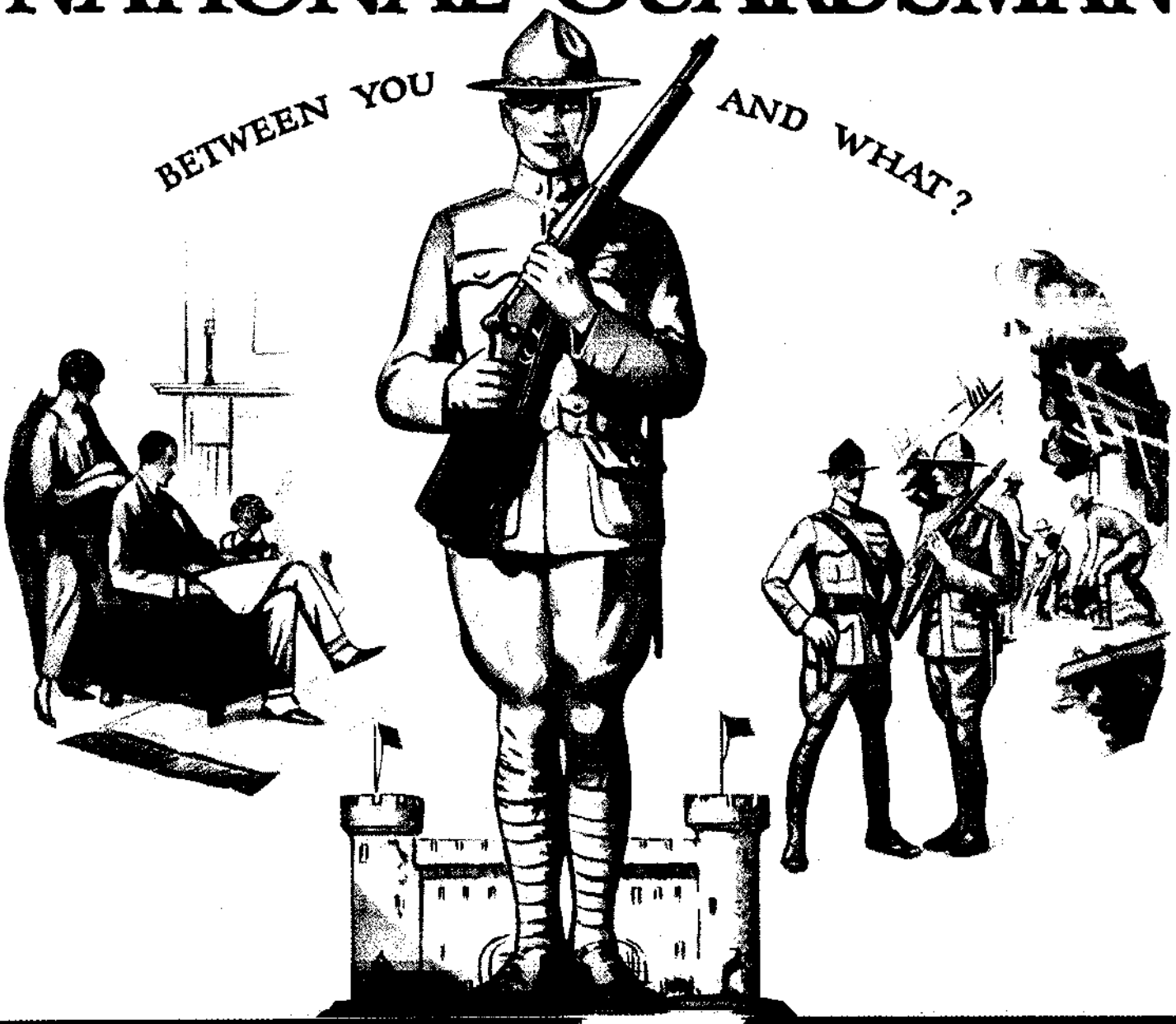
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



MARCH, 1929

15c THE COPY

RECRUITING

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

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

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

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

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

GET THAT RECRUIT

The NEW YORK National Guardsman

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME FIVE NUMBER TWELVE

Contents for March, 1929

"Pompon" of the Seventy-first 2
The New National Guard. By Captain Elbridge Colby, U. S. A. 3
Property and Locker Rooms Rating an "E" 4
New Secretary 27th Div. Assoc. 5
Changes in Marksmanship, Pistol, Dismounted 5
And After Ten Years. By John Lee Dressler, 1st Lieut. 107th F. A. 6
Guard Gossip By the Editor 7
Regimental Historical Sketches. By Gen. De Witt Clinton Falls 9
Keep Smiling 10
Tryouts for International Rifle Team 11
Editorial 12
General Haskell's Editorial 13
The Reorganization of Our Naval Forces. By Major C. Pemberton Lenart 14
The Whole Guard On Review 15
The N. G. and Peace. By R. A. Lepesqueur, 212th C. A. 18
Fire Destroys Hudson Armory 19
How We Stand January 1929 20
Average Percentage of Attendance January 1929 21
How Those 22's Can Shoot 25
A Family of Marksmen 25
Our State Decorations. By Major C. Pemberton Lenart, A. G. D. 26
How Good Is a Second Lieutenant? 27
More Changes For the Cavalry 28
The Adjutant General's Page 29
The Kleeberg Trophy 31
New Surgeon, 106th Infantry 32

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:
829 Municipal Building, New York City

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

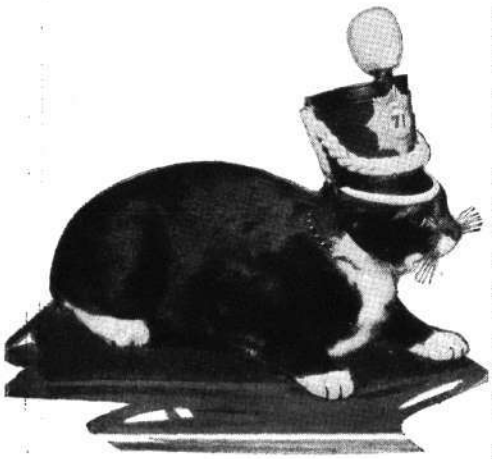
LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*
LIEUT.-COL. HENRY E. SUAVET,
Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard
829 Municipal Building, New York City

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

Copyright, 1929, The New York National Guardsman.

"Pompon" of the Seventy-first

AS A SOLDIER, "Pompon" of the 71st Infantry takes off his hat to no dogs of war, dogs of peace, hot dogs or any other animals of the canine species.



Two years ago the Officers' Mess committee in the big Thirty-fourth Street armory learned that a mouse had been seen in the mess kitchen. It was voted that steps be taken at once to repel the invader of the beans and other edibles, so "Pompon" was inducted into the military service and warranted Sergeant-mouser.

It was found impossible to get a Sergeant-mouser with a blue and white coat, the colors of the Seventy-first's distinctive uniform, but "Pompon" had a fine coat of black set off with white trimmings, and this worked in harmoniously with the dress clothes of the rest of the outfit.

The mouse question was settled in short order, as "Pompon" was an industrious hunter, but no one during his earlier days and nights in the armory dreamed that he would develop the soldierly qualities that he later possessed.

Owen Scanlon has been the night man at the Seventy-first armory since before the Spanish War. For many years his hours between 11 P. M. and until relieved in the morning were lonely vigils. "Pompon" took in the situation soon after joining the regiment and for many months now, after the big doors have been locked for the night, the night watch has been composed of two units instead of one. "Pompon" invariably reports to Scanlon and patrols with him until morning.

The men of the Seventy-first believe that "Pompon" takes his night work seriously and say that nothing short of a cataleptic fit could keep him from his work as assistant-night-watchman.

Perhaps the most convincing thing in "Pompon's" work at the armory is the assistance he renders in raising the post colors in the morning. Scanlon, in all seriousness, tells that, without regard to day or weather, "Pompon" accompanies him to the roof, takes one of the halliards in his teeth and does his share in raising the flag.

During the day between naps "Pompon" patrols the armory, covering it from the catacomb-like spaces in the lower floors to the roof. The smell of a mouse starts him off like a stone from a catapult. Many of the men claim that when he caterwauls he is trying to sing the national anthem and his efforts certainly resemble those of certain singers who try the Star Spangled Banner over the radio.

"Pompon" recently was outfitted with an exact miniature of the regimental shako, made to measure by Messrs. Ridabock & Company. He is rather inclined to wear it at a rakish angle, thereby showing another soldierly tendency. He will, however, no doubt soon wear his shako according to regulations.

"Pompon" is fond of catfish and any doubting Thomas is invited to come up to the armory and catechise Owen Scanlon regarding the matter.

Hopeful

"That is a skyscraper," announced the guide.

Old Lady—"Oh, my! I'd love to see it work."

WE ARE

HEADQUARTERS FOR OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, HEADWEAR, EQUIPMENT

(FINEST QUALITIES ONLY)

All our garments are cut and tailored by experienced and expert Military Tailors. We guarantee the best in good tailoring, absolutely correct style and perfect fit.

15 oz. Serge Coat and Breeches $33.50 **16 oz. Whipcord Coat and Breeches $45.00**

LIGHT COLORED Elastique Breeches $17.50

Your inspection cordially invited. Our line comprises a large variety of fine domestic and foreign serges, whipcords, gabardines, baratheas, Bedford cords and elastiques.

ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE UNIFORMS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BERNHARD, SCHRAG & CO. INC.

"Known far and wide for quality"

85 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK (Cor. 16th Street)

Write for catalog N.Y.-3 and samples. New style blue uniforms for officers and enlisted men supplied at very reasonable prices.

The New National Guard

By CAPTAIN ELBRIDGE COLBY, U. S. A.

KNOWN variously as "State Militia" and as "National Guard" there exist in the United States military organizations which represent a basic idea of democratic defense somewhat similar to that levy of citizens in the original Roman legion.

It was in colonial America, where the trained militia was brought into opposition to the royal Hanoverian redcoats and the imported Hessians, that the doctrine of purely popular defense found positive application. In Great Britain, the opposition to standing armies persisted through the eighteenth century merely in the vapid logic of political pamphleteers. On the Atlantic coast, however, the militia actually defeated the governmental forces and maintained the ideas which Paine presented in paragraphs, but which they enforced with adroit marksmanship. In the newly organized United States, that tentative experiment in democracy, the citizen in arms was honored as an essential to popular control. The Constitution indicated the distrust of standing forces, by limiting the period for which military appropriations might be voted. The so-called Bill of Rights, checking the power of the new Government, insisted that Congress might not abridge the right of the people to keep and bear arms, on the ground that a well-disciplined militia is essential to the liberty and security of a free state. So limited was Federal power in this regard and so delicate the subject of State sovereignties that, when a Federal militia act in 1792 authorized the formation of local companies and local musters and the projected brigades and regiments failed to form, nothing was done.

When inaction let the act lapse in the States, the Federal interest was not invoked. The National Guard which has grown to manhood in the course of a little over a century of American history is a State Guard. It has grown spontaneously, with units rich in local traditions and community support. It has not been forced upon the States. It has grown from the people. The Regular Army and the Organized Reserves may be national troops; but the National Guard is a State force. It is a part of the Army of the United States only, according to the statute, "when in the service of the United States," that is, when legally called out by the President under Constitutional provisions or when drafted into Federal service. At other times, there is really no "National" Guard; there are only the local State Guard units.

In many localities, the Guard units have rich traditions and historic records, as well as picturesque organizations, like the "Alexandria Greys," and the "Richmond Blues," and the socially select sons of the rich in New York's famed "Squadron A." The glittering accoutrements and grey costumes of the Seventh Regiment on Manhattan—and of the Baltimore Fifth Regiment—are familiar in their home towns. Yet units like these, like the "Houston Light Guard" of Texas, and like the "Jackson Rifles" and the "Sarsfield Grenadiers" of the Pacific Coast, still have a tangible value for national defense. Many a more or less independent organization, with distinctive uniforms purchased by themselves, armed at their own expense or through the indulgence of the communities wherein they drill, has fitted into war-time necessities for the benefit of all the people. With Federal supervision somewhat circumscribed, and the 1792 act inoperative, the town drill teams represented at least some effort to ground individuals in the fundamentals of military affairs. To them we might well apply the words of the first-century statesman Maecenas, with regard to the provinces: "If we check all military activity on their part, we shall run the risk of finding nothing but raw and untrained troops when we need a contingent for our assistance." Some local militia might go on muster days into that "utter and inextricable confusion" described by a frank Georgian, named Timothy Cranshaw, when a "captain" *read* from his drill book the various evolutions prescribed for the annual occasion. Nevertheless, a vast number were very useful, rather adequately trained, and—with strenuous hardening prior to combat, like that insisted on by "Old Rough and Ready" Zachary Taylor—effective on the field of battle.

Practically speaking, their chief fault was their lack of uniformity. We have got away from those days when militia refused to go to Staten Island during the Revolution because they had volunteered to serve on the mainland, and when militia refused to enter Canada in the war of 1812 because they had enrolled for "defense" only. We have got away from such difficulties as those created when the New York Provincial Congress ordered State troops from Washington's forces on a detached mission, or when artillery before Bull Run departed for home leaving their field-pieces in the meadows because their terms of service were up. Lack of uniformity has been the chief evil, represented on the one hand by the varicolored parade uniforms that crossed the Long Bridge on the Potomac in 1861 and on the other by the antiquated rifles firing black powder carried by Massachusetts and New York men against the Spanish at Santiago, side by side with the smokeless powder of the regulars.

For local riot duty and town street-parades and show-drills, infantry has been the favorite type of guard unit. It was the kind usually raised. In 1916, when we mobilized for border service, we found the National Guard woefully deficient in artillery. During 1917, we had to crash across the lines of command and reorganize and re-assemble guardsmen to fit war purposes. Great numbers of the polite New York Seventh were transferred into the ranks of the fighting Irish of the Sixty-ninth. Good infantry units became headquarters troops of various specialties, because those sorts of special troops had never been maintained in the Guard.

Considering the strong local ties and the powerful traditions of the National Guard, we cannot but render tremendous credit for the way in which the guardsmen have cooperated since 1920 in creating the new Army of the United States. During the World War, guard and emergency officers and men were transferred almost at random in accordance with the requirements of the moment at the front, replacements were shoved in where needed, regardless of State affiliations. Demobilization at home practically wiped the Guard temporarily out of existence.

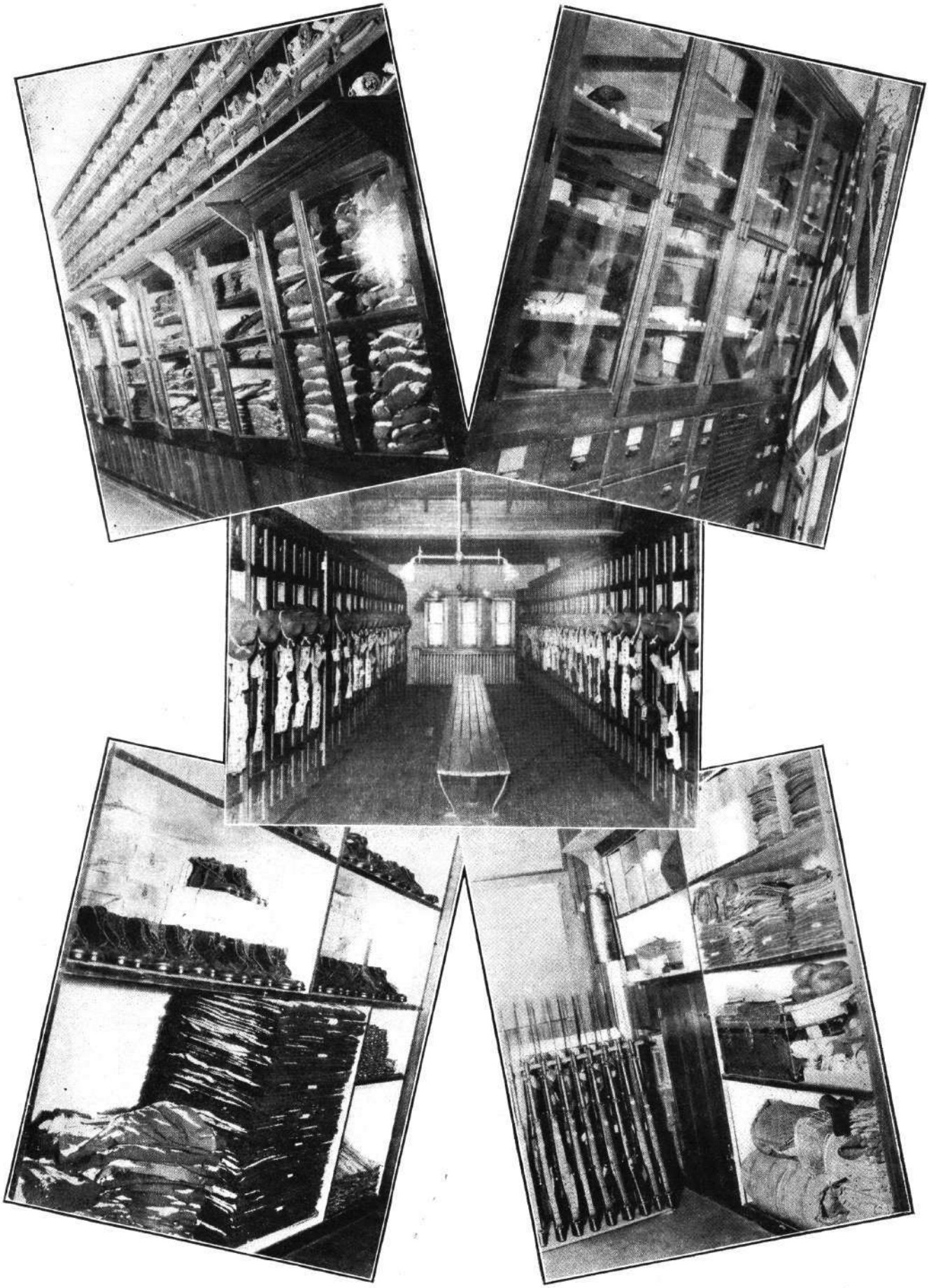
There was talk of creating a "national militia," but better sense prevailed. In spite of the general tendency towards federalization in all other departments of the Government, the War Department has followed the constitutional theory described by Mr. Hughes at Albany on October 17, 1924, as designed "to give adequate national authority without sacrifice of what was deemed to be essential, local autonomy." During the hearings on the bill for the reorganization of the Army eventually passed in 1920, Generals Wood, O'Ryan and Pershing, and Colonel Palmer, persistently urged the general principle of decentralization and localization, with a modicum of Federal supervision. The National Guard was to be under State control, but was to cooperate with the Regular Army.

