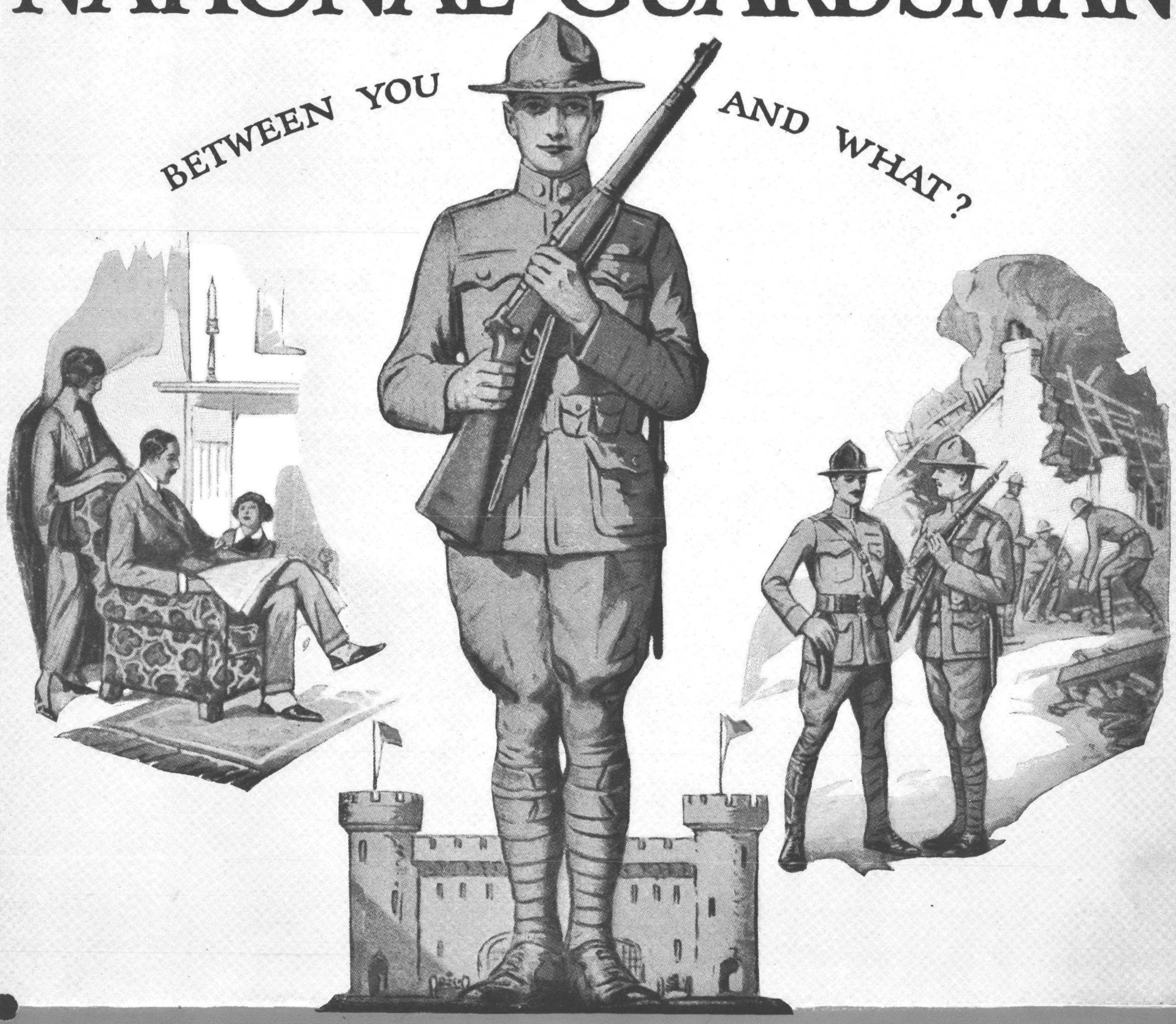
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU AND WHAT?



MAY, 1927

15c. THE COPY

Why Not Be in Style?

THEY'RE ALL WEARING THEM NOWADAYS

Read On, All Ye Enthusiastic Guardsmen,

and See

"How They Do It"

DON'T MAKE EXCUSES —

GET BUSY *GET RECRUITS*

All Together, Boys

One, Two, Three

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

GET YOU A MEDAL

HOW?

(*See Inside Back Cover*)

The NEW YORK National Guardsman

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME FOUR NUMBER TWO

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*
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The Major General William N. Haskell Trophy

N. Y. S. Rifle and Pistol Matches in June

FOR the fourth consecutive year the rifle and pistol matches of the New York State Rifle Association will be held in conjunction with the Annual State Matches at Camp Smith, Peekskill. From the interest already manifested throughout the Guard the 1927 matches will have a record attendance.

The office of the State Ordnance Officer, 829 Municipal Building, New York City, will be glad to furnish any information desired, and receive entries.

The officers of the matches have been appointed as follows: Executive Officer, Major Henry E. Suavet; Assistant Executive Officers, Lieut. Colonel George H. Johnson, Lieut. Colonel Edward J. Parish, 1st Lieut. Joseph Forgett; Adjutant, Captain Walter S. Mullins; Statistical Officer, Major William H. Palmer; Ordnance Officer and Quartermaster, Major Michael H. Connery; Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel Edward J. Parish; Chief Range Officer, Captain A. J. Stark, D.O.L.

The mess will be under the direction of J. V. Flood, whose conduct of the mess last year was the subject of much favorable comment.

In selecting the preliminary team for the National Matches the same system as last year will be followed, i.e., the thirty high men will be selected from their percentage standing in all the events entered as follows: In all individual matches the winner will receive a credit of 100 percent., second 95 percent., third 90 percent., and so down to the twentieth, 5 per cent, all under twenty 0 percent. In the Brigade and Adjutant General's Matches, and similar team matches, one-half of individual score made will be percentage for that match and in the State match one-third of individual score. The total percentages divided by the number of matches fired will give final percentage and rating. Proper credit will be given for the results of the 1926 matches.

DAILY SCHEDULE OF MATCHES

FIRST DAY—SUNDAY, JUNE 5

(Daylight Saving Time)

Match	*Range*	*Hour*
Members	200-yds.	2:00 p. b.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, JUNE 6

Match	*Range*	*Hour*
Company Team	200-yds.	9:00 a. m.
Company Team	500-yds.	10:00 a. m.
Company Team	600-yds.	11:00 a. m.
Cruikshank Trophy	200-yds.	1:00 p. m.
Cruikshank Trophy	500-yds.	2:30 p. m.
Cruikshank Trophy	600-yds.	4:00 p. m.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 7

Match	*Range*	*Hour*
McAlpin Trophy	200-yds.	8:00 a. m.
McAlpin Trophy	600-yds.	9:30 a. m.
McAlpin Trophy	1000-yds.	11:00 a. m.
Sayre Piston	N. Y. N. G. only	2:00 p. m.
Wingate	200-yds.	2:00 p. m.
Rogers	600-yds.	3:00 p. m.
Old Guard Trophy	200-yds.	4:30 p. m.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8

Brigade and Headquarters Matches, N. Y. N. G. only—200 yds. and 300 yds., 8 to 12 a. m.; 600 yds., 1 to 3 p. m. 71st Regt. First stage, 3:00 p. m.

Gen. Richardson Match (Pistol or Revolver), F. A. Team Event, 1 p. m.

FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 9

Match	*Range*	*Hour*
Governor's Cup, Skirmish, N. Y. N. G. only		8:00 a. m.
71st Regt., Second Stage		10:00 a. m.
Adjt. General's, N. Y. N. G. Only	600-yds.	1:00 p. m.

SIXTH DAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 10

Match	*Range*	*Hour*
N. Y. State Match, N. Y. N. G. only	200-yds.	8:00 a. m.
Roe	1000-yds.	2:00 p. m.

SEVENTH DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 11

Thurston, N. Y. N. G. only	200-yds.	8:00 a. m.

All the State matches now carry handsome personal medals in addition to the trophies.

"SKIDDO" MEDAL EVENTS

The State will also give to the members of the New York National Guard "Skiddo" medals and bars on the same plan as last year for special scores at different distances, made either in matches or at practice—these without cost or entrance fees.

Why a Dual Commission for Officers?

By Colonel D. John Markey, General Staff (Inf. Res.)

[Editor's Note: *This article appeared in the March issue of The Infantry Journal and is reprinted because of its general interest.*]

THIS much debated and generally misunderstood subject is still perplexing many thousands of officers in both the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. Many representative National Guard and Organized Reserve officers have expressed a desire to eliminate the dual status of National Guard officers.

It is generally accepted in the Guard that the dual commission is unnecessary, as the President will, by a stroke of the pen, in our next emergency, carry out Section III, National Defense Act, which states "that when the National Guard is drafted, officers will be appointed from among the members thereof," and thereby commission all federally recognized National Guard officers in the Army of the United States, tendering them appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The opinion of the officers of the Organized Reserves is based upon assumption that the Officers' Reserve Corps is a part of the Organized Reserves and as such, its ranks should be exclusively reserved for the Reserve officers of the Organized Reserves.

The present provisions of the National Defense Act covering the dual status are: (Sec. 127a). "All appointments of officers in time of war other than Regular Army, shall be in the Officers' Reserve Corps"; (Sec. 37): "Any person commissioned in the National Guard and recognized as a National Guard officer by the Secretary of War may, upon his own application, be appointed a Reserve officer in the grade held by him in the National Guard"; (Sec. 38): "All persons appointed Reserve officers shall be commissioned in the Army of the United States."

While it is true that Section 1, National Defense Act, states that the Army of the United States consists of Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps, the remainder of the Act requires an interpretation that the Officers' Reserve Corps is the pool of not only all Reserve officers in time of peace and war, but also represents the corps in which all Regular officers will receive their temporary promotions in time of war. It is true that several statements given out by the War Department immediately after the passage of the National Defense Act, did confuse the proper relationship of the Organized Reserves and the Officers' Reserve Corps. These were all subsequently corrected and the Officers' Reserve Corps is now accepted by the War Department as the great reservoir of officers available for all three components of the Army of the United States in time of war. There have been several attempts within the National Guard to develop by legislation the National Guard Reserve of officers as a distinct and necessary supplementary corps of qualified officers for the Guard. These efforts have not been successful and while all necessary legislation has been enacted to provide a National Guard Reserve of enlisted men, the Guard has to date accepted the broad principle that the Officers' Reserve Corps should constitute the corps for all Reserve officers (including National Guard, when holding dual status) as expressing the distinction between the two general classes of officers, Regular and Reserve.

THE NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

It is appropriate that consideration should soon be given to changing regulations so as to provide that National Guard officers who have been federally recognized over a given period of years corresponding to length of service required of Reserve officers would, by reason of this service, be entitled under certain limitations to an appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the same grade and branch. This action would take care of many excellent National Guard officers who for one reason or another find it impossible to continue to give the necessary time to National Guard service and either resign or are transferred to the National Guard Reserve. The proper provision for these officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps to be used for mobilization vacancies in the National Guard will remove the only existing reason for the continuance of the National Guard Reserve of officers and make more acceptable to the entire Guard their continuance as members of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The Secretary of War, in a decision published in 1921, announced that for a National Guard officer to be available for immediate duty upon a draft of the National Guard, it would be necessary for him to have a Federal commission. This decision was probably based upon the fact that no draft act could draft the State officers as such, since the commission of these State officers in Federal offices is contingent upon the will of the President. It is further true that when the National Guard is drafted, the officers whose appointments are the prerogative of the President can not be drafted as the enlisted men and, while the President can tender appointments to them in their grade and branch, it is optional with the individual officer to accept same. It, therefore, could be possible that the Government would have a unit without its officers, whereas if they had a Federal commission in time of peace, the President or War Department would simply order them to active duty under their Reserve commission with their drafted National Guard organization.

COMPLEX STATUS OF NATIONAL GUARD

It is always necessary to keep in mind the complex status of the National Guard which, under the National Defense Act, is organized under the militia clauses of the Constitution in which the States reserve the right to appoint the officers, and even when the Guard is "called" to duty within the continental limits of the United States, such as their service on the Mexican border, the governors still retain the right to appoint all officers and fill all vacancies. This apparent barrier against properly qualified officers has been successfully cleared by the Federal standards which have been established by the National Defense Act of 1920 for the qualification and promotion of National Guard officers and whereas this has always been the great weakness of our State troops throughout our country's entire history, its operation today has proved that our present policy on this subject is not only workable, but sound. If this action had been taken by our forefathers in the first National Defense Act in 1792, or at any subsequent period, and been accepted by the States, it would have made possible for all our wars a corps of efficient State officers, and in addition thereto there would have inevitably been maintained satisfactory State troops. This is an important point that is overlooked in "Upton's Military Policy of the United States." This establishment of standards for officers of the National Guard by the Federal Government and its acceptance by the States is simply another demonstration of the genius of our form of government in that there has been found a way to solve this problem of qualified State officers which is obviously the keystone in maintaining efficient State military organizations, or our present National Guard.

Following the decision of the Secretary of War, the National Guard at its convention in New Orleans in 1922 took steps to encourage the acceptance of these Reserve commissions and in considering

this subject decided to request a change in Section 38, that they might receive a commission in the Army of the United States, instead of having their commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The War Department offered at the Denver Convention of National Guard in 1923, to accomplish this by a regulation. This was not satisfactory to the National Guard and a special general staff committee was appointed that fall to prepare a proper change in law. The Reserve officers of the Organized Reserves, on duty on the General Staff, then requested that all Reserves also be given commissions in the Army of the United States, and the present Section 38, National Defense Act, was then framed, approved by all concerned and enacted into law.

ARGUMENTS LAST YEAR

The argument during the last year in the National Guard has been that National Guard officers should be appointed as well as commissioned in the Army of the United States. This was to be done by amendment of Section 127a, National Defense Act, by changing same to read "that all appointments in time of war shall be in the *Army of the United States,*" instead of as it at present reads "in the Officers' Reserve Corps." Those advancing this change have overlooked the fact that this would require the setting up by legislation of another corps of officers as it would be necessary to *h*ave their appointment in some distinct corps that is provided by law. It might be done by changing the law to read: "All appointments in time of war shall be in Officers' Reserve Corps or National Guard Reserve Corps." This would appear to be superfluous as the purpose of both corps of officers would be the same. The National Defense Act is designed to provide a harmonious National Defense and it would appear logical to expect all officers to hold their Reserve or Federal commission in the same corps.

The importance of the Reserve commission to the National Guard officer is greatly over-estimated. It would appear that in some quarters it is referred to as more important than their Federal recognition. This is in error and gives cause to a large part of the present misunderstanding. The Federal recognition is the all-important factor to the National Guard officer and his corresponding Reserve commission is simply an incidental corollary. The law provides that a Reserve commission may be issued in the same grade and branch as the Federal recognition and coterminus with same. The securing of Federal recognition by a National Guard officer requires an examination by a board of three officers appointed by corps area commanders and there is further provided by regulations all the necessary requirements to insure proper standards and qualifications. The Federal recognition of the National Guard provided for in the National Defense Act makes logical a dual status for National Guard officers, as there is already provided in Section 73 a limited dual status in the prescribed oath for National Guard officers in which the officer swears to obey the orders of the President of the United States.

PERCENTAGE HOLDING RESERVE COMMISSIONS

The present administrative machinery set up for securing Reserve commissions by the National Guard has not been satisfactory and there have also been a few federally recognized officers who have been denied their Reserve commissions by reason of unsatisfactory services while formerly in the Federal service. This condition, together with the fact that the whole subject of dual commission is not understood by the officers of the National Guard, is responsible for only about 65 percent of the National Guard officers federally recognized holding Reserve commissions. Several States, however, even under present conditions, have practically all of their officers holding Reserve commissions.

There is no question under the law of an officer receiving his Reserve appointment if it is shown that he has had no previous service. It is also proper that if an officer has had previous Federal service the facts concerning this service should be examined and if sufficient to reject for Reserve appointment, should be equally sufficient to bar Federal recognition.

RECENT CHANGES IN POLICY

The Secretary of War has recently approved the following changes in policy regarding the administration of the present dual status provisions authorized by law:

Prior to Federal recognition of any National Guard officer who has had Federal service, the Chief of Militia Bureau, will consult the Adjutant General of the Army as to whether or not there are any records on file in the War Department unfavorable to the appointment of the officer in question in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

In the event that the Chief of Militia Bureau obtains unfavorable reports from the Adjutant General, and the Chief of Militia Bureau still wishes to extend Federal recognition, all of the papers in the case will be referred by the Adjutant General to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, for preparation of suitable recommendations for decision of the Secretary of War.

Where the Chief of Militia Bureau reports a change in status of federally recognized National Guard officers who hold appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, such officers will be tendered appointment in the same grade and section corresponding to their National Guard commissions.

A new form will be issued by the Chief of Militia Bureau, which will contain both the application for Federal recognition and for Reserve appointment.

Necessary instructions will be issued by the Adjutant General of the Army and the Chief of the Militia Bureau directing that the tender of the Reserve appointments as well as the return of the oath of office be routed through the Chief of Militia Bureau, the corps area commander and the office of the State adjutant general concerned.

All federally recognized National Guard officers holding five-year appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps will be tendered commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps under the provisions of Sections 37 and 38, National Defense Act, as amended, at once, and regulations will be amended accordingly.

Whenever a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps is commissioned in the National Guard of the State and federally recognized, he will be tendered an appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps under the provisions of Sections 37 and 38, National Defense Act, in the grade he holds in the National Guard without further application but he will be informed of the conditions under which his new commission is issued.

