



The Rio Grande Rattler.

Next Week
SPECIAL ELECTION
NUMBER
First Returns in County

THE
Special Infantry
NUMBER
Interesting Photos

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"The Strength of the Wolf is the Pack, but the Strength of the Pack is the Wolf"

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMEN PROVE SUPREMACY WITH THE RIFLE

State Team Gallops Away With Honors, Trophies and Prizes at Jacksonville—Furnishes Most Percentage Men on Service Team

FAMOUS HILTON TROPHY RETURNS TO NEW YORK STATE

(Special to The Rio Grande Rattler)

The New York Division has every reason to feel proud of its representative, the New York State Team in the national matches just concluded at the State camp grounds, Jacksonville, Fla. It was the largest competition ever held, 55 teams competing in the greatest of all events, the national match. While New York was obliged to pick a team this year without competition, owing to the fact that most of the Division troops were in Federal service on the border, nevertheless the representatives, selected from both organizations in the service and those mustered out and not in the service at their home stations, the team has made a better record than that made for the Empire State in a number of years, and proving by such record that it was the best in marksmanship of any National Guard in the United States. The National Match was shot on the 24th and 25th of October, the first two stages of rapid fire and 600 yards being completed on the first day and 1000 yards on the second day. That the scores were not higher is due to the fact that the most trying conditions prevailed on both days, and especially on the second day at the long range. Every condition of wind and light, coupled with mirage, fog and rain prevailed, making it almost impossible for the most expert "glass" man to keep the target and group his shots. The New York State team had been trained to meet all these different conditions in the splendid practice that had preceded the matches during the two weeks in camp on the rifle range, and as the scores will show, the team steadily worked its way to the top of the list, from fifth at the close of the 200 yard rapid fire, to third place at the finish of the 600 yard stage, being led by Iowa for second place with a 25 point margin and the U. S. Marine Corps for first place by a margin of 47 points. Despite the very bad conditions at the 1000 yard range, New York moved steadily up until it had passed with a safe margin, all the National Guard teams, the match only being decided by the last two pairs when the service team won with the scant margin of 10 points. This gave the National trophy to the Service team and the Hilton trophy, for the winning team of the National Guard organizations, to New York State. The trophy, *A Soldier of Marathon*, was captured by the California Civilian Rifle Club and the University trophy by the Washington, D. C. High School.

How the Teams Finished.

How the fifty-five competing teams finished in the great national match:

Class A.	
No.	Yards
1 U. S. M. C.	1017 1083 947 3047
2 N. Y. Nat. Gd.	987 1070 980 3037
3 Penn. N. G.	964 1080 961 3005
4 Minnesota N. G.	990 1045 960 2995
5 Iowa Nat. Gd.	1011 1067 912 2990
6 N. J. N. G.	940 1058 983 2981
7 Indiana N. G.	1005 1045 928 2978
8 Georgia N. G.	967 1064 941 2972
9 California civ.	965 1047 952 2964
10 N. C. Nat. Gd.	970 1048 954 2962
11 Wyo. Nat. Gd.	953 1068 927 2948
12 Ohio N. G.	928 1046 973 2947
13 Delaware N. G.	943 1011 992 2946
14 D. of C. civ.	937 1058 949 2944
15 New Mex. N. G.	955 1043 936 2934
16 Kansas N. G.	956 1067 910 2933
Class B.	
17 Miss. Nat. Gd.	949 1030 951 2930
18 Colorado N. G.	961 1036 931 2928
19 Calif. Nat. Gd.	958 1033 932 2923
20 Maryland N. G.	981 1026 916 2923
21 Okla. N. G.	940 1028 940 2908
22 Florida N. G.	954 1026 926 2906
23 Tenn. Nat. Gd.	949 1058 885 2892
24 Indiana civ.	927 1043 915 2885
25 N. Dak. N. G.	909 1013 959 2881
26 Ohio civilian	928 1029 923 2880
27 Wash. D. C. H. S.	951 1032 893 2876
28 Florida civ.	941 1002 924 2867
29 Missouri civ.	961 1030 845 2856
30 D. of C. N. G.	949 977 926 2839
31 R. Car. M. A.	925 1045 872 2839
32 W. Va. N. G.	972 1010 850 2832
33 Idaho civilian.	964 1002 862 2828

