

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLIV. No. 12.

JUNE 25, 1908.



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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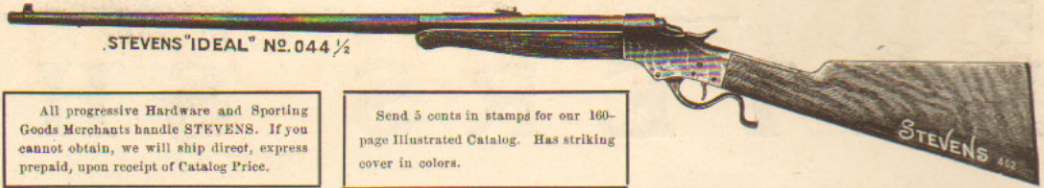
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UNCLE SAM DRAWS HIS PISTOL

U. S. Revolver Association has chosen from all the American experts several shooters to represent this country against all comers at Bisley during the Olympic Matches next month. The following Americans have qualified:

DR. I. R. CALKINS, OF SPRINGFIELD
JOHN DIETZ, OF NEW YORK
LIEUT. REGINALD H. SAYRE, OF NEW YORK

THOS. LE BOUTILLIER, OF NEW YORK
C. S. AXTELL, OF SPRINGFIELD
CAPT. J. E. GORMAN, OF SAN FRANCISCO

From these shooters and Mr. Walter Winans, an American living in England, will be chosen the four Yankee shooters. The Executive Committee, with the approval of competitors, chose U.M.C. factory loaded smokeless cartridges and the winning American Team will use them exclusively at Bisley.

U.M.C. CAPTURES THE CONVENTION

At the Indoor Rifle Tournament, Johnstown, Ohio, recently, the Peters Challenge Cup, emblematic of the Championship of Ohio and Indiana, was won by Jesse Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, with U.M.C. .22 Short Cartridges. Mr. Smith also won the High General Average of the tournament, and the second and third places were taken by U.M.C. shooters—Mr. Walter Moore and Dr. W. A. Morrall. A large majority of all the entries used U.M.C. Cartridges exclusively.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIV. No. 12.

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FIERCE WAR IN A DESERT.

Special Correspondence ARMS AND THE MAN.

THE Old Guard dies but never surrenders." The man who said that had never seen our old Guard and our new. History may repeat itself, but sometimes it repeats itself only to find out where it was wrong. Our old Guard has not died but in its place has been reared a Guard of stability, worth, integrity, and enormous possibility, a surrender to the onward march of progress, a capitulation to the new order that shall guarantee to the nation a force of fighting men that equals any the world has ever seen. After a week spent with the forces of the Army and the National Guard at Pine Camp, my chief regret is that it was not given to the same men, with the same spirit, to take San Juan and Caney instead of a "mob of organizations," as a writer in ARMS AND THE MAN recently called the army in Cuba.

I asked a native of this region if it ever stopped raining. "Wall," said he, "et always has." When the 23rd Infantry and Squadron C and Troops B and D of the New York Guard detrained at 4 o'clock in the morning of June 15, a pouring rain was sapping all ambition from every one, regular and militiaman. A cold northwest wind got into one's bones and the ground closely resembled mud flats just after the tide has gone out. That didn't bother them one bit, and they went at the job of making camp like the soldiers they are. The squadron quartermaster, for instance, applied to the post quartermaster, Major R. M. Schofield, for tarpaulins to protect his stores; he was told to wait until his stores arrived and not to bother anybody about protection for them until they did. "Stores are here, sir, on the platform." "Well, I take off my hat to you chaps; that's a record."

Every one in camp was in such a discouraged, wretched condition after the long afternoon and night of windstorm and rain that General Grant postponed the opening of the maneuvers to the next day. But there was one organization that was fit as a fiddle, Captain O'Ryan's 1st New York Battery. It had required 11 cars, flat cars, stable cars, and sleepers, to take the hundred odd men of the battery from the city to Pine Plains. When they had detrained on Sunday afternoon and made their camp they looked for all the world like an organization of regulars. That afternoon a message was sent by Captain O'Ryan to Captain Bowley, one of General Grant's aids, that took Captain Bowley to the battery's camp. "Fit?" he said on his return to headquarters, "why that bunch would have been able to take the battery from hell to Tokio on a cup of water and a cigarette."

The New York troops had plenty of "chow," but the Massachusetts men were not so fortunate. Their mess tents had been disabled in the hurricane of the day before and there had not been time to make repairs. They breakfasted on soggy bread, potatoes, and water. There had been no skylarking the night before by any of the militia; they had learned their lesson, and had come to camp with the earnest desire to pick up all the stray bits of education that there were floating around loose.

On Monday morning, after all the troops had arrived, brigade organizations were perfected. The 1st Brigade, in command of General E. P. Clark (commanding the 1st Brigade, M. V. M.) comprised the 2nd, 6th, and 8th Massachusetts and the 23rd New York, all infantry regiments. The 2nd Brigade, in command of Colonel William C. Bowen, U. S. A., was composed of the 12th and 24th U. S. Infantry and a battalion of the 5th. Colonel C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th U. S. Cavalry, commanded the cavalry brigade, consisting of the 13th, and a squadron each of the 11th, 12th and 15th (regulars) and Squadrons A and C, and Troops B and D, N. G. N. Y. The field artillery in camp was in command of Lieut. Colonel David J. Rumbough, 1st U. S. Field Artillery, and consisted of Batteries C and D, 3rd U. S. Field Artillery and the 1st Battery, N. G. N. Y. Major J. P.

Jervery commanded the engineers and Major William P. Kendall the hospital corps.

Lectures by Captain Francis J. Koester, cavalry, commissary department, on the use of rations and how to make the most of them, and by Major Charles E. Woodruff, medical department, on camp sanitation filled in the day, together with short talks on what the next day's work would mean and how it was to be accomplished.

On Tuesday the first field instruction was had in advance and rear guard work, flank movements, bridge building and artillery drills. Not a blank cartridge was fired, and the desert over which the troops marched gave echo to no hostile shot. But the artillery was galloping into different positions, delivering its fire, and getting away again in very real, earnest fashion. Imaginary canister poured at almost point blank into the faces of onrushing columns of imaginary infantry. Cavalry patrols and screens were thrust out until they nearly trod on the heels of leg weary infantry plodding along over a few miles of the most barren country that God ever forgot. The engineers built a real, substantial bridge over a very real river, while on the banks above them a supporting force of Massachusetts infantry drove off the enemy.

The way those chaps all worked was a caution. Every stump meant so much cover in advancing on the enemy, and it was remarkable how the interest of the men was retained despite the fact that not a blank charge was fired. When you can get troops, regular or militia, to work that way in really only the most tentative, theoretical maneuvers, you've done something to be proud of and have men to be proud of, too.

It wasn't particularly attractive to a civilian, but the cold blooded, scientific way the regular has of doing all he is supposed to do and having a mighty good lot of reserve up his sleeve supplied a liberal substitute for previous lack of education. It may be all right from a military point of view to annihilate an enemy on blue prints and contour maps, but the average person prefers to see it done on the field.

On Wednesday General Grant's forces were divided into a Blue and a Brown army. The previous night, after the fatiguing work of the long day, the men had sought their downy couches early. The leaves that had been given were not used so any great extent and "safe in the arms of Murphy" was a very popular tune. Carthage and Watertown haven't seen very much of the soldiers yet, but what they have seen has impressed them a whole lot with the desirability of having them around. Not a single arrest has been reported, and despite climatic changes that would be a credit to any heathen land only 19 men in almost 7,000 reported sick.

The war game started in earnest early Wednesday morning. The cavalry had their scrap—the battle of Four Forks, they called it—and over north of the camp the Brown infantry was having a little stunt in defending the camp against an advancing Blue army. Both sides in the cavalry engagement claim the victory, and the umpires, whose duties seem to demand that they never give an opinion one way or the other, were called vampires and so on *ad inf.* by members of both the Blue and Brown forces in their inability to get a decision. Either way it was a corking good fight. General Grant received news very early in the morning that the camp was threatened by an advancing Blue army of some 75,000 men or so. (What the devil any army, Blue or Brown, wants to capture that camp for, the Lord knows and—it ends there. But then, I've had just two drinks in five days, and I'm sore.) So the Brown army threw out its advance guards and went to meet the foe. Major Bridgeman's forces consisted of Squadrons A and C; his Blue enemy had squadrons of the 11th, 13th, and 15th U. S.



