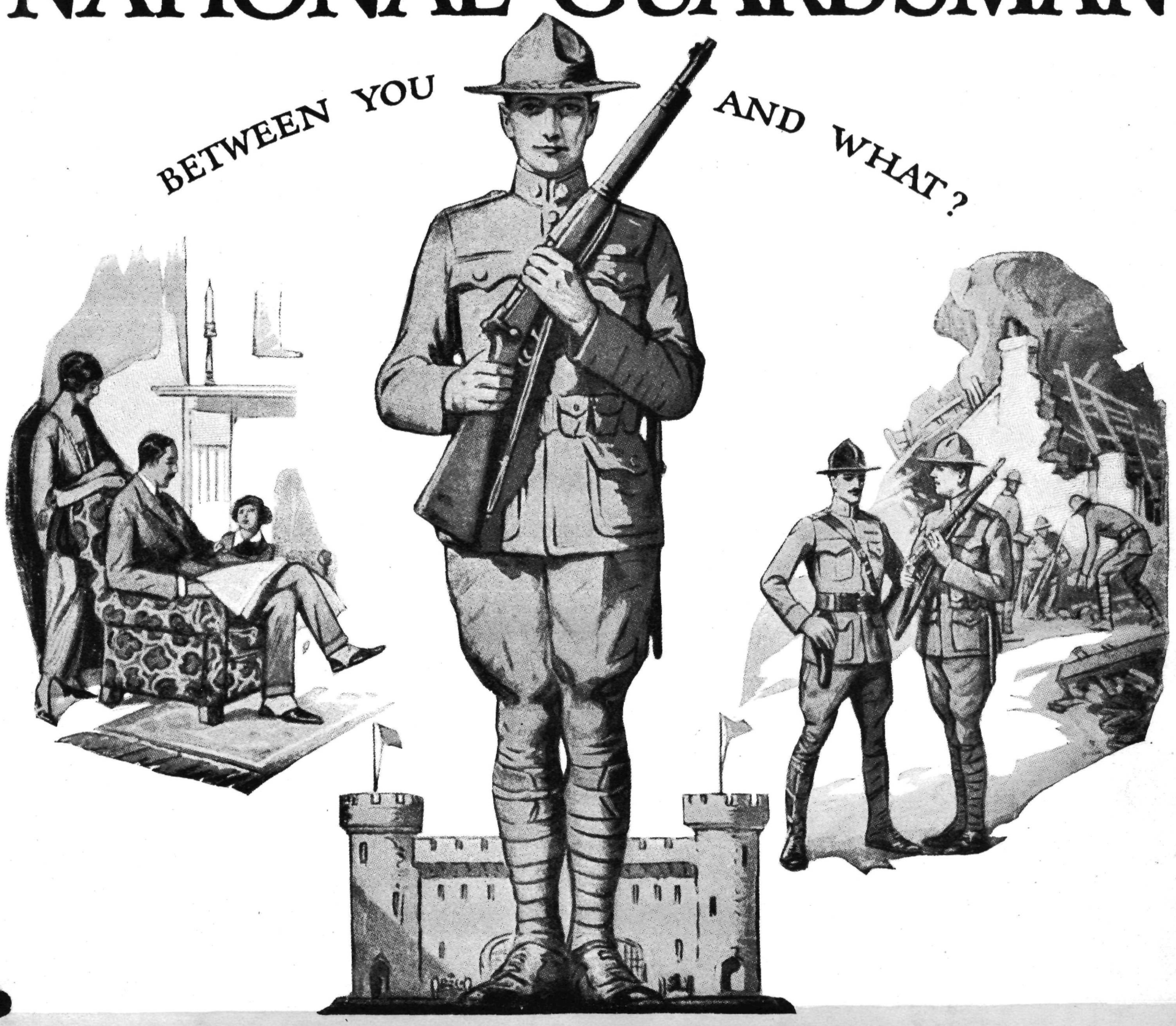
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU AND WHAT?



APRIL, 1927

15c. THE COPY

CAMP SMITH

Pine Camp — Fort Ontario

Fort H. G. Wright — Fort Meade

The New York National Guard will have organizations at all these places this summer — a chance to spend two weeks in a new and pleasant environment, with interesting instruction, the best of food and company, plenty of time for recreation and then get paid for it — think of that for a recruiting argument.

Get rid of the dead wood in your organization and put in live members who will go to camp.

Recruit NOW so that your outfit will arrive at the field training period with a personnel fully instructed and ready to go ahead with the higher features of training.

The average young man is pretty well fed up with the usual run of summer vacation — seashore and mountain resorts are wonderful for a time but they pall on one eventually — how about something new?

The New York National Guard offers young Americans a chance to spend a different kind of vacation at one of the several training camps and at the same time perform a patriotic duty by fitting themselves for the finest test of citizenship, the defense of our country.

The advantages of membership in the New York National Guard do not end with the camp period — the various armories are equipped as well, and in many cases better, than the average club — and the winter activities provide a welcome relief from the monotony of ordinary civilian life.

The NEW YORK National Guardsman

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VOLUME FOUR NUMBER ONE

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

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

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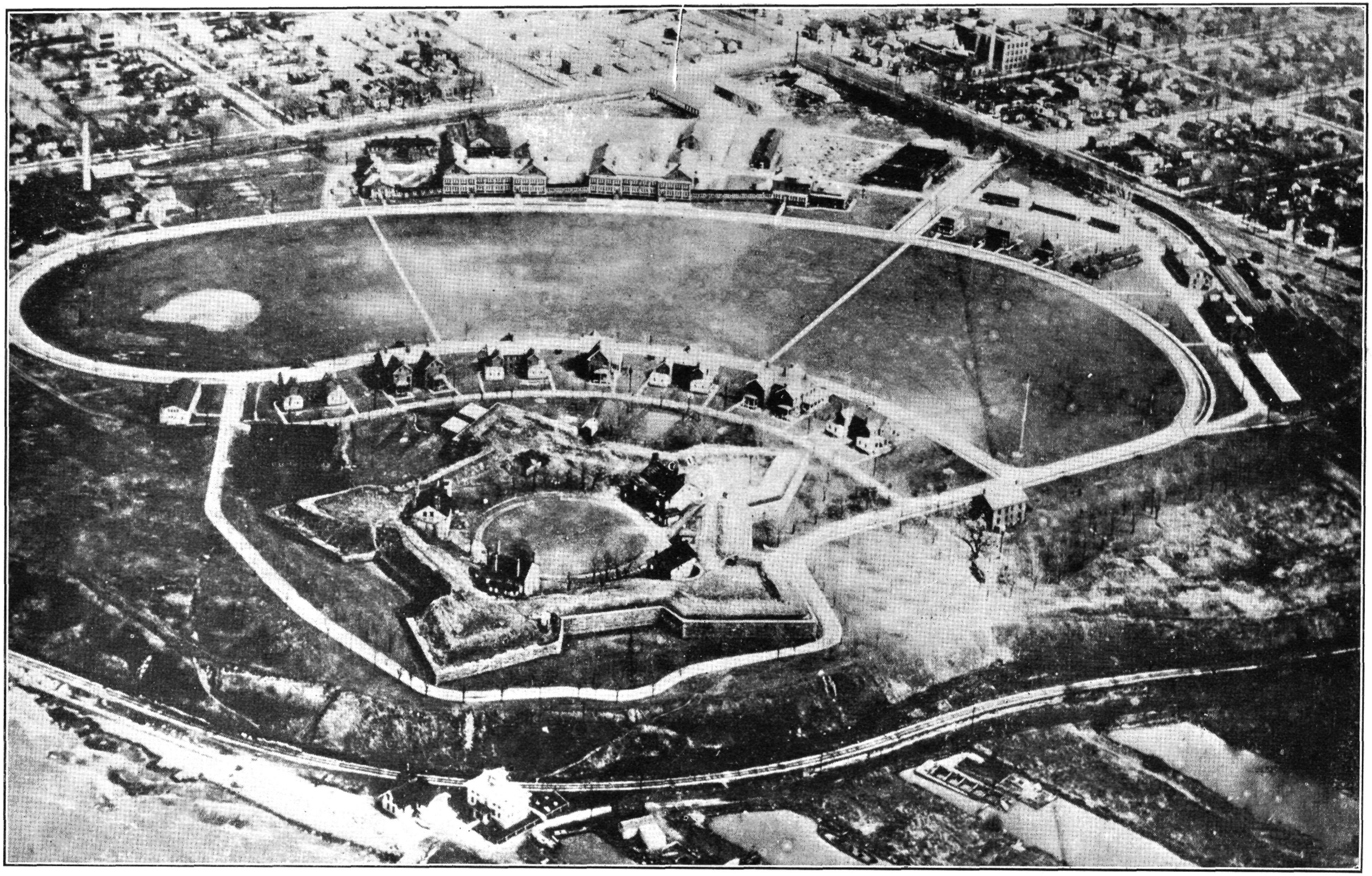


View of Fort Ontario from airplane. This is where the 212th A. A. Artillery, 244th Coast Artillery and 258th Field Artillery have their field training every summer on the shores of Lake Ontario. The fort in the five-pointed star in foreground is one of the oldest in the United States.

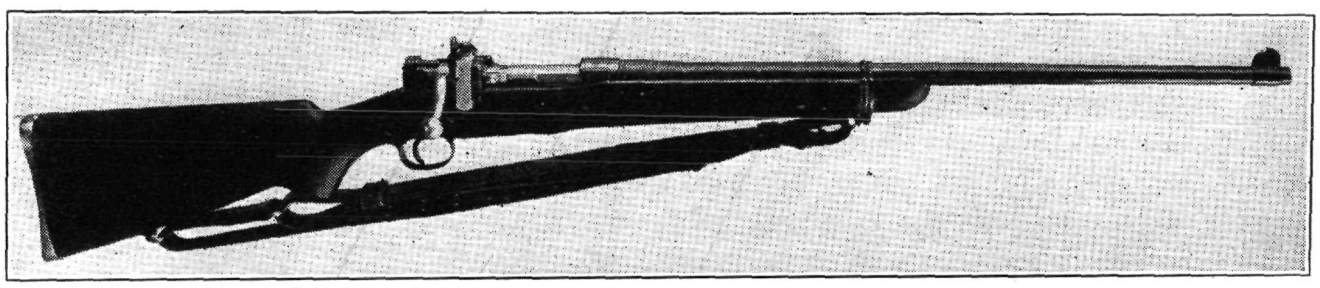
The M-1 Caliber .22 Springfield

By Capt. Grosvenor L. Wotkyns, U. S. A.

[Editor's Note—This rifle is just a trifle different from that issued to National Guard troops in that the stock is one-half inch shorter and has more drop, which makes it better suited for the different positions. It is one of the best small-bore and gallery rifles on the market and the Guard troops are building up some splendid training with it.]

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY is now in production with its Model 1922 M-1 or caliber .22 magazine rifle for sale to civilians who are members of the National Rifle Association. The purchase of these weapons is made through the office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, War Department, Washington, D. C. Rifles now can be shipped upon receipt of the sale price.

This rifle is in many respects one of the most unique small arms in caliber .22 that has ever been fabricated in this or any other country. The quality of material, the care taken in manufacturing the parts that go to make up the completed whole, the drastic inspection program insisted upon that this piece may live up to the high standards of Springfield Armory, and the final targeting at a range longer than that employed by any other manufacturer of caliber .22 rim-fire rifles that I am aware of, assures the purchaser that he is not making a mistake in adding one of these fine weapons to his battery.



Showing the standard Model 1922 rifle with N.R.A. stock, which is the type now being manufactured for the D.C.M., for sale to members of the N.R.A.

Everyone familiar with the Springfield rifle, caliber .30, knows that it is a good rifle, that it has earned this high regard because it is soundly built of fine materials by skilled workmen trained from early youth and embued with that old guild spirit that ever has produced and kept alive that fine and accurate touch so essential if true art is to survive, for it is well to remember that there is such a thing as the art of small arms manufacture even in these times of repetition machinery to the *n*th degree. This caliber .22 rifle, as manufactured by Springfield, is therefore in all respects representative of the latest art of gun making and the proud possessor of one of these rifles may rest assured he has a splendid tool for the work it is designed to do.

The quality of the steel used in the barrel is identical to that used in the caliber .30, Model of 1903, rifle (Springfield). This steel, as most riflemen know, is tough, of fine texture, and as worked up by Springfield Armory, produces an exceedingly smooth and mirror-like bore surface. The barrel, when finished, weighs approximately 3½ pounds and is 24 inches long. The contour is identical to that employed in the famous cabiler .30 Sporter manufactured by the Armory. This contour produces a very stiff, reliable barrel and the targets made with this barrel in either the little caliber .22 or the powerful 6,000-yard-ranged caliber .30 cartridge are most uniform, compact, and exceedingly satisfactory. I consider this barrel contour to be the most satisfactory today, for it is not only very graceful and pleasing to the eye, but produces that happy mean which makes for reliable shooting.

The rifling has, of course, the standard pitch of one turn in 16 inches. Various combinations were tried, but it was early found that this pitch is by far the best. The rifling is of the concentric type, with grooves and lands of equal width, or approximately so. The bullet seat represents a great deal of study and experimentation. The chamber is very tight, the tightest quantity production chamber known to this writer, and is .575 in length. Now about the question of rifling and the number of grooves which are the best. If we really knew that, we should all long ago have adopted it—would be universal, in other words.

Just because we cannot agree on this subject you will find rifles, even in this small caliber, with varying numbers of grooves up to and including eight, or even more. All these various combinations perform finely. The object, of course, is to spin the bullet with the least amount of disturbance—to displace as gently as possible the metal of the bullet as it slides into the bore.

There are many forms of grooving used, as we all know well, but the two most commonly employed are the segmental and the concentric, and you will find that the concentric by far leads all the rest combined. This is because it is not only just as accurate as any other form, but is far easier to cut accurately in barrel after barrel. Actual tests have proven this to the satisfaction of most arms manufacturers, who, if they did not consider this to be so, would not, you may rest assured, continue a method not conducive to accurate and uniform output. The fact of the matter is they are all good, if well executed, and history perfectly bears this out. Springfield uses the concentric.

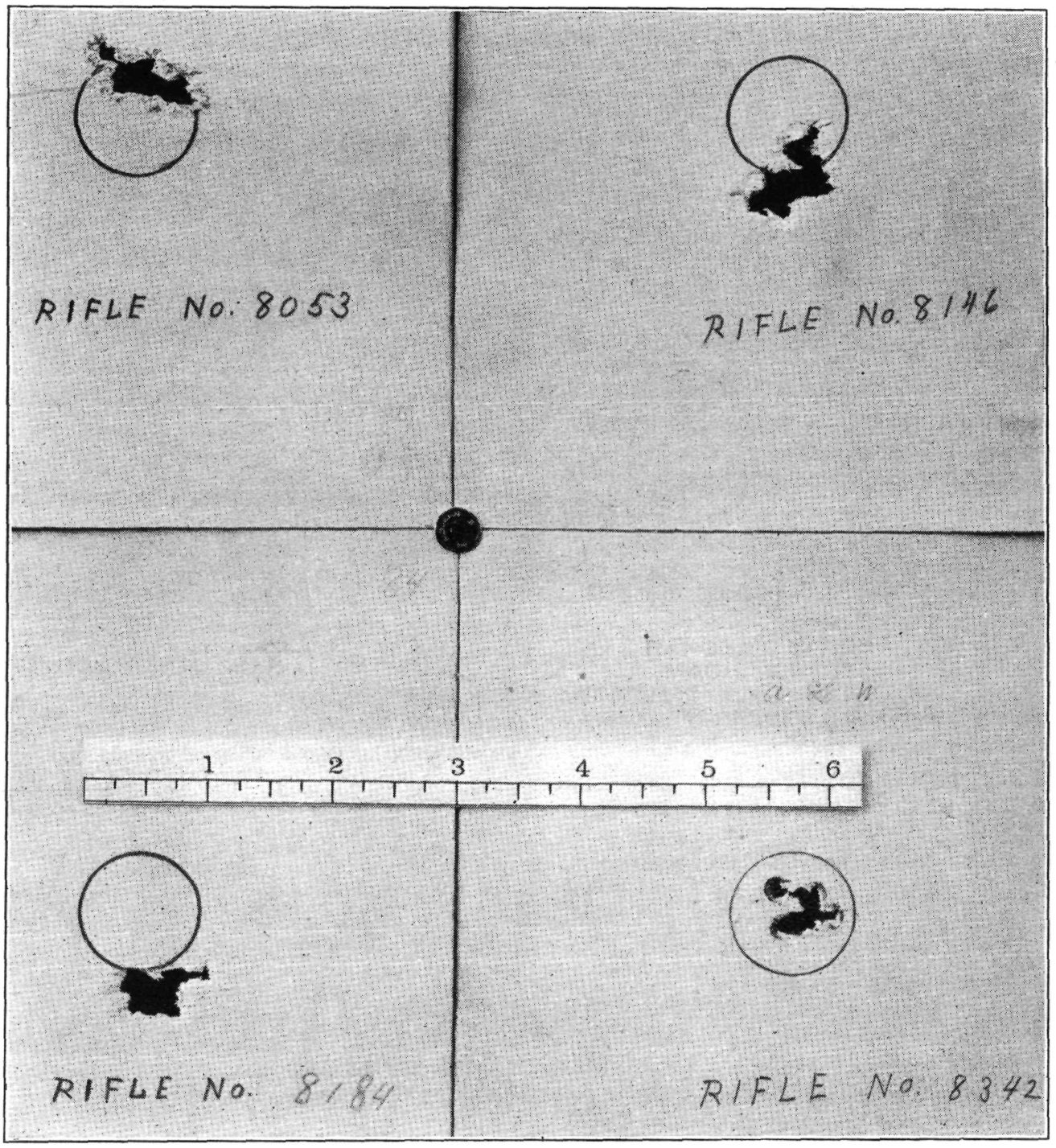
From an inspection standpoint it is more difficult to check up on bore measurements with the barrel rifled with an odd number of grooves than with an even number, and it also requires a longer time to rifle the bore, too; however, if there was any undoubted virtue in this multiplicity of grooving, Springfield Armory certainly would follow it, but we have never been able to observe the slightest improvement, so we adhere to a form which is simple to cut, can be maintained to an exceedingly high standard of exactness, and does not take a great while to carry out.

