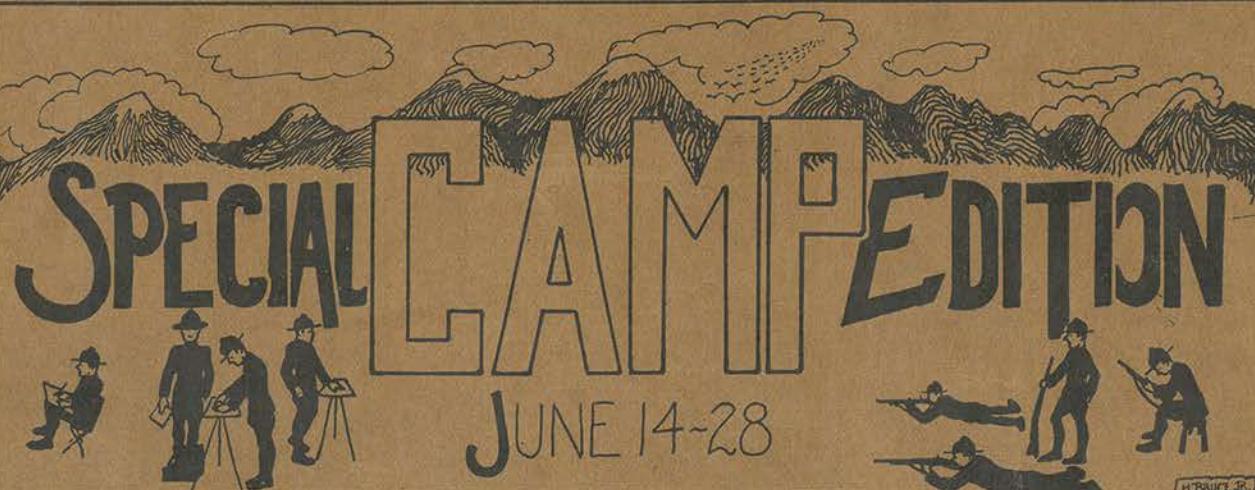


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ATTEND CAMP

By THE EDITOR

Attendance at a summer camp of instruction of the National Guard gives the young man who is fortunate enough to have the opportunity to do so a memory which will live with him all of his life. And as the years pass, the pleasure of this memory will be intensified, and the pride in having worn the uniform of the United States will grow. He will be able to number himself among the great minority who have demonstrated an unselfish devotion to the country and its institutions and who are willing to prepare for its defense at a personal sacrifice of time and effort.

The contacts and friendships formed at a training camp are fundamentally and in the truest sense democratic. Wealth, social position and other extraneous features which may influence a man in the cultivation of the friendship of another are not in evidence here. Men meet on a common level; they meet on a plane of united interests and absolute equality. The generic name of soldier fits everyone.

Camp life to the civilian is the equivalent of being placed in another world; a world where the day is planned by someone else, with meticulous care; a world of active, interesting work and as carefully planned recreation, suitable to the demands of active youth. It is a carefree existence, where the lessons taught are conveyed in a manner which never becomes boresome and dragging. New strength is developed in the body, keenness is cultivated in the mind.

Voraciously healthful appetites are provided for. The markets are combed for the best ingredients for a perfectly balanced and attractive diet. And the meals are served in a scrupulously clean mess hall; eaten in company with congenial comrades.

The day's work and planned play over, there is the evening's liberty. A new city to explore; entertainments planned for the soldiers by the residents of that city to enjoy, wearing the uniform of our country, which commands respect everywhere; a mark of distinction; a badge of service.

Let nothing stand in your way to attend camp. You will be with the others from your home town; the fellows who think as you do and are interested in the same things you are. In addition, you will meet others from all over our great state who will list you as comrade. You will gather with them in the evenings at camp and form friendships which may have tremendous bearing on your future success in

life. And always, all through your life, you will carry with you memories of their fine friendship, found at the camp of the 163rd Infantry in 1930.

Perhaps some of this may sound bombastic and far fetched or idealistic to you. If so, I may be pardoned for saying that I am speaking from experience as an "old timer" and trying to convey to you, all of you, in weak words, a picture of camp as it is written indelibly in impressions on my own life's page. Every camp attended by me ranks with the major experiences of my life, as I am sure will be the case with you, comrade.

The opportunity to attend camp is an opportunity to taste life in its finest form. You will profit immeasurably from it, both physically and mentally. DO NOT MISS IT.

N. G. Air Corps Field Training Camps, 1930

Major General William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau, has announced the following field training camps for the National Guard Air Corps squadrons for the year 1930:

Colorado—45th Division Aviation, Golden, Colo., June 6-21.

Minnesota—34th Division Aviation, Wold-Chamberlain Field, June 14-28.

Washington—41st Division Aviation, Camp Murray, June 14-28.

Arkansas—154th Observation Squadron, Pensacola, Florida, July 13-27.

California—40th Division Aviation, San Luis Obispo, July 26-August 9.

Connecticut—43d Division Aviation, Groton, Conn., August 5-19.

Massachusetts—26th Division Aviation (location not known), August 5-19.

Michigan—32d Division Aviation, Grayling, August 12-26.

New York—27th Division Aviation, Pine Camp, July 27-August 10.

Missouri—25th Division Aviation, Camp Clark, July 20-August 3.

Ohio—37th Division Aviation, Camp Perry, July 27-August 31.

Alabama—31st Division Aviation, Camp McClellan, August 16-31.

Illinois—33rd Division Aviation, Camp Grant, August 2-16.

Indiana—38th Division Aviation, Camp Knox, Ky., August 3-17.

Maryland—29th Division Aviation, Langley Field, Va., August 10-24.

New Jersey—44th Division Aviation, Newark, August 16-30.

Pennsylvania—28th Division Aviation, Langley Field, Va. (tentative) (dates not set).

Tennessee—30th Division Aviation, Camp Jackson, S. C., August 3-17.

Texas—36th Division Aviation, Palacios, August 1-15.

CAMP TRAINING

By A CIVILIAN

An order, embodying the consolidated training schedule for the 163rd Infantry, Montana National Guard, Summer Training Camp, has been issued by Colonel E. H. Williams, commanding officer of the regiment. The order outlines the training program in detail for all of the units for the 14 days of the camp period in June, and fills 21 single spaced typewritten pages.

Perusal of the order discloses that the ordinary popular conception of the work of troops in training is, if not erroneous, at least incomplete. The average civilian envisions troops in training as bodies of men marching and countermarching in formation, or in lines, executing the manual of arms. In actual practice, close order marching evolutions and execution of the manual of arms, is given in very small doses—only enough to instill the habit of instinctive and instantaneous obedience to commands.

The army training today, as brought out by the training schedule order, evidently carries out the principle of training followed by large commercial and industrial organizations; the training of specialists; perfection in preparation for the execution of a certain job for each man or group of men.

While all of the instruction given the troops is a necessity in preparation for modern warfare, a great deal of the knowledge gained by the soldier can be applied, usefully, in his civilian life, and indirectly all of it unquestionably is beneficial, involving as it does the endeavor to coordinate exactly the functions of brain and body.