The Wagon Train En Route to Pine Camp.

Cavalry, with Troops B and D, N. G. N. Y., for good measure. With his 450 men or so Major Bridgeman rode westward some 3 miles to Four Forks, and to put it very mildly it was not long before all hell broke loose. The absence of ammunition the previous day was shortly to be made up for.

You can't expect a poor correspondent to do what even the umpires wouldn't attempt. I do not know who won the fight. When I'm with Major Bridgeman's men I'm for them, and so on. It isn't safe to do anything else. But I sure do wish the umpires would render a decision soon. Well, safety lies in not attempting to re-ate all that happened, but Blue met Brown and flash answered flash, and pretty soon the umpires ordered "cease firing." Now that's about all there was to it. Oh, to be sure, the Brown cavalry ambushed the Blue forces and drove them from the field, or would have if the ammunition had been of the really kind (that's the Brown version), and the Blues just simply rode clean plumb through the Brown line (that's the regular talking now), and altogether it was a very mixed up engagement. One thing is sure, however; both forces behaved like soldiers and the mere color of their Army made no difference. Only his insignia would have told whether one was with militiaman or regular. The frontal attack of the Blues was merely a feint, it turned out, although the Browns did not quite solve it that way; it hid a magnificent flanking movement that resulted in an enfilading fire sufficiently deadly to kill a whole corps. And that's about all I'm going to say about the fight. I've got to live here with these men for some days to come, and I want my "chuck" when I want it.

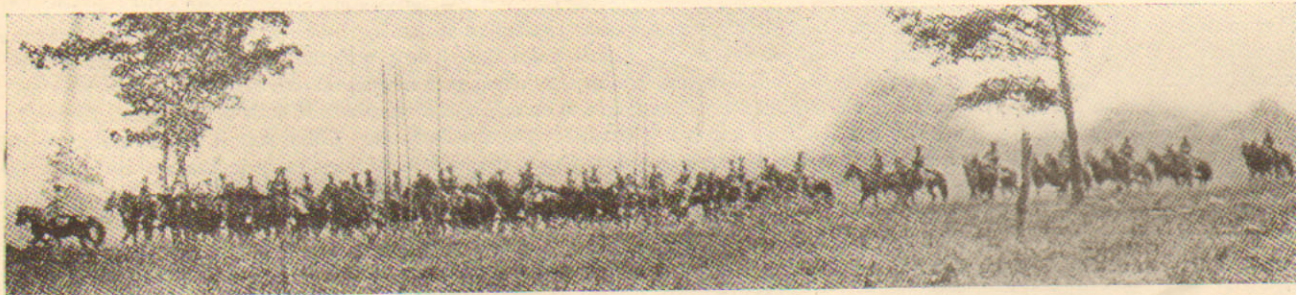
The infantry attack on the camp was sharply repulsed, it is believed, although the umpires made, as usual, no decision. The 24th (colored) regiment defended the camp and the 12th tried to take it. It was not as interesting work as the cavalry encounter, but it seemed that it was beyond human power to have lived through the fire poured outward from the defending force, had ball cartridges been used.

Thursday morning saw an attack on a wagon train and a drawn battle. It will go into history as the battle of Hubbard's Corners. The problem was the attack and defense of a wagon train, convoyed by the Brown army, commanded by Colonel Bowen. Major J. T. Dickman, 13th Cavalry, commanding the Blue cavalry, started the attack at 9 o'clock. The umpires decided something this time, to the effect that in turning the enemy's flank he lost two troops. His forces included some 1,500 men of regular and New York cavalry organizations, the 11th, 13th, and 15th Cavalry, Squadrons A and C, Troops B and D, and Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery.

The machine guns of the 12th Infantry were divided between the two armies. Colonel Bowen's forces were all infantry, excepting two troops of the 13th Cavalry, numbering some 1,800 men. There were 120 (tactical) wagons in the train, supposedly carrying ammunition, supplies and money; the train was divided into six sections, with strong infantry supports between sections. A protest was lodged by Major Dickman with the chief umpire, Lieutenant Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, that the tops had been removed from the wagons and his men were not looking for such wagons.

A low ridge, covered with heavy scrub oaks and thickets, concealed the train from sight, and its left flank was protected by a deep gully. Three companies of infantry and a machine gun section were thrown forward to defend the front against the cavalry attack, with a battalion of infantry deployed on his right, and a battalion as a rear guard. Colonel Bowen's two troops were used for reconnaissance. His main force stretched across the top of the ridge, under his direct command, fairly well protected by the shrubbery. The first troop of Squadron A, and Troop D, under command of Major John B. McDonald, 15th Cavalry, were the advance guard of Major Dickman's forces. This force charged across a plain about three quarters of a mile wide, through the Brown cavalry, and then attacked the Brown flank. The Blue battery and firing line was pounding away at the Brown infantry, the small arms and machine guns crackling like a threshing machine in three times full blast. Then Major Dickman moved his battery to the southeast across the road and opened up on the train guards, while his cavalry was thrown forward in mass against the Brown center. When the opposing lines were only a hundred yards or so apart, the signal "cease firing" came from Colonel Glenn. The umpire explained that the Brown infantry would have repulsed the Blue frontal attack, although the Blue advance played havoc with the Brown advance. The blocking of the road by the Blue artillery about offset the Blue repulse by the Brown infantry. So one does not, thank heaven, have to choose there. It was a good drawn fight.

Late Thursday afternoon all the forces of General Grant's command moved out from camp, the Brown army about four miles and the Blue about five, so that a good nine miles separated the battle lines. There they bivouacked for the night. General E. P. Clark, of Massachusetts, commanded the Brown army, consisting of the 24th U. S. Infantry, the 2nd and 6th Massachusetts, a squadron each from the 11th and 15th U. S. Cavalry, Squadron C, and the 1st New York Battery. The Blue army had the balance of the troops in camp, some 3,000 men. It was supposed to be retreating from Ogdensburg to escape the Brown army. The troops formed



Cavalry Entering C camp After Field Maneuvers.

the advance guards of respective armies. The scrap turned out to be a great personal triumph for the 1st Battery and Captain O'Ryan, and it will be many a day before the regulars and militia get through talking of the way that battery did things to the Blue army. It made good—yes, good and plenty.

Colonel Hatfield, 13th Cavalry, commanded the advance guard of the Blue army in its retreat, and his force was thrown forward early Friday morning in a mad rush for the only bridge over the Black River that had not been riddled by shot and shell, blown up, mined, destroyed, etc. He needed that bridge to permit the Blue army to get away. The Brown forces knew it, and they started at about the same time, it turned out later, and didn't intend to be beaten to it, either. That's where Captain O'Ryan started to cut loose; he got General Clark's permission to do so and took his eight fastest horses, hitched them to one of his 3-inch pieces, took his best men along, one to each horse, and made a horse battery of one gun that was a peach, leaving Lieutenant Frank Barret and his other three guns with the Brown Army.

Major Debevoise, commanding Squadron C, galloped on as the point of the advance and lost O'Ryan for some time. He found him later. That one gun battery clattered at full speed across two miles of the roughest road that ever happened, the horses over their fetlocks in mud; then across stumps, briar root, gullies, thank-you-ma'ams, for six miles over a road that had not been used for about twice as many years as it was long, to the iron bridge. And darned if that bloody battery didn't catch up with and run clean through Debevoise's men, around them, and in front of them, with a yell of triumph that would have made a college cheer leader at a football game green with envy. Down the hill to the bridge they galloped full tilt, across it, and up the steep hill that ends in a bluff commanding every approach to the bridge from the south. Then he unlimbered, got ready for business, and waited. His gun had covered almost nine miles in 45 minutes and that's going some.

Pretty soon Troop 4 of Squadron A, Captain Stowe Phelps, came galloping along and ran into a hornet's nest just where, according to all previous information they had, there should have been nothing. O'Ryan's gun commenced with a snarl, followed up by vicious cracks that sounded like a hard driven baseball off the right part of the bat. Captain Phelps had 30 hard-riding men with him, but he didn't have them long. The gun put them out of business in less than a minute. Then the surviving officers and men fell capture to Squadron C, and Troop 4 was thereafter out of business.