The usual form of rifling head employed in small arms carries two cutters, but in such a small caliber as the .22 this is very difficult to do, and therefore only one cutter is the general practice. The rifling head is a mere shell in caliber .22, and requires constant attention simply because it is so frail. Springfield Armory uses what is known as the "scrape" cutter type, which removes an exceedingly fine amount indeed. The "scrape" method, as distinguished from the "hook" method—the latter being the usual system employed by small arms manufacturers, can nearly always be distinguished by the smooth and perfect condition of the work—lack of tool marks in the groove, etc. It requires great skill to make and dress the cutters used in the "scrape" method, and the time to rifle a barrel is considerably longer, but we believe it pays in the end and therefore follow this system entirely in all our barrels, no matter what the caliber may happen to be. It is this system, coupled with consummate skill and attention every minute, that largely accounts for the remarkable

uniform and accurate barrels turned out by the Armory.

The "scrape" method cuts both ways, but the major cut is performed on the pull stroke, while on the push stroke a very fine cut is made, a sort of burnishing as it were, but nevertheless a removal of metal results. In the "hook cutter" method the cutting stroke is in one direction only and the amount of metal removed is considerable. It is a far faster method and the cutter of cutters are quite easy to make up.

It may be of interest to small-bore riflemen to learn that the first caliber .22 barrels made in quantity by Springfield Armory employed the Pope form of rifling, Harry Pope himself making the master barrel, which we followed thereafter. This was in the days of the Krag-Jorgensen, when that action was used by us to work up a single-shot rifle having the same general balance and outlines of the caliber .30 Krag. It was an excellent shooter. These barrels had six grooves with very fine lands, mere threads as it were, with very wide grooves. Their groove diameter was approximately .226 inches.



Comparison of Groups from Four Different Rifles

The Springfield, some years later, after the Model 1903 action was adopted, brought a caliber .22 gallery rifle having a six-groove barrel. Again, just a few years ago, while this Armory was once more testing rifling, etc., for the new caliber .22 now being manufactured in large numbers, a six-groove was made up to be tested against a number of four and eight grooves. Very exhaustive tests indicated to us that the four-groove shot with far greater regularity, or so at least it appeared to us, and we take mightly little for granted, I might as well state here and now, so we finally adopted our standard four-groove type of rifling for our caliber .22 Model 1922 M-1 rifle. When this Armory tests anything in the barrel line particularly it makes up a quantity of each type so that an average may be arrived at. One barrel won't tell you anything, two might tell a little, but even so, that is not enough, but six of each type certainly will lead to a fairly accurate conclusion, and this is the usual method followed. So we pin our faith on the four-groove, and I believe very wisely so, because it is doing remarkable work day in and day out, and is besides a grooving not easily injured through careless cleaning or the like.

Our measurements on the land are minimum .218 and maximum .2185. Our groove measures for the minimum .223 and maximum .2235. The width of land is .0854 and the groove approximately the same, so it will be seen that groove and land are of equal width. The depth of groove is .0025.

I have tested a number of these excellent little barrels in Martini actions just to observe what they would do under different conditions of striker and breeching, and they always performed with remarkable regularity and accuracy. It is a splendid barrel—of that there cannot be the slgihtest doubt—and time will prove it most conclusively to all those lucky riflemen fortunate enough to own one of these splendid rifles.

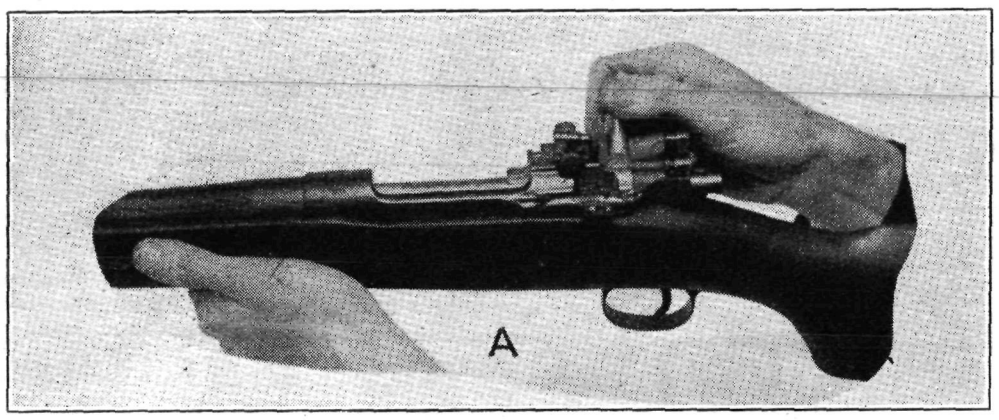
It requires approximately one hour to rifle a barrel in caliber .22, the average number of strokes required to cut a groove being seventy. It can readily be seen from this that the process employed more nearly approximates a scraping or burnishing one, for the amount of metal removed by each scrape of the rifling cutter is so fine as to baffle description. It is for this reason solely that these barrels have that remarkably high and brilliant sheen attributed to lapping—a process the Armory positively forbids. Lapping is a process of polishing the finished bore with a fine abrasive, which has long been a custom in small arms manufacture in order to promote that uniform surface so desirable in rifled arms particularly. It does, when skillfully carried out, produce a very uniform surface, but it also tends to enlarge the bore somewhat, besides dulling the driving edge of the lands.

It is perfectly true that many barrels rejected by this Armory could, with a bit of touching up here and there, be made into excellent performers no doubt, but

exceedingly drastic inspection has clearly shown that only by adhering to this high standard of exactness can the very finest work be counted on in volume, and this in turn does tend to reduce considerably the rejection element. Slack-off in rejection has a very serious effect on fine craftsmanship, and especially is this true with your artists in steel.

The receiver is manufactured from the same stock as that used in the service rifle, and closely follows that action in process of manufacture and general outline.

The bolt, in general outline, follows that of the service rifle, and is of the identical material and treatment throughout. The firing mechanism now very closely approximates that of the service rifle and is of the single-striker form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with flat point. The very greatest care is observed in assembling and testing this firing mechanism and I doubt if there are many small arms establishments in the world who take greater gains to assure themselves that this most important of all parts of a caliber .22 rifle is fairly adjusted at the outset. The striker is adjusted for protrusion to a nicety that can only be seen to be appreciated.

Each bolt is adjusted to its rifle and thereafter should not be interchanged. Each bolt carries the serial number of the rifle to which it is fitted, and this bolt is adjusted so that the headspace clearance between head of cartridge when seated home in chamber and face of bolt when it is closed on the cartridge ready to fire cannot exceed .003 of an inch.

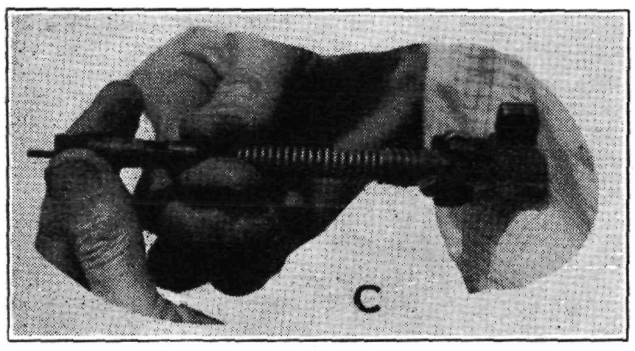
The magazine is now of the flush type and holds five rounds. The magazine is inserted through an opening in the floor plate and is held firmly in place by a spring catch actuated by the thumb. The guard ,trigger mechanism, etc., are identical to that of the service rifle.

The trigger pull is about four pounds, and adjustment is easily carried out by the rifleman or a skilled gunsmith.

The front sight is the standard military blade, .05 in width, and the rear sight, the Lyman No. 48, with short slide having graduations or clicks of ½ minute for elevation and deflection. This is a most excellent combination, very accurate and dependable in all sights.

The Lyman people make an admirable hooded front sight especially for this rifle, with which it is possible to employ several combinations of aperture and post which this well-known firm of sight makers regularly furnish on order.

The stock is a man-sized affair of sensible proportions. It has a well-proportioned comb, full and well moulded, and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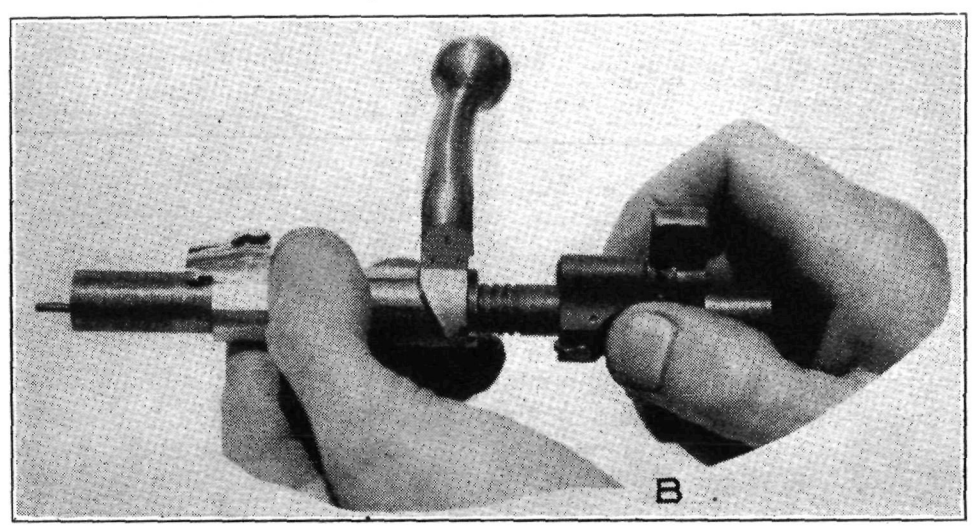
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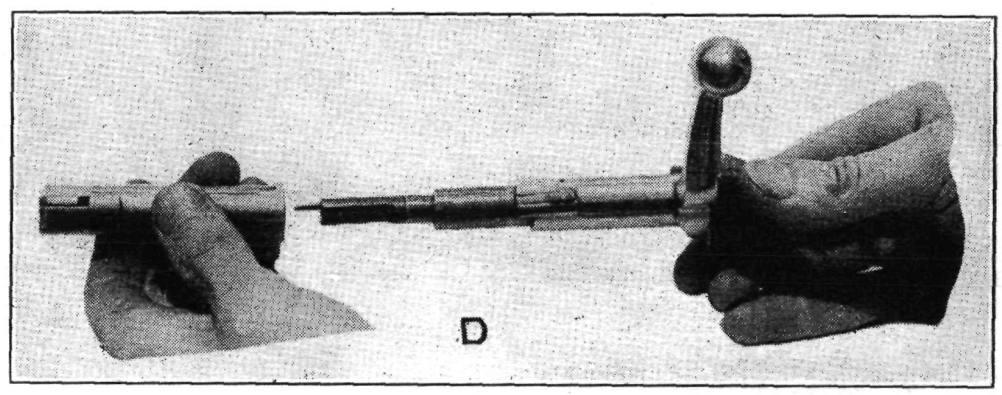
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Removing and Dismounting Bolt in .22 Springfield

a pistol grip of excellent proportions and so positioned that it does the work a pistol grip is intended to perform but rarely does. The stock is made primarily for prone work, is 13½ inches long and has a well-shaped, checkered butt plate of steel. The fore-end is rather full, furnishing the hand a good support. The rifle weighs about nine pounds without sling, the weight varying somewhat according to the grain of the wood. This stock is known as the N.R.A. model and is identical to that furnished on the caliber .30 Sporter manufactured by the Armory. It is finished in the same manner as are the National Match stocks for rifles in caliber .30, which, after their wood-working treatment has been completed, are subjected to a prolonged soaking in linseed oil. The stocks are real walnut, which is becoming every year harder and harder to obtain.

The barrels are browned—term for the finish applied by rusting the exterior of the barrel—and this browning is noted for its durability. The receivers are given a treatment in the furnaces which produces a beautiful, durable black finish.

The barrel is drilled for the Winchester telescopic sight front block, while the receiver is drilled for the rear block. These blocks are not furnished with the rifle but must be obtained from the manufacturer through the N.R.A. These blocks are set 7.2 inches on centers so that an adjustment as fine as ½ minute per hundred yards of range can be read off the telescopic sight rear mount. A photograph of the mounts is furnished and their height given in order that the right form of mount is understood. The reason for attaching the rear mount on the receiver is because it was found that with the Winchester glass and mounts in combination with the rather long stock, correct eye relief was only possible by

positioning the rear block on the threaded hood of the receiver, and as it was desired to maintain a reading of ½ minute, this adjustment could not be maintained otherwise. These blocks fit equally well the Fecker mounts and will produce the same readings.

The rifles are tested at 50 yards, the longest testing range for the purpose of passing caliber .22 rifles that I am aware of. The usual range is 25 yards and many are only 50 feet. The rifle must place a group of ten consecutive shots that can be touched by a circle one inch in diameter, and fully 75 per cent better this drastic test. The rifles are, of course, held in a machine rest during this test and the sights are at this time aligned for elevation and deflection-windage. It will however, probably be found that each rifleman will have to readjust to suit his own eyes and method of holding, but as the Lyman sight is admirably constructed to zero, this will prove not only a pleasant task but a desirable one.

The rifle is runction tested by firing several bursts of magazine fire and is then targeted. The targets are made in duplicate, the original going with each rifle directly to the purchaser while the duplicate is filed in the records of the Engineering Division of the Armory. This is another unique practice and should prove of value to the eventual user for the information contained on this target is interesting and will help the rifleman to highest scores with his weapon.

The series of targets shown are representative of a day's firings in testing the weapons for final acceptance. With suitable ammunition you should be able to duplicate them provided you can "hold 'em and squeeze 'em." It is only fair, however, to remark that a little Jinx sticks his harpoon into us just as lovingly and frequently as he does into the innards of your pet rifle and ammunition after it has passed into your hands, although it managed to pass the most rigid tests the makers can conjure up. This hideous little pariah can, by simply cocking his eye at a slightly higher angle, jabbing his harpoon with great dexterity the while into a smoothly running output, so completely upset calculations as to beggar description.

Therefore, don't fancy that your rifle should always perform up t othe targets illustrated, if by chance you should happen to get a weapon with a group somewhat larger than these shown, mean that it is incapable of doing better work for you. Rifles are a good deal like automobiles, in that some people never can get good results while others appear always to be lucky.

To those who appear to be constantly cursed with a Jinx, there is little to be said, for there is no known remedy if this evil creature decides to take up his abode permanently in your quarters.

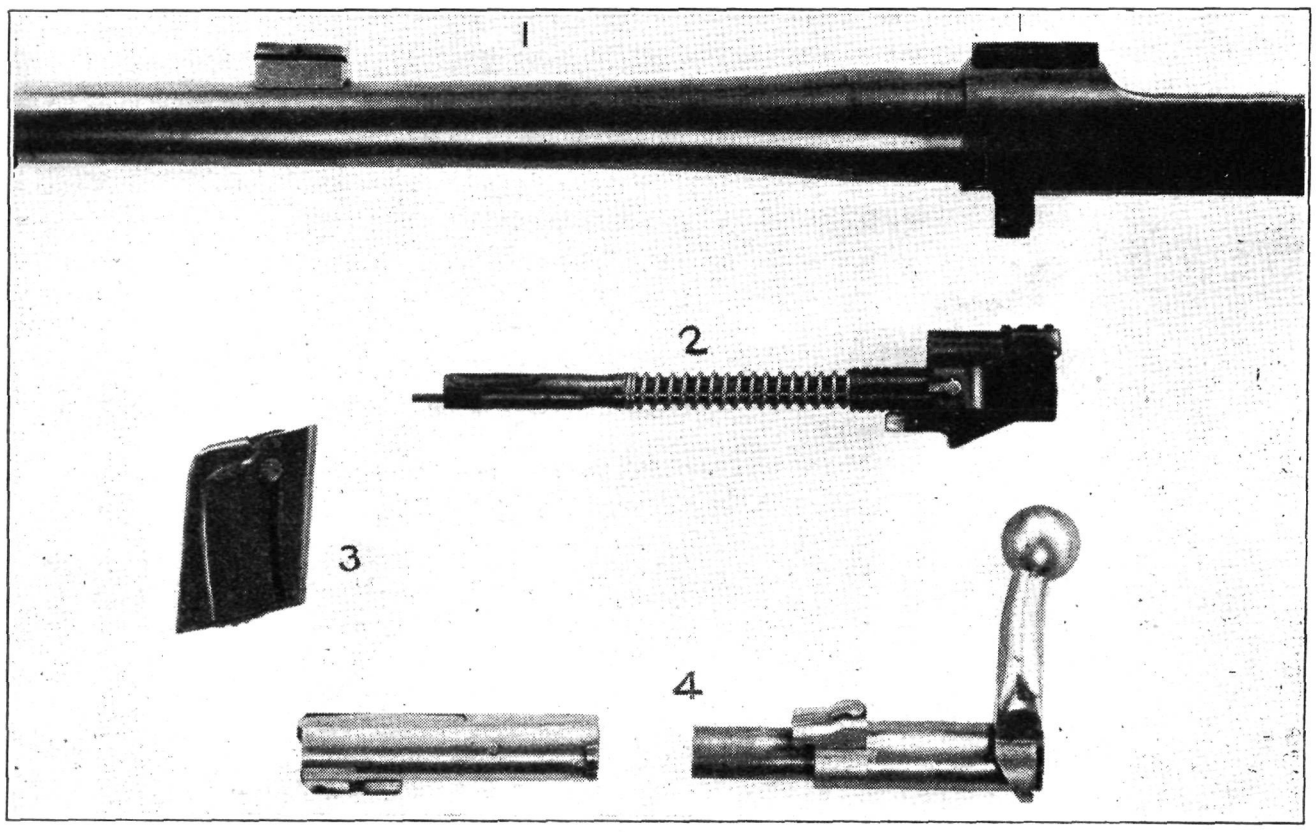
Seriously, these rifles now coming through at a steady pace are decidedly uniform in their action; of course there are the ups and downs every real rifleman knows well will come, no matter how perfect the product.