Class C.
34 Idaho civilian. 943 995 881 2819
35 Texas N. G. 950 1002 853 2805
36 Arkansas N. G. 970 992 835 2797
37 Michigan civ. 897 1027 866 2790
38 Virginia N. G. 962, 1018, 792, 2772.
39 Nebraska N. G. 897 979 894 2770
40 Kansas civilian. 896 997 867 2769
41 Oklahoma civ. 891 954 870 2715
42 Wyoming civ. 917 975 821 2713
43 Texas civilian. 883 989 840 2712
44 Minnesota civ. 880 958 824 2662
45 Alaska civilian. 904 906 815 2625
46 Nevada civ. 929 910 785 2621
47 Penn. civilian. 856 907 852 2615
48 S. Dakota civ. 915 945 717 2577
49 Maryland civ. 851 966 737 2574
50 Utah civilian. 920 924 633 2477
51 W. Virginia civ. 824 872 686 2382
52 Georgia civilian. 815 777 643 2335
53 Arkansas civ. 838 778 570 2195
54 Alabama civ. 695 723 549 1907
55 Fla. Mil. Ac. 733 742 469 1935

During its stay at the Jacksonville Rifle Range, the New York State Team entered one of the matches of the Southern Association, and nearly all of the events of the National Rifle Association, besides taking part in the National Matches. It was necessary to participate in these matches in order to obtain practice, as the attendance was so large that the various events kept all the 150 targets available on this range fully occupied. In both team and individual competitions, New York State Team captured about \$175.00 in prize money, 56 medals, the Hilton trophy, two team competitions, finishing third in another team competition and sixth in the fourth team competition, in which they were defeated only by five U. S. Marine Service Teams.

In the individual National Match New York won sixth place, Sergeant Jokl of the 74th Infantry winning one of the ten gold medals and five other members of the team, Capt. Cadotte, Sergt. Crane, Sergt. Sulger, Sergt. Fischer and Lieut. Kneubel, coming within the hundred prize winners in a field of 953 competitors.

In the Leech Cup Match, 1000 yards, New York had five men, Captain Cadotte, Lieutenant Whitley, Sergeant Dardinkiller, Lieutenant Groesbeck and Captain Robinson in the first fifty, 332 competing.

In the President's Match, New York scored five places in the first forty by Captain Cadotte, Sergeant Sulger, Lieutenant Groesbeck, Sergeant Dardinkiller and Lieutenant Kneubel, 683 competing.

Two days after the arrival of the New York State Team, two teams of eight men each were entered in the State Team Match of the Southern Rifle Association; one of these teams won the match, defeating the other twelve contestants and also the three teams put in by the U. S. Marine Corps, for practice only. New York was not eligible for the trophy, but won the first cash prize.

In the Regimental Team Match of six men, the 74th Infantry, New York, won third place with a total of 793 being defeated for second place by the First Minnesota with 797 points, and for first place by the First Iowa Infantry with 808 points.

At the close of all the matches, there is annually held under the auspices of the N. R. A., what is termed a Service Match, which is competed for by a team composed of sixteen highest percentage men in all the National Guard Teams, sixteen highest percentage men in all the Service Teams and, this year, sixteen of the highest men in all the Civilian Teams. The New York Team secured 25 per cent of the membership of this team, namely: Captain Cadotte, Sergeant Sulger, Sergeant Jokl and Lieutenant Kneubel. Colonel Brookhart of Iowa was selected to captain the team, Major Waterbury of New York as Adjutant and Major Anderson, The Adjutant-General, of Wyoming, as coach. The course is the same as in the National Match, and owing to the very threatening weather conditions, it was moved forward to Thursday afternoon following the National match in place of Friday morning, as at first scheduled, thus giving the National Guard and Civilian Teams no chance to practice their team pairs,