The three other troops of Squadron A and Troops B and D, under Major Bridgeman, came galloping along just then and they got O'Ryan's fire at about 500 yards. Shrapnel put them out of business and they fell back to the Blue infantry forces coming up at double time; it was the 12th U. S. and they had been hotfooting it for some two miles over a pretty sandy, tough road and under a mighty hot sky. The 23rd New York broke cover at the right to hold the bridge for the Blues. Squadron C then lost several men by falling over some Blue infantry. And just about that time O'Ryan's position wouldn't have been worth 30 cents in real warfare, for Battery D, 3rd U. S., with four guns, came galloping up, unlimbered, and got things started so fast that one explosive shell put O'Ryan's gun out of business. Then, too late for the 1st Battery, the Brown forces hove in sight and the battle line spread out for a mile and a half. The three machine guns of the 12th got busy, and just spat paper wads at the men of the 6th Massachusetts. And then Battery D and the three remaining guns of the 1st New York battery got busy. That was an artillery duel worth seeing, give and take, with no let up, until at last Captain Horn's battery went out of business. Lieutenant Barrett had so cleverly hidden his pieces that even the umpires didn't find them until only 50 yards from their muzzles. That's where firing from the military crest beats firing from a plain all to death.

The umpires stopped the scrap at 10 o'clock, deciding that the Blue army had got to the bridge in time to take it and allow the retreating Blue army to get away. The armies marched back to camp and loafed the rest of the day, which loaf was surely coming to them. Saturday morning at 10 o'clock Governor Hughes, of New York, arrived at the camp; he had reached Watertown the previous evening, accompanied by his military secretary, Colonel George Treadwell, and Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry. He was escorted to the camp by the New York cavalry, under Major Bridgeman, the governor and his party in General Grant's automobile. The 23rd New York was drawn up on the Hog Back, at General Grant's headquarters, and the four guns of Captain O'Ryan's battery were off a little to the right ready to fire the 17 gun salute. Then the cavalry backed its horses across the road opposite the 23rd, and the governor drove to headquarters down a lane of New York troops. Governor Hughes, General Henry, and Colonel Treadwell were taken on a tour around the camp after luncheon, and witnessed Captain O'Ryan's sub-caliber target practice. The party visited the camp of each New York organization; they left at 5:40 in the afternoon for Albany.

The Massachusetts regiments went home at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, in nine sections. The trains were pretty heavily loaded, but the men said

they weren't so much so that a meal at home wouldn't come in mighty handy. Adjutant General W. H. Brigham, of Massachusetts, who has been in camp for three days, accompanied them, as did Lieut. Colonel Thomas Talbot, commanding 1st Corp Cadets, M. V. M. The corps will be in camp here the third period, July 5-15.

Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver arrived at the camp Saturday night; he came up to make a tour of inspection of the camp and the surrounding country, to ascertain whether it was desirable or not for the Department to purchase the camp site for a permanent maneuver ground. If the government does acquire it, the camp will be enlarged to make possible the mobilization of 50,000 men at any time it may be desirable or necessary. The greed of the surrounding neighbors, and their determination that they would make financial hay while the troops were in camp, have been very unpleasant features of the territory in which the camp is located. The officers of the Army here are not inclined to favor the purchase of the camp. It is not an easy camp to keep clean and healthy, and there is not a sufficient variety of topography to make tuition in all branches of the game of war possible.

The New York troops went back to their home stations on Wednesday, June 24. The Massachusetts troops could put in only a week in camp as the men could not make business arrangements to permit a longer stay. Their places will be taken by the 1st New Jersey Infantry and the Essex troop, the 1st New Hampshire Infantry, and the 1st Vermont Infantry, hospital corps, and enlisted band.

There is one story that made the rounds of a few company streets that cannot be overlooked. The night was peaceful enough and the particular sentry that is the hero of this story was patrolling his post in a rather dreamy fashion. Along came the officer of the guard. His arrival disturbed not the serenity of the sentry, however, who kept on walking until called sharply to account by the officer. Then, lifting up his voice, he called out in a monotonous bellow: "Cough up the whole push for the main guy." The present address of that sentry is the guard tent.

THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC REVOLVER TEAM.

LAST Saturday morning six of the most expert revolver and pistol marksmen in this country sailed for England on the *Umbria* to represent the United States at Bisley. Under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association, preliminary trials were held early this month throughout the country, and as a result the 10 high men were: E. H. Litchfield, Jr., New York; J. E. Gorman, San Francisco; Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York; Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.; L. R. Hatch, Portland, Me.; J. A. Dietz, New York; S. B. Adams, Portland, Me.; Thos. LeBoutillier, 2nd, New York; R. P. Prentys, Chicago; C. S. Axtell, Springfield, Mass.

The accompanying illustration shows the men who sailed on the *Umbria*. Walter Winans, now in England, has also been entered and the team of four to shoot in the matches will be selected in England as the result of trials prior to the Olympic matches.

By unanimous vote of the executive committee, Dr. R. H. Sayre was elected team captain. His many victories in revolver and pistol competitions, together with the fact that he has contested at Bisley and is thoroughly familiar with the conditions to be met there, made the choice par-



The American Olympic Revolver Team.

J. E. Gorman. Dr. R. H. Sayre. C. S. Axtell.
J. A. Dietz. Dr. I. R. Calkins. Thos. Le Boutillier, 2nd.

ticularly opportune. The 10 men who qualified in the original trials were then notified by the team captain that a competition would be held at Sea Girt, N. J., June 16 and 17, to determine those who would be taken to England.

On the afternoon of June 16 there assembled at Sea Girt the following candidates: Dr. R. H. Sayre, J. A. Dietz, J. E. Gorman, Dr. I. R. Calkins, Thos. LeBoutillier, 2nd, and E. H. Litchfield, Jr. J. E. Silliman, of the United States Revolver Association and the Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Association, was in charge of the competitions. It was decided to have the competitors go through the course of firing as prescribed in the rules for the team match at Bisley, on the afternoon of the 16th and on the morning and afternoon of the 17th. After considerable preliminary practice, the record firing commenced shortly before 4 o'clock on Tuesday. Match conditions were strictly enforced, choice of weapons and ammunition being at the option of the contestants. All used .22 single shot pistols with the exception of J. E. Gorman.

There was about a 10 mile wind from 7 o'clock, at times increasing to 15 miles, and as the firing point was absolutely in the open the scores were not as high as the men had been accustomed to record on their home ranges. At the close of the day's shooting Dr. Sayre was in the lead with 477, closely followed by Dietz with 472.

Gorman, the only contestant who used a revolver, arrived at the range immediately after a five days' trip from San Francisco, to find the only ammunition available loaded with black powder. He was troubled considerably with fouling in the barrel, and claimed to have held much better than his scores show. After the first day's match was over a .22 pistol which he had ordered arrived, but on inspection it was found to have a heavy and harsh trigger pull. Some hours were spent that evening on the arm by other competitors who were familiar with the work necessary on the action, and it was finally turned over to Gorman with a satisfactory pull. He remarked on Wednesday morning; "These eastern shooters are certainly good sportsmen. They have surely done their best by me and I appreciate it."

Wednesday morning's conditions were not especially favorable, the light being glaring, with a puffy wind from the 11 o'clock quarter. Dr. Calkins recorded the highest score, 481, Gorman making 469. The afternoon trials commenced shortly after lunch. The wind diminished in force as the shooting progressed, and changed to the 2 o'clock quarter. Throughout the shooting, Wilfred Hartley, T. A. Davis, and W. A. Tewes were present and assisted materially in running off the trials.

The scores of the various competitors in the series of three trials follow. Sixty shots were fired, in strings of 6, 30 seconds being allowed for each shot.