The Graph illustrated is interesting, for it indicates several things which concern the user and what he may expect when everything is working as rifle and ammunition manufacturer strive to bring about. This graph shows eight rifles which have been tested, each rifle having been fired 100 shots in 10 ten-shot groups at 100 yards from machine rest in a specially constructed indoor range sheltered from all disturbing influences. The figures on the left represent mean radius measurement in tenths of an inch and the mean of the 10 mean radii measurements obtained from each of the 10 groups made with each rifle are plotted.

We connect these points in order to emphasize the result. Now, mean radius figures express very little to the rifleman, mainly because what concerns him most is the actual size of the group, and in this he is perfectly correct, but the poor manufacturers of ammunition and rifles have a variety of troublesome points to watch, such as variations in velocity, variations in whip and pump mechanical inaccuracy of barrel due to changes in barrel time, in the bullet and wind, although in this particular instance we can ignore wind. Mean radius takes into account dispersion in any direction from the center of impact; it shows us the average error which can be fairly expected from a series of shots, the probable error, the probable dispersion of any individual shot from the point of aim more clearly expresses it.

It is very difficult to visualize a group when mean radius is given, and this is unfortunate, but this measurement most certainly does tell us how steadily an ammunition performs in a certain rifle or rifles as nothing else will, and so it is the usual custom throughout the world with arms and ammunition factories.

(*Continued on Page 23*)



1.—*Telescopic sight blocks set 7.2 inches on center, which give ½ minute readings on Fecker and Winchester rear scope mounts. Height of front block on barrel is 7/16 inches, and rear block on receiver is 7/32 inches; 2.—Showing firing mechanism, with single striker—the assembly is quite like that of the caliber .30 Springfield; 3.—Showing new flush magazine; 4.—Showing bolt head and bolt—bolt head does not rotate, and for that reason this mechanism is in two parts.*

Field Training Dates 1927

THE dates and locations for field training 1927 have been approved by Headquarters Second Corps Area and can now be regarded as definitely set as given herein.

Only one possible change is as yet undecided. National Guard Headquarters wishes to send the 53rd Brigade complete to Pine Camp and has suggested that the additional expense could be met by sending the 174th Infantry to Fort Niagara. If it is approved the 174th will possible go from August 7th to 21st and the 106th will go to Pine Camp instead of Camp Smith on the date set forth below.

The full schedule as it stands at present is as follows:

TO CAMP SMITH, N. Y.

June 12th to 26th: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Det. 27th Division, 27th Special Troops, 102nd Engineers, 102nd Medical Regiment, 101st Signal Battalion.

June 26th to July 10th: 106th Infantry, 27th Division Trains.

July 10th to 24th: Hdqrs. 93rd Brigade, 165th Infantry, 14th Infantry.

July 24th to August 7th: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co. 87th Brigade, 10th Infantry, 71st Infantry.

August 7th to 21st: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co. 54th Brigade, 107th Infantry, 108th Infantry.

August 21st to Sept. 4th: 369th Infantry.

PINE CAMP, N. Y.

June 12th to 26th: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade, 101st Cavalry, 1st Cavalry, 51st Machine Gun Squadron.

June 26th to July 10th: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co. 53rd Brigade, 105th Infantry, 174th Infantry, 104th Field Artillery.

July 10th 24th: 105th Field Artillery, 27th Division Air Corps.

July 17th to 31st: Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Btry. 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

July 21st to August 7th: 156th Field Artillery, 102nd Ammunition Train.

August 7th to August 21st: New Jersey Field Artillery.

August 21st to Sept. 4th: 106th Field Artillery.

FORT ONTARIO, N. Y.

July 10th to 24th: 212th Artillery (A. S.).

July 24th to August 7th: 244th Artillery.

August 7th to 21st: 258th Field Artillery.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT, N. Y.

July 2nd to 16th: 245th Artillery.

FORT MEADE, MD.

July 10th to 24th: 27th Tank Company.

General Haskell Lays Corner Stone

THE corner stone for the new Armory of Headquarters Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade, located at Manor Field, West New Brighton, Staten Island, was laid Saturday afternoon, March 5th, in the presence of a large gathering.

Major General William N. Haskell officiated, accompanied by Brigadier General Mortimer D. Bryant, commanding the 51st Cavalry Brigade; Colonel Edward McLeer and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Mundy of the 27th Division Staff and Captain Hugh A. Coulbourn, Captain Carrol B. Kopf and Lieutenant Paul Browne of General Bryant's Staff.

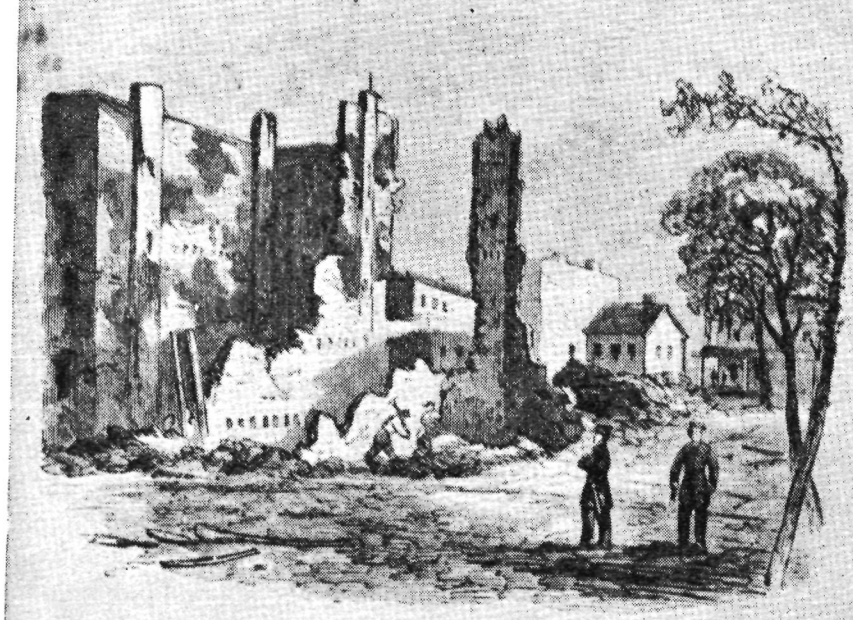
An impressive welcome was given General Haskell and his staff on their arrival at Manor Field, and during the ceremony, Captain George Usher, Regular Army Instructor on duty with the 27th Division Air Service at Miller Field, Staten Island, circled overhead in an observation plane, while music was furnished by the 16th Infantry Band of Governors Island through the courtesy of Major General McRae, commanding the 2nd Corps Area.

General Haskell spoke briefly, saying it was an honor to lay the corner stone for the first Armory on Staten Island. He congratulated the members of the Troop and said that in their organization they would learn both the art of war and of peace and how to be better citizens. He hoped that while they were preparing for war they might never be called upon for service.

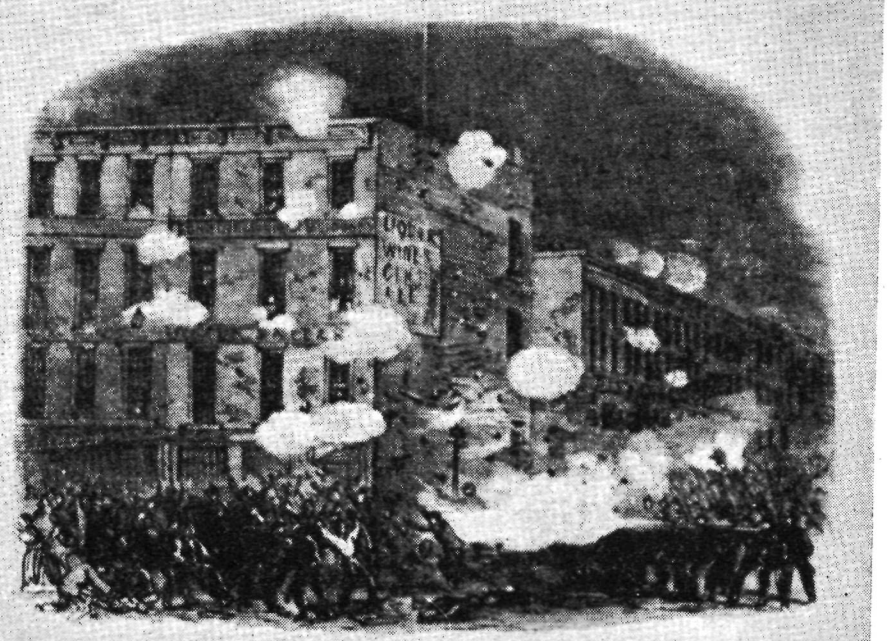
A silver trowel used in the laying of the corner stone was a gift from Augustus Wendolph of the firm of Wendolph and Werner, architects for the building. In presenting the tool to General Haskell, Mr. Wendolph said: "General Haskell, with this trowel may you lay the corner stone for the new armory to house and protect the men of the troop who have volunteered to protect our people."

In the stone were placed a roster of the troop, a roster of the Armory Board and employees of the troop, a history of the movement for the establishment of the Armory on Staten Island and a copy of local newspapers.

Lieut. Paul Browne; Capt. Lawrence Meehan; Mr. Augustus Wendolph, Architect and Designer of Armory; Colonel Edward McLeer; Capt. William H. Morris, commanding Brigade Headquarters Troop; Major General William N. Haskell; Brigadier General Mortimer D. Bryant, commanding 51st Cavalry Brigade; Lieut. Colonel Joseph A. Mundy; Captain High A. Coulbourn; Captain Carroll B. Kopf.



RUINS OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE.



FIGHT BETWEEN RIOTERS AND MILITARY.

CHARGE OF THE POLICE ON THE RIOTERS AT THE "TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

SACKING A DRUG STORE IN SECOND AVENUE.

HANGING A NEGRO IN CLARKSON STREET.

THE DRAFT RIOT—Copy of a page of "Harpers Weekly" of August 1st, 1863, secured from the files of The New York Historical Society by Major Howland Pell, R. I.

Service in Aid of Civil Authorities

By Lieutenant Colonel William R. Wright

(Continued from February-March issue)

THE days of the Civil War were naturally busy times for the New York State Militia. In addition to the many occasions on which they were called into Federal service, with which this present chronicle is not concerned, they were of immense assistance to the State Authorities in internal disturbances.

This period is also of interest to us for the reason that in 1862 the Legislature adopted the name "National Guard" to designate the entire militia of the State. This title was originally adopted in August, 1824, by a battalion of the 11th Regiment on the occasion of a reception to Lafayette. Major Wilson, the commanding officer of the battalion, is credited with suggesting that it be adopted in compliment to Lafayette on account of the latter's connection with the celebrated National Guard of Paris. The name achieved instant success, was adopted by the 11th Regiment, and continued by its successors, the 27th and 7th. In 1862, as we have described, it was appropriated by the State as the title of the State forces. A number of states followed the lead of New York in choosing this name as the title for their organized militia and finally it was chosen by the Federal government to designate the citizen soldiery of the nation.

Returning to the duties of this period, we find the first call in 1862, when the 7th, the 22nd and the 23rd were called out in turn to mount guard over the camp of the Spinola Brigade and the 8th over the camp of the Corcoran Legion. Both of these brigades were being organized for service in the war and were encamped in the present county of Kings. The men were well supplied with the then prevalent bounty money, "gin mills" were numerous around and even within their camps, and many volunteers having received their bounties and imbibed their gin considered that their part of the contract was well concluded, and disappeared to begin all over again. Such troubles are naturally prevalent in hastily organized troops until discipline can be established, and our National Guard troops were able to keep these brigades within bounds until their own organization and discipline became effective.

In July of the next year, 1863, there occurred in New York City the most serious and destructive disturbance which has ever menaced our State, the great "Draft Riots". These riots lasted for a week, caused the destruction of at least two million dollars worth of property, and resulted in estimated casualties of about one thousand killed and seriously wounded. The initial success of the mob in these riots, the headway gained by it in a short time and the destruction caused are attributable to only one condition, namely, the absence of the National Guard, which, together with all other available troops, had been sent to Pennsylvania to stem the tide of Lee's great invasion of the North. The police, for the first time in our history, fought well and were well handled by Thomas Acton, the President of the Police Board. They were well supported by the small number of regular troops which were available from the harbor garrisons, and all soldiers on leave or who could walk out of the hospitals rallied to their aid, but until the National Guard begun to return these volunteer forces were overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers and by the size of the territory which had to be guarded. It was like fighting a serious conflagration with a bucket brigade. The fire could not be put out until the arrival of the regular fire apparatus.

Whether this uprising was actually planned and organized by secret agents of the Confederacy, or whether they simply seized the chance to fan the already kindled flame to the advantage of their cause cannot be determined. Certain it is that had Lee not been defeated at Gettysburg, thus releasing the National Guard troops for immediate return to New York, the internal convulsion of the Draft Riots in the very heart of the North might have had a very vital effect on the final outcome of the war.

At this stage of the conflict, the country by no means presented the united front that we knew in the days of the World War. A great number did not sympathize with the proposed abolition of slavery and many held that the Southern States had a right to secede from the Union if they so desired. Voluntary enlistment had failed to produce the desired number of men for the Union armies and it had been found necessary to pass a draft law to fill up the ranks. All were nervous over the effects of the law and the probable attitude of the people when it should go into effect. The city and State authorities fully shared this apprehension but on account of the National crisis were unable to take adequate steps to prepare for trouble.

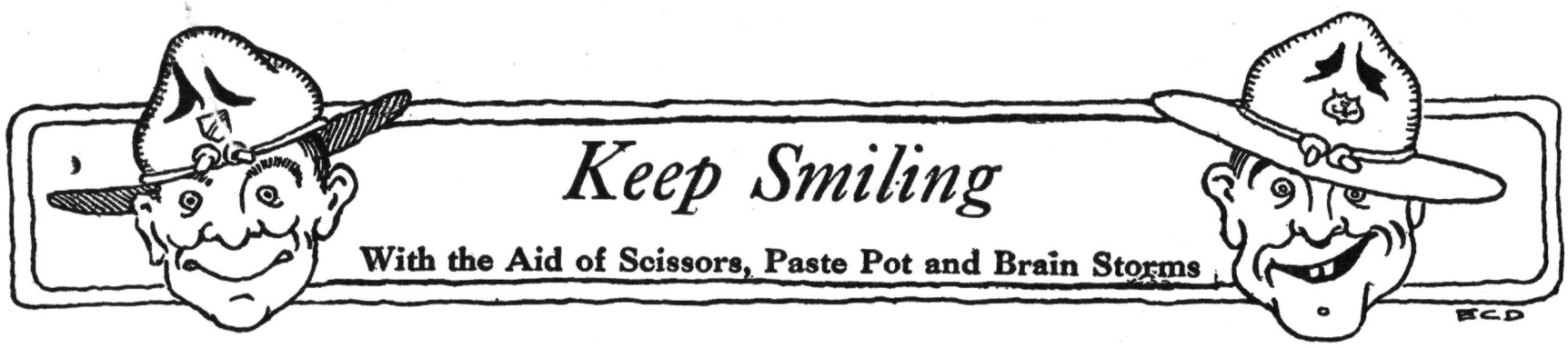
The draft in New York City commenced on Saturday, July 11th and proceeded without unusual disturbance on that day; the names drawn being published in the Sunday papers. The forces of disorder were evidently organized on Sunday, and early Monday morning the riot burst into flame throughout the city.

The first demonstration occurred at a draft office at Third Ave. and 46th St. The police in attendance were driven away, the draft wheel was broken, papers and furniture destroyed and the army lieutenant in charge was seriously injured. The building (occupied as a tenement above the draft office) was then set on fire and when the firemen arrived they were driven off and the original building and its neighbor were destroyed before the fire could be checked. John A. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police, arriving on the scene in plain clothes, was recognized, pursued, caught and was only saved from death by the fact that so many swarmed over him trying to kill him that no one man could succeed in doing it. A platoon of police who charged the mob at this time were counter-charged, routed and dispersed, several of them being killed and many injured.

The success of the mob at this point gave it strength and confidence. With largely increased numbers, and armed with murderous clubs made by pulling down telegraph poles and twisting the wires together it proceeded to the Provost Marshals office in Broadway near 29th Street and the fine block of buildings in which this office was located were soon totally destroyed.

By this time other mobs had formed all over the city. Allerton's Hotel, the old Bulls Head tavern, at Fourth Avenue and 44th Street, was wrecked and burned, after being pillaged of its furniture and liquors. The Colored Orphan Asylum, on the west side of Fifth Avenue between 43rd and 44th Streets, was also destroyed, its inmates being, however, safely removed from the rear while the mob was forcing an entrance in front. The offices of the New York Tribune of which Horace Greeley was then the editor, was also attacked but was bravely defended by its employees and the police and escaped destruction. The residence of Mayor Opdyke was besieged and barely escaped destruction and the house of Postmaster Wakeman was burned. The mob even attacked Police Headquarters, but at this point was given a stunning defeat by a force of police admirably and bravely commanded by Sergeant (afterwards In-

(*Continued on Page* 17)



Legs

Whistle this one to the tune of "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Legs to the right of us,
Legs to the left of us,
Legs to the front of us—
How they display them!
On they go trippingly,
Dainty and skippingly,
Frost that bites nippingly
Does not dismay them.

Straight legs and bandy ones,
Bum legs and dandy ones,
Awkward and handy ones,
Flirt with the breeze.
Round legs and flatter ones
(Especially the latter ones),
Lean legs and fatter ones,
Most showing their knees.

Knockkneed and bony ones,
Silk-covered tony ones—
Real legs and phoney ones—
Second to none.
Straight and distorted ones,
Mates and ill-sorted ones,
Home and imported ones,
Ain't we got fun?

—106*th Hd. Bat. Live Wire.*

* * *

Paging the Cavalry

Inquisitive Lady: And now, officer, tell me what that strap under your chin is for.

Officer: That, lady, is to rest my poor old jaw when it gets tired answering silly questions.