Of particular interest to the civilian observer is the training of the specialist groups in the regiment. In the regimental and battalion headquarters companies, four in all, are groups or sections whose training is along engineering lines, covering generally all phases of engineering from the tying of knots and lashings to involved features of road building and bridge construction. This training is all given by specialists in engineering work.

Another section of each of these companies develops communication specialists. They are trained in radio and wire communication by actual practice in both features. A visual section specializes in wig-wag and projector code practice. The radio and wire communication sections are thoroughly trained in the placement and use of all equipment necessary for their work.

One section, called the "intelligence section," is prepared to map any section of a country or road or to make

an accurate panorama sketch of a large area.

The Service Company may also be said to be composed of specialists. The regimental band is a part of this company, which also has a staff section which provides the necessary clerical force for the regiment. A supply section handles all of the supplies and the transportation platoon, also a part of this company, is charged with all the transportation facilities of the troops.

The Medical Detachment, under the training of the regimental surgeons, is instructed in the care of the sick and the giving of first aid for any disability, from a scratch on the finger to the treatment of fractures, sun strokes, burns and gas defense.

While all of this instruction might appear to the casual observer as not in line with the training necessary to the simple requirement of preparation for a soldier to become an efficient fighter, which is supposed to be his essential job, these complexities of civilization have been invoked to increase the efficiency, not of the individual, but of the organization. And that a present-day organization is a model of perfectly coordinated effort and efficiency there can be no doubt.

Not so many years ago an infantry regiment was dependent on its rifles and bayonets alone to make it formidable as a fighting force. Without sacrificing any of the mobility of the old time organization, its fighting ability has been increased immeasurably by the addition of automatic weapons to the rifle company armament, by arming 3 companies with the heavy type of machine guns and by the addition of the Howitzer companies armed with the one-pound cannon and the three-inch trench mortar. The training camp provides training in the use of all of these weapons under actual field conditions, and their conjunctive employment and efficient disposal in problems of combat.

Experts in chemical warfare and other ultra-modern features of modern warfare will be detailed by the corps commander to attend the camp during its duration and instruct the personnel in their specialties. Officers of the regiment, when not otherwise engaged, will be instructed in the solution of combat problems both map and terrain.

Whatever may be the civilian's conception of what is done at a training camp may be, he may rest assured that no time is wasted and that the instruction is practical.

Chief Militia Bureau Makes Long Flight

Major General William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau, with his pilot, First Lieutenant Vincent J. Meloy, Air Corps, has made an inspection trip of over 4,000 miles through Pennsylvania, Illinois, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Georgia and South Carolina.

General Everson attended the graduation exercises of the National Guard at Fort Benning, Georgia, on May 22nd and returned to Washington May 24th.

Co. "M" Guardsmen Stage Final Contests in Shooting Matches

The shooting match held between members of the First Platoon of Company M of the Montana National Guard for the past few weeks ended Wednesday evening, March 26, the winning side beating their rivals by some 200 points. High point men having an average score were Sathre, 21; William Huggins, 21; K. Knutson, 20; R. Jessen, 20; and E. Sponenburgh, 19.

The winners ate turkey and the losers ate beans, thereby complying with the rules of the contest.

Shooting their way to a victory of 26 points, the Company M National Guard rifle team of the First Platoon surpassed ten of the expert riflemen of the community in a shooting match held in the Company M Armory Wednesday, March 26.

Each man shot five rounds from the prone, the sitting and the standing positions. The contest was a close one with Oscar Sathre, William Huggins, Raymond Jessen, Norman McGuire and Alfred Granger tying for first place, each making a score of 22 out of a possible 25.

Those shooting on the Guard team were Sathre, William Huggins, K. Knutson, R. Jessen, E. Sponenburgh, M. Mullins, L. Bingham, Dorrington, Bailey and Patterson.

Their opponents were Jack Brennan, Jim Minugh, Alfred Granger, William Weiss, Brekke, Norman McGuire, Sven Carlson, Tom McGuire, Alvin Dunham and Clyde Ash.

The totals follow:

| | Guards | Opponents |
|----------------|--------|-----------|
| Prone | 210 | 203 |
| Sitting | 211 | 202 |
| Standing | 168 | 159 |

After the shooting match the challengers were guests of the First Platoon at a turkey dinner.—Harlem News.

Barton Resigns Post as Co. "M" Lieutenant

R. L. Barton, who for the past five years has served as second lieutenant with Company M, local company of the National Guard, has tendered his resignation, due to his numerous business activities which call for his attention. The vacancy caused by Barton's resignation has been filled by Kenyon of Chinook, who will assume charge of one platoon of Company M, which is to be stationed at Chinook.

Officers and men of Company M deeply regret the loss of Lieutenant Barton, who was always on his toes, ready to execute orders and meet any needs or difficulties that arose. Not only his snappy orders, but his cheerfulness and pep will be sadly missed by the men.

Mr. Barton is, of course, remaining in Harlem, and although not continuing as a member of the company, the Guardsmen will always welcome him as a part of the organization and say to him, "Good luck, lieutenant, fall in whenever you can."—Harlem News.

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Mechanical Band To Be Given Trial

The Acting Secretary of War, the Honorable F. Trubee Davison, has authorized the Quartermaster General to procure for a service test one mechanical substitute for an army band, manufactured by the Radio Corporation of America. This device will be issued to Fort Washington, Maryland, for a service test by the 3rd Battalion of the 12th Infantry.

It is contemplated, if this apparatus is finally adopted for use by the Army, to utilize it at stations which have no bands. There are at the present time sixteen such stations garrisoned by line troops. In addition to these there are no bands at some service schools, some flying fields and recruit depots. At all of these such a mechanism would provide the necessary music for ceremonies, marching, disciplinary drills and recreation purposes.

The apparatus is a well appearing and neat unit, ruggedly and strongly built into a three-fourths-ton truck. The volume of music developed is equivalent to two large bands and may be diminished or increased as desired. The quality of the music is approximately as good as that of the average service band. It is capable of playing while in motion to the same degree as is a dismounted band. Its mobility while not playing is about that of the standard three-fourths-ton truck.

This apparatus can be used as a complete substitute for the instrumental music of the band and to a limited degree for field music. It is impossible to utilize it in conjunction with a band, therefore there will be no reduction in the strength of bands.

Modern Officer Needs World of Knowledge

In addition to possessing the soldierly qualities of courage, initiative, and obedience, with a knowledge of military matters such as drill, tactics, topography, signaling, cookery, physical training, fortifications, weapons, and discipline, the modern officer is also expected to have a smattering, at least, of many other professions and trades. He has to sit on court-martial; he should be, therefore, something of a

judge; he may have to prosecute or defend; for this, he should be something of a lawyer. Boards of inquiry into every conceivable thing, from the amount of damage done by rats in the quartermaster's stores, or the cause of the death of the medicos' mule, to the injuries sustained by Private Jones in his friendly argument with Private Smith as to the respective merits of the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals.