It is possible, in my opinion, to properly solve this dual status problem by the administrative action authorized by the Secretary of War, and since the National Guard has expressed itself in a series of successive national conventions as desiring a commission in the Army of the United States, which is only an evidence of an appointment in the great pool of Reserve Officers, and since it makes more certain the use of National Guard officers when the National Guard is drafted into Federal service, it would appear from the above estimate of the situation that while such appointment and commission may not be absolutely necessary, they are, nevertheless, desirable, and the best interests of our National Defense would be served by having every federally recognized officer of the National Guard holding a Reserve commission by being appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps and commissioned in the Army of the United States.

Snappy!

Officer: "Don't you know you're not supposed to talk while at attention?"

Cadet: "No."

Officer: "No, what?"

Cadet: "No talking."—*N. Y. U. Medley.*

Field Training Program 1927

By Lieutenant Colonel William R. Wright
G-3, 27th Division

COPIES of the proposed program for field training 1927 have been forwarded to all organizations and will be the basis of regimental schedules which will soon be published.

In order that the man behind the gun, as well as his officer, may have early information of what we propose to do, the National Guardsman presents this synopsis of the training plan and of the results it is hoped to attain therefrom.

The general infantry program calls for 1 day of arrival, 4 days of marksmanship, 1 day of musketry, 1 day for special weapons, 4 days for basic combat work, 1 day for battalions as war strength companies, 1 day for a regimental march, 1 day (Sunday) holiday and a final day of departure. This general program will also be carried out as closely as possible by other arms of the service. The general arrangement of drill and recreation periods and the schedule of bugle-calls remains practically unchanged.

Our objective for the year is the thorough basic instruction of the individual to the platoon inclusive. Some combat problems are authorized for the company and one problem is scheduled for each battalion formed as a war strength company. An overnight bivouac is also authorized but not required. Combat training will in general be elementary and will call for four days of extended order, platoon offensive and defensive formations, advance guards and outposts.

In addition to the combat training it is expected that each unit will qualify over 20 percent of its personnel as marksmen or better with its weapons, and instruction will be given in musketry through drills in the principle of T. R. 145-5, Sections II to VI inclusive, and in a field firing problem. Automatic rifle squads are required to be formed by April 1st. This is to enable the men designated for this practice to have thorough elementary instruction and become familiar with their weapon before going to camp. Only men who have previously qualified with the rifle or automatic rifle may be selected for these squads. No man will be allowed to shoot with any weapon on any range who has not been tested and who has not demonstrated his ability to fire with safety to himself and others. The unit commander is made responsible for this provision, and a man's presence on the range will be regarded as indicating that he has been tested and that his commanding officer accepts the responsibility for him. Men who do not pass these tests with the rifle will receive additional instruction and will then shoot on the 1000 inch range where they can make a "1000 inch qualification" which will count to the credit of themselves and their respective organizations. Men who cannot demonstrate their efficiency with other weapons will also receive further instruction but cannot fire until they have passed the tests.

Commanding officers of troops armed with the pistol or revolver should devote special attention to preparatory instruction. In past years many men have reported at the firing point who knew litle about their weapons, and whose presence was a menace to the "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" of all who were in the vicinity.

Bayonet training and qualification will be carried out on lines similar to last year, as will mounted saber qualification for the cavalry. If they can show that they are ready for it the cavalry will also be permitted to try the pistol, mounted.

Guard duty is one of our weak points, which should be much better than it is, and which will be specially stressed. Guard duty has not changed in its essentials in the last thirty years, and there is no question that the guard of thirty years ago was far ahead of us in their knowledge and performance of this important duty. Guards of those days were frequently mounted in full dress, and every one realized that the sentries were the most conspicuous persons in camp, and that from their appearance and soldierly bearing visitors gained their first favorable or unfavorable impression of the camp.

In neatness and soldierly appearance, on which all regiments will be rated, we have made progress, but each man should realize that he individually is responsible for his regiment's standing and must be particular to present a neat and soldierly appearance whenever he leaves his company street. Unlike our record in guard duty we can feel that the guard of today is better dressed than the guard of Spanish-American War times, but we still have room for improvement.

Machine gun companies will follow a program similar to last year, howitzer companies will find increased opportunity for actual firing, while headquarters companies will have opportunity to display their proficiency in two regimental command post exercises.

These command post exercises will be a feature of the staff instruction to which the Militia Bureau requires that at least a three-hour period be devoted every afternoon. This requirement will not affect company officers but field and staff officers will find that they will be kept busy. The program for division and brigade staffs also calls for practical instruction through command post exercises.

Artillery instruction will be along the same lines as last year, but it is hoped that with the advantage of last year's experience even greater progress will be made in field firing. Artillery and also cavalry staffs will be required to do command and staff work similar to that done by the infantry.

Recruits of all arms, infantry, cavalry and artillery, must be tested before going to camp in military bearing and appearance of uniform, military courtesy, manual of arms, school of the soldier, the squad in close and extended order, personal hygiene and camp sanitation, making and adjusting the pack, the general orders for a sentinel, and the preparatory exercises in marksmanship. Mounted troops also in elementary equitation. Recruits who fail to pass in more than one of the above subjects will be formed into a field recruit squad and while they will be with their companies on four of the combat instruction days, the main part of their time will be devoted to further individual training.

So far, although we think that this year's program will be a decided improvement over anything that has gone before, you will note few radical changes.

When we come to the Infantry Brigade which is assigned to Pine Camp, however, we find everything new. This training represents the most interesting step forward that we have taken since the War, and General Haskell is determined that our plan as initiated this year shall be "sold" to the War Department and that in the future each regiment of infantry shall receive special training at least every fourth year in different surroundings and with other arms of the service.

The brigade assigned to Pine Camp this year will therefore have the privilege of starting off this program and their experiences will be watched with interest by all of us. They must remember that the idea is to have the infantry service at Pine Camp a "field encampment" and a total change from the "summer hotel"

(*Continued on page* 14)

How Our Colonel Settled Band Question

By Major F. A. Thiessen

EARLY in the year 1920, when our Regiment (the 105th Inf.) was reorganizing preparatory to Federal recognition, the question, "What will we do for a band?" arose.

This was soon answered when a local band of prominence in the community signified its willingness to enlist in a body. The Regiment was greatly pleased to learn this, because the band in question had a splendid reputation not only as a preeminent musical organization, but as a unit that had seen service in the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish American War, the Mexican Border Service and the World War. Needless to say, this band was duly enlisted and federalized.

However, just prior to departure for our first period of Field Training after Federalization, the "Fly-in-the-Ointment" made its appearance when the Band Leader requested information as to how much pay, in addition to pay of grade, would be allowed. He was asked to name the amount desired and, having done so, was informed that same would be made up in Camp. It must be admitted in the light of what followed later, that this was a precedent which should not have been established but, having committed ourselves, we had to make good, so, at Camp the sum required was procured by assessing all Field and Staff Officers according to rank and, for several years thereafter, this same procedure was followed, except that the companies were also assessed to help make up the required amount.

Right here the question may be asked, quite logically, "Why should Bandsmen in particular receive more than pay of Grade?" Their claim is that a number of them are regularly employed in theatres and movie shows and when they go to Camp they lose their pay from these sources. But, so too does the Private, who is a plumber, carpenter, bricklayer or other craftsman, lose his pay, with few exceptions.

Further, the Private usually has more actual work in Camp than the Bandsman, who does no guard duty, very little drilling and very little fatigue duty. Another feature that should merit serious consideration from Bandsmen in our National Guard service is the fact that civilian bands must rent quarters, purchase their own uniforms, equipment, instruments and music and rehearse without pay while the band of a National Guard Regiment receives all of the above gratis and in addition is paid for every authorized rehearsal or drill and in most Regiments they are engaged to play for any event for which the Armory of the Organization may be rented.

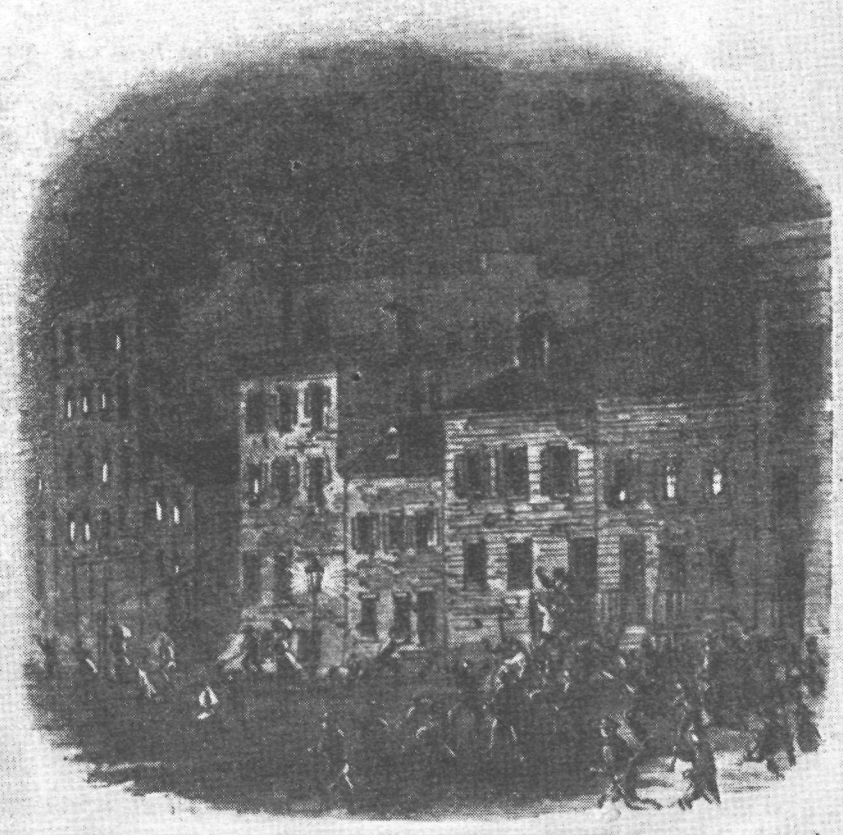
However, to get back to the "Fly-in-the-Ointment," when the Band Leader sought the usual annual interview with the Colonel, just prior to the 1926 tour of duty at Peeksskill, and asked for the usual added compensation, he was informed that no further promises of pay,

(*Continued on page* 11)

THE RIOTS AT NEW YORK.—[SEE PAGE 484.]

SACKING BROOKS'S CLOTHING STORE.

THE DEAD SERGEANT IN TWENTY-SECOND STREET.



NEGRO QUARTERS IN SULLIVAN STREET.

Service in Aid of Civil Authorities

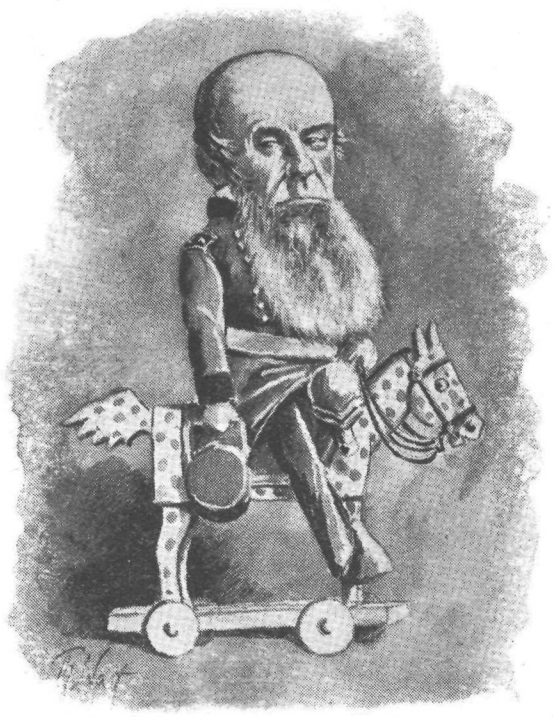
By Lieutenant Colonel William R. Wright

(*Continued from April Issue*)

SOME 2500 National Guardsmen were called into Federal service at one time or another during the year 1864 to guard a large number of Southern prisoners who were gathered at Elmira. The Brooklyn troops were also assembled a number of times to guard their armories and be in readiness in case of need. Unrest and uncertainty were rife and the State authorities had no desire to experience another convulsion like the Draft Riots, but took every precaution to stop serious trouble before it could get started.

1865 brought some more Canadian border service for the National Guard and also the close of the Civil War. Another and final Anti-Rent War also broke out in the Helderberg region west of Albany. This was subdued by the present 10th Regiment without loss of life and the anti-rent troubles were solved by revised legislation soon after and cease to appear on our calendar.

A very unusual disturbance occurred in 1866 in the Fenian invasion of Canada. The Fenian Brotherhood, an organization of Irish-Americans having for their object and aim the independence of Ireland, had been founded in New York in 1857 and by 1863 there were over 15,000 members in the United States. The Civil War diverted attention from their original object. No good Irishman could keep away from such a promising fight so near at hand, and the Fenians hastened to enlist impartially in the Union or Confederate forces, where they served bravely and contentedly throughout the war. With the coming of peace and the mustering out of both armies, the Fenians were temporarily out of active employment, but felt that in the veterans of the Civil War they had their army available for the proposed conquest of Ireland. However, Ireland was far off, and unfortunately across a very restless ocean, which many remembered with qualms unforgotten since their first passage. Therefore, at meetings in January and February, 1866, it was decided to get a little further practice by first conquering Canada, and plans were duly adopted for such an invasion. The Federal Government, however, was alert, was advised of developments and took every precaution to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws, and the entire militia force of Canada was mobilized as a reception committee. In April and May many bodies of Fenians quietly assembled at Eastport, Maine; St. Albans, Vt., and at Rouses Point, Malone and Ogdensburg in New York. Large forces of Federal troops stationed along the border prevented any invasion in force and although the Fenians trickled across in small groups, they never succeeded in reassembling in these localities. One June 1st, however, near Buffalo, some 1500 Fenians, armed but ununiformed, succeeded in crossing the Niagara River and took possession of old Fort Erie on the Canadian side. On the next day they advanced along the Ridge road, but were attacked by a force of Canadian militia and after considerable losses on both sides, the Fenians staged a realistic reproduction of the battle of Bull Run and continued to run until they reached Buffalo, where they surrendered to General Barry. After this event, the Government redoubled its efforts and the movement was broken up without further warlike occurrences. Fully 10,000 men were engaged in this foolhardy enterprise, which, of course, never possessed the slightest elements of success. The 74th regiment of the National Guard was called to the armory during the excitement near Buffalo, but was not obliged to perform any active duty.



Maj. Gen. Charles W. Sandford
From a cartoon by Thomas Nast

The year 1866 also marked the retirement at the age of seventy years of two officers who have figured prominently in this history, Major General Sandford, who commanded the old First Division (the New York City troops), and Brigadier General Hall, commanding the Third Brigade (7th, 8th and 9th regiments). Both of these officers were men of standing and distinction and had occupied their positions for about thirty years, with previous service in other grades of further length of time.

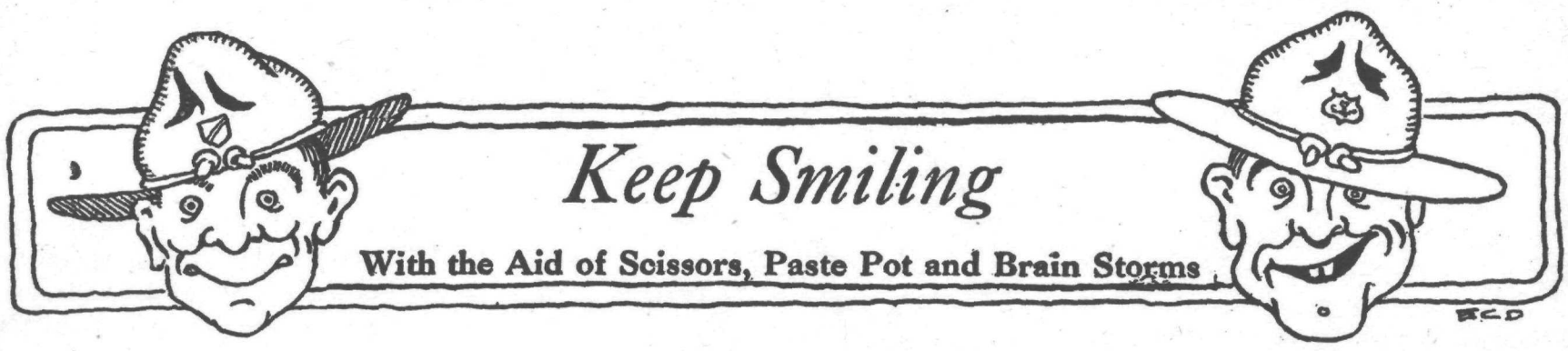
The decade of the 70's was both busy and unusual in several respects. The first event was in December, 1870, when the 106th Regiment (from Corning and vicinity) was on duty at Hornellsville from the 17th to the 20th inclusive, protecting the property of the Erie Railroad against a riotous mob of strikers. Two civilians were injured and an unsuccessful effort was made to arrest Colonel Baldwin and Sergeant Wilson of the 106th and to try them in the courts for these injuries.

On February 16th, 1871, a hundred men of the 23rd were assembled in their armory and held in readiness to act against an expected attack against the Kings County jail, serious threats having been made that a celebrated murderer who was confined therein would be rescued by a strong body of his sympathizers. On May 4th, of the same year, a strike for higher wages occurring at Oxbow Bend on the Erie Canal near Rochester, and two companies of the 54th Regiment were sent to preserve the peace. They were again called for at the same place on August 9th.