UNCLE SAM—"WELL, HE SEEMS TO IMPROVE ON IT"

fact were not acquainted with each other, while the Marine Corps, being the only Service Team, were enabled to match trained pairs, thus accounting in a measure for the defeat of the National Guard Team by about 100 points. Another factor in the higher score of the Marine Corps Team was due to the fact that the kind of ammunition is not specified in this match and they used the 180 grain bullet, which was very efficient at the long ranges in the heavy wind that prevailed, while the National Guard and Civilian Teams were obliged to use the regulation service ammunition carrying the 150 grain bullet, it being impossible to purchase any of the heavier ammunition in time for the match. It is understood that next year the conditions of the match will prevent the use of any ammunition except the regular service ammunition for all teams.

As the personnel of the New York team was changed somewhat from the published list in *The Rattler* of a few weeks ago, we give a corrected list of the team's line up:

Captain, Major Fred M. Waterbury, O. O. N. Y. Div.
Coach, Lieutenant Ernest C. Dreber, 71st Inf.

Spotter, Captain Ernest F. Robinson, Corps of Eng.

Principals, Sergt. Fred M. Dardinkiller, Q. M. Corps; Sergt. Francis J. Wallenberger, 74th Inf.; Capt. D. J. Cadotte, 74 Inf.; Sergt. Joseph F. Sulger, 7th Inf.; Supply Sergt. Fred C. Smith, 1st Inf.; Lieut. Walter K. Whitley, 3rd Inf.; Lieut. George E. Bryant, 23rd Inf.; Corp. John F. Enders, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. Elwood Groesbeck, 2nd Inf.; Capt. Elisha H. James, 12th Inf.; Lieut. John H. Kneubel, 74th Inf.; and Sergt. Alexander Jokl, 74th Inf.

Alternates, Sergt. Major Alex Eakin, Squadron A; Sergt. Theo. Crane, Squadron A; Sergt. Austin J. Fisher, 74th Inf.; and Corporal Ralph Pollock, 2nd Inf.

Range Officer, Captain Charles E. Fiske, 1st Cavalry.
Surgeon, Lieut. C. C. Zacharie, 10th Infantry.
Cook, Howard I. Marshall, 74th Infantry.
The team went into camp in street

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COMPULSORY SERVICE BILL A WINNER?

Chamberlain Measure Endorsed by Regular Army, Guard and Prominent Citizens

DEC. SESSION MAY SEE PASSAGE

That strong efforts will be made to enact compulsory military training legislation at the December session of Congress is becoming more apparent as the time for the reopening of that body draws near. In the interim since Congress adjourned advocates of universal training have been busy with the result that it is growing in favor. Indications are now that if Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate military affairs committee and the leading Senate exponent of universal training, makes a serious effort to have his measure passed, as he has promised to do, the measure will come near to passage if not actually adopted.

Under the leadership of the Association for National Service, of which Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, United States Army retired, is president, a widespread demand for the measure is being created. Senator Chamberlain is contributing to the demand while Robert Bacon of New York former ambassador to France, demonstrated that there is a strong feeling in New York state for the law. Mr. Bacon ran for the Republican nomination to the Senate on a universal training platform and after a campaign of but a few weeks came within a few thousand votes of defeating William M. Calder, his opponent who had spent more than two years building up an organization. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently conducted a referendum vote of its members and the poll showed the business sentiment of the nation to almost unani-

mously favor universal service.

Bill Receives Wide Endorsement.

An indication of the increasing popularity of military training for all is shown in the fact that many distinguished clergymen have within the last few months endorsed the proposal, chief of them being His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons.

Other distinguished recent converts to the universal training idea include Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Elihu Root, former secretary of war, and one of the Nation's leading citizens. Most of the converts, however, are men from the rank and file, men in every walk of life, who realize that the chief lesson of the European war to this nation is the value of preparedness.