—*Scream.*

* * *

Combat Exercises

A skunk is a very queer animal because it is offensive on the defensive.

—*Wisconsin Octopus.*

* * *

Page Committee on Fitness

Farming isn't the only occupation in which overproduction cheapens the product. There's lawmaking.

—*Wichita Falls Record-News.*

* * *

Exit Chivalry

In this day of feminine bandits there's no better protection than a tame mouse in your pocket.

—*Austin American.*

Month's Worst Joke

Connecticut woman seeks divorce because her husband threw her false teeth into the stove. He said it was acci-dental.

—*N. Y. Herald-Tribune.*

* * *

A Pick-Up!

"Say dar, Sam, what kind of cigarettes yo'-all smokin' now?"

"Baseball cigarettes, Small Change."

"How come baseball cigarettes?"

"Grounders, boy, grounders."

—*Pup.*

* * *

Cashing in the Quiz!

Prof.: Why did Hannibal cross the Alps?

Frosh: For the same reason the hen crossed the road. You don't catch me with no puzzles.

—*Kansas Sour Owl.*

* * *

More Experience

"Single Policeman Whipped Five Men" —head line. Probably a married one could have whipped more than that.

—*N. Y. Herald-Tribune.*

* * *

Attention Athletes!

"What is a tryout?"

"It's a Friday night date!"

—*Minn. Ski-U-Mah.*

* * *

From a Benedict

There is no "pay as you enter" sign at the door of the Matrimonial Institution. You pay after you enter.

—*Ollapod.*

* * *

Safety First

"What did you plant this year?"

"Some money in the bank; that's the only way I can get vegetables."

—*Boston Globe.*

* * *

How Many Laps to the Mile

A maiden entered a crowded car,
And firmly grasped a strap,
And every time they hit a bump
She sat on a different lap.

—*Bison.*

* * *

The Volstead Act

Claude: Were you out last night?

And Maud: Well, not completely.

—*Illinois Siren.*

Why He Brakes the Law

Cop: What's the idea racing through this village at eighty miles an hour?

Motorist: I've got something the matter with my brakes and I want to get home before something happens.

—*Bison.*

* * *

"I see where two girls walked from Frisco to Denver."

"I think they should have got out of the car sooner."

—*Georgia Cracker.*

* * *

No Cause for Alarm

Emerson said to beware when the great God lets loose a thinker on the planet. There is really nothing to worry about just now.

—*Los Angeles Times.*

* * *

A dumb wife is one who thinks she'll have to go to heaven to see the angels her husband talks about in his sleep.

* * *

"My boy, think of the future."

"I can't; it's my girl's birthday and I must think of the present."

—*Colorado Dodo.*

* * *

A Modiste

Mrs. Van der Jones—Hilda, I told you to dress this chicken! What did you mean by leaving this fringe of feathers around it?

Hilda—Dot's the dress, mum.

—*Detroit News.*

* * *

Just a K. P.

Eva May: Do you care for animals?

May Not: No, I wash dishes.

—*Grinnel Malteaser.*

* * *

To Say Nothing of the Guardsman

"Why did you move out of that flat you just rented?"

"Oh, it was too small to read the Sunday papers in!"

—*Goblin.*

* * *

She: Is there anything worse than the antics of a newly married couple?

He: Yes, those of a newly divorced couple.

—*Grinnell Malteaser.*

Luquer Cup Pistol Match 1927

THE second annual competition for the Luquer Pistol Cup will be held in the early summer, probably in June, under the supervision of the Corps Area Commander. Last year the cup was won by the National Guard, the team being composed entirely of members from the N. Y. N. G., the Army was second and the Reserves third.

Colonel H. J. Price, National Guard officer, 2nd Corps Area, has sent out the following in reference to this competition:

"The conditions of this match call for teams from the Corps Area of five men each, to represent the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. The match was fired in 1926, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves were represented therein. The match was won by the team representing the National Guard.

"It is requested that the 1927 match be brought to the attention of unit commanders and individuals of the National Guard of your State with a view of securing a team to represent the National Guard of this Corps Area in the 1927 match. Should there be entrants from more than one State, an elimination match will be arranged, to be fired in May, 1927, with a view of selecting the individual members and alternates of the team.

"Names, rank, and Post Office addresses of individuals who may desire to participate in this match, should reach this office by May 1, 1927.

"Inasmuch as there are no funds available to finance this match all costs for transportation and other expenses connected therewith, will be borne by the individual members participating, both in the preliminary, and in the regular match."

The team from the N. G. must be composed of five officers with one team captain (officer).

The Provisional Company, 1913

Captain William Hones, Inf. D.O.H., at present Assistant to G-4 Headquarters Second Corps Area, is keenly desirous of securing the addresses of all former members of the Provisional Company which served at the State Camp of Instruction in 1913. This company was commanded by the then Captain and now Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, 71st Infantry, and comprised officers and enlisted men from every infantry regiment in the State. Captain Hones is interested not only in knowing what has become of the former personnel of this company, but is trying to arrange for a reunion. Here is an opportunity for all the "old timers" to let the Captain know where his former comrades are living so that he can get in touch with them.

"As You Were!"

Last week we spoke of Captain William Mac Rossie of Service Co., 105th F. A., going to command the 102nd Ammunition Train at White Plains. Well, we presume he went, but he didn't leave the command of the 105th Service Company as Captain George C. Lieber, Jr., was in command of that unit and still is.

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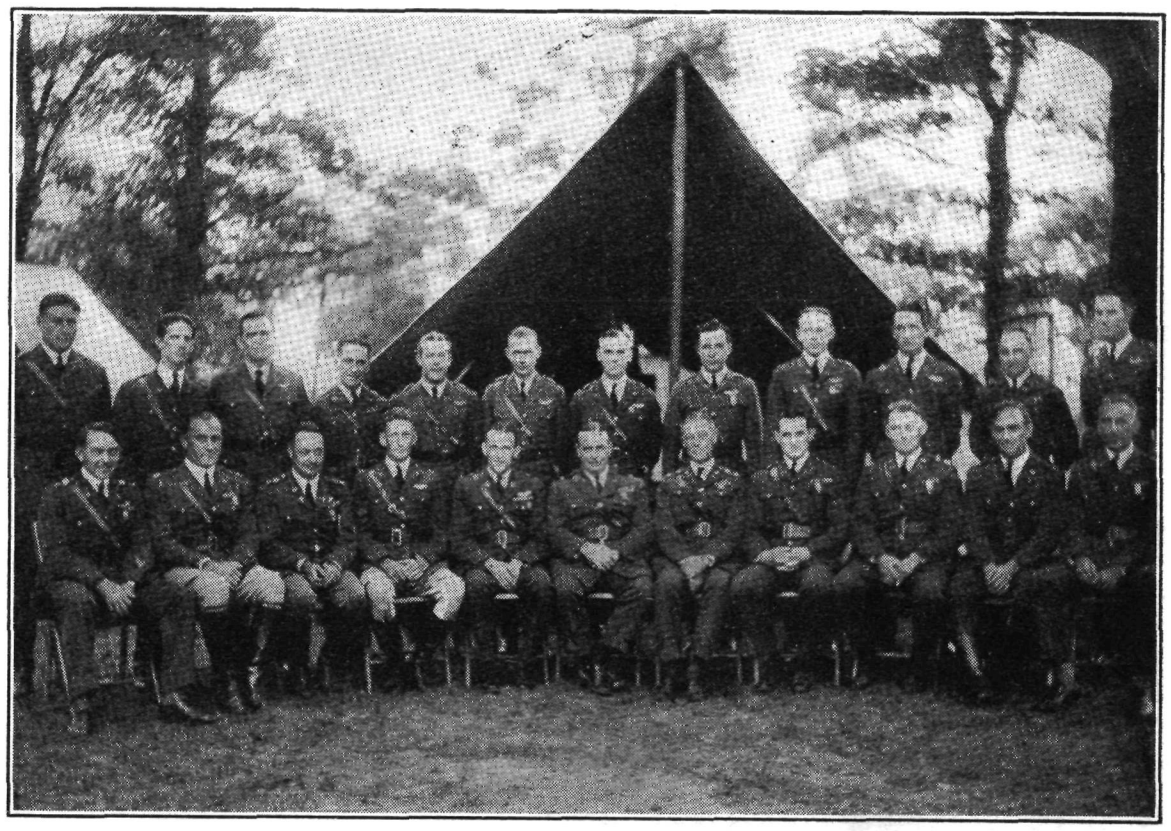

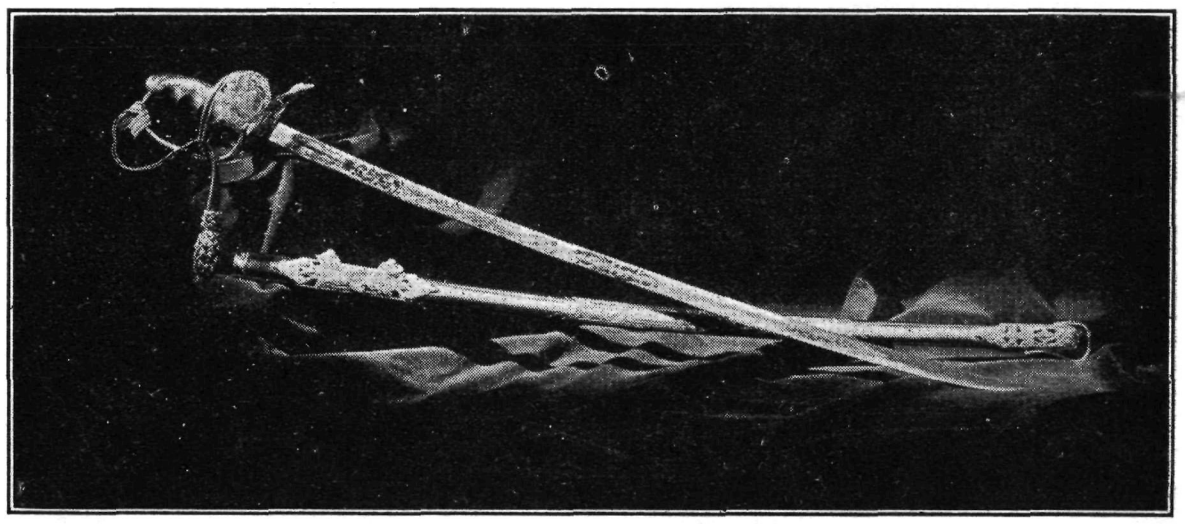

Saber Presented to Colonel William Ottmann by His Officers

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

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829 Municipal Building
New York City

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APRIL, 1927

THE National Matches will be held in 1927 at Camp Perry. Thanks to the efforts of the rank and file of shooters throughout the country, including hundreds from New York State, the appropriation bill providing for the matches this year has passed both houses of Congress. Those interested in keeping the United States a "Nation of Riflemen" impressed upon their Congressmen the importance of these matches. It is now up to the same shooters to begin paving the way for National Matches in 1928. Work has to be done far in advance to get the action of Congress. Certain members of the general staff seek to establish a policy of holding matches only every two years and to curtail the size and growth of the events—a step toward eliminating them entirely. If the matches are worthy of being held at all they should be held every year and their growth and progress should keep up with the growth and progress of the country. If the shooters will begin now to show their Congressmen the light, the matches as an annual event will be assured.

THE next Olympic games will be held in Amsterdam, Holland.

SENATOR JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., chairman for many years of the Military Affairs Committee of the U. S. Senate, who finished his service with the passing of the 69th Congress, has been a great friend of the service, ever working to keep up and better its efficiency. A former National Guardsman, himself, he has worked zealously for the interests of the thousands of citizen soldiers throughout the United States. In closing an interview in the Army & Navy Journal he said: "No group of people are more honest, more hard working, more faithful in their devotion to the country than are the officers and men of the various components of the Army of the United States.

A SIXTEEN year old college girl has just hung up a rifle record of 500 out of a possible 500. This is enough to shame any young man wearing the uniform into learning to become at least a marksman with the rifle. We cannot understand how any young man is satisfied to call himself a soldier and carry a rifle he cannot stay on the target with. Rifle marksmanship is a simple matter of self training, skill in its use following closely on the heels of application and practice in sighting, holding and squeezing.

THERE is hope for Congress waking up to the situation yet. A committee visited Governor's Island last month and decided the post was a disgrace to the U. S. with its pile of antique buildings. But lots of others have decided that without traveling so far. Action is what is needed and it can be obtained if Congress will loosen up the purse-strings of a healthy treasury. The idea of a country like the United States having such an eyesore for every foreign visitor to see as he sails up the harbor to visit a prosperous nation.

THE interest displayed by the large field in the Novice Meet held in the 71st Armory last month, under the auspices of the Military Athletic League, proves conclusively that the League is coming into its own again. It is anticipated now that before the year closes the big military tournament, so successful years ago, will be staged in New York City again under the direction of the League. As the only object of the Military Athletic League is to further athletics in the Guard, everyone should get behind the effort and do his share of the pushing.

IF the Infantry hasn't picked out its peppy Infantry song yet, lend an ear to Paris this summer and perhaps one could hear a suggestion. The Volstead act has cast a gloom on new song suggestions but with the joy water of Paris, what songs should burst into the air!

AT a recent regimental review in New York City the Chief of the Militia Bureau and the Adjutant Generals of three states were present. There was probably some high finance discussed but no extra appropriations loosened up.

FROM the large number who want to enter the preliminary tryouts, the American team in the International Rifle Match in Rome, Italy, in May, should be a strong one. The country is full of good material if they'll only step forward.

TAKE a look at the old print from Harpers', on another page of this issue, and see how the New York National Guard of years ago had to fight — and there was no armory drill pay either.

General Haskell's Editorial

ARMORIES

EVERYONE in the National Guard is keenly interested in the question of armories. The construction and maintenance of armories outside the City of New York is a function of the Adjutant General of the state, and for that reason he is probably more interested in the subject than any other person.

Every member of the National Guard and every officer in charge and control of an armory should assist in every way to provide the correct foundation upon which the Adjutant General may build his plans. It is manifestly impossible for the Adjutant General to be as well acquainted with local conditions, local needs and local costs as the officer in charge and control of the armory on the ground.

It is useless for the local officers to assume a log-rolling attitude in the matter of obtaining appropriations for new armory construction. There is no doubt in the world but that the recommendations to the budget authorities in Albany will be made for appropriations to cover only the necessary and adequate requirements of the National Guard, and that the priority recommended in the building program will begin with those localities where conditions are the worst. There is no doubt that no new armory will be recommended where an existing armory can be made adequate by additions or by renovation. In other words, the whole question of armory construction is being put on a business basis. A great many requests have been received for new armories involving the expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars apiece whereas fifty thousand dollars would render the present armory sufficient. Such reasons as for instance "inconvenient location" by itself will not be considered sufficient cause for consideration.

Every one in the National Guard realizes that with our up-state armories comes a problem of cooperation with the civil community. The community feels an interest in the armory and it is well that it does. Complete cooperation with the local authorities as well as with the local people is desirable from every point of view insofar as it does not interfere with the main purpose for which the armory was built, that is, military training.

Not much money has been received in the first two years of the bond issue for armory construction. This has been due to the fact that other institutions in the state mainly for the care of insane, feeble-minded, etc., have had needs even more pressing. Then again, the construction this year of the new state office building in Albany, the new bridge at Poughkeepsie and other urgent requirements have deferred the participation of the military to a considerable extent in the funds available. It is hoped and believed that in the coming year not less than one million dollars will be available for the construction of up-state armories and that thereafter in the succeeding years, sufficient funds will be allocated which will provide for the complete and proper housing of the National Guard of the state.

Officers where no armories exist or where armories are entirely inadequate should make a study of the conditions in their cities or towns so that when they are called upon for information regarding their requirements, they will not only be able to say that they need a new armory, but will be able to point out the proper location, give the cost of the land, know what the local authorities are prepared to do and be able to assist the representatives of the Adjutant General with recommendations affecting the plans. Officers in charge and control must approach this whole problem in a business-like manner, not only working out a scheme which will accomplish the purpose from a military point of view but which can be defended from a business point of view and from a viewpoint of economy.

It might be pertinent at this time to add that the inspections made by the Commanding General revealed a great difference in the manner in which armories are cared for. In one place the armory employees are on the job working hard, renovating, repairing and cleaning. The building reflects this activity immediately. With the same amount of money and the same amount of employees similar armories look altogether different. After all, it is simply the personality, efficiency and activity of the officer in charge and control.

It is amazing to see how beautifully kept some of the armories in our smaller towns really are, even though in many cases the building itself is upwards of forty years of age. I can see no reason for an armory full of junk or an armory disorderly or dirty. As a matter of fact, the Adjutant General is quite liberal in furnishing material especially for painting and brightening up armories, but I regret to say that some of the armories that I have visited have been allowed to become more or less dingy and certainly less attractive to the men than they should be. It is not strange that in the dingy and disorderly armories visited by me, I was always informed that there was a great problem of recruiting. There is no wonder.

Wm. N. Haskell

Weight of Pack Reduced

THE Chief of Staff has recently approved, as a basis for the preparation of new equipment tables, a reduction in weight of the equipment to be carried by the Infantry soldier.

During the World War, the specialized nature of the fighting required various new articles of equipment, such as gas masks and steel helmets. These articles were added to the Infantryman's load from time to time as the necessity therefore arose. Since the World War extensive study has been engaged in by the Infantry Board with a view to reducing the excessive weight carried by the foot soldier at the termination of the World War. The studies divulged that the rifleman carried, including the weight of his clothing, approximately 79 pounds of equipment; the automatic rifleman carried 98 pounds (exclusive of the pistol which was carried during the war), and the soldier armed with a pistol, 62 pounds. These weights were excessive and affected adversely the mobility of Infantry. The conclusions reached in our own studies, that this weight endangered the physical health, were borne out by reliable tests conducted in Germany, which indicated that a load of 48 pounds had no ill effect on the health of the soldier, that a load of 59 pounds had an injurious effect on the health of the soldier when carried during warm weather, and that a load of 68 pounds had a bad effect on the health and physique of the soldier and caused a gradual enfeeblement of physical endurance.