The most serious event of the year and the last of what we may call the "Mob Riots," as distinguished from riots proceeding from strikes or other industrial disputes, occurred in July in New York City. The cause was a parade of the "Orangemen" scheduled for the 12th, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. This celebration had always caused considerable feeling on the part of the South of Ireland men, serious trouble had occurred in 1870, and in 1871 it was suggested that the Mayor should be asked to prohibit the procession and if he refused that the South of Ireland men "should turn out and settle the dispute at once and forever by knocking down every Orangeman in the procession, or who could be found in the city with an emblem or insignia of Orangeism about him." Police Superintendent James J. Kelso "viewed with alarm" the prospect of protecting the proposed parade and refused to grant a permit to the Orangemen. This at once brought a storm of protest from all neutrals, who stated it to be an ignoble surrender to unlawful demands by a foreign element. Governor Hoffman intervened, revoked Superintendent Kelso's order and announced that any law abiding body of citizens of the State could parade and would be afforded full police and military protection, and both sides prepared for a conflict which was felt to be inevitable and probably serious.

Major General Alexander Shaler, who had succeeded General Sandford in command of the 1st Division, N. G. S. N. Y.,

(*Continued on page* 17)



Not Fozzle-Proof

Golfer: "Can you let me have a caddie who doesn't giggle all the time?"

Caddie Master: "Well—there's old Mac over there hasn't smiled for forty years—but, of course, I can't guarantee him!"—*The Passing Show.*

* * *

Exercise 6. Horses that after sweating which are returned to the stables for grooming which are not dried quickly enough to prevent undue evaporation and chilling of the skin from excessive rate of evaporation hastened by the cool drafts of air may cause digestion of the internal organs, especially the lungs. This often results in colds, bronchitis and pneumonia, as clipping helps prevent undue amount of sweating, it would be one of the best ways of preventing this.

* * *

"My dear Dot, why only one spur?"

"Don't be silly, Rudy. If one side of the horse moves the other side must too."

* * *

Gentle Pacifist

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

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

"Who-all's fightin'?"

"Jes me an' another feller."—*Bison.*

* * *

Job Filled

"Any previous newspaper experience?"

"No, but I was editor of my college paper."

"Oh, I'm so sorry, we've got an editor."—*Judge.*

* * *

Trifling Deposit

Women now not only buy their clothes on the instalment plan—they wear them the same way.—*Judge.*

* * *

Soul of Discretion

Flapper (in car and to traffic cop): "Are my dimmers on?"

Cop (blushing): "Madam, I wasn't even looking."—*Ski-U-Mah.*

* * *

"My girl's a fanatic for thoroughbred things."

"Yes?"

"Why she even has all her letters registered."—*U. of S .Calif. Wampus.*

* * *

Work is the curse of our drinking classes.—*Colgate Banter.*

Explorer's Fright

"Do you believe a rabbit's foot ever brought good luck?"

"You bet! My wife felt one in my pocket once and thought it was a mouse."—*Life.*

* * *

Co-Ed (as they danced): "I believe in a girl having a mind of her own; I for one am not easily led."

He (between the dips): "So I perceive."—*Drexerd.*

* * *

Ship Doctor: "Hey there! What are you doing out there in the water?"

Poor Lad: "I'm following your instructions, sir. You said to take the medicine in water, sir."—*Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

* * *

Kno: "Did you hear about the shipwrecked man who nearly starved to death on a desert island?"

Hope: "No, how did he live?"

Kno: "Oh, he pulled out an insurance policy from his pocket and found enough provisions in it to last him."—*Virginia Reel.*

* * *

Some are dazzled by the bootlegger's wares—some are even blinded.—*Cincinnatti Cynic.*

* * *

New Haven reports a change in the cut of men's hair. Something new in Yale locks probably.

* * *

A pony-skin-covered arm protruding from a collegiate looking car ahead of you means that the driver is:

1. Knocking the ashes off his cigarette.
2. Going to turn to the right.
3. Telling his date to quit smoking all his cigarettes.
4. Going to turn to the left.
5. Pointing out where his bootlegger lives.
6. Going to back up.
7. Telling his girl, yes, he's sure her date passed out.
8. Saluting a passing collegiate car, or going to stop.—*Mink.*

* * *

"What was it that the Indians called corn?"

"They didn't call it, they drank it!"—*Illinois Siren.*

To J. A. S. & F. H. H.

Luncher (to a man who is making off with his overcoat): "I beg your pardon, sir, but in case we don't meet again, may I have a couple of cigars out of the pocket?"—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

* * *

Danny's Weakness

"Well, Mrs. Callahan," observed Mrs. Casey, "I see by the papers that Danny's been discharged from the pinitinchery."

"Yes," sighed Mrs. Callahan, "Danny niver could hold any kind of a job."—

* * *

Governess: "Here is a nice book from which I shall read to you."

Little Girl: "What did you bring me that book to be read to out of from for?"—*Old Maid.*

* * *

"Rastus, you-all am the most narrow-minded pusson Ah know."

"Say, bo, if yo' was a little more narrow-minded yo' ears would be on the wrong side of yo' haid."—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

* * *

Wellington: "Can I borrow a cigarette?"

Cromwell: "Well, you ought to be able to—you've had enough practice."

* * *

Also at Camp

The early bird gets the hot water at any fraternity house.—*Kansas Sour Owl.*

* * *

Too: "What is a Scotchman?"

Troo: "A person who eats salted peanuts on his way to a friend's house for a little drink."—*Cincinnati Cynic.*

* * *

"Why do you suppose that fellow's running back and forth in front of the voting booth?"

"Oh, he's probably just exercising his franchise."—*Wash. Cougar's Paw.*

* * *

Teacher: "Bobbie, why was it so hard for Paul Revere to complete his ride?"

Bobbie: "Because he passed lots of houses where they'd forgotten to pull down their shades."—*Princeton Tiger.*

* * *

The Old Homestead

"Lock me in cell 56."

"Why?"

"Father used to have it?"—*Princeton Tiger.*

One of the 69th Stands Inspection

FROM one of the companies of the First Battalion an order went forward to each of the men advising the absolute necessity of appearing for Muster and Inspection on March 11th. The order was peremptory and failure to appear would be dealt with severely by Summary Court Martial. In addition to this, the order read that each man would have to be clean shaved, have his hair cut and all buttons in place. In response to this order and warning notice, the following letter was received in acknowledgment:

"Captain A,
Commanding Company X.
Dear Sir:

1. The Captain's Cordial Invitation to attend the Annual Muster and Clambake of the First Battalion of the Old Soixant-neuf is at hand, and to say merely that I accept with thanks would be putting it too mildly. With the memories of two previous Soirees, of a like nature, in mind, I hasten to accept, not only with alacrity, but with fear and trembling to boot.

2. Without actually boasting, I can safely promise that I will be clean shaven to the point of nudity, as usual, and with any kind of luck at dice I will even have my hair cut, as per hint. My shoes I will have shined as soon as one of the Corporals can get around to the task, and I will take a special pleasure in having all my buttons in place, especially my belly, blouse and breeches buttons. I was ever a stickler for form, as the Captain may have noticed from the photographs up in my locker.

3. It is with great pleasure, therefore, and not a little pride, that I accept the Captain's kind Invitation. I shall certainly heed the Captain's exhortation to do my sworn duty on Fish Night next. And, no matter what the cost, I shall lay aside my civilian task that night, even though she plead with me on bended knees to forswear the "Tents of War" for the tenser couch of love. And when I arrive at the scene, I will be either a Platoon Sergeant, a hero, or (and this is more likely), a corpse.

Hoping you will be the same, I am, respectfully,

Sgt. F. J. Blank, per S. O. No. 5."

A Raw Recruit

The recruits were being put through their paces by an irritable sergeant.

"Mark time!" he roared sullenly.

"Shall I mark time with my feet?" asked one recruit in a meek voice.

"Of course!" bellowed the sergeant.

"Did you ever hear of marking time with hands?"

"Yes, sir," was the recruit's reply. "Clocks do it."—*C. C. N. Y. Mercury.*

How Our Colonel Settled Band Question

(*Continued from page 7*)

other than pay of grade, would be made. To this he produced the "ace up his sleeve," which was that a great majority of the "First Chairmens" enlistments had expired and that they would not re-enlist for camp unless they were assured the extra compensation. This seemed at first like a blow below the belt, but the Commanding Officer, having been fed up on this annual hold-up, decided to take the bull by the horns and informed the Band Leader, in no uncertain language, that there would be no more added compensation, that if the band was merely in the Regiment for financial gain and did not have service in the Regiment first in their hearts, they could quit. Further, that the 105th would proceed to camp and would still function if it had nothing but the Company Buglers for music.

This remark placed our friend, the Band Leader, in the position where he had to fish or cut bait. He cut bait. This left us with less than one-half the personnel of the band, but by enlisting a few new men prior to camp we had a band that gave us what we needed in the way of music. After our return from camp the band was reorganized and, judging from the number of musicians, some of them overseas veterans who have enlisted and others who have expressed their desire to enlist, we could have two bands, and good ones at that.

They are all aware of the fact that they will not receive extra compensation and, from the enthusiasm exhibited at rehearsals, they have that same esprit-de-corps, that same pride in the home town troops and that same love for the National Guard of the State of New York as the other officers and enlisted men of the 105th Infantry.

Page the Mess Sergeant!

Here's one for company cooks to clip and save!

Take two cans of tomatoes, beat well. Add 6 onions, chopped fine. One-eighth pound of sugar, 2 teaspoons of pepper, 2 teaspoons of salt and one-half pint of vinegar. Beat it all together, let it stand about four hours and then serve out of a dish over beans, etc. This is a cheap way to make wonderful catsup and effects a great saving from the company mess fund.

—*Wis. National Guard Review.*

George Washington surely was some wonderful breeder.

How so?

Doesn't history say that he crossed the Delaware with a small boat?—61*st Div. Bulletin.*

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MAY, 1927

MORITURI TE SALUTAMUS

THIS is the first issue of the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN which has not had the benefit of the guiding hand of our Editor from inception to publication, and the same will be true of at least one more edition.

Colonel Waterbury, as many of you know, has received the signal honor of being appointed to represent respectively the United States at the meeting of the Olympic Committee to be held at Monte Carlo, and the National Rifle Association at the International rifle matches to be held near Rome, and has departed for those attractive localities via Paris.

While his orders did not call for an official visit to the last mentioned city, Colonel Waterbury realized that it was a custom of the service, invariably followed by the A. E. F., that all movements must be made "via Paris," and felt that he must bow to tradition.

Therefore we can picture him comfortably seated at Ciro's or the Cafe de la Paix, and those of us who have had the privilege of banqueting at any feast that was engineered by Colonel Waterbury know what advantages the restauranteurs of Paris are about to gain from his expert advice. We can also see him dodging the taxicabs which dash madly around the Place de la Concorde, those wildly-honking taxicabs before the elan of whose charge the American army broke and fled in Paris, as the German army had done at the first Battle of the Marne. Possibly we can even imagine him visiting the Folies Bergere, the Apollo or other places of historical interest.

From Paris we can follow him, in our imagination, to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, and those who have sat with him in a friendly game, are prepared to hear, at any time, that the Prince of Monaco has resigned and will devote the rest of his life to raising potatoes.

Thence travelling to Rome, it needs no stretch of the imagination at all, on the part of National Guardsmen who have been present on the firing lines at Camp Smith or other places, to realize that Mussolini is due for some invaluable pointers on the subject of dictatorship.

While our Editor is suffering all of these hardships, we, his loyal staff, shall do our best to rattle around in his editorial shoes. Be kind to us. Remember that like the piccolo player at the church musicale, we are doing our best. Think what the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN will be after its editor has had the advantages of studying at such close range the methods of the "Vie Parisienne" and other sparkling periodicals of France and Italy. The present may be dark, but the future is bright indeed.

We promise, at least, that a NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, such as it may be, shall be delivered to you monthly during the absence of our chief.

FIELD TRAINING 1927

TO paraphrase a great author we may say that in the spring a Guardsman's fancy rightly turns to thoughts of Camp Smith, Pine Camp, Fort Ontario and Fort H. G. Wright, and this year, also, for the 27th Tank Company to Camp Meade. We shall keep you advised of dates, plans for training, and of the improvements that you will find on returning to the well-known camping grounds. In sending a brigade of infantry to Pine Camp this year we have made one of the most important steps that we have taken since the war; a step which, it is hoped, will be followed by further progressive training in future years. The staff has prepared for your comfort, your training, and your recreation. As is the case with all operation plans, however, the final success or failure of the best laid plans is up to the troops . Let us hope that by good attendance, by interest, and by hard work the troops will make the 1927 field training season the best that we have ever had.

THE P. O. D.

NOTICES have been published both in this and in last month's issue that applications are being received at National Guard Headquarters for enrollment in the Provisional Ordnance Detachment at Camp Smith. For the man who is able to spare the time, service in the P. O. D. offers a summer in the open with pay. He will find, this year, a new camp and many other improvements. Company Commanders, also, should realize that to recommend good men for this service is to the advantage of their own and all other organizations. The success of the target season depends very largely on the efficiency of the P. O. D. Let us have good soldiers to do a good soldier's job.

General Haskell's Editorial

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

What I wish to comment on in this month's issue are my observations on several matters of more or less minor importance in themselves, but which taken in the aggregate of the whole period of the summer encampment reach an importance hardly appreciated by the average member of the Guard. Most of the remarks below pertain to my observations at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., although they apply in no lesser degree to Pine Camp and other smaller camps of instruction.

First of all, I was disappointed in the character and thoroughness of guard duty in general. Insufficient preliminary training was apparent not only on the part of sentinels on post, but also on the part of officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard. The latter were by no means active enough in the instruction of the sentinels. Not nearly enough inspections were made of sentinels while on post. A Corporal ought to inspect every sentinel on his relief every time he is on post, and it should not be simply a routine and perfunctory inspection but should include instruction.

A sentinel should know his general orders of course, and his special orders as well, but there are many other things connected with guard duty which should be brought out and explained by the non-commissioned officers and officers of the guard. Some of those things are, the manner of walking post, just when to salute when an officer crosses a post, what to do when the officer passes along behind the post, which way to face when saluting, how to challenge, how to call for relief, how to call the Corporal of the Guard, and many other of the simplest matters which were repeatedly bungled and done improperly last summer. The National Guard should specialize on guard duty and become real expert in it because the first duty that they will probably be called upon to perform in case of trouble would be some form or other of guard duty or guard duty combined with other duties.

Another matter which in my opinion was indicative of poor discipline last summer was the misuse by certain organizations of motor transportation. Trucks were sent to the village of Peekskill and elsewhere too often and without cogent reasons, causing wear and tear on the motor transportation as well as the waste of fuel.

At the same time, too many unauthorized passengers were carried on those vehicles, and finally, those passengers were carried in an improper manner. Several unfortunate accidents occurred due to the violation of orders requiring men to ride either on the seat of an automobile or inside the body. Riding on fenders and running boards under any circumstances is a dangerous proceeding and in the military service is an indication of a lack of discipline. Every officer of whatever grade should take it upon himself to stop such a dangerous and undisciplined procedure and should report to Post Headquarters or to his regimental commander for transmission the names of any soldiers (of any organization) violating camp orders in this respect.

This year the swimming pool is going to be closed at 6 P. M. for it was found last year that by that hour all legitimate use of it was over for the day. Ceremonies around 6 o'clock followed by mess means that no person should be in the water between 6 and 8 o'clock. After 8 o'clock darkness is approaching and it is difficult to supervise and insure safety. One unfortunate experience along these lines occurred last summer.

Another irregularity needing correction during the coming year is the lack of control and supervision of men going on pass, permitting them to remain out of camp after taps. Not more than a small percentage of the men of any organization should be permitted to leave the camp on pass and no member of any organization should be permitted to be outside of the camp after taps without a written pass, which pass should be approved by the brigade commander as required by standing orders. There is not so much to do in and around Peekskill after 11 o'clock at night that any considerable number of men should care to go roaming around the country when they are scheduled for hard work in their military duties on the following day. There is no desire to prevent a reasonable number of men leaving the camp for a legitimate purpose but the whole matter should be definitely under control and the non-commissioned officer in charge of quarters in every organization should be furnished with a list of the men who were absent with authority at taps and should report all unauthorized absentees after a thorough check of the whole organization.

I hope that the enlisted men of the command as well as the officers set over them will appreciate the value of maintaining discipline in these matters as well as in those other duties which they are called upon to perform and in which they give such splendid cooperation.

Wm. N. Haskell

War Risk Life Insurance

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America

DURING the World War, the United States Government insured, at an exceedingly low premium rate, nearly 5,000,000 members of the armed forces of the country against death or total permanent disability. The insurance thus granted was for the greater protection of the insured and their dependents than was afforded in the compensation, independently of insurance and unconnected therewith, which was provided for death or disability resulting from personal injury, or disease contracted in the military service.

Statutory provision was made for the continuance of this war risk insurance after the termination of the war, and its conversion within a limited time into such form or forms of insurance, usually issued by life insurance companies, as the insured might request. Many veterans do not seem to have had knowledge of this continuing privilege, and for one reason or another have permitted their war risk insurance to lapse. Under the terms provided for the re-establishment of lapsed insurance, normal health conditions will permit reinstatement upon the payment of two monthly premiums; and for those whose service disabilities render them otherwise not insurable, and who are not permanently and totally disabled, provision is made for reinstatement upon the payment of premiums and interest for the period of lapse. Even these payments may be temporarily waived for those whose resources do not permit immediate compliance.

