Thomas R. Fleming, whom many of the old timers will recall as one of the sterling "stand bys" of the Military Athletic League prior to the war. Major Fleming certainly knows how to keep his program moving and the regiment is to be congratulated on his once more assuming the office of Athletic Officer. A partial summary of the results is as follows:

75-yard dash novice: Won by Lester Moulder, Btry. I; G. Schlott, Btry. C, second; Thomas McDowell, Btry. E, third. Time, $9\frac{1}{5}$ seconds.

100-yard dash, handicap: Won by T. Paprocki, Btry F, (scratch); Fred Smith, Btry. B ($7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.), second; R. Yarrin,

(Continued on page 27)

Tibbits Cadets Celebrate Golden Jubilee

THE Tibbits Cadets, whose fifty years of existence have been closely linked with the history of Troy and the National Guard of New York State, celebrated on October 18th and 19th, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization. This organization is now designated Company D, 105th Infantry, under the command of Capt. Joseph P. Dwyer.

On Monday evening, October 18th, a parade and review was held in the Armory. The Junior Company and two companies of the Senior members of the Tibbits Cadets formed a battalion, which was reviewed by all the living former commanders and eight of the charter members of the Tibbits Cadets. Capt. Dwyer acted as Colonel, and Lieut. Samuel J. Watson as Adjutant. Lieut. Walter E. Vannier was in command of Company A, Maj. H. A. Andreason, Company B, and Lieut. Edward Ryan, Company C. The Senior members were not in uniform and marched as the second and third companies of the battalion.

At least 4000 guests, relatives and close friends of the members were seated in the balcony and on three sides of the drill floor. The newly reorganized 105th Infantry Band under the leadership of Sgt. A. Olin Niles, furnished music for the parade and review and for the dancing which followed this ceremony, which was enjoyed very much by the younger members and their guests. The older members gathered in small groups, many of whom had not seen each other since their service with the Tibbits Cadets, and some very interesting reminiscences were recalled.

On Tuesday evening, October 19th, the Junior and Senior members assembled at the Armory, and marched through the principal streets of Troy, arriving at the new Hendrick Hudson hotel, about 8:30 P. M. the banquet was held. The men carried American Flags in the parade which was viewed by thousands of the citizens of Troy.

There were about 250 plates set in the banquet hall, including the speakers' table. Capt. Joseph P. Dwyer acted as Toastmaster and introduced the following speakers: Col. Daniel F. Niles, who gave some reminiscences of the days of '98, when the members of Troy's Old Guard went South in preparation for the Spanish-American War. Col. Niles closed his address with a powerful appeal to the present members of the Company to stand up for preparedness for war at all times. Brig.

Gen. DeForest Kemp, next speaker on the program, related instances which occurred during the formation and early days of the Old Guard. Rev. Henry R. Freeman, D.D., rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, delivered an address on "Loyalty." Rev. Dr. Freeman dwelt mainly upon loyalty to the unknown, saying that the Tibbits Cadets during the Spanish-American War, the Mexican Border trouble in 1916 and the World War, had shown that they were loyal to their country and to their company. Maj. Everett E. Pateman, the next speaker, told of the many hardships which the company went through while under his leadership. Capt. John Livingston, who commanded the company while on the Mexican Border received a great ovation as he was called upon by the toastmaster for a welcoming address. He paid a high tribute to his staff of non-commissioned officers.

Col. James McCarthy was the next speaker, using for his topic, "Ten Years with the Tibbits Cadets." Capt. S. Morris Pike, gave a brief talk on the experiences of the Company at Canajoharie after the Mexican Border trouble. Surrogate Chester G. Wager used as his topic, "The Relation of the Old Guard to the Junior Company." He said "the best relation the Old Guard can have with the Junior Company, is to follow the footsteps of John S. Brown; always be on hand when there is anything stirring and always be ready to do your bit in some way or other." The John S. Brown referred to is a charter member of the Company, and was among the diners of the evening. Cpl. John F. Meeley who served under Capt. Harry Maslin during the World War, introduced Capt. Maslin, who spoke in highest praise for the performance of D Company overseas, and said that he had been complimented on the spirit of the company in action. Maj. David W. Houston, also on the list of speakers, told how he joined the Old Guard under the command of Capt. James H. Lloyd as the Company Surgeon. He said, "energy, force and vigor are the three things which will produce a 100 per cent company, which the Tibbits Cadets has had the name of being for years." Rev. Peter J. Donnelly of Watervliet paid a tribute to the departed comrades of the company in closing the program. The speaker compared the spirit of the people of Troy and the United States during the World War with that of the Spartan

mothers when their boys were leaving for the battlefields. These mothers bade their boys to come back with their shield or come back on them. In closing, Rev. Father Donnelly said, "the dead played the game fair, keep them and your officers high in your respect at all times. Your officers taught you the broadest doctrine of the theological virtues, love. Love your officers and love your dead, who gave their lives that this country may always be free."

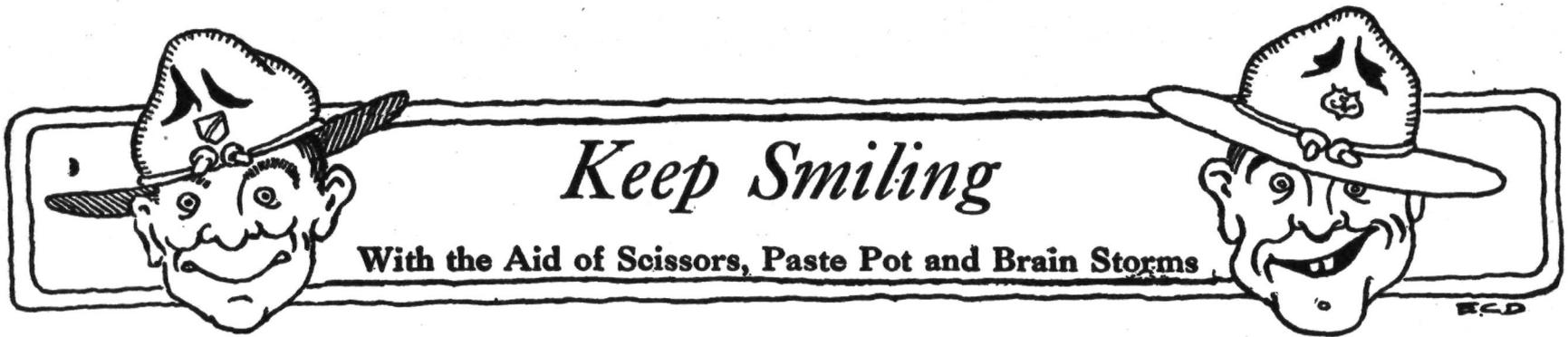
Among the invited guests and seated at the speakers' table, were Col. Robinson, commander of the 105th Infantry, Maj. Foos, regular army instructor assigned to the regiment. With the exception of the four guests seated at the speakers' table, all the speakers were in command of the company and are still members of the Tibbits Cadets.

During the evening selections were rendered by a quartette composed of William O'Brian, James Britton, Daniel Clancy and Edward Dillon. Doring's orchestra furnished the music.

Fifty years ago, in August, 1876, a number of young men of Troy, most of whom were the sons of Veterans of the Civil War, met to organize a Military Company. They were encouraged by Col. Joseph Egolf, who at that time was the commander of the Tibbits Veteran Corps. The Company was organized August 18, 1876, with Capt. Jacob H. Patton as the first commanding officer. By-Laws were adopted on September 29, 1876. Permission was secured from Maj. Gen. William Bedger Tibbits to call the organization the Tibbits Cadets, and the Tibbits Cadets were mustered in as the Seventh Separate Company on March 1, 1877, by Maj. George H. Otis of the 3rd Brigade Staff of Gen. Alden. The designation was afterward changed by the State to the 21st Separate Company. Thursday night was selected as drill night, and drills were held in Apollo Hall at the corner of River and Congress Streets. After being mustered in, drills were held in the old armory on River Street, which is now known as Germania Hall. On May 30, 1877, the Tibbits Cadets paraded for the first time, and at the conclusion of the parade, marched to the home of General Tibbits where he presented the company with a set of colors.

Maj. Gen. William B. Tibbits was born at Hoosac in 1837, and graduated from Union College in 1859. On President Lincoln's first call for volunteers

(Continued on page 11)



For the Mounted Troops

"Hey, waiter!"

"Yes, sir."

"Look here. There's a piece of leather in this sausage. I'm not going to eat the harness, too!"—*Green Goat.*

* * *

A Lover's Knot

Never try to kiss a girl; either kiss her or don't.—*Washington Dirge.*

* * *

The Printer's "Em."

Diner: Waiter, there's a button in my soup.

Waiter (ex-printer): Typographical error, sir; it should be mutton.

—*Lehigh Burr.*

* * *

A Strong "Because"

Auto Tourist: I clearly had the right of way when this man ran into me, and yet you say I was to blame.

Local Cop: You certainly were.

Autoist: Why?

Local Cop: Because his father is Mayor, his brother is Chief of Police, and I go with his sister.—*Bison.*

* * *

Efficiency

J. P. McLoog sat down rather vociferously upon the bed of Room 303 in Hotel McScalpen and glad indeed was he to do so after the tiring and exacting day he had gone through. But sleep—ah, dear, and soothing sleep was he in dire need of and so having gone through the preliminary preparations he soon resigned himself to peaceful slumber.

Came then a knocking at the door disturbing the now irate patron who gruffly demanded who it was.

"Package downstairs for you, sir."

"Hell, let it wait till the morning."

And once more to sleep; but alas and alack perhaps, not for long. Again a rapping, a scrambling from bed and a deep below. "What'll now?"

"Er, package is not for you, sir."

—*N. Y. U. Medley.*

* * *

Loss Not Exceeding 10%

Abie: Ikey, this theater is burning up!

Ike: We should worry. We've seen almost all the show.

—*Wisconsin Octopus.*

And in England, You Know!

Tommy rushed excitedly into the house and ran upstairs to where his mother was working.

"Mother, mother!" he cried. "I just this minute seed—"

His mother paused in her work and turned round and wagged a reproving finger at her breathless and excited son.

"Tommy, where is your grammar, I'd like to know?"

"She's just gone into the barber's to have her hair shingled!" replied Tommy, at once.—*The Merry Mag, London.*

* * *

Having Escaped the Closet!

"Did you know we had a family skeleton?"

"Yes, I saw her in bathing last summer."—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

* * *

From the Athletic Page

"Is that water warm?"

"It ought to be; it's been running half an hour."—*Oregon Orange Owl.*

* * *

Light Up!

"Hey, mister! Yer engine's smokin'."

"Well, it's old enough to."

—*Texas Ranger.*

* * *

Bad Marksmanship

Sympathetic Friend: What's the matter with your thumb?

Victim: I hit the wrong nail.

—*Blue Ox.*

* * *

Playful!

She—"Sir, I want you to know that I am a lady!"

He—"Oh, alright. You be that, and I'll try to imitate Napoleon."—*Sniper.*

* * *

A Snappy Retort!

"Do you think that plastic surgery would improve my features?"

"No."

* * *

His Honor's Round

A certain ultra-candid judge was a guest at dinner in the new household when the young wife asked:

"Did you ever try any of my biscuits, Judge?"

"No," replied Hizzonor, "I never did, but I dare say they deserve it."

—*American Legion Monthly.*

Consolation

"Well, Mrs. Johnsing," a colored physician announced, after taking her husband's temperature, "Ah has knocked de fever outen him."

"Sho' 'nuff?" was the excited reply. "Am he gwine git well, den?"

"No'm," answered the doctor. "Dey's no hope fo' him, but you has de salisfaction ob knowin' dat he died cured."

—*American Legion Monthly.*

* * *

Taking the Air

Four new radio stations have been licensed to broadcast, but to the average New York City radio addict that much added interference will be scarcely noticeable.—*N. Y. Herald Tribune.*

* * *

It's a Case of "Ante-Up" Anyway!

We have no idea how large the Italian tax on bachelors is, but it is safe to say that any man would be a fool to marry to save money by avoiding it.—*Ex.*

* * *

Trust It Wasn't In December!

"Yes," drawled the great man, "many are the wonderful holidays I've spent abroad, and I've had a great many adventures, too. While I was in America I hunted bear."

"Good heavens!" cried his pretty companion, "but didn't you get awfully cold?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

* * *

Home Sweet Home

"Ah! but you loved me more when we were only engaged."

"Well, to tell you the truth, I never cared much for married women."

—*London Bystander.*

* * *

Last Month's Ice Storm

Icy sidewalks sure remind us

That our feet wil' go astray—

For the Sandman quit too early

On a late December day!

* * *

Even Stops the Notes!

The father surprised the music master kissing his daughter.

"What is this, sir? Is this what I pay you for?"

"No sir, I do this free of charge!"

—*Pele Mele, Paris.*

Tibbits Cadets Celebrate Golden Jubilee

(Continued from page 9)

he raised a company which was accepted in April, 1861, under his captaincy and became a part of the Second New York State Volunteers as Company G. They left Troy for the South in May of the same year. Capt. Tibbits fought with distinction in the Battle of Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Galendale, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the battles of Bristow Station and Chancellorsville Capt. Tibbits commanded the regiment. On October 13, 1862, Capt. Tibbits was appointed Major. At Chancellorsville Maj. Tibbits was hit and slightly wounded. On May 11, 1863, the Second Regiment New York State Volunteers was directed to move to Troy and on the 23rd of May Maj. Tibbits was mustered out with the regiment, the time of service of the regiment having expired.