The defense system put into effect since 1920 has seemed to require the alteration of certain Guard units, the changing of numerical designations, the creation of new units of special types. To the eternal credit of unselfish Guardsmen it must be

(*Continued on page* 5)

Property and Locker Rooms Rating An "E"

What the Inspector Saw in the Flushing Armory (Co. I, 14th Inf.)



The New National Guard

(Continued from page 3)

said that the National Guard entered heartily into the adoption of the new program, even at the expense of cherished local ideas and prejudices. The Guard units reorganized. They changed their armament. They even changed their names—laying aside designations rich with glorious records to take up unfamiliar numbers in the new layout. The "Houston Light Guard" became Company "G," 148th Infantry. They have seen Regular officers detailed to their units as "inspectors" become "inspector-instructors" and finally "instructors."

So keen have they been in their friendship toward the Regulars that they send their own officers to Regular special service schools, and occasionally go so far as to elect Regular officers detailed for their aid to the highest command positions in Guard regiments. They have dual duties, to their States as State militia, and to the United States as potential parts of the Army of the United States. They take a dual oath, to the State to obey the orders of the Governor, and to the United States to obey the orders of the President. They have made many sacrifices and assumed many obligations so as to be better fitted for their work in the event of a national emergency.

In these days of Federalization, the National Guard is a striking thing. Bureaucracy inserts Federal domination in other State affairs. The Prohibition Amendment, the Popular Election of Senators, and the Woman Suffrage Amendment are but examples. In roadways, agricultural extension, vocational educational, industrial rehabilitation, maternity and infant hygiene, the Washington administrators have their say. But in the sphere of the soldier the National Guard is still a State militia. The Federal Government may furnish equipment; it may provide drill pay; it may send out "instructors"—yet the control is still State control. Congress may provide for the organizing, arming, and disciplining of the militia, but the training of the militia is in the hands of the States. This is both law and practice. In specific instances, effective decisions of the Supreme Court have laid down the doctrine. In general practice, the War Department maintains the policy. A Guardsman heads the Militia Bureau in Washington. Regular officers on duty as "instructors" with the Guard are told "to act solely in an advisory capacity."

The old units and the new fit together on the tables of organization to form eighteen National Guard divisions, available for Federal emergencies in the Army of the United States. The twenty-seven Reserve Divisions consist primarily of officers—like Mexican troops—and for immediate combat purposes are of negligible value. Three of the nine Regular Divisions exist with depleted strengths; the other six are represented by weak brigades of Regulars and typed lists of "inactive regiments." The Guard is numerically our strongest force today. It has concrete local ties and community support. In the event of a grave emergency, the National Guard—despised and rejected and sneered at of old—would be our prime dependence to guard the security of the Nation.—*Reprinted from "America."*

New Secretary of 27th Div. Asso.

Maj. George Ramsey, president of the 27th Division Association, announces the appointment of Maj. C. Pemberton Lenart, as Secretary-Treasurer of the 27th

Major C. Pemberton Lenart.

Division Association. Maj. Lenart enlisted in Company K, 23rd Regiment in 1914 and served on the Mexican Border and in the World War with that organization until after the Kemmel-Hill stunt when he was ordered back to the United States as an Instructor in Military Intelligence and served thereafter with the 35th U. S. Infantry at Camp Travis, Texas, until demobilized in March, 1919. Maj. Lenart may be reached at 100 State St., Albany, N. Y.

A Challenge

Battery A, 105th F. A. Mounted Basketball Team has several open dates and will play anywhere at any time.

Other States Take Notice!

Address Corp. J. A. Keenan, 329 Linden Blvd., Brooklyn, or call Flatbush 8636.

Changes in Marksmanship, Pistol, Dismounted

From The Infantry Journal

Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Ordnance Department, New York National Guard, recently brought to the attention of the Militia Bureau the fact that sufficient time is not allowed for rapid fire with the revolver during both practice and record firing. He said that more time is needed, as it is necessary to cock the revolver after each shot, which is not so with the pistol. He expressed the opinion that the time allowed for firing rapid fire with the revolver should be at least 15 seconds for 15 yards and 20 seconds for 25 yards. Based upon Colonel Waterbury's suggestion, the War Department has been requested to approve the following changes in T R 150-20:

Paragraph 58, add the following note immediately after the table:

"Note: For the revolver the time allowance at 15 yards is 15 seconds, and at 25 yards it is 20 seconds."

Paragraph 68, add the following note immediately after the table:

"Note: For the revolver the time allowance at 15 yards is 15 seconds, and at 25 yards it is 20 seconds."

It is believed the above changes will materially assist National Guard units in marksmanship instruction with the revolver, with which most of them are armed. It should also materially help the qualification rate with the revolver by removing a present handicap which renders the course most difficult for men armed with the revolver. The Militia Bureau is confident the change recommended will be approved in time for the coming outdoor target season.

A Forgotten Hero Whose Name Is a Household Word

From the Notebook of "General Experience"

The name Sam Browne is now familiar to all American soldiers. Few of the thousands who wear the Sam Browne belt know anything of the man, yet he was a gallant and energetic soldier.

As Capt. Sam Browne he won the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Nuriah in 1858. After the loss of one arm, he found it awkward to draw his saber, so he invented the field belt which carries his name. The merits of this design have led to the adoption of the Sam Browne belt by nearly all armies.

Precisely

Father—Well, I should have thought that a night club was the very last place a daughter of mine would go to.

Daughter—It always is, dad.

—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

And After Ten Years

By JOHN LEE DRESSLER, 1st Lt., 107th F. A.

WANTED: a Roosevelt. A large order, to be sure, and one that is not likely to be soon filled. Who, that had then attained a full use of his mature faculties, does not remember the stirring days that preceded our entry into the World War? Who can forget that splendid, heroic figure, that perfect exemplification of the virile, robust Americanism of our forefathers, Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States? He was seemingly everywhere, speaking, exhorting, fighting, always fighting for an adequate measure of preparedness against the fate of Belgium and of Northern France. By sheer force of personality he battled against the fatty degeneration of his beloved United States until, with the beginnings of the first Plattsburg, the victory of common sense was assured. It was the last great fight of that dominant personality that has written itself ineffaceably across the pages of American history in letters eternally brilliant.

And it is to be remembered that Colonel Roosevelt fought almost single-handedly, without the precedent of round-the-world flights, giant submarines and modern aerial developments. We were then considered to be amply protected against the incursions of a foreign foe by our strategic geographical location. Had any person then had the temerity to speak of the possible bombing of New York City by a fleet of foreign aircraft he would surely have been taken in tow by the dogcatcher. The warnings of men whose life had been devoted to the study of our defense problems were received with open scoffing and low-voiced insinuations. The interest of our most prominent citizens who had given intelligent thought to the best interests of the nation were branded as attempts to sell arms and armor plate to a gullible government.

Then came a practical test of mobilization and we found that, barring accidents and in seven months time, we could mobilize our vast host of some two hundred fifty thousand men on the Mexican border. With this came the awakening and an aroused American people began in earnest to make workable the National Defense Act of June, 1916. Yet the real effect of this gradual awakening was not apparent until months later, when the United States finally entered the lists and assumed their proper place in the ranks of the standard bearers of Democracy.

That our war effort was a costly thing is granted by everyone. No nation can fight an impromptu war without paying the full mede of unpreparedness toll, both in men and in dollars. No nation can adequately prepare itself for the supreme test of modern warfare at the eleventh hour. We were forced to train and equip men, to readjust anything and everything to meet wartime conditions. We had no adequate plans for industrial mobilization. We continually ran in circles. We supported hosts of profiteers, a form of parasite that has ever bred in the atmosphere of hasty preparation. We had no time to test out methods, to apply new theories. We were forced to work out our own salvation on the battlefields of France and it was a costly lesson, a lesson that was taken bitterly to heart by the bereaved parents of our hero dead.

It is useless to try to estimate what the outcome of the war would have been had our preparation been adequately carried on over a sufficient number of years to have assured us of trained men on the day that we entered the war. It was a foolish thing to try to make such estimate. But it is an undeniable fact that we paid the price of our unpreparedness in the prolonged waiting of the training period and in the millions of dollars that were foolishly expended in our frantic effort to secure materials of war.

Peace found us thoroughly determined that such thing should never occur again. We reorganized our services on a new, an enlightened basis. We took to heart the lessons of the war. We laid the broad foundation of a military establishment quite adequate to insure the peace of the United States in future years. We took our national insurance on a scale never before attempted by our nation. We did everything that Colonel Roosevelt, had he been alive, could have expected us to do to insure the perpetuation of American Democracy.

But this wave of reaction from the normal indolence of the American people where things military are concerned, was short-lived. Soon interest in army and navy affairs began to flag, soap boxes were hauled out and dusted off and the serpent of pacifism reared its ugly head once more.

There is no denying a need of post-war economy. That would be foolish in the face of the facts. The American people were staggering under the weight of taxation such as had never been felt since the days that followed our Civil War. We set about, as a people, to pay the price of our former unpreparedness and the burden was almost too great to bear.

Out popped the long-suppressed pacifist and the finger of accusation was leveled at our military establishment. Grasping at any straw to reduce taxation we expressed our desire, through our elected representatives, to cut it. Whether or not the majority of the American people desired this reduction, whether or not there was a realization on the part of those who did desire it of its true meaning is neither here nor there. The army was reduced; the navy limited to a fixed ratio.

(Continued in April issue)

Book Review

A New Book on Horseshoeing. — A long-felt need in the mounted services has been a text on horseshoeing which combined clarity with brevity. In these days of automotive transport, animal shoeing has become a rare art. Horse lovers in the past have always been confronted with voluminous texts, highly technical and of little practical value whenever they wanted to learn something about horseshoeing.

It must have been this thought which impelled Mr. Frank Churchill, Senior Instructor at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, to write a 79 page booklet entitled "Notes on Horseshoeing and Horseshoeing Catechism." A copy of this book has been received by the editor. Every National Guard Officer who will have anything to do with animals in the field should have a copy in his possession.

This authoritative little book covers the subject very thoroughly, and yet is simple in its treatment and not at all dry reading. As an addition to your military library, it is recommended most highly.

The book can be obtained for 50 cents postpaid from Mr. Frank G. Churchill, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Edythe: I suppose that this talk about a college man's life being all wine, women and song is exaggerated.

Frederyck: It certainly is; you very seldom hear singing in the dormitories.

—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

His Answer

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
BEGS to inform
"Captain Henry Maslin"
that his communication will in due course be laid before HIS MAJESTY, who, the PRIVATE SECRETARY feels sure, will greatly appreciate his kind message.
4th February, 1929.

Guard Gossip By The Editor

THE Editor has often wondered why more of the officers and enlisted men didn't take an interest in their magazine by sending in some military notes, or gossip, each month. There is enough of general interest news among the units of our National Guard to fill a magazine triple this size every month. And think how much more readable it would be with such a variety of spicy little items from every military corner of the State. Let's hear from the enlisted men. Remember it costs nearly twenty thousand dollars a year to get the magazine out and to you—and that doesn't include anything but the mechanical cost as all other work is in the line of military duty. Won't you help edit your paper? Send copy in to the Editor by the fifteenth of the month.

* * *

We were sorry we were unable to get to the review of the 258th Field Artillery on the eve of Washington's Birthday. It was quite in order for Colonel Paul Loeser to stage a military event for that particular day as in Revolutionary Days the Alma Mater of this regiment was known as the "Washington Greys." We were also glad to note that the reviewing officer was Rev. Dr. William H. Kephart, Captain (Chaplain) N. Y. N. G., retired. Chaplains seldom get to the "star" grade, but why not tender them a review once in a while?

* * *

We learn that the Second Battalion Headquarters Battery of the 244th Coast Artillery, Captain Charles L. McGee, commanding, located at Rockaway, has been ordered moved to the New York armory of the 244th on Fourteenth Street. We never quite understood why one unit was stationed so far away when the armory is of sufficient size to house all the units required in this organization.

* * *

We have read in so many papers, recently, published all over the State of New York, that Staff Sergeant Rollin J. Hurd, Service Company, 105th Infantry, Troy, has completed 33 years of service in the National Guard that we are beginning to believe it. In fact when the Editor was a captain in the above-mentioned regiment "Rolly" was then carrying the colors. Try and get them away from him!

* * *

That little small bore match with the service .22 cal. rifles held annually in Brooklyn among the units of the National Guard and Naval Militia located in that Borough is proving to be quite a spirited contest. The 106th Infantry won the trophy last year and is now tied with the 101st Cavalry for this year's honors, all the other units having been eliminated.

* * *

Major Ogden Ross, 105th Infantry, Troy, called at the editorial sanctum recently, on his way home from Bennings, where he took the field officers' course. He expressed himself as well pleased with the course.

* * *

We read in a recently published military paper that Lieut. Col. Albert T. Rich, Fort Harrison quartermaster officer, will transfer to Headquarters of the First Corps Area, Boston, April 1st. Many New York City guardsmen will remember Col. Rich who served as an Army Instructor with our troops, when a captain, prior to the World War. He was an earnest worker with a pleasing personality and very popular in the N. Y. N. G.

* * *

The annual reception and military ball of the 27th Division Special troops held last month in the Yonkers armory, was as successful as those usually held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. The 27th Military Police and 102nd Motor-Cycle companies of this organization, Captain William McVicar, commanding, are a part of this organization commanded by Major John C. Mansfield, who was assisted in conducting the affair by Captain McVicar, B. A. Douglas, H. B. Bell and Leslie Sackett. The decorations were most attractive and Bright's Orchestra furnished the dance music.

* * *

In January the 105th Infantry was first in strength of all the military organizations of the State with 1,149 officers and men. The Tenth was second with 1,139.

* * *

At a recent meeting of Sergeant Elbert N. Patten Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Oneonta, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Parish of the ordnance department, New York National Guard, told of the new semi-automatic rifle which is replacing the rifle, soldiers of the World War knew. This new gun, he stated, has a smaller bullet, but with the same muzzle velocity and as effective a range and stopping power as the one it displaces, and the bullet being lighter can be carried in larger quantities. The gun can be fired either as the present weapon or as an automatic rifle.

* * *

Technical Sgt. William Nimmo, 106th Infantry, is completing the communication course for enlisted men at Fort Bennings, Ga.

It is interesting to note that among the recently made lieutenant colonels in the New York National Guard two who are but a couple days apart are both 106th Infantry men—Lieut. Col. Henry E. Suavet Inspector 27th Division, and Lieut. Col. Frank Vincent, 106th Infantry.

* * *

Maj. John P. Butler, of Saratoga Springs, Machine Gun officer on the staff of Col. Walter G. Robinson, 105th Infantry, has been designated to attend a machine gun school for army officers at Ft. Bennings, Ga. He left on the 20th for the balance of the winter.

* * *

We learn that on account of the busy session of the Legislature, our Commander-in-Chief, Governor Roosevelt, was unable to attend the inauguration of President Hoover. He sent as his representatives Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding officer of the New York National Guard, and Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education.

* * *

Company L, 105th Infantry, Saratoga Springs, is blossoming out in the new style, roll collar, serge uniforms, all tailored made and personally purchased by the members of the command. The old town always was a stylish place and the "soldier boys" have to live up to it.

* * *

A total of 27 proposals for construction, heating and sanitary and electrical work for Utica's new Cavalry Armory have been received at the office of the Adjutant General in Albany. At present the lowest bid for construction appears to have been submitted by Roth Brothers of New York. The amount mentioned for this work is $227,415. The sub-contracts, heating, plumbing, electrical, etc., will probably all go to local firms who are the lowest bidders. The Adjutant General's office is asking $400,000 to cover the total cost of the work. Half of this amount has already been appropriated. The remainder of the sum needed has been included in the executive budget and indications point to its approval by the Legislature and Governor Roosevelt. According to law, contracts covering the construction of the armory cannot be awarded until an appropriation covering the entire amount has been made. The new building, it is declared, will be one of the finest in the State when finished. It will be located between the Parkway and Tilden Avenue and between Douglas Drive and the junction of Albany Street with the Parkway.

The 102nd Engineers tendered a review to Brigadier General Mortimer D. Bryant, commanding 51st Cavalry Brigade, on Monday evening, March 4th.

* * *

The "old-timers" reviewed Troop G, 101st Cavalry (formerly Troop 3-C, Squadron A) in their Madison Avenue armory March 1st. The reviewing party consisted of the former captains of the troop—Major Latham G. Reed, Lieut. Col. Herbert Barry, Lieut. Col. William R. Wright, Captain Robert W. Bush, Major Ridgely Nicholas.

* * *

On February 20th, Brigadier General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General First Division, U. S. A., was tendered a review by the 71st Infantry in their Park Avenue armory. On this occasion the following presentations were made: To the 3rd Batt. Hdg. Co.—"The Colonel's Cup"—for highest percentage of marksmen on State Rifle Range; The "Commodore's Trophy"—for highest percentage of marksmen on General Practice Day; The "Grant Trophy"—for highest State Figure of Merit on General Practice Day; The "Veterans' Trophy"—for having the best attendance during the year 1928. To the Service Company—The "71st-105th Infantry Post, American Legion Cup"—for the greatest number of recruits during the year 1928; The "Elmendorf Recruiting Trophy"—for obtaining the greatest number of recruits. To Company F—The "Sheridan Trophy"—for obtaining the greatest number of recruits, not including re-enlistments. Long Service Medals were awarded as follows: 25 years—Lt.-Col. George F. Terry; 20 years—Major Frank P. Thornton; 15 years—Major Edward J. Dougherty, 1st Sgt. Francis M. Diffley, Priv. John G. Thyselius; 10 years—Captain Daniel M. Sullivan, Captain Edward J. Rafter, Second Lieutenant Renfrew S. Allen, Second Lieutenant Nelson A. Tarleton, Sergeant Jonathan J. Lipschitz, Sergeant Charles L. Bertsch, Sergeant Charles Mason.