His company will demand of him that he undertake the work of banker, accountant, grocer and contractor, with occasional chances of acting as sanitary inspector, and on practice marching, maneuvers, or in the field as medical adviser and pedicurist. Numerous though these attributes are, there are several others which it is necessary that he should be well acquainted with, namely, clerk, auditor, architect, newspaper editor, auctioneer, and lecturer. Therefore, it is very easily seen that the modern officer has very little to think of.—(J. H. N.)

TRAINING IN MINOR TACTICS

National Guard field training programs and schedules all provide for the training of small units in minor tactics. They cite the training regulations—combat principles of the rifle squad, the section, and the platoon as the basis for this training.

This is all good. It is exactly in line with the Militia Bureau Notes on Training which were distributed to the service last month. We can not have too much of it. Three well trained squads make a well trained section; two such sections constitute a well trained platoon; and three good platoons make the fighting element of a company that will give a good account of itself under any circumstances.

It all goes back to the squad, so that unless the basic training of the squad is good, that of the higher units is handicapped.

Preparation for training in minor tactics is no different from that for other kinds of military training. A company commander would not think of taking his men to the target range to fire their record practice without having gone through the course of preliminary training prescribed in the regulations. He

would consider it just so much waste of ammunition, and so it would be. Yet he will take his company out on a tactical exercise with little or no preliminary training of his non-commissioned officers and men in the particular subject he has chosen for the day's work. He gives little thought to the men's time and effort which he is wasting by such procedure.

There are yet a number of Armory drill training periods before the field training season comes on. The wise company commander will go over the training regulations and prepare his men for this important work. He can not go at it haphazard and expect to accomplish anything. Systematic preparation will pay big dividends in efficiency and in holding the interest of the men. It will show up to advantage at the field inspections and tests.

When a man starts to build a house, the first thing he tackles is the foundation. If that is good and solid he has little else to fear. So it is with tactics; when a man starts to study this branch of military art, he must first of all build himself a foundation. If this is solid and substantial, the rest is easy.

This foundation of military tactics is what we call the "Estimate of the Situation." There is nothing mysterious about it, nothing difficult. It is just the plain, common-sense way of going about any task. It is merely the process of sizing up the military conditions of the problem to be solved, in a logical and systematic manner.

A tactical decision without an estimate of the situation is a blind guess. It may be right and it may be wrong. The chances are in favor of the latter. The commander of troops who fails to consider the conditions of the problem does not take advantage of the aids that are at his disposal. If he blunders into action without an estimate he is doomed to disaster, eventually. The tactical operation may be one in which there is not much to consider—where there is little choice of methods—but one should nevertheless go through the process, even if only a few minutes' time are available.

The company commander must convince his men of the need for estimates of the situation. There are those who think that it is a "lot of bunk." They have the idea that it is intended for colonels and generals, and not for officers and non-commissioned officers of the lower grades. The fact is that it

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applies to every leader of troops, from the commander of a patrol of three men to the commander of a group of armies.

The problem for the company commander is the selection of the method to be used. One will do it by reading the text of the training regulations, another will have a recitation, still another will go about it with a demonstration on the Armory drill floor. Finally there is the conference method.

In the conference method the company commander assembles his non-commissioned officers. He is the director. He explains the importance of the estimate of the situation and then takes up the details of the subject.

The Director: "The estimate of the situation applies to every man who commands a body of men, no matter how large or how small the command may be. When your squad is operating as a part of the section, under the control of the section leader, your estimate may be limited to only a few points; but there are many times when your squad will be off by itself and you are on your own. It is under such circumstances that the full import of the estimate applies.

"Now, let's examine the matter in detail. In every tactical situation the commander responsible for the operation has to determine upon some fundamental points. Let us say you are the commander of a squad, out on any kind of an independent mission. You run into a tactical situation. What is the first thing you've got to think about, Corporal A?"

Corporal A: "I've got to think about my job, sir."

The Director: "Exactly so. A thought flashes through your brain—'What is my job now? What am I to do here?' Ordinarily this is a simple matter. You are out operating under the orders of your section or platoon commander. He has given you a job to do and is depending on you to do it. You stick to that job as long as it is possible to do so.

"In the 'fog of war' no man can provide for everything in advance. In some instances you will encounter conditions that could not have been foreseen. These may change the situation. It is then that you must decide for yourself what your job is. In deciding you must ever bear in mind the object of the whole operation and govern yourself accordingly. What is the next thing you have to think about?"

Corporal B: "I would have to think about the enemy. You always have to do that."

The Director: "You are right. You will want to know where he is. Generally he will let you know that by opening fire on you. You want to know how strong he is. That will be very difficult to determine, for the crafty enemy will keep you guessing on this point. You will want to know the range from your squad to the known position of the enemy. This you will have to estimate for yourself, and your training in musketry will stand you in good stead. Finally, you will consider, 'What is the worst thing the enemy can do to keep me from doing my job?' If you can determine this, then anything less that he does makes it all the easier for you.

"I hope all of you get these points. Let me repeat them:

"1. Where is the enemy?

"2. How strong is he?

"3. What is the range?

"4. What is the worst thing he can do to keep me from doing my job?"

"Answer these questions and you have a good start on your Estimate of the Situation.

"Corporal C, what is the next step to be considered?"

Corporal C: "You want to review the situation of your own and supporting troops."

The Director: "Yes, that is the next step. How many men have you available? You know this in a flash. Where are the squads on your right and on your left? Where are the platoons on your right and left? You can verify their positions. Where is your own platoon? What is your platoon doing? This will have a bearing on your decision. What weapons have you? This is important; it is put in here to cause you to remember that in addition to the rifles in your squad you have an automatic rifle and a grenade discharger. You will then see just how you can use these weapons.

"We have now considered three points of the estimate: your job, the enemy, and your own troops. What is the next point to consider, Corporal D?"

Corporal D: "I would now have to consider the ground over which the squad is operating. That has a big influence on what I am going to do."

The Director: "It certainly does. The main thing is cover for your men.

"The points about cover are: Is

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there a good firing position for my squad, with cover and a field of fire? You will have to look around and find the best one available. Where is such a position? Don't overlook any prospective places. Be careful about selecting conspicuous places, for they are the ones that the enemy covers with machine gun fire. What cover is there on the right flank, the left flank? Consider both your own and the enemy's cover. What cover is there to the front? Get that fixed in your mind for it has a bearing on your decision, and a mighty important one.

"What are the final considerations of your estimate of the situation, Corporal E?"

Corporal E.: "I now have to consider the different ways open to me for doing my job, and having done that I must pick out the one that appears to be best."

The Director: "Right. And that's the hardest part of the operation. But if you have considered all of the things we have talked about it is comparatively easy. You can see how very difficult it would be, and how likely you would be to make a mistake, if you had not considered these points.