The law provides that no reinstatement of war risk life insurance which has lapsed shall be made after July 2, 1927. After that date, such war risk term insurance cannot be reinstated. On or prior to that date, therefore, such insurance must be reinstated and converted, at the election of the applicant, into one or more of the seven standard forms of life insurance provided by the Government. If such insurance is now in force, the insured must convert it into one of the forms above mentioned on or before the above date.

The potential protective value of the insurance thus provided is apparent, as affecting the future economic and domestic welfare of veterans and their dependents. Provision is made for extended insurance, paid up values, loan values, cash surrender values, and dividend participations. No premium is charged during total permanent disability. Thousands of our national defenders are passing on each year.

Notice to Correspondents

With the new date of publication of this magazine, it will be necessary for all correspondents to submit their matter for publication to this office not later than the 10th day of each month for the following month's issue.

For example: News for the June issue must be in not later than May 10th.

All veterans of the World War should be generally and fully informed of their right to procure the safe and certain protection for themselves and their dependents of the insurance afforded by the Government.

Detailed information with reference to such insurance may be obtained from the Central Office of the United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., or from its Regional Offices located throughout the country.

Wherefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby designate that special effort should be made to inform all veterans of the World War of the right they have to reinstate lapsed war risk life insurance, and to convert it into United States Government life insurance, and, that all such veterans may, in some manner, be properly informed, I urge all citizens, particularly employers, the press, labor organizations, women's associations, professional groups and civic and patriotic bodies, to secure full information and use such means of informing the veterans as may be most effective.

Profit

THERE is just one condition on which men can secure employment and a living, nourishing, profitable wage, for whatever they contribute to the enterprise, be it labor or capital, and that condition is that some one make a profit by it. That is the sound basis for the distribution of wealth and the only one. It can not be done by law, it can not be done by public ownership, it can not be done by socialism. When you deny the right to a profit you deny the right of a reward to thrift and industry—

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Field Training Problems

(*Continued from page* 6)

at Camp Smith. While the atendant artillery, therefore, will occupy their usual permanent camp, the doughboy will find nothing but some eighteen water-taps rising out of the ground at the location of his kitchens. He will (at least this first year) have to do a certain amount of ground clearing, then he will pitch his tents, dig his pits and in every way make his own camp. He will be a real field soldier, except that cots will be supplied. For the work of making camp he is allowed two days. The balance of his time is assigned four days to company basic combat training, one day to battalions as war strength companies, one day to a regimental practice march, two days to combined work with the field artillery, two days to brigade problems, and three days to arrival, departure and mid-tour holiday. There will be no chance for target practice this year, but it is hoped later to establish rifle, pistol and thousand-inch ranges in locations that have already been selected. The combined artillery work should be most interesting and instructive to those who have never seen artillery fire, and our own 27th Division Air Service will be at camp during the second week of the tour to operate with the brigade and its artillery regiment. Arrangements will be made to detail infantry officers as observers with the artillery, and also artillery officers as observers with the infantry, and everyone should return from this tour with better ideas of his own work and the assistance that will be rendered to him by the other arms and branches of the service.

Taken all in all, 1927 will be the most important field training year we have had since we packed away our tin derbies. It should be the most interesting. Let us hope that good weather, good attendance and good work will also make it the best in results.

Irate Patron: "Waiter, I found a collar button and a toothpick in my cereal and two thumb tacks in my coffee."

Waiter: "I'm glad you got your money's worth."

I. Pat.: "Now, bring me a boiled egg and tell the cook to try and put something in that."—*Cornell Widow.*

* * *

Address, Please

Dear Old Lady (to tramp): "Here is ten cents for you, my man, but I hate to think I am encouraging you to drink."—*Lehigh Burr.*

* * *

"Why did you send your son into the air service?"

"Because he's no earthly good."—*Minn. Ski-U-Mah.*

The Whole Guard on Review

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

212th COAST ARTILLERY

Annual Federal Inspection now a thing of the past, the officers and men are turning their attention to preparing for camp.

The regiment's wonderful percentage for attendance at the annual inspection (over 95%), which beats 1926, was most pleasing and gratifying to Colonel Ottmann.

Major Wm. Hislop, commanding Gun Battalion, and Major Jas. G. Campion, commanding Machine Gun Battalion, have laid out a complete drill schedule to occupy the time between now and camp time, July 10.

Pistol practice has been resumed and a rotary match is now in progress, the conditions of which are that every man in each battery fires ten shots, 5 at 25 yards and 5 at 50 yards. When every man in the battery has fired, the highest individual score wins the Captain's Cup. The winner of the Captain's Cup in each battery together with the next four men, will compete against the same number of men from each battery for the Major's Cup. These cups are individual prizes. The Lt. Colonel's Cup will be shot for by teams of five men from each battery. This is a Team Prize. The Colonel's Cup will be shot for by teams of three men from each unit. All matches are for enlisted men only.

First Lieutenant Monroe Mayhoff, Battalion Adjutant of the Machine Gun Battalion, will shortly take the examination for Captain, to fill the vacancy in Battery F which Capt. Hempstead resigned. First Lieutenant Jas. V. Lynch, of Battery E, will become Battery Adjutant. 2nd Lt. Lee C. Burke of Battery G will be transferred to Battery F. 2d Lt. Walter Kolish of Battery H will be transferred to Battery G. 2d Lt. Frank M. Coakley of Battery E will take the examination for 1st. Lt. to fill vacancy in Battery E vice Lt. Lynch transferred.

The above changes will leave but two vacancies in M. G. Battalion. The Battalion commander hopes that Sgts. Reischman and George will soon pass the board and be commissioned to fill same.

Maj. Campion, Regimental Athletic Officer, has instructed all the athletes to get in shape for the M. A. L. Championships on April 30, 1927, at the 245th C. A. (old 13th) in Brooklyn.

Volley Ball will be tried out beginning next Tuesday evening.

A quarter mile match race between Lt. R. V. Simons of Combat Train and Lt. Andrew F. Clark, of Headquarters Battery, will be run in about two weeks to settle a friendly dispute between the two officers, who are both very good athletes.

Officers of the Military Athletic League 1927

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The results of the two athletic events held on Saturday evening, March 26, at the Veterans' Sham Battle, were as follows:

50 YD. DASH—FINAL HEAT

Won by E. Golden, Battery H, 10 feet.
2nd, J. DeThomas, Battery G, 10 feet.
3rd, J. Hedgecock, Headquarters Battery, 6 feet.

THREE-QUARTER MILE RUN

Won by Joseph McNamara, Battery F, scratch.
2nd, J. Gaime, Battery H, 65 yards.
3rd, R. Bower, Battery C, 35 yards.

Major Frederick A. Price, U. S. A., our Regular Army instructor, is working hard these days preparing schedules, delivering lectures, conducting schools, etc. It is his desire that the regiment make the best showing ever made this year at camp, and we are all back of him strong.

105th INFANTRY

An age old institution, the annual Easter Monday ball, inaugurated by old Company M of Hoosick Falls, will be revived by the present outfit of the 105th Infantry, the First Battalion Headquarters Company in command of Lieutenants Harold T. Gallagher and Martin J. B. McDonagh. A committee has been formed from the company, and the chairman is Corporal M. F. Kincaid, assisted by Harold La Porte, J. Haussler, I. Shaw, in charge of the tickets.

It is planned to make the annual ball one of the most attractive affairs in the history of the company, and to invite all of the officers of the 105th Infantry, including Colonel Walter S. Robinson, and staff, commanders of companies of the 105th Infantry, Colonel Charles E. Walsh and his staff of the Tenth Infantry. Brigadier General Ransom H. Gillett, in command of the Fifty-third Brigade, will be among the famous military figures of the State present. Invitations will also be extended to the officers and men of the Howitzer Company of Bennington, Vt., and other military units in this and several states.

At a meeting of the members of the company last night it was decided to start work on the ball at once. The engagement of one of the finest orchestras was the first move. This group, a purely Hoosick Falls outfit, is known as the Tommy Reynolds' Temponians. This group has made a hit around the village and nearby cities and towns.

At last night's meeting of the men, the following committees were authorized to get to work: Decorations—Edward Hayes, E. Armstrong and G. Bates. Advertising—L. Church and C. Russell. Publicity—F. Irick and M. F. Kincaid.

The annual get-together stag party of the First Battalion Headquarters Company (old Company M) was held Saturday night, March 26, at the Hoosick Falls armory. Former members and the new exchanged views and had a general good time. The Old Guard was in charge of Captain Frank Stevens. There was a memorial tablet placed in the hall of the armory at that time. It commemorates the service of Hoosick Falls men in wars of the past.

Captain C. B. Degenaar, who has been in command of Company E for the past three years, has been promoted to Plans and Training Officer of the Regiment, thus ending a period of fourteen years of untiring duty with this company. We wish Captain Degenaar all the success in the world in his new endeavors and his absence wil be keenly felt by all the members of the company.

First Lieutenant George E. Rifenbark will succeed Captain Degenaar as Company Commander. Lieutenant Rifenbark also has a long service record, both in the National Guard and the Regular Army, serving as a Captain during the World War. The Company will give our new commanding officer the same support that it gave to Captain Degenaar in striving to gain the position every company wishes to attain.

Best of luck to both.

Inspection went over with a "wow." Received V. S. in all marks and 100% in attendance, which makes any inspection a "wow."

The Company's bowling team is going strong, winning six out of eight matches. They will be wearing new shirts soon. Send all your challenges to Sgt. Harvey J. Rosse, Co. E, 105th Inf., Schenectady, N. Y.

The N. C. O.'s staged the first of a series of social parties in the company rooms Saturday, March 5, 1927. Sgt. Piotroski was elected President, Sgt. H. Rosse was elected Secretary and Sgt. E. J. Carter was elected Treasurer.

108th INFANTRY

The Rochester units of the Hundred and Eighth are still receiving "bread and butter" letters from the officers who attended the National Guard Convention in Rochester last January. Major Smith of the Third Battalion has been swamped with letters asking him how he managed to pack so much entertainment into such a few hours.

Annual inspections have been keeping all our Companies busy—but with excellent results. Captain Egloff of "C" Company says he wishes Inspection came twice a year, it's such a fine opportunity to get a lot of things done that are left undone the rest of the year.

"I" Company in Auburn is planning to bring the indoor shooting season to a close in proper style by arranging a number of indoor matches. They have several lively opponents lined up, including The Prison City Rifle Club, The Auburn Rifle Club, The Motorcycle Club and The American Legion Rifle Club.

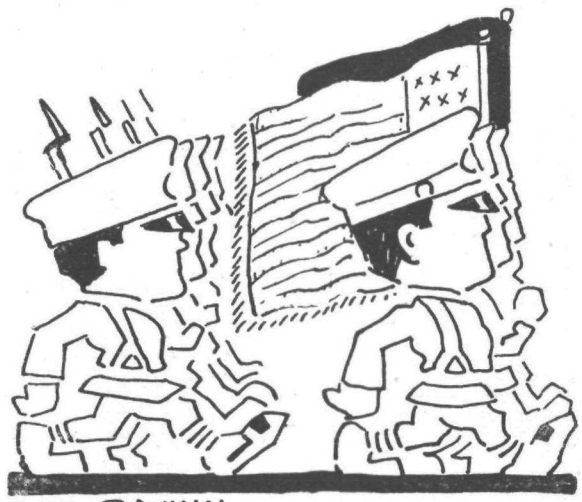
"I" Company has suffered a distinct loss. Sgt. John Griffin has been sent to Ossining to the prison there. No, he's not serving time; he has a position as a guard at Sing Sing.

1st CAVALRY

The Wednesday Night Riding Club of Troop B, First Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., of Albany, held its St. Patrick's night music ride and dance at its armory on New Scotland Avenue, Albany, Thursday night, March 17, with one of the finest parties ever held by the organization. Troop B is noted in Albany for its dances and rides, and the St. Patrick's night affair, one of the big events of the year for the troopers, was well attended.

The music ride was the first event on the program, thirty couples riding in the big drill shed to the music of Staley's orchestra of Albany. The drill shed was decorated with flags and guidons ,and led by First Lieutenant Frank L. York, the riders had fine entertainment for more than an hour.

Later sixty couples danced in the lounge room of the armory until midnight, when a luncheon was served in the armory dining room. Emery Perrault, chairman of the committee, acted as toastmaster, and called upon Captain Harry G. Taylor, First Lieutenant York, Sergeant "Ned" Skelly and Corporal Phil Curnin for remarks. Corporal Curnin, one of the troop comedians, kept the troopers and their



guests in laughter for a half hour with his witty remarks.

The troop discovered it had a fine tenor in the person of "Bill" Dollard, one of the men enlisted since the last camp. Dollard entertained with several songs. The club is planning a hunt breakfast as soon as the ground becomes dry enough for a fast run across the country west of Albany. Captain Taylor has invited the troop to be his guests at his home a short distance away from Albany for the breakfast.

174th INFANTRY

The following Officers were elected at the First Annual Election of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the Buffalo Units of this Regiment, March 15, 1927.

President, Sgt. Van Valkenburg, Company G.

Vice-President, Sgt. Mullane, Regt. Headquarters Co.

Secretary, Sgt. Moran, Company G.

Treasurer, Sgt. Greenleaf, Regt. Headquarters Co.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Sgt. Fetter, Company H.

The meetings which have been held thus far have been well attended and with the co-operation of officers as well as Non-Com's, the Association is sure to be a success.

More will be heard from us later.

14th INFANTRY

CO. K

Ha! Ha! Ho! Ho! *It's us!*

Looks as though the Appleknockers are not going to make such a bad showing in the recruit race. Eh—wot! Well, we were never cut out to be second raters, so that is why we are always setting the pace.

We are very sorry to say that Lt. Stanton has tendered his resignation owing to increased business responsibilities. This change has suddenly given some of the boys new titles, much to their pleasure. It has not been officially announced as yet, but we have very good reason to believe that First Platoon Sgt. Anton Harrington is hereafter going to be welcomed with a highball.

Private Max Heller, a soldier for less than a month, has succeeded in getting five recruits so far, and has promised us another one. Some boy! He received a very handsome wrist watch from Lt. Dose as a reward for his efforts. Look out for this bird in camp.

We devoted last Thursday night, St. Patrick's Day, and incidentally Lt. Dose's birthday, to entertaining our own folks in the Armory. We gave them a demonstration of close order work, and then some real sport. Both platoons had teams in a three legged race, and then in a medicine ball contest. Modesty restrains me from stating which platoon won. Games were followed by brief talks given by Major VanDeWater and Mrs. A. Harrington, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary to Co. K. We were then amused by some of our own company talent. Song pamphlets were passed around, and some of us almost passed out trying to raise the roof off the armory. We had plenty of refreshments for everyone, and everybody had a good time.

102nd ENGINEERS

The regiment was reviewed by Major General Haskell on the evening of March 28. A varied program was presented in connection with the review—the companies each putting on an individual stunt. A Company gave an exhibition of English games which was highly entertaining; B and C Companies, in the gorgeous full dress uniforms, went through a splendid close order drill under command of Major Walsh; E Company erected a derrick, while F Company constructed a lampert bridge. D Company furnished the guard. With all the companies staging their exhibitions at the same time and flashlights booming all over the place, as photographers dashed from one section to the other, the spectators were kept on their toes throughout the evening.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the General spoke briefly to the officers and commented very favorably on the appearance of the new full dress uniforms.

Service in Aid of Civil Authorities

(*Continued from page* 9)

was directed to mobilize his entire division at its armories and accordingly issued orders to the 1st, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 22nd, 69th, 71st and 84th Infantry, Washington Grey Troop of cavalry and Batteries C and G of artillery, the infantry to be supplied with forty rounds of cartridges, the artillery with twenty rounds

Early on the morning of the 12th, the 71st and the Washington Grey Troop were sent to preserve order in the 31st precinct in the vicinity of 100th Street near Ninth Avenue, a popular locality on account of the large brewery and recreation garden there located. The 8th occupied the City Arsenal at White and Elm streets; the 12th, the State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street; the other regiments were held in their respective armories.

During the morning, riots occurred and were put down by the 71st Regiment at 143rd Street and 7th Avenue, by the 1st at 3rd Avenue and 86th Street, by the 7th in Avenue A, and by the 6th on Second Avenue. Trouble threatened at many other places. In fact, the criminal elements of the city saw a chance that the glorious days of unrestrained looting and violence which characterized the well remembered Draft Riots were about to return and swarmed into the open to make the most of the opportunity.

Word having been received that the proposed parade would start at two o'clock from Eighth Avenue and 29th Street, the military guard therefore was organized under command of Brigadier General Varian, and consisted of the 6th, Colonel Sterry; 7th, Colonel Clark; 9th, Colonel Fisk; 22nd, Colonel Porter, and 84th, Lieut. Colonel Mitchell, the troops being disposed with the 7th in advance, the 22nd and 84th on the right and left flanks respectively, and the 6th and 9th in that order in the rear. The Orangemen, slightly less than one hundred in number, were placed in the center of the square. Before the column moved, General Varian, learning from the police that a large body of men with firearms had been seen on the roofs of houses near 27th Street, detailed the right wing of the 7th to watch this point until word was sent to them to rejoin the column.