The Infantry Board, in its studies to reduce the weight, endeavored to bring down the total load carried by the soldier to 50 pounds. This figure has been attained, practically speaking, in all cases with the exception of the automatic rifleman. The plan approved by the Chief of Staff has brought down the total weight (including clothing) habitually carried by the rifleman to 51.6 pounds; by the automatic rifleman to 58.9 pounds and by the soldier armed with the pistol to 41.7 pounds.

The tendency to load on the soldier and the trains accompanying combat organizations, all equipment and supplies to provide for every contingency, no doubt was a reflection of the character of the pre-World War experiences of our Army. The Indian campaigns engaged in by small units, necessarily self-contained, due to the absence of roads and the consequent inability for reliable replenishment of supplies or for furnishing articles of equipment peculiar to different situations; the Philippine Insurrection and the campaigns in Cuba, characterized by a lack of suitable transportation facilities and a lack of roads; together with a meager knowledge of the importance of staff control, and the consequent lack of organization intended to furnish the impulse of supply from rear to front; had created an unwillingness on the part of commanders of combat organizations to depend on trains and supply services to replenish supplies or to provide supplies needed for special situations, and consequently produced the tendency to carry equipment on the individual not required for ordinary use and to create rolling reserves in the trains accompanying the columns. This tendency, although affecting the mobility of Infantry to some degree, was held down to a safe limit in the Infantry due to the comparative simplicity of pre-World War Infantry organization and armament.

Articles Taken Off Soldier's Back

The items formerly carried on the person, which will now be carried on the trains and issued upon entry into the combat zone, or when needed, are:

60 rounds of ammunition (120 rounds for the automatic rifleman),

Steel helmet,

Overcoat,

Dubbin,

Gas mask and reserve rations.

These items when carried in the combat zone, it is true, will materially increase the weight carried by the soldier. However, the increased weight will be compensated for in part by dropping the pack before a general engagement is started. The new plan contemplates carrying at all times for the rifleman 40 rounds of ammunition and for the automatic rifleman 60 rounds of ammunition; 60 additional rounds for the rifleman and 120 rounds for the automatic rifleman will be issued when needed. A recapitulation of the weights to be carried are given below. The weights are based on wearing woolen outer clothing and heavy underclothing and would be reduced considerably when the lighter weight articles are worn. "Additional items" include articles of equipment such as watches, compasses, intrenching tools, etc., which are distributed to various individuals and average about 4 pounds per man.

	Rifleman	*Auto Rifleman*	*Armed with pistol only*
Clothing worn and carried habitually.	17.80	17.80	17.80
Equipment common to all soldiers and carried habitually.	15.02	15.02	15.02
Arms and equipment worn and carried habitually depending on weapon....	14.85	22.14	4.97
Additional items....	4.00	4.00	4.00
Total carried habitually	51.67	58.96	41.79
Additional in Combat Zone			
Ammunition, rations, overcoat issued in combat zone or when needed.....	20.09	26.14	16.53
Aggregate	71.76	85.10	58.32
Aggregate without overcoat	65.51	78.85	52.07

The Infantry has been more interested in the subject of reduction of weight carried by the individual than any other branch, for, in the final analysis, the weight of each item of clothing or other equipment issued to the individual is transmitted to his feet, and upon those feet mobility depends. A few more pounds to the horse or to the artillery carriage may be immaterial, but a few more pounds to the foot soldier becomes many times magnified during the last few miles of a march. The reduction above indicated is believed by the Chief of Infantry to mark an important step in the continuous effort to modernize our Infantry and will be evident not only in the satisfaction of the individual, but in that all important characteristic of good Infantry, mobility.

—*The Infantry Journal.*

Review to General Ward

On Friday, February 25, the 71st Infantry, Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, commanding, tendered a review to Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General of the State. It was a "humdinger" and the men made a splendid appearance. The armory was filled with guests, the drilling inspiring and the athletic exhibitions most entertaining. Dancing wound up an enjoyable evening. Among the many distinguished guests present besides Gen. Ward were: Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief of Militia Bureau, Washington; Brig. Gen. G. M. Cole, the Adjutant General of Connecticut; Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, the Adjutant General of Maryland; Senators O'Brien and Kennedy and Assemblyman Cuvillier, Committee on Military Affairs, New York Legislature; Chief Justice Peter F. Schmuck; Police Commissioner McLaughlin and Fire Chief Kenlon of New York City.

The Whole Guard on Review

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

244th COAST ARTILLERY

The annual inspection and muster took place during the third week in February. The inspecting officers were Major Knight for the Federal Government, and Lt. Col. Hetzel for the State, and from what we could gather, everything was very satisfactory. More so, in fact, than usual, and very gratifying to those battery commanders who had worked untiringly for several weeks before the big show.

Rumor has it that one battery commander, descending hurriedly from his lair, forgot one of his indispensible documents, and said to a sergeant who stood nearby: "Go up to the company room and bring down the muster roll." The non-com departed, presto, and soon returned, empty handed and puzzled, and reported, "Someone must have carried off the musterole, sir, but I'll beat it around to the drug store and get some vapo-rub!"

Lieut. Henry Bull Hammond is now, in addition to his other duties, holding the portefolio of regimental personnel officer.

The officers' clubroom, noted hitherto chiefly for its fine replica of the Sabine maiden being shanghaied by a hardy mountaineer, is being dusted up and refurbished a bit, and soon we expect to have a new orthophonic victrola or a superhet installed for the entertainment of those officers who like to hang around awhile before going home.

Our theater party was a huge success. On March 15th the entire regiment paraded uptown and saw the "Scandals" or "Vanities," (we forgot which), and then marched back again. The regiment paid for the tickets, and the men had the usual wild time. The medicos had an oculist along with them to administer first aid to strained optics. Personally, we should like to have marched up as far as 84th Street, and then ridden back after the show, for it is certainly an unlovely thing to sit in a comfortable theater and have the show spoiled by the thought of a two-mile hike back over the cobbles of Seventh Avenue to the Armory, with a further seven-mile journey to the wilds of Staten Island after that.

The 244th has the distinction of possessing the senior and the junior majors in the guard of this state. The former is Major Mills Miller, and the latter Major C. E. Ellard.

The New York Rifle Club has donated one hundred dollars for a trophy to be competed for by members of this regiment, "to foster (its letter accompanying the gift read) the spirit of good sportsmanship, etc." Need we say that the trophy will be known as the Foster Trophy?

The school for mechanics is in full blast now o' nights, and many of the enlisted personnel are availing themselves of the opportunity of learning how to fix the family flivver with the $40,000 worth of equipment that has been installed in the balcony. Anyone interested in files (mechanical, not office) may see the largest collection in the world up in the storeroom of the school, and no one can convince us that some purchasing agent didn't make a mistake in buying so many.

To demonstrate the fact that a 155 is not so hard to handle as many of us believe, Corporals Johnson, McCann and Holbritter consumed but 8½ minutes in placing No. 2 gun in the firing position the other night at a special performance.

Out in Hawaii they have set up a new code of social ethics and moral conduct. They have agreed to be truthful, just, pure, law abiding; to honor parents, and radiate reverence, respect, kindness, modesty, courage, industry and brotherliness. And they will shun idleness, vulgarity, impurity, gambling and intemperance. So our Captain Maguire, who is leaving us in a few months for that citadel of guilelessness, will be in a proper environment, we may rest assured.

Officers of the Military Athletic League

1927

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

258th FIELD ARTILLERY

The Third Battalion Combat Train sends the following notes:

Captain Leers has announced that the Battery will appear in the new regulation roll collar uniforms and Pershing caps for the next review.

Lieut. Walter X. Stanton has appointed Count Lobell as his orderly for the next camp.

It is rumored that our esteemed 2nd Lieut. William B. Frank has been on intimate terms with a certain Major of the Ordinance Department since their unexpected meeting at Rochester last month.

First Sergt. Greenberger is strutting forth in a new roll collar outfit, and his pal, Private Theodore Carney has decided to buy the best uniform obtainable to outshine his Top Kick.

Staff Sergt. James G. McCaffrey, our Battalion Sergeant Major, has been elected vice-president of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the regiment.

A certain new corporal has expressed his desire of taking over the Top Kick's job, as he feels his abilities are far superior.

Corporal Gomez is training for his coming fight with his Excellency, Count Lobell, sometime in March. We wish you luck, Julius, old boy.

A young man by the name of Murray, five foot, one inch, has been wearing French opera shoes, so that he can enlist up with his old pal, Private Al Sellis.

102nd ENGINEERS

The 101st Annual Ball given by the Old Guard of New York and held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel was well represented by the 102nd Engineers in their new full dress uniforms.

This was their first public appearance and they created a great deal of favorable comment by their fiery red coats, trimmed in black and gold, with the trousers made of midnight blue, piped in red and white, the engineer colors. The entire uniform is cut exactly along the lines of the West Point

full dress, the only difference being in the color scheme.

The officers with their high plumed hats and the enlisted men with their white cross belts reminded one of pictures they have seen of Royalty in full dress before the war.

This was only a start for the 102nd. At present they have two companies completely outfitted and by the Decoration Day parade they expect to have the whole unit completed.

According to friends and officers from other regiments, they have what is believed to be the most elaborate and best looking full dress of any organization in the United States.

The 102nd Engineers Athletic Association have just completed their winter indoor baseball tournament, Company B emerging the victors with a clean record of six games. The schedule called for eight games to be played by each company and throughout the entire tournament a hard fought battle was waged between the different teams. The victors received forty dollars from the regiment as a prize for first place, while Headquarters Company received twenty-five dollars for being runner-up. Each company donated their prizes to their new uniform fund.

The Association has now launched a basket ball tournament which is well under way and to all appearances will prove to be very interesting.

14th INFANTRY

DIRECT FIRE FROM CO. M

By Indirect Fire

The recruiting campaign is now on and Company M is in the running. So far our record has been good and since the opening of the campaign the following recruits have been obtained: Robert D. McCullough, George Wolf, Frank Starke, Charles H. Wahler, Henry H. Schneider, Arthur J. Benvenute, Ippolito Z. Delmonico and A. Cestare. While on the subject of recruiting, we are proud to state that the first man to be decorated by our new Brigade Commander, General Phelan, with the State Bar was our own "Hoimie," carried on the payroll as Sgt. Herman Kramer. In addition to his ability as a Sergeant he is noted for his famous undertaker's hat.

Our new uniforms surely are "Snappy." We do not mean soldier's uniforms, but we mean basket ball. Our basket ball team, captioned by Sgt. James Prendergrast, is now the proud possessor of brand new basket ball suits, jerseys, trunks and stockings of maroon color with the letter M in infantry blue on the jerseys.

A certain Platoon Sergeant being weary and exasperated in his efforts to teach his men squads east and west exclaimed: "Do any of you men ever think you will learn to be soldiers?" "Maybe not," piped a voice from the rear rank, "but don't the Army need any more Second Lieutenants?"

We nearly killed the Corporal at the last Federal Inspection who told the Inspecting Officer that the proper saluting distance was four inches. He evidently was thinking it to be kissing distance but not saluting distance. It must run in the squad, however, for the Inspector asked another man what his name was. He stated as a reply the following: "Thomas Nicholson Sir." "What rank?" asked the Inspecting Officer, "Front rank, sir," he replied.

The following was overheard in the lockers—Sergeant Chambers: "I read in the paper today that forty thousand germs may be transmitted in a kiss." Corporal Lally: "That's fine, providing the girls do not hoard their germs."

We do not know what Sergeant Heim was referring to when he addressed his recruit class as follows: "Some birds are so dumb that if their brains were gasoline they couldn't back out of a garage." We hope it had the desired effect.

Since the last issue of The Guardsman, Bill Bowden and Morris Wind, both of whom successfully passed the Corporal's examination, are now the proud possessors of two stripes, and Alfred Seitz, high man in the Sergeant's examination, has been made Supply Sergeant, succeeding Sergeant Kramer, who is now a Section Sergeant.

We are glad that our Second Lieutenant's spur-shanks are as short as they are, for if they were any longer, he never could achieve an about face, judging from the difficulty he now has with the short ones.

COMPANY K NOTES

On Friday, February 4th, we had a rifle match with Howitzer Company in the Flushing Armory. We were easily the victor, with a score of 388. High man for K Company was First Class Private George Shaupp, with a score of 88; Howitzer Company, Sgt. Carroll, with a score of 82. On the following Monday we had a competitive shoot between the first squads of each platoon. In the squad match, Private Larsen was high with a score of 84.

All in all, we have been very busy here of late on the ever present recruiting proposition, and we must say that everything looks rosy now.

Our local theater presented the picture "Tin Hats" on a three-day run; and as a side issue to our recruiting and publicity endeavors, we presented the audience with a demonstration of a "section in attack." Much satisfactory comment was heard along the line.

On March 17th we are going to celebrate in the real old-fashion way and give the folks a good time in the Armory, eats and everything.

We are proud to say that some of the old-timers are beginning to miss the boys and are now signing up for another hitch. Our old top kick Bill Bordes is back in ranks again. Platoon Sgts. Harrington and Britten re-upper, likewise Corporal Schlimm. We are also justly proud of the addition of Privates Sankey and Abbott, both of whom are fighters of local prominence. Here too, may we add, Siggie Morosky, Angelo Paraninfo, Thomas Raber, Howard Schaffer, Paul Zubriesky, Francis Schlicktig and Max Heller—good luck to them all.

258th F. A. Organizes Non-Com. Officers Assn.

THE 258th Field Artillery has organized an association for its non-commissioned officers at a recent meeting in its Armory at 29 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York.

The following officers were elected and will function until the annual meeting, which will be held on the shores of Lake Ontario, where the regiment attends its annual field services:

President, Staff Sgt. Fred A. H. Kampfer, Service Battery; First Vice President, First Sgt. Harry Ummelman, 2nd Bn., Hdq. Battery and C. T.; Second Vice President, Sgt. James G. McCaffrey, 3rd Bn., Hdq. Battery and C. T.; Treasurer, First Sgt. Dagfin Neuman, Battery "E."

The Association has been assured of the support of its Commanding Officer, Colonel Elmore Austin, and its Executive Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Paul Loser, and its success is practically assured.

President Kampfer has promised a busy season, starting with a dinner and dance to be held on or around March 1st, which will be a formal affair that will startle the guard.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

The 244th had the honor, on February 3rd, of being the first National Guard regiment officially reveiwed by Major General Macrae, local corps area commander. The general, with his staff, arrived at the armory at seven o'clock, and after having been greeted by Colonel Byrne, was the guest of the

(*Continued on Page* 25)

Service in Aid of Civil Authorities

(*Continued from Page 9*)

spector) Carpenter who made use of the soundest and most effective tactics.

The riots passed through three distinct stages. The first attacks centered upon offices of the draft; next the mob proceeded to vent its wrath upon the colored population, and finally it descended to indiscriminate pillage, arson and violence.

In the second stage of the mob's operations, colored men, women and children were hunted through the streets, beaten and killed. Their homes were pillaged and burned, and a like fate befell hotels and other buildings which employed colored servants. It is stated that during these days there was hardly a lamp post in the city which did not have the corpse of a negro hanging from its cross arm.

In regard to the indiscriminate destruction and robbery, I can do no better than to quote a few extracts from the account of an eye witness as follows:

"The mob turned south at Lexington Avenue and proceeded without incident until the block between 43rd and 44th Streets was reached. There, together, on the east side of the avenue stood two three-story and basement, high stoop, free-stone front residences, the only houses in a long distance. A stout policeman, bleeding from an ugly cut on the forehead, had managed to make his way across the courtyard of the northermost house, and stood, apparently dazed, holding on to the open ironwork of the basement outer door with both hands. Some ruffians noticed him and made a break to finish him. At this moment a man stepped out upon the stoop and displaying an immense revolver threatened to kill the first person who should enter the gate. In an instant the mob was pouring into the house, and in another, furniture, smashed into fragments was flying out of the windows. I entered with the rest. The carpets were stripped from the floors and the pictures from the walls. The stairs were slippery with broken glass. In one room, two perspiring men were hammering a marble mantel with sledges and a third was pounding a piano with a similar tool. Just then there was a cry that the house was on fire and I ran downstairs. During the few minutes I had been in the first house, the mob had gutted the second and had set it on fire. Before long both were a pile of smoking ruins."

Our eye witness also describes an incident of the burning of the Orphan Asylum as follows:

"The building was blazing fiercely and a great crowd was looking on. Bands of thieves were operating openly among them robbing and beating whoever struck their fancy. Nobody interfered, nor did the possibility of being the next victim appear to frighten anyone away. The sky glowed in three or four sections with the reflection of other fires. Some of the residents of the brownstone block between 43rd and 42nd Streets were seated upon their stoops gazing upon the scene. One gang of thieves ascended the corner stoop, and siezing upon the man of the house, carried him off, regardless of the screams of the lady members of his household, to the gas lamp on the corner and were making preparations to hang him unless he should disgorge his valuables. A rope was actually around his neck when a young lady, probably his daughter, rushed in shrieking and threw her arms about him. One of the gang tore her rudely away." This man was subsequently rescued, but others were not so fortunate.

In the three days that the mob ruled the city, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 13th, 14th and 15th, stores, (including Brooks Bros. large clothing store), were broken open and robbed or held for ransom and respectable citizens were practically driven off the streets and into their barricaded houses. All cars and stages ceased to run, and vessels were hauled into the stream for safety from fire and pillage.

Meantime the forces of law and order had organized and done what they could. Governor Seymour called upon General Sandford to assemble such of the National Guard as could be gathered and sent urgent messages to Washington imploring the immediate return of the State regiments recently sent to Pennsylvania. He also called upon Major General Wool, commanding at Governors Island, for Federal aid, which was promptly furnished to the extent that it was available under active command of Brigadier General Harvey Brown. General Sandford gathered about 600 guardsmen and, making his headquarters in the State Arsenal at 7th Ave., and 35th St., guarded the north and west sections of the city, while General Brown took charge of the eastern part. All other soldiers that could be collected were formed into provisional companies and under command of officers like Jardine, Winslow and O'Brien, who were in the city on detached duty or on sick leave, performed valiant service. Citizens were enrolled for patrolling and guarding the residential sections. The police, as previously stated, were efficient and well handled, but, compared to the wild mobs which now swept over the city in all directions, all the forces that could be gathered were pitifully small. They could guard certain vital points, they could and did punish and disperse individual mobs, but they could inflict no final defeat upon the forces of anarchy.