Dr. I. R. Calkins	43	44	37	50	51	46	49	50	51	46-467
	48	50	45	52	44	46	56	53	44	43-481
J. A. Dietz	47	52	51	46	51	55	49	49	46	51-497-1445
	47	48	46	50	42	50	39	50	49	44-465
	45	46	48	42	48	44	51	39	52	42-457-1394
Dr. R.H. Sayre..	51	47	47	45	50	41	53	48	51	44-477
	47	44	45	41	40	48	48	43	35	46-437
	50	45	44	46	53	44	49	44	52	51-478-1392
J. E. Gorman . . .	42	46	52	41	43	40	47	50	39	48-448
	45	56	45	45	49	43	51	48	42	45-469
	47	44	50	41	52	50	47	49	50	44-474-1391
T. LeBoutillier, 2d	48	50	44	40	48	43	36	48	37	46-440
	38	48	48	45	52	46	49	50	43	49-468
	50	41	47	44	51	49	45	51	52	39-469-1378
E.H. Litchfield, Jr.	43	48	46	50	45	41	52	43	47	48-463
	39	47	39	46	45	50	44	40	41	50-441
	42	48	46	48	45	41	52	49	40	37-448-1352

AN ACCIDENT IN COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

THE newspapers of the metropolitan district have featured as a tremendous calamity an accident which occurred the night of June 18 at Battery Barry, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York. As a result of a premature explosion of a blank charge in one of the 10-inch guns, three men of the 9th district coast artillery organization, N. G. N. Y., were so badly injured that they died the next day. The three men were Privates George Harvey, James McDowell, and John Walsh, all of the 16th company. The 9th Regiment was recently converted from an infantry into a coast artillery organization, and this year's work in coast defense exercises was the first the men have had in their new field.

The accident came when the attack on the forts by a hostile fleet was at its height, a little before 10 o'clock. The strain of locating the "enemy" was severe, particularly on men who had never indulged in this work before. Suddenly the fort's searchlights picked up two "battleships" stealing along at about 5,000 yards range off the Staten Island shore. The order to commence firing was at once given and the walls of the fort were outlined in sheets of flame as 6-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch guns answered the invaders attack. One shot had been fired from the 10-inch gun when the accident

occurred. The second blank charge had just been placed in the gun and the breech partly closed when the powder exploded and caught in its terrific force the three men who have since died and several others more or less injured.

The cause of the premature explosion was that the powder chamber had not been properly swabbed out. Walsh was acting as number 3 and was pushing the powder into the chamber when it exploded, blowing off his right arm and causing the injuries that resulted in his death. Harvey was caught in the flame and gas pressures and his face was badly burned and his left wrist broken, beside which he and McDowell were thrown with awful force against the battery wall.

Captain W. W. Hamilton and Lieutenant C. L. Williams, both of the 136th company, C. A. C., U. S. A., were in charge of Battery Barry at the time. In a description of the accident furnished ARMS AND THE MAN by an officer who was at Fort Wadsworth at the time, he says:

My opinion of the whole matter is just this; that the officer who should have had personal supervision of the loading of this gun, even for the purpose of blank charges, should have been immediately in the rear of the breech, to properly supervise the cleansing with the wet swabber of the powder chamber, after every single individual shot; and there is no question or doubt about it, that this was not done, for Lieutenant Williams was walking around the parapet, to get on top of it and find out where the boats were located, which the searchlights were trying to pick up.

Lieutenant Charles Mitchell of the 16th Company, C. A. C., N. G. N. Y., 9th District, was in charge of the gun and it is regrettable that such was the case, for the reason that he was from civil life, having been in the regiment less than one month. Also I would say that in talking with officers at the armory, after the regiment was dismissed on Saturday, it was the opinion of those who expressed themselves that Lieutenant Mitchell was in no way to blame.

Unofficial information confirms this statement, that the premature explosion was brought about by imperfect cleaning of the gun before reloading, bits of burning wadding igniting the powder charge. An officer of the New York coast artillery troops at Fort Hamilton is reported to have said, with regard to the accident:

Although no official explanation of the accident has yet been given to the officers of the regulars and National Guard at Fort Hamilton we believe that the flareback was caused by the adhering of some burning particles of powder bag to the mushroom head of the breech block after the firing of the shot just preceding the explosion. Black powder was used at both forts during the battle phase, and that variety of powder always gums the mushroom head and surrounding washer of rubber composition.

It must have been that, though the chamber of the rifle was swabbed after the preceding shot, according to regulations, some small particle of the burning powder bag had become gummed to the mushroom head of the breech block and was overlooked in the hurry of reloading. The minute the breech block was swung into place on the new charge for locking, this burning bit of cloth must have ignited the powder and caused the premature explosion of the charge.

Although in a sense this is an avoidable accident it can readily be understood that in the haste and excitement of firing the gun the precaution of examining the breech block might be overlooked. We do not feel that this regrettable fatality should be made to weigh in the least against the manifest value of just such practical application of battle tactics as we have been making for the last few days. Accidents will happen everywhere.

A somewhat similar accident occurred at Fort Terry last year, when a private of the Coast Artillery Corps was killed and two Connecticut militiamen rather badly injured. The accident led to the changes in preparing ammunition and its use which are included in Paragraph II of General Orders, No. 203, W. D., October 1, 1907, which reads in part as follows:

2. The post ordnance officer, before issuing cartridge bags containing saluting charges to batteries, will see that the choke of each bag is securely tied so that no powder can escape therefrom, and the bags will be inspected further as to their condition in this respect by the battery commander before firing.

3. Blank charges will not be fired from seacoast guns using either loose or metallic ammunition, except under the personal supervision of a commissioned officer, who will be held responsible that the chambers of the guns are carefully swabbed with a damp sponge after each round so as to extinguish the sparks and remove the residue remaining from the preceding round.

And in General Orders, No. 9, War Department, January 11, 1908, still further changes were made in the regulations covering the discharge of blank ammunition so as to ensure absolute safety to all concerned if the regulations were observed. In paragraph XXIII of that order, section 2 states:

2. Care will be taken to see that the sponges are not worn and that they thoroughly fill the chamber or bore. The interval between rounds of blank ammunition should be sufficient to allow thorough sponging of the chamber or bore and examination to ascertain that all sparks have been extinguished.

The most regrettable feature of the accident lies in the fact that there was really no excuse for its occurrence. Had the regulations provided for just such conditions as existed at Fort Wadsworth and Battery Barry that night been observed, which regulations had been changed on account of a previous similar accident, as stated above, three men would not have

lost their lives. The court of inquiry which was appointed the day after the accident consists of both Army and militia officers. They will sift the conditions surrounding the premature explosion and determine on whether a court martial should be convened or not.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the point that if the regulations are lived up to all chance of accident, other than that always incident to the use of powder whether in big guns or small arms, will be practically eliminated.

SANTIAGO TEN YEARS AFTER.

PART II.

FROM the base of San Juan Hill you ride to Caney over a white macadamized highway, broad, hard and smooth, and carried over substantial concrete bridges. A better road is not to be found anywhere in the United States, and few as good. It would be the joy of automobilists accustomed to our state roads. This road is a relic of the government of occupation—a relic because it endured through the Palma administration without much repair. A little west of Caney the road forks, the right branch going over the range to San Ramon de las Yaguas.

Caney is not the shabby village the American army knew. It is now a thriving town, with stores and cafés about its plaza. In the outskirts some commodious houses have risen with bright, red tiled roofs. Caney is still backward in street improvements, and the weather stained church, which was loopholed for sharpshooters on the day of the assault by Lawton, is unchanged. Still the trails come down from the north and the poorer houses are boarded with palm fibre and thatched with material of the same tree. But there is a boom at Caney, and thriving plantations surround it. The drinking places can mix a cocktail and serve you with Milwaukee beer and Bacardi rum. You have no trouble in making your wants known in English.

The Spanish trenches have disappeared, and the roof of the stone fort perched on the hill southeast of the town is entirely gone, together with the upper part of the walls. Within is the bronze tablet bearing the names of the regiments engaged and of their commanders; also the names of those American sovereigns who have to be content with a calligraphic fame thrust upon the attention of modest visitors to the shrine. To the north and a few hundred yards away is the sunken road which afforded a grateful if casual cover to the besiegers. The hills on which at different stages of the fight Capron planted his battery are in plain sight to the southeast. El Pozo can be made out to the south. From its dominating eminence the Ducoureaux house on the southwest, reoccupied and renovated, now looks out on a scene of peace and plenty—as pleasant a spot to live in with its girdle of flowering gardens and distinction of palms as could be imagined.

Surveying the approaches to Caney from the ruins of the stone fort—the terrain, to use a military term—one wonders why Gen. Joe Wheeler's proposal to reduce the place with light batteries previous to the general assault was rejected by General Shafter. Greater is one's amazement that more than 6,000 infantry were detached to attack a position that could be obstinately defended with small arm fire and might have been eliminated from the plan of assaulting San Juan by posting one battalion of infantry on the Guantanamo road and another on the road leading to Santiago. Isolated Caney need not have cost the invaders dear, yet the casualties were 81 killed and 360 wounded. General Shafter realized his mistake "about 2 in the afternoon," to quote from Col. John D. Milley's narrative of the campaign, when he despatched the panicky order to Lawton: "I would not bother with the little blockhouses. They can't harm us. Bates's brigade and your division and Garcia should move on the city and form the right of line, going on Sevilla road. Line is now hotly engaged."