The formation being completed, the procession began its march down Eighth Avenue. The side streets, and also the windows, doors and roofs of stores and houses on the Avenue, were packed with a yelling, jeering, hostile mob, composed of the worst elements in the city, shouting curses and threats at the passing Orangemen and their escort. Threats were soon followed by showers of missiles of every conceivable sort, including "bricks, stones, vegetables, crockery, slops, filth and garbage of every kind" hurled from the housetops and windows. Pistol shots also became more and more frequent. Individual soldiers of the 7th detachment at 27th Street fired frequently (under orders of their officers) at rioters on or in the houses in front of them and did much to keep down the attacks.

When the head of the column reached 23rd Street it was halted to allow the detachment of the 7th to join the rest of the regiment. This seems to have been a grave error. The mob believed that resistance in front had stopped the procession, and the shower of missiles and pistol shots redoubled in fury. Three members of the 9th Regiment (Sergeant Wyatt, Company F; Private Page, Company A, and Private Pryor, Company A) were killed at this time and five officers and eighteen of this and other regiments were severely wounded, besides many others who received slight wounds of which no record was made. Unless the Orangemen and their escort were to be overwhelmed, it was no longer possible to refrain from serious measures, and firing against the mob started in the 84th Regiment and was taken up also by the 6th and 9th. There was some belief at the time that a part of the firing by the military forces was without orders, but an investigation which was subsequently made decided that this report was unfounded, that the firing was absolutely necessary and was in fact delayed until the last possible moment, when the Guard had to fire or absolutely lose control of the situation.

During this time some confusion had existed in the column itself. It was now reformed and again moved off, headed for moral effect by a column of police and prisoners, each prisoner having an officer beside him who held a revolver at his prisoner's ear. This spectacle and the news of the happenings at Eighth Avenue, which rapidly spread, prevented any further serious interruption of the parade which proceeded via 23rd Street, Fifth Avenue, 14th Street and Fourth Avenue, to the Cooper Union. Here a wide space was cleared, the Orangemen entered the building, doffed their regalia and quietly vanished by individuals, while the regiments were marched back to their armories and subsequently dismissed. Special mention is made of Mr. Johnson, the marshall of the Orangemen, who was attired in a blue coat, buff vest, white trousers, broad orange sash and a high hat and was mounted on a fine chestnut horse. He was easily the most conspicuous individual in the whole procession and the target for many missiles and pistol shots. But he rode cooly along, looking straight ahead, with apparent unconcern, from the formation of the procession to the place of dismissal. That he escaped unhurt, as he did, was almost miraculous.

Special mention also is made in reports of the Orange Riot of the steadiness of the 22nd Regiment, now the 102nd Engineers. Under the strong leadership of Colonel Josiah Porter, soon afterward to become one of the most progressive and constructive of our State Adjutants General, the 22nd had made rapid strides in efficiency, and that the center of the column reformed so quickly after the confusion into which it was temporarily thrown is largely credited to the steadiness and discipline of the 22nd. The members of the 102nd Engineers have good reason to be proud of the behavior of their predecessors on that day.

As we have stated, the Orange Riot was the last attempt of the mob element in New York City. They had learned in the Astor Place riot, the Draft riots and finally in this riot that the civil authority could and would retain control of the situation, that the National Guard could and would punish them and that therefore attempts at anarchy could and would result in serious consequences to themselves, and never up to the present time has any further attempt been made to repeat the "mob" disorders of the early years of the last century. (*To be continued*)

Eight Ways to Get in Right With the Inspector

1. Don't bother to meet him at the station. He has always lived in your town and should know his way around by this time.

2. Don't tell him which hotel is a good one to stay at. He knows all about your hotels.

3. Don't put yourself out at all to get things ready so that his job will be simplified. Make it just as hard for him as you can so that he will earn his money.

4. Don't bother to entertain him. This inspection job is so pleasant that he won't want to take any time from it for more pleasure.

5. Take offense at anything that he says in a corrective way. The government pays him to find fault and nothing he says is meant to make your company a better and more efficient unit.

6. Don't take to heart any corrections that he may make. He is a soldier seven days a week and since you are a soldier one day a week you surely know more about it than he.

7. And above all, remember that he is a devil in disguise, one to be feared, hasn't been around units similar to your own, doesn't know your problems, and of course won't appreciate any little courtesies that you may show to assist him in doing a job that you would hate like the deuce to have to do yourself.

8. In other words, use the old bean.

By Lt. Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy

THE Annual Championship Track and Field Meet of the Military Athletic League will be held at the Armory of the 245th Coast Artillery, Putnam and Sumner Avenues, Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 7, 1927. The original date set was April 30, 1927, but circumstances recently arising necessitated a change to May 7th, 1927. The championship events will be 100 yard dash, 220 yard run, 440 yard run, 880 yard run, 1 mile run, 1 mile walk, 220 yard hurdle (low), 220 yard obstacle, 100 yard sack, running high jump, 12-lb. shotput, 2 mile squad (8 men) hike, team wall scaling (4 men), and 1 mile relay (4 men). Entries will close with Lt. Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy, Room 829, Municipal Building, New York City, on April 30, 1927. Entry blanks have been sent to all organizations and may be procured from your athletic officer. The regulation championship M. A. L. die medals (14k gold, sterling silver and gold bronze) will be awarded to winners, seconds and thirds. In addition the Major General William N. Haskell Point Trophy, a picture and description of which appears elsewhere in this number, will be awarded to the organization scoring the greatest number of points. Points will count 5—4—3—2—1. Also the Colonel Sydney Grant Trophy will be awarded to the organization producing the winning relay team. The Athletic Committee has gone to great expense and no inconsiderable effort to make this the outstanding military athletic meet of the season and earnestly asks the hearty co-operation of all organizations to make it a successful one.

The 59th Games (Annual Spring Meet) of the 245th Coast Artillery (13th Regiment) were held at the armory, Putnam and Sumner Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday evening, April 9, 1927. The program was a very attractive one and consisted of 14 events closed to members of the regiment, a three-quarter-mile handicap closed to members of the Military Athletic League; a 1,000 yard handicap run, open to all members of the A. A. U.; a two mile Preparatory and High School Relay, and an invitation mile run featuring the Swedish Schoolmaster, Edvin Wide, in an attempt to break the world's indoor record of 3 minutes 56 seconds for 1,500 meters, held by Paavo Nurmi, and of 4 minutes 12 seconds for the mile, held jointly by Joie Ray of the Chicago A. C., and Paavo Nurmi. This latter event was naturally of the greatest moment. Wide had as opponents John O'Neill of the Newark A. C. (20 yards), John Theobold, N. Y. A. C. (60 yards), Elmer Sanborn, N. Y. A. C. (75 yards), John Barnes, St. Anselins A. C. (60 yards), and Sylvester Murphy, Manhattan College (100 yards). Wide ran a good race but the competition was lacking to drive him to a new record. The flying Swede had cut down his field by the beginning of the fifth lap and then had to run the remainder of the race without being pulled along or any serious challenges from the field. Wide is perhaps faster than Nurmi, but he is essentially a competitive racer who needs the challenge of a worthy opponent to drive him to his best. Nurmi, as we all know, ran on a prepared schedule, paying little if any attention to the rest of the field.

The two mile Prep School race was a corker in which the lead changed hands three times to be finally won by De La Salle School. The three-quarter mile M. A. L. furnished excellent competition and was won by H. Heinchen, 106th Infantry, off the 45-yard mark, from the scratch man, H. McArdle, 107th Infantry, by inches. The summaries are: 75 yard dash, novice, won by M. Roberts, Battery E; second, W. Hedler, Battery L; third, C. Murphy, Battery D; fourth, W. Riley, Battery I. Time, 9 seconds.

100 Yard Sack—Won by J. Finn, Battery F; second, J. Smith, Battery F; third, J. Jansen, Battery F; fourth, R. Mundy, Battery F. Time, 14 4/5 seconds.

100 Yard Dash—Won by J. Tromba, Battery E; second, Fred Smith, Battery B; third, T. J. Allen, Battery G; fourth, H. Appel, Battery E. Time, 10 4/5 seconds.

One Mile Run—Won by R. Currie, Battery F; second, J. Dolan, Battery F; third, C. Drake, Battery D; fourth, Elmer Sanborn, Battery E. Time, 4 min. 33 sec.

Half Mile Run—Won by C. Reidway, Battery D; second, J. Rasko, Battery F; third, J. Foreman, Battery E; fourth, C. Oster, Battery D. Time, 2 min. 17 2/5 secs.

Wall Scaling (4 Men Team)—Won by Battery E. Time, 43 1/5 sec.; second, Battery F; time, 58 4/5 sec.

One Mile Walk—Won by C. Devereaux, Battery E; second, J. J. Green, Battery G; third, J. Finn, Battery F. Time, 6 min. 55 2/5 sec.

600 Yard Run—Won by J. Dolan, Battery F; second, W. Chancey, Battery F; third, J. Considine, Battery E; fourth, Elmer Sanborn, Battery E. Time, 1 min. 18 4/5 sec.

12 Pound Shot—Won by E. Bratton, Battery E, 42 ft. 10 in.; second, E. Smeltzer, Battery F, 42 ft. 5 in.; third, E. Miller, Battery B, 41 ft. 11 in.; fourth, Tom Paprocki, Battery F, 38 ft. 7 in.

220 Yard Obstacle—Won by R. Mundy, Battery F; second, O'Connell; third, Schultz; fourth, Geegar.

Running High Jump—Won by S. B. Greenwood, Battery E, 5 ft. 6 in.; second, C. Devereaux, Battery E, 5 ft. 5 in.; third, E. Smeltzer, Battery F, 5 ft. 2 in.; fourth, C. Miller, Med. Det., 5 ft. 1 in.

Inter Battery Relay—Won by Battery E; second, Battery F; third, Battery G; fourth, Battery I. Time, 1:39 3/5.

Three-quarter Mile M. A. L.—Won by H. Heimchen, 106th Infantry; H. McArdle, 107 Infantry, second; E. Gresick, 71st Infantry, third. Time, 3:14 4/5.

Two Mile Prop School Relay—Won by De La Salle Institute; George Washing-

ton H. S., second; Manhattan Prep. School, third, and St. Johns Prep. School, fourth. Time, 8 min. 30 sec.

1,000 Yard A. A. U.—Won by A. Stand, Milrose A. A.; second, B. McCaffrey, Seton Hall; third, R. F. Brown, Central Y. M. C. A. Time, 2:17 4/5.

Point Scores: Battery F, 60; Battery E, 49; Battery G, 17; Battery B, 8; Battery D, 8; Battery L, 3; Battery I, 2; Med. Det., 1.

What is probably one of the finest and most handsome trophies ever competed for in athletic competition is the new Major General William N. Haskell Championship Point Trophy, presented by the Major General to the Military Athletic League for annual competition. This trophy which is valued at $350.00, stands 23 1/2 inches in height, and is 15 1/2 inches in width. The center is represented by a massive Greek column of Victory with a strikingly modelled golden eagle at top holding the green gold oak wreath in its bill. In the center of the column is etched, in relief, the following inscription:

THE MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM
N. HASKELL MILITARY
ATHLETIC LEAGUE
CHAMPIONSHIP POINT TROPHY
1927

with the seal of the State of New York above and the Military Athletic League insignia in relief below. To the right and left of the column are two golden bronze athletes depicting the finish of a race. Around the base encircling is a laurel wreath entwining the insignias of the different arms and branches of the services. Upon the ebonized base are shields for inscribing the names of the winning organizations. This trophy, which was designed and made by Lieut. Colonel Charles J. Dieges, R. L., was presented by Major General Haskell to the M. A. L. at its regular monthly meeting at the 71st Infantry Armory on Saturday, April 9, 1927, and its beauty and workmanship aroused the keen, favorable comment of all present. It will become the permanent property of the organization winning it three times, not necessarily in succession.

Distribution of Captured War Devices and Trophies

Last call or opportunity to apply for an assortment or allotment of the captured German World War trophies, as provided for in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved June 7, 1927 (S. 1376); as amended by the Act of Congress, approved May 22, 1926, has been set for June 20, 1927.

On July 1, 1927, all trophies unclaimed or uncalled for as heretofore allocated to the several States, will revert to the Secretary of War, and shall be sold as surplus property as it then is and where it then is, or shall be destroyed—all as the Secretary of War in his discretion shall determine.

The State of New York has distributed among veteran organizations, organizations of the active militia, historical societies, municipalities, and other approved applications approximately 30,000 such trophies; ranging anywhere from cannon weighing 20 tons to belt buckles.

Under the plan of distribution both commissioned and enlisted personnel of the National Guard and Naval Militia are eligible to receive these trophies upon written application to the Adjutant General's Office, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y., prior to June 20, 1927.

List of trophies which may be procured is as follows:

Bayonet, plain, 2182; machine gun, German Maxim, 1908-1915, 5; rifle, German Mauser magazine, M. 1898, 2782; rifle, German Mannlicher mag. M. 1888, 92; rifle, miscellaneous, 74; boxes, belt, feed, for German M. G., 407; boxes, belt, machine gun, steel, 637; buckles, "Gott Mit Uns," belt, 3591; machine, belt loading, for German M. G., in boxes, 77; ornaments, side, colored, steel, 43110; shell, German, empty, 150 M/M, 296; shell, German, empty, 170 M/M, 931.

Lady Tourist (doing the cathedrals of Scotland): "This is Gothic, isn't it?"

Juvenile Guide (severely): "No, mum, it's Presbyterian."—*Virginia Reel.*

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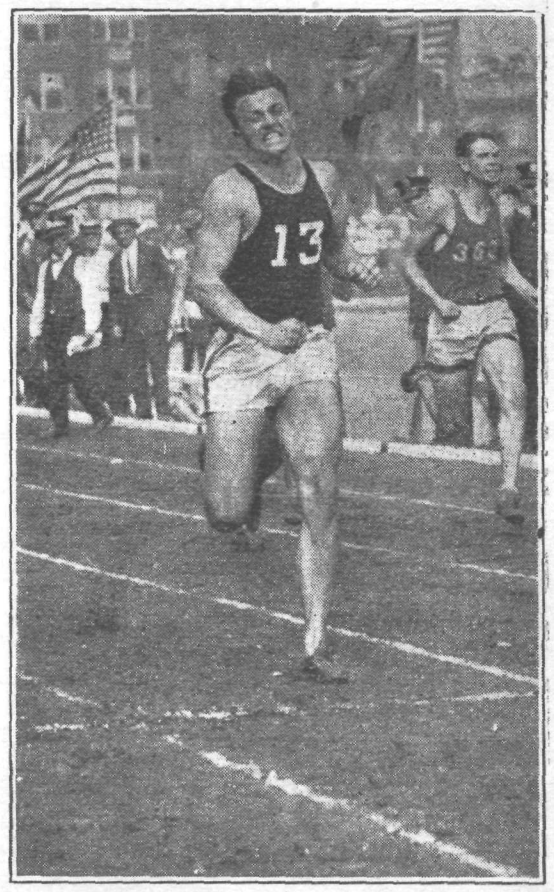
Decatur 3592

Champ Developed by the 245th

INVARIABLY it will be found that the athletes of an organization are among its best soldiers. The man who takes part in running, jumping or sports of any kind has the well set carriage that marks the real soldier. He also brings to his drill period an alert and keen mind refreshed by his participation in sports.

Corporal Thomas Paprocki of Battery "F" is a fitting example, for having never dreamed of becoming an athlete prior to his enlistment in this organization, he today holds the Military Athletic League seventy-five yard championship, the one hundred yard and two hundred twenty yard Second Corps Area Championship. He is a member of the Medley Relay and is rated as the Regimental Scratch man in all track events up to and including eight hundred and eighty yards. He is



also a scratch man in the Shot Put and competes in local A. A. U. events and is rated with the leading four hundred and forty yard runners. Hardly an athletic event takes place at the Armory that Paprocki is not present in.

Corporal Paprocki enlisted in the 245th Coast Artillery on December 20th, 1923, in Battery F, which is now in command of Captain Edward Richards. After having served two years as a Private, he was promoted to Corporal on April 3rd, 1927. He is well known throughout the organization as "Tom" and "Pap."

"Lived here all your life?"

"Don't know, haven't died yet."—*Mink.*

"What do you mean, your father sells waterproof milk?"

"It holds water."