A few days later Maj. Tibbits was asked by a number of former officers of the Second New York Volunteers to reorganize the regiment. Finding that enlistments for infantry were hard to secure, Maj. Tibbits secured authorization from Governor Seymour June 17, 1863, to raise a cavalry regiment to be known as the Griswold Light Cavalry, to serve for three years. On January 4, 1864, Maj. Tibbits was mustered in the 21st New York (Griswold Light) Cavalry with rank as Colonel from November 20, 1863. April 28, 1864, Col. Tibbits was assigned to command a brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry and his own regiment. May 15, 1864, the Griswold Light Cavalry took part in its first engagement at New Market, Va. In this engagement Col. Tibbits distinguished himself, as his regiment saved the Union Army from being captured or destroyed. The Griswold Light Cavalry distinguished itself at Piedmont, Lynchburg, Hillsboro, Snicker's Gap, Ashby's Gap, Kearnes-town, Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestown, Halltown, Ninevah Roods Hill and Liberty Hill or Gordonsville.

November 17, 1864, Col. Tibbits received his commission as Brigadier General with rank from October 21, 1864. May 24, 1865, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was later made a brevet Major General. Gen. Tibbits was mustered out on January 15, 1866. After his return, for a few years he was Vice President of the Walter A. Wood Company of Hoosick Falls, but became incapacitated because of disability contracted in the

service. He was also placed on the executive committee selected by Gen. Sheridan to form the Society of the Cavalry Corps.

Gen. Tibbits died Tuesday, February 10, 1880, only a month before his 43rd birthday.

Ready!

"The Military Surgeon," official publication of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, in its January issue says:

"An inventory of property in possession of the units of the 102nd Medical Regiment, Col. L. A. Salisbury, commanding, discloses that this regiment is equipped and ready for immediate field service. The regiment is fully organized in all its units, and maintains its authorized peace-time strength."

Speaking of Figures

Now that a railroad has hired college professors of English to decide a question of grammar, perhaps it will keep them on and have them write a readable time table.—*Ex.*

How About Suckers?

A new species of fish has been found which lives on land. This is thought to be a reprisal for Channel swimming.

—*London Passing Show.*

New Year Greetings

December 27, 1926.

SUBJECT: New Year Greetings.
To: The Commanding General,
New York National Guard.

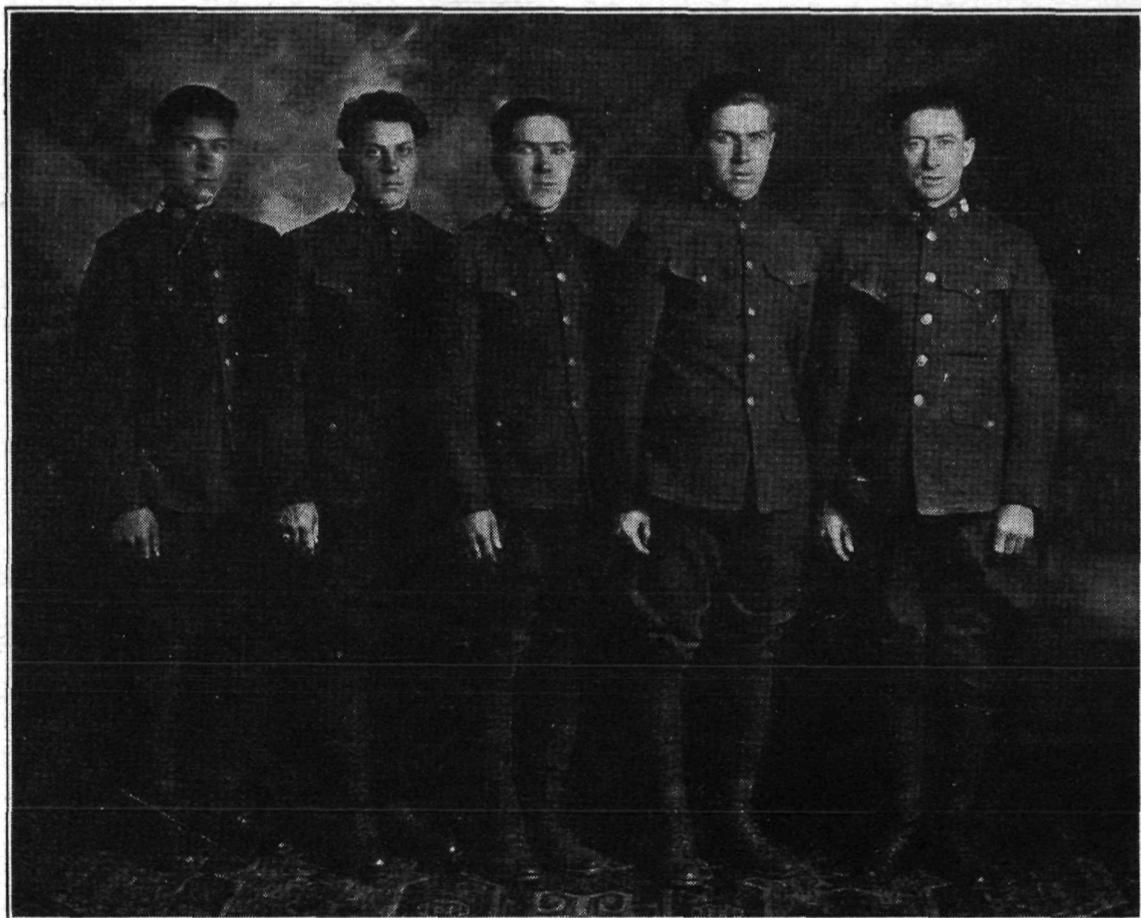
1. The Regular Army personnel on duty with the New York National Guard extend to you, your staff and your Headquarters and Staff, Corps and Departments, and through you to the Governor of the State of New York, the Adjutant General of the State of New York, and to each and every unit, our best wishes for a Happy and Successful New Year and a continuance of the excellent spirit and understanding which exists between the State Authorities, the New York National Guard and the Regular Army personnel on duty as Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors.

Very sincerely,
(Signed) Adolphe Huguet,
Colonel, Infantry, (DOL).

The Wee, Dock and Dorris!

The poisonous "eye closer" at night eliminates the necessity of the morning's "eye opener!"

Co. D, 108th Infantry, Greatest Fraternity in the Guard



In proof of this boast look at this picture, five brothers all in the same company. This isn't all: They have four other sets of brothers in Company D. Left to right—Robert, William, Edmond, Edward and Sgt. Francis Matott.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)



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New York National Guard

By the Members Themselves; All Profits Going
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JANUARY, 1927

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY NEEDS THE BEST DEFENSE

WE have been constantly advocating an adequate defense for the United States and deploring such economics that would lessen in the slightest degree our established military policy—the National Defense Act. But while this is an act, it is not an actuality because Congress fails to provide the necessary funds to make the law effective. And what is far worse, the military appropriations are being cut more and more each year so that we are sliding behind, instead of building up in strength of both officers and enlisted men both in the Regular Army and the National Guard. This subject is handled without gloves by Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, O. R. C., in the January number of the Century Magazine, and we are quoting some of the interesting statements contained therein.

He states that "such rigid economy has been practiced in the annual appropriations for the Army of the United States that to-day the force available, both in the number of units and number of men, is far below what would have been reached had the provisions of the National Defense

Act been faithfully carried out." . . . "The National Defense Act is not a product of the General Staff, worked out purely from a military point of view. It is the result of exhaustive hearings before Congressional committees in which the military authorities, National Guard officers, civilians who had served as officers in the war, educators, industrialists and business men were given opportunity to bring out every American point of view on the problem of national defense. No fair-minded person can justly attack this act as the product of military experts so wrapped up in their specialty as to forget or ignore the beliefs and prejudices of our people as to the effect of military over-emphasis on our national life and ideals." . . . "In the six years that have elapsed, the Regular Army and National Guard should have reached their full peace strength of 17,700 officers and 280,000 men in the one, and of 19,600 officers and 435,000 men in the other; the Organized Reserve should have attained its full strength in officers and non-commissioned officers; the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps should have shown steady annual increases. The equipment of all should have been completed; the training of all should have been of high character; the personnel of all should feel proud of their progress, satisfied with their relations with the government, and enthusiastic over their part in our first and only military policy. Instead, the strength of the Regular Army is but 11,700 officers and 110,000 enlisted men, and that of the National Guard but 11,270 officers and 163,500 enlisted men. The officers in the Organized Reserve have more than reached the requirement, in that they number 96,242. The enlisted men of the Reserve number but 5,775." . . .

"The Regulars began to suffer from limited appropriations as far back as 1921. At that time the forces had been recruited to more than 213,000." Lack of appropriations have necessarily cut the army down to present day figures. "The consequence has been a decided lowering in the standard of training in the Regular Army and in its morale. This is reflected in the number of enlisted men who desert; last year, nearly 14,000. When men enlist in the Army they do so with the understanding that they are to be trained as soldiers and to lead a soldier's life. On arriving at their post they find, in a majority of cases, the officers and men living in tumble down wooden shacks, built as temporary structures when we entered the war ten years ago. As money is not available for the adequate repair of these structures and of the roads and public utilities of the reservation, the men spend most of their time repairing barracks, stables, roads, outworn plumbing and water systems, and doing other jobs which have nothing to do with soldiering. Frequently they must go into their own pockets if the barracks are to be made really comfortable." . . .

"Before the war the Regular soldier lived well. He got definite quantities of different kinds of food, because his allowance was based on weight and not on price. At present his allowance is based on cost; the amount and variety of his food depends on the rise and fall of prices. The increased costs to-day result in a ration lighter in weight and in variety than was formerly the case." . . . "In the mounted service the excessive age of the animals is an added difficulty, as they are unfit for rigorous drills or marches. On June 30, 1926, out of a total of approximately 24,500 horses and 15,500 mules belonging to the Regulars, the average age of 16,000 horses and 14,000 mules was more than seventeen years."

THE girls of Kentucky are pretty, yes; but it takes the New Yorkers to produce the figures, and good looks.

General Haskell's Editorial

THE RENTAL QUESTION

WHILE the administration of the state owned and city owned armories which house the National Guard in this state has in the main been satisfactory, there are some practices and customs that have grown up in certain spots which although they may be in conformity with a liberal interpretation of the present law and regulations, they are not for the best interests of the military establishment. Where such undesirable conditions exist, it is usually brought about by a desire on the part of the organization using the armory to make money. It is true that money is a very desirable thing when properly used for the benefit of the organization as a whole, but the desire to build up funds by an organization, should not bring about any conditions or practices which cannot be defended on military grounds.

Activities by one organization which other organizations on account of location or otherwise are prevented from carrying on, create a feeling of resentment and criticism in the less fortunate ones. It was felt for years by the dismounted organizations through the state, that the mounted organizations had a source of income in the renting of government owned facilities from which, part at least, of the proceeds should have been distributed among the other organizations.

The rental of stalls and riding halls is not different from any other type of rental, and so, just recently, orders have been issued which while permitting the mounted organizations to find sufficient revenue to properly mount themselves and to buy horse equipment not issued by the government, requires that that part of the income received from rental of armory facilities be taken up under the military law and distributed in the same manner as proceeds from other classes of rental. No part of the proceeds obtained from the rental of organization owned animals kept in armories will in the future, be applied to any other purpose than



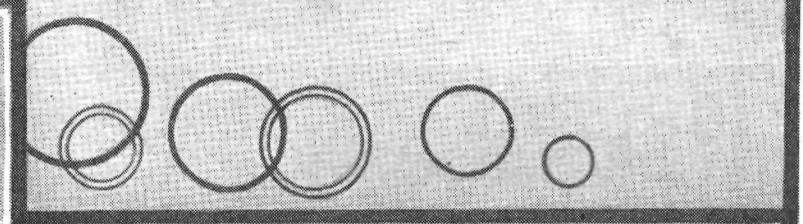
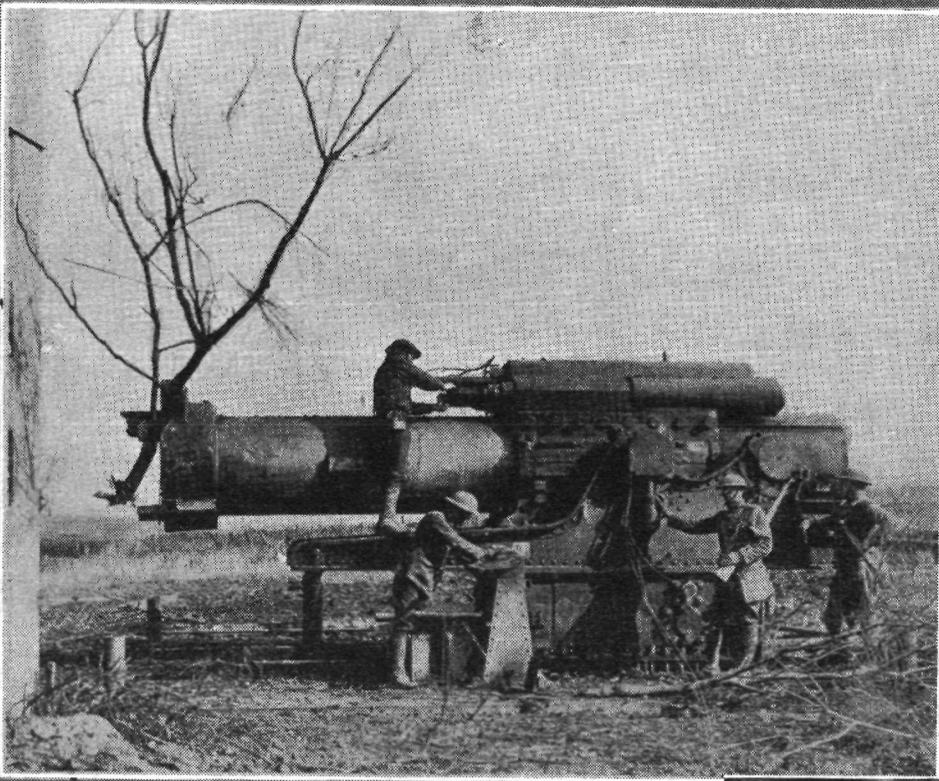
the procurement and maintenance of horses and horse equipment. No salaries will be paid from such revenue, nor will any officer, enlisted man or employee, be permitted to benefit financially in any way whatsoever.