"Now, we want some way by which we can remember these six things, and get them in the order named. If we can get them tied up with a catch word then it may be much easier to remember them. Let's try it. Let me review them for you:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1. My Job | Job |
| 2. The Enemy | Enemy |
| 3. Own Troops | Troops |
| 4. The Ground | Ground |
| 5. Ways Open to Me..... | Open |
| 6. The Best Way | Best |

"Now take the initial letters of these words, and you have: JETGOB—Black Sailor—JET GOB.

"Memorize this and you have it tucked away in your mind for use whenever you want it."

Corporal E.: "We have never had it put up to us in that way before. That will be easier to remember."

The Director: "Now, having arrived at the best way to do your job, you have arrived at what we call a 'Decision.' In order to carry out that decision, each man must be told everything he needs to know, so that he may help intelligently in carrying out the plan. That means teamwork.

"We do this by means of orders. They must be clear and definite, so that there can be no mistake about what any man is to do. Here again we go into the thing in a systematic manner, so that no essential may be left out. Sergeant F., give the class the sequence of these orders."

Sergeant F.: "Yes, sir. And I am going to do it by the numbers. That is the way I learned them and I believe it is the best way. Then you don't get mixed up and leave out something:

"1. Tell the men what you know about the enemy, and give them the dope on our own troops.

"2. Tell them your plan in a few words.

"3. Tell each man what he is to do.

"4. Arrange for any signals.

"5. Tell the men where you will be."

The Director: "Exactly so. This is what we call the five-paragraph order.

It applies to all bodies of troops and is always given in the same order. Following this form there is little chance for important things to be left out."

At this point the director should take the small problems in Training Regulations 420-105 and work each one of them out in detail in a conference. He should apply the principles laid down in the Regulations to each of them and discuss at length the points that are brought out. All of this is the foundation.

Then when he goes to camp he should work up similar problems on the ground. He should take his non-commissioned officers over these in tactical walks. Then should come exercises with troops.

This process will give all of the men excellent training in minor tactics.

—(Infantry Journal.)

Hotels as Camps in Next War

(An article in the April issue of The Red Guidon, monthly publication of the 108th F. A. P. N. G., called forth the following poem in the Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn.):

The Hundred Eighth had just arrived
And every private had contrived

To get his billet at the Ritz.
No more dugouts with their cooties,
Boy, the quarters now are beauties,

Nothing like the war with Fritz.
Private Brown was on floor eleven
In a suite that made his life like a
heaven,

With running water, hot and cold.
He figured how a little chow
Would just about make life a wow,

So he grabbed the phone and snapped
out bold—

"Tell the mess cook to fry some chops
For eleven-ten and those bell hops

To stop for nothing on their way."
Brown then hit a nice cold shower,
Took a snooze for half an hour,

Then came the bellhop with his tray.
Up in fourteen sixty-two
Private Smith quite sleepy grew

And gave the office girl a call.
"I'm going to bed for quite a spell
And if I'm waked there'll sure be hell,

No reveille for me, that's all."
Private Jones was rather late,
He reached the Ritz in high estate,

For he had paused and had a few.
He saw a pompous gold-braid guy,
Through a rather hazy eye,

And at his feet his pack he threw.
"Here, my man, take hold of this,
And rush it in or I might miss

The Royal suite in this man's dump."
The gold-braid pompous gent grew red,
We can't repeat just what he said,

But he began with "Haaruuuumph!"
"I want no sass from doormen, see?"
Said Private Jones in a high key,

"Just because you're decorated
With all silver and gold-plated

Ribbons of the Doormen's Lodge."
The pompous guy called a Marine
To take poor Jones right off the scene—

And this, dear friends, was not a
dodge,
For this gent with all the finery
Did not belong to the place, you see,

And simply would not turn a hand
To help a pie-eyed doughboy late.
The reason is, we hate to state,

He was the General in command.

Foreign War Veterans Institute New Post

Another new post has been instituted in the Department of Montana, being numbered 1849 and located at Forsyth. It has been named Muri-Chatham post, thus commemorating two of the soldiers from Rosebud county who gave up their lives in the World War. The new post starts off with an eligible list of some forty-five members, and was instituted on Saturday night last by the department commander, Col. J. J. McGuinness, wartime colonel of the 163rd Infantry, assisted by the senior vice-commander, Dewey Gates, and the junior vice department commander, J. V. Laverette, department adjutant and quartermaster, Carroll H. Baker, and deputy chief of staff, Jesse D. Akers, with several visitors from other posts. It may be of interest to know that of the number of instituting officers three of them were former members of the 163rd Infantry, A. E. F., and that among the officers elected in the new post one of them was H. J. Wilmovsky, a former member of Company "B" of the 163rd Infantry, A. E. F.

The officers of the new post are well known members of the community, some holding responsible positions, and others being in business. The post commander, George Nash, is in charge of the works at Colstrip; the senior vice-commander, C. S. Patterson, is sheriff of Rosebud county; the junior vice-commander, Colin J. McKenzie, is in business in Forsyth, and the chaplain, H. J. Wilmovsky, sent to his old company commander, Captain H. S. Bruce, kindest regards and best wishes, as well as to all former members of Company "B."

Prospects are very bright also for the institution of another new post. Upon its list of applicants appears the names of many former members of the 163rd Infantry, A. E. F.

The V. F. W. will put on its Buddy Poppy Campaign on May 29th, a portion of the proceeds of which goes to the support of the V. F. W. National Home at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, where we now have a number of widows of our former buddies and some eighty orphans, where they are clothed, cared for and educated by the V. F. W. itself, not in a big institution, but in little homes, cottages, each under the care of one of the widows as house mother, thus endeavoring to make it a REAL home for the kiddies.

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For Uniforms

News Notes from the Units

COMPANY "L" The Split Company Froid and Scobey

Members of both subdivisions of Company L are eagerly looking forward to the encampment period. With 90 miles between stations this is the only time in the year when the company can get together and function as a whole. Many past friendships will be renewed and many new ones made. A split organization certainly brings two communities together.

Froid Organization

A great amount of interest has been aroused at Froid in the selection of the team to represent the organization at Bainville June 1st. Five high men having completed Course D on May 26th will be selected and given special practice during the week before June 1st. The five will go to Bainville and the three who have consistently fired the best scores for that week will constitute the team. The six men who at this time seem to have the best chances are First Sergeant Fred F. Engler, Sergeant Richard A. Kamps, Private Selmer C. Lee, Private Raymond L. Lindberg, Pri-

vate Roy M. Miller and Private Earl J. Harbo.

During the week ending May 27th at least five individuals were at the range practicing at least eight hours each day, except on Tuesday and Saturday. Not a little of this enthusiasm is to be credited to the interest aroused by the weekly broadcasts over the Wolf Point station.

Scobey Platoon

Lieutenant Smith reports that his entire platoon will have fired Course D before the Bainville match. Twelve have completed the course to date. That leaves but 16 to go. High men to date are Corporals Crabtree and Prestage and Private Buer. Following is a list of the high scores at the different positions:

Prone, slow, Private Buer, 45; sitting and kneeling, rapid, Private Berg, 45; sitting and kneeling, slow, Private Berg, 44; standing, slow, Corporal Crabtree, 43; prone, rapid, Corporal Prestage, 43.