* * *

On Wednesday evening, February 20th, Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan, commanding the 93rd Infantry Brigade, was tendered the first review of the regiment this year. Colonel Frederick W. Baldwin had arranged a very pleasing and varied program, put on by various units in the command. Before the review Gen. Phelan and staff were guests of the regimental officers at a dinner given at the Montauk Club.

* * *

The Veterans of Company E, 156th Field Artillery, Newburgh, which embraces several different organizations prior to and during the World War both in the 107th and 1st Infantry, held the annual reunion last month around the banquet table at the home of Galloway Post, American Legion. Officers chosen unanimously were: President, Nicholas Farina; Secretary, Clarence Seaman; Treasurer, Robert Kilpatrick.

* * *

Lt. Col. John F. Franklin, 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Ft. Benning, Ga., has been assigned to the New York National Guard as Inspector-Instructor and will take up his duties at Albany with the 10th Infantry after April 15th.

* * *

Governor Roosevelt is planning to visit all three military training camps of his National Guard troops some time during the summer training periods. This will include Camp Smith, Pine Camp and Ft. Ontario.

* * *

Plans for the laying of the cornerstone of a state armory for the Long Island companies of the National Guard early in March are under way. The armory, which will cost $164,000, is expected to be ready for occupancy early in June. This will take care of the units of the 14th Infantry at Hempstead.

Can You Use A Seasoned Soldier?

Word comes from the Culver Military Academy and also the 2nd Corps Area that Alfred W. McCune, 19 years old, address, c/o H. L. Crawford & Co., 50 Broad Street, N. Y. City, has successfully completed his infantry military course and is highly recommended for grade of sergeant.

Leo F. Frey, Troop E, 102nd Cavalry, N. J. N. G., has moved to New York City, c/o Volland, 336 East 18th Street.

Lawrence B. Meloskie, also recently in the New Jersey National Guard—Priv. 1st C. Co. A, 104th Engineers—has moved to New York City, address 415 East 9th Street.

Former members of the Massachusetts National Guard moving in to New York State are: Gerald W. Ham, residing at 15 Beltino Avenue, Syracuse; William White, 47 Myrtle Street, New York City, and Edward L. McAlister, 2405 Marion Avenue, Fordham. All former members of Headquarters Company, 181st Inf. Also Joseph P. Talmir, 69 East 44th Street, New York City. He served as a private in Battery B, 102nd Field Artillery. Also Wilfred Judway, 24 West 55th Street, New York City and Harold H. McLaughlin, 233 West 23rd Street, New York City. The former was a corporal in the C. T., 2nd Batt., 101st Field Artillery and the latter in Battery B of the same regiment. Thomas Steele, 1415 Avenue A, Brooklyn, was in the Service Company, 101st Medical Regiment.

A Hot Dish for the Chilly Days

Of course Shredded Wheat is the most popular cereal in Summer because it is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve—but

SHREDDED WHEAT

is also the most perfect Winter cereal because it is so warming and nourishing when served with hot milk or when cooked into a porridge.

Made at Niagara Falls

ALL BRANCHES
of the
CIVIL SERVICE

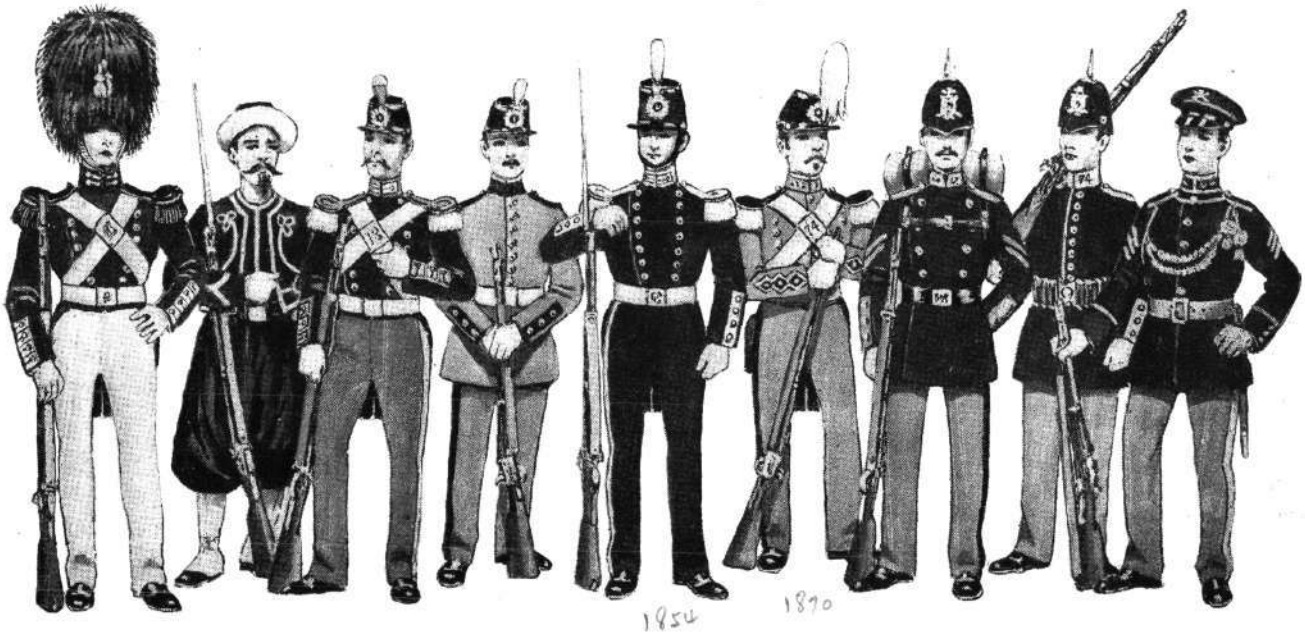
The Delehanty Institute

115 EAST 15th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

***Telephone:* Stuyvesant 6310**

Regimental Historical Sketches

By GENERAL DeWITT CLINTON FALLS



174th INFANTRY

The organization of this regiment goes back to 1837, when as the Buffalo City Guard, it was raised for Canadian Border Service in guarding the frontier against invasion and to prevent the smuggling over of supplies to rebels taking part in what was known as the Canadian Rebellion or Patriots War of 1837. It later was attached to the 37th Regiment as Company D, and in 1848 transferred under the same company letter to the 65th Regiment. In 1852 it withdrew from this regiment as a separate organization known as the Independent Guard, and in June, 1854, was reorganized as the nucleus of the newly formed 74th Regiment. Soon after were added the Spaulding Guards and Sooville Rifles, organized companies to bring it to regimental strength. The first call for active duty came in the Civil War, when the regiment was mustered into the United States Service, June 19-August 13, 1863 (Gettysburg Campaign) and November 16-December 16 of the same year. In May, 1861, nearly the entire strength of Companies A, B, C, D formed four companies of the 21st New York Volunteers and during the period of the War the 74th sent over 300 officers and 1500 men to other organizations of the Union Army.

The regiment was not called into active service for the Spanish American War, but furnished 11 officers and 100 men to the 202nd New York Volunteers and various members volunteered in other state organizations. The next call for Federal Service came in 1916, when the regiment was mobilized on July 2nd as part of the 3rd Brigade, 6th Division National Guard of the United States for active duty on the Mexican Border.

It remained in garrison at Pharr, Texas, until February, 1917, being mustered out on its return to Buffalo on the 24th of that month. The 74th was one of those organizations selected for advance duty in guarding public property previous to the declaration of the World War and entered the State Service on March 28, 1917. It was mustered into the United States Service in July and in September mobilized with the National Guard of New York at Capt Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina. In the reorganization of the National Guard it furnished 1300 officers and men to the 108th Infantry, 192 men to the 106th Field Artillery and 87 men to the 102nd Engineers. With the remaining personnel as a nucleus the regiment was redesignated the 55th Pioneer Infantry on January 4, 1918, and as such served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, returning to the United States and being mustered out March, 1919.

The 74th has been called into the State Service in aid of the civil authorities on the following occasions: Draft Riots, 1863; Negro Riots, 1864; Fenian Invasion of Canada, 1866; Hornesville Railroad Strike, 1877; Buffalo Railroad Strikes, 1892-1913; Depew Strike, 1914. During the World War the 74th Infantry New York Guard was organized for State Service and with the returned personnel of the war regiment, continued the old organization in the reconstructed National Guard. It was later redesignated the 174th Infantry and attached to the 87th Brigade of the 44th Division.

During the early history of the regiment the independent organizations which were assigned to it, all had their distinctive uniforms, as did some of the Separate Companies that later became part of the regimental organization.

The first four figures on the left depict some of these distinctive uniforms as follows:

Buffalo City Guard (Now Company D): Dark Blue, Gold Trimmings

Spaulding Guard (Now Company B): Blue Jacket, Yellow Trimmings, Blue Trousers

Fenton Guards (Now Company E): Dark Blue Coat, Light Blue Trimmings, Light Blue Trousers

25th Separate Company (Now Company K): Grey, Black Trimmings.

The first regimental uniform was adopted in 1854, as shown on Figure 5. Dark Blue, Buff Trimmings.

This was worn until the Civil War, during which the regiment wore only the Regulation Army Blue Service Uniform, returning in 1870 to a distinctive uniform, Figure 6. Grey, Black Trimmings.

(*Continued on page* 18)

This Inspection Season!

Captain—"Your rifle is all covered with rust and dirt. How did that happen?"

Recruit—"I didn't know you were going to inspect it, sir."—*The Pennsylvania Guardsman.*

* * *

Apt.

A stranger addressed the farmer's boy across the fence.

"Young man, your corn looks kind o' yellow."

"Yes, that's the kind we planted."

"Don't look as if you would get more than half a crop."

"Don't expect to. The landlord gets the other half."

Then, after a pause, the man said:

"Boy, there isn't much difference between you and a fool."

"No," replied the boy, "only the fence."

—*Exchange.*

* * *

Kept Smiling!

"Lost your job as a caddy?" said one boy.

"Yep," replied the other. "I could do the work all right but I couldn't learn not to laugh."—*Washington Star.*

* * *

The Man With Sand

If you're down and out; discouraged;
And your very soul hangs loose,
And you ask yourself the question,
(Weary, heartsick) "What's the use?"
Just remember that you're needed
In this grim old world of ours;
That you're part of it—we need you—
In its sunny times and showers.
And although it may seem useless,
More than human soul can stand,
You belong to the Creator,
And God loves the man with SAND.

—*Masonic Bulletin.*

* * *

Embarrassing

A clergyman, who had given up his former position as a magistrate in order to enter the church, was conducting his first marriage service.

"Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband," he asked the bride.

The bride answered eagerly: "I will."

"And you," he continued to the groom. "What have you to say in your defence?"

* * *

Did you hear about the Scotchman who bought his wife a set of paper plates and an eraser for Christmas?

The Power of Suggestion

Newspaper Solicitor: You advertised with us yesterday morning for a night watchman?

Solicited: Yeah.

N. S.: Did you get any results?

S.: Well, my place was robbed last night.—*State Lion.*

* * *

Kappa: Did you say that he doesn't know how to kiss?

Delta Gam: No. I said that he *didn't* know how to kiss.—*Okla. Whirlwind.*

* * *

"Where yuh from?"

"Ireland."

"Ireland?"

"Yeah. Rhode Ireland."

—*Missouri Outlaw.*

* * *

"Any ice today?"

"No thanks. We broke our shaker."

—*Yale Record.*

* * *

Is there such a thing as a companionate mother-in-law?—*Varsity News.*

* * *

Like the Private on Inspection!

"Why don't you put on your slicker?"

"I can't. I got a book in one hand and it won't go through the sleeve."

—*Yellow Crab.*

* * *

They rope off the aisles at a wedding so the bridegroom can't get away.

—*Ghost.*

* * *

"My girl has lots of personality."

"Mine isn't good looking either."

—*Minn. Ski-U-Mah.*

* * *

He may have been a ham, but his sugar cured him.—*Rutgers Chanticleer.*

* * *

We could tell you some more jokes, but what's the use? You would only laugh at them.—*Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

* * *

"I want to see the head of the house."

"You'll have to wait a minute—they're just deciding it."—*Texas Ranger.*

* * *

Forever!

But till we are built like angels with hammer and chisel and pen,
We will work for ourselves and a woman,
for ever and ever, amen.

—*Kipling.*

That Soldier Instinct

A little girl wanted to play army with several of the boys who objected on the grounds that she was a "woman."

The other general replied, "Aw, let her play; she can be the widows and orphans."

—*Denison Flamingo.*

* * *

"Those are the fastest insects I've ever seen."

"Where?"

"On the fly paper."

—*West Point Pointer.*

* * *

The traditional fool and his money are lucky to have got together in the first place.—*Drexerd.*

* * *

"Is that a bulldog?"

"Oh, my no; it's a female!"

—*Iowa Frivol.*

* * *

"So your father knows the exact moment he will die, does he, the exact year, month and day?"

"Yassuh, he had ought to. The jedge tole him."—*Goblin.*

* * *

Adam and Eve came down to earth,
To see the latest creations of Worth.
Said Adam to Eve, "I think, my dear,
There's not much change since we were here.

* * *

Those who roll the eye,
Usually eye the roll!

Ala. Rammer-Jammer.

* * *

The Soldiers Must Have Had Them In Those Days!

Here's to Napoleon, the man who was always scratching himself.—*Ex.*

* * *

Drunk: Look at that sign.

Drunker: Whazzit shay?

Drunk: Shays ladies ready to wear clothes.

Drunker: Well, ish damn' near time, ain't it?

—*Denison Flamingo.*

* * *

That's Why You're Reading This One

"Why do they call newspaper and magazine writing copy?"

"Well, that is just what it is."

—*Arizona Kitty-Kat.*

Tryouts for the International Rifle Team

The National Rifle Association of America is calling attention to the tryouts for the International Rifle Team and invites all riflemen who desire to do so to compete for membership on said team. The Executive Committee has no funds available to invite a large number of competitors to Quantico for the event.

Arrangements have already been made with the War Department, Navy Department, and Marine Corps for the best Service shots to be sent to Quantico early in April. The association desires that the civilians be represented on the team also, and for that reason have determined upon the following plan for civilian participation:

Any bona fide member of the N. R. A. who desires to try out for the International Team may do so and have his scores, properly certified, reported to the Secretary, National Rifle Association, Barr Building, Washington, not later than May 1st. All scores received will be considered and three civilians will then be selected and invited to attend the final tryouts at Quantico, all expenses being paid by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

Individuals other than the three designated may attend the tryouts at their own expense, with the understanding that if selected for membership on the team they will be reimbursed in the amount of actual expenses by the National Rifle Association.

Scores may be certified by the President or Secretary of any rifle club affiliated with the N. R. A., by a Regular Army Officer, a National Guard Officer, or a Reserve Officer.

Conditions are as follows:

Eligibility: Open to any citizen of the United States.

Range: 300 yards.

Targets: International 300 meter.

Rifle: Any.

Sights: Any metallic.

Sling: May be used.

Ammunition: Any.

Positions: *Standing*: Upright, body supported only by the two legs; Palm rest is permitted. *Kneeling*: A cushion is permitted under the leg on condition that foot and knee touch the ground. *Prone*: Body extended on the ground, head toward target, no portion of the arms below the elbows shall rest upon the ground or any artificial support.

Course of Fire: Ten shots prone; twenty shots kneeling; thirty shots standing; 5 s. s. in each position may be taken if desired. No restriction is imposed as to the number of times the competitor may fire the course.

The final tryouts will be held at Quantico, Virginia, the early part of June. The N. R. A. is anxious to have as many candidates for the team as possible and all who are interested in Free Rifle Shooting are urged to participate in the tryouts.

Equipment: All competitors will be required to furnish their own rifles and any special equipment they may desire to use. Springfield ammunition will be available for issue.

Reimbursement: Civilian members of the team will receive transportation and $6.00 per day expense allowance. Meals and hotel bills will be paid by team members out of this expense allowance. Incidental expenses other than meals and hotel bills will be paid by the Team Adjutant out of funds furnished by the N. R. A.

Preliminary Practice: Civilians desiring to practice at Quantico at their own expense will be welcome any time after April 15th.

Any member of the National Board can avail himself of these privileges in trying to make the team.

New Shoes and Boots Are Issued to Army

New garrison shoe has been issued to the Regular Army. It is considerably lighter than the old shoe, the leather is more pliable and it has rubber heels. It was intended that the shoe be used strictly for ceremonies and when on pass, but reports have reached Washington that the new shoe is so popular that they are being used on post duty.

The War Department has authorized a laced boot in lieu of the present garrison shoe and canvas legging for peace-time wear by enlisted men of the cavalry and field artillery.

The new boot will be of soft, flexible, tan leather, close fitting about the ankle and calf, with a boxed toe, no buckle or strap at the top and the height will be such that the top of the boot will come as close to the knee as comfortable wear will permit.

In order to avoid mixed clothing within organizations, the laced boot for the present will be authorized only for enlisted men of the cavalry and field artillery.

The enlisted men of the cavalry, New York National Guard, have been wearing these laced boots for many years, paying for same from personal funds. We are glad the War Department has "seen the light."

Established 1847

DRAB or BLUES
at the
Next Military Ball?

Our long experience as specialists in Military outfitting qualifies us for handling your Full Dress requirements. Exacting attention given to your order—whether for the most complete appointments or the smallest accessory.

A Suggestion

Civilian Full Dress can be altered to conform to Military Special Evening Regulations. Bring yours in, you will be pleased with the result. Phone or write for information.