The renting of stabling accommodations and horses is not the only matter needing correction. There is an inclination in certain places to differentiate between the rental of an armory for one purpose and the rental for another. The use of the armory by its own organization where admissions are charged the public is an evasion of the spirit of the rental law. In all cases where money accrues from the use of an armory every cent should be taken up and reported under Military Law 192. There are other places where space for the storage of private automobiles is rented but no return rendered to the city or state. There is still another question as to whether or not organizations conducting soldier boxing are making a fair return to the state or city.

All these questions should be placed on a fair and just basis in which the interests of the National Guard at large and those of the city, state and general public are safeguarded and yet be uniform throughout the state. No practice should be allowed to continue or to be built up which is not in the best interests of the service.

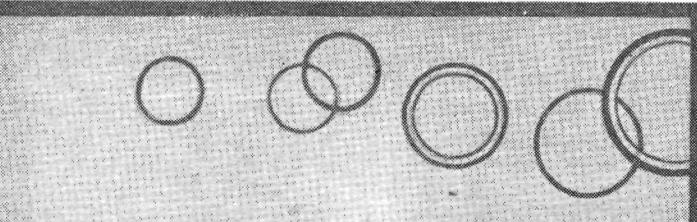
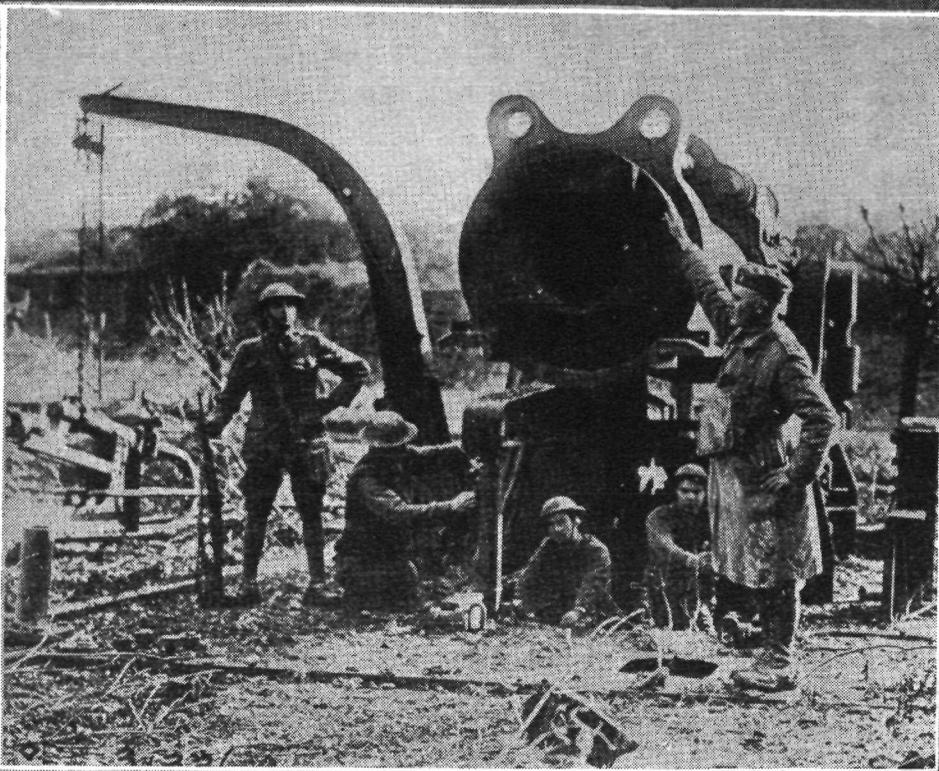
Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.



What really brings peace

A few War Utterances



The Whole Guard on Review

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

108TH INFANTRY

The 108th Infantry wishes all the other organizations of the New York National Guard the best of the Season's Greetings.

News has leaked out that Master Sgt. Wood, Service Co., was anxious to have camp cease as he became a blushing bridegroom two days after his return.

Another product of Syracuse University has joined the commissioner personnel. Chas. O. Maxwell, B. S., L.B., became a Second Lieut. on November 4th, 1926, after five years experience as First Sergeant. During the War Maxwell was in the U. S. M. C. at Paris Island, Quantico and Washington, D. C.

Maj. A. T. Smith acted as host at an officers' conference in Rochester, Saturday and Sunday, December 4th and 5th. Dinner was at the Powers Hotel and the conferences at the Armory. Maj. E. M. McCabe has returned to us as Plans and Training Officer and we surely are glad to have another veteran officer of the A. E. F. 108th with us.

Company C held a wonderful Christmas party December 28th which was a never-to-be-forgotten event. Capt. Egloff spent two days purchasing presents for the children of the married men of the company. Sandy Claws bore a striking resemblance to the general contour and physical upholstering of Maj. McCabe.

We are recruiting fast and furious now having enlisted ten men in the last two weeks all of whom are over five feet six. Capt. Bryant, M. O., has been doing a wholesale rejection.

In recruiting, the Medical Detachment has made some invaluable acquisitions by way of three medical students.

14TH INFANTRY

DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M

By Indirect Fire

The honors for attendance during December again go to the Second Platoon. Company Headquarters, however, wins the recruiting honors in spite of the fact that it has only twelve men. Pvt. Roscoe Clark brought in Pvts. Gillingham and Ryan, two husky Canadians of Scotch and Irish extraction, who have already given promise of becoming crack machine gunners, while Sgt. Peters, Platoon Sergeant of the First Platoon, brought in Pvt. Choyinski, who has not only proven himself a good soldier, but also a good basketball player.

Speaking of basketball, Company M

Officers of the Military

Athletic League

1927

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

has organized a team. Sgt. Jimmy Prendergast has been elected captain, and Bob Jackson manager. The following members have been selected for the varsity team: Sgts. Peters, Heim and Chambers, Cpls. Lally and Rankin, and Pvts. McGarry, Grecco and Wind, while Pvts. Ioria, Shenker, Leponis and Di Zinna are also playing with the team. We made our debut Wednesday, December 15th, at a game with the Guaranty Trust Company. While we did not win, we put up a very good showing and in spite of the fact that the bankers team is champion of the Bankers' League, we were only beaten by three points.

Quite a desire to become experienced with the pistol has suddenly developed in the company, several members reporting every Sunday morning to fire on the range. On one Sunday morning we had special and individual instruction from our Colonel, from which we profited greatly. Sgt. Prendergast, Cpl. Rankin and Pvt. McGarry so far are making the highest scores.

The "Gold Dust Twins," Pvts. Farrell and Sasso, put in an appearance the other night wearing brand new derbies, and the "Sheik of Coney Island Avenue," Sgt. Kramer, came up with an ice cream suit and overcoat and a loud muffler. However, the derbies were not brown or folding, so we will let off the Gold Dust

Twins this time and we can't pick on Kramer because of his three stripes.

We noticed that Sgt. Chambers came to our last dance without his lady friend. He explained her absence by saying that she not only lost his love, but that of two other admirers by using quinine instead of face powder.

During the month our efforts were bent entirely on getting ready for inspection. Being machine gunners, we naturally have so much more equipment to look after and get polished up, and consequently, every minute possible was utilized. The only thing we can say now is that every one of the company is doing his best to make the usual good record and live up to the high standard set by Company M.

71ST INFANTRY

The 71st Regiment locker rooms and officers' sanctums are buzzing with rumors, reports and hopes concerning Athletics, Company, Battalion and Regimental.

The battallions have all held their inter-company track meets and the results follow:

First Battalion: 60 yd. dash, Noe, Co. B, 880 yd. run, Dunne, Co. B, Squad Relay won by Co. B.

Second Battalion: 60 yd. dash, Gange, Co. G. 880 yd. run, Orysik, Co. H. Squad Relay won by Co. F.

Third Battalion: 60 yd. dash, Tichou-sky, Co. I. 880 yd. run, Raymond, Co. I. Squad Relay won by Co. I.

Fourth Battalion: 60 yd. dash, Grescick, Service Co. 880 yd run, Grescick, Service Co. Squad Relay won by Service Co.

The Rumor Committee reports to us that there will probably be inter-Battalion games in January and Regimental games in February.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery "B" of the 105th Field Artillery has brought home more laurels by winning the Red Ribbon at the National Horse Show recently held at the New Madison Square Garden.

The mounted Basket Ball League is again in evidence and played fast ball.

For the past six years it has been the annual custom of "B" Battery to have its Christmas Dinner Dance. This year was no exception. December 30th was the night and such a night! The Committee in charge deserve great credit as this affair surpassed all others.

105TH INFANTRY

With the opening of the indoor range and the arrival of the gallery rifles the Service Company is taking an active interest in shooting. With the sighting and aiming practice the Service Company expect to give a good account of themselves by next season.

The Schenectady Band had its annual party at St. Georges Hall Tuesday evening, October 26. A chicken dinner was served and after the dinner dancing was enjoyed. The guests included Sol. Robinson, former Maj. Ramsey and Lieut. Ruddy, who gave short addresses.

In the big Armistice night filibuster parade participated in by nearly all the fraternal and other organizations of the city of Amsterdam, Co. G won a silver loving cup donated by local merchants as the best appearing organization in line. The judges were Mayor Carl Salmon, John Hutcheon, theatre manager and Dr. H. M. Hicks.

On November 29 Co. G held a smoker and supper which was enjoyed by all, the big feature being a boxing exhibition "grudge fight" of four rounds which ended very suddenly after two minutes of fighting in the second round. The talks of the officer were very interesting and instructive.

Company G's bowling team makes its first bid for another successful season, the manager with the loss of two of last season's best bowlers starts the season by defeating the fast Y. M. C. A. team 2530 to 2466.

Much interest is being shown by the members of Company G on the indoor rifle range in the competitive shoot for the eight medals for the squad having the highest score and a large loving cup donated by Maj. Van B. Wheaton for the highest scoring platoon.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

The Military Circus held at this Armory December 12th, 1926, certainly established a precedent for future regimental entertainments. A lengthy and extremely interesting program was presented to an audience of about fifteen hundred people.

The performance was held to enable this Regiment to present a substantial "Merry Xmas" to the widowed mother of one of our former comrades.

Captain McKinney and all others associated with him saved neither expense nor effort to put the show over. Eddie Dorey "King of Stilts," co-operated in arranging acts, training and leading the clowns.

The Ring Master's whistle started the "Grand Parade," the minutely correct mount followed, and then the brilliant sub-caliber performance against high explosive targets. The various acts rolled on and at each intermission the clowns



burst into the ring for their pantomimes. The clowns were the real headliners. Who cares if there were but 25 instead of 50, as advertised (each had two coats). From the snake charming leader to the comic patriarch, their every appearance—one tremendous volume of applause.

The Circus was a great success. Considering the amusement and entertainment, we could well afford to have another in the not too far distant future. Unlike the famous benefit for Sam Langford, our beneficiary will be aided to the extent of about \$600.



All sports have professional instructors. It remains for the polo players of this Post to become the first professional students on record. Stirred by the example of the famous Mr. Goldstein of Columbia University, our officers' polo team has just absorbed five lessons in a row. The 112th Field Artillery of East Orange, the 105th Field Artillery of New York City, and Squadron "A," have been the victims' tutors. The games have all been

closely contested and given the gallery their money's worth. It is now rumored a victim in sight (B. F. Keith and Western Union Bands watch out). The spirit and will is here. The bumps will become less frequent for polo has a firm hold and is bound to improve. A few additional horses and the practice these games afford should soon see us break into the winning column.

We have just time now to catch our breath before the annual inspection and muster roll around. We believe some of the inspecting officers will blink once or twice when they note the changed appearance of our Army. Hard work, plenty of paint and rearrangement of quarters have made our building about fifty per cent more tenable. Adequate storerooms for each organization are a fact, as well as large new harness rooms. All material is housed in the new gun sheds and no longer hides in that unknown space behind the kneeboard. Every man in the organization gets no little satisfaction from a lean squadron, a little well-timed heat, and we now understand each is even promised a new coathanger. The gorgeous brass and white enameled receptacles are already a fact.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

The event of the greatest interest that transpired in connection with the 244th during December was, perhaps, the return of Colonel Byrne. In company with Mrs. Byrne, he was away for two months in Italy and the Near East, and both benefitted by the trip. During his sojourn in Rome, he, with Captain Pagnelli and Lieut. Rhineland, laid a wreath on the grave of Italy's unknown soldier, and the ceremony was participated in by a large number of high officials of the Italian army and navy.

A distinguished visitor during the month was our former chaplain, Monseigneur Breslin. He was warmly greeted by everyone, and gave us a very entertaining talk concerning his activities in Rome, where he has been for the past year. Vice Rector of the American College. A regimental drill was made the occasion of a review in his honor, and he was the guest of the officers at a dinner which preceded the ceremony.

106th INFANTRY

With the month of December now but a memory of pleasant social affairs, the regiment has settled down for the hard grind that precedes each annual inspection. All property has been overhauled and re-issued. Records have been checked and should the inspectors arrive tomorrow, the regiment as a whole stands ready to march out on the drill floor for the final verdict as to their fitness.

The promotion of Lieut. Clifford W.

Butt to be Captain of Company D was announced recently by Col. Thomas Fairservis, regimental commander. Capt. Butt is the youngest Captain in the regiment, a graduate of Plattsburg some four years ago.

Major Samuel D. Davies plans and training is now at Fort Benning, Ga., attending the Infantry Officers School. The Major will return to the regiment early in March.