In the attacks on the mobs, many suffered for their courage. Major Fearing of General Sandford's staff was very seriously wounded while gallantly leading a charge upon the mob in 42nd Street, and one private soldier was killed and 22 officers and men were dangerously and 53 slightly wounded at the storming of the barricades erected by the rioters in 29th Street. Colonel Jardine of the 89th New York Volunteers, a former member of the 7th, suffered a compound fracture of the thigh in an attack led by him, but the case of the gallant Colonel O'Brien of the 11th New York Volunteers is the saddest of all. He was prominently instrumental in dispersing a mob on Second Avenue. Foolishly venturing into the same locality a little later, alone and in uniform, he was recognized, set upon by a quickly gathered mob, knocked down, beaten and trampled on. He was finally fiendishly mutilated, dragged through the streets and thrown, dying, into the front yard of his own residence, where he expired soon afterwards.

The National Guard regiments commenced to arrive in the city on Thursday the 16th, and the larger forces then available, the organization and discipline of the troops and the stern measures adopted against all violent gatherings at once began to tell. By the end of the week the situation was under control, but detachments were on duty continuously until September 15th and on August 19th when the draft was resumed the entire Guard was held under arms. Of our present regiments, the 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 22nd, 23rd, 47th, 65th and 74th were all engaged together with eight others whose existence has since terminated. In addition to the New York City riots, troubles occurred and were put down in Brooklyn, Jamaica, Troy and Buffalo.

1864 was notable for no special disturbances but for great anxiety concerning marauding bands operating from across the Canadian border, which were feared the more on account of their irregular character. One such band had invaded Vermont, fired the town of St. Albans, robbed the banks and murdered a number of the inhabitants and the State of New York with its long northern frontier was open at many points to such depredation. Arms were sent to Plattsburg, Champlain, Malone, Ogdensburg and Oswego and National Guard troops were held in readiness. Detachments of the 65th and 74th were on duty for some time in Buffalo where trouble was specially feared.

(To be continued.)

By Lt. Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy

The Second Annual Novice Track and Field Meet (indoor) of the organizations of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia stationed in the Metropolitan District was held under the auspices of the Military Athletic League at the Armory of the 71st Infantry, Park Avenue and 34th Street, New York City, on Thursday evening, March 3, 1927. For genuine interest so far as actual competition was concerned, this set of games was one of the best held by the Military Athletic League since the war. The number of individuals who entered in the various events reached the large total of 378 for a total of 457 entries. Due to the large entry list, it was necessary to run the 70-yard dash in 13 heats, and the 300-yard run in 12 heats. In the one mile relay race 12 teams were entered and all of them answered the call. Due to the size of the track and in order to insure all concerned a fair race, the Athletic Committee decided to run the race in two sections, giving the standard M. A. L. Novice medals for each race. The competition throughout the evening was unusually keen, a number of the finishes, particularly the final of the 70-yard dash and the 300-yard run, being of the sort that thrilled the spectators. A summary of the results follows:

70-yard Dash—Won by J. M. Forrestal, 71st Infantry; A. Collins, 14th Infantry, second; J. Tromba, 245th Coast Artillery, third, and L. T. Buek, 2nd Battalion, Naval Militia, fourth. Time, 8 seconds.

1000-yard Run—Won by W. H. B. Warden, 101st Signal Battalion; Kruiestrom, 106th Infantry, second; C. Jones, 2nd Battalion, Naval Militia, third, and E. Brown, 107th Infantry, fourth. Time, 2 minutes, 33⅖ seconds.

2-mile Run—Won by G. Chaplin, 2nd Battalion, Naval Militia; T. Fallerino, 245th Coast Artillery, second; H. W. Comlish, 27th Air Service, third; A. Horny, 245th Coast Artillery, fourth. Time, 10 minutes, 11 seconds.

176-yard Hurdle—Won by C. Anthony, 245th Coast Artillery; H. J. Fritscher, 71st Infantry, second; E. Beuzinger, 107th Infantry, third; R. Schneider, 106th Infantry, fourth. Time, 24⅗ seconds.

300-yard Run—Won by R. Noe, 71st Infantry; J. T. Burke, 71st Infantry, second; E. Harrington, 71st Infantry, third; J. N. Swords, 245th Coast Artillery, fourth. Time, 37⅕ seconds.

176-yard Obstacle—Won by R. Brokstod, 2nd Battalion, Naval Militia; E. Esposito, 106th Infantry, second; N. Smith, 245th Coast Artillery, third, and J. E. Boyd, 14th Infantry, fourth. Time, 50⅕ seconds.

176-yard Sack Race—Won by J. Finn, 245th Coast Artillery; J. T. Vize, 71st Infantry, second; J. Smith, 245th Coast Artillery, third, and F. L. Rosenberg, 71st Infantry, fourth. Time, 32⅘ seconds.

12 lb. Shot Put—Won by R. Carroll, 258th Field Artillery, 42 feet 5⅛ inches; 107th Infantry, second, 41 feet 6½ inches; E. Bratten, 245th Coast Artillery, 41 feet 5 inches; P. Sharkey, 107th Infantry, 39 feet 3⅞ inches.

Running High Jump—Won by H. J. Smith, 107th Infantry, 5 feet 3 inches; E. Bratten, 245th Coast Artillery, second, 5 feet 2 inches; L. Katz, 165th Infantry, third, 5 feet 1 inch; Sam Winowitz, 71st Infantry, fourth, 5 feet 1 inch.

One Mile Relay (Race "A")—Won by 2nd Battalion, Naval Militia; 106th Infantry, second; 212th Coast Artillery, third, and 245th Coast Artillery, fourth.

One Mile Relay (Race "B")—Won by 107th Infantry; 258th Field Artillery, second; 101st Signal Battalion, third. 71st Infantry finished first but disqualified.

The standing in the score for the Point Trophy is as follows:

	Points
1—71st Infantry	26
2—245th Coast Artillery	24
3—2nd Battalion, Naval Militia	18
4—107th Infantry	15
5—106th Infantry	10
6—258th Field Artillery	8
7—14th Infantry	4
8—27th Air Service	2
8—165th Infantry	2
8—212th Coast Artilltry	2

Swimming Meet of 245th Artillery

THE natators of the 245th Coast Artillery, held a spirited swimming meet in the regimental pool recently. Over one hundred and fifty entries were filed for the six events listed, and sixty-five men competed in the two novice events. The individual stars were Jack Farrell of Battery F and Neal Smith of Battery M, both of who garnered three prizes each. Farrell, who was on scratch in the 100 meter handicap race, was just beaten by a touch by Smith, who had three seconds handicap in this race. Smith accounted for the 50 meter race from scratch, and Farrell for the 200 meter race, also from scratch. Smith scored a third in the 200 meter race, while Farrell lead his team to victory in the relay race.

Battery F, which recently won the regimental point trophy for track athletics, also lead the field in the number of points scored in the swimming meet, scoring a total of 19 points, while its nearest competitor, Battery M, rolled up 13 points.

In the only open event, a 100 meter invitation race, George Fissler, of the New York Athletic Club, recorded a new world's record for the distance, which he covered in 57 seconds, which is one and three-fifths seconds faster than Weismuller's recognized record. Ray Ruddy of the N. Y. A. C. was second and Ernest Drosdick of the Zimnoch Swimming School third. Summary of closed events follows:

35-yard Novice—Won by K. Smith, Batt. H; second, Carl Stines, Batt. D.; third, S. MacCracken, Batt. M. Time, 22⅖ seconds.

70-yard Novice — Won by Fred

Schultz, Batt. F; second, J. Sutherland, Batt. H; third, T. Gossback, Batt. F. Time, 53⅕ seconds.

100 Meter Handicap—Won by Neal Smith, Batt. M. (3 sec.); second, Jack Farrell, Batt. F (scratch); third, Vincent Yates, Batt. L (8 sec.). Time, 1 minute 16⅕ seconds.

50 Meter Handicap—Won by Neal Smith, Batt. M (scratch); second, K. Smith, Batt. H (6 sec.); third, T. Doutenville, Batt. L (5 sec.) Time, 30 seconds.

100 Meter Handicap (open to A. A. U.)—Won by Geo. Fissler, N. Y. A. C. (scratch); second, Ray Ruddy, N. Y. A. C. (7 sec.); third, Ernest Drosdick, Zimnoch School (scratch). Time, 57 seconds (new world's record, Weismuller's record 58⅗ seconds.)

200 Meter Handicap—Won by Jack Farrell, Batt. F (scratch); second, Roy Bellinger, Batt. B (14 sec.); third, Neal Smith, Batt. M (scratch). Time, 2 minutes 50⅗ seconds.

Inter-Battery Relay Race, Handicap—Won by Batt. F (G. Adams, G. Gordon, J. Seaton, J. Farrell), scratch; second, Batt. L (J. Yates, T. Wallenta, V. Yates, T. Doutenville), 3 sec.; third, Batt. M (N. Smith, J. Jones, L. Levy, S. MacCracken), 4 sec. Time, 1 minute 30 seconds.

Oh, What An Old Pelican!

I shall dance when I'm seventy-eight,
And drive a car when I'm eighty-five.
At ninety years I shall roller-skate,
At ninety-three I shall swim and dive.
And I shall know all the jazz songs sung,
When I have climbed the century stage.
Proverb says that the good die young,
So I shall live to a ripe old age!

—California Pelican.

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HOW WE STAND

January Average attendance for entire Guard 79%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard..... 21,822
Minimum strength New York National Guard..... 18,946
Present strength New York National Guard..... 20,773

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
Maintenance Strength 61
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division..... 63

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
Maintenance Strength 69
51st Cavalry Brigade 77

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
Maintenance Strength 32
52nd Field Artillery Brig. 44

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
Maintenance Strength 27
87th Infantry Brigade 40
53rd Infantry Brigade 35
54th Infantry Brigade 35

SPECIAL TROOPS
Maintenance Strength 318
27th Division Special Troops 342

AIR SERVICE
Maintenance Strength 118
27th Division Air Service 122

SIGNAL BATTALION
Maintenance Strength 163
101st Signal Battalion 165

ENGINEERS
Maintenance Strength 475
102nd Engineers 537

MEDICAL REGIMENT
Maintenance Strength 631
102nd Medical Regiment 653

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.
Maintenance Strength 247
27th Division Train, Q. M. C..... 246

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN
Maintenance Strength 63
102nd Ammunition Train 59

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS
Authorized Strength 137
Ordnance Department 18

INFANTRY
Maintenance Strength 1,038
1. 108th Infantry 1,215
2. 10th Infantry 1,207
3. 105th Infantry 1,176
4. 165th Infantry 1,131
5. 174th Infantry 1,108
6. 107th Infantry 1,104
7. 71st Infantry 1,086
8. 106th Infantry 1,082
9. 369th Infantry 1,072
10. 14th Infantry 1,071

CAVALRY
Maintenance Strength 587
101st Cavalry 614

SEPARATE TROOPS
Maintenance Strength per Tr..... 63
1st Cavalry (3 Troops) 187

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON
Maintenance Strength 241
51st Machine Gun Squadron 294

ARTILLERY 75s
Maintenance Strength 602
156th Field Artillery 676
105th Field Artillery 674
104th Field Artillery 677

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.
Maintenance Strength 647
106th Field Artillery 711

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.
Maintenance Strength 646
244th Coast Artillery 742

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES
Maintenance Strength 703
245th Coast Artillery 1,061

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS
Maintenance Strength 647
258th Field Artillery 696

ARTILLERY, A. A.
Maintenance Strength 705
212th Coast Artillery 753

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

January Average attendance for entire Guard 79%

The Honor Space

Yours for the Effort

51st M. G. Sq. (1) 90%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Detach.	4	35	31	88
Troop A	4	81	77	95
Troop B	4	82	73	88
Troop C	4	81	70	86
Medical Det.	4	10	9	95
		291	262	90

107th Infantry (2) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	25	23	93
Service Co.	4	87	82	94
Howitzer Co.	4	40	36	89
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	4	29	24	84
Company A	4	82	73	88
Company B	4	67	60	90
Company C	4	75	66	88
Company D	4	61	53	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	4	26	21	81
Company E	4	65	62	94
Company F	4	60	54	89
Company G	4	68	60	89
Company H	3	77	69	90
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	4	21	18	86
Company I	4	57	49	85
Company K	4	93	74	79
Company L	4	68	58	85
Company M	4	55	45	83
Med. Det.	4	34	31	91
		1097	965	88

102nd Med. Rg. (3) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	8	8	100
Service Co.	5	64	61	95
Hdqrs. Col. Bn.	4	1	1	100
104th Col. Co.	5	61	54	88
105th Col. Co.	4	61	53	86
106th Col. Co.	4	58	44	76
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn...	4	1	1	100
104th Ambulance Co....	4	57	53	92
105th Ambulance Co....	5	51	42	83
106th Ambulance Co....	5	46	38	83
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn....	4	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co....	3	61	50	83
105th Hospital Co....	5	69	61	88
106th Hospital Co....	4	68	64	94
102nd Veterinary Co....	4	43	39	90
		651	571	88

10th Infantry (4) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	7	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	7	70	63	90
Service Co.	5	102	98	96
Howitzer Co.	5	60	52	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	3	24	20	82
Company A	7	67	61	90
Company B	6	65	58	89
Company C	5	71	62	87
Company D	5	82	73	90
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	4	32	25	78
Company E	4	67	56	84
Company F	5	67	52	76
Company G	4	69	61	88
Company H	5	73	60	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	6	33	28	86
Company I	7	81	72	88
Company K	5	70	60	85
Company L	5	68	58	85
Company M	5	75	69	92
Med. Det.	5	37	36	96
		1220	1071	88

27th D. Air S. (5) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Sq....	4	102	89	87
102nd Photo Section....	4	16	15	91
Med. Officer attached...	4	3	3	92
		121	107	88

101st Cavalry (6) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	63	57	90
Service Troop	4	65	46	72
1st Sq. Hdqrs.	3	24	24	99
Troop A	5	64	57	89
Troop B	4	60	49	82
Troop C	5	62	52	85
2nd Sq. Hdqrs.	4	26	21	81
Troop E	4	75	68	91
Troop F	4	72	68	91
Troop G	4	71	64	90
Med. Det.	4	30	29	97
		618	541	87

245th C. Art. (7) 85%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	6	99	91	91
Hq. 1st Bn.	6	3	3	100
Battery A	6	75	61	82
Battery C	6	82	68	84
Battery E	6	79	66	83
Battery F	6	82	71	87
Hq. 2nd Bn.	6	2	2	100
Battery B	6	78	71	91
Battery D	6	75	63	83
Battery G	6	70	54	77
Battery H	6	75	64	85
Hq. 3rd Bn.	6	3	3	100
Battery I	6	70	61	87
Battery K	6	82	69	85
Battery L	6	81	67	82
Battery M	6	75	61	81
Med. Det.	6	23	20	87
		1060	901	85

105th Infantry (8) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	6	88
Hdqrs. Co.	5	72	51	70
Service Co.	5	129	113	88
Howitzer Co.	4	63	49	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	43	38	89
Company A	5	66	53	79
Company B	4	73	69	95
Company C	5	59	40	68
Company D	5	67	48	72
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	4	32	27	86
Company E	5	61	47	77
Company F	5	78	56	72
Company G	5	67	60	89
Company H	5	63	54	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	5	30	28	93
Company I	5	68	59	87
Company K	4	65	61	93
Company L	5	43	34	80
Company M	5	68	61	90
Med. Det.	6	33	24	71
		1187	978	82

104th F. Art. (9) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	4	80
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	50	40	79
Service Battery	4	81	63	78
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hd. Bty.	4	34	29	86
Battery A	4	78	64	82
Battery B	4	82	62	77
Battery C	4	71	58	81
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	31	26	82
Battery D	4	77	62	81
Battery E	4	70	48	68
Battery F	4	73	60	82
Med. Det.	4	17	16	94
		676	539	82

108th Infantry (10) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	68	48	70
Service Co.	4	83	74	90
Howitzer Co.	5	73	62	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	32	23	73
Company A	4	70	56	81
Company B	4	67	47	70
Company C	5	75	56	74
Company D	5	74	67	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	4	31	28	90
Company E	5	69	56	81
Company F	5	84	73	87
Company G	5	67	54	81
Company H	4	63	49	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	4	34	25	75
Company I	4	65	58	89
Company K	4	71	61	85
Company L	6	77	66	86
Company M	5	65	49	75
Med. Det.	3	38	29	76
		1213	988	81

1st Cavalry (11) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Troop B	4	59	55	93
Troop G	3	60	48	81
Troop M	4	67	47	71
		186	150	81

71st Infantry (12) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	58	42	72
Service Co.	5	84	69	81
Howitzer Co.	5	58	41	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	33	28	86
Company A	5	65	56	85
Company B	5	65	52	79
Company C	5	65	42	65
Company D	5	67	51	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	5	26	24	92
Company E	5	66	60	91
Company F	5	67	51	76
Company G	5	67	60	89
Company H	5	60	46	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	5	30	26	88
Company I	5	60	45	75
Company K	5	61	49	81
Company L	5	62	44	71
Company M	5	65	57	87
Med. Det.	5	29	25	86
		1095	875	80

174th Infantry (13) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	6	86
Hdqrs. Co.	4	65	52	80
Service Co.	4	89	76	86
Howitzer Co.	4	66	39	60
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	4	21	17	81
Company A	4	65	62	96
Company B	4	62	41	65
Company C	4	64	46	73
Company D	4	60	47	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	4	24	22	90
Company E	4	69	63	92

Company F	4	62	42	68
Company G	4	63	45	72
Company H	4	65	55	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	4	30	27	92
Company I	5	69	56	81
Company K	4	64	55	87
Company L	4	64	56	88
Company M	4	63	45	71
Med. Det.	4	36	32	89
		1108	884	80