The Scobey platoon has an unofficial range equipped with two double sliding targets of home construction. It is in a most satisfactory location and serves the purpose excellently. Its construction was entirely donated by members of the organization.

Entire Company

Although drilling has been continued with the encampment in view, both subdivisions have been rather deeply engrossed in the preparation for the Bainville shoot. It is the plan of the company commander, Captain Stephens, to select the Company L team for the camp shoot on the basis of the firing at Bainville. Possibly one officer will also be on the company team in the competition for the Perkins cup.

After June 1st it is the plan to begin intensive preparations for camp. Probably four drills will be held in the two weeks available.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT Miles City, Montana

By SERGEANT V. H. BENTLEY

We are preparing for our annual Memorial Day parade which is being put on by the American Legion. We hope to make a good showing as this is our first appearance in the new style uniforms.

After the regular drill Wednesday night, May 14, several of the non-coms gathered in the orderly room and among them was Sergeant Doom, who was

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there on one of his regular visits. Being of an inquisitive nature, one of the non-coms asked Sergeant Doom about his army life. Believing it might be of interest to the rest of the outfit, here 'tis: Joined the 27th Infantry in 1913 and served with that outfit until 1922. During that time he saw service in the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Panama and Siberia. The last place during the World War. In 1922 he was assigned to Company G, 7th Infantry, in Alaska. In June, 1924, he left Anchorage, Alaska, and came to Vancouver, Washington, and on December 24 was assigned to the Montana National Guard with his home station at Bozeman. We think the regiment is very fortunate in having Sergeant Doom assigned to it for duty.

Ole N. Almli, a new recruit in the Medical Detachment, shows signs of being a good soldier.

Private Harold Sutherland has the advantage over "Red" Cagle, the army football star, who recently got married and had to resign because army men at West Point cannot get married or own a dog. Private Sutherland slipped out and got married and came back smiling. The extra money you earn in the National Guard will come in handy now. How about it, Harold?

Sergeant Stephens, our supply sergeant, is kept busy issuing the new uniforms. It sure is some job fitting every one so that they will have the right size.

Private J. D. Waggoner is kept busy at high school as cheer leader. If he has to go through the antics of some cheer leaders we see, it is no wonder he don't feel so keen for calisthenics at drill.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS COMPANY Helena, Montana

Master Sergeant Phil T. Roche, at the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga., in a letter to Sergeant Bill Fredericks tells of his Easter vacation. In a party of six Roche traveled down the Florida point, visiting Jacksonville and St. Augustine, some of the oldest settlements in the United States. Phil says the swimming off the Atlantic coast is great and will have much more to tell us when he gets back.

Sunday morning shooting at the rifle range at Fort Harrison is gaining in popularity with members of this company. Nearly 25 were on the firing line Sunday, May 18. Despite a chilly wind that blew in gusts and cramped fingers to the cold steel, some first class scores were turned in. Out of the possible 50 John Lane scored 48, with Pence duplicating the feat. Kemp Roberts, shooting five shots, made a 24 out of a possible 25, which gives him the same percentage. Joe Harter scored 47 in ten shots, while Kieth, a new member, turned in a score of 46. H. Bruce, Sletten, and R. Roberts turned

in a 44 score, while James and Wible each counted for 43. Pruner, Heath, H. Harter and Houle scored 41's, followed by Fox with 40. Private Zyp checked in with 39 and R. Bruce made 37. C. Barrows, Whitefeather, and J. Barrows each made 36, while Tyrrell made 35 and Thompson scored 30.

The telephone crew sets up a wire for communication between the firing line and the target pit which furnishes plenty of amusement for the operators.

Lieutenant Roy B. Arnold and Sergeant David Stevens coached the boys in the matter of proper position and other little quips and quirks of the game. Johnny Heath managed to have his whole day spoiled because his pit crew left him and he had to put nearly all the targets away by himself. It's a good thing to have someone with a sense of responsibility in the outfit.

Telephone service between the United States and England is our idea of an Anglo-Saxophone.

Sambo had just passed the examination in the World War draft. He said to the examiner: "Boss, Ah'd like to ask one favor, now that you's goin' ter 't me in de army."

"And what is that?" patiently asked the examiner.

"Don't put me in de cabalry."

"What's your prejudice against the cavalry?"

"Boss, when Ah's told to retreat, Ah don't want to be boddered wid no hoss."

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DO YOU KNOW?

By COL. H. A. ALLEN, Inf. (D.O.L.)

That at one time the sergeant major was the third ranking officer in a regiment? In 1649 he was preceded in rank only by the lieutenant colonel and the colonel.

His duties were numerous. In the first place, he was always to have ink, paper and a pen about him to take down the colonel's orders which he transmitted to the company sergeants and they in turn to their captains.

He reported daily to the sergeant major general who gave him the general's orders for the day for the regiment.

He informed his colonel and lieutenant colonel of these orders. He inspected the guard while on post, gave out the countersign, or password, and parole, detailed the officers of the watch, and was required to exercise (that is drill) the several companies of the regiment.

In time of battle he formed the regiment into the numbers of "battles" (or battalions) ordered by the colonel. Sometimes he commanded one of these "battles." In addition he had a company (so far that matter did the colonel). He combined in person the present duties of adjutant, inspector, intelligence officer, operations officer, and sergeant major. Finally, according to an old manual, he was supposed to be "learned in the liberal sciences, and must be civil, wise and discreet." He was considered an officer of the field.

Eventually the word "sergeant" was dropped and he became the major. In a like manner the sergeant major general became the major general. In turn the "battles" became the battalions and were the appropriate command of majors. The three "battles" of a regiment were frequently commanded by the colonel (on the right), the lieutenant colonel, and the (sergeant) major.

—Oregon Guardsman.

LOYALTY

Even with implicit obedience a soldier may yet fail to measure up to that high standard of duty which should at once be his pride and glory. Not until he carries out the desires and wishes of his superiors in a hearty, willing and cheerful manner is he meeting all the requirements of his profession. For an order is but the will of his superior, however it may be expressed. Loyalty means that he is for his organization and its officers and non-commissioned officers — not against them; that he always extends his earnest and most hearty support to those in authority. His attitude and conduct should be such as to furnish example to all others.

Above all things, the soldier should be a model of loyalty and devotion to his country. He is a guardian not only of its safety but of its honor and dignity.

Former C. O. of the 163rd Speaks Well of Regiment

The following excerpts from a letter received by the editor of the Journal from Colonel R. S. Offley, who commanded the 163rd Infantry for some time in France, indicates the general impression of the regiment entertained by officers of the Regular Army:

"* * * I am mighty proud of the outfit and always most interested in its welfare.

"I always search the little Journal you so kindly send me for familiar names. In the copy I received today—May 10—I find McGuinness, Riddell (our Medico, I take it) and Root. Are they all still in the land of the living?

"I suppose there are some of the old regiment still here in Washington, but Stephan (now Major General) is the only one I have met.