RIDABOCK & CO.
251 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Telephones
Lexington
3992-3993

J. V. FLOOD
CATERER
216 Ft. Washington Ave.
Phone Wadsworth 5580

Caterer to
102nd Engineers :: 71st Infantry
27th Division Special Troops
and
Rifle Teams at the State Matches

REVIEWS BEEFSTEAKS
COLLATIONS

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

Published for the Members of the New York National Guard

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

Free to All Active Members of the Guard

Editorial Office

829 Municipal Building
New York City

LT. COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY, *Editor*

Advisory Board

Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell
Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward
Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer
Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings
Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant
Brig. Gen. Ransom H. Gillett
Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan
Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl

Business Office

829 Municipal Building
New York City

Business Manager

Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet, N. Y. N. G.

MARCH, 1929

THE Baltimore Sun, in speaking of the Kellogg Treaty, says: "The essential thing is to fix in the minds of the people, who everywhere wish peace, the basic and massive fact that when disputes arise between nations it becomes the duty of governments and peoples alike not to think in terms of the code of the duel but to think in terms of the law that already governs civilized people in domestic disputes. We have learned long ago to turn to processes of law in domestic disputes, and public opinion effectually condemns and bars the man who does not comply. But we have only to think back a decade to the outcry in this country for force against Mexico, whenever an 'affront' was offered to one of our citizens, to realize that in international affairs the duel governed our thoughts only yesterday. The Kellogg treaty undertakes to change that and to civilize our international thinking."

Which brings up the thought—sign all the good treaties in sight but keep right on with the training in marksmanship and the bayonet in case the "international thinking" strikes a "brain storm."

AMONG the new monthlies reaching our exchange table is welcomed "The Pennsylvania Guardsman," now published by and in the interest of the Pennsylvania National Guard." Although this copy is No. 1 it is volume XXXII, as it takes in the old publication by private parties of "Our State Army and Navy Journal," which was established in 1897, giving Pennsylvania guardsmen the slogan of "the oldest guard magazine in the United States." It is forty pages and cover, illustrated, and has several feature pages, military articles of interest and general news and gossip of the guard. "It looks more like a soldier," literarily speaking, than its predecessor. Our congratulations to Col. Edward J. Stackpole, Editor, may it "live long and prosper"!

INSPECTIONS, usually ending March 31st, run through the month of April now.

IT SEEMS now assured that all Division and brigade staffs and their headquarters units in the 2nd Corps Area will train at Camp Dix this summer. The dates will probably be the period of July 7th to 21st.

PREPAREDNESS spells success for peace treaties.

LET'S see, April first is not really a holiday for everybody, so we'll have to await the arrival of May 30th—Decoration Day!

THE Pennsylvania Guardsman is asking for information as to the member of the guard who has had the longest service. What a battle they've started! "How old is Ann?" is no more difficult of solution, judging from New York's literary controversy the past six months.

MANY thousands of dollars will be spent by the government this year improving the conditions at the training camps at Peekskill, Pine Camp and Ft. Ontario, where the New York National Guard units train.

JUST WHAT WE'VE BEEN PREACHING!

AS "THE PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMAN" says: "We can but operate guns that are loaded and can fire only ammunition that is in the belt. In other words, the outfit that is on its toes with copy, pictures, etc., will be given the attention to which it is entitled."

OUR SIXTH GENERAL

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE signed a bill providing that the Chief of Staff of the Army shall have the rank of General while holding that office. This promotes Major General Charles P. Summerall, formerly commanding the Second Corps Area, to that rank, thus creating him the sixth officer to hold that grade while commanding the Army of the United States. His predecessors were George Washington, Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman, Phil H. Sheridan and John J. Pershing—all great soldiers and leaders. Gen. Summerall measures up to the high ideals of leadership possessed by those whose ranks he joins in American History.

LET'S drink a toast to our new Commander-in-Chief—Herbert Hoover, who was inaugurated President of the United States on the fourth of this month.

REMEMBER!

"IT AIN'T the individual, nor the army as a whole, but the everlasting teamwork of every bloomin' soul."

General Haskell's Editorial

Ten Years After

IT is sometimes a good idea for individuals and organizations to take stock and to look back over the road that they have travelled in order to realize the progress that has been made.

Sometimes, in working from day to day, we lack sufficient perspective to realize whether we are actually progressing or the reverse, or it may be that progress or retrogression is so slight that it is only by examining a larger span of time that we can tell whether we are losing or gaining.

It seems to me that the present is a very appropriate time for the New York National Guard to pause and look back, and to visualize just what we have really done.

Ten years ago this spring the tremendous machine that the United States had organized for the World War was being broken up. The troops which formed the A. E. F., including our own 27th Division, were returning from France and were being immediately mustered out. The same process was being applied to those troops and individuals whose duties had called them to less conspicuous and less welcome service within the boundaries of our own country. As required by the law of this State a New York Guard had been organized and was filling the places of the officers and men who had been called to Federal Service.

Many of the men leaving the Federal service were mustered out with a bitter feeling of "Never again"; many others felt that their work had been done and that now others should take up the burden of carrying on. Many of the members of the New York Guard had served at personal sacrifice and wished to lay down their duties and retire to private life.

Looking back we can see clearly that the organized militia of the state, an organized militia which had traditions of over a century of efficient service, was in grave danger of at least a long period of stagnation if not of actual extinction.

However, as we know, the New York Guard was kept very much alive. Many left its ranks but others were found to take their places. Many officers and men who had seen service returned to the ranks, in most cases to perform work of inestimable value, in some few cases to prove that their service in combat had actually unfitted them for further peace time duties or instruction. There were some jealousies between the personnel of the New York Guard and those who were returning to the ranks after their Federal service. This was natural and neither party was wholly at fault.

However with tact and firmness and with the old spirit of service and sacrifice for the good of the organization all problems were being worked out.

Then came the requirement of Federalization and a totally new set of problems and difficulties.

The Federal allotment of troops called for certain organizations of certain arms which differed very widely from the actual existing units. All organizations were to carry designations which differed from the designation which they had held for generations. Wherever possible some hint at least of the former numeral was retained, but infantry must become artillery, trains, engineers and other arms and many units must be mustered out altogether. Surely for the Guard to survive such a reorganization it must have stamina indeed. However, with the same patience, tact, sacrifice and determination progress was made, slowly at times, but always effectively. Regiments gave up the numeral which in some cases they had borne proudly for nearly a century, infantry laid down the rifle and took up weapons and material that they had never dreamed of using. And finally the job was done. Every unit that we were required to furnish was organized and all presented filled ranks, complete equipment and acceptable training.

Truly it has been a big job; bigger perhaps than we realized at the time. Now as we look back upon it, we wonder sometimes that we did accomplish it. What I have said will undoubtedly recall to your minds difficulties, heartburnings and accomplishments that I have space only to hit at

Truly when we look back for ten years we have every reason for pride of accomplishment; we have every reason to feel that our progress has been forward; we have every reason for confidence in the future.

Chas. R. Haskell

Major-General

The Reorganization of Our Naval Forces

By MAJOR C. PEMBERTON LENART, A. G. D.

THE year 1921 witnessed the resignation of many of our National Guard organizations. The State titles of the newly organized 27th Division gave way to Federal designations in the interest of National Defense as a whole and the familiar titles 2nd, 23rd, 7th, 3rd and 69th Regiments of Infantry, the 1st and 2nd Field Artillery and the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments of Coast Artillery as well as the 1st Cavalry and the 22nd Engineers have since become history. While this was taking place our Naval organizations, too, were gradually going through a process of reorganization to conform to federal requirements, but it was not until January 1, 1929, that units were renamed to conform to their designations in the United States Naval Reserve, although they have been practically 100 per cent federalized in a sense since November 1, 1926, on which date all officers of the Naval Militia were required to hold commissions in the United States Naval Reserve. Where heretofore there had been thirty-seven divisions and three companies of Marines divided into three battalions of varying composition including four separate divisions, there are now four battalions, each with a Headquarters and Headquarters Division and composed of from two to seven Fleet Divisions each, with a Marine Company for each battalion except the 4th Battalion which is newly organized with station at Whitestone Landing, L. I. As a consequence of these redesignations the Naval Militia, as in the case of the National Guard, sent many old familiar titles into discard for official use. Outstanding among these are the Separate Divisions. The 6th at Whitestone Landing, L. I., has become the 16th Fleet Division and one of the units of the newly organized 4th Battalion at that station. The 7th Separate Division at New Rochelle is now the 31st Fleet Division; likewise the 8th Separate Division at Ossinning has swapped titles for the 32nd Fleet Division and the 11th Separate Division at Tompkinsville, S. I., is changed to 33rd Fleet Division. In the 1st Battalion the 1st, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Divisions were disbanded. The 2nd Battalion also lost three Divisions, the 5th, 6th and 7th, while in the 3rd Battalion the 5th and 7th Divisions were disbanded. The two Aviation Squadrons reorganized and given federal designations some time ago are not effected by the recent order and continue, as in the past, to be composed of a Headquarters Division and three Aviation Divisions each. The training of the Naval Militia is under federal jurisdiction and the members attend annual maneuvers on vessels furnished by the federal government. Uniforms and other equipment are likewise supplied by the United States as well as pay for the performance of armory drills. Attendance at drills and other functions by Naval Militiamen would appear to set an example for some National Guard organizations based upon a report in the Naval Reserve Bulletin dated January 30, 1929, issued by Headquarters, Third Naval District, which indicates that only one Division of the New York Naval Militia fell below seventy percent in attendance of enlisted men during the month of December, 1928, while two Divisions had over ninety percent and nine Divisions performed between eighty and eighty-nine percent. The 11th Fleet Division at Buffalo holds the record for that month of the New York Naval Militia organizations in the Naval District, averaging 93.6 percent in attendance of enlisted men. The Naval Reserve of the Third Naval District is comprised of thirty-three Fleet Divisions of which twenty are New York Naval Militia. The reorganized New York Naval Militia as prescribed in General Orders No. 16, Adjutant General's Office, dated December 22, 1928, offers a total strength of 3,728 officers and enlisted men and is constituted as follows:

Designation	Station
Brigade Hdqrs.	New York City
Hdqrs., 1st Battalion	New York City
Headquarters Div., 1st Bat.	New York City
1st Fleet Div.	New York City
2nd Fleet Division	New York City
3rd Fleet Division	New York City
4th Fleet Division	New York City
303rd Marine Company	New York City
Headquarters, 2nd Battalion	Brooklyn
Headquarters Div., 2nd Bat.	Brooklyn
5th Fleet Division	Brooklyn
6th Fleet Division	Brooklyn
7th Fleet Division	Brooklyn
8th Fleet Division	Brooklyn
304th Marine Company	Brooklyn
Headquarters, 3rd Bat.	Rochester
Headquarters Div., 3rd Bat.	Rochester
9th Fleet Division	Rochester
10th Fleet Division	Rochester
11th Fleet Division	Buffalo
12th Fleet Division	Dunkirk
13th Fleet Division	Watertown
14th Fleet Division	Niagara Falls
15th Fleet Division	Oswego
302nd Marine Company	Rochester
Headquarters, 4th Bat.	Whitestone Landing, L. I., N. Y. C.
Headquarters Div., 4th Bat.	Whitestone Landing, L. I., N. Y. C.
16th Fleet Div.	Whitestone Landing, L. I., N. Y. C.
17th Fleet Div.	Whitestone Landing, L. I., N. Y. C.
Aviation Squadrons.	
Headquarters, VN-3RD3 Squadron,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
Headquarters Div., VN-3RD3 Squad.,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
1st Aviation Div.,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
2nd Aviation Div.,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
3rd Aviation Div.,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
Headquarters Div., VN-4RD3 Squad.,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
Headquarters, VN-4RD3 Squad.,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
1st Aviation Div.,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
2nd Aviation Div.,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
3rd Aviation Div.,	Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. C.
Separate Division attached to Headquarters, New York Naval Militia:	
31st Fleet Division	New Rochelle
32nd Fleet Division	Ossining
33rd Fleet Division	Tompkinsville, S. I.

First Inspection Shows A "Veteran" Unit

THE annual inspection of the 106th Collecting Company of the 102nd Medical Regiment, recently recruited at White Plains, found the unit in 100 percent condition, according to the reports of both State and Federal Inspectors.

Speaking of the work of the medical soldiers after the inspection, Capt. Herbert J. Lucas declared that the crowd which witnessed the manoeuvers had undoubtedly formed a different opinion of the Collecting Company than it had previously held. He said that the Collecting Company, as a unit of a Medical Regiment, was a non-combatant organization, formulated with the idea of administering to the wounded and distressed both in times of war and in peace. He spoke of the work which the Medical Regiment did at the time of the Vermont floods and how the ambulances made their way through flooded roads, over frozen mountains, and through all sorts of hazards to reach those who were cut off from food and medical supplies by the flood waters.

Captain Lucas, who is adjutant of the 102nd Medical Regiment, said that the Collecting Company would hold itself in readiness to assist the civil authorities at all times. Fires, floods, storms, explosions and all similar disasters would be met by the combined forces of the civil authorities and the Collecting Company. The Collecting Company now has in the local armory sufficient medical supplies to care for almost any emergency which might arise within the borders of Westchester and each of the men in the company has been trained in the proper methods of administering first aid so that in time of need he can substitute for a surgeon on emergency cases.

The company formed its new drum corps last month at which time the Division Surgeon's office was established in White Plains.

"Listen Prof," cried the young freshman from Chicago, "there's no use trying to get away. I got you covered and you might as well give me my A."

—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

Since the first of January the Regiment has been working toward the Annual Inspection, the climax of the winter drill season. This was held in the first week of February and from rumors which precede the published report of the inspection it appears that the performance of the entire Regiment was thoroughly creditable. This is particularly noteworthy in the case of the New York City units, as they were obliged to commence preparing for a move to Jamaica in addition to polishing up for inspection.

Since the New York City armory has been sold, temporary quarters in Jamaica have been secured for the Regiment. These consist of two garages at 172nd Street and Jamaica Avenue. Plans for their adaptation for the requirements of an artillery organization have been completed by the Armory Board and it is expected that operations will be initiated about the first of March. The larger of the two garages will contain the quarters and a ring (about 50 ft. x 150 ft.) and will have clubrooms for the Officers and Enlisted Men. The smaller garage will house the stables.

The polo team has been living up to its earlier promise. The 104th Field Artillery teams have played about thirty-four games and lost but nine. The first defeat in two months came in the finals of the N. Y. A. C. tournament when the team lost to Ridgewood. The 104th F. A. was the only military team to get past the first round in this tournament.

108th INFANTRY

Master Sgt. George Wood of the Staff Section of the Service Company is no longer a Master Sergeant. On the first of the year he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and assigned as Personnel Officer of the 108th Infantry.

The Regiment has lost two other sergeants—by promotion. Sgt. Arthur H. Fleetham, Company M, Ogdensburg, has been commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, and assigned for duty with Company M. Sgt. Herbert L. Davie, Company I, Auburn, has been commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in that company.

Technical Sergeant Merton Ingraham, DEML, has retired. And you can be mighty sure that all the officers and men in the 108th miss him. Sgt. Ingraham has been stationed in Syracuse under Maj. F. M. Armstrong, DOL, Senior Instructor of the 108th, and has been on duty with this regiment for the past five years. Every hour of his tour of duty he has shown men of the regiment what it means to be a soldier. He looked like a soldier, he acted like a soldier and, believe me, he knew how to teach others to be soldiers. We shall miss him, but after thirty years in the service a soldier is entitled to rest, and we wish Sgt. Ingraham many, many years of prosperity and blessings. And since he is to make his home in Syracuse, we know we shall see him often. Sgt. Ingraham is succeeded by Sgt. Emil Cournoyer, 28th Infantry.

Officers of the Military Athletic League 1929

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

121st CAVALRY

TROOP B.

Ye scribe, having returned to the troop after an absence of nearly a year because of business reasons, gets down to work again and retails the news of Troop B.

For one thing, the old outfit has many new faces in it since a year ago, but a good majority of the old timers are still pounding saddles at the Monday night drills, and don't forget the Wednesday night riding classes, either.

The troop has started 1929 off very well, in a social way, with a tea dance held on a recent Saturday afternoon, and another one planned very soon. The "ladies' auxiliary" of the troop poured at the tea, which was preceded by riding, and followed by dancing.

These affairs will be conducted at intervals during the year by the Mounted Service Club of the troop, while the Wednesday Night Riding Club is also planning several social events, including probably a music ride late in March.

A recruiting drive is now in progress and has already brought in several new members, who will taste the delights (?) of Pine Camp this summer. Captain Taylor, however, expects every squad to bring in at least one new man during the next few weeks.

The troop is being prepared for its annual ordeal, otherwise known as inspection, which comes this year March 26. Saber drill is also occupying part of the time, getting the troop ready to make plenty of qualifications at the Pine Camp saber course this summer.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery E, Newburgh, started issuing a little monthly bulletin in January. It is captioned "The Caisson" and is sponsored by the non-commissioned officers of the company.

Battery E is forming a bowling team and a Sunday riding club.

Sgt. Eager and Pvts. Hammond, Rizzo and W. Murphy all made 100 percent attendance and duty for the last four months in 1928.

The officers and members of the non-commissioned Officers' Club of the First Battalion enjoyed a banquet at Golden Rule Inn, Ulster County, near Kingston, February 9th. The men put on their own entertainment of songs and dances, there being plenty of talent for a royal evening of fun. Maj. O. R. Hiltebrant and his staff of officers were guests.

14th INFANTRY

DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M

Hooray! Inspection is over. Everybody worked hard for it, and everybody is glad that it is over. We know that we knew everything our drill schedule called for; we know that our uniforms and equipment looked good; we know that no serious faults were found with our records, and paper work, and we know that

we were up to the maximum in strength. While it is true that for the first time in five years we had an absentee; we only had one man absent at that, in spite of the new rule. Our attendance record we believe was the best in the regiment, in fact, above the average in companies in other regiments, so we are not worrying; for we feel that we will get the same mark we have had for the past five years; the old V. S.