Much progress has been made by the members of the regiment on both the pistol and rifle ranges and it is the aim of Col. Fairservis to have representatives of the regiment participate in future State matches. Each drill night finds some company on the rifle range engaged in competitive shooting.

How well the men have taken to the rifle work is illustrated in the annual turkey shoot held early last month. After the score had been tied by three men in the enlisted men's rifle match, the shoot-off developed into four tied contests, between Sergt. Wallace of Company C and Corp. Bartscher of Company H. On the first two rounds, each man made a possible 24 out of 25 points. The second round, after Wallace had completed his fire, Bartscher made a bulls-eye on his opponent's target. Capt. Fred A. Gillett, range officer, put the matter up to Wallace, who assented his willingness to let the score stand.

Bartscher, however, refused to accept the prize and requested that an additional round be fired. Again the score was tied, each man making 24 points. Capt. Gillett ordered an additional round and stated that in the event of a tie the highest number of bulls-eyes would win. Another tie resulted with the same number of points, 24, credited to each man. After examining the scores, Wallace was declared the winner, he making three bulls-eyes to Bartscher's two.

Other winners were Major Davies and Capt. J. R. L. Gibbons, U. S. A., instructor, who tied with 48 out of a possible 50 points, and Sergt. Emanuelson of Company I, who captured the first prize in the enlisted men's contest with 47 out of a possible 50 points.

The esprit de corps and loyalty of the members of Company I were commended by Col. Fairservis at the annual dinner held in the armory. At assembly more than 70 members and their friends, among whom were a number of veterans, sat down to a turkey dinner cooked by Sergt. Vincent Esposito, on the armory ranges.

The military aspect of the affair was almost forgotten until Santa Claus, in the person of First Sergt. Constantine Hilbert, presented every man with some suitable gift. Toy wagons, rifles and tin soldiers as well as whistles and I. D. R.'s

brought roars of laughter from the gathering as each guest would come forward for his reward. A tinge of sadness entered the dinner as Capt. Jerome F. Langer, a former commander of the company overseas, recalled memories of a former company member, Lieut. Col. "Moxi" Lieberman, the first officer of the regiment to lose his life "over there."

Other speakers presented by Capt. Eugene M. Cunningham, company commander, who presided, were Major Frank I. Hanscom and Major Davies. An excellent vaudeville show concluded the evening.

Shortly after Christmas three dances were held at the armory, in one evening. While the officers were enjoying their Christmas tree party and dance in the Officers' Club, members of Company . . ., commanded by Capt. Harry R. Moore, were making merry in their company room. Vari-colored lights and a profusion of greens transformed the room into a beautiful ballroom. A feature of the evening which evoked considerable amusement was the sprig of mistletoe hung in a far corner to which some swain would seat his fair friend and, of course, exact the toll. The non-commissioned officers of Company B held their annual buffet supper and dance in the company room.

14th INFANTRY

News from the Company H. The Annual Barn Dance and Masquerade of Company H was held at the Armory on Wednesday evening, December 3rd, and as last year, proved to be a huge success. A good time was had by all, including the one who lost his coat, and the man who lost his "goat." This last sentence will only be understood by those who were present.

Another annual social event of this company, our Christmas Party, was held the night before that holiday, and once again those who were present enjoyed themselves. Too bad Christmas only comes once a year, especially for us single fellows.

Speaking of Christmas, we believe our Christmas tree looked better than ever this year. At least that is what many of the outsiders told us.

We had a theatre party a few weeks ago, and saw the movie classic, "What Price Glory." Our genial "top kick" took the picture seriously, and says it is his ambition to imitate the First Sergeant that was shown in the play. Go ahead and try it, Charlie.

This month's news would be incomplete unless we mentioned very good records established by the 2nd and 4th Squads for the year just closed. The Second Squad commanded by Corporal Bowring had the

honor of going the whole year without a single black mark against its attendance record. Congratulations! The Fourth Squad, commanded by corporal Cummings, had the best attendance record for the year, figured on a percentage basis. More congratulations!

And now we await the Annual Inspection.

General Drum to Command 1st Division

Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, who has just been relieved from temporary command of the 2nd Corps Area by arrival of Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, assumes command of the 1st Division. He will have a divisional staff of thirteen officers headed by Col. John R. Thomas, Jr.

Gen. Drum will command the 16th Infantry at Forts Jay and Wadsworth, 18th Infantry at Forts Hamilton Schuyler and Slocum, 26th Infantry at Plattsburg barracks, 28th Infantry at Forts Niagara and Ontario, 7th Field Artillery at Forts Hancock and Dupont, 1st Division tanks at Miller Field and 1st Division military police at Fort Wood.

Some French and Some Excuse

Mon Cher Capitaine:

It is just barely possible that this sergeant may be late for drill on Friday even next. In view of that dire possibility and the importance of attending drill, I feel that I must documentate my excuses and request so, anyhow I would rather write than phone, for two, several reasons; to wit (a) I consider the phone to be no aid to conversation—it is a fieldish contraption which forces a man to stand round-shouldered when he talks and (b) it costs a nickel (.05 U. S.) to use the phone whereas one may communicate more pleasantly (while sitting) for two cents, which any mathematician will assure you effects a saving of \$.03 or 60%—no mean economy, God be praised.

Ergo, mon brave soldat, I write. It is within the realm of human belief that I may go to drill early. The family McGlucke though, are a mercurial mob and will do (and fail to do) things for little or no reason. There is about us the aura of uncertainty; the charm of what our Frank cousins call 'le peut-etre!

But I shall be there on Friday evening, late or early in the order named. In the event I am very late, I should be suffocated with gratitude if the Captain will make my excuses to The Major * * *

*Salut, mon capitaine, et bon chance.
Flick McGlucke, by the Grace
of God, a Three Striper.*

The Guard Enroute To Rochester

By CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. MANGINE

AS the representatives of all the units of the National Guard of the State of New York are now enroute to the Flower City of the State—Rochester, I am republishing the main part of last month's article which concerns the arrangements for the comfort of the delegates—this for the convenience of those concerned. The Rochester militia are all ready for us and if any one fails to have a good time it will surely be his fault.



General Robert W. Marshall, President

To permit all of the officers of the Guard to take in the convention, who otherwise would be prevented from attending on account of the annual state and federal inspections, Division Headquarters, on special request, has set aside all inspections which would ordinarily be scheduled for January 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1927. It is hoped that the officers will show their appreciation of this forethought by doing their utmost to attend the convention.

All speeches of the evening of the banquet will be broadcast from station WHEC, which is located in the Hotel Seneca. Among the speakers who have been invited to attend as guests of the Association are our Commander-in-Chief, Alfred E. Smith; Major James J. Walker, New York City; Major General Creed C. Hammond, Chief of the Militia Bureau, and Brigadier General Milton A. Reckford, ex-President,

National Guard Association of the United States; Major General John F. O'Ryan, Major General Charles W. Berry and Generals Wm. Varbeck, J. Leslie Kincaid, Louis W. Stotesbury and George Albert Wingate. A reception committee headed by Hon. Martin B. O'Neil, Mayor of Rochester, and Hon. John F. Dinkey, President, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, will welcome the delegates at the opening session on behalf of the City of Rochester.

Major Arthur T. Smith, 108th Infantry; Major Kenneth C. Townson, 101st Cavalry; Captain William J. Graham, Naval Militia, and Captain Walter D. Edwards, 102nd Medical Regiment, together with the officers of their respective organizations, will comprise their local military committee in charge of publicity, entertainment and other activities in connection with the handling of the coming convention. A monster military ball is now being discussed by the above named committee and if found to be practical, will be included as a special feature on the evening of the banquet.

Sightseeing trips to the Eastman Kodak Company and the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company and other points of civic and historical interest, will be personally conducted by Mr. P. B. Van Deusen, convention secretary, and Mr. A. D. Heggie, secretary military affairs committee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. Complete details of these side trips will await the delegates upon their arrival in the convention city.

Captain George M. Conley, General Passenger Agent's office, Albany, N. Y., Main 1920, Ex. 17, and Mr. William M. Blake, City Passenger Agent's office, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, Murray Hill 8000, Ex. 459, have been officially designated as the committee to handle all railroad reservations in connection with the convention. Captain Conley will look after the upstate units, while Mr. Blake will act in a similar capacity throughout the metropolitan area. These representatives of the New York Central Railroad will issue "fare and one-half rate certificates" and it is urged and recommended that their services be utilized to the fullest extent. They will call or write all Commanding Officers and offer their heartiest co-operation — their reliability and dependability may be assured.

The Hotel Seneca will be the official headquarters of the Association. Mr. H. Stanley Green, managing director,

strongly emphasized and impressed the writer with the fact that the hotel was ours during our stay in Rochester. There can be only one interpretation or guess as to the "hotel was ours," and Mr. Green already has shown his sportsmanship and keen conception of a "military convention" by his ever willingness, readiness and eagerness to do all within his power for the comfort and good will of the incoming delegates. The rates at this hotel are very reasonable, and it is with pleasure we quote these rates, which will be as follows:

THE RATES — EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms equipped with one large double bed—Hot and cold running water, single, \$2.00 and up; double, \$3.50 and up. Shower bath, single, \$2.50 and up; double, \$4.00 and up. Tub bath, single, \$3.00 and up; double, \$5.00 and up.

Rooms equipped with twin beds and showers, \$5.50 and up.

Rooms equipped with twin beds and tub, \$6.00 and up.

Sooms equipped with two double beds and bath (four persons), \$8.00 and up.



Captain William J. Mangine, Secretary

Suites, parlor, bedroom and bath, single, \$8.00 up; double, \$10.00 up.

The cost of the banquet dinner, including cigars and cigarettes, programs, community song books, music and other legitimate expenses will be about \$5.00 per plate.

From Greenwich Village

"Is that your new girl?"

"No, just the old one painted over."

—Stanford Chaparal.

HOW WE STAND

November Average attendance for entire Guard 76%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard.....	21,822
Minimum strength New York National Guard.....	18,946
Present strength New York National Guard.....	21,057

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters and Headquarters De- tachment, 27th Division.....	63
CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade.....	73
FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade.....	46
INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	27
87th Infantry Brigade.....	36
53rd Infantry Brigade.....	36
54th Infantry Brigade.....	37
SPECIAL TROOPS	
Maintenance Strength	318
27th Division Special Troops.....	336
AIR SERVICE	
Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Air Service.....	123
SIGNAL BATTALION	
Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion.....	167
ENGINEERS	
Maintenance Strength	475
102nd Engineers	528
MEDICAL REGIMENT	
Maintenance Strength	631
102nd Medical Regiment	669
DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.	
Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Train, Q. M. C.	253
DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN	
Maintenance Strength	63
102nd Ammunition Train	63
STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS	
Authorized Strength	137
Ordnance Department	19

INFANTRY	
Maintenance Strength	1,038
1. 10th Infantry	1,258
2. 105th Infantry	1,231
3. 108th Infantry	1,195
4. 369th Infantry	1,162
5. 106th Infantry	1,139
6. 165th Infantry	1,133
7. 71st Infantry	1,119
8. 14th Infantry	1,110
9. 174th Infantry	1,080
10. 107th Infantry	1,076
CAVALRY	
Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	613
SEPARATE TROOPS	
Maintenance Strength per Tr.....	63
1st Cavalry (3 Troops)	186
MACHINE GUN SQUADRON	
Maintenance Strength	241
51st Machine Gun Squadron	289
ARTILLERY 75s	
Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	685
105th Field Artillery	677
104th Field Artillery	686
ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.	
Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	704
ARTILLERY, C. A. C.	
Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	726
ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES	
Maintenance Strength	703
245th Coast Artillery	1,086
ARTILLERY, A. A.	
Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	759
ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS	
Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	694

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

November Average attendance for entire Guard 76%

The
Honor
Space



Yours
for the
Effort

(1) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
107th Infantry				
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Hdqs. Co.	4	23	22	96
Service Co.	4	89	84	94
Howitzer Co.	4	31	28	91
1st Bn. Hq.	4	31	27	87
Company A	4	81	73	89
Company B	4	68	62	91
Company C	4	70	64	93
Company D	4	60	52	87
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	25	21	82
Company E	4	67	64	95
Company F	4	62	51	82
Company G	4	65	57	80
Company H	4	77	66	86
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	20	16	80
Company I	4	57	44	78
Company K	4	92	77	83
Company L	4	67	59	88
Company M	4	54	46	86
Med. Det.	4	36	34	94
Total	1082	954	88	

(2) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
51st M G. Sq.				
Headquarters	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det.	4	35	31	89
Troop A	4	81	75	92
Troop B	4	79	68	86
Troop C	4	83	70	81
Med. Det.	4	10	10	97
Total	290	256	88	

(6) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
245th C. Art.				
Headquarters	4	4	4	100
Hdqs. Bty.	4	101	88	87
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery A	4	78	62	79
Battery C	4	80	70	87
Battery E	4	81	68	84
Battery F	4	87	76	87
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery B	4	87	71	81
Battery D	4	77	60	77
Battery G	4	71	58	82
Battery H	4	77	58	74
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery I	4	71	57	79
Battery K	4	83	70	85
Battery L	4	83	66	79
Battery M	4	75	58	77
Med. Det.	4	24	19	80
Total	1088	894	82	

Company G	5	70	55	78
Company H	5	66	54	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	28	23	81
Company I	4	68	53	78
Company K	4	69	56	81
Company L	3	71	61	87
Company M	4	64	58	74
Med. Det.	5	38	33	89
Total	1181	957	81	

(3) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Cavalry				
Headquarters	4	6	5	92
Hdqs. Troop	4	55	50	88
Service Troop	4	62	43	70
1st Sq. Hdqrs.	4	25	22	89
Troop A	4	65	60	93
Troop B	4	57	48	83
Troop C	4	62	50	81
2nd Sq. Hdqrs.	4	25	22	87
Troop E	4	77	71	92
Troop F	4	72	69	95
Troop G	4	66	59	89
Med. Det.	4	30	28	94
Total	602	527	87	