"My best regards to any and all who may remember me.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. OFFLEY."

Colonel Offley is now in the finance department, U. S. Army, and stationed in Washington, D. C.

CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Captain William J. Lowry of White-hall has been promoted to major and assigned to Headquarters, 163rd Infantry as plans and training officer.

*We Welcome
All Officers and Enlisted Men
of the 163rd Infantry*

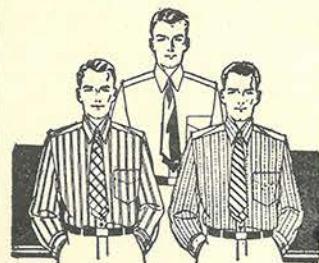
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Historical Sketches of Past Organizations

The second call for active service came to the 2nd Montana Infantry in 1916, when a general mobilization of the National Guard of the various states was ordered by the President because of the threat of serious trouble with Mexico.

As complete a report of the campaign of the 2nd Montana Infantry on the Mexican border as can be carried in these pages is contained in the official report to Governor Stewart of Adjutant General Phil Greenan made in the fall of 1916, excerpts of which follow:

"The most eventful occurrence affecting the National Guard of Montana during the period of this report was the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 18th day of June, 1916, calling forth, under the constitution and laws of the United States, the Organized Militia of the state to be in the service of the United States. In conformity with this proclamation, telegraphic orders from the War Department reached this department at 11 o'clock on the night of the 18th. Your Excellency being out of the state upon that date, I immediately got into communication with Acting Governor McDowell, by whose authority I issued telegraphic orders to all commanding officers of the regiment. Mobilization of units began at their respective stations early on the morning of June 19th. A regimental campsite was laid out at Fort Harrison, and all necessary supplies transferred to that place from the State Arsenal.

The mobilization of companies, and assembly at Fort Harrison, was effected in a remarkably brief period of time, considering the fact that the order came without warning and that flood conditions in many parts of the state had seriously impaired railroad facilities. The companies from the northern and western portions of the state experienced especial difficulty in reaching the state camp.

"From June 23 to July 1, the work of completing the equipment of the regiment and transferring government property from state to federal officers was effected. On July 1 the members of the regiment who had not been physically disqualified by the regular army surgeons, by whom each man was examined, were mustered into the service of the United States, by Lieutenant A. A. Hoffman, U. S. Mustering Officer."

The actual mustering in of the regiment was accomplished on June 27th, and the organizations mustered in. Their home stations and the commanding officers of the units follow: Company A, Bozeman, Captain Erastus H. Williams; Company B, Roundup, Captain Herman S. Bruce; Company C, Shelby, Captain Joseph MacFarlane; Company D, Valier, Captain Willard E. Olson; Company E, Miles City, Captain Wm. P. Morse; Company F, Kalispell, Captain Oliver S. Perry; Company G, Glasgow, Captain Edgar M. Leighton; Company H, Kalispell, Captain J. J. Snell; Company I, Baker, Captain Wade Goble; Company K, Billings, Captain Ralph L. Morris; Company L, Sidney, Captain Benoni Reynolds; Company M,

Choteau, Captain Walter L. Verge; Machine Gun Company, Captain Leroy A. Foot. Attached Sanitary Troops, Major W. C. Riddell.

Colonel Dan J. Donahue was in command of the regiment during its border service, with Lieutenant Colonel Arthur M. Ferguson second in command. The First Battalion, composed of Companies A, B, C, and D, was commanded by Major John J. McGuinness, who commanded the regiment when it was mobilized the following year for service in the World War. Major Charles N. Sargent commanded the 2nd Battalion, comprising Companies E, F, G, and H. The Third Battalion, composed of Companies I, K, L, and M, was under the command of Major Jesse B. Root.

"On July 2nd, the Montana troops entrained in three sections, the commanding officer having received orders from the War Department to proceed with his command to Douglas, Arizona. On the afternoon of the same day it was your privilege as commander-in-chief to review Montana's quota of state troops called into the Federal service. They were considered a splendid body of men, every one physically fit for the rigors and hardships which might confront them.

"On the morning of July 6th, the Montana regiment detrained at the little station of Calumet, about a mile west of Douglas. A provisional campsite had been marked off by regular army officers, and the companies were marched through the mesquite and cactus to their respective streets. With nothing but bayonets and a few axes, the men set to work with a will and before night had cleared their campsite of its prickly brush. Tents were soon up and after a couple of days of almost superhuman effort the camp streets were graded and ditched. Scarcely had this much of the work been completed when the rainy season set in. The foresight of the Montana regiment in properly ditching the camp was in striking contrast with other National Guard organizations of the district whose camps were washed away in the torrents which fell.

The splendid spirit evidenced by the officers and men of Montana was highly commended by the regular army. The camp rapidly became a model, and many conveniences tending toward the comfort and safety of the men were added from time to time.

For approximately three months the regiment went through the most rigorous training in the principles and maneuvers of war. The drill periods, ex-

clusive of fatigue duties, averaged about five hours a day. The proficiency attained is evidenced by the statement of the Inspector General of the United States Army who, after inspecting each unit and reviewing the entire regiment, declared it the best National Guard organization on the border. Not only the results achieved in the school of the soldier, but the splendid morale and 'esprit de corps' of the men, were highly complimented by the regular army officers who came in almost daily contact with the Montanans.

While I would not detract from the credit due each and every officer and enlisted man, I feel that I should especially mention the services of Captain Arthur M. Ferguson, U. S. Infantry, who was elected and served as lieutenant-colonel of the Second Infantry of Montana, during the period of Federal service.

The experience and ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson, combined at all times with the most admirable tact and good judgment, is more than anything else responsible for the results attained by the organization. This statement was unanimously endorsed by all other officers of the regiment.

Upon orders from the Secretary of War, the Montana regiment broke camp and entrained for home on October 11th, arriving at Fort Harrison on the morning of the 16th. On November 3rd the organization was mustered out of the service of the United States by Major Amos Martin, U. S. Infantry, and reverted back to its former status to the state. On the same day the various companies entrained for their respective home stations where the men were released from the military service to resume their individual duties as civilians and citizens of Montana. After an absence of four and a half months the home coming was a joyful one, and many public receptions and demonstrations of respect were extended.

To this report is attached a Table of Organization, showing the strength of the regiment at the time of the muster-out to have been 59 commissioned officers and 854 enlisted men, or an aggregate of 913.

Upon the call of the President of the United States last June, Captain Paul McCormick, Jr., of Billings, began the organization of a troop of cavalry. By authority of the War Department this unit was added to the National Guard of Montana, mobilized at Fort Harrison on July 15th and mustered into the Federal service on August 7, 1916. Shortly after that date Separate Troop

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We Welcome the 163rd Infantry

"A," Montana Cavalry, three commissioned officers and 83 enlisted men, left Fort Harrison for Douglas, Arizona, where they are still in the Federal service at this date. According to the last muster roll the total strength of Troop "A" is 94 officers and men, and by advice from Douglas it is the largest troop of cavalry, regular or National Guard, on the entire border. The troop is under the command of Captain E. M. Birely, vice McCormick, resigned.