244th C. Art. (14) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	64	49	76
Service Bty.	5	81	68	84
1st Bn. Hq.	6	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	54	48	87
Battery A	5	62	39	62
Battery B	6	64	51	80
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	5	4	80
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	52	37	70
Battery C	5	65	62	95
Battery D	5	64	59	92
3rd Bn. Hq.	5	3	3	100
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	61	43	70
Battery E	5	54	40	74
Battery F	5	65	48	75
Med. Det.	6	32	25	78
		736	586	80

212th C. Art. (15) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	69	62	91
Service Bty.	5	74	68	92
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	5	64	52	81
Battery A	5	65	49	76
Battery B	5	65	50	77
Battery C	5	63	48	77
Battery D	5	61	49	79
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	5	19	16	83
Battery E	5	63	47	75
Battery F	5	61	43	70
Battery G	5	61	47	78
Battery H	5	66	53	80
Med. Det.	5	23	22	98
		760	612	80

106th Infantry (16) 79%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	62	47	75
Service Co.	5	105	95	91
Howitzer Co.	5	60	39	64
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	27	23	84
Company A	5	49	41	82
Company B	5	49	41	82
Company C	5	72	57	79
Company D	5	59	48	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	5	33	30	92
Company E	5	58	45	78
Company F	5	61	48	78
Company G	5	67	52	74
Company H	5	67	45	68
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	5	45	38	85
Company I	5	66	52	79
Company K	5	62	47	75
Company L	5	61	48	79
Company M	5	67	53	80
Med. Det.	5	27	16	56
		1104	872	79

101st Sig. Bn. (17) 79%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	24	21	87
Company A	4	65	53	81
Company B	4	64	47	73
Med. Dept. Det.	4	11	9	82
		164	130	79

27th D. Sp. Tr. (18) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	11	9	76
27th Div. Hdqrs. Co.	4	54	39	72
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	35	28	81
27th Tank Co.	4	58	41	70
27th Signal Co.	4	71	58	81
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	38	30	79
27th M. P. Co.	4	52	39	74
Med. Det.	4	10	16	83
		338	260	77

14th Infantry (19) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	8	8	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	64	45	70
Service Co.	5	74	43	59
Howitzer Co.	5	59	55	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	19	17	90
Company A	4	78	43	69
Company B	5	63	53	86
Company C	5	62	48	77
Company D	5	63	45	72
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	5	21	16	77
Company E	5	62	48	77
Company F	5	63	36	57
Company G	5	63	41	65
Company H	5	72	63	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	5	23	16	72
Company I	4	66	59	89
Company K	4	67	63	94
Company L	4	59	40	69
Company M	5	77	69	90
Med. Det.	5	28	22	76
		1091	830	76

105th F. Art. (20) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	95
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	46	39	84
Service Bty.	4	64	56	88
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	4	4	90
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	30	25	81
Battery A	5	70	49	70
Battery B	5	73	48	67
Battery C	4	75	57	76
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	61	46	74
Battery D	4	72	55	76
Battery E	4	64	43	67
Battery F	4	68	49	76
Med. Det.	4	34	31	89
		671	511	76

106th F. Art. (21) 74%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	90
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	67	48	71
Service Bty.	5	66	53	80
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	2	2	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	5	32	24	76
Battery A	5	73	53	72
Battery B	5	79	60	76
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	2	73
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	5	28	22	77
Battery C	5	72	53	74
Battery D	5	65	47	72
Hd. 3rd Bn.	5	4	2	50
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3rd Bn.	5	30	18	61
Battery E	5	78	64	82
Battery F	5	71	51	72
Med. Det.	5	28	21	76
		704	525	74

102nd Engrs. (22) 74%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	9	9	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co...	4	107	93	87
Company A	4	64	47	73
Company B	4	67	55	82
Company C	4	71	48	68
Company D	4	64	42	66
Company E	4	67	43	64
Company F	4	62	38	62
Med. Det.	5	25	21	82
		536	396	74

27th D.T. Qmc. (23) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	14	13	95
Wagon Co. 103	5	50	35	69
Wagon Co. 104	5	52	34	65
Motor Trans. Co. 105...	5	49	37	75
Motor Trans. Co. 106...	5	43	31	73
Motor Repair Sec. 103..	5	20	14	72
Med. Det.	5	16	14	72
		244	178	73

258th F. Art. (24) 71%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	62	29	47
Service Bty.	4	69	56	81
1st Bn. Hdqrs.	4	3	2	91
1st Bn. Combat Tr.	4	37	28	75
Battery A	4	67	57	86
Battery B	4	65	48	74
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	3	3	100
2nd Bn. Combat Tr.	4	40	33	82
Battery C	4	69	44	69
Battery D	4	64	31	50
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	3	75
3rd Bn. Combat Tr.	4	61	37	90
Battery E	4	71	58	81
Battery F	4	63	47	74
Med. Det.	4	34	31	90
		718	513	71

165th Infantry (25) 70%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	66	48	73
Howitzer Co.	5	66	42	64
Service Co.	5	88	63	72
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	20	17	87
Company A	5	68	45	66
Company B	5	64	48	75
Company C	5	63	44	69
Company D	5	66	44	66
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	5	23	17	74
Company E	5	65	45	69
Company F	5	71	48	68
Company G	5	72	50	70
Company H	5	73	50	68
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	5	20	18	91
Company I	5	64	52	81
Company K	5	63	42	66
Company L	5	71	43	61
Company M	5	69	42	60
Med. Det.	4	44	36	82
		1143	801	70

156th F. Art. (26) 66%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	54	38	70
Service Bty.	4	81	71	88
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	3	36	27	75
Battery A	4	71	38	54
Battery B	4	61	31	51
Battery C	5	70	47	67
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	42	32	77
Battery D	5	68	43	63
Battery E	4	63	39	62
Battery F	5	83	47	56
Med. Det.	4	39	28	71
		674	446	66

369th Infantry (27) 62%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	12	11	88
Hdqrs. Co.	5	64	32	50
Service Co.	5	79	46	59
Howitzer Co.	5	63	41	65
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	26	12	47
Company A	5	62	41	66
Company B	5	62	38	62
Company C	5	62	35	57
Company D	5	62	54	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn...	5	22	17	74
Company E	5	64	30	47
Company F	5	63	35	55
Company G	5	64	42	65
Company H	5	61	37	62
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn...	5	33	23	70
Company I	5	65	51	78
Company K	5	62	24	40
Company L	5	66	36	55
Company M	5	65	44	68
Med. Det.	5	35	28	81
		1092	677	62

Hqrs. 27th Dv. (28) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. 27th Div.	4	25	23	94
Hdqrs. Det. 27th Div...	4	38	29	77
		63	52	82

53rd Brigade (1) 94%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	30	28	92
		35	33	94

54th Brigade (2) 92%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	31	28	82
		36	33	92

51st Cav. Br. (3) 84%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	72	60	87
		77	65	84

52nd F. A. Br. (4) 84%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	4	4	4	96
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	39	32	84
		43	36	84

87th Brigade (5) 81%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	34	27	79
		38	31	81

Ord. Dept. Det. (6) 100%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Ord. Dept. Det. SC&D	4	19	19	100
		19	19	100

102nd Amm. Tr. (7) 55%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Amm. Train	4	58	32	55
		58	32	55

Inspection — Pistol!

When unloaded you THINK you be,
Please DON'T POINT your gun at me.
That it may UNLOADED be
Matters not a D—— to me.

* * *

"I see that your husband never gets out nights."

"So do I."

—*C. C. N. Y. Mercury.*

The M-1 Caliber .22 Springfield

(*Continued from Page* 6)

The ideal mean radius is generally considered at 100 yards to be 0.75 inches with caliber .22 long rifle ammunition. It is usually taken after a series of seldom less than 100 shots, the mean of the means of the 10 series of 10-shot groups being then computed. It sometimes is not taken till 500 shots have been fired, but in any event it has been found that this figure approximates this ideal in spite of the advancement made in this small cartridge. When an ammunition and series of rifles perform in such fashion that the ideal figure is just touched, once the balance of the measurements being under this figure, it indicates a uniform production which it is reasonable to assume is not entirely due to luck.

This test was undertaken in order to observe and study the uniformity of the new product now coming through the Armory, no effort being made to select especially accurate weapons, simply the regular run, so that something worth while might be gathered. It indicates uniformity in rifle and ammunition. A mean radius of 0.85 inches is considered very satisfactory and rifles and ammunition that will keep within it are considered excellent. You can draw your own conclusions.

A few words on how to dismount and assemble the bolt mechanism, which in many respects resembles the service rifle, may not be amiss.

Dismounting the bolt mechanism.—Place the ejector stop at the lowest notch (in the Springfield cal. .30 this is known as the "cut off"); cock the arm and turn the safety lock to a vertical position, raise the bolt handle and draw out the bolt. See figure "A". Hold bolt mechanism in right hand, press latch plunger in with thumb (the bolt is in two parts and is held together with a latch, the little plunger operating the latch) or right hand to unlock latch, turn bolt head with left hand slightly to the right or left and remove. To remove extractor, proceed as follows: Hold bolt head in left hand, with right hand push the point of a small screwdriver under hook of the extractor, force upward and to the right and remove extractor from bolt head.

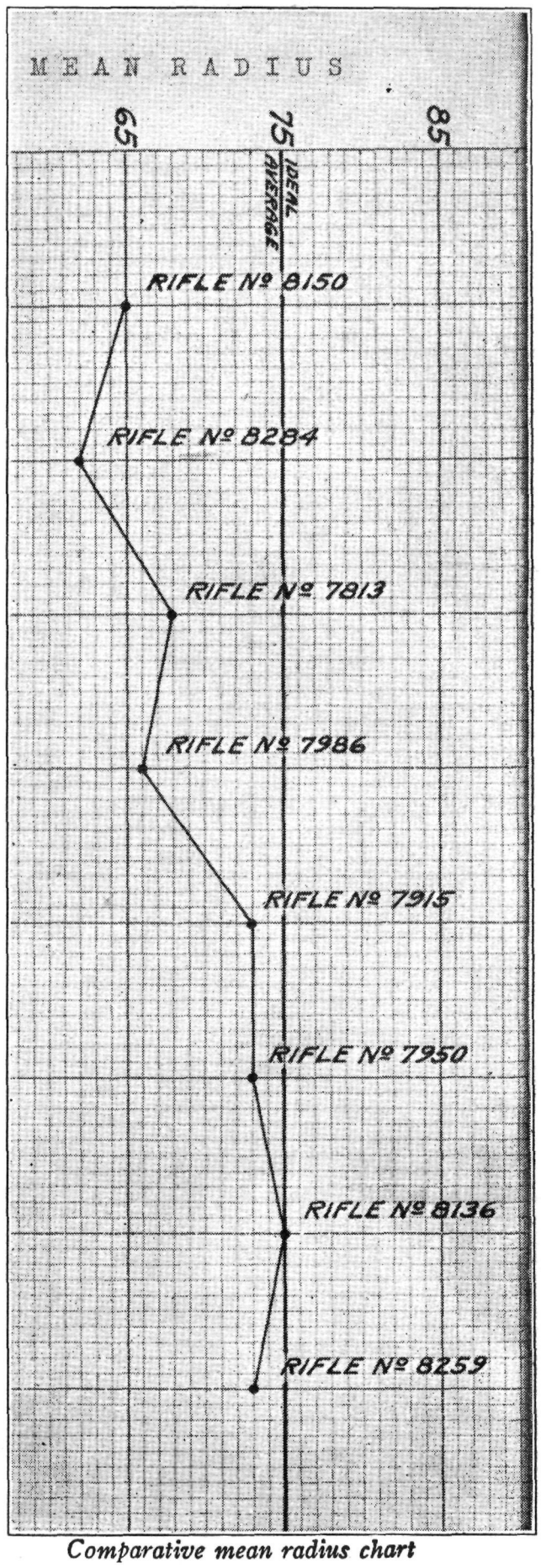
To remove the sleeve.—Hold bolt in left hand, press sleeve lock in with thumb of right hand to unlock sleeve from bolt, and unscrew sleeve by turning to the left. See Figure "B".

To remove firing mechanism from sleeve.—Hold sleeve between forefinger and thumb of the left hand, turn safety lock down to the left with the forefinger of the right hand, in order to allow the cocking piece to move forward in sleeve, thus partially relieving the tension of the mainspring; with the sleeve against the breast, draw back the firing pin sleeve with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand and hold it in this position (see Figure "C"), while removing the striker assembly with the left hand; remove firing pin sleeve and mainspring; pull firing assembly out of the sleeve.

To assemble the bolt mechanism.—With the safety-lock turned down to the left to permit the firing pin assembly to enter the sleeve as far as possible, assemble the sleeve and firing pin assembly; place the bolt sleeve against the breast and put on mainspring, firing-pin sleeve, and the striker assembly (see Figure "C"). Hold the bolt sleeve between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and by pressing the striker against some object, not hard enough to injure it, force the cocking piece back until the safety-lock can be turned to the vertical position with right hand; insert the firing pin in the bolt and screw up the sleeve (by turning to the right) until the sleeve lock enters its notch on the bolt.

To assemble firing mechanism and bolt to bolt head.—Hold bolt in left hand, turn safety lock down with the forefinger of right hand; press on sleeve lock with thumb of right hand, turn sleeve to left, permitting firing pin assembly to move

(*Continued on page* 27)



Comparative mean radius chart

Veteran Guardsman Quits Armory Post

ON February first, Robert Barr retired as superintendent of the state armory Niagara Falls, after being an armory employe for 42 years and three months. He has passed the age limit for state armory employes. He is succeeded as armory superintendent by George W. Wolf, who became armorer when Mr. Barr was appointed superintendent in September 1, 1921. James Slack, an armory employe for the last eight years, was appointed armorer.

Bob Barr, as he is known throughout the city, was born at Kells Water, Tanybrake, Ireland, and left Erin with his parents when he was twelve years old.

Soldiering had a great appeal for him. He left home when only sixteen years old and enlisted in the Second U. S. Infantry, at Saint Louis, Mo., on July 6, 1866. After serving as a private, corporal and sergeant, he was discharged at Atlanta, Ga., on April 21, 1869.

One of Bob Barr's favorite reminiscences of his service in the South back in the '60s is about a guard house built under his supervision and he was its first occupant when the building was completed. He never forgave his captain for giving him the distinction of being the first prisoner confined in the guardhouse the day after the officer had praised his work as a builder.

Enlisting in the old 42d Separate Company, when it was organized November 20, 1885, he was appointed armorer. He served in the national guard continuously until he was discharged on January 25, 1915, because he had reached the age limit for a guardsman. He served as private, corporal, sergeant, quartermaster sergeant and post quartermaster sergeant of the Third Infantry, N. Y. N. G. He was mustered into the United States service with Company E, Third New York, at Camp Black on May 17, 1898, and was discharged from federal service on December 26, 1898. He was on strike duty in Buffalo in 1892 and in Tonawanda in 1892 and 1893. He attended camp at Peekskill so often that he looked upon that downstate town almost as a second home.

Barr was qualified in all the grades of rifle marksmanship, marksman, sharpshooter, expert and distinguished expert and holds state service medals for ten, fifteen and twenty-five years. He won so many medals on the rifle range during his long term of service that there was not room on his uniform for all of them.

Barr is the present commander of Dudley Donnelly post, G. A. R., whose ranks have been thinned to six. He is the youngest member of the post.

Here and There About the State

THREE members of Company F, 174th Infantry, Buffalo, Sergeants Aldred, Wallace and Hawkins, are to try out for the International Team in the preliminaries. Sergeant Donald Aldred is rated by the War Department as a Distinguished Rifle Marksman, having won his decoration with the N. Y. State Team at the National matches of 1922, 1923 and 1924. He also won the Governor's Cup in the State matches.

* * *

Company L of the 108th Infantry at Elmira, held a very successful set of athletic games last month to a full armory attendance. The program consisted of a blank cartridge race, an equipment race, wall scaling, obstacle race, half-mile relay race and wound up with a demonstration of a section in attack and a battalion parade. The program also contained an honor roll, showing 22 with 100 per cent. duty for 1926, including all the officers and most of the non-coms. It also showed the following medal winners for 1926. Distinguished Marksman, Sergt. H. H. Jones, high score in the division; Sergt. E. L. Laird; Howland Medal, Corp. A. E. Brown; Pratt Badge, Corp. N. H. Babcock; Beers Medal, Corp. A. L. Edwards.

* * *

Captain Walter S. Mullins of the 14th Infantry, who has been ill with the flu, has just returned from a health trip to Bermuda. Some one was unkind enough to say "he might have found the right kind of medicine down there!"

* * *

Major General William N. Haskell, accompanied by Colonel Edward M. Leer, Jr., and Lt. Col. William R. Wright, visited several armories up state, the latter part of February on a tour of inspection. At Buffalo, General Haskell took a review of both the 174th Infantry and 106th Field Artillery regiments.

* * *

The "Buzzing B's" of Company B, 102nd Engineers, have gone into print with a company monthly paperette, known as the "Bee Hive." In combing the unit for honey, we notice they gathered up the facts that twenty of the members had secured the new dress uniforms to date and that their baseball team had secured the regimental championship. Also that the non-coms had organized an association and that a "beeksteak" would be enjoyed shortly. We hope it's more than one beefsteak for "Pay Day" and Olaf Gormsen could each finish one!

* * *

These are days of many reviews in the regiments of the Metropolitan district and the one responsible for the majority of the beautifully decorated armories, we understand, is the C. H. Koster Co. of 21 Park Place, the originators of refined, appropriate and elaborate decorations and illuminations.

Fable Frum de Massage Santer

O'HOO, nize Corril, mamrize de general odors, so de sergent'll gonna tell you a fable frum de massage santer.

POT ONE

Was wunce in de National Gotts a signal corpse, so in dese corpse it had it a massage santer. In de massage santer was so—De massages wot came in, went out and de massages wot went out, came in. A werry, werry satisfaction arrangement witt de ganeral steff.