(7) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
1st Cavalry				
Troop B	4	55	53	96
Troop M	4	61	46	74
Troop M	4	66	48	72
Total	182	147	81	

(10) 79%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
212th C. Art.				
Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Hdqs. Bty.	4	67	57	85
Service Bty.	4	73	69	94
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	69	57	84
Battery A	4	67	53	79
Battery B	4	65	50	77
Battery C	4	64	44	69
Battery D	4	61	46	75
1nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	18	16	87
Battery E	4	63	45	72
Battery F	4	65	42	65
Battery G	4	61	46	76
Battery H	4	66	53	81
Med. Det.	4	22	20	95
Total	767	604	79	

(4) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Med. Reg.				
Headquarters	3	8	8	100
Service	3	74	64	87
Hq. Col. Bn.	4	1	1	100
104th Col. Co.	4	59	48	80
105th Col. Co.	4	64	43	67
106th Col. Co.	4	59	47	80
Hq. Ambulance Bn.	4	1	1	100
104th Ambulance Co.	4	56	50	90
105th Ambulance Co.	5	52	44	85
106th Ambulance Co.	4	50	41	82
Hq. Hospital Bn.	4	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co.	4	62	49	79
105th Hospital Co.	4	65	58	90
106th Hospital Co.	4	68	64	94
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	42	37	88
Total	663	557	84	

(8) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th Infantry				
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Hdqs. Co.	4	71	58	81
Service Co.	4	123	112	91
Howitzer Co.	4	64	47	73
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	43	37	86
Company A	5	68	48	71
Company B	3	80	70	88
Company C	4	67	46	68
Company D	4	69	50	72
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	35	27	77
Company E	5	68	52	79
Company F	5	83	63	76
Company G	4	68	60	87
Company H	4	66	57	86
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	33	28	85
Company I	4	69	55	80
Company K	4	67	55	83
Company L	4	47	37	79
Company M	4	69	59	89
Med. Det.	4	35	26	75
Total	1232	994	81	

(11) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
104th F. Art.				
Headquarters	4	5	3	70
Hdqs. Bty.	4	51	38	75
Service Bty.	4	78	60	76
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	3	36	28	79
Battery A	4	75	60	80
Battery B	4	78	59	75
Battery C	3	74	59	80
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	29	23	81
Battery D	4	75	64	85
Battery E	3	80	50	62
Battery F	4	71	52	74
Med. Det.	4	16	15	94
Total	675	518	77	

(5) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
10th Infantry				
Hq. & Hq. Co.	5	77	69	89
Service Co.	5	107	101	95
Howitzer Co.	4	64	51	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	25	21	84
Company A	4	68	54	79
Company B	6	72	50	70
Company C	7	69	51	73
Company D	5	82	70	86
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	39	22	57
Company E	4	64	53	83
Company F	4	74	61	83
Company G	6	74	63	86
Company H	5	76	60	78
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	3	32	26	80
Company I	4	86	75	87
Company K	4	70	57	81
Company L	3	68	54	80
Company M	5	77	69	88
Med. Det.	4	37	36	98
Total	1261	1043	83	

(9) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
108th Infantry				
Headquarters	5	7	7	100
Hdqs. Co.	5	64	57	89
Howitzer Co.	5	67	59	87
Service Co.	5	86	75	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	30	16	55
Company A	5	72	59	81
Company B	4	66	45	68
Company C	5	68	55	81
Company D	4	74	64	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	31	29	93
Company E	5	65	50	77
Company F	4	77	58	75
Total	732	553	77	

(12) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
244th C. Art.				
Headquarters	4	6	4	67
Hdqs. Bty.	4	61	48	78
Service Bty.	4	80	68	85
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	53	44	82
Battery A	4	57	36	63
Battery B	4	65	48	73
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	3	81
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	53	37	70
Battery C	4	64	51	75
Battery D	4	63	57	89
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	63	42	66
Battery E	4	53	44	83
Battery F	4	70	43	62
Med. Det.	4	33	21	65
Total	732	553	77	

(13) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. Air Sr.	3	105	81	78
102nd Ob. Sq.	3	17	13	76
102nd Photo Section	3	2	1	67
Med. Officer Attached	3			
Total	124	95	77	

(14) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
71st Infantry	4	7	7	100
Headquarters	4	58	39	67
HdQRS. Co.	4	84	75	89
Service Co.	4	57	39	68
Howitzer Co.	4	33	27	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	61	42	70
Company A	4	66	52	79
Company B	4	62	38	62
Company C	4	68	52	76
Company D	4	29	23	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	65	50	77
Company E	4	69	51	73
Company F	4	62	54	87
Company G	4	66	49	74
Company H	4	30	28	93
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	62	47	75
Company I	4	63	46	73
Company K	4	66	47	71
Company L	4	73	56	77
Company M	4	34	27	80
Med. Det.	4			
Total	1115	849	76	

(15) 74%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
14th Infantry	5	8	8	100
Headquarters	5	65	41	63
HdQRS. Co.	5	82	47	57
Service Co.	5	65	58	89
Howitzer Co.	3	22	18	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	64	43	68
Company A	5	66	49	74
Company B	5	65	45	69
Company C	5	61	43	70
Company D	5	21	15	69
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	64	46	72
Company E	5	63	33	53
Company F	5	67	43	65
Company G	5	74	62	84
Company H	5	24	17	69
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	61	54	82
Company I	4	68	64	91
Company K	4	63	42	66
Company L	5	80	71	89
Company M	5	26	18	71
Med. Det.	5			
Total	1109	817	74	

(16) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th Infantry	5	7	7	100
Headquarters	5	64	46	73
HdQRS. Co.	5	107	99	93
Service Co.	5	56	34	64
Howitzer Co.	5	27	21	78
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	57	40	71
Company A	5	54	41	72
Company B	5	72	52	72
Company C	5	61	42	69
Company D	5	31	27	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	66	47	71
Company E	5	66	43	65
Company F	5	63	43	67
Company G	5	68	46	67
Company H	5	42	36	84
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	68	47	69
Company I	5	66	42	64
Company K	5	65	49	75
Company L	5	68	53	78
Company M	5	29	19	64
Med. Det.	5			
Total	1137	834	73	

(17) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
174th Infantry	4	7	6	93
Headquarters	4	64	46	73
HdQRS. Co.	4	90	67	75
Service Co.	4	62	30	49
Howitzer Co.	4	21	17	79
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	63	54	86
Company A	4	53	39	62
Company B	4	62	42	68
Company C	4	65	47	72
Company D	4	24	18	77
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	66	58	88
Company E	4	63	42	66
Company F	4	63	41	65
Company G	4	64	44	69
Company H	4	30	26	86
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	57	41	73
Company I	4	61	53	88
Company K	4	58	46	79
Company L	4			

Company M	4	65	42	65
Med. Det.	4	35	30	87
Total	1083	789	73	

(18) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th F. Art.	4	6	6	95
Headquarters	4	49	37	76
HdQRS. Bty.	4	65	59	90
Service Bty.	4	5	4	90
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	28	22	88
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	74	49	66
Battery A	4	68	44	64
Battery B	4	78	60	76
Battery C	4	4	3	87
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	63	45	72
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	75	53	71
Battery D	3	63	43	69
Battery E	4	66	45	68
Battery F	4	34	28	84
Med. Det.	4			
Total	678	498	73	

(19) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th F. Art.	4	6	5	92
Headquarters	4	67	42	64
HdQRS. Bty.	4	70	53	76
Service Bty.	4	4	4	100
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	27	18	77
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	4	71	55	77
Battery A	4	79	55	69
Battery B	4	3	2	85
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	30	23	76
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2d Bn.	4	76	61	80
Battery C	4	62	46	74
Battery D	4	3	2	64
Hq. 3rd Bn.	3	30	24	80
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 3d Bn.	4	75	61	81
Battery E	4	68	44	64
Battery F	4	32	19	58
Med. Det.	4			
Total	703	461	73	

(20) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th D. Sp. Tr.	3	11	10	88
Headquarters	3	53	37	70
27th Div. Hq. Co.	3	33	26	78
102nd Ordnance Co.	3	61	40	66
27th Tank Co.	4	68	58	87
27th Signal Co.	3	40	24	61
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	53	33	62
27th M. P. Co.	4	17	16	96
Med. Det.	3			
Total	336	244	73	

(21) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Sig. Bn.	4	25	22	89
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	67	48	72
Company A	4	64	44	68
Company B	4	11	8	70
Med. Det.	4			
Total	167	122	73	

(22) 72%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
165th Infantry	4	8	8	100
Headquarters	4	65	40	75
HdQRS. Co.	4	88	68	77
Service Co.	4	62	43	70
Howitzer Co.	4	22	17	79
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	67	48	71
Company A	4	68	49	73
Company B	4	64	45	71
Company C	4	69	53	77
Company D	4	24	19	78
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	64	49	78
Company E	4	76	55	72
Company F	4	63	46	73
Company G	4	65	47	71
Company H	4	20	18	94
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	64	43	67
Company I	4	63	44	69
Company K	3	70	47	67
Company L	4	76	41	55
Company M	4	34	28	81
Med. Det.	4			
Total	1132	817	72	

(23) 70%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th D. T. QMC	5	15	13	84
Headquarters	5	49	34	69
Wagon Co. 103	5	55	37	68
Wagon Co. 104	5	56	36	65
Motor Tr. Co. 105	5	43	32	74
Motor Tr. Co. 106	5	21	15	68
Motor Repr. Sec. 103	5	16	11	69
Med. Det.	5			
Total	255	178	70	

(24) 68%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Eng.	4	9	9	100
Headquarters	4	103	91	88
Hq. & Ser. Co.	4	65	40	62
Company A	4	61	43	70
Company B	4	66	46	69
Company C	4	64	42	65
Company D	4	66	42	63
Company E	4	61	32	52
Company F	4	25	10	42
Med. Det.	4			
Total	520	355	68	

(25) 67%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
156th F. Art.	4	6	5	83
Headquarters	4	52	36	69
HdQRS. Bty.	4	80	75	93
Service Bty.	4	37	23	63
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	71	33	47
Battery A	4	65	31	47
Battery B	3	72	57	79
Battery C	4	45	34	77
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	70	42	59
Battery D	3	65	37	57
Battery E	4	84	61	73
Battery F	4	40	28	70
Med. Det.	4			
Total	687	462	67	

(26) 66%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
258th F. Art.	4	6	6	100
Headquarters	4	63	34	55
HdQRS. Bty.	4	67	52	77
Service Bty.	4	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq.	4	34	22	65
1st Bn. Combat Tr.	4	71	49	69
Battery A	4	64	42	66
Battery B	4	4	3	75
2nd Bn. HdQRS.	4	35	25	72
2nd Bn. Combat Tr.	4	66	38	58
Battery C	4	65	28	44
Battery D	4	4	3	75
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	42	30	72
3rd Bn. Combat Tr.	4	72	50	69
Battery E	4	63	43	67
Battery F	4	34	28	82
Med. Det.	4			
Total				

Promoted In 245th Coast Artillery

(3)	85%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
51st Cav. Brig.					
Brigade Hdqrs.		4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Troop		4	68	57	83
			73	62	85

(4)	83%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
52nd F. A. Brig.					
Brigade Hdqrs.		4	7	6	82
Hdqrs. Battery		4	39	32	82
			46	38	83

(5)	80%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
87th Brigade					
Headquarters		4	4	3	87
Hdqrs. Co.		4	32	26	81
			36	29	80

(6)	95%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Ord. Dept. Det.					
Ord. Dept. Det. SC & D		4	19	18	95
			19	18	95

(7)	57%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Am. Tr.					
		4	63	36	57
			63	36	57



Col. Bryer Pendry



Lt. Col. Robert Orr

"Non-Com Assn. of the First Battalion, 105th F. A.") is composed of Non-Commissioned Officers belonging to all units of this battalion.

The constitution governing this association has been approved by proper military authorities, and the membership represents 98 per cent of the Non-Commissioned officers in the battalion.

Monthly meetings are held in luxuriously furnished quarters in the armory—the furnishings being obtained through generous donations made by the commissioned personnel.

A Flourishing Non-Com Association

An organization that is believed to be the first of its kind and that has been in existence for the last year in the First Battalion of the 105th Field Artillery is enjoying great success.

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Secretary of War Reviews 71st Infantry

ON Saturday evening, January 8th, a brilliant review was tendered to the Honorable Dwight Filley Davis, Secretary of War by the 71st Infantry, Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, commanding, at their centrally located armory, Park Avenue and 33rd street, which was crowded to the doors.

The music of the evening by the famous 71st Infantry band under the leadership of Lambert L. Eben was one of the big features, the leaders own composition "The Dear Old 71st," being played during the passing in review.

After the review the First Battalion gave a very interesting close order drill under command of Major George L. Bliss, which was followed by a very good Inter-Battalion Relay Race—four teams, one man from each company in each battalion.

After the evening parade in charge of Lt. Col. George F. Ferry, the members and guests enjoyed dancing and refreshments.

Among the distinguished guests present to pay their respects to the Secretary of War were at least eight generals.