Army officers are inclined to believe that the stay of the national guardsmen on the border will boost the movement as the militia officers will return to their homes convinced of the fact that they knew but little of warfare and that what they learned in their armories at home will hardly count at all when the real crisis comes. It is expected they will become active champions of military training, both for officers and for men.

The recent meeting of university presidents with War Department officials is calculated to encourage the movement. In addition it will assist the War Department in training officers for the reserve corps, as it is now realized the supply of trained officers at present is short and that those now in the service are in need of additional training. The necessity of an unlimited supply of thoroughly trained officers is being demonstrated every day by the European war and particularly in the case of Roumania which apparently entered the war with plenty of men but few officers.

While War Department officials are keeping hands off on the universal training movement they are in favor of the plan. What is of more importance to them, however, at the moment is a large supply of trained officers. This defect will be partially remedied by increased enrollment at West Point, by training at the various universities and by other plans now being considered.

NOVEMBER TRAINING FOR N. Y. DIVISION

Gen. O'Ryan Prepares Schedule for Troops to Follow During Month.

WORK CONTINUES AT LA GLORIA

A comprehensive program of military training for the N. Y. Division during the month of November has been drawn by the Division Commander. The work of training and instructing all troops will continue until they are recalled from the border. The memorandum covers all branches of the service at McAllen and Pharr and outlines a thorough course of preparation in field work for all. Certain specified duties are indicated for each day of the month and if the full thirty-day schedule is carried to its conclusion the units of the New York Division will receive a valuable course in military training that will go a long way toward making them efficient units in our first line of defense. The training schedule follows:

Training Memorandum

1. A careful study of G. O. No. 36, W. D., Aug 23, 1916, is enjoined upon all concerned. The following extracts are repeated with a view of emphasizing their importance.

"Methods of training may alter, but the basic principles remain the same, only by enforcing strict discipline and using well-considered and correct methods can the greatest results be obtained in the shortest time."

"The theoretical and the practical must go hand in hand in any system adopted for the training of new forces."

"It is not possible to prescribe a course of instruction to be followed strictly by all organizations. Some are much more advanced than others and the proportions of inexperienced officers and men will vary greatly."

2. During the month of November organizations can repeat with advantage much of the October program.

3. The infantry regiments will adopt along general lines the training scheme outlined below:

(a). The forenoons of Nov. 1, 2, and 3 will be devoted to Sighting Drills, Position and Aiming Drills and Deflection and Elevation Correction Drills as explained in the Small Arms Firing Manual, pages 25 to 51. It is realized that this instruction cannot be as thorough as desired but it is believed that the more important portions of the Manual can be selected and used to advantage.

The afternoons of Nov. 1, 2 and 3 will be devoted to instruction in "Estimating Distance," as explained in the Small Arms Firing Manual, pages 53 to 57. This instruction is important and can be made interesting.

(b). To interfere as little as possible with field exercises, officers' schools and non-commissioned officers' schools will be held on the same days and but three times each week.

(c). One day of each week will be devoted to close and extended order drills, so that each squad leader will have a squad for one-half hour in close order drill and the same period in extended order drill; and, so far as practicable, each sergeant, lieutenant, company commander, and battalion commander will drill an appropriate unit for an equal length of time. The remainder of such days will be utilized in such manner as regimental commanders deem best.

(d). During the period, November 6-17, each organization will have a weekly exercise in Night Operations—see I. D. R., pars 558-568,—which will be in lieu of one day's drill.

(e). During the period, November 6-17, each battalion will be given instruction and an exercise in the selection and preparation of a defensive position. This will include the training of each officer, non-commissioned officer and private, in his appropriate task. (See Part V, Engineer Field Manual).

(f). Any organization that may have been detached during the period above indicated, will receive special instruction in the above work at the first opportunity.

(g). The period from November 24-28 will be devoted to tests under the direction of brigade commanders.

(h). The battalions in each regiment will hold one parade weekly. Instruction in other ceremonies will be given on the days prescribed for close and extended order drills.

(i). On the mornings of November 4th and 18th there will be inspections

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