Considerable credit is due to Lieut. J. H. Prendergrast, 1st Sgt. A. Seitz, Supply Sgt. Choinsky, and Company Clerk A. Lassell, who worked often and late in getting ready for the big day. We also had several men get up out of sick beds to be present on inspection night. Pvt. C. Sasso, Pvt. Edw. Farrell, Pvt. F. Dalesio, and Pvt. M. Bonora were all sick with the "flu," but nevertheless they were present for muster. They are the kind of men that make their officers proud of them. There was no personal glory in it for them, they just knew what their duty was, and did it like men and soldiers. Congratulations to them.

There has been considerable change in our personnel since we last appeared in print. Corp. Geo. Wolf and Pvt. J. Wakely have been promoted to Sergeants and Pvts. Nick Desanto and A. Lassell to Corporals. We also have several new faces in the ranks so we could keep up to maximum strength. Pvts. Clark Beach, Vincent J. Fiore, Samuel Giannetto, Daniel A. Liederman, Angelo Sasso, Patsy Scotchia, T. H. Glascock, Louis Wiener and Harold Morton, are our latest recruits. Welcome in the ranks of the "Suicide Squad."

The Skipper to Pvt. "Sheik" Tasso, Pvt. "Movies" Grasso who are walking out to drill too slow: "Come on, shake it up, assembly will blow soon." Pvt. "Sheik" Tasso, "These tripods are too heavy to run with." The Skipper: "I don't see any tripods." Pvt. Grasso: "Oh H— we forgot the tripods!"

Corp. Skeets Lally: "I went to a party in Bensonhoist last week and came home on six legs." Mechanic Gus Gunther: "What do you mean six legs?" The Corp: "My own two, and the four legs of the two men who brought me home."

Pvt. Strohm: "I am going to try and transfer to the Aviation Corps and be an Aviator's Assistant." Sgt. Wolf: "An Aviator Assistant, what's that?" Pvt. Strohm, breaking into his famous grin like the ad. for Steeplechase Pier, "Oh it is like this. You go up with the pilot and in case the propeller breaks you sit out in front and wave your arms around."

Pvt. "Whoopee" Lipkowitz to the fair damsel with the red hair: "Every time I kiss you it makes me a better man." Fair Damsel: "Well, you needn't try to get to Heaven in one night."

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT 105th COLLECTING CO.

Whew! Inspection is over! And what an inspection! It does seem that the inspecting officers get more strict every year. But do we mind? Not at all, because we were complimented on our showing and on the wonderful improvement over last year. Small wonder Captain Oberwager and his aides have their chests way out. Our top kick, Sgt. Lilla, is smiling once more.

Everybody enjoyed the social we had on Washington's birthday. And can Sgt. Florio make coffee? And how!

More pleasant news. New rifles, Springfields, and the classiest dress uniforms of all the Guard.

And now, nothing on our minds except getting ready for camp, and that's plenty.

102nd ENGINEERS

Now that the boys of Company D have furnished themselves with complete dress uniforms they are beginning to step out with the women folks. Sergeant Pucek and a dandy lot of nice young women friends can be seen at any of the regiment's reviews. Following a recent regimental drill and parade the companies enjoyed dances and refreshments in the company rooms.

Company D had one of the best turnouts for the federal inspection of any company in the outfit. The officers were very proud of the showing and they did not fail to express their appreciation to the company as a whole. Both the men and the officers were "all dolled up" for the inspecting officers and when it came to the engineering drills the company was right there with the "bacon."

Although the basketball team did not win the championship of the regiment it at least showed that the boys are beginning to support the teams and are coming out for the different sports. With the raw material that went out for basketball and did not have much time for practice the boys sure made a great showing for themselves and the company.

Recently the call went out for men to turn out for the indoor baseball team. Led by Captain Terrell there were fifteen members of the company out on the floor after drill practicing, and then there was finally a toss-up game between the fellows of the company and a bunch of members of other companies. The game finally broke up with D winning with a large score. The new sport uniforms of the basketball and baseball teams sure look "swell." A few weeks back at the Inter-Company Rifle Match there was some good shooting on the part of the members of the team. As usual the high man was Captain Ferris, the Company Commander. The other evening the captain rewarded the members of the company who had secured two recruits for the company, by returning to the men all of the money that had been paid in on their dress uniforms. That sure put them all in the best of spirits.

The company is now waiting for the company checks to come in and then there is to be a big dance and party. This coming Saturday the company is having a basketball game and this is to be followed by a dance. The team is in the best of condition and all the members are confident of easily winning over the strong and powerful "Eagles." "Lindy" Lundburgh, after being out of the company for a few months, has come back and re-enlisted again. We sure are glad to have him with us and hope he is still the good soldier that he formerly was. The company has been very busy lately securing good recruits to bring the outfit up to 62 enlisted men.

COMPANY D NOTES

Corporal Cromarty is now the proud father of a nice youngster and he is hardly ever seen at the armory except on drill nights and company nights.

Private Touhey is still the same old hard-boiled, joking fellow that he always was. Always smiling and ready with a quick reply for any wisecrack that might be directed toward him.

There are about half of the company wearing the serge uniforms of the Regular Army and they sure look snappy. Before we leave for camp the whole company intends to have such uniforms and then watch the boys step.

As a rough guess the indoor baseball team will be composed of the following named men: Private Terrell (team captain), Privates Goette, Perron, W. Morgan, Hanford, Ball, Corporals Heath, Temple, Privates Pais, Van Wagenen, and as many more as we are allowed to carry. The team will be under the direction of First Lieutenant Otte, who is an indoor baseball fan. This year the team is going to make sure that it wins the championship of the regiment and then it is going to send out calls for other regiments to play the team in some social affairs, such as having a game and then a dance afterwards.

It is sure good to see the turnouts that the company has been having and it is hoped that the attendance will continue to rise until we have a 100 per cent attendance. The Engineers are now in 12th place in the attendance standing in the State and next month intend to jump up a few more places.

The Test

Merchant: "Before I can engage you, you will have to pass an intelligence test." Girl Candidate: "Intelligence test? Why, the advertisement said you wanted a stenographer."

Medical Regiment Notes

The 102nd Medical Regiment is inspected by more officers than any other regiment in the State, each of the eleven companies is inspected by a different U. S. Army Officer. Some variety! Attendance of 100% was attained by the 104th Ambulance Company.

The regiment now has forty-five officers; the highest number since the outfit was organized; when Corning comes through with two more and Syracuse with two more, no more need apply. Full strength!

The Colonel inspected and was entertained royally by every up-State unit. Every one of the three newest companies in the regiment show improvement over last year.

Capt. Irving P. Clarke (White Plains), has been transferred to the National Guard Reserve and has joined the N. Y. State Police and is assigned to Troy. Capt. George S. Jolley is returning to the Service Company vice Clarke.

The 104th Collecting Company (Rochester), has a class "A" Armory and gets excellent cooperation from Maj. Smith, in command of the Armory. Sgt. John Wood has left the company after thirty-five years' service on account of having reached the age of 64 years, but says that he will be at camp just the same.

The 106th Collecting Co. (White Plains), has an excellent Armory all its own and has seventy men in the Company. At their Annual Inspection, the Band came up from New York to furnish music. Capt. Pierce gave a dinner attended by the Colonel and his staff as well as by Mayor McLaughlin, the Chief of Police and other prominent citizens of White Plains.

The whole 106th Ambulance Co. (Ticonderoga) was given a dinner by the local Kiwanis Club. Ticonderoga is certainly back of the Company.

The 104th Hospital Co. (Brooklyn) was the first unit inspected and put up one of the best exhibitions.

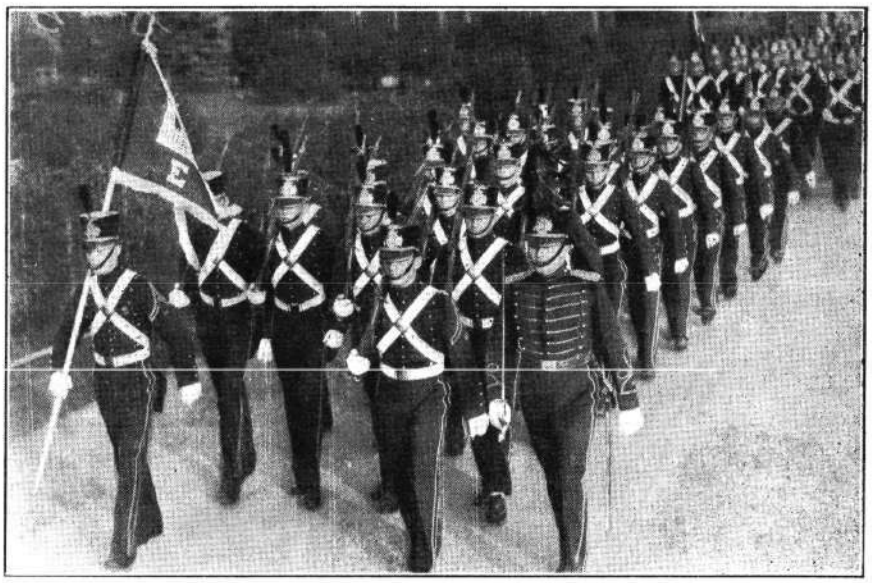
The 105th Hospital Co. (Corning), is gunning for new quarters while waiting for a new Armory. At the Lions Club luncheon, the club promised to underwrite the new regimental dress uniform. Thanks to Sgt. Swartwood the inspecting officers had a delightful trip to Syracuse. Maj. Hutton of the Reserve Corps is the fourth officer in Corning to give up a Majority to become a Captain in the Company.

The 106th Hospital Co. (Albany), is as snappy as ever. Maj. Rooney and officers entertained the Colonel with the best plank steak in Albany. Welcome to the new officer, FIRST LIEUTENANT McGau!

The new regimental dress uniform is a reality. The committee consists of Majors Moore, Splint and Oeder.

The shako is maroon and indigo blue with a white and maroon pom-pom. The coat is broadcloth hospital maroon with white piping and belt. The trousers are indigo blue with maroon stripes and white pipings. Every man will be deservedly proud to wear this distinctive and dignified uniform.

Lieut. Col. Louis H. Gaus is being promoted to Colonel, S. C. & D. vice Col. Walter C. Montgomery, resigned. Col. Gaus joined the 106th Hospital Company in 1911. He originally joined the National Guard in 1906 at Saratoga, N. Y., with the 2nd Separate Company. He served on the Mexican Border and in the World War with the 102nd Sanitary Train.



102nd Engineers on Parade, Camp Smith

The Fable of the K. P. Who Got Wise

By Lt. L. Gregory Kelly (N. G. Res.)

Once upon a time there was a sap who thought that shoe polish was forbidden by regulations and that khaki blanco was something you shook out of a khaki blanket. He wondered why it was that every time the Top Kick came prowling down the company street looking for a rail splitter or a potato engineer he was elected by a large majority.

In the silence of the night, when the Peekskill moon was peeping through the holes in the squad tent he thunk and thunk. But all he got was a headache from the mental effort till one night he had a happy thought.

Says he to himself, "Red Smith is only a buck, too, but he ain't cut up a toothpick even since we hit camp, let alone sitting all day perpetrating German atrocities on the eyes of poor innocent potatoes. How does he get like that? Has he gotta drag with Simon Legree, the Top Cutter?"

So early next day he gallops up to Red's tent to find out why the rooster that keeps the roster can't find any name but his'n. Red is in the prone position on his one-man bunk when the sap pops the question.

"That's easy," says Red. "Take a look at yuh. Those dogs look like yuh just climbed out of a trench. And your puts look like a bandage on a broken leg. That hat might go big down on the farm but in this man's army it's a pain in the eye. And is that uniform really yours or one somebody left hangin' on a tent rope? Get Wise! Get Wise! Don't yuh know a clean soldat never gets a dirty detail? And why—because they save all those for mugs like you who don't know enough to dress well and succeed."

Right then a light broke in on his feeble brain. After mess he was off to the canteen on the double and spent the case ace on shoe polish, brass polish and what have you. And he used it. That very night when the Top Soldier was seeking for a bright young man to help with the dishes he passed up our hero like the Twentieth Century passes Roa Hook. But he grabbed the bozo next to him who had a talcum powder shave and a button off from his O.D. sack coat and waved him away to the kitchen. And it happened again and again so our hero knew he had the right combination and the proper dope.

Moral—If you wear a silk hat very few people will ask you to crank their Ford.

Major General Haskell Reviews 165th Infantry

The 165th Infantry tendered a review to Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard, on March 13th. The armory was packed and general dancing was enjoyed after the evening parade ceremonies.

The National Guard and Peace

By R. A. Lepesqueur, *Bat. C, 212 C. A.*

Now that the elections are over, we can return to the peace and tenor of our ways and I will try to show you why the National Guard and the peace of this mighty country are related.

Strange as it may seem, one cannot classify the National Guard as a one-hundred per cent military organization any more than one can call it a one hundred per cent social organization, but rather it is a happy medium in which the best points of both are incorporated. It is not a full military organization because it lacks amongst other things that discipline and courtesy so typical of the regular Army and it is not a purely social organization because there is always an enlistment paper there to tell a man to attend drill instead of going over to the girl's house for a pleasant evening.

The National Guard as a society of citizen soldiers fills an important position in these United States. In peace it offers a source of diversion to our growing youth, while at the same time it offers an outlet for our hard-working business men who fill the more dignified posts of officers. At this time you may go to any Armory and find a polyglot of individuals that would put the League of Nations to shame. We find Tony, the iceman, Izzy, the clerk, Odysseus, the waiter, rubbing elbows with Arthur Lovelace, a bachelor of arts, Cedric Blahblah, noted astrologer, Woodrow Harrybone, noted financier, or in other words, men from all the walks of life meet on equal footing. That is true Democracy.

It is surprising how lasting the friendships one makes in the Guard really are. In the business sections of the city guardsmen treat guardsmen in a fashion that is directly contrary to the supposed saying that no friendship exists in business. As to the direct benefits one may obtain from joining the Guard, they are many. A good private very quickly becomes first a corporal and then a good corporal. The latter, who directly controls seven men, more than any other man in the army, has ample opportunity to show leadership and character which are bound to help him in his daily work. As he attends drills regularly together with a little study on the side, he is very soon seen sporting three chevrons on his arm. He now feels that he is not so dumb after all and can perhaps do the same thing where he works. In other words, he is fired by a new spirit of power, the will to conquer. And so this continues until he reaches his goal.

Although many of our larger business companies appreciate the value of National Guard training in their employees, there are still too many who underestimate its value. It is at this point that the state officials can help a great deal by making these lagging concerns realize that their cooperation is necessary. The National Guard will always be a source of pleasure, a social recreation and a mental divertisement for our ambitious youths of to-day.

Death of Widow of First Colonel 71st Regiment

Mrs. Emma Jeanne Vosburgh, widow of Colonel Abraham S. Vosburgh, the first colonel of the Seventy-first regiment, died at New Rochelle, February 25th. Mrs. Vosburgh was in her 97th year and survived her husband sixty-eight years.

Colonel Vosburgh was commissioned colonel of the newly organized Seventy-first regiment in 1852 and died in Washington while commanding the regiment in the Civil War, in 1861.

Colonel Vosburgh was born in Columbia County, New York, in 1825. His father was a private in the War of 1812 and his grandfather was actively engaged in the Continental Army during the Revolution. He was a leader in politics in New York and accomplished great work in developing the new Seventy-first regiment.

Colonel Vosburgh had won so high a reputation as a soldier that when his remains were taken from the church in Washington where a service had been held, to the railway station for transportation to New York, the funeral cortege, made up of military organizations and government officials, was over a mile in length. At New York the sidewalks were crowded as the great funeral procession passed down Fifth Avenue.

The long life and demise of Mrs. Vosburgh brings vividly to mind the Civil War and New York City's participation in it.

Colonel Trainer, Armory Board, Dies

Colonel John B. Trainer, a Civil War veteran, chairman of the memorial committee of the New York County G. A. R. and secretary of the Armory Board of the City of New York, died in New York City, February 19th, at his home. He was eighty-three years old.

As chairman of the memorial committee of the G. A. R. he played a large part in arranging New York's annual Memorial Day program.

The Optimist

"Jock, will ye sup wi' me tae-morrow nicht?'

"Aye, Sandy, that I will, wi' pleasure."

"Guid. Then eight o'clock at your hoose."

Reg't Historical Sketches

(*Continued from page 9*)

The officers wearing the Regulation Army Full Dress, Dark Blue Coat, Light Blue Trousers, Gold Equipments.

This was worn until 1884, when the regiment was equipped with the newly authorized State Uniform, Figure 7. Dark Blue Coat, Light Blue Trimmings, Light Blue Trousers.

The State Uniform was changed to conform to the Army in 1895, Figure 8. Dark Blue Coat, White Trimmings, Light Blue Trousers.

This uniform was again changed to conform to the new Army Dress Regulations in 1906, Figure 9. Dark Blue Cap and Coat, Light Blue Trimmings, Light Blue Trousers.

At the time of the World War all full dress and dress uniforms were abolished and since the reorganization of the National Guard after the War the 174th has continued to wear only the Regulation Army Service Uniform for all occasions. It is hoped in the near future the regiment may take advantage of the permission given by the Governor on January 3, 1925, to adopt a distinctive regimental uniform for ceremonies and social functions.

Ten Years Ago

Under this caption the Albany Knickerbocker Press, February 25th, said:

"Father Francis A. Kelly, fighting chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Division, American Expeditionary Forces, decorated by the United States with the Distinguished Service Cross, by Great Britain with its Military Cross for valor, and mentioned seven times in official dispatches by American, British and Australian commanders, came home to Albany yesterday."

TRADE MARK
ARMY NAVY
INSIGNIA

Camp Equipment

Buttons, Insignia, Medals, Garrison Caps, Campaign Hats and Hat Cords, for the

OFFICER
and
Enlisted Personnel

We invite company commanders to write us for new catalog just issued, listing all insignia and equipment as required for officers and the enlisted personnel.