Life of Secretary Davis

DWIGHT FILLEY DAVIS was born in St. Louis in 1879. He was educated at Smith Academy, St. Louis; Harvard University, A.B., 1900; and Washington University Law School, St. Louis, LL.B., 1903. He served as Captain, Fifth Missouri Infantry (1917), and as Major (1917) and Lieutenant Colonel (1918). In 1923 he was commissioned Colonel, Staff Specialist, O. R. C., and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The citation accompanying the presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross was as follows:

"Dwight F. Davis, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, then Major, General Staff Corps, Assistant Chief of Staff, 35th Division. For extraordinary heroism in action between Baulny and Chaudron Farm, France, September 29-30, 1918. After exposure to severe shelling and machine-gun fire for three days, during which time he displayed rare courage and devotion to duty, Major Davis, then adjutant, 69th Infantry Brigade, voluntarily and in the face of intense enemy machine-gun and artillery fire, proceeded to various points in his brigade sector, assisted in reorganizing positions, and in replacing units of the brigade, this self-imposed duty necessitating continued exposure to concentrated enemy fire. September 30, 1918, learning that strong counter-attack had been launched by the enemy against

Baulny Ridge and was progressing successfully, he voluntarily organized such special duty men as could be found and with them rushed forward to reinforce the line under attack, exposing himself with such coolness and great courage that his conduct inspired the troops in this crisis and enabled them to hold on in the face of vastly superior numbers."

Secretary Davis was Director of the War Finance Corporation, 1921-1923 Washington, D. C., to which he was appointed by President Harding in 1921. He was Assistant Secretary of War, 1923-1925, and became Secretary of War in 1925.



Some of the civic commissions and charitable bodies with which he has been connected are: Member of Public Baths Commission; Public Library Board; Director, Civic League; Member, Board of Control Museum of Fine Arts; Vice-President, Playgrounds Association; Member, Public Recreation Commission; Member, House of Delegates; Director, Tenement House Association; Member, Executive Committee National Municipal League; Board of Freeholders; Member, City Plan Commission; and Park Commissioner; all of St. Louis, Mo. Also Member, of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and Member, Board of Overseers, Harvard University.

Secretary Davis married Miss Helen Brooks of Boston in 1905 and has one son and three daughters. He possesses honorary degrees of LL.D from Washington University, University of Missouri and Pennsylvania Military College.

Secretary Davis was the donor of the Davis Tennis Cup in 1900. Competition for this cup has become so keen that 25

nations are now engaged in it. America now holds the cup. Secretary Davis was National Doubles Champion with Holcombe Ward in 1889, 1900 and 1901. In addition to his tennis he finds time for recreation in golf and squash racquets.

SECRETARY OF WAR'S NON-MILITARY DUTIES

The Secretary of War is the representative of the President directly charged with the general supervision of the government of the Panama Canal and of the operation of the Panama Canal Railroad and with general supervision of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. He has general supervision of all River and Harbor improvements. He must approve all permits for bridges constructed over navigable waters of the United States.

The Secretary of War is Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, Chairman of the Inland Waterways Corporation, President of the National Forest Reservation Commission, President of the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation.

The Secretary of War is a member of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior and Commerce, a member of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission, an ex-officio member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and also has supervision over the Board of Commissioners of the U. S. Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C. The United States Council of National Defense is composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. The Secretary of War is Chairman of a Committee consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce, Navy and War, and of the Chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to determine the future policy of the Government with respect to merchant marine, government control, and American shipping in general.

He is a member of "The Establishment" of the Smithsonian Institute, Chairman of the Commission to select a suitable site and erect thereon a monument to General George Gordon Meade, is charged with the care of the monument and Wharf at Wakefield, Virginia, the birthplace of George Washington, is charged with the supervision and maintenance of the Arlington National Cemetery and of all military cemeteries and national military parks and is charged with the care and maintenance of the statue of the Goddess of Liberty.

Disastrous Fire at Governors Island

A fire that threatened the entire Second Corps army post at Governor's Island early this month, destroyed five barracks occupied by troops of the 16th Infantry before subdued by the soldiers. Much government and personal property was lost, the damage reaching about \$100,000.

General McRae Takes Command

MAJOR-GEN. JAMES H. McRAE, wartime commander of the Seventy-eighth (Lightning) Division of New Jersey and veteran of service on the frontier, in Cuba and the Philippines, has assumed command of the Second Corps Area, with headquarters at Governors Island. Gen. McRae succeeds Major-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, now chief of staff of the army. The Second Corps Area includes New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Impressive ceremonies marked his arrival at Governors Island.

Gen. McRae was graduated from West Point in 1886 in the same class with Gen. Pershing, Major-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the air service; Major-Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and Brig.Gen. Peter E. Traub, now on duty at 39 Whitehall street, as chief of staff of the Seventy-seventh Division.

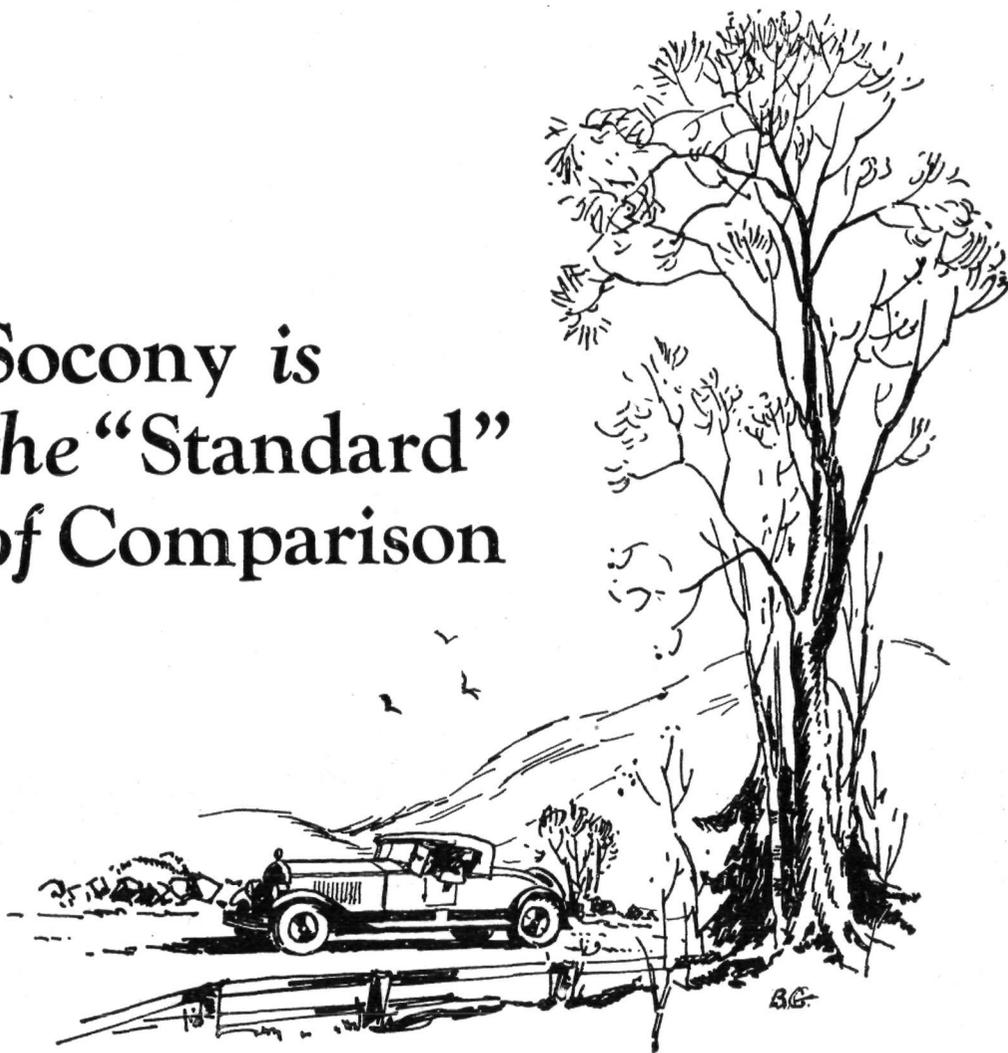
Immediately after graduation he served with the Third Infantry through an Indian campaign in Montana, and spent ten years on the frontier. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was sent to Cuba and fought at El Caney and Santiago, winning a citation for bravery. Later, in the Philippines, he won another citation at the battle of Mount Lumandan.

When the United States entered the world war Gen. McRae was serving in Honolulu with the rank of colonel. He was ordered to the United States and took command of the Seventy-eighth Division at Camp Dix. The division sailed for France under his command in May, 1918.

Since the war Gen. McRae has been successively superintendent of the disciplinary barracks at Leavenworth, Kan.; assistant chief of staff, commanding officer of the Fifth Corps Area, and commanding officer of the Ninth Corps Area.

The Society of Military Intelligence and the Military Order of the World War will join in a dinner to the General at the Hotel Astor on January 27.

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Rebuilding of Army Demanded

SECRETARY of War Dwight F. Davis in speaking at a luncheon given in New York City recently by the Woman's National Republican Club, after referring to the recent fire in the barracks at Governor's Island said:

"I want to make one plea which I know would appeal to the women of the country if they were familiar with the real conditions. Our officers and enlisted men, their wives and children, are in many posts housed in war-time shacks, hastily constructed for temporary use, many of them utterly unfit for human habitation. One-half of the army per-

sonnel in the United States are living either in tents or in these temporary structures. Their spirit is wonderful, particularly the women, but we should not either in justice or in decency require them to live under such conditions. In several posts our sick are being cared for in hospitals of flimsy frame construction, in constant danger of a horrible calamity. A beginning has been made within the last year to remedy this deplorable state of affairs, but it will require constant effort for several years. I urge you not to permit a slackening of the efforts to improve our army housing, which I have not hesitated to call a national disgrace."

Where Discipline Scores

AN incident illustrative of the discipline and resourcefulness of the troops of the National Guard occurred recently upon the occasion of a celebration held by the Uptown Medical Center upon the completion of the main building of the hospital group of the new Presbyterian Hospital.

Preparatory to this event, request was made for the detail of a detachment of the 369th Infantry, to assist in the handling of the crowds and to act as a guard of honor for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the principal speaker at the ceremonies.

What occurred is perhaps best described by quoting from Captain Rufus A. Atkins' report to his regimental commander:

"At 9:30 P.M. an audience of about 1200 persons was present in the large tent provided for the exercises. Prior to the address by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, a severe thunderstorm broke, and the high wind caused the two main poles of the tent to sag. The men of this detachment held up the poles and canvas until the audience and speakers reached the safety zone, when a terrific gust of wind caused the tent to collapse.

"This detachment at once took charge of the rescue work. The panic among the crowd was quieted and frightened



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persons were conducted to places of safety. Articles of clothing, purses and valuables were returned to the owners or turned over to the police. While the storm raged, the detachment made a thorough search to determine that no injured person remained imprisoned under the fallen canvas.

"During the crisis, every member of the detachment gave evidence of utter forgetfulness of self and displayed a high degree of courage. The fact that the detachment worked in an efficient and credible manner is borne out by the accounts of the incident printed by the local press, and by the letter from the Executive Officer of the Joint Administration Board, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

"It is the belief of the officer in command of the detachment that the entire incident indicates not only the benefits derived by the community and the individual, by reason of the discipline and morale which military training develops, but also the feasibility of National Guard units co-operating successfully and efficiently with the local police authorities during a crisis."

The appreciation of the service of the 369th troops is expressed in a letter to Captain Atkins from the Joint Administrative Board of the general hospital, which is here quoted:

"My dear Captain Atkins:

"As one of those deeply interested in the Medical Center, and the Executive Officer of the Joint Administrative Board, I wish to express my profound admiration for the way you and your men conducted things in the crisis of last Saturday evening. This experience has only borne out the ones which I had while in France when I found that the colored troops were ever enthusiastic in doing their duty in a thorough and effective manner. You can well imagine what a relief it was to have you and your men there on the job.

"Won't you extend to them and accept for yourself my personal thanks and good wishes?"

"Very sincerely yours,

"C. C. BURLINGAME,

"Executive Officer."

Track and Field Events

(Continued from page 8)

Btry. F (6 ft.), third. Time, 10 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds.

One mile run, handicap: Won by W. C. McLoughlin, Btry. G (75 yards); Thomas Fallarino, Btry. B (100 yards), second; Harry Werbin, Med. Det. (20 yards), third. Time, 4:37 $\frac{3}{5}$.

Wall scaling: Won by Btry. F; Btry. E second; Btry. E (second team), third. Time, 43 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds.

220-yard low hurdle, handicap: Won by F. Dessola, Btry. F (scratch); C. Anthony, Btry. B (12 yards), second; Geo. Worthman, Btry. G, third. Time, 28 seconds.

220-yard dash, handicap: Won by T. Paprocki, Btry. F (scratch); R. Varrin, Btry. F (8 yards), second; P. Mundy, Btry. F (10 yards), third. Time, 24 seconds.

Three-quarter mile run, novice: Won by Adolph Huoy, Btry. L; C. Redway, Btry. D, second; G. Adams, Btry. F, third. Time, 3:45 $\frac{4}{5}$.

220-yard obstacle, handicap: Won by Justin Yates, Btry. L (10 yards); J. O'Connell, Btry. F (15 yards), second; P. Mundy, Btry. F (15 yards), third. Time, 1:12 $\frac{4}{5}$.

Half mile run, handicap: Won by W. Chancey, Btry. F (5 yards); H. Browne, Btry. F (15 yards), second; J. Dolan, Btry. F (scratch), third. Time, 2:05 $\frac{2}{5}$.

One mile walk, handicap: Won by C. Devereaux, Btry. E (15 seconds); N. Kleupfel, Btry. D (scratch), second; John J. Green, Btry. G (scratch), third. Time, 8:20.

Half mile Inter-Battery Relay, handicap: Won by Btry. F; Btry. E second; Btry. C third. Time, 1:38 $\frac{1}{5}$.

Tug of War (teams of five pulled on cleats): Won by Btry. B; Btry. C second; Btry. H third.

Running high jump, handicap: Won by George Worthman, Btry. G (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches), 5 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; A. C. Pinkernell, Btry. K (scratch), 5 ft. 4 in.; J. Appel, Btry. K (2 inches), 5 ft. 3 in., third.