The stone fort at Caney was something more than a "little blockhouse." Ten years after, with leisure to examine the battleground, one can see why the stone fort was a hard nut to crack. The hill up which the 12th Infantry finally charged when the back of the defence was broken is very steep; it might be only a stiff run for a fresh man who was fit, but for soldiers whose nerves had been on a strain for hours and who were exhausted and half-blinded from heat and thirst it was a severe ordeal, and one to try the bravest. The trenches girding the fort commanded a wide stretch of country and the approaches could be swept by riflemen who knew them. The Spaniards volleyed incessantly. Had their strength been half that of the Americans, instead of one-twelfth of it, Caney would not have been taken on July 1 and the position of the American force on the hard won ridge of San Juan would have been precarious and perhaps untenable. The lesson of Caney for the American officer is not one of how victory was gained but of how success was hazarded.

There are fewer signs and evidences of war at Caney than on any other part of the field. The Spanish trenches have been almost if not entirely effaced and the blockhouses razed. Only the ruin of the stone fort remains to tell the story of a persistent attack and a valorous but futile defense. A

hundred yards from the fort pineapples are growing, and on all sides crops are maturing and gardens blooming. There are, indeed, some military forms lounging in the streets, but they make war only on light beer in the cafés. The Rural Guards, of whom there is a small post at Caney in a police station as clean as a Dutch frau's kitchen, have little else to do but slake their thirst.

The white road that runs along the base of San Juan Hill ceases at the point where our infantry broke through the barbed wire fence to charge the blockhouse. You turn your horse into the familiar camino del rey, assuming that you had business there in 1898, with a sigh of relief, for here is no change, at least in the route through the valley, and such is the power of imagination that you want none. As we rode into the San Juan ford the horse of Captain Dougherty, who was riding in advance, shied and backed on his haunches. The cause was soon apparent. Up to his neck in water and in the shadow of the trees stood a wrinkled old negro who was taking a bath. His face was impassive; he was too much of a philosopher in his cool retreat to be concerned at the sight of two equestrians in the Rural Guard uniform and of another in a cotton shirt and khaki riding breeches. The orderly who brought up the rear smiled a recognition at the old man of the pool, but he made no sign.

In the dry season the King's road, which the American soldiers remember only as a rutted and sodden trail, abounding in quagmires, is perhaps not worthy of its sonorous name, but its surface is packed hard, and as a highway it is as good as many of our own country roads. The several "fords" of the Aguadores were very low, some of them as dry as a bone. Water was slipping over the stones at the Bloody Angle of shuddering memory, and the westerly bank that afforded about the only secure cover in the scramble up the valley on that sweltering morning in July were now at least 12 feet above the current. The ford itself was an open and wide place in plain sight of the hill—a murderous place where many brave men bit the dust.

On either side of the road or trail what a transformation there has been! The jungle we called the manigua is no more. A division could now be deployed where our men struggled through the cactus, the Spanish bayonet grass, the parasitic growth and the labyrinth of vines, for it is practically open country today. The land is agape for rain, and the germinative forces of nature are in leash, as it were, but it is the hand of man that has cleared away the undergrowth and will oppose its renewal. Cattle now browse by the hundred in savannas that were mazes of rank vegetation, and chanticleer sounds his cheerful boast from the shadow of thatched huts.

Crops are thriving in enclosed spaces, new wire fences indicate the metes and bounds of proprietary rights, and here and there under the branches of the ceiba and the plume of the palm you see a pretentious farmhouse with dogs basking on the veranda and women moving about their tasks, while the voices of children come to you in shrill trebles. This is the abundance, order and repose of peaceful industry; the decay and chaos and riot of nature that you remember, with not a beast in sight and the sky darkened by foul predatory birds, was the desolation and horror of war and famine. Planters in wide straw hats come riding up the road on sleek mules; you meet packs of burros and spare, grass fed horses with sandalled peons sitting sideways on their loads; for there is coming and going and much traffic on this road to Siboney of bitter if glorious memories.

(To be concluded.)

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM SAILS.

AFTER a lengthy written and cabled correspondence between General Drain, president of the National Rifle Association of America, and the British Olympic Council having in charge the 1908 Olympic games, and General Lord Cheylesmore, of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, the entry of the American rifle team in the international matches to be held at Bisley July 9, 10, and 11, was accepted. Notice of this was not received by General Drain at his office until 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, June 17, after practically every hope of the entry being accepted had vanished.

Early that morning General Drain had received a message from a personal representative in London that nothing could be done to cause the Council to change its attitude toward the irregularity of the American entry. Acting on this advice, General Drain had wired to the several members of the American teams elected at the Camp Perry tryout the week previous that the contest, so far as our team was concerned, was off. Then, as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, albeit a pleasant sort of thunderbolt, came a long distance telephone message from New York from the office of the secretary of the American Olympic Games committee, stating that the entry had been accepted, that the reservations on the American liner *St. Louis*, which had been cancelled in the morning on receipt of the first despatch, had been re-engaged, and that the team should by all means go.

The telegraph and the telephone were immediately called into use. Some of the team members were away from their homes; some of them lived

as far away as Ohio, and one, Sergeant Jeffers, was with his regiment, the 8th Massachusetts Infantry, at the Pine Plains joint maneuver camp. The splendid assistance accorded General Drain and Captain F. E. Evans, team adjutant, in their endeavors to reach the individual members, by the Washington office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. played no unimportant part in the finally successful attempts to notify team members that the messages of the morning were in error and that they would have the long looked for opportunity of meeting the picked teams of continental Europe, England, and the British colonies on historic old Bisley range.

The team assembled at the Hotel York on Friday night at 8 o'clock, with no absent brother, and when the *St. Louis* backed out into the stream at 10 o'clock the next morning everything was ship shape. A little further upbore the American revolver team in the Olympic games boarded the *Umbria*, which sailed at the same hour. Before leaving, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, General Drain said that the team was a bully one; that it could be depended upon to do its level best and that level best would probably astonish everybody who followed the history of rifle shooting. But, he said, it would be no "cinch" for the team to bring back the coveted honors. Other nations had made remarkable strides in rifle shooting, as well as our own, and to imagine that merely because such splendid scores were made in the Camp Perry tryout it was not sufficient reason on which to predicate success at Bisley. The team would have to shoot every minute of the time it was on the range. Other nations were anxious to beat us, probably more desirous of defeating the United States than any other country. He could not, he said, pass by unnoticed the courtesy of the British Olympic Council in availing itself of the terms of Rule 17, by invoking which the sending of the American team had been made possible.

The following table shows the entries of teams in the Bisley matches by the several nations competing:

	International Teams.	Individual 1,000 yards.	300 m. Teams.	300 m. Individual.	Miniature Teams.	Miniature Stationary. Individual.	Miniature Disappearing.	Miniature Moving.	Revolver and Pistol Teams.	Revolver and Pistol Individual.	Running Deer Teams.	Running Deer Single shot. Individual.	Running Deer Double shot. Individual.
Denmark.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norway.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australia.....	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Hungary.....	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Canada.....	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland.....	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
U. S. A.....	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-

The English entries in the matches are as follows:

Great International Competition (Rifle).—Captain of Team, Colonel Fremantle. Teams of six—H. Britton, R. E. Fenby, A. G. Fulton, J. E. Martin, G. McHaffie, H. Ommundsen, W. G. Padgett, E. L. Parnell, Maj. P. W. Richardson, J. Tippens, F. E. Varley, Serg. Maj. J. A. Wallingford.

Individual 1,000 Yards.—Captain of team, Colonel Fremantle. Twelve entries—Capt. T. Ranken, Lieut. Col. T. F. Fremantle, Col. G. C. Gibbs, P. K. Whitehead, Martin Boyd, T. Caldwell, R. M. Thorburn, Col. J. Hopton, Col. J. K. Millner, Dr. C. J. Sellars, Maurice Blood, R. W. Barnett.