HOW WE STAND

February average attendance for entire Guard 80%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard..... 21,511
Minimum strength New York National Guard..... 18,946
Present strength New York National Guard..... 20,600

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	**61**
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	**63**

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	**69**
51st Cavalry Brigade	78

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	**32**
52nd Field Artillery Brig.	44

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	**27**
87th Infantry Brigade	40
53rd Infantry Brigade	34
54th Infantry Brigade	34
93rd Infantry Brigade	5

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	**318**
27th Division Special Troops	335

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	**118**
27th Division Air Service	119

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
102nd Engineers	537

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	**475**
102nd Engineers	541

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	**631**
102nd Medical Regiment	647

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength	**247**
27th Division Train, QMC	253

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	**63**
102nd Ammunition Train	59

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Authorized Strength	137
Ordnance Department	18

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1,038
1. 10th Infantry	1,200
2. 108th Infantry	1,194
3. 165th Infantry	1,143
4. 174th Infantry	1,128
5. 106th Infantry	1,123
6. 105th Infantry	1,120
7. 107th Infantry	1,102
8. 14th Infantry	1,068
9. 71st Infantry	1,052
10. 369th Infantry	1,043

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	606

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength per Tr.	**63**
1st Cavalry (3 Troops)	188

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength	**241**
51st Machine Gun Squadron	297

ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	669
105th Field Artillery	663
104th Field Artillery	668

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	**647**
106th Field Artillery	698

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	**646**
244th Coast Artillery	734

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	**703**
245th Coast Artillery	1,040

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	696

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	**705**
212th Coast Artillery	733

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107th Infantry (1) 89%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	24	19	79
Service Co.	4	86	82	95
Howitzer Co.	4	41	40	97
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	29	26	90
Company A	4	84	76	90
Company B	4	62	56	89
Company C	4	75	67	90
Company D	4	63	56	90
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	25	19	76
Company E	3	65	63	98
Company F	4	63	55	87
Company G	4	68	63	93
Company H	4	74	69	92
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	22	19	86
Company I	4	62	49	78
Company K	4	93	78	84
Company L	4	66	59	89
Company M	4	56	48	85
Medical Detachment	4	30	30	100
		1095	981	89

10th Infantry (2) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	6	68	58	85
Service Co.	6	102	96	94
Howitzer Co.	5	62	51	83
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	22	19	86
Company A	4	64	53	82
Company B	4	63	53	84
Company C	4	70	59	84
Company D	3	75	67	89
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	32	28	88
Company E	5	67	60	89
Company F	5	64	56	88
Company G	5	67	58	87
Company H	4	74	64	86
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	33	29	87
Company I	4	81	74	91
Company K	5	71	61	86
Company L	4	63	56	89
Company M	4	75	68	91
Med. Det.	4	37	36	98
		1197	1053	88

102nd M. Reg. (3) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	8	8	100
Service	3	64	63	94
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	4	1	1	100
104th Collecting Co.	3	64	53	82
105th Collecting Co.	4	59	52	88
106th Collecting Co.	4	60	45	74
Hdqrs. Ambulance Co.	4	2	2	100
104th Ambulance Co.	4	59	54	94
105th Ambulance Co.	4	49	44	93
106th Ambulance Co.	4	44	39	85
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	4	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co.	4	59	44	74
105th Hospital Co.	4	70	59	82
106th Hospital Co.	3	65	61	94
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	45	42	94
		651	569	87

105th Infantry (4) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	10	10	97
Hdqrs. Co.	4	65	49	75
Service Co.	4	123	107	87
Howitzer Co.	5	66	55	83
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	38	35	91
Company A	5	60	47	77
Company B	4	70	66	95
Company C	4	70	55	78
Company D	4	61	51	83
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	31	29	92
Company E	3	57	52	91
Company F	5	73	61	81
Company G	5	66	63	96
Company H	4	62	55	88
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	29	26	91
Company I	9	67	59	89
Company K	5	63	57	89
Company L	5	45	39	87
Company M	4	65	62	96
Medical Detachment	5	33	25	76
		1154	1003	87

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

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Sq.	4	98	84	86
102nd Photo Section	4	15	14	93
Medical Detachment	4	6	6	100
		119	104	87

245th C. A. (6) 85%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	100	85	86
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery A	5	73	57	79
Battery C	5	80	64	80
Battery E	5	80	64	80
Battery F	5	83	73	89
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	2	2	100
Battery B	5	75	65	86
Battery D	5	75	67	90
Battery G	5	71	59	83
Battery H	5	75	61	82
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery I	5	73	67	92
Battery K	5	74	66	90
Battery L	5	83	72	87
Battery M	5	73	62	85
Medical Detachment	5	25	23	94
		1054	899	85

212th C. A. (7) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	71	66	93
Service Bty.	4	73	66	91
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	52	46	88
Battery A	4	63	50	79
Battery B	4	63	54	85
Battery C	4	59	50	84
Battery D	4	61	51	83
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	19	16	85
Battery E	4	63	48	77
Battery F	4	63	41	65
Battery G	4	62	49	79
Battery H	4	67	61	90
Medical Detachment	4	23	23	100
		745	627	84

101st Cavalry (8) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troops	4	61	54	89
Service Troop	4	59	48	81
1st Squadron Hdqrs.	4	24	23	96
Troop A	4	63	57	89
Troop B	4	63	51	82
Troop C	4	59	49	83
2nd Squadron Hdqrs.	4	24	20	83
Troop E	4	75	38	92
Troop F	4	72	69	95
Troop G	4	69	64	93
Medical Detachment	4	29	29	97
		604	508	84

51st M. G. Sq. (9) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Deatch.	4	35	29	82
Troop A	4	86	79	92
Troop B	4	81	74	91
Troop C	4	84	75	89
Medical Detachment	4	11	11	95
		299	270	84

1st Cavalry (10) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Troop B	4	56	52	93
Troop G	4	64	55	85
Troop M	4	64	48	73
		184	155	84

108th Infantry (11) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	3	66	46	69
Service Co.	4	85	76	89
Howitzer Co.	4	73	62	84
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	30	22	74
Company A	4	73	62	85
Company B	3	66	42	63
Company C	4	67	53	79
Company D	4	77	74	95
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	33	29	86
Company E	4	68	57	83
Company F	4	83	67	80
Company G	4	64	54	84
Company H	4	62	49	79
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	27	20	77
Company I	5	66	51	92
Company K	5	70	62	88
Company L	4	79	71	90
Company M	4	64	50	78
Medical Detachment	4	34	30	86
		1194	994	83

244th C. A. (12) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	95
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	64	56	88
Service Bty.	4	80	72	90
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	56	50	90
Battery A	4	64	45	71
Battery B	4	64	55	86
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	94
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	51	38	75
Battery C	4	65	62	96
Battery D	4	65	62	95
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	94
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	64	50	79
Battery E	4	53	42	79
Battery F	4	63	43	68
Medical Detachment	4	30	23	79
		738	616	83

71st Infantry (13) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	10	10	97
Hdqrs. Co.	4	58	40	69
Service Co.	4	74	64	87
Howitzer Co.	4	59	44	73
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	32	27	86
Company A	4	64	51	79
Company B	4	65	53	81
Company C	4	61	42	69
Company D	4	66	51	74
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	22	21	96
Company E	4	67	62	94
Company F	4	64	50	78
Company G	4	66	56	89
Company H	4	54	46	85
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	29	26	91
Company I	4	59	50	85
Company K	4	60	49	81
Company L	4	61	45	73
Company M	4	62	52	83
Medical Detachment	4	29	24	84
		1062	863	81

104th F. A. (14) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	4	75
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	47	38	82
Service Bty.	4	84	68	81
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	30	27	88
Battery A	4	75	60	81
Battery B	4	79	60	77
Battery C	4	75	59	79
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	94
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	31	22	72
Battery D	4	76	65	84
Battery E	4	72	56	77
Battery F	4	74	61	82
Medical Detachment	4	17	15	87
		672	542	81

106th Infantry (15) 79%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	61	48	78
Service Co.	4	99	86	87
Howitzer Co.	4	63	43	69
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	26	23	89
Company A	4	60	45	74
Company B	4	63	53	84
Company C	4	68	55	80
Company D	4	60	48	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	29	26	90
Company E	4	62	46	74
Company F	4	63	51	81
Company G	4	65	51	74
Company H	4	64	45	71
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	37	32	86
Company I	4	66	57	86
Company K	4	66	60	91
Company L	4	64	54	85
Company M	4	65	49	76
Medical Detachment	4	33	23	72
		1121	892	79

174th Infantry (16) 79%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	6	86
Hdqrs. Co.	5	68	53	78
Service Co.	5	90	74	82
Howitzer Co.	5	64	40	62
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	22	16	73
Company A	5	68	60	89
Company B	5	62	40	65
Company C	5	66	45	68
Company D	5	60	46	77
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	24	20	84
Company E	5	71	66	95
Company F	5	61	44	71
Company G	5	64	47	74
Company H	5	63	51	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	30	26	86
Company I	5	71	62	87
Company K	5	63	57	80
Company L	5	51	41	80
Company M	5	66	48	73
Medical Detachment	5	36	31	86
		1107	873	79

106th F. A. (17) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	66	48	73
Service Bty.	5	65	54	82
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	2	2	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	5	31	25	79
Battery A	5	70	57	81
Battery B	5	81	64	79
Bty. 2nd Bn.	5	3	2	67
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	5	27	23	85
Battery C	5	71	51	72
Battery D	5	67	51	76
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	4	2	50
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3rd Bn.	5	29	16	57
Battery E	5	77	64	83
Battery F	5	72	58	80
Medical Detachment	5	28	19	68
		699	542	77

165th Infantry (18) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	9	9	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	66	59	90
Howitzer Co.	4	69	46	66
Service Co.	4	89	71	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	19	16	87
Company A	4	66	49	74
Company B	4	66	52	79
Company C	4	64	45	71
Company D	4	65	47	72
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	20	18	77
Company E	4	66	55	84
Company F	4	68	51	74
Company G	4	69	56	80
Company H	4	72	54	75
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	20	18	91
Company I	4	66	51	78
Company K	4	63	42	67
Company L	4	70	48	68
Company M	4	65	43	66
Medical Detachment	4	36	32	90
		1128	862	76

14th Infantry (19) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	8	7	90
Hdqrs. Co.	4	63	45	71
Service Co.	4	67	45	67
Howitzer Co.	3	59	53	90
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	19	17	90
Company A	4	58	42	71
Company B	4	61	50	82
Company C	4	62	50	80
Company D	4	62	44	70
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	20	16	79
Company E	4	63	45	71
Company F	4	63	32	50
Company G	4	64	44	69
Company H	4	71	63	89
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	22	16	72
Company I	4	66	55	84
Company K	4	66	61	92
Company L	4	63	39	62
Company M	4	74	68	92
Medical Detachment	4	34	23	67
		1065	815	76

105th F. A. (20) 74%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	4	89
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	47	37	78
Service Bty.	4	62	55	89
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	31	26	83
Battery A	4	69	40	58
Battery B	4	70	49	70
Battery C	5	74	56	75
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	60	44	74
Battery D	4	73	49	67
Battery E	4	63	46	72
Battery F	4	69	48	70
Medical Detachment	5	35	27	78
		666	489	74

27th D. Sp. Tr. (21) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	13	10	76
27th Division Hdqrs. Co.	4	55	38	70
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	39	30	75
27th Tank Co.	4	57	36	62
27th Signal Co.	4	68	52	76
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	37	29	75
27th Military Police Co.	4	53	38	72
Medical Detachment	4	19	15	79
		341	248	73

101st Sig. Bn. (22) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	3	27	22	79
Company A	4	64	48	75
Company B	4	62	41	66
Medical Dept. Det.	4	11	9	79
		164	120	73

258th F. A. (23) 72%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	62	33	54
Service Bty.	4	72	56	77
1st B. Hdqrs.	4	3	2	73
1st Bn. Combat Tr.	4	41	32	77
Battery A	4	65	50	77
Battery B	4	64	46	71
2nd Bn. Combat Tr.	4	3	3	100
Battery C	4	65	44	68
Battery D	4	64	30	47
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	3	75
3rd Bn. Combat Train	4	41	33	81
Battery E	4	72	60	84
Battery F	4	65	47	72
Medical Detachment	4	33	30	92
		700	508	72

156th F. A. (24) 72%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	58	40	68
Service Bty.	4	81	74	91
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	35	26	75
Battery A	5	72	45	63
Battery B	4	59	36	61
Battery C	4	68	56	82
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	32	29	88
Battery D	4	66	47	71
Battery E	5	63	43	68
Battery F	5	78	46	59
Medical Detachment	4	38	29	76
		656	476	72

27th D. T. Qmc (25) 72%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	14	13	95
Wagon Co. 103	4	53	33	63
Wagon Co. 104	4	54	37	69
Morto Transport Co. 105	4	47	36	76
Motor Transport Co. 106	4	47	33	70
Motor Repair Sec. 103	4	19	15	80
Medical Detachment	3	16	12	75
		250	179	72

102nd Engr. (26) 71%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	9	9	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co.	5	104	87	84
Company A	5	66	46	69
Company B	5	73	54	75
Company C	5	71	50	70
Company D	5	62	37	60
Company E	5	66	43	65
Company F	5	62	37	60
Medical Detachment	5	25	21	83
		538	384	71

369th Infantry (27) 67%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	9	8	84
Hdqrs. Co.	4	59	34	58
Service Co.	4	78	52	67
Howitzer Co.	4	63	43	68
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	20	15	77
Company A	4	58	37	64
Company B	4	61	40	65
Company C	4	64	39	58
Company D	4	61	53	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	3	20	14	68
Company E	3	98	63	60
Company F	3	62	36	55
Company G	3	64	46	72
Company H	3	58	36	65
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	26	16	63
Company I	4	64	50	78
Company K	4	63	28	45
Company L	4	65	39	60
Company M	4	44	62	70
Medical Detachment	4	34	29	84
		1071	720	67

Hdq. 27th Div. (28) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. 27th Division	4	24	24	100
Hqrs. Det. 27th Division	5	38	28	73
		62	52	84

93rd Brigade (1) 100%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
		4	4	100

54th Brigade (2) 94%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	80
Hdqrs. Co.	5	28	26	93
		33	31	94

53rd Brigade (3) 91%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	29	26	90
		34	31	91

51st Cav. Br. (4) 90%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	3	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Troop	3	73	64	88
		78	69	90

52nd F. A. Br. (5) 79%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	4	5	4	75
Hdqrs. Battery	3	39	31	80
		44	35	79

87th Brigade (6) 75%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	3	70
Hdqrs. Co.	4	35	27	79
		40	30	75

Ord. Dep. Det. (7) 100%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Ord. Dep. Det. S.C.&D.	4	18	18	100
		18	18	100

102nd Am. Tr. (8) 62%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
	No. 4	Aver. 60	38	62
		60	38	62

D. & H. Police Pistol Team Wins

SOME time ago the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Police Pistol Team challenged any pistol team of the New York National Guard and same was accepted by ten man team from the 104th Field Artillery .

The match was shot Saturday afternoon, March 26, 1927, with the result that the D. & H. team won by ninety-five points. Following are the individual scores:

D. & H. TEAM

Abel, O. B.	267
Hooghkerk, H. W.	267
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7th Entertains 69th

We stated in last month's notice the Seventh Regiment had invited the members of the 69th to their armory on March 18th for the purpose of witnessing a review which the Seventh was tendering to General John J. Phelan. When your correspondent arrived at the 69th Armory to don his uniform, it appeared to him as though the 69th was holding a review, due to the large number of men in dress uniform who were on their way to the Seventh Regiment Armory in response to Colonel Hayes' kind invitation.

On arrival, the Seventh Regiment Armory presented a spectacle. The spectators, according to advice, could be compared only with the large gathering that attended the review given to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his recent visit to America.

Promptly at eight-thirty the Seventh Regiment marched on the floor. As each company emerged and marched into the Drill Shed, it was greeted by resounding applause, which it well merited. Its appearance was smart, its cadence and rhythm perfect. After the review, the regiment marched from the floor and the regimental band, taking its place in the center of that wonderful Drill Shed, played dance music until one o'clock.

The officers of the 69th Regiment, who had previously served with the 7th Regiment, went to their old, respective company rooms, there to revive old memories. Your correspondent was particularly impressed because it was the first time since he left the Seventh Regiment on that memorable day, in 1917, when, escorted by his former comrades-in-arms, as one of the detachment sent to the 69th to help fill its ranks to war strength.

The trip down Park and Fifth Avenues to 26th Street, to the tremendous welcome awaiting at the 69th Regiment Armory, will always be to those who have survived the rigorous days which followed, a bright beacon, ever brilliant in our memories. So, therefore, this return to the Seventh, on this occasion, mellowed by our war experiences, and seeing the smartness and precision of the Seventh, gives us the feeling that the good work in the Seventh and in the National Guard in New York State generally, is being carried forward by younger hands just as capably as by the old soldiers of pre-war days.

The way the men of the 69th were received by their comrades of the Seventh was heart warming, and as the evening progressed, good cheer advanced apace. The men of the 69th who were fortunate enough to have gone to the Seventh were amply repaid for their short trip up Lexington Avenue.

It was therefore with the best of feeling and in the spirit of good fellowship and cheer—or "cheerie"—that the officers and men of the 69th left the Seventh Regiment Armory at so late, or rather so early, an hour, after enjoying the wonderful hospitality afforded, and the Sixty-ninth extends, through this column, their appreciation for this manifestation of good fellowship, which rests so naturally with our fellow comrades of the Seventh, and which we hope some day in the near future to have the opportunity which will permit us to reciprocate.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
829 Municipal Building
New York City
March 3, 1927.

SUBJECT: Provisional Ordnance Company.

TO: All Unit Commanders, Infantry, Engineers, Special Troops, Division Trains and Medical Regiment.

1. The provisional Ordnance Detachment at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., will be organized for duty at that camp from May until September.

2. Men detailed will receive pay of grade and will be subsisted and quartered at the camp.

3. The duty consists of general range work—the maintenance of targets and ranges and target making.

4. Applicants for this detail will submit their requests, approved by their unit commanders, to Major Henry E. Suavet, Ordnance Department, State Staff, Room 829, Municipal Building, New York City on or before April 15, 1927.

5. Unit commanders will co-operate to the fullest extent in obtaining personnel for this detachment.

6. It is directed that this letter be read at each of the next three formations of your unit and to be kept posted in a prominent place on your bulletin board.

By command of Major General Haskell:

JOSEPH A. S. MUNDY,
Lt. Col., A.G.D., N.Y.N.G.
Adjutant General.

Maj. Gen. J. H. McRae, U.S.A., Reviews 212th Anti-Aircraft, C. A.

THE new Commanding Officer of the Second Corps Area, Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, U. S. A., stationed at Governor's Island, N. Y., reviewed the 212th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment at their Armory, 120 W. 62d Street, on Monday evening, March 28th, 1927, and highly complimented Col. Wm. Ottmann on the military appearance of his regiment.