12 lb. shot put, handicap: Won by T. Paprocki, Btry. F (scratch), 44 feet 1 inch; J. Fischer, Btry. H (4 feet), 42 feet 3 inches, second; E. F. Bratten, Btry. E (1 inch), 41 feet 10 inches, third.

1000-yard handicap open to Military Athletic League: Won by First Lieut. William D. Lynch, 165th Infantry (45 yards); A. Donnelly, 106th Infantry (38 yards), second; Francis X. Carboy (165th Infantry, 18 yards), third; Robert E. Noe, 71st Infantry (12 yards), fourth. Time, 2:23 $\frac{2}{5}$.

2-mile run, handicap, open to A. A. U.: Won by Morris Peltzer, C. C. N. Y. (150 yds); William Ruckel, Millrose A. C. (scratch), second; Elmer E. Sanborn, N. Y. A. C. (75 yards), third. Time, 9:48.

One mile relay, open to Clubs, Colleges and Schools: Won by Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn (50 yards); Seton Hall Academy, New Jersey (60 yards), second; Knights of St. Anthony, Brooklyn (50 yards), third. Time, 3:33 $\frac{1}{5}$.

The following organizations were represented in the 1000-yard handicap open to all members of the Military Athletic League: 102nd Engineers, 106th Infantry, 165th Infantry and 71st Infantry. This is published in the hope that a keener interest among all organizations can be aroused so that a larger representation in National Guard track and field events will be secured.

Death of Major Thurber A. Brown

MAJOR THURBER A. BROWN, a former well-known National Guardsman and Engineer of the City of Elmira, died in that city Friday, January 7, after a short illness. Major Brown was a well-known officer in the National Guard of the State a few years ago. He was a crack marksman and had been on many of the New York State Rifle Teams at the national matches about twenty years ago. He was an officer in one of the Elmira companies in the Spanish American War and later Inspector of Rifle Practice in the old Third Infantry. During the Mexican Border campaign he was in command of the Hornell company and during the World War he came back in the New York Guard as a Major. For years he had held the position of city engineer in Elmira during both Republican and Democratic administrations and had a host of friends throughout the state.

His funeral was held in the State

Armory, Elmira, Sunday, January 9th, and burial was at Coming Monday, the tenth.

Re. the New .22 Cal.

Armory Rifles

COLONEL JOHN J. DOOLEY, special representative of the United States Cartridge Company writes:

"The .22 calibre rifles seem to do their best work with the U. S. N. R. A. long rifle ammunition."

So said Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend Whelen, the well-known arms and ammunition expert, answering in American Rifleman for November 15, 1926, an inquiry regarding the new .22 Springfield rifles.

Small-bore rifle practice is on and most of the National Guard and service organizations are using the new Springfield .22 calibre rifle. In selecting your ammunition for practice matches you will naturally consider using the best obtainable for this particular rifle.

U. S. .22 N. R. A. long rifle cartridges, loaded with Lesmok powder, were the pioneer perfected .22 long rifle cartridges. They excel at every range from fifty feet to two hundred yards. The priming of this wonderful cartridge not only increases the life of your barrel but makes cleaning simpler and easier and does away with misfires and unaccountable shots.

Before the Olympic Small-bore matches were held, the American Rifle Team officials held a competitive test at Springfield Arsenal using the .22 Springfield rifle. The range was fifty meters (55 yards) and every shot fired with U. S. .22 N. R. A.'s hit within a one inch circle, over half struck within a half-inch circle."

Sound Recruit Building OPEN HOUSE AT ARMORY

Co. L, 105th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., proposes to keep open house on New Year's day from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. at the State Armory, Lake Avenue, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. At this time a particular effort will be made to demonstrate to residents of the community, so far as is practicable, what the National Guard is endeavoring to do for young manhood along the lines of military education, physical betterment and wholesome entertainment. The demonstration should be of interest to every citizen because it represents a vital factor in the life of the city and its environs whether in time of peace or war. The officers and members of Co. L desire a large attendance.

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President Coolidge and the National Guard

PRESIDENT Coolidge, in a recent letter to Governor Tom J. Terral of Arkansas placed his stamp of approval on the National Guard of the United States when he said, "Whatever may be calculated * * * * to stimulate interest in the National Guard is a direct contribution to the public security as well as to the improvement of the young manhood of the Nation."

In those few words the President of the United States has answered the few remaining critics of our National defense policy. The National Defense Act recognizes the National Guard as a potential force for the defense of the Nation, and the President advocates anything that will stimulate interest in the National Guard as a "contribution to the public security". Yet, at the same time, the President stresses the point that stimulating interest in the National Guard means "improvement of the young manhood of the Nation".

A few carping critics, swayed by the lofty desire to promote peace through the world, have cried against military training for young men claiming that it will but lead to war and destruction. The President, however, believes that service with the National Guard means "improvement of the young manhood of the Nation", and surely, as there is an improvement of any sort for the youth of the land, there is less opportunity for war and destruction and more "public security" and the peace which attends it.

Of Interest to Guardsmen

Troop M, 1st Cavalry, Geneseo has built a splendid rifle range, for the use of the troopers at that station, on their recently acquired farm a few miles from their armory. The troop expects to head the list of marksmen in 1927 with the facilities for training at their station. In previous years the nearest ranges were located at Rochester, Medina and Buffalo.

* * *

It is rumored that the 369th Infantry has been granted an appropriation large enough to acquire adjacent property to their armory on 143rd street, near Lenox avenue, which will enable them in the near future to erect an Demonstration building to adjoin their drill shed and furnish proper quarters for the units of their command. Up to the present time the companies are "brined off" in the cellar with improvised locker rooms and a little closet for an office and no place for the men.

* * *

The One Hundred and First Reception

and Ball of the Old Guard will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening, January 27th, Major Edward Havemeyer Lynder, the Commanding Officer, expects this year's anniversary will be a record breaker for attendance. This is one of the most colorful military events of the year in New York City.

* * *

The New Year's eve dance given by Company L, 105th Infantry, in the beautiful Casino, Saratoga Springs, was a great success and not only Saratogaains but a large number of out of town guests enjoyed seeing the new year in at this famous spa.

* * *

A meeting of the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, War Department, has been called to meet with the Assistant Secretary of War, its chairman, in Washington, Saturday morning, January 29th, to adopt a program and decide on where and when to hold the National Matches of 1927, providing that Congress appropriates the money for the expenses of same. Lt. Col. Fred. W. Waterbury, State Ordnance Officer, is a member of the board representing the National Guard.

* * *

Inspections are now on. At a recent one during the muster of the troops, as one recruit's name was called he promptly shouted "Hello!" At least the Mustering Office knew he was present.

* * *

These have been great ice harvesting days for Camp Smith and the soldiers will sure appreciate the congealed fluid when the July-August sun beats in on their training. Speaking of Camp Smith it is expected that by summer the new administration building, the new ammuni-

tion magazine and a new incinerator will be built.

* * *

The Basket Ball Team, playing under the auspices of the artillery units at Kingston is one of the fastest professional teams in the country.

* * *

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, Lt. Col. Fred. W. Waterbury, president, will be held in Washington the latter part of January and the annual meeting of the New York State Rifle Association of which Lt. Col. George H. Johnson, 102nd Engineers, is president, will be held in New York City in February.

Major John G. Grimley of the 369th Infantry is attending the Field Officers Class at Bennings.

* * *

Next month's issue of The New York National Guardsman will be "February-March." These months are combined to enable the publishers to change the date of issue so that the magazine will come to you the end of the preceding month. Therefor your April issue will arrive the latter part of March. This is in keeping with other publications of a similar character and will enable you to receive your paper before the month has elapsed.

The Power of Possession!

Mother (entering room unexpectedly)—Why, Mabel, get right down from that young man's knee.

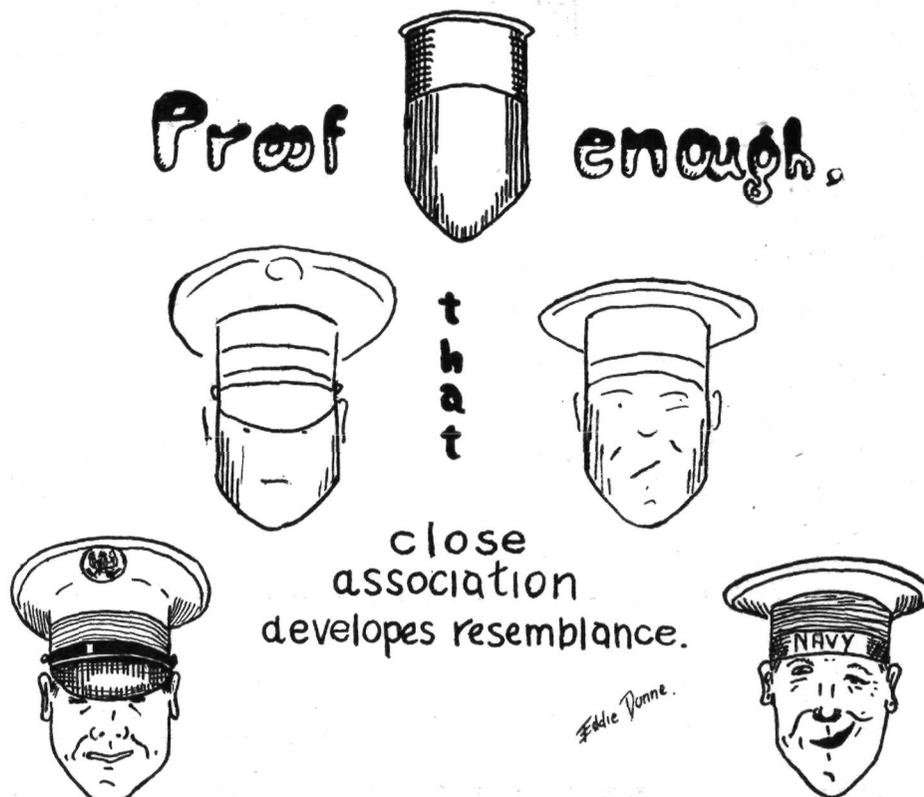
Mabel: No, I got here first.—*Panther.*

* * *

More Naked Truth

Prof.—"In what state were most of America's greatest men born?"

Student—"Nude."—*Olapod.*



N. Y.'s Heroic Cavalry of Former Days

By CHARLES FRANCIS BATES, Col., U. S. A., Retired

IN this year of the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Custer's Battle of the Little Big Horn, the minds of military men all over the country have been directed to the record of General George A. Custer. His history is of special interest to the descendants of the men who fought under him in the Civil and Indian Wars. It is believed that his record is a matter of interest also to the National Guard of all those States whose troops so greatly distinguished themselves under his command in the Third Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac.

The writer is a retired regular Army officer, who is making an intensive study of Custer's last Indian Campaign. Prior to his entry into the regular Army in 1898, he served for three years in 7th Regiment New York National Guard. After the World War he was for three years Inspector Instructor of the Oklahoma National Guard.

My experience with the National Guard and my study of General Custer's record of achievement with volunteer troops has convinced me that a study of that record will be of great value to the morale of the Guard Troops of your command.

This letter is to ask you, through your office, to put before the officers and men of the National Guard of your State the following facts concerning the service of cavalry troops from your State under General George A. Custer in the Civil War. Outside of General Custer's first separate brigade command consisting of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Michigan Cavalry regiments, the following regiments were in the 3rd Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac and played an important part in the campaigns of the Shenandoah, especially at Cedar Creek and Waynesboro and also in the fighting before Richmond and at Appomattox:

First Brigade, Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington—1st Conn., Capt. Edwin W. French, Commanding; 3rd New Jersey, Lt. Col. Charles C. Suydam, Commanding; 2nd New York, Capt. Andrews S. Glover, Commanding; 5th New York, Major Theodore A. Boice, Commanding; 2nd Ohio, Lt. Col. George A. Purrington; 18th Pennsylvania, Major John W. Phillip, Commanding.

Second Brigade, Col. William Wells Commanding—3rd Indiana, two companies, Lt. Benjamin F. Gilbert, Com-

manding; 1st New Hampshire (Battalion), Col. John L. Thompson, Commanding; 8th New York, Lt. Col. Wm. H. Benjamin, Commanding; 22nd New York, Major Charles C. Brown, Commanding; 1st Vermont, Lt. Col. John W. Bennett, Commanding.

The officers and men of the National Guard of the State of New York should be specially interested in the matter of the history of the Little Big Horn for it brings into bold relief the distinguished record of General Custer, the Commander of the Third Cavalry Division, in the Civil War, which had in its organization four regiments of New York Cavalry. The fact should also appeal to New York men because the Fifth New York Cavalry with the 1st Vermont made under Custer's direction in the closing hours of the battle of Cedar Creek that spectacular charge which so alarmed the confederate infantry that ten thousand of them threw down their arms and fled, most of them never to be reassembled again. Seldom have three hundred horsemen brought about such results, for in large part due to the far seeing battle

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instinct of Custer in choosing the right moment to let loose his flying salient, the twenty-four guns lost by the Union Troops in the morning were recovered and nearly all the Confederate artillery, about twenty-four guns, was captured. Of course, it was recognized by Custer that the pressure of the whole Union Army was what enabled his flying detachment of horsemen to accomplish this work, but the amazing effect of this charge of a handful of men remains an imposing monument to the skill and sagacity of Custer in choosing the right moment for a daring deed.

Major General Jubal A. Early, commanding Confederate Army, reported to General R. E. Lee in part as follows: "My men ran without sufficient cause, and the capture of artillery, etc., was made by the enemy's cavalry. * * I found it impossible to rally the troops. They would not listen to entreaties, threats or appeals of any kind. A terror of the enemy's cavalry had seized them, and there was no holding them. They left the field in the greatest confusion. All the captured artillery had been carried across Cedar Creek * * and we succeeded in crossing our own artillery over, and everything would have been saved if we could have rallied 500 men, but the panic was so great that nothing could be done. A small body of the enemy's cavalry dashed across Cedar Creek above the bridge * * * and thus succeeded in capturing the greater part of the artillery * * * The men scattered on the sides, and the rout was as thorough and disgraceful as ever happened to our army."