Team Competition (300 meters) (Rifle).—Teams of six—Qmr. Serg. Inst. J. Bostock, Arm. Serg. R. H. Brown, C. Serg. M. I. H. E. Chaney, C. Serg. M. I. C. W. Churcher, Capt. G. D. Grant-Suttie, Qmr. Serg. Inst. R. Hawkins, Serg. Inst. A. T. Jackson, C. Serg. M. I. T. H. Raddall, Qmr. Serg. Inst. W. E. Robinson, Serg. Maj. J. A. Wallingford, M. Blood.

Individual 300 Meters.—Twelve entries—Qmr. Serg. M. I. J. Bostock, Arm. Serg. R. H. Brown, C. Serg. M. I. H. E. Chaney, C. Serg. M. I. C. W. Churcher, Capt. G. D. Grant-Suttie, Qmr. Serg. Inst. R. Hawkins, Serg. Inst. A. T. Jackson, C. Serg. M. I. T. H. Raddall, Qmr. Serg. Inst. W. E. Robinson, Serg. Maj. J. A. Wallingford, M. Blood.

It is to be hoped that our readers will add their contributions to the subscription fund for sending the team to England. The three companies participating in the ammunition tests have done all that, in decency, can be asked of them. The duPont Company, too, contributed \$500 towards the team's expenses. The following subscriptions have been received to date. There will be a deficit to be met, in all probability, unless individual contributions shall exceed in amount the sum thus far subscribed:

ARMS AND THE MAN.....	\$25.00
Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance, U. S. A.....	5.00
William P. Clyde, New York.....	25.00
Col. S. E. Blunt, U. S. A., command. Springfield Armory.....	10.00
William W. Blayney.....	2.00
Hayes Brothers.....	20.00
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F. McM. Stanton.....	10.00
W. W. Wood.....	5.00
Gen. George W. Wingate.....	10.00
Gen. Charles F. Robe, U. S. A., retired.....	10.00
Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Michigan National Guard.....	5.00
Col. J. J. McGuiness, Montana National Guard.....	2.50
Capt. F. B. Bowen, National Guard Pennsylvania.....	10.00
Sub Target Gun Co.....	50.00
Michigan State Rifle Association.....	25.00

PRACTICAL SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS.

THE following paragraphs are from the New York *Sun* of June 17. They appeared as an editorial in that paper under the caption given above. They are presented herein as an evidence that the new order of things, the brotherhood in arms that is growing up between the regular and the militiaman, is beginning to be understood by the daily press. It will seem to the reader of these paragraphs almost incredible that a civilian, unattached to either the Army or the National Guard, could have written them.

A general who had carefully read Wellington's report of his Peninsula campaign said to him: "It seems to me that you were chiefly concerned in getting bullocks." The great soldier replied: "That is true, for if I had bullocks I had men, and if I had men I could beat the enemy." It was with some similar idea in mind that the quartermaster of General Grant's camp declared on Monday that he took off his hat to the men of Troop C when he learned that their stores and they themselves had arrived at the same time.

As an experienced soldier he knew that one of the most difficult of all things in military life is to teach the raw recruit how to take care of himself in the field. There is no special trouble about instructing the soldier in the manual of arms, the facings, and the school of the company. When he has learned these things he is ready for tactics on a large scale, for the management of the battalion, the regiment, the brigade and the division is a problem for officers and not for privates.

But the setting up of tents, the care of equipment in stress of weather, the preparation of food, the hygiene of camp and field, and the shrewd craft needed to make a ration do something beyond the work which nature intended it to do, are problems for the soldier who carries a rifle as well as for his immediate officer, who puzzles his weary brain with thought for the welfare of his men.

It was found in the little war with Spain that the militia soldier knew practically nothing about the art of caring for himself in the conditions of

(Continued on page 280.)



The New Secretary of War, Luke E. Wright.

ARMS AND THE MAN

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war, is all of these things, and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

SECRETARY TAFT'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of Mr. Taft for the Presidency of the United States ends an acrimonious warfare. It seems probable that the big Secretary of War will be elected. Those gentlemen who have fought him most earnestly, now that the convention has spoken will join his colors and strive as diligently for him as previously they did against him.

Mr. Taft is eminently qualified to be the chief magistrate of this nation. Our belief that he will be elected is based upon these facts: Either Mr. Roosevelt was or Mr. Roosevelt was not responsible for the selection of Mr. Taft as his successor. If Mr. Roosevelt was responsible, then it may be safely assumed that the same earnest effort intelligently directed which secured the present result will be exercised to consummate his election. If, on the other hand, Mr. Taft was nominated on account of his own strength, then he is strong enough to elect himself.

In the platform upon which Mr. Taft goes to the people for election appears this plank, that will be read with interest:

The Sixtieth Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the Army and the Navy; making the militia of the states an integral part of the national establishment; authorizing joint maneuvers of army and militia; fortifying new naval bases and completing the construction of coaling stations; instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships and adding two new battleships, ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines to the strength of the navy. Although at peace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquillity among the nations.

It has been said of a President, once he became such, that he no longer belonged to his family but to the nation. Mr. Taft has long been in that role, an honest, able, efficient, uncomplaining servant, whose house is in order and who has done for other houses what he did for his own.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

At the cabinet meeting held Friday morning last Secretary of War Taft presented to Mr. Roosevelt his letter of resignation, to take effect June 30. The President accepted it, and announcement was then made that Mr. Taft's successor would be General Luke E. Wright, of Memphis, Tennessee.

General Wright as a young man was captain in the Confederate army. After the war he resumed the practice of law in his home city, and became not only one of the most prominent attorneys in his state but in the whole south. During the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis he showed a devotion to the cause of humanity and his fellow citizens that marked him as a man of wonderful resource and strength of character. Practically making himself mayor of the city, he took charge of all the relief measures, showing an indifference for his own safety that was really heroism. He was stricken at last with the disease, but fought it as hard for himself as he had for others.

President McKinley appointed him as one of the Philippine commission. President Roosevelt promoted him successively to vice governor and then governor general of the islands, and then General Wright became our first ambassador to Japan. In politics he is a democrat of the old school but he has always been in sympathy with the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and has been much trusted personally by both.

General Wright knows the Army as few civilians can or do. He understands its ambitions and aspirations. And the Army likes him. He won its regard in his official capacity in the Philippines; and his broad knowledge of the situation there, as well as his administrative and legal ability, will stand him in good stead in the work he must do regarding those islands and Cuba and Panama. He is a worthy successor to Secretaries Root and Taft.

We cannot pass the situation by, however, without stating that we believe, had General Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, been an applicant for the place, he would have been appointed. But it is quite within keeping with the character of the man that he desired to stay where he is in order to work out in his masterly way the destinies of the National Guard. General Oliver has that modesty which accompanies real greatness. It appeals more strongly to him to work out the problems he has so successfully started to solve than to assume entirely new duties. General Wright is as much to be congratulated upon his Assistant Secretary of War as he is upon his own appointment.

OUR RIFLEMEN ABROAD.

The American Olympic rifle team sailed from New York last Saturday morning to meet upon historic Bisley range the best rifleshoots of the civilized world. There were many heartbreaking changes in the situation before the British Olympic Council generously decided to waive all technical objections to the American entry and accept the change in the spirit in which it was offered, that of good sportsmanship. The team is one of the strongest which ever went out of the country and it stands a good chance of winning. Whether it wins or loses the fact that it has been sent will be a considerable factor in the success of the proposed great Palma competition in this country next year. Indeed, we are inclined to surmise that losing might not be an unmitigated evil. It is possible that such an outcome would stimulate our riflemen to greater endeavors. The personnel of the team is a sufficient guarantee that, whether it is successful or unsuccessful, the members of it will so demean themselves as to reflect the greatest credit upon the country which they represent. Our best wishes go with the team. May they bring back the Olympic trophy with them, but trophy or no trophy we shall give them a glad welcome when they return.

ARMS AND THE MAN will supply the best account of the team's work in England which can be furnished. Through the matter which we shall offer, the course of the team in practice and in contest will be placed before each of our readers in pleasing and concrete detail.

Attention is called to the ARMS AND THE MAN prize contest, conditions of which will be found on the inside front cover of this issue. Every one is eligible to compete. Read the conditions of the contest carefully.

(Continued from page 278.)

active service. He had been fostered with loving protection in practice camps of instruction, where his bed was made and his cooking done for him by camp servants and where a generous state government fed him, perhaps not on the fat of the land, but at least on its lean. When he went into the service of Uncle Sam he learned that the spoils belong to those who know how to get them and use them, and at that business the regulars and not the militia were indeed the people.