The Regiment paraded almost 100% of its strength and relatives and friends packed every available space. The regiment received a continuous ovation from the spectators, the men going through their maneuvers with precision and military critics present favorably commented on the steadiness of the men in ranks during the review.

Major James G. Campion, Regimental Athletic Officer, staged a one mile Triangle Relay Race between teams representing the 244th Coast Artillery, the 102d Engineers, and the 212th C. A. After a spirited contest, the crack runners of the home regiment won, 244th second and 102d Engineers third. The members of the winning team were Sgt. Teddy Reischmann, Lt. A. F. Clark, Sgt. Jos. McNamara and Lt. Walter Kolish, the men running in that order.

The General presented the athletes with their medals, and complimented them on their athletic prowess.

State Long Service decorations were presented to the following men:

1st Sgt. Chas. C. Mandell, 25 years.
Staff Sgt. James Connor, 25 years.
Staff Sgt. Frank Lombard, 20 years.
Sgt. John Auer, 15 years.
Master Sgt. John Trottier, 10 years.

A great many former officers of the Regiment were present, chief among whom was Brig. Gen. Geo. R. Dyer, who formerly commanded the Regiment. He stated he was highly pleased and never saw the Regiment look better. Brig. Gen. Sidney Grant, formerly Colonel of the 245th C. A. Regiment, was present, as were Col. John Byrne and Major Mills Miller, of the 244th C. A., and a host of U. S. Army Officers.

Challenge

The Baseball Team of Bat. F, 156th F. A., N. Y. N. G., a traveling team of 135 lbs., is desirous of hearing from teams of the National Guard with a view to arranging games.

Address all communications to Sgt. Arthur K. Clarke, Battery "F," 156th F. A., N. Y. N. G., State Armory, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

April 5, 1927

Col. Edward McLeer, Jr.,
829 Municipal Building,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Colonel:

Please be advised that the Commission has exempted armories from the following ruling, with the understanding that no member of the National Guard will be permitted to engage in a boxing contest until he has served at least ninety days as a member of the Guard:

"* * * It was regularly moved, seconded and approved that no licensed boxer or official operating under this Commission will be permitted to take part in any bout unless the same is held in a club licensed by the License Committee of the New York State Athletic Commission, this resolution to take effect November 15, 1926. * * *"

Very truly yours,
BEN STAND, Sec'y.

The "Natural Shot"

O, ye wha shoot sae guid yoursel,
  Who've shot in competition,
Wha will na' let anither tell
  Your errors in position.
Wha never flinch or use a sling
  But mak' your scores unaided,
'Tis not for lang your laurels hing,
  They syne will a' be faded.

Hear me, ye venerable corps
  Wha shoot ayont us mortals,
Ye get nae credit for your score
  This side o' Hades' portals.
I write these lines for your poor sakes,
  Sae pit them tae guid uses:
Beware o' a' immoral rakes,
  An' mair, o' moonshine juices.

When first ye lie upon the sand
  Be sure 'tis hard as stane,
For if ye are on comforts gran'
  Your shootin' will be vain.
Noo close your ee an' hold the sight
  Weel up against the figure;
Then, when you're sure your aim is richt,
  Be sure ye squeeze the trigger!

Ca' ilka shot where'er it went
  For sae ye learn your errors.
If a' these rules are noo well kennt
  The range can hold nae terrors.
Just ane mair word, an' yet it richt:
  Don't raise the muckle thunder;
Ye canna bat aroond all nicht
  An' next day bat three hunder.'

J. F. REID.

Foch's Ten Commandments for the Soldier

1. Keep your eyes and ears ready and your mouth on the safety notch, for it is your soldierly duty to see and hear clearly, but as a rule you should be heard mainly in the sentry challenges or the charging cheer.

2. Obey orders first, and, if still alive, kick afterward if you have been wronged.

3. Keep your arms and equipment clean and in good order; treat your animals fairly and kindly and your motor or other machine as though it belonged to you and was the only one in the world. Do not waste your ammunition, your gas, your food, your time, nor your opportunity.

4. Never try to fire an empty gun, nor at an empty trench, but when you shoot, shoot to kill, and forget not that at close quarters a bayonet beats a bullet.

5. Tell the truth squarely, face the music, and take your punishment like a man; for a good soldier won't lie, he doesn't sulk, and is no squealer.

6. Be merciful to the women of your foe and shame them not, for you are a man; pity and shield the children in your captured territory, for you were once a helpless child.

7. Bear in mind that the enemy is your enemy and the enemy of humanity until he is killed or captured; then he is your dear brother or fellow soldier beaten or shamed, whom you should no further humiliate.

8. Do your best to keep your head clear and cool, your body clean and comfortable, and your feet in good condition, for you think with your head, fight with your body, and march with your feet.

9. Be of good cheer and high courage; shirk neither work nor danger; suffer in silence, and cheer the comrades at your side with a smile.

10. Dread defeat, but not wounds; fear dishonor, but not death, and die game; and whatever the task, remember the motto of the division, "It Shall Be Done."

THE MILITARY SURGEON.

Veteran Association, 47th Regt., N. Y. N. G.

THE annual dinner of the Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, was held at the Hotel St. George, and like all its previous ones, was a real success. The anniversary of the departure in 1862 was properly celebrated. Among the speakers were General P. E. Traub, Major E. B. Gregory, Col. J .A. S. Mundy, Col. H. B. Baldwin, Col. H. L. Campion, Capt. G. W. Head, Theodore Stitt and Albert Richardson. Capt. G. H. Bishop presided and Major W. E. Corwin acted as toastmaster. The officers of the 27th Division Train attended in a body.

Service Battery 156th F. A. Entertains the Peekskill Post, A. L.

AS a result of apparent successful efforts to strengthen existing social bonds and effect a closer association between the two units, the Peekskill Post, American Legion, accepted the invitation of Captain Forbush, on behalf of the Service Battery, 156th F. A., N. Y. N. G., to attend what he termed a "general get together meeting" at the Armory last evening.

It is estimated that over one hundred men were present and quite a number arrived early to view the regular weekly drill which was held as sort of a preliminary event of the night. It was just exactly as Capt. Forbush named it, "a general get together meeting," and several different things were going on at the same time throughout the spacious building. There were bowling games, pool games, pistol range contests, bridge and pinochle games, music, refreshments, and all intermingled with that rare spirit of goodfellowship.

The entire Battery Band, including members from various parts of the state, performed in true military fashion under the able direction of Warrant Officer H. W. Jacoby. Staff Sgt. George West, Jr., acted in Mr. Jacoby's place during the early part of the evening.

Upon their arrival the Legion men were ushered through the armory by Lieut. Millard on an unofficial tour of inspection and each one marveled at the vastness and excellent order of the building with its drill hall, recreation hall, reading room, executive chambers, etc., wholly an exceptional center they never suspected Peekskill of developing. Capt. Forbush was sincerely congratulated upon the fruits of his efforts and especially because of the many hardships and unbelievable prejudices he successfully overcame to make this unit possible.

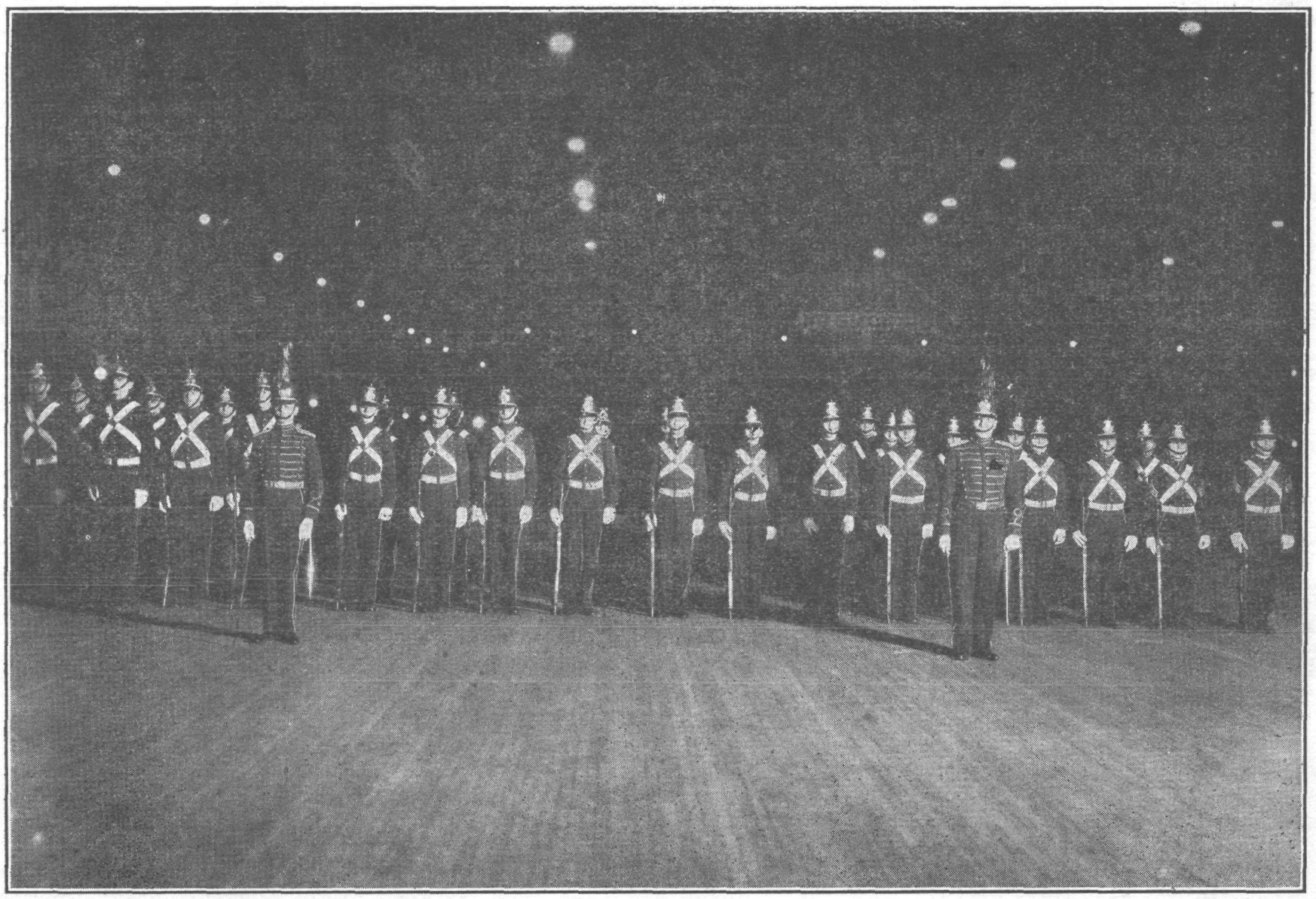
At a newly devised pistol range constructed in the lengthy drill hall, selected teams from the Service Battery and the Legion competed for honors. Capt. Forbush led his team to victory with his expert marksmanship but found very keen competition on the opposing side.

The Legion sharpshooters were: Robert Wheeler, Michael Salerno, Cecil Rickerd and James McLaughlin. Whether it was a study in contrast or not isn't known, but after the contest McLaughlin picked up his gun for a little practice and couldn't hit anything else but the bull's eye.

The Service Battery team was: 1st Sgt. Oliver Gilberts, Master Sgt. H. D. O'Dell, Sgt. Charles Dobbs and Capt. Forbush.

Regular Army Sgt. Gibney from Newburgh was among those present, and also by way of mention, two new applications for membership were received during the night. Among the honors piled up by the Battery, it was noted that it rated highest of any unit in the regiment for inspection during the past three years and was also third highest in the United States last year in the matter of attendance.

The refreshments were served by Mess Sgt. Gabriel Richards and prepared by Joe DuBarri.



Company B, 102nd Engineers

For Use at Camp

Stu: "What is Jack so pleased about?"

Dent: "Why, he's got an idea for an invention that will make him a millionaire."

Stu: "An idea worth millions! What is it?"

Dent: "A cake of flying soap for shower baths."—*Virginia Reel.*

I Ask You

How can we expect to have prohibition when even the Senate has an Edge?—*Princeton Tiger.*

Service

By Capt. John F. Moran
165th Infantry

YOUR correspondent desires to address, through the medium of the Guardsman, all men interested in the good of the Service.

Few of us realize that Service means Sacrifice with a capital S, and some of us do not realize that Sacrifice means character. To the younger element of the regiment, therefore, and in many instances to the so-called "old soldiers" we would say that character means honesty and high ideals. All appreciate that these words are high sounding and oft repeated, but too few have given them serious thought and if thinking of them—heed not the wealth of spirit, courage, self-sacrifice for which each stands.

Honor is an element which all inherit, in some degree it means strict adherence to the Golden Rule in word and deed, submission to lawful authority and all superiors. This is not to be confused with the abjectness in spirit, for in theory in America, all men are equal. Purposes of organization and expediency, both business and military, necessitate degrees of security.

Without Honor, Character cannot live. Without Sacrifice, Character has no foundation upon which to rest its structure—each stone of such structure represents experience and work, but largely sacrifice.

Sacrifice does not mean martyrdom, or self abasement—it is a much softer thing. It is the rendition to the State of one's full duty. It is the gesture of a loving son to his father, the protective gesture of which the young are so capable, guaranteeing the State to posterity by the sacrifice of but a few hours of youth's time to fit one for the hardships of war or of civil disorder; to be armed and skilled in the use of arms.

Who does not, in seeing a youth of tender years in uniform, ponder; seeing behind the lad in khaki a long procession of ghostly men in the regimentals of their day, who suffered and died for their country to make it what it is, or who, wounded grievously, saw slow years pass in physical and mental suffering before passing beyond the veil to rejoin old comrades in arms, who waited with the laurel for their brow, denied them by their country.

But the ingratitude of a Republic is not to be discussed here—for that fact has nothing to do with individuals or soldiers of our State, as we are. Our mission is to "carry on" with the fine determination to perform our duty and redeem our oath. So prepare in peace for War. to fit our bodies and our minds for defense of the State, if needed, and if not, to keep up this building of character for civil and civic purposes.

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Come In and See a Real Program

The Whole Guard on Review

(*Continued from page 25*

102nd ENGINEERS

The Engineers, at present, are over strength and have some twenty odd "would be" recruits on the WAITING LIST.

Company A, commanded by Captain Douglas Barry, ran a very successful dance on March 18, clearing nearly $1,000 profit. Lieut. Thomas Burke, chairman of the committee, stated that this money would be used to purchase full-dress uniforms for the company. Any outside units desiring to know how it was accomplished can receive such information by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope, care of Lieut. Burke, 102nd Engineers Armory.

Company B has started a publication called "The Bee Hive," which is published on the first of each month. It is a neat and attractive four-page booklet telling about the activities of Company B for the previous month.

Company D continues to hold onto its superiority in team rifle shooting, which it has demonstrated so many times in the past. In February, these regimental champions resumed their winning streak of the previous year by winning the "Officer's Trophy Match" by a good margin, and followed this up during March with a victory in the Rifle Club Trophy Match, scoring 630 out of a possible 900. Company D is using its spare time now in developing the shooting ability of several of the new recruits and expects to show something even better at camp.

Headquarters and Service Company emerged the basketball champions for the season 1927 when they completed their schedule with a clean slate. The tournament was a hard fought battle throughout and the champions were forced to show their supreme ability at all times.

This company also won the bowling cup, beating Company B in the final contest.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

Held in honor of U. S. Senator-elect Robert F. Wagner, our review on March 21 was one of the most successful in the history of the regiment, with an almost 100% turnout. An immense audience filled the armory, arriving early for the band concert, and remaining afterwards for dancing, while each company held open house in its rooms for its guests. General James H. McRae was present, and besides Senator Wagner in the reviewing box were Judge Charles A. Oberwager, Bernard W. Wiler, Dr. William Popke, George J. Schauer, Henry R. Caplan, Joseph Thum and Carl Nicholay, all officers of the United German Societies of New York. During evening parade an elaborately chased and engraved sabre was presented on behalf of the regiment to Major Mills Miller, who has achieved the enviable distinction of serving with this command with a one hundred per cent record of attendance for over twenty-six years. Lieut.-Col. Thiery, in his presentation speech, said, in part:

Officers and men of the 244th C. A. (the 9th Regt.), (for no matter how we may be named, we will always be the 9th Regiment):

Our Comrade, Major Mills Miller ,has been called out in front of your organization, and as your Executive Officer, Colonel Byrne has delegated to me the most pleasant task of telling Major Miller of our appreciation of his long and faithful service and at the same time to present to him a slight token of our regard.

Major Miller enlisted in the 9th Regiment in 1898, has served in all grades, Private, Corporal, Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major and now is Senior Major and but for his high sense of honor and fair play, might stand today in my place as your Lieutenant-Colonel.

In all grades and at all times he has proven himself worthy to be called a "soldier." By his untiring energy, faithful performance of all duties and constant attendance he has given an example of which all of us may be proud and all of us strive to emulate.

that is looked forward to every year with great interest, and is one of the "good times" that D Company puts on regularly. From the way the ladies enjoyed themselves, it looks as if we will have to hold a dance every week. Well, why not?

Pvt. Robert B. Halliday, a very well liked young "buck," couldn't quite learn enough with this outfit and decided to finish his education with Uncle Sam. We sincerely hope that Robert will be able to eat his meals sitting down soon—although I feel sorry for the horse that's training him.

Pvt. Joseph Beehm was Honorably Discharged a few weeks ago and all were sorry to have him go. Hope the camp fever gets him—he makes a good number 10 man in the squad—you know what I mean.