The official Journal of Capt. Jed Hotchkiss, one of General Early's staff officers, says: "The Yankee cavalry crossed by Hite's old mill nad came up to Stickley's and fell on our train and artillery just after dark, on Hupp's Hill, and dashed along, killing horses and turning over

ambulances, caissons, etc., stampeding the drivers, thus getting 43 pieces of artillery * * * as there was nothing to defend them and we had no organized force to go after them. Only a few Yankee Cavalry did it all." * * * as General Early said, "The Yankees got whipped and we got scared." It seems quite fitting that New York State should be associated with Vermont in so spectacular a feat of arms as this wonderful charge at Cedar Creek. In the Revolutionary War Col. Ethan Allen, a resident of what is now the State of Vermont, was a member of a New York Regiment of militia and is carried on the rolls of the Colony of New York.

It would also be of great value to the Guard Officers and men to read an article on Custer's Last Battle which is to be published in the U. S. Cavalry Journal, Washington, D. C., in January, 1927. The author, the late General Edward J. McClernand, was a young lieutenant acting as engineer officer of General Gibbon's command, which was a part of the relieving force under General Terry, which rescued Major Reno's troops. General McClernand went over the Custer battlefield before the bodies of the men and officers were buried and this article in the Cavalry Journal makes very clear the General's absolute conviction that it was not a massacre, as it has been commonly called, but that Custer's five troops defended themselves with heroic courage. Contrary to the general impression, their sustained resistance held the attention of all the Sioux so that the rest of the regiment were able to concentrate and form plans for defense. General McClernand has painted a battle picture which in intensity and dramatic interest has never been excelled by an American army officer and his conclusions are new and convincing. Sufficient copies of this Cavalry Journal should be secured for every of-

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You can be of the greatest assistance in the matter of obtaining subscriptions to the *Guardian* if you will forward on the first of each month the names and addresses of the members of your organization who have been Honorably Discharged.

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H. E. SUAVET

Major, Ordnance Dept., N. Y. N. G.
Business Manager

ficer of the National Guard and a copy should be placed for the enlisted men in every company or organization library as the expense is only 65 cents a copy.

I am enclosing a pamphlet which I prepared for private publication last summer, which I think assists in getting the proper perspective of the Little Big Horn campaign. I will be ready to supply you free of charge with additional copies of this pamphlet if you will let me know how many you can use.

Infantry Drill Regulations

MOVES are being made to secure certain changes in training regulations relating to infantry drill. From Washington there have gone forth communications asking for suggestions as to changes, and comments on certain changes in "squad right" and in "battalion parade" and "regimental parade." And this leads right into the general topic of drill regulations in general.

To get anything done, and done correctly, there must be three steps. There must be an initial idea transformed into positive action by a single man. There must be collaboration and co-operation by several or many. There must be final amalgamation pushed through to a unified result by a single man. Something of this sort happened with respect to the new series of Training Regulations, but the result was not a unified result.

Let us look at the regulations for a moment from the standpoint of the infantryman. He has a great big book with a host of regulations issued to his orderly room and intended to be kept there with all of the numbers in neat order. He receives a notice that a battalion parade will be held one afternoon. He finds a pamphlet amid others on ceremonies for dismounted troops. In it he finds a paragraph on battalion parades. He starts to read and discovers he must turn over to the right to check up on how the bat-

New Examination For Patrolman

The present list of 870 names will be exhausted the early part of 1927, hence another examination for patrolman will be held May 10th, 1927. Applications open January 20th, and close February 10th.

Any young man who will be 21 years of age by May 10th of 1927 and is interested in becoming a patrolman, should call and be examined free by our physician. If upon examination, he is found to have the medical requirements, he may then enroll.

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talion is formed, for the paragraph on the parade merely says that the battalion is formed but not presented. He finds he must turn to still another pamphlet, passing over intermediate ones on remote topics, to discover something about the correct action on his guides. He finds he must refer back to the definitions in the general introduction to drill. He finds he must turn over the other way to discover the proper way of placing the company with proper distances between platoons. By the time he is through he has torn the leaves of his regulations and ripped his patience.

If changes are contemplated, the essential thing is to spend a little more money and reprint in one place every thing that refers to the one movement. It will be duplication. Even though he may be assumed to have known what those other passages say, he ought to check up on himself before the ceremony—as all good officers should.

The basic idea in education is to put things in the texts in the places where they must be learned as units. Repetition is common in educational processes. Correctness and convenience require duplication.

Let any staff officer sitting at a desk try to find out what a platoon guide should know in addition to the basic soldier's

knowledge, or what a guidon carrier should know, or what a color guard should know. Let him turn back and fourth and tabulate the paragraphs, and then wonder if the average soldier is capable of such bookish investigation.

When a civilian collegian studies mechanical engineering his texts are not cluttered up with a lot of stuff about civil engineering and mining engineering and chemical engineering—all in separate pamphlets but bound together and interspersed with one another in a confusing conglomeration. Nor does he get in his freshman year a single bulky text which includes what he must study until he has progressed to the higher stages of his profession and the higher rating of a collegian senior.

If military personnel took more advice from educational authorities—either those on the outside or those with educational training who are now in the Army—our military texts would be simpler and our training more efficient.

The Army's duty is training. Its mission is to train our personnel so that they may train civilian increments in time of war. Its training method must be simplified and perfected so as to secure rapid results in mobilization months. Its duty is to use the simplest and proven training methods. Its duty is to forget trivial ob-

jections and to pay closer attention to basic doctrines of educational psychology, notably to the following:

(a) Repetition.

(b) Assembling of material in the units in which it should be learned.

(c) Elimination of the economical "references" to other pamphlets.

Now is the time, since the authorities in Washington are starting to go after the training regulations, for those in the Army capable of giving sound advice on instructional policies and methods to step out and make suggestions for the betterment of training method.—*Army and Navy Register*.

Grand Opera

Boarder: The lock on the bath room door is broken. What shall I do?

Landlady: Sing as loud as you can when you take your bath.—*Belle Hop*.

* * *

To Be Flying Medicos

Two medical officers of the U. S. A., formerly assigned to the Instructors Staff of the New York National Guard, are on their way to the flying field at San Antonio. Lt. Col. Hathaway and Major Chase. They are to complete their course in aviation.

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A SUGGESTION FOR A TRAINED RECRUIT

Invite Them to Join the National Guard

THE following soldiers have just been honorably discharged from the Regular Army, and all reside in the State of New York, or have moved to this State and been dropped from the Guard of their former State. If local unit commanders get in touch with them they might be interested in "carrying on" in the National Guard. They have had training and would aid the organization and the organization would reciprocate by giving them a good armory club for recreation hours.

At the time these men were discharged they were informed concerning the advantages of identifying themselves with the National Guard unit nearest their place of residence.

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|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mars, Kurt F., Box 166, Penfield. | Watkins, Arthur S., 637 Ellicott St., Buffalo. | McLaughlen, Thomas, 18 E. 106th St., New York City. |
| Sonbera, Frank J., 350 Flower City Park, Rochester. | Romps, Frank R., 51 High St., Brooklyn. | Kemp, Leonard, 202 S. Division St., Buffalo. |
| Wank, Harry I., 288 Monroe St., New York City. | Frey, Harry A., 130 Covert St., Brooklyn. | McDermott, Thomas, 1414 2nd Ave., New York City. |
| Lucius, Edward, 53 West 126th St., New York City. | Boncoraglio, John, R. F. D. No. 1, Cayuga. | Sullivan, John E., 8501 127th St., Richmond Hill. |
| Nichols, Lawrence H., Route 1, Cooper Plains. | Fritz, Hiram, Cornell. | Stone, Frank V., 1187 Clay Ave., New York City. |
| Donnelly, James, 509 West 134th St., New York City. | Brand, Harold W., R. F. D. No. 1, Sprakers. | Burgess, William R., Newark. |
| Stewart, Ernest F., Millbrook, N. Y. | Levine, Max H., 338 Liberty St., Utica. | Leedersman, Alfred I., Brooklyn. |
| Lindan, Charles, 69 East 98th St., New York City. | McAteer, John J., 157 Broadway St., Patterson. | Argamzony, Trubioso, 338 W. 18th St., New York City. |
| Lord, Willard M., 30 Spring St., South Glen Falls, N. Y. | Beatty, Michael J., 524 East 79th St., New York City. | Coleman, Alfred T., New York City. |
| Falkiewicz, Edward J., 96 Fredo St., Buffalo, N. Y. | Borghi, Charles, 183 West 97th St., New York City. | Luper, John W., 271 W. 40th St., New York City. |
| Griffin, Francis L., 122 Embargo St., Rome. | Smith, Edward, 78 Raymond St., Brooklyn. | McKay, Joseph W., 124 E. 23rd St., New York City. |
| Loewenthal, Herman, 29½ Weld St., Rochester. | Burke, Samuel L., 1 Platt St., Plattsburg. | Shalta, Thomas B., 213 Lausel St., Medina. |
| Mashburn, Delmer E., 162 57th St., Brooklyn. | Evans, Harold C., R. F. D. No. 1, Conklin. | Weimer, Isidore, 1150 Irbinale Ave., New York City. |
| McGinn, Earl P., 505 Arthur St., Syracuse. | Flanders, Dewey W., Gen. Del., Ausable Forks. | Waitrowsky, Alex., 66 Young St., Buffalo. |
| Thorne, John, 104 Delafield St., Poughkeepsie. | Gabino, Guisasola, 854 Gerard Ave., New York City. | McGregor, William, 369 Mill St., Poughkeepsie. |
| Hamm, Guy W., Box 51, Lakewood, N. Y. | Goddeau, Harold J., Box No. 14, Cadyville. | Lash, George, 537 W. 123rd St., New York City. |
| Peters, Raymond, 293 East 38th St., New York City. | Hill, John, Gen. Del., Appalachian. | Meckel, Mairay, 396 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn. |
| Gaddis, John E., 472 East 142nd St., New York City. | Hoffman, Henry H., 2018 Green Ave., Brooklyn. | Jones, Welban, 33 Dean St., Oneida. |
| Rotols, Nicholas V., 149 East 85th St., New York City. | Kowalski, Adam, Gen. Del., Plattsburg. | Jerge, Sutton, 456 Main St., East Aurora. |
| Kiely, Raymond, 872 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn. | Roig, Octavio, 212 East 36th St., New York City. | Slatty, Thomas, 410 144th St., New York City. |
| Cox, James S., 3753 60th St., Brooklyn. | Miller, Fayette I., 81 Central Ave., Albany. | Lynch, Eugene, 900 20th Ave., Bronx. |
| Webber, Fredk. H., 1267 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. | Morrison, John, 518 W. Main St., Rochester. | Sanderson, George, 25 South St., New York City. |
| Goodman, Willard, 366 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn. | Gans, Stevens, Schenectady. | Swincicki, Peter, 25 South St., New York City. |
| Thompson, Camillus L., 29 Fourth St., Buffalo, N. Y. | Bourdais, Alfred, 141 W. 15th St., New York City. | Rond, Rape, 40 Vanderbilt, New York City. |
| Ames, Merl, 320 West 111th St., New York. | Peters, Frank, Hoganburg. | Fraizer, George, 6 Frank St., Ft. Edward. |
| Belschner, Paul, 203 East 47th St., New York. | Bemeth, Joseph A., 222 Bronx Ave., Rochester. | Figueroa, Jose, 65 Lenox Ave., New York City. |
| DeAntonio, Leonard, 792 New York Ave., Brooklyn. | Henchiek, George R., O. D. & R. Depot, Ft. Hamilton. | Terrel, Samuel, Gen. Del., New York City. |
| Ferguson, Lawrence F., 3985 3rd Ave., New York. | Savoff, William, Massena. | Kelbourne, Wayse, 501 Euclid Ave., Elmira. |
| Harrison, Nathan H., R. F. D. No. 3, Braum Dams. | Herman, Alfred, 95 Brisbane St., Jamaica. | Fluett, Hector J., Soldiers and Sailors Club, New York City. |
| Keene, James M., 29 Junction Ave., Plattsburg. | Cawby, James, 148 E. 114th St., New York City. | Werkarr, Michael, 319 E. 95th St., New York City. |
| Lund, Paul G. K., Memorial Hall, Mineville. | Freytag, Freshman W., 430 Columbus Ave., Syracuse. | Smith, Jess, 22 Moore Ave., Hemspland. |
| Martin, Philip, Parl St., Malone. | Weber, David, 1836 48th St., Brooklyn. | Judson, William, 324 Temple St., Syracuse. |
| Steger, William M., 20 Camp St., Buffalo. | Cohen, Joseph, 1438 Commonwealth Ave., New York City. | Palmer, Frank, R. F. D., Schenectady. |
| Strozza, John, 20 Meadow St., Rye. | Samalian, Harry H., 2394 Coney Island Ave., New York City. | Cooney, Thomas B., 253 73rd St., Brooklyn. |
| | Arendorf, Edward J., 1074 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. | Caryl, Watson J., R. F. D. No. 2, Macedon. |
| | Ramos, Luis, 300 W. 75th St., New York City. | Scheinrock, William, 125 St. Marks Pl., New York City. |

Soldier Boxing

EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

at 8:30

in the

102nd Medical Regiment Armory

56 West 66th Street

New York



SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE

Ringside	-	-	-	-	\$1.65
General Admission	-	-	-	-	1.10
Balcony	-	-	-	-	.75

Courtesy to all

Phone: Trafalgar 4473-5637