Since the Spanish war much has been done in the improved camps of instruction to teach the militiaman how to live, and he is already showing the results of his training. But there is much still to be done, and one such day as Monday, which carried discomfort to the regular and downright misery to the militiaman, was worth a month of sunny day experience on a well groomed plaza, as at Peekskill. The present method of coaching the amateur soldier in his duties is a vast improvement over the earlier way, and in a country which depends so largely on its volunteer soldiers as ours does its value cannot be overestimated.

HERE AND THERE.

Brazil to Have a Big Navy.

Brazil has decided to construct a powerful navy, according to Dr. Paulo Rodriguez Alves, ex-President and twice Finance Minister of the big South American republic, who is passing a fortnight in Germany. Senor Alves is the recipient of distinguished attention from the official world, especially from the Kaiser, who gave him a cordial audience at the palace.

In conversation with the correspondent of *The New York Times* Senor Alves said: "We have placed orders in England for a total of 30 warships, four *Dreadnoughts* and 26 cruisers, torpedo boats, and gunboats of various grades. England got the business because it outbid all other nations, including Germany and the United States. Brazil concluded that she had the money and could therefore undertake this ambitious naval program, which is all we require to insure full adequacy for our national defense.

"While in Germany I have taken occasion, wholly in a private capacity, to inspect the progress of the large orders placed by our War Department for Mauser rifles and field artillery, the latter being manufactured by the Krupps at Essen, where I received a truly princely reception."

On the subject of German and Japanese emigration he said: "Brazil urgently requires an industrial and agricultural development, which, as in North America, can best be facilitated by the influx of the largest numbers of high grade Europeans. We welcome emigrants, from whatever quarter they hail, especially Germans, who, as you Americans know, make the best and finest possible sort of pioneers. They have not yet come in anything approaching the numbers which could constitute a political danger, as some persons seem to think. That situation is unlikely to arise for a very long time to come, if ever. We see no evidence of the reported concerted movement of the Japanese. Those who have come hitherto do not seem to be able to become acclimated."

Considerable doubt is thrown on the above outlined Brazilian naval program by some of our Navy and Army officers. It is pointed out that Brazil does not need any such sea force as that spoken of, and would not know what to do with it if she had it.

Unveiling of Statue of "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

With the pieces of Battery E, 3rd U. S. Field Artillery, booming a major general's salute of 13 guns, the equestrian statue of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, sometime major general in the forces of the United States in the Revolutionary War and Indian campaigns, was unveiled in the National Park at Valley Forge on June 20. Appropriate military and civic exercises marked the occasion, and former Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, delivered a glowing panegyric on the great Pennsylvanian. After the unveiling of the statue by Miss Lydia Bush-Brown, daughter of the sculptor of the monument, the Sons of the Revolution marched around the statue to the tune of Yankee Doodle; the services were concluded with the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. A paragraph of Governor Pennypacker's speech was:

"The final popular judgment upon all questions is sure to reach the truth. As time has rolled along, most of the generals of the Revolution have become as vague as shadows, but Wayne remains instinct with life, and the heart yet warms at the recital of his deeds. No commonwealth in America but has a county or town bearing his name. New York has made a state park of Stony Point, and ere long Ohio will do the same for Fallen Timbers. One of the most inspiring lyrics written in the stress of the Rebellion tells how 'the bearded men are marching in the land of Anthony Wayne.' By no mere chance, therefore, does it happen that this statue is set upon the center of the outer line at Valley Forge. It is where he stood in the cold and drear of that gloomy and memorable winter, and the place he held on many a field of battle. This hallowed camp ground, where was best shown that spirit of endurance and persistence which created a nation, shall tell, through the coming ages, the story of the bold soldier and consummate commander whose place seemed ever to be where the danger was most threatening and prudence and skill most essential."

King Forbids Skirt Dancing Among His Officers.

King Edward has just absolutely forbidden what he calls one of the most insane exhibitions he ever heard of, according to a despatch to the *Washington Star*.

Several officers of one of the crack regiments in London recently went in for skirt dancing, engaging the services of an eminent professional teacher of the art, and a few days ago sent out invitations to all their friends to a forthcoming exhibition of their latest accomplishment. One

of the invitations came into the hands of his majesty, who immediately made personal inquires, and, finding that it was no joke, but that it was really intended to give the show, placed his ban upon it.

The officers who are concerned are quite indignant over the fact that their little affair has been interfered with, and many of their friends, who believe with them that skirt dancing is a commendable activity for an army officer, join with them in a guarded condemnation of the King's action. One of the army men points out that he has been practising under the professional coach twice a week for more than three months. It is said that the costumes which were to be worn at the entertainment have already been bought from a well known French shop in Leicester Square which supplies professional dancers with their dresses. The elaborate outfit of a second lieutenant who was expected to make a sensation by his agility and skill is said to have cost \$300.

No one in England likes a lark better than the king, but he dislikes to see a man play the fool. It is said that his telegram to the senior officers of the regiment forbidding the performance contained a severe reprimand from which they will not recover soon.

Another "Japanese Spy" Scare.

If these Japanese spy scares keep on coming in, one will soon have to believe that every other individual on the streets is an emissary of the little brown men of Nippon. Every fort, post, and garrison of the United States, every naval station and base, every armory of the National Guard, each in its turn, has had its own Japanese spy. Last time, one was caught in a Milwaukee recruiting station. Whether the sergeant who "caught" him had previously caught too much of the brand that made Milwaukee famous, or not, we do not know. Anyhow, the "spy" was "caught," which helped a weary city editor looking for scareheads. Now they've caught one at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. He "was captured," according to press despatches, "with plans of the 'landfalls' surrounding Fort Wadsworth's most important defenses." Then he was taken by members of the 47th New York Infantry, engaged in joint coast defense exercises there, to the guardhouse and locked up for the night. The ingenious newspaper man who reported the incident finished his story as follows: "The Jap was released today. Officers of the Regular Army are trying to suppress details of the affair, but the militiamen speak freely about it." We'd like to bet a dollar to a doughnut without a hole that either there was no Jap or else he was a vaudeville trapeze performer, with a good press agent. That's a new gag for a press agent, by the way, and pretty soon Lillian Russell will probably be found curled up in the barrel of a 12-inch gun where she had enjoyed a wee nappie while multitudinous ex-husbands searched for her in vain. Ah, yes; it has endless possibilities. Careless press agents, not to have thought of it before. But a properly administered kick from a good old army boot in that portion of his anatomy most adapted to the bestowal of such affections would heal these newspapermen's erysipelas of the imagination.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

New Names for Old Ships.

The monitors *Florida*, *Wyoming*, *Arkansas*, and *Nevada* will shortly be renamed, which has been made necessary in order that the state names may be given to vessels of the battleship class. The *Florida* will be named Tallahassee, and the *Wyoming* will become the Cheyenne and the *Arkansas* the Little Rock. The *Nevada* may be named Carson City, but there is objection to that name and if another suitable one can be found it will be used.

Repairs will shortly be commenced on the *Florida*. She has been placed out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is believed that it will cost about \$30,000 to make good the damage incurred in the recent 12-inch gun and torpedo tests.

The Navy Department has a nice little job ahead of it in the selection of 35 names for that number of ships now authorized or in course of construction. There are 15 destroyers, 15 submarines, and 5 colliers which are unnamed and for which the Department officials are busily engaged in thinking up names. A single ship's name has caused heart burnings in the past. The naming of 35 may create a state of civil war.

The Iowa out of Commission.

The battleship *Iowa* has been placed out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard and will undergo extensive repairs. Changes will be made in her 5-inch guns and 5-inch magazines. The work will require about 8 months, and will cost about \$70,000.

Less Room for Invalids on New Battleships.

The surgeon general of the Navy has found it possible to make a material reduction in the amount of space which has been hitherto allotted to the care of the sick and injured of ships of war. The percentage of space used for what is known as sick bays on naval ships has contemplated accommodations in some instances of four for every 100 men of the crew. It is now believed that with the advent of the hospital ships and the facilities which will exist in time of war of transporting the injured to the hospitals on shore it is possible to reduce the space hitherto given up to the hospital section on a warship, and the accommodations have been reduced by one-half in most instances, so that on the battleships which are now about to be constructed, and one of which is to be built at the Brooklyn navy yard, the sick bay will consist of from 18 to 20 cots. This gives an opportunity of more space in the living quarters of the crew, and is considered of greater advantage than the use of the space for the small fraction of men who require hospital attention, which class is hereafter to be accommodated on the hospital ship, one of which, it is expected, will ultimately be attached to each fleet or cruising and independent squadron.