In presenting this brief resume of the tour of duty on the border, it is fitting that I should make reference to the death of two splendid young Montanans whose memory will always be revered by their comrades. Private Kenneth Pickett, of the Headquarters Compⁿ and Corporal Donald A. Smith, of Company "D," two of the finest and most loyal soldiers in the regiment gave up their lives while in the military service. It was not their lot to offer the last full measure of devotion on the battlefield, but in a losing fight with dread disease they displayed just as much bravery as did ever a soldier on the field of battle. I would recommend to Your Excellency that appropriate tablets placed in the state capitol building in memory of these two men would be a fitting mark of tribute on the part of this great commonwealth.

In conclusion, may I state, the people of Montana have never had greater occasion to be proud of their National Guard. The devotion of these one thousand men who sacrificed everything of a personal nature in their service to state and nation can hardly be comprehended. Realizing the inadequacy of volunteer military service and the nation's crying need of preparedness through a system of universal training, too much credit can not be given those men who at great personal sacrifice and of their own volition are at the present time the country's greatest bulwark of defense. The volunteer soldier is at least entitled to the respect and moral support of every American citizen. Likewise, the state should provide more liberally for the maintenance of its active militia.

It is both an honor and privilege to commend to Your Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief, each and every member of the Second Infantry, Montana National Guard.

Very respectfully,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL."

Marksman Great Course in Discipline

By MAJOR MARCUS L. POTEET

Rifle marksmanship training is the best instruction a recruit can be given in discipline. Close order drill is intended for this purpose but the recruit does not understand the reason for squads "right" or "left." He does not realize that his own life or the lives of others may depend upon his obeying instantly the command of a superior. He has difficulty in seeing the connection between obeying the command of a superior and his own safety. He may not be able to understand that upon keeping a close check on his truck or wagon and animals depends the supply

of a division, that should vehicle delay its arrival at its destination 20,000 or 30,000 men might be compelled to retreat, that such a withdrawal might cause a break through and a battle or even a war lost because of the negligence of one private soldier.

During the World War, at the battle of Verdun, there was only one road into the besieged city and it was necessary to use it to capacity. The orders were that no trucks should stand still on this road for more than three minutes. In case of a breakdown the driver was to call enough assistance to drive the truck and its contents into the ditch at once. The failure to carry out these orders meant death by a firing squad for the truck driver and the fate of a half million men and perhaps the French nation was dependent on having this traffic rule strictly enforced.

But in training it is difficult to impress upon the mind of the recruit the necessity of immediate obedience to orders. In rifle marksmanship a soldier soon learns that if he holds his rifle the way the instructor tells him to, squeezes the trigger according to the way he is taught and in all things obeys the teaching and orders of his instructor, then will he hit the bullseye and hit is consistently. After such instruction carefully given, it will not be necessary to explain the reason for obeying strictly and instantly the orders received from a superior.—Gas and Hay Burner.

Broadcast of Shoot at Bainville May 23

Tryouts for the teams to represent the different towns in the Northeast Montana Rifle Match at Bainville, on Sunday, June 1st, are drawing to a close. One more week remains in which to choose the final teams.

High men reported to date in the different organizations are:

Company "A" at Sidney—1st Sergeant Imes, Sergeant Porter, Sergeant Hart, Sergeant Otness, Corporal Gunderson, and Corporal Ford.

Company "B" at Poplar—Sergeant Eder, Sergeant Thompson, Corporal Lockman, Corporal Charbonneau, Private 1st Class Thompson, and Private 1st Class Charbonneau.

Headquarters Company 2nd Battalion at Bainville — Private McKinney, Cor-

poral Guillame, Sergeant Hanson, Sergeant Guillame, Private Beauchane, and Sergeant McCoy.

Headquarters and 1st Platoon Company "E" at Culbertson—Sergeant Bowers, Corporal Wilson, Private Marcinowski, and Privates Whitney, Bemer, Denny, and Erickson.

2nd Platoon Company "E" at Wolf Point—Corporal Wright, and Privates Larson, Hansen, Caley, Brownlee and Weeks.

Company "G" at Glasgow—Corporal St. Clair, Private Hoffman, Sergeant Stomsvik, Sergeant Gamas, Corporal Spears, Private Byers and Private DeHaven.

Headquarters and 1st Platoon "L" Company at Froid—1st Sergeant Engler, Sergeant Kamps, Privates Lee, Lindbeg, Miller and Harbo.

Scobey was not heard from this week.

The names sent in undoubtedly are those of the best shots in each organization and from these groups will be chosen the three men who will represent the town at Bainville. There is always the interesting possibility that a "d--- horse" will show up and take a place in the finals.

Friends of the National Guard are reminded that they are welcome to attend the match. Lieutenant Mitchell has arranged space where spectators can see the firing without interference and in safety, and a bulletin board will be on the range where scores of all firers will be posted as soon as verified.

It's a good chance to see what your local unit looks like in action.

The names of the teams as finally chosen will broadcast next Friday, May 30, at 12:30.

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INFANTRY ARMS AND AMMUNITION

One of the first improvements made to infantry armament since the World War was the development of what is known as "M-1" ammunition. Requirements in France during the war called for longer ranges with machine guns. Our model 1906 ammunition in use at that time had a maximum range of about 3,300 yards. In the experimental work undertaken to obtain longer ranges, a boat-tailed bullet weighing 172 grains finally was developed, and tests showed that it was possible to obtain with this bullet a range of 5,500 yards without an increase in the muzzle velocity. In the final development and perfection of this ammunition, it was found that the accuracy at ordinary ranges was very much better than that of the 1906 ammunition. The M-1 ammunition, containing this bullet, now is being manufactured exclusively for both the caliber .30 shoulder rifle and for all caliber .30 machine guns.

The use of tanks during the war called for development of a bullet having armor-piercing qualities. Bullets of this type have a hardened steel core. A bullet for this purpose has been developed and is being issued to the army. When fired from the caliber .30 rifle it will pierce one-half inch of good armorplate.

Bullets having improved tracer compositions giving a trace up to 1,500 yards with the caliber .30 ammunition have been developed. It has been found

that these cartridges also are very effective for incendiary use against balloons and other aircraft.

The advent of tanks has called for many changes in armament. The 37-mm. gun, used during the World War, had a muzzle velocity of about 1,350 feet per second, and it was used largely against machine gun nests and other strong points. It was capable of penetrating five-eighths inch of armor at a distance of 500 yards. The new gun is considerably more powerful, having a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second, its projectile will penetrate one-inch armor at 500 yards, and it also will be more effective against concrete machine gun nests.

To provide still more effective fire at short ranges, a 75-mm. infantry mortar, on a wheeled mount, has been designed. The mortar has a maximum range of 1,800 yards, and fires a projectile weighing 12 pounds. By "zoning" the charges, it is possible to cover all ranges from 400 yards to 1,800 yards with plunging fire. The mortar is intended to replace the old Stokes trench mortar.—(Army and Navy Register, March 15, 1930.)