N. S. MEYER, INC.
43 East 19th St. New York.

Hudson's Armory Wrecked by Fire

HOW WE STAND

January average attendance for entire Guard.....79.57%

Maximum strength New York National Guard 21,511
Minimum strength New York National Guard 18,987
Present strength New York National Guard 20,318

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	59

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	81

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	44

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	28
87th Brigade	40
53rd Brigade	38
54th Brigade	36
93rd Brigade	38

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
27th Division Special Troops	357

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Air Service	120

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	160

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	475
102nd Engineers	499

DIVISION TRAINS, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Trains, Q. M. C.	263

STATE STAFF

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

INFANTRY

	Maintenance Strength	1,038
1.	10th Infantry	1,147
2.	71st Infantry	1,124
3.	105th Infantry	1,122
4.	174th Infantry	1,119
5.	108th Infantry	1,098
6.	14th Infantry	1,091
7.	165th Infantry	1,090
8.	106th Infantry	1,089
9.	107th Infantry	1,061
10.	369th Infantry	1,010

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	686
121st Cavalry	607

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	714

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	699

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	817

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	687

ARTILLERY, 75s

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	669
105th Field Artillery	639
104th Field Artillery	645

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	647

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	747

1929—Help the Editor make the—1929

New York National Guardsman

more interesting

He wants at least 100 good military articles in the reserve box to publish at times when space permits. There are many good writers among our Officers.

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

January average attendance for entire Guard.....79.57%

The Honor Space →

Yours for the Effort

(1) 90.00% 27th Div. Air Ser.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observ. Sq.	4	93	83	89
102nd Photo Section	4	21	20	94
Medical Det.	4	6	5	87
		120	108	90.00

(2) 86.44% 102nd Med. Regt.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	8	8	100
Service Co.	3	70	62	88
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	3	2	2	100
104th Collecting Co.	3	64	53	83
105th Collecting Co.	4	59	51	86
106th Collecting Co.	4	69	61	89
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn.	4	1	1	100
104th Ambulance Co.	4	47	44	93
105th Ambulance Co.	4	50	39	78
106th Ambulance Co.	4	51	41	81
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	5	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co.	4	61	51	84
105th Hospital Co.	4	61	50	82
106th Hospital Co.	6	63	56	89
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	41	40	97
		649	561	86.44

(3) 86.44% 104th Field Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	49	46	92
Service Bty.	4	65	53	80
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	30	23	77
Bty. A	4	72	61	85
Bty. B	4	69	58	84
Bty. C	3	74	64	87
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	31	28	89
Bty. D	3	68	58	84
Bty. E	4	69	61	87
Bty. F	4	71	58	81
Medical Det.	3	37	37	90
		649	561	86.44

(4) 85.17% 121st Cav.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Troop	3	69	57	83
Service Troop	4	79	66	84
Hq. 1st Sq.	3	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 1st Sq.	3	22	17	78
Troop A	3	64	56	87
Troop B	4	53	49	91
Troop C	3	64	55	86
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 2nd Sq.	4	23	18	79
Troop E.	4	65	53	82
Troop F	3	67	58	86
Troop G	3	64	53	84
Med. Dept. V. C.	4	27	26	98
		607	517	85.17

(5) 83.52% 27th D. Tr. QMC.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	13	13	100
Wagon Co. 103	3	55	42	75
Wagon Co. 104	3	56	45	80
Motor Transpt. Co. 105	3	48	42	87
Motor Transpt. Co. 106	3	49	44	90
Motor Rep. Sect. 103	3	20	17	84
Med. Detach.	3	20	15	73
		261	218	83.52

(6) 83.42% 108th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	57	47	82
Service Co.	3	79	65	83
Howizer Co.	3	62	58	93
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	29	24	81
Company A	4	63	52	82
Company B	4	66	52	78
Company C	4	63	48	76
Company D	4	60	51	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	23	21	88
Company E	3	63	50	79
Company F	3	70	60	81
Company G	4	55	43	77
Company H	4	66	53	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	20	17	86
Company I	3	65	50	77
Company K	4	72	60	84
Company L	4	70	63	90
Company M	4	63	57	90
Med. Det. Att.	4	33	28	86
		1086	906	83.42

(7) 83.35% 101st Cav.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	60	45	75
Service Troop	4	77	60	79
Hdqrs. 1st Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Det. 1st Sq.	4	23	20	85
Troop A	4	67	54	81
Troop B	4	63	48	76
Troop C	4	66	53	80
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 2nd Sq.	4	23	19	82
Troop E	4	85	74	88
Troop F	4	84	76	90
Troop G	4	86	74	85
Medical Detachment	4	36	33	95
		680	566	83.35

(8) 83.23% 102nd Eng.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	9	9	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co.	3	93	87	93
Co. A	4	67	55	82
Co. B	4	64	60	93
Co. C	4	60	41	68
Co. D	4	61	48	80
Co. E	4	62	51	82
Co. F	4	61	49	79
Medical Detachment	4	24	17	71
		501	417	83.23

(9) 82.53% 71st Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	53	83
Service Co.	4	97	87	89
Howitzer Co.	4	61	40	66
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	28	26	93
Company A	4	62	49	79
Company B	4	65	51	79
Company C	4	63	52	83
Company D	4	63	51	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	30	26	85
Company E	4	63	53	84
Company F	4	64	48	75
Company G	4	64	56	86
Company H	4	60	52	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	30	29	97
Company I	4	67	54	81
Company K	4	69	61	88
Company L	4	65	49	75
Company M	4	63	53	84
Med. Det. Att.	4	36	29	79
		1122	926	82.53

(10) 82.28% 10th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	63	97
Service Co.	5	95	80	84
Howitzer Co.	4	61	47	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	24	21	87
Company A	4	65	47	73
Company B	4	60	42	69
Company C	4	69	58	84
Company D	4	75	62	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	10	30	25	84
Company E	5	64	52	82
Company F	4	69	62	89
Company G	5	67	56	83
Company H	5	65	48	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	29	22	76
Company I	5	74	70	94
Company K	4	61	51	84
Company L	4	60	47	77
Company M	4	66	48	73
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	30	87
		1140	938	82.28

(11) 81.92% 156th Field Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	3	56	44	78
Service Bty.	3	75	64	85
1st Bn. Hq.	4	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty & C. T.	4	35	26	74
Bty. A	3	63	49	79
Bty. B	3	76	66	87
Bty. C	3	69	49	71
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	3	41	35	84
Bty. D	4	67	38	57
Bty. E	3	68	46	68
Bty. F	4	66	46	70
Medical Detachment	3	36	24	67
		664	544	81.92

(12) 81.22% 105th Field Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	87
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	45	34	76
Service Bty.	4	63	60	95
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	2	75
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	4	41	38	89
Bty. A	4	69	56	81
Bty. B	3	66	52	79
Bty. C	4	68	60	88
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	4	3	81
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	4	39	32	81
Bty. D	5	67	48	72
Bty. E	3	64	54	83
Bty. F	4	66	45	68
Medical Detachment	4	38	30	78
		639	519	81.22

(13) 80.84% 14th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	8	8	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	61	49	81
Service Co.	4	76	63	82
Howitzer Co.	4	60	42	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	20	17	86
Company A	3	66	48	74
Company B	4	61	47	77
Company C	4	62	45	72
Company D	4	69	63	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	23	19	81
Company E	4	64	43	67
Company F	4	63	51	89
Company G	4	63	41	64
Company H	3	69	64	93
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	25	21	85
Company I	4	64	50	78
Company K	4	64	60	93
Company L	4	65	58	88
Company M	4	69	61	88
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	28	82
		1086	878	80.84

(14) 80.77% 244th Coast Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	96
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	58	45	78
Service Bty.	4	75	66	88
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	94
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	42	36	85

Bty. A	4	64	43	67
Bty. B	4	64	48	76
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	38	31	82
Bty. C	4	63	53	84
Bty. D	4	61	55	91
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
3rd Bn. Bty. & C. T.	4	47	37	78
Bty. E	4	63	53	84
Bty. F	4	65	47	72
Medical Detachment	4	30	25	84
		687	555	80.77

(15) 79.44% 105th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver % Att
Regtl. Hq.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	59	45	77
Service Co.	4	109	85	77
Howitzer Co.	3	63	47	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	28	22	79
Company A	4	68	45	67
Company B	3	67	61	91
Company C	4	58	41	70
Company D	4	67	56	83
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	29	24	84
Company E	3	63	48	72
Company F	3	59	52	89
Company G	4	62	59	94
Company H	4	67	55	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	25	22	87
Company I	3	65	54	83
Company K	3	61	45	73
Company L	4	65	45	69
Company M	4	63	50	79
Med. Det. Att.	3	34	26	77
		1119	889	79.44

(16) 78.52% 106th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	63	40	63
Service Co.	3	83	76	91
Howitzer Co.	3	67	44	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	19	18	95
Company A	3	59	38	64
Company B	3	62	43	69
Company C	3	64	55	86
Company D	3	61	43	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	26	22	86
Company E	3	67	52	77
Company F	3	65	55	85
Company G	3	69	49	71
Company H	3	64	53	83
Tq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	26	22	82
Company I	3	61	49	80
Company K	3	61	57	93
Company L	3	62	53	86
Company M	3	63	49	77
Med. Det. Att.	3	36	27	76
		1085	852	78.52

(17) 78.15% 369th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	59	47	79
Service Co.	4	63	60	96
Howitzer Co.	4	61	41	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	17	16	90
Company A	4	61	42	69
Company B	4	58	43	74
Company C	4	63	50	79
Company D	4	64	56	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	21	17	80
Company E	4	63	47	75
Company F	4	63	45	71
Company G	4	63	48	76
Company H	4	61	47	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	19	86
Company I	4	64	56	88
Company K	4	60	44	75
Company L	4	63	46	73
Company M	4	63	47	76
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	27	79
		1030	805	78.15

(18) 77.84% 174th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	60	41	70
Service Co.	3	84	61	73
Howitzer Co.	3	67	48	72
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	30	22	74
Company A	3	62	49	80
Company B	3	63	43	68
Company C	3	65	44	68
Company D	3	51	38	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	38	38	100
Company E	3	73	69	90
Company F	3	60	43	72
Company G	3	56	37	60
Company H	3	58	42	72
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	34	28	82
Company I	3	79	73	91
Company K	3	63	56	88
Company L	3	63	50	80
Company M	3	69	49	71
Med. Det. Att.	3	33	29	86
		1115	867	77.84

(19) 77.24% 106th Field Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	6	5	84
Hdqrs. Bty.	3	63	57	90
Service Bty.	3	70	52	74
Hq. 1st Bn.	3	1	1	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	3	27	22	81
Bty. A	3	77	55	71
Bty. B	3	77	55	72
Hq. 2nd Bn.	3	2	2	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	3	29	25	88
Bty. C	3	74	54	73
Bty. D	3	64	45	69
Hq. 3rd Bn.	3	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	3	32	28	88
Bty. E	3	81	60	74
Bty. F	3	75	52	69
Medical Detachment	3	32	24	76
		712	540	77.24

(20) 77.09% 107th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	5	71
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	52	41	78
Service Co.	4	81	64	79
Howitzer Co.	3	41	27	66
Hq. &Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	22	17	82
Company A	4	60	44	74
Company B	4	62	42	68
Company C	4	59	44	74
Company D	3	58	48	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	13	66
Company E	3	74	67	90
Company F	3	64	52	80
Company G	3	57	46	80
Company H	3	65	51	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	32	27	86
Company I	4	63	43	67
Company K	4	78	61	79
Company L	4	64	53	82
Company M	3	58	35	60
Med. Det. Att.	4	31	28	92
		1048	808	77.09

(21) 76.80% 27th D. Sp. Tr.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	42	41	89
27th Division Hq. Co.	4	63	43	68
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	42	30	72
27th Tank Co.	3	61	46	75
27th Signal Co.	3	66	51	78
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	36	31	86
27th Military Police Co.	4	58	43	75
Medical Detachment	4	20	13	60
		388	298	76.80

(22) 76.40% 212th Coast Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	64	44	68
Service Bty.	5	72	64	90
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	5	42	32	75
Bty. A	5	64	48	74
Bty. B	5	69	52	75
Bty. C	5	66	50	76
Bty. D	5	66	50	75
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	5	18	13	70
Bty. E	5	64	46	72
Bty. F	5	65	44	68
Bty. G	5	64	49	76
Bty. H	5	67	54	81
Medical Detachment	5	24	21	88
		750	572	76.40

(23) 76.33% 245th Coast Art.

	No. of Rec'd Rep.	Aver. Pres. Abs. and	Att. Aver.	Aver. Att. %
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	75	67	90
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	3	100
Bty. A	4	58	43	73
Bty. C	4	59	34	58
Bty. E	4	58	47	80
Bty. F	4	76	61	81
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Bty. B	4	59	41	69
Bty. D	4	54	38	70
Bty. G	4	62	48	77
Bty. H	4	58	49	84
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Bty. I	4	56	40	71
Bty. K	4	55	42	76
Bty. L	4	56	42	75
Bty. M	4	56	36	64
Medical Detachment	4	26	25	95
		824	629	76.33

(24) 75.91% 258th Field Art.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	2	64	50	77
Service Bty.	2	66	53	80
1st Bn. Hq.	2	4	4	100
1st Bn. C. T.	2	41	36	88
Bty. A	2	71	45	63
Bty. B	2	65	42	65
2nd Bn. Hq.	2	4	4	100
2nd Bn. C. T.	2	37	28	75
Bty. C	2	62	47	76
Bty. D	2	62	41	67
3rd Bn. Hq.	2	4	3	75
3rd Bn. C. T.	2	43	38	88
Bty. E	2	65	50	78
Bty. F	2	61	49	80
Medical Detachment	2	31	25	81
		685	520	75.91

(25) 73.75% 101st Sig. Bat.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	3	22	21	92
Co. A	4	64	48	74
Co. B	4	61	40	66
Medical Dept. Det.	4	13	9	73
		160	118	73.75

(26) 71.40% 165th Inf.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	63	36	58
Service Co.	4	82	72	87
Howitzer Co.	4	64	45	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	23	17	75
Company A	4	64	45	71
Company B	3	65	45	70
Company C	4	63	51	80
Company D	4	65	52	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	27	22	80
Company E	4	61	48	78
Company F	4	65	47	72
Company G	4	67	47	70
Comapny H	4	65	37	56
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	26	23	89
Company I	4	65	44	66
Company K	4	62	42	64
Company L	4	65	41	63
Company M	4	65	39	60
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	24	70
		1098	784	71.40

(1) 98.63% State Staff

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
A. G. D. Section	4	6	6	100
J. A. G. D. Section	4	4	4	100
Ordnance Section	4	26	25	98
Medical Section	4	3	3	100
Quartermaster Section	4	34	34	100
		73	72	98.63

(2) 93.18% 52nd F. A. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.	4	8	7	97
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	36	34	94
		44	41	93.18

(3) 91.52% Hq. 27th Div.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. 27th Division	5	26	24	91
Hdqrs. Detachment	5	33	30	90
		59	54	91.52

(4) 91.25% 51st Cav. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.	2	5	4	80
Hdqrs. Troop	2	75	69	92
		80	73	91.25

(5) 88.88% 54th Inf. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	31	27	87
		36	32	88.88

(6) 87.17% 53rd Inf. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	34	29	87
		39	34	87.17

(7) 85.00% 87th Inf. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	4	85
Hdqrs. Co.	4	35	30	86
		40	34	85.00

(8) 83.33% 93rd Inf. Brig.

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	37	30	82
		42	35	83.33

When the "7" Steps Ahead of the "3"

We've heard from the Utica Citizens Corps. We acknowledge our error and apologize and the following correspondence covers the story and we hope will bring to the attention of all that old Company L, 10th Infantry is entitled to three dozen more years of history.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1929.

Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury,
Editor, N. Y. NATIONAL GUARDSMAN,
829 Municipal Building,
New York, N. Y.

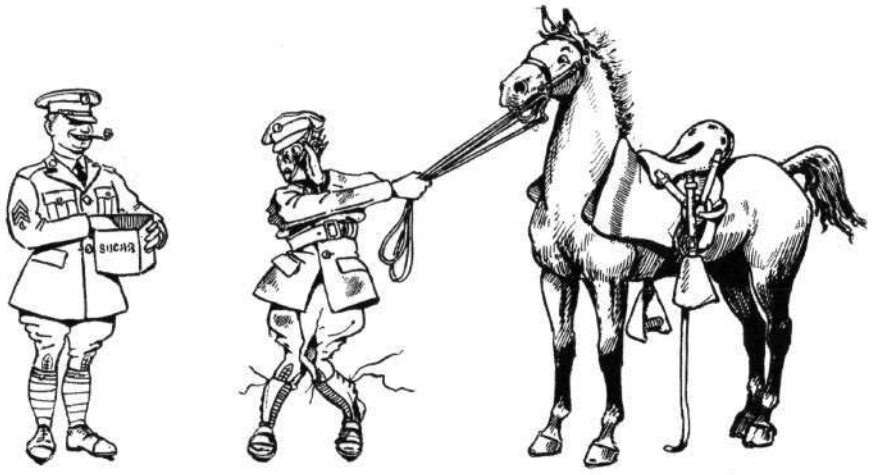
My Dear Col. Waterbury:

Under the heading "Regimental Historical Sketches" in the GUARDSMAN magazine of January, 1929, may I advise that I have noted an error in the history of our company.