There is considerable discussion around our quarters lately about who is going to ride the bicycles at camp this year—this may not interest you readers any, but it does us, because we have been expecting them ever since 1921. They certainly must be a popular make!

Pvt. Witko was initiated as a machine gunner during drill last week, when he was ordered to fire the gun he just slid

For over 26 years of his service in N. Y. State he has performed 100% of duty, a record that few, if any, have equalled and in the two years of his U. S. service in the World War he has performed another 100% of duty.

105th INFANTRY

The Tibbits Cadets held their Fifth Annual St. Patrick's night dance at Domino Hall, Troy, attended by one of the largest gatherings so far. The hall was very prettily decorated and the music was fine. Invitations were sent to all the members of the Old Guard, Tibbits Cadets, who responded readily by their presence at the dance accompanied by their wives and sweethearts. The members of the Junior Company, Tibbits Cadets, their lady friends and invited guests put lots of life and enjoyment in the dance and everyone had a real good time. Special features were introduced during the dance numbers as a surprise and were received with great applause. Exhibition dances of the "Charleston" and the "Black Bottom" were given by Charles Cioffi (a member of D Co.), and his talented partner. Their dancing was flawless. This annual dance is developing into an event

Captain Cedric Maguire, our instructor from the regular army, was presented with a wrist-watch, suitably inscribed, on the occasion of his impending departure for the Hawaiian Islands. The cup, donated by Colonel Byrne for proficiency in marksmanship, was awarded to Captain Sulger's Headquarters Battery. Before the ceremonies, dinner was served to the visitors in the gym, which later was used for dancing by the officers and their guests.

We all admire Major Miller for his ability in being able to be present at all formations over so long a period of time, but one cannot entirely submerge the thought that Mrs. Mills Miller, as well as our well-liked Major, is entitled to a memento of some sort.

Captain Maguire ,in leaving, takes with him our very best wishes for a successful future, for he has indeed endeared him-

(*Continued on page 29*)

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Designed by Sgt. Nat Schreiber

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Military Athletic League of New York State

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Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 27)

down behind it—nice and easy, you know, but when he pulled the trigger, Boy! How he did dodge those bullets.

Pvt. Ken Dolan (sounds like Kendolence)—the hero of the last battle, let's see—Oh yes! Inspection night, introduced a new change in the M. G. training regulations last night when he sat on the trail of the tripod while firing to keep the gun steady. He claims that it is the only practical way to hit the target when the legs cannot be securely steadied. Even with the slight curve at the end of the trail, I'd hate to sit on it very long. Must be a new position for firing at aeroplanes.

Well, there's one consolation about camp this year, providing we do our stuff at Pine Camp, that is, MULES; no more carrying of tripods and guns, on problems. If these mules only knew what nice new harness they are going to wear they shouldn't have any cause to "kick." Still I'm afraiad that after the first few days the mule leaders will have a hell of a time trying to decide which mule to put the harness on? I'm sure there's going to be some kicking done and it won't be in the stable. At any rate, a fellow gets soft once in a while and a tour at Pine Camp will put him in shape again; it is a change and is bound to offer some enjoyment to the boys. It would help a whole lot if we go up there to invite "Clune" up with us, don't you think? It's so nice and dry up there, it certainly would agree with him,—and the boys.

I met Sgt. Saunders the other day, he was strutting along at a brisk rate carrying a big roll of paper under his arm. I said: "Joe, wat's the rush? And why the big roll of paper?" "Oh, that," said Joe, "I am going to get my lesson now, got to be there at 2 o'clock." "Well, Joe," I said, "far be it from me to detain you. But tell me this, what school are you going to?" "School," said Joe, "I ain't going to a school, I am going over to the Chinese laundry, so long." Well, well, the situation must certainly be getting serious across the water, I said to myself, after watching him go around the corner.

14th INFANTRY

Having been quiet for the past two months let us chronicle a few happenings of Company H. First, the recent annual inspection: This, as in the past two years, proved to be a day of rejoicing for us. The genial inspector from the War Department was kind to us and gave us the highest rating possible. "Very Satisfactory." We came near having one man absent. Private Cortez, who was emulating his distignuished ancestor and was exploring Washington, D. C., but the skipper sent First Sergeant Storcks and Corporal Korn all the way to the Capitol City after him. It was a tough assignment, but they brought in their man and we had 100 percent attendance. We desire to acknowledge the brotherly assistance of Captain Neilson of Company M, who got in touch with a former buddy located in Washington, and otherwise aided.

The annual Reunion Dinner of the Company once again proved to be a huge success. We were honored by having as our guests and speakers, Colonel Baldwin, Major Clements, Captain Mayberry and Captain Baldwin. The officers of the Company and the top-cutter also had their "say." Major Clements, who has just retired after over thirty years of service in the Fighting Fourteenth, was presented with a memento of the occasion by the members of the Company. He responded with a speech that was full of feeling. We extend our best wishes to his successor, Captain Baldwin. All present at the dinner certainly had one glorious time, and while we hate to see the years slipping by, still it's nice to look forward to the coming reunion dinners.

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New Examination for Patrolmen

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

New course begins April 1st, 1927.

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

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The Whole Guard on Review

(*Continued from page 29*)

Notes of the "Old Soixant-Neuf"

Inspection is over—the world is once more bright, and all things have that rosy hue that goes with the second sheet to the wind.

General John J. Phelan, our beloved commander, holds forth in his new office, being inducted therein amid the applause of the entire regiment and well-wishers.

Headquarters Company, being the pride of any colonel's heart, took it upon itself to do the General an honor. To the officers and men present at the dinner given by it, the General was presented with a beautiful Grandfather's clock for his new quarters. Its silvery chimes will ever, we are sure, warm the heart of the General when, in the comparative silence of his quarters, it registers the passing of the hours, for it represents to him the loving esteem in which he is held by his officers and men.

On the occasion of the review to General Phelan, which, by the way, was his first after induction into his grade, the General, in accordance with previous arrangements, made his way, accompanied by Major Crowley, to Company A's quarters and received, from their hands, a beautiful Russian leather riding crop, with silver head suitably inscribed, given with the very spirit of the Company, that of respect and esteem in which all held him —still with a sense of regret that promotion should relieve the Regiment of its hardest and most earnest worker, whose every thought and all his energy was to carry on the glorious traditions of this magnificent regiment of ours.

At the Review to the General, in the midst of the officers of the Regiment, he received from their hands a silver service of Tiffany's which, appropriately engraved, represented the very real—yes—vital affection of his individual officers.

The non-commissioned officers of the Regiment then assembled before the position of the General, and in front of the regiment, and with a few well chosen words, presented him with a very beautiful Damascus blade—a saber—which we know the General will feel represents in a physical sense the deep seated regard and affection in which he is held by the non-commissioned personnel with whom he has always kept the faith—so necessary to the life of any organization.

The General, in turn, obviously affected by the presentations—of which he had no previous knowledge—replied, stating in brief that all should carry on the good work of the past—continue to bear the weight of our forebears, whose gallant acts, unswerving loyalty and devotion to duty, coupled with self-sacrifice and glorious heroism—makes the burden of tradition, in peace, heavier. He expressed his deepest regret at relinquishing command of the old regiment, but, in Colonel Costigan and all the other officers, he expressed his confidence that the future of the regiment was assured and he was more than confident that all branches would carry out their obligations as in the past. His success, he attributed to the Regiment.

Colonel Costigan, too, came in for his share of praise and presentation of tokens of esteem—after his laudable service extending over thirty-five years. Headquarters Company presented him with a fine riding crop—to use when necessary—we hope not on company commanders. The non-commissioned officers also presented him with a token of appreciation and affection.

Our very popular Major Martin Meaney has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, a well deserved promotion, and his popularity will no doubt increase with the efficient performance of his duty, as he has always performed it in the past. It is with genuine appreciation that we observe the rapid advancement of so efficient an officer, and the officers of the Regiment take this opportunity to publicly convey to Colonel Meaney their happiness in his promotion, and to extend to him their best wishes for his successful tenure of office.

To Major William H. Kelley, the new Machine Gun Major, the Regiment extends its heartiest compliments and good wishes on the occasion of his promotion.

Major Crowley, to his surprise, received from Company A a small gold medal, appropriately engraved, as an expression of regret on his transfer to the Third Battalion, after more than a year's service with the First Battalion.

Major Conradt, on his first official visit to the companies of the First Battalion, after assuming command thereof, was even more surprised than Major Crowley to receive, as a token of welcome and good-will, a similar medal commemorating his transfer.

COMPANY NOTES

Inspection approaches apace—the First Battalion, Company D, having already passed with considerable merit this yearly test of efficiency.

Companies A, B and C are striving (with some effort, we assure you) to maintain our standard of past years. Be further assured that this time we will raise that standard if only to give us a better target to aim at next year.

Sergeant Grant, ably assisted by his cohort, expects, and probably will, carry honors in his paper work and property.

Sergeant Nagel of Company A has devoted many hours of strenuous effort to cut into the handicap of Company C.

Company B, from Captain to "buck", promises the Regiment at large to show a model Company and it (possibly) will succeed. (Note: Other companies hope not.)

Company E passed through the "period of apprehension" with flying colors and Company F—our crack marching outfit—with Company G and Company H performed likewise.

The Third Battalion, with unusual effort, is striving to plant its standard on the works of that unassailable designation of our War Department, known officially as "Very Satisfactory."

Headquarters Company presented an appearance on its inspection which the writer dares say—was without equal. Its demonstration was perfect. That, with 100% attendance, surely can give considerable satisfaction to the officers and men who strove to make it a "knock-out."

Medical, too, comes in for its usual credit, as does Supply, which mounted on its trusty steeds, cavorted about the floor, distributing rations to poor line companies.

Last, but by no means least, the Howitzer Company passed with its usual sangfroid, all the requirements and then some.

The non-commissioned officers association, with the good times ahead of it, should continue to improve—if in its past short life, it continues with the vigor and punch now demonstrated, it will be in truth the "backbone of the Regiment."

Your correspondent regrets that our notes do not go forward for publication with each edition. One excuse, if any is needed, is because work and service do not always allow the time to do the necessary.

B COMPANY

Your correspondent has observed upon making an inspection tour that the genial skipper of B Company has succeeded in capturing a large easy chair in which he lounges in front of his locker, and proceeds to disrobe on drill nights. Also, it is to be noted that the members of his company are adepts of the galloping dominoes, so much so that they have been "taking over" various members of neighboring companies with great profit. Congratulations are in order for former Corporal and Mrs. Shaven.

Incidentally, a contest in raising mustaches is being started by the Company, and it is reported that one of the members is going to win by a hair. The Top Sergeant is in the running. Former Sergeant Collins came into the company room with a small box which is exciting considerable curiosity and comments by his former brothers-in-arms.

B Company is in a splendid position to organize its own corps of M. P., inas-

much as Lt. Crennan, Sergeant Collins and Private Tomcow have succeeded in making the grade, and will soon be members of New York's finest. Best wishes for success in their new undertaking are extended. The "Three Musketeers" of the B Company had a very pleasant house party at which at least one dozen members of the company were present. We note that those Frenchmen, Messieurs Mooney, Allen and Flannigan, ably assisted by Sergeant Jacobs, served all kinds of soft drinks and sandwiches. (Author's Note: That soft drink disclosure is not to be considered as binding upon your correspondent. He takes no responsibility for it, as he has his grave doubts as to the relative softness or hardness thereof.) Incidentally, music was furnished by Busy B Harmony Club and everyone enjoyed himself, according to Corporal Andrew J. Mekland, First Sergeant Joseph Andolics, and his line Sergeant Richard Titterton feel the old urge and will be shortly seen back in uniform.

C COMPANY

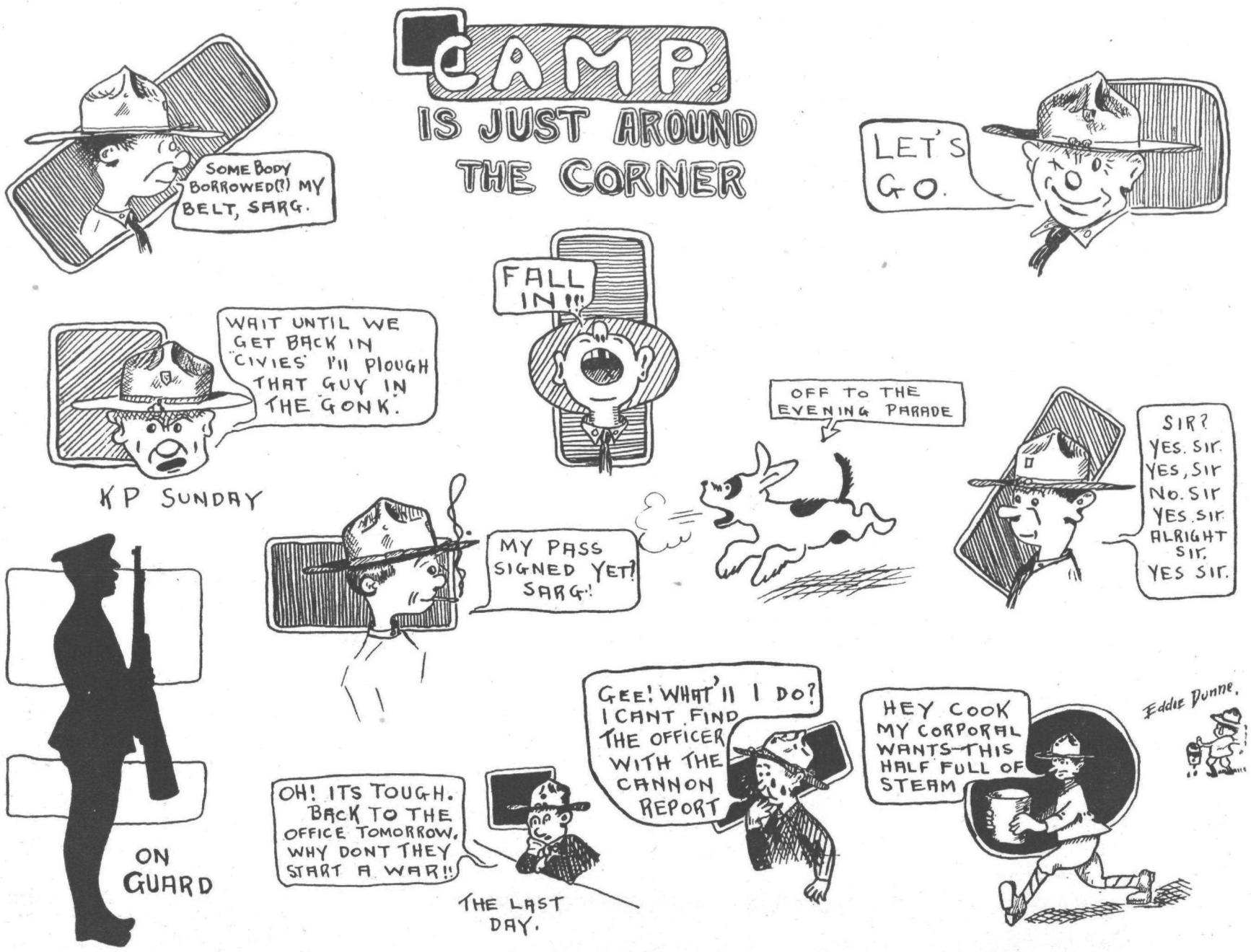
This correspondent is eternally grateful to First Sergeant Grant for his prompt response to a request for news. Perhaps the outstanding item of this company is the news of the promotion of Sergeant M. J. O'Kane to the grade of Second Lieutenant. "Sonny" O'Kane has only to continue with the efficiency for which he is already noted to be a first class Second Lieutenant. Best wishes for his further success is extended by the members of this company.

The following members of the Company have been promoted: Corporals Careles and Carcey to Sergeants; Privates Quinn, McElligot and Hogan to Corporals. All of these are 100 per cent. "Mac" is the Company clerk, and it is claimed that he wanted the job, so that he could sleep in the First Sergeant's tent.

D COMPANY

Captain George A. Baker, recently reported the fifth addition to his family. It was a girl this time, and inasmuch as she cannot be enlisted, we will have to make her "A Daughter of the Company." Lt. James A. Winne strenuously denies that he is trying to fill the late Valentino's place, but the indications are to the contrary, inasmuch as Jim is quite a lady's man, and is known to step out frequently. First Sergeant J. R. Manley is going to leave Company D after a long stay of six years, as he has been commissioned as Second Lieutenant on the Service Company. Every member of the company unites in heartily wishing him the best success in his new work. We feel sure that he will always be a "D" man at heart, regardless of his position. During his entire stay in this company his Officers have found him to be attentive and faithful to duty, while the enlisted men have found him to be an ideal companion.

Sergeant John McDonough is busy these days helping to put across an entertainment for Company D boys. "Mac" seems to know of the jazzy bands, and a good time is assured for all. Let us say right here, that "Mac" not only furnishes amusement for his entire company, but also for your correspondent. The reason being that the other evening while leaving the company room we heard an agonizing sound, which faintly resembled the noise made by two skeletons doing the Charleston on a tin roof, and we went out to investigate and found the entertainment committee busily engaged in the task of pulling the piano apart. Members of the committee alternated in pulling out the keys, the action and the wires. By the time your correspondent got on the scene, the piano was reduced to a twisted mass of wood and wire. Inquiry disclosed the fact that inasmuch as the piano would not play the amusement committee had no further use for it, and were getting rid of it.



STATE OF NEW YORK

DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

OF THE

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

ALBANY, *March* 4, 1927.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 7.

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

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

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

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

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