CHEPTER TOO

De commending hufficer frum de massage santer was by de name Loot. Function, a werry intalligence hufficer. De personnal he had it traint so goot dey eleeminated frum de code book de word "meestake." In odder words dey functioned like an hunit. Was all de time de hufficer geeving odors de purpose of which was avidantly de massage santer should not know wot it was about de war.

EPPYSODE TREE

It went to cemp in de sommer de National Gotts, dey should solution a problem witt de ganeral steff. De problem called fur de steff should win a warr witt meps witt tumbtax witt bizzy

wires. De massage santer was roshed like averting witt massages, witt fullish quastions, witt cumplaints, witt lootenants and odder details. All from a suddent it came de sergent to Loot. Function—"So what we'll gonna do? De massage santer is ebsolutely dewoid frum numbers. How we'll gonna sent dese umportant massages to de 57th Breegade dey should adwance at once?" Dee Lootenant being a werry intelligence man, gave queeck a henser like a flash—"Sand queeck by all de meens of commoonication a requast de massage santer frum de Second corpse dey should land us a seeries numbers and we'll gonna return dem when he steff wins de war." De sergent obeyed queeck de odor but in de usual course frum ewents was axperienced a slight delay on account was cut de telefun wires, was empty de radio batteries, was busted de motorcycles, was too far it should run de runners, was unissued de hosses.

POT FUR

Was lying in de hosspitle five days efter, de commending ganeral de 57th Breegade. De steff inquired it should know why de breegade adwenced backwoods contradictionary to de odors. "Hmm, rilly, is dese a fect," (sarcasmly de ganeral), "Look opp maybe de records your goot massage santer. I got dese werry umportant odor tan minutes ago."

MURRAL

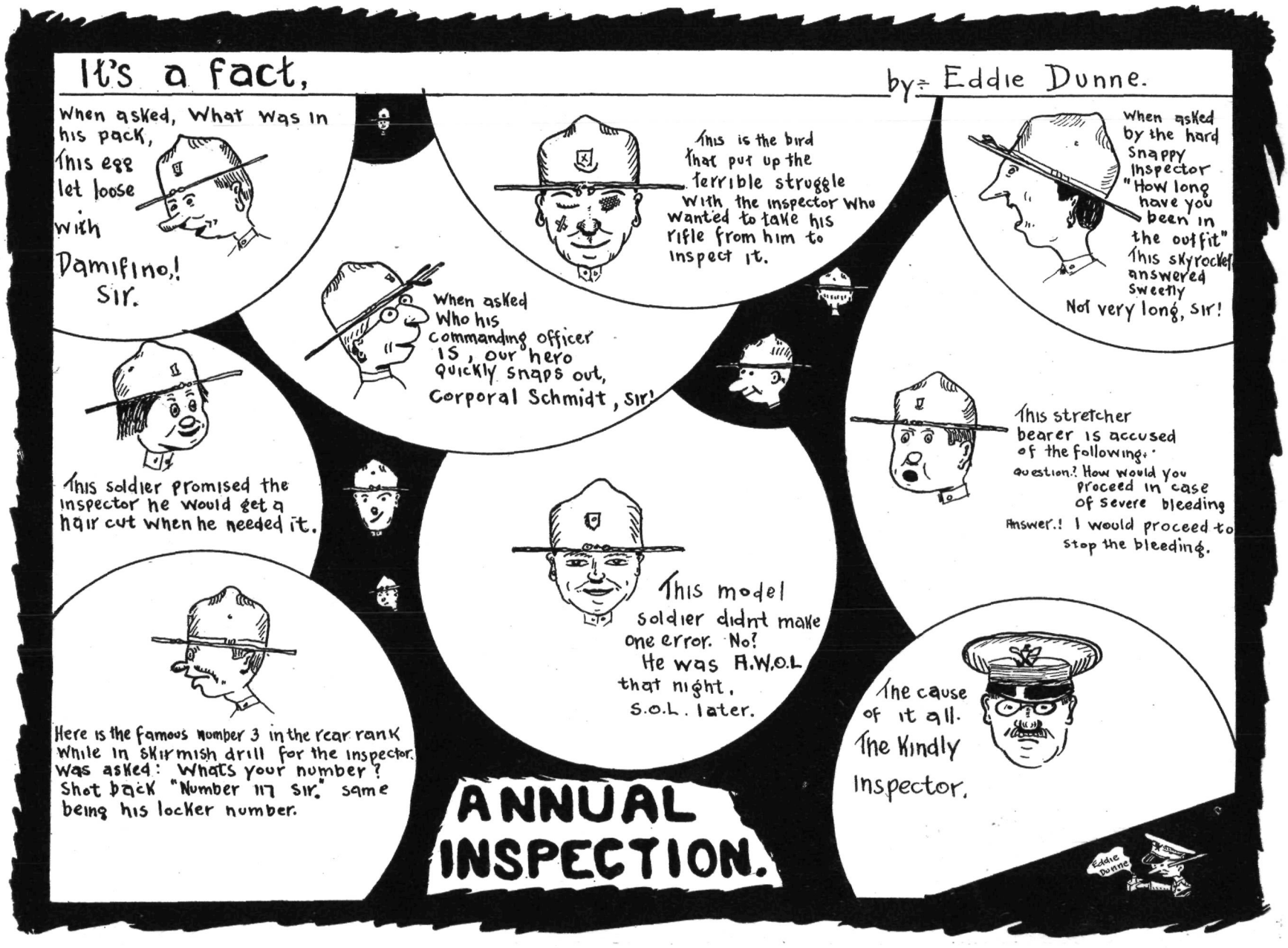
A massage in de hand is worth two in the massage santer.

O'hoo, nize corpril, mamrized all de ganeral odors.—By Sgt. G. W. Shields with apologies to Milt Gross.

The Whole Guard on Review

(*Continued from Page* 16)

officers at dinner in the gymnasium. The dinner, ably supervised by Captain Plummer, was a delight to everyone. and our otherwise drab looking gym took on quite a festive air. The armory began to fill early in the evening for the concert by the band, and at half past eight, when the General entered, all the seats were filled. Battery D was the guard company, and General Macrae inspected it and congratulated Macra inspected it and congratulated Captain Force upon its appearance. During evening parade medals were presented to almost two hundred officers and men who had performed 100% duty during the past year, the presentation being made by General John Ross Delafield, O. R. C., formerly in command of the Ninth. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the regiment was massed in front of the distinguished visitor's box, and General Macrae spoke to the men and commented favorably upon their smartness. The attendance was above the average, and all the movements were executed almost faultlessly. Afterwards the band played dance music for the men and their friends, and the officers and their guests proceeded to the gymnasium, where supper was served, and a dance orchestra played for several hours. A great many notable New Yorkers were present, and the ladies were more numerous and lovelier than upon any previous occasion. It was the most successful and brilliant ceremony that the old armory has witnessed in a long time. Besides the reviewing officer, there were present Brig. Gen. John R. Delafield, Col. Huguet, Col. Burleigh, Col. Waldo, Col. Pendry, Major



Knight, Major Philip Rhinelander, Major Grogan, Major Keyes and many others.

Even the band did itself proud, with the piccolo player back, thank heaven, to his piccolo, after one excursion into the business of swatting the big drum, which gummed up the cadence considerably during a recent regimental drill.

Just before the first of the year we had a little surprise party for Major J. G. Phelps Stokes, erstwhile commander of the Third Battalion, who, with Mrs. Stokes, is now on a trip around the world. There were about seventy-five present, and General Robt. Lee Bullard made one of his characteristic speeches and presented Major Stokes with a large American flag on behalf of the officers of the 244th. Refreshments were served in the rooms of the commanding officer, and everyone took the opportunity to wish the popular major and his lady a pleasant trip.

Horticultural note: We have with us, on the third Monday of each month in the Colonel's reception room, a fine specimen of night blooming cereus. Otherwise, Knight, bloomin' serious.

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105th INFANTRY

December 29th, the members of Company F, with their mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, gathered in the drill hall of the State Armory at Schenectady, at which time the annual competitive drill was held. The event opened with a squad competition drill which was won by the squad in charge of Corporal Philip Vitch. The honors in the individual competition drill, which consisted of the school of the soldier and the manual of arms, were carried off by Sergeant G. E. Bratt. The prize for this event was a gold watch fob with the emblem of the Washington Continental engraved upon it. Keen interest was shown in this event, as the medal is something to be highly prized. The judges were Captain C. Dagenaar, Co. E; Captain A. T. McGovern, Co. M; Lieutenant L. M. Jensen, and Lieutenant E. Hamilton of Bat. Hdqs. Co. Medals for long and faithful service were presented by Captain L. A. Bishop, Co. F, to Corporal Delman E. English and First Sergeant Sidney Cromie. Corporal Delman E. English received one for twenty years and First Sergeant Cromie for ten years. After the drill, a luncheon was served to the members and their guests and presents from the Christmas tree were distributed by Lieutenant E. T. Bradt of Co. F. Lieutenant Crego of

(*Continued on Page* 31)

The M-1 Caliber .22 Springfield

(*Continued from page* 23)

forward in bolt; hold bolt head in left hand and bolt in right hand so that the ejector, latch and ejector slot in the firing pin head are in line with each other (see Figure "D"), push bolt into bolt head as far as it will go, turn bolt head to left until latch engages the latch lugs on bolt head; hold bolt in left hand, press on sleeve lock with thumb of right hand, turn sleeve to right until the sleeve lock enters its notch in the bolt.

To assemble extractor.—Hold rear end of bolt mechanism in left hand with extractor slot in bolt head up; place extractor in slot; grasp front end of bolt mechanism with right hand, thumb on extractor; place end of extractor against some firm object, depress extractor with thumb of right hand and force extractor into place in the bolt head.

To insert bolt in rifle.—See that ejector stop (same as cut-off in caliber .30 Springfield) is at the lowest notch; hold the rifle in left hand, take bolt mechanism in right hand with locking lug up and push into receiver; lower bolt handle and turn ejector stop thumbpiece up into its seat in the receiver with right hand.

A word of caution on snapping on an empty chamber, as in "dry practice": These rifles are adjusted so that the striker will not impinge on the breech of the barrel and upset the delicate rim of the chamber. It is not wise to subject the action to this unnecessary strain. It puts a stress on the firing mechanism which is uncalled for, and although it will stand it, of course, no intelligent rifleman treats his caliber .22 target rifle in that fashion. The fellow who does this is the same sort who will race his auto engine on a cold morning in order to warm it up a bit—in both instances there is a lack of cushioning effect—in the rifle soft copper—in the auto engine a film of oil.

I wish to emphasize the absolute importance of ignition. It is always important in the big rifles, but it is so positively vital in the little caliber .22 that I cannot stress it too strongly. It is very often the trouble with these rifles when they go off their shooting. It is positively uncanny to observe how readily they will respond to skilled fingers and a file or oilstone or a stiffer mainspring. The positioning of the striker is of great importance and so, too, is the form of the point. The proportion of the igniter to the charge of powder is greater in the caliber .22 rim-fire cartridge than any other of our cartridges. The blow can be so heavy that it is just short of rupturing, and it will in this adjustment give excellent results, but it must not be too high, and there you are. It varies with certain makes, and in my opinion it is here that certain rifles develop that curious fondness for certain brands only.

I believe, also, that the temper of the bullet has much to do with this curious behavior, but this is not by any means as important as correct and uniform ignition. If you think your rifle is going off its shooting, first examine very minutely the imprint of the striker on the head of a fired cartridge and if you believe you have found that this impression is not as pronounced as at first, dismount the firing mechanism and clean carefully.

If you are unable to see that this has improved matters, try another brand, all of them on the market, and if still unable to correct the trouble, send your bolt complete to the Armory and a new striker will be fitted at nominal cost. Do not attempt to tinker with the striker, for you have not the tools, experience, or knowledge of this subject and will only make matters worse. Be sure your barrel is free of lead and that you have not injured your chamber, which in the caliber .22 long rifle is very delicate. It is best to clean always from the muzzle, for you can injure the muzzle to a considerable extent and still the grouping will be fine and compact, although it may have changed its location somewhat, but if that chamber or bullet seat is injured you are positively through with that barrel, the only remedy being to remove it, replacing with a new one or rechamber your old barrel.

Do not fire any other of the various breeds of caliber .22 rim-fire cartridges through the rifle—it is chambered for one type only, the best, the .22 LONG RIFLE, and this is well to remember.

This fine rifle, latest product of Springfield Armory, is not cheap; it will cost you nearly as much as the Sporter in caliber .30, which, by the way, it so closely resembles as to make it difficult to distinguish one from the other, but it is worth every cent of the price asked. It has the hang and balance of the high-class arm it is, it has the accuracy of a match rifle of highest degree, which primarily it is, and it has the quality, material, and workmanship which means it will retain these desirable features through long years of hard service.—*The American Rifleman.*

He (proudly): This is the best painting I've ever done.

She: Don't let that discourage you.

—*N. Y. Medley.*

* * *

"Cheer up, Rastus, why is you so gloomy? Doan you-all know ebry cloud has a silver linin'?"

"Boy, if dat wuz de case, Ah'd turn yo' inside out dis minute!"

Local Tribute To Promoted Officer

LIEUTENANT - COLONEL BERNARD W. KEARNEY, of the 105th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., who has won the highest military designation ever accorded any Gloversvillian, passed through one of the most memorable events of his life when he was feted at a testimonial dinner given in his honor recently at the Sir William Johnson Country Club.

Seldom, if ever, has there been an occasion held within the confines of Gloversville, where there was a more cosmopolitan assemblage of citizenry to pay homage to an honored son. Hearts glowed with pride and pleasure, and the spirit of good-fellowship and friendliness flowed freely. The significance of the affair made a deep and lasting impression upon Lieut-Colonel Kearney, and when he arose to respond to the tributes showered upon him, his voice was unsteady with emotion.

President A. C. Phillips of the Gloversville Chamber of Commerce, who arranged the dinner, introduced Major H. H. Oaksford, Medical Corps, as the Toastmaster and in his own witty way he made the Post Prandial hum along to the entertainment of all. Among the speakers were Major John W. Sisson and Colonel Walter G. Robinson. Major James Tibbets read a letter from Brigadier General Ransom H. Gillett, who could not attend, which was a glowing tribute to Col. Kearney, as a brave soldier, a stanch citizen and a loyal friend. Then Mr. Robert M. Colt spoke of the admiration and love for their honored citizen which had prompted the love-feast and presented Lt.-Col. Kearney a token of esteem from his many friends in Gloversville in the form of a set of silver Lt.-Col.'s leaves and an order for a pair of the "ridingest" riding boots that could be made.

Col. Kearney was quite floored for a few minutes and admitted it, but then made a very pretty little speech, expressing his thanks for all the honor which he said was in a great measure due to the loyalty of all the men who served in the regiment, the success of whose military career made his promotion possible.

The out-of-town military men present at the dinner were as follows:

Colonel Walter G. Robinson, Major Frederick Thieseen, Major William H. Innes, Major John P. Butler, Major George E. Ramsey, Captain Lester Higbee, Capt. Harry Farrell, Capt. Arthur McGovern, Capt. Edgar Starbuck, Rev. Charles Ford, Major Jacob S. Clinton, William Carney, Major Alanson Hull, Lieut. Charles H. Cox, Major James Tebbutts, Capt. Buck Harrison, Capt. Burns, Major J. Foos and Captain M. A. Lee.

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To Command the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade

COLONEL ELMORE F. AUSTIN, commanding the 258th Field Artillery, whose long and honored military career, covering forty years of unselfish devoted service to the National Guard of New York State, has been promoted to Brigadier General and will command the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, having jurisdiction over the 104th, 105th, 106th, 156th and 258th Field Artillery regiments, the largest administrative brigade in the State. The military career of General Austin was published in last month's National Guardsman in reporting a surprise party given him by the officers of his regiment. The appointment is a most popular one, not only to the Field Artillery but to the entire National Guard.

Provisional Ordnance Co. for Peekskill

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

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

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

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

5. Unit commanders will cooperate to the fullest extent in obtaining personnel for this detachment.

6. It is directed that this letter be

"Jack tried to kiss me five times last night."

"How conservative."

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The Tail of the Flea-ing Dog

Three sergeants sat in a mess one night,
After the meal was o'er,
And each told a tale of an overseas fight,
With valor and dash galore;
They told of sights of wounded and dead,
Of fights in the wire and bog,
"I'd like to relate" then the little one said
"The tale of the fleeing dog."

Then he told a tale of a canine pup,
He saw in battle one day,
How, with nose well down and tail well up,
He worked in the midst of the fray;
The men were preparing to charge—with a cheer,
When Towser let loose with a yelp,
And he led them to safety—a mile to the rear,
And the army was saved by the whelp.

Then up spoke the first of the two who'd been yarned,
And said "You have sure told a whale,
If it aint a hum-dinger why I'll be gol darned,
But HOW DO YOU SPELL THAT TALE?"
"Some dog I'll say" the second remarked,
"And the proof of the thing's in your seeing,
No doubt on the trip you describe he em-barked,
But HOW DO YOU SPELL THAT FLEEING?"

—R. S. Sutliffe, 71st Infantry
in the Army & Navy Journal.

Col. N. B. Thurston Legion Post

SOME of the more venturesome members of Col. N. B. Thurston Post 192, American Legion, oiled up their snowshoes and donned their Arctic exploration suits in order to invade the snowbound regions of Passaic, February 23rd. They were met at the train by Colonel Farrell and the village band, fire and police departments (all four members of both these organizations) and advanced "as skirmishers" to the palatial home of the Colonel, where our nostrils were greeted by the pleasant aroma of a sauerkraut dinner. Memory fails to recall a more enjoyable dinner, which was topped off with a gigantic slab of home-made apple pie, smothered with ice cream and whipped cream. The Colonel certainly can supervise the preparation of SOME meal—and how. The exodus to the Big City was completed without anything in the way of excitement except for the vain attempt made by Al Kershner to purchase a motorbus.

Drop in to meet some of the fellows at Room 829, Municipal Building, the second Friday of some month, you oldtimers who have not as yet put your name on the dotted line of the Legion application. You will be made to feel right at home and will be in line for the next invasion of Passaic and its wonderful meals.

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