A brief outline of the history of our company follows:

Utica Citizens Corps was organized Dec. 20, 1837. In 1861, the Corps was the first company to report at Albany, N. Y., for duty in the Civil War. In 1887, as an independent company, it became part of the New York National Guard. 1898, it served in the Spanish-American War as Company "E" 1st Regiment, New York Volunteers. In 1916, it served in the Mexican Border service as Company "B" (44th Separate Company) 1st New York Infantry. In the World War, it left Utica as Company "B" (44th Separate Company) 1st New York Infantry. After the war, a provisional company was organized as Company "L" 10th Infantry, New York Guard. On March 21, 1921, it was Federalized and redesignated as Company "L" 10th Infantry, New York National Guard. From the time of its organization and including its redesignation as Company "B" (44th Separate Company) 1st New York Infantry, they wore the dark blue uniforms with red and white trimmings and the big shako hats as depicted in the January issue of the GUARDSMAN.

Respectfully,
GUY J. MORELLE,
Capt. 10th Inf., Comd'g. Co. L.



Supply Sergeant: "What do you want sugar for?
Recruit: "Well he isn't very friendly. So I thought if I tipped him a lump every now and then I might bribe him to let me stay on.

Referred to our Historian, Gen. DeWitt Clinton Falls. Ed.

My Dear Colonel:

Am afraid that we had a clerical error in the January number. The enclosed letter is right. The Utica Citizens Corps was organized in 1837, and evidently the figures were transposed in printing and were put in as 1873. I think THE GUARDSMAN owes the C. O. and the Old Guard of Co. L, an apology for the error which crept in the "Regimental Historical Sketches." I regret the mistake and want this famous Citizens Corps of Utica to receive full credit for its long and distinguished service.

"Give me a pound of insect powder."
"Do you wanna take it with you?"
"Well, yes. You don't expect me to bring the bugs here, do you?"

—*Blue Gator.*

* * *

Voice over the Phone: Central, I want a policeman badly.

Operator (sighing dreamily): Gee, kid, so do I.

—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

BE VIER & CO., Inc.
ARMY and NAVY
Canteen Supplied
54 FRANKLIN STREET
NEW YORK CITY

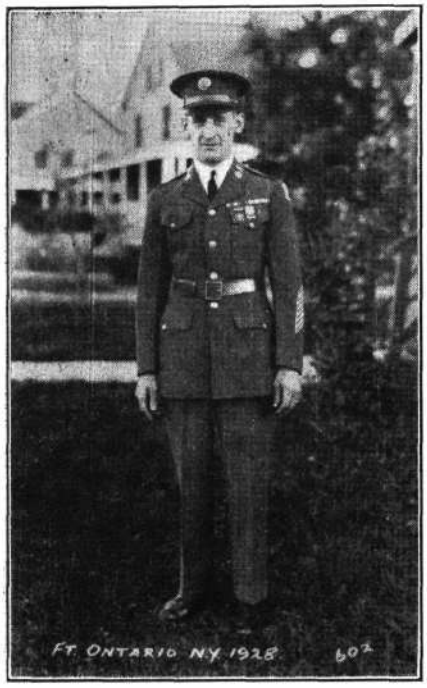
Will Rogers Says

We are the only nation in the world that waits till we get into a war before we start getting ready for it. We were mighty glad to listen to General Pershing's advice during the war, when we trusted the lives of millions of our boys to him. I don't see why they can't listen to him now. Pacifists say that "If you are ready for war, you will have one." I bet you there has not been a man insulted Gene Tunney since he has been champion.

ENGINEER YOUR DATES SO AS TO BE AT THE
FIGHTS EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT
102ND REGIMENT ARMORY
Broadway at 168th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Come In and See a Real Program

STARTING THE 100 PER CENT MEN

The members of the Wm. McKinley Post No. 8, Army and Navy Veterans, are great readers of the New York National Guardsman, which is brought in our post rooms by our Commander, who has been a sergeant in the 258th Field Artillery for the past 23 years and 100 Per Cent Man for the past 15 years, and on



February 21st of this year he received his 20-year Regt. and State Decoration.

His Name Is SERGT. CHARLES OHRNBERGER. HE HAS HELD THE RANK OF SERGEANT FOR THE PAST 15 YEARS. HAS BEEN COMMANDER OF THE ABOVE POST FOR THE PAST 18 YEARS.

Sgt. George A. Reiff, 258 F.A.

Yonkers, N. Y.,
March 6, 1929.

Dear Sir:

In looking over the Guardsman news, I saw your ad for photos of 100% men. I have just finished a three-year enlistment with 100% attendance for the three years. Now I have reenlisted for three more years. I am also a World War man with two years overseas.

Yours truly,
SGT. GEORGE A. REIFF,
Service Battery,
No. 258 F. A. N. Y. N. G.

Old-Fashioned Military Hop

At the annual inspection of Co. L, 10th Infantry, at Utica, February 27th, Captain Guy J. Morelle sent out invitations for the "Annual Federal Inspection and Military Hop." It was a good feature as the dancing attraction following the inspection packed the armory. This organization as the offspring of the Utica Citizens Corps dates back nearly one hundred years. The committee in charge of the successful social part of the program consisted of First Lieutenant Earle F. Sherman, First Sergeant Walter L. Horth, Corporal William F. Allen, Sergeant Robert J. Servatius, Corporal Paul F. Willard, Sergeant Henry F. Bach, Private George H. Rishel. Albert J. Sittig's orchestra furnished the music.

American Legion Shares in Boxing Profits

The White Plains Post of the American Legion is cooperating with the 102nd Medical Regiment, N.Y.N.G., in the bouts at the Armory of the 106th Collecting Co. in White Plains.

On March 14, 1929, the Legion held a recruit drive with great success. Before the main bout of the evening went on Mayor Frederick C. McLaughlin of the city of White Plains, made a stirring appeal to all ex-service men to join the Legion. With men like Mayor McLaughlin behind them it is no doubt the Legion will go over the top.

On April 4, 1929, the Post is planning to hold a Beefsteak Supper in the Armory and after the supper all those present will attend the bouts.

The Best Bouts in
WESTCHESTER
Every Thursday Night at 8:30
STATE ARMORY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Phone White Plains 980
106th COLLECTING CO. 102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

How Those 22's Can Shoot

THE indoor rifle tournament being held at Auburn, N. Y., has advanced to the fifth match which was shot in the Armory range early in February. Some remarkable shooting and team work has shown up during this series of matches, in fact it is expected before the end of the shooting season that some one of the clubs will hang up nearly a perfect score. Last year's high team score was 358 out of 375 while this year the bullseye has been cut to the tune of 361 with five more matches to go. Three of the clubs entered in the tournament are civilian and members of the National Rifle Association, while the other three are units of the New York National Guard, and it is interesting to note that the civilian clubs have won three out of the five matches shot this year. Two of these were taken by the W. Mynderse Rice Post American Legion, while the other went to the Auburn Rifle Club, an organization which has been in the marksmanship game for the past 30 years. In the last match Company I, 108th Infantry, drafted three of the students of 150-5 who held their breath for a final score of 361, the highest three man score ever made on the Auburn Indoor range. Lieut. R. E. Keefe, and Sgt. W. X. Daley each shot a 121 total, while Bugler H. Ide finished with 119, although this is high for any team it is not high individual, that honor going to Jack Welch, one of the old timers from the Auburn Rifle Club, who started with three fours off-hand and then found the bull and stayed there for 22 consecutive bulls and a total of 122 out of 125. Results of the first and second match were published in an earlier issue of the New York NATIONAL GUARDSMAN. Following is a summary of the last three.

These men shoot 361 out of 375 on armory range in competition. Left to right—Bugler H. Ide, 1st Lt., R. E. Keefe, Sgt. W. X. Daley.

THIRD MATCH

Auburn Rifle Club. Church 117, Stebbins, 118; Welch, 116. Total, 351.

Company I. Keefe, 117; Davie, 115; Daley, 118. Total, 350.

Prison City Rifle Club. Butler, 116; Avery, 120; Crandall, 114. Total, 350.

American Legion. Preston, 117; Moore, 116; Ranf, 115. Total, 348.

Service Co. Lawton, 116; Laxton, 121; Gower, 107. Total, 344.

Second Bn. Hq. Co. A. Jones, 106; E. Jones, 117; Cottrell, 105. Total, 328.

FOURTH MATCH

American Legion. Moore, 117; Preston, 117; Ellis, 109. Total, 343.

Auburn Rifle Club. Church, 118; Cole, 116; Welch, 116. Total, 350.

Company I, 108th Infantry. Ide, 117; Russell, 110; Whalen, 109. Total, 336.

Prison City Rifle Club. Millin, 113; Crandall, 118; Butler, 115. Total, 346.

Second Bn. Hq. Co. 108th Inf. H. Jones, 106; Wilmarth, 94; E. Jones, 114. Total, 314.

Service Company 108th Inf. Gower, 118; Lawton, 114; Laxton, 112. Total, 344.

FIFTH MATCH

Company I, 108th Inf. Keefe, 121; Daley, 121; Ide, 119. Total, 361.

Prison City Rifle Club. Millin, 115; Avery, 119; Crandall, 119. Total, 353.

Auburn Rifle Club. Cole, 118; Welch, 122; Medler, 118. Total, 358.

Service Company 108th Inf. Newart, 109; Bailey, 114; Gower, 108. Total, 331.

American Legion. Moore, 119; Case, 115; Ranf, 120. Total, 354.

A Family of Marksmen

There are few families which have the distinction of having six sons all of whom are or have been members of the National Guard, but this is true of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Owens of Walton.

Three of the Owens boys, Eugene, Leo and Clarence, are now members of Company F and the other three sons, Lawrence, Harold and Kenneth, were members of the local guard unit in the recent past. At one time five of the boys were in the service at the same time.

All of these young men have qualified as sharpshooters or experts on the rifle range, and their marksmanship ability has contributed largely to the fine record Company F has made at the annual training period. Austin Owens, the father, was at one time a member of Company F.

The
H. J. LUCAS CO.
Incorporated

344 WEST 38TH STREET
NEW YORK
***Phone* Medallion 2225**

PRINTERS
PUBLISHERS

WE are equipped to supply the National Guard Organizations with complete systems for keeping the necessary records.

These systems are designed by an accountant who has been associated with the New York National Guard for a number of years, and they provide the simplest and most complete methods of armory accounting.

Loose leaf binders to fit these or any other records are also supplied.

Programs, showcards, and tickets for armory entertainments are planned and executed by us at reasonable prices.

Our State Decorations

By MAJOR C. PEMBERTON LENART, A. G. D.

THE State of New York has three decorations for award to the personnel of the military and naval establishments for various accomplishments, namely the "Medal for Valor" of which only twelve have been awarded since its inception in 1894 and the last one of which was awarded in 1927 to the intrepid Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh; the "Conspicuous Service Cross" for those who performed feats worthy of commendation in the World War and last, but most popular of all, the "Decoration for Long and Faithful Service."

Briefly, the history of the "Medal for Valor" is summed up in General Orders No. 10, Adjutant General's Office, dated October 18, 1894, as follows:

* * *

VIII. For acts of valor performed by officers or enlisted men of the National Guard or Naval Militia in the discharge of their duties as such, the Commander-in-Chief authorized the issue of the Decoration for Long and Faithful Service in solid silver, having on the obverse the words "For Valor" instead of "Faithful Service," and on the reverse the name of the recipient, his organization, the act or acts of valor performed, and the date or dates thereof; its ribbon to be of blue, and watered and ribbed, silk, and worn in the same manner as prescribed for the Decoration for long and faithful service above, but when the latter is also worn, the former shall be worn above it.

IX. This decoration for "Valor" shall be awarded only upon the recommendation of immediate and superior commanding officers approved by the adjutant-general, who shall keep a record thereof and it shall be numbered consecutively in a series by itself.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

(Sgd.) JOSIAH PORTER,

Adjutant General.

It is interesting to note that while this medal was instituted in 1894 it was not until 1915 that the first one was awarded and that the recipient of number 1 is still in the service. He is Lieutenant Colonel William R. Jackson, Executive Officer of the 14th Infantry, then Captain, and the citation accompanying the award reads as follows: "To Captain William R. Jackson, 14th Infantry: For conspicuous courage in plunging into the stream known as Sprout Brook, Fishkill Plains, Dutchess County, New York, July 28, 1915, and rescuing, at the imminent risk of his life, a soldier from drowning." Two other recipients of this decoration are in the service at this writing; they are Ensign William P. O'Shea, Supply Corps, Naval Militia, assigned to the 2nd Battalion, and Sergeant (then Horseshoer) Alexander R. McMullen, Battery D, 2nd Field Artillery (now a member of Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2nd Battalion, 105th Field Artillery), New York National Guard. Ensign O'Shea won the decoration in 1922 for rescuing a member of his command from drowning, while Sergeant McMullen stopped a runaway horse which promised to bring havoc to other members of the regiment in 1920.

The "Conspicuous Service Cross" was authorized by act of the State Legislature of 1920 to give proper recognition to those citizens who entered the service during the World War from the State and who distinguished themselves by conspicuous acts of bravery and exceptional ability in various capacities while serving therein. Over two thousand crosses have been awarded to various applicants up to this time.

The "Decoration for Long and Faithful Service" is the result of a board of officers convened by Special Orders No. 72, Adjutant General's Office, dated May 25, 1894, consisting of the following:

Colonel Francis Vinton Greene, 71st Regiment, President

Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., 8th Battalion (258th F. A.)

Captain Augustus W. Conover, 7th Regiment, Recorder (107th Inf.)

Captain Henry C. Everdell, 23rd Regiment (106th Inf.)

1st Lt. Harry Hayden Treadwell, Adjutant, 22nd Regiment (102nd Engrs.)

The final meeting of the board was at the 71st Regiment Armory on the 3rd day of October, 1894, the results of which were published in General Orders No. 10, Adjutant General's Office, dated October 18, 1894, paragraph one of which is as follows:

"The Commander-in-Chief, appreciating the fact that service in the National Guard and Naval Militia involves many sacrifices, and believing it to be in the interest of the State to encourage long and faithful service in these organizations, orders that there shall be awarded to the officers and enlisted men actually serving on the first day of October, 1894, in the National Guard and Naval Militia and to those who shall be commissioned or enlisted therein subsequent to that date, for faithful service therein, of ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years, in recognition of such service, a State Decoration, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed and for that purpose approves the design submitted by Messrs. Tiffany & Company, under date of September 26, 1894, and directs that it be worn at the throat, suspended from a scarlet silk ribbon encircling the neck inside the collar of the coat."

The substance of this General Order was later put into the Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of New York under paragraph 975 and on February 17, 1920 by Changes No. 35, the color of the ribbon was changed from scarlet to red with two blue stripes ⅛ inches in width, 3/16 of an inch in from either end running through it and the wearing of a bar in lieu of the medal was authorized, to have superimposed thereon at the center of the bar, a metal disc bearing appropriate Roman numerals to indicate the class of the decoration which the bar represents. For ten years of service the disc to be of copper; for fifteen years' service, copper with numerals of gold; for twenty years' service, copper with numerals and rim of gold; for twenty-five years' service, solid gold. The ribbon bar is not issued by the State but may be purchased by those entitled to wear same, at their own expense. Recipients of more than one class of this decoration will wear only the service ribbon bar indicating the highest class of decoration awarded to them.

On September 7, 1928, Change No. 10, to the State Regulations was issued authorizing the wearing of decoration for Long and Faithful Service for Thirty-five years, to be known as Special Class. This decoration is similar to those of the other long service classes except that it is of solid silver with a gold center and is pinned on the uniform instead of being suspended from the neck by a ribbon.

During the thirty-four years which have elapsed since the original authorization for the wearing of Long Service Decorations was published the medal has been awarded in the following quantities:—

Special Class, for 35 years' service	12
Class I, for 25 years' service	945
Class II, for 20 years' service	1424
Class III, for 15 years' service	2687
Class IV, for 10 years' service	6633

Applications for this decoration have exceeded the appropriation and more than enough have been received to consume the

sum to become available July 1, 1929, for the purchase of same. This is due to the ten-year period gradually elapsing since the National Guard was federalized after the World War, many men who joined at that time having continued their service. It is anticipated that the demand for this decoration will be even greater in 1930 and the Legislature will be requested to provide sufficient funds to meet the demand. Applicants are requested not to write The Adjutant General concerning action taken on their applications. When funds become available, the medals will be awarded. Follow-up letters only create additional labor for all concer[illegible]

[illegible]ent

[illegible], in addressing a letter to the members and former members of the 212th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment, gives some important data of achievement. He says:

"The veterans of our regiment, by their lively and unfailing interest in our activities, always give us much encouragement. It would seem appropriate, therefore, in recognition of their valuable moral support, to inform them occasionally of our work.

"The present administration has just completed a tenure of four years. In that period we have made progress, reflected better by statistics than by general statements.

"In 1925, one month after the present Commanding Officer was appointed, our federal inspection and muster attendance was 85%. In 1926, it was 93%; in 1927, it was 95½%; in 1928, it was 97%, and in 1929, it was 98%.

"Our field training record, during the summer camp at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., in 1925 was 85%; in 1926, 87%; in 1927, 91% and in 1928, 97%.

"The service firing of our machine gun and gun battalions has improved progressively, and our records are the best of all National Guard Anti-Aircraft Regiments of the country. In other military aspects we have advanced proportionately.

"On Tuesday night, March 19th, the Hon. Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner of New York City, will review our regiment. To do him honor we expect a full attendance of our active command and a large and representative gathering of our veterans.

"A 12th and 212th demonstration on that night by former and present members of our historic body will serve not only as a reward for our contributions to its traditions, but also as an inspiration to greater accomplishment in the future.

"WM. OTTMAN, *Colonel.*"

How Good Is a Second Lieutenant?

It would appear that an effective way to lose some good enlisted men is to make them officers, according to statistics compiled by Major Lenart of the Adjutant General's Office.

During the year 1928, 43 of the 50 second lieutenants who left the National Guard served before separation as follows:—

17 less than 1 year
15 less than 2 years
11 less than 3 years

Of these, service as enlisted men was:—

1 up to 8 years
3 up to 7 years
3 up to 6 years
2 up to 5 years
6 up to 4 years
6 up to 3 years
6 up to 2 years
16 up to 1 year.

The service shown above as enlisted men is continuous up to the time of being commissioned second lieutenants and in a good many cases these men served as enlisted men during the World War and in other enlistments in the National Guard since the war which are not accounted for in the above figures.