JUST FOR A SEDATIVE

The rifle range rocked in a sudden blast, and the pretty girl stepped back into the arms of an infantryman.

"Oh," she blushingly faltered, "I beg your pardon. I was so startled."

"Don't mention it," replied the chivalrous doughboy. "Suppose we go over and watch the field artillery."

—A. & N. J.

American Legion Will Convene at Bozeman

Plans for the Twelfth Annual Department Convention of The American Legion of Montana are progressing nicely and the committee in charge at Bozeman have practically completed definite arrangements for the entertainment of all visiting Legionnaires, auxiliary members and guests. The convention proper is to be followed by a two-day trip through Yellowstone National Park, which trip will be sponsored by the Forty and Eight of the Bozeman Voiture. National Commander Bodenhamer will be in attendance at the convention, which fact alone speaks for the success of this gathering.

It is requested that reservations be made early and they can only be made through the chairman of the housing committee, who is R. B. Downs, Box 405, Bozeman, Montana.

Make your plans now.

OLD, BUT GOOD

Bill Jones took several drinks of prohibition whiskey and then put a sign in front of his house which said the charge to see the snakes he had inside was 10 cents.

Some people paid the admission fee, but when they failed to see the snakes they sent for the sheriff.

When the sheriff arrived Bill gave him a few drinks of the liquor, and the sheriff paid him \$300 for a half interest in the menagerie.

Now you tell one.

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"Managed by a Former Buddy"



TWELVE COMMANDS FOR BRIDGE PLAYERS

1. Pick up your cards as dealt; you will be ready to bid ahead of the others.
2. When you have a poor hand, signal immediately by saying, "Who the heck dealt this mess?"
3. If you get a poor partner, keep score yourself. You've got to have some advantage.
4. Lead from your own hand or dummy, as convenient.
5. Never hurry. Try several cards on a trick until you are sure which one you prefer.
6. Occasionally ask what is trump. It will show you are interested in the game.
7. Walk around the table when you are dummy and look at the other hands. Tell them what cards are good and how many tricks they can take if they play right.
8. Always ask your partner why he don't return your lead; this will remind him to lead it next time.
9. Don't try to remember the rules. It is too confusing.
10. Always explain your plays, particularly when set. It shows your card knowledge.
11. Talk about other subjects during the game. It makes for good fellowship. Claim all the honors—you might get away with it.
12. After the third round lay your hand on the table and claim the rest of the tricks; you may not have them but it is much easier to play with all the cards on the table.—(The Soldier.)

Sweet Young Thing: "Do you and the colonel ever have words?"

Lieutenant: "I always have them, but seldom get a chance to use them."

—(The Cactus.)

"Ah," he murmured, as the light went out in the room across the street, "now I can sleep."—Sun Dial.

SHE SHOULD KNOW

She: "Say, what do you think you are trying to pull off?"

He: "Well, you ought to know; you dressed yourself."

—Hawaiian Guardsman.

"She's a nicely reared girl, don't you think?"

"Yeah. She don't look so bad from the front, either."—The Runner.

Sympathetic Sergeant: "What's the matter, weak stomach?"

Seasick Private (leaning over rail): "Weak stomach, me eye; ain't I throwing it as far as the rest of 'em?"

GOOD OLD HOSS

"Hello, where have you been?"
"To the station to see my wife off for a month's visit to her mother."
"But your hands are all black!"
"I know—I patted the engine."

NO ROBBERY

Hiram: "That fellow who sold you the city hall didn't own it."

Hank: "Gosh, if I hadn't traded it for the court house when I did I'd be in a fix now, wouldn't I?"

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

A negro employed in one of the movie studios in Los Angeles was drafted by a director to do a novel comedy scene with a lion.

"Yet get into this bed," ordered the director, "and we'll bring the lion in and put him in bed with you. It will be a scream."

"Put a lion in bed wif me!" yelled the negro; "no, suh, not a-tall; I quits right here and now."

"But this lion won't hurt you; this lion was brought up on milk."

"So was I brought up on milk. But I eats meat now!"

—The Command Post.

"Who's that behind us, Fred?" asked the man at the wheel as a car hooted.

"Only a flapper in a roadster," Fred answered.

The driver hurled the wheel over, swerved the car off the road, crashed through a fence and turned turtle.

"Thank heaven we escaped!" he muttered.—(The Guidon.)

An old-time buck private, who didn't have the necessary dime to ride back to his post from the city, asked a civilian for assistance.

Civilian: "Was not yesterday payday?"

Soldier: "Yea, but I only get \$33 a month."

Civilian: "Well, what did you do with your money?"

Soldier: "Let's see, I spent ten bucks at a cabaret, paid aboo tleger a ten spot, lost \$12 in a black-jack game, paid a taxi four bits yesterday and there it is."

Civilian: "That makes \$32.50; how about the other half dollar?"

Soldier (scratching head, deeply in thought): "Guess I must have spent it carelessly."

—Neb. Gas and Hay Burner.

Then there was the Scotchman who bought the car because the clutch was thrown in.—Boston Beanpot.

FORCE OF HABIT

A good minister recently purchased a second hand flivver which was not so good. For a week he drove it about the country by himself, and time and time again it would stop without the slightest warning. After a hard week, the good minister appeared in church. The organ was playing lustily, when suddenly it stopped. In the embarrassed silence that followed, the congregation was much astonished to see the minister rest his head on his hands and exclaim:

"Now, what the devil's the matter?"

—(Camel Tracks.)

GOOD HUNTING

Timothy: "They say old Podsnicker is pretty handy with a shotgun."

Jimsonweed: "Yes, last year he got husbands for three daughters and a niece."

FLAPPER'S WAR CRY

"Two arms, two arms, fall in."

MAKE UP YOUR MIND, MAJOR

En route to his assignment as NG instructor, Major Thorpley Schantz, FA (DOL), secured a hotel room and had just fallen asleep, when he was awakened by a figure that lurched up to the side of his bed. Switching on the light, the major saw a man in a sad state of intoxication.

"Beg pard'n," mumbled the intruder, "thought it was my room."

Dropping off to sleep the tired officer was again awakened by the selfsame drunk. Again the refreshed one apologized and reeled out of the door.

When the occurrence was again repeated, Major Schantz was prepared to give the soak a piece of his mind, but the drunk was in a rage.

"Look here!" he roared, "do you sleep in every damn' room in the house?"—A. & N. J.

AND THEN "SWEET ADALINE"

Pastor: "And if I had my way I'd throw all the liquor and whiskey in this town into the river. We will now sing the concluding hymn."

Choirmaster: "The congregation will please rise and sing hymn No. 70, 'Shall We Gather at the River'."

—Hoof Prints.

Private Kidd (recruit): "Say, Sarge, it would be fine if some one would invent soft rubber mouthpieces for telephones."

Sergeant Pruner (chief wire section): "Well, kid, what's the answer?"

Rookie: "Then when you got real mad at the phone, you could bite it."

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