Similar statistics were compiled for the year 1927 and the figures were approximately the same.

Another angle of the situation is that men who fail to make good as officers seldom return to the service as enlisted men so that the commanding officer who fails to consider more than mere physical and professional fitness when nominating a man for commission loses not only the officer but an enlisted man as well.

Company I's Rifle Team Wins Shoot Over 212 C. A. Squad

Company I's rifle team won its first match of a series arranged with the 212th C. A. team for a trophy and individual medals. This match was fired at the Northern boulevard armory.

Lt. Bell of Co. I and Lt. Rielly of the 212th C. A. team were tied for high score with a total of 123 out of a possible score of 125.

Co. I ran up a total of 601 points against 581 for the C. A. team.

The totals follow:

Co. I.—Bell 123, Dabour 121, Hartung 120, Edmonds 119, Backora 118, Knab 117.

212th C. A.—Rielly 123, Weston 119, Rieger 118, Lepesqueur 115, Kador 109, Parkman 106.

The Origin of Chevrons

The use of inverted v's to designate non-commissioned rank has been a custom of long standing in most armies. It first originated in medieval times as a badge to denote a person who had assisted in the construction of a castle. It was granted by the lord of a castle to such of his retainers as had taken a prominent part in the work, and thus marked subordinate leaders. From this it was a short step to its use to indicate subordinate military leaders.

The form of the badge was derived from the junction of two roof beams. The name chevron comes from the French *chèvre* (goat) because of a fancied resemblance to the horns of a goat.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss

The soft lights gave a fairly-like touch to the dance . . . swaying couples drifted about the floor . . . the music rose and fell in a plaintive entreaty . . . she looked up into his face expectantly.

"Did I understand you to say that you are taking Philosophy 450 off of Professor Bone?"

"You certainly did, and of all the dumb dodos that fellow Bone takes the prize."

"Sir, do you realize who I am?" she gasped in horror.

"Why, no, can't say that I do."

"Well, I want you to understand that I am Jane Bone, Professor Bone's daughter."

"All I can say is that life played you a dirty trick. Do you know who I am?"

"No."

"Thank goodness!"

—*Pomona Sagehen.*

More Changes For the Cavalry

Word comes from Washington that the Twenty-first Cavalry Division of the National Guard is to be reorganized again in order to conform to the organization recently prescribed for the cavalry regiments of the regular army.

This will affect the 101st Cavalry with headquarters in Brooklyn and the 121st Cavalry with headquarters in Rochester.

The reorganization abolishes the regimental service troop and squadron headquarters detachment, but provides a machine gun troop for each regiment incident to the abolition of the brigade machine gun squadron. It reduces the normal number of rifle troops of each squadron from three to two and makes three squadrons to each regiment, adding another major.

"The first power of the regiment will be increased from the equivalent of two rifles to every three men to the equivalent of one rifle for every man. The regimental overhead will be greatly reduced. The new organization is one that will enable a cavalry regiment to go into a campaign as organized and to function actively even during the expansion of the regiment to full war strength."

NORTHERN
GRAIN
CO.

—

Hay
Grain
Straw

—

601 W. 33rd St.
New York

Royal Belgian Guard's Band Coming

The famous band of the Royal Belgian Guards is coming to this country next month and will give its first, and in New York City its only, concert for the benefit of the Reconstruction Hospital at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Tuesday evening, March 19th.

This band, which numbers eighty picked musicians under the baton of Captain Arthur Prevost, comes not only as the outstanding musical novelty of the season with a record of brilliantly successful concerts in London, Paris and other European cities, but with the highest soci endorsements. This concert is under th patronage of His Majesty, Albert, Kin of the Belgians and of Their Highnesses,

Chicago N. G. Reg't. Will Train at Oswego

ARRANGEMENTS are being made in negotiations between General W. M. Black, I. N. G., Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, and Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, N. Y. N. G., Adjutant General of the State of New York, whereby the 202nd Coast Artillery, I. N. G., will come to Fort Ontario for training during the coming summer.

Three years ago, the 202nd Regiment, which is a 75 mm. anti-aircraft regiment, made the long trip from its home station in Chicago to Fort Ontario, perhaps the longest trip made in several years by a regiment for its summer training. Officers and men of the command were so favorably impressed by training facilities, and all other conditions in Oswego, they have been trying to return annually, and last year made application to the War Department to train in Oswego. Because of a shortage of transportation funds available, the regiment could not be sent to this city, but instead went to the usual camp in the Michigan peninsula, where conditions, ac-

regiment

No date has but it is probable the 202nd will be the first regiment to be trained at Fort Ontario this year, as the New York National Guard Regiment dates are practically settled upon, with the 244th Coast Artillery, Col. J. J. Byrne commanding, to come the second and third weeks in July, followed by the 258th Field Artillery, both regiments using 155 mm. guns, and the 212th Coast Artillery training in August. The Chicago regiment likely would be assigned for the last week in June and the first in July, it is believed.

Or, What Have You?

Have you any military stories, war anecdotes, war or peace time military pictures, military gossip or anything of interest to National Guardsmen? If so, send it to your magazine and let the Editor pass on its merits for publication. Pictures will be returned if requested.

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

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of January, 1929, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

CAPTAINS

	Date of Rank	*Branch and Organization*
Ashman, Elijah J.	Jan. 2, '29	102nd Engrs.
Weatherdon, Edwin J. T.	Jan. 2, '29	27th Div. A. S.
Choate, John H., Jr.	Jan. 8, '29	106th Inf.
Haran, James F.	Jan. 11, '29	165th Inf.
Smith, Charles D.	Jan. 11, '29	10th Inf.
Webster, William V.	Jan. 14, '29	71st Inf.
Andes, Hugh W.	Jan. 14, '29	107th Inf.
Barrett, Archibald B.	Jan. 14, '29	107th Inf.
Elwin, Lionel E.	Jan. 18, '29	105th F. A.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

Read, Oley A.	Jan. 11, '29	10th Inf.
Heller, Frederick O.	Jan. 18, '29	105th F. A.
Ainsworth, Thomas H.	Jan. 21, '29	M. C., 14th Inf.
Lubitz, Benjamin	Jan. 21, '29	M. C., 102nd Med. Regt.

2ND LIEUTENANTS

O'Dea, Edward B.	Jan. 2, '29	105th F. A.
Kitts, Earl B.	Jan. 7, '29	107th Inf.
Roberts, Littleton A.	Jan. 7, '29	27th Spl. Trs.
Mott, Joseph F.	Jan. 9, '29	106th Inf.
Whitmarsh, Caryl L.	Jan. 11, '29	10th Inf.
Jones, Harry P.	Jan. 11, '29	10th Inf.
Kidd, Colin R.	Jan. 16, '29	27th Spl. Trs.
Allen, Robert E.	Jan. 23, 29	10th Inf.
Redden, George D., Jr.	Jan. 28, '29	53rd Brig.

Separations from Active Service, January, 1929
Resigned, Honorably Discharged

COLONEL

Montgomery, Walter C.	Jan. 15, '29	M. C., S. S.

MAJOR

Connery, Michael H.	Jan. 2, '29	Q. M. C., S. S.

CAPTAIN

Tew, John C.	Jan. 3, '29	106th Inf.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

Caile, Harold	Jan. 8, '29	Q. M. C., 44th Div.
Cargill, Stephen M., Jr.	Jan. 8, '29	107th Inf.

2ND LIEUTENANTS

Aslan, George C.	Jan. 28, '29	108th Inf.
LeFevre, DeWitt C.	Jan. 21, '29	108th Inf.
Thompson, Kenneth J.	Jan. 3, '29	106th Inf.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve at Own Request

CAPTAINS

Crowley, George P.	Jan. 25, '29	27th Div. Tn., Q. M. C.
McCaffrey, Joseph A. (Chap.)	Jan. 28, '29	102nd Engrs.
Montgomery, Frederic E.	Jan. 3, '29	M. C., 71st Inf.
Presnell, Robert R.	Jan. 8, '29	71st Inf.

1ST LIEUTENANT

Reid, Ira D.	Jan. 25, '29	369th Inf.

2ND LIEUTENANTS

MacLennan, Samuel A.	Jan. 21, '29	258th F. A.
Ruskin, Philip	Jan. 8, '29	258th F. A.

Honorably Discharged, Having Reached the Age of 64 Years

MAJOR

Clinton, Charles A.	Jan. 10, '29	M. C., 244th C. A.

State Decorations for Long and Faithful Service

Due to the abnormally large number of applications for the State Decoration for Long and Faithful Service, the awards made prior to December 31, 1928, completely absorbed the fiscal appropriation and further awards can not be made until after June 30, 1929. Applications received up to that time will be filed and it is requested that applicants do not make further inquiry as to the disposition of same as medals will be awarded as soon as funds become available.

Question Bureau

Pvt. T. V. S. Asks:—Is there a medical unit of the Marine Corps?

Answer:—No. Medical Officers of the Navy administer to members of the Marine Corps.

Question:—What branch of the service does the insignia, two crossed pistols, indicate?

Answer:—Military Police. See Par. 16b (2) (u), AR-600-35, December 31, 1926.

ALEXANDER DEMBACH

Riding Instructor

Horses Rented by Hour
Special Classes

54 WEST 66th STREET

New York City

Long Beach, Long Island

P. & H. MONTULET & SON

Riding Instructors

54 WEST 66th STREET

New York City

Elberon, New Jersey

OTIS Elevators

Standard of the World

Made in Every Type--for Every Purpose

SIGNAL CONTROL

The Highest Form of Vertical Transportation for high-speed intensive service.

OTIS SERVICE

is available at any hour through nation-wide branch offices.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

Offices in All Principal Cities of the World.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE
PROMPT DELIVERY

FRED A. CROWELL, Inc.

LINOTYPE AND LUDLOW COMPOSITION

MAKE-UP AND FOUNDRY LOCK-UP

ELROD LEADS AND SLUGS

209 West 38th Street

New York

HAGOPIAN

Photo Engraving Co., Inc.

LACkawanna 4422

QUALITY ENGRAVERS SINCE 1889

340 West 39th Street

New York City

THE KLEEBERG TROPHY

Presented to 105th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., by Major Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, J.A.G., U.S.A.

The 105th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., has been the recipient of a very elaborate silver trophy presented to them by Major Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, J. A. G., U. S. A., the presentation having been made on the evening of February 11th, at the Brooklyn Headquarters of the organization.

The presentation was preceded by a dinner in the officers' Council room, at which all the officers of both Battalions were present. The ceremonies were presided over by Colonel Frank H. Hines. The cup was formally presented by Major Kleeberg, and received on behalf of the regiment by Lieut. Col. Clarence H. Higginson, who in turn handed the trophy over to Colonel Hines.

The trophy, probably one of the finest in the hands of the National Guard of the State of New York, is symbolic of Field Artillery in action, same being depicted on the front showing a unit of the 27th Division, New York National Guard, in action, the foundation of the episode being an authentic picture by the Signal Corps, U. S. A. Standing 39 inches from base to top, with a spread of 27 inches, the cup is truly the finished product of the silversmith's art.

Words of appreciation to Major Kleeberg for his personal interest in this particular organization, were elaborated on by Major L. C. Sparks, F. A., U. S. A., Captain David S. Rumbough, F. A., U. S. A., and Lieut. Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy, A. G. Dept., Division Adjutant.

This trophy will be for annual competition among the firing batteries of the regiment, awarded yearly on the record made during the field training period.

New Surgeon for 106th Infantry

Colonel Thomas Fairservis, commanding the 106th Infantry, has announced that Captain Walter V. Moore has been nominated to be Surgeon of the regiment, with the rank of Major. The nomination has been forwarded to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Doctor Moore at the present time is a Captain in the Medical Corps of the New York National Guard. He is a graduate of Poly Prep School and holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine from Columbia University.

The new Surgeon commenced his military career with the 3rd Field Hospital in 1916 and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in August, 1917 and assigned to duty as Assistant Camp Surgeon at Camp Upton, New York, in which capacity he served until February, 1920. Doctor Moore graduated with honors from the Army Medical School conducted at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., in 1918. He rejoined the National Guard in May, 1923 and has had continuous service since that time.

Captain Moore, who is married and has two children, resides at 239 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. He is the son of the late Dr. Francis W. Moore who served in Company G of the old 23rd Regiment from 1880 to 1886.

Doctor Moore is on the staff of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital and the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. He is a member of the Sons of Revolution, Military Order of the World War, New York Society Military and Naval Officers of World War, Association of Military Surgeons and American Legion.

In Appreciation of Valuable Service

Supply Sergt. Frank Sheehy was presented the Wadsworth Corps cup awarded annually to the most valuable member of Regimental Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry, at the eighth annual banquet of the corps at the Hendrick Hudson in Troy last month.

Sergt. Raymond Galbraith was the first to win the cup in 1924, and in 1925 and 1926 First Sergt. W. C. Preston was the winner. The cup was not competed for during 1927. The names of the previous winners are engraved upon the trophy.

Medals for one hundred per cent attendance at the weekly drills of Headquarters Company were awarded to First Sergt. W. C. Preston, Sergt. Frank Sheehy, Sergt. Anthony Leahy, Corp. Eugene Fontaine, Corp. Thomas Sweeney, Corp. Percy Hyland, Pvt. First Class Frank Nuttall and Pvt. Alfred Warren.

Treat in Store

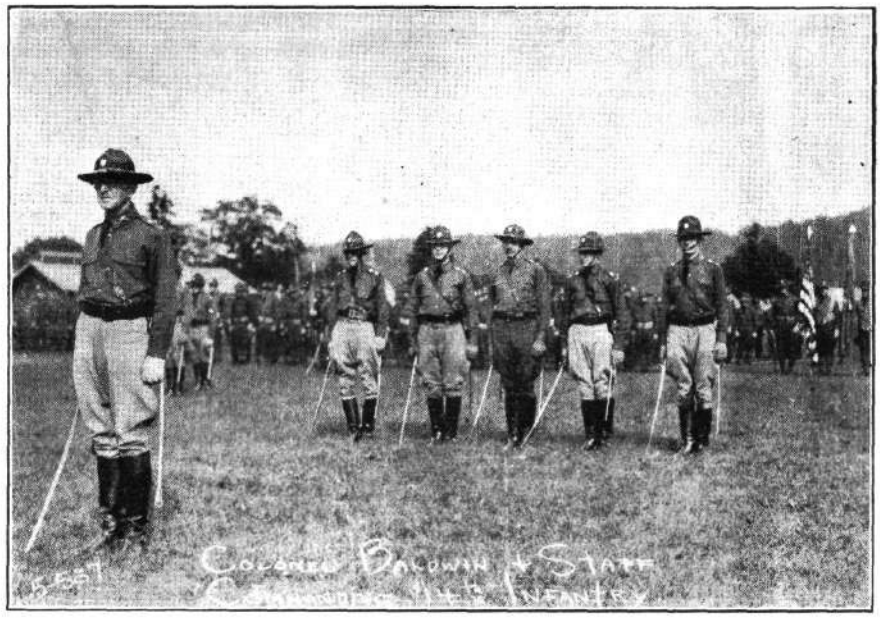
"Bit of a swell to-day," remarked the Thames steamer captain to 'Arry on the voyage to Margate.

"Civil of you to say so," said 'Arry, "but you should just see me of a Sunday."—*London Opinion.*

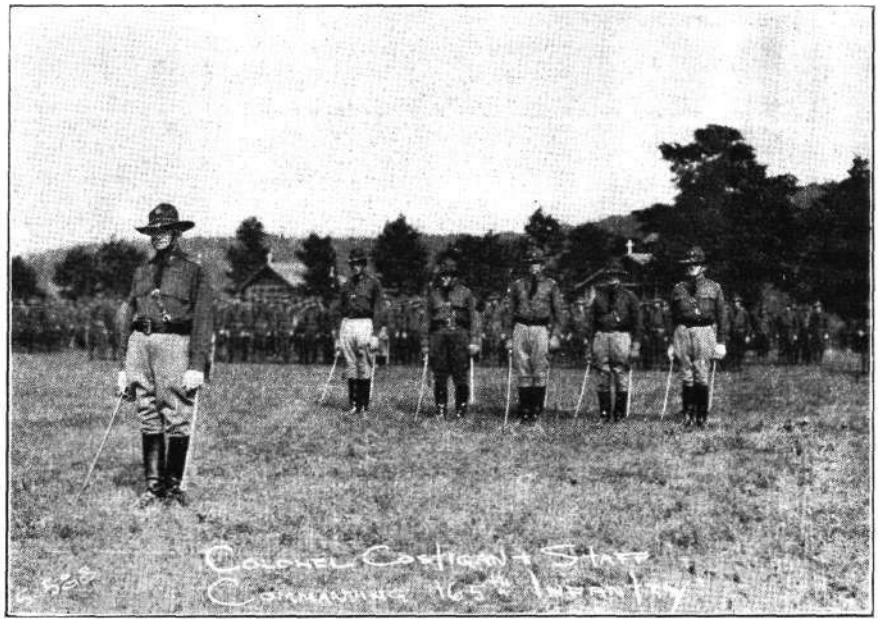
* * *

Tell It to Yonkers!

"What is your name?" asked the constable producing a notebook. "Aloysius Alastair Cholmondeley Cyprian——," began the culprit. The constable put his book away. "Well, don't let me catch you again."—*Christie St. Hospital Veteran.*



Camp Smith Parades Will Soon Be In Vogue Again.



Why Not Be in Style?

They're all wearing them nowadays

"How They Do It"

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

ALL TOGETHER, BOYS
One, Two, Three

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

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

You Invite One—Do It Now!

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

REAL BOXING BOUTS

By Fast Lads Who Put Up A Good Fight

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8:15

IN THE

14th INFANTRY ARMORY

1402 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It's the fellow looking for a reputation who gives you a good show!

BOXING BOUTS

The Best in the Armory Circuit

EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT AT 8:15

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

56 West 66th Street New York City

Make your Reservations *TRAFALGAR 5637*