New Battleships to be Launched July 11.

The new battleship *South Carolina* will be launched at the Cramp shipyard, Philadelphia, July 11. It is probable that Assistant Secretary Newberry and a party of department officials will go to Philadelphia to be the guests of the builders at the launching. Governor Ansel of South Carolina has been invited to attend with his staff and state officials, and also to designate a South Carolina girl to christen the new ship. The *South Carolina* is a sister ship of the *Michigan*, which was launched May 26. These vessels have a displacement of 16,000 tons each, and carry a main battery of eight 12-inch guns. While these vessels have no greater displacement than the *Connecticut* and *New Hampshire* class, their designs were altered to some extent, making them of a class closely akin to the British *Dreadnought*.

Special Bullet Not Permitted in 1908 National Match.

Circular, No. 51, War Department, June 20, states that the new special bullet being in an experimental state, its use will not be permitted in the national match this year.

The circular goes on to state that many photographic negatives received in The Adjutant General's office with identification records are underdeveloped, and consequently not in condition to make satisfactory prints. Experiment has demonstrated that the liability to underdevelopment can be reduced to a minimum by diminishing the strength of the developer and increasing the time of the development. With a view to obtaining more uniform negatives, the instructions in Circular, No. 44, War Department, August 6, 1906, pages 10 and 11, with reference to the development of films, are modified so as to require the contents of one tube of developer to be dissolved in 12 ounces of water, instead of 5 ounces, and to increase the time required for development from 7 minutes to 30 minutes at a temperature of 65° F.

For the purpose of obtaining a greater contrast between the images and the background in identification photographs, white material will be furnished for a background and will be substituted for the gray material now in use.

To facilitate the handling of identification records, the photograph jacket, containing the photograph and photographic negative, should be placed inside the first fold of the finger print record, with the brief to the front, before being forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army. In no case should the finger print record be forwarded inside of the photograph jacket.

Big Military Supply Depot.

The P. J. Carlin Construction Company of New York has been awarded a contract at \$1,055,000 for the construction complete, including sea wall, necessary dredging and filling, of the new Army supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal. This depot will serve as a base of supplies on the Pacific coast and the Philippines.

Reserve Medical Supplies for the Army.

Purchases are being made by the surgeon general of the Army of hospital stores and apparatus for reserve field medical supplies for the Army, under an appropriation of \$200,000 recently made available for that purpose. The reserve supplies are intended for use in time of emergency, and they will be stored in medical depots at Washington and St. Louis. This appropriation has relieved the Army of much embarrassment, caused by the failure of Congress to hitherto provide for adequate field equipment for the medical department. The special apparatus and supplies required are not in the general market, and cannot be improvised, and to assemble them takes months. In view of the celerity of modern military movements, they must be provided beforehand. Moreover, a large reserve of medical supplies in store at San Francisco was destroyed in the burning of that city, the estimated value of the burned material being over \$350,000. The appropriation to replace these particular supplies was only \$100,000.

To Take the Course at the Army War College.

The following named officers have been designated to take the course at the Army War College, Washington, during the ensuing year: Lieutenant Colonel Charles St. J. Chubb, 2nd Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel David J. Rumbough, 1st Field Artillery; Major Walter K. Wright, 8th Infantry; Major Charles H. Barth, 12th Infantry; Major Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 1st Infantry; Major Guy Carleton, 4th Cavalry; Major Alfred M. Hunter, Coast Artillery Corps; Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Infantry; Major Clint C. Hearn, Coast Artillery Corps; Captain Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Infantry; Captain Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Infantry; Captain Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Cavalry; Captain Harry T. Tebbetts, 10th Infantry; Captain George E. Thorne, 24th Infantry.

The Fort Reno Remount Station.

The horse farm at Fort Reno, in charge of Captain Letcher Hardeman, cavalry, quartermaster department, will be ready to open on completion of the stables. It is proposed to turn out more than 1,000 head of horses and mules per year, ready for the Army. The 3-year-olds are expected to be at the depot by July 1, and their training will begin immediately. Captain Hardeman is reported as follows in the *Kansas City Star*: "A horse usually lasts about 7 years in the service. A mule is good for 10 years. The contractors who have been supplying the Army horses have been buying them between the ages of 4 and 8 years. Our experiment will be with 3-year-olds exclusively. There'll be no broncho busters here. We don't care for any man who would mount a 3-year-old, sock a pair of rowels into his side and fight it until it's broken in spirit and broken in heart. That kind of breaking may do on the plains, but it won't do for the United States Army. A good cavalry horse must have a cavalryman's spirit. Nor will the cavalrymen themselves do the breaking. This work will be in the hands of civilians, under the supervision of Army officers. The best trainers we can find will be employed. After the horses have been broken, cavalrymen will teach them the game of war. No animal is to be roughly

handled. Kind treatment goes a long way with a horse in cultivating a good disposition. We believe that there is economy in a remount station. Not only shall we get a better, more desirable lot of horses, but by taking them as 3-year-olds, we will get from 1 to 5 years more service from them than when we took them at 4 to 8 years old. They may be bought cheaper too. A rebellious, unwilling horse can almost disrupt a cavalry movement and the sooner it has 'I. C.'—Inspected, Condemned—branded on its side, the better off that troop of cavalry is."

In the general scheme for the formation of additional batteries of field artillery and squadrons of cavalry in the National Guard, under the act recently approved, to supplement the organizations of the Army in those arms, it may be that the Fort Reno depot will in time play no unimportant part. It is understood that the desire of the general staff to see organized in the militia an increased number of battalions of field artillery and squadrons of cavalry will meet with the approval of state authorities, provided a scheme can be worked out for the inexpensive acquisition of horses and provision made for their subsistence. Very few states could afford to maintain a greater number of field artillery and cavalry units than they now have; and that some states have none at all is due to the greater expense of upkeep of those two arms over the infantry. If the Fort Reno remount depot proves itself the splendid source of supply that every indication points it will, then probably similar stations will be established elsewhere, and the National Guard will lend its support to their establishment.

Amendment to Small Arms Firing Regulations.

General Orders, No. 101, W. D. June 17, amends paragraph 220, Small Arms Firing Regulations, to read as follows:

220. INDIVIDUAL FIGURE OF MERIT.—The individual figure of merit will be computed by multiplying the number of enlisted expert riflemen by 200; sharpshooters by 150; marksmen by 125; first class men by 75; second class men by 50; third class men who fire any part of the course by 10; third class men who do not fire any part of the course by 0, and dividing the sum of the products thus obtained by the total number in the seven classes. Officers will not be included in the computation of the individual figure of merit.

The order is, further, as follows:

II. Under the provisions of paragraph 198, Army Regulations, the name of the seacoast battery now under construction on the Fort Hancock, New Jersey, Military Reservation, is announced as Battery Arrowsmith, in honor of the late Lieutenant Colonel George Arrowsmith, 157th New York Volunteers, who was killed in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1863.

III. Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903, authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for the tests for a national trophy and medals and other prizes for marksmanship to be provided and contested for annually, Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Hanes, assistant adjutant and inspector, United States Marine Corps, having been designated for the duty by the major general commandant, United States Marine Corps, is appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Major Rufus H. Lane, assistant adjutant and inspector, United States Marine Corps, hereby relieved.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Attention is called to the ARMS AND THE MAN prize contest, conditions of which will be found on the inside front cover of this issue. Every one is eligible to compete. Read the conditions of the contest carefully.

An Important Letter Relating to the New Militia Law.

The following circular letter was addressed by Colonel Weaver on June 23, to the adjutants general of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia:

1. Referring to the provisions of Section 8 of the Militia Act approved May 27, 1908, information is given that issues of arms, accessories, accoutrements, equipments, uniforms, clothing, equipage, and military stores of all kinds required for the Army of the United States as are necessary to arm, uniform, and equip all of the organized militia in the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, sufficiently for active duty in the field (Section 14 of the Act approved January 21, 1903), for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1908, will be made *pro rata* among the states, territories, and the District of Columbia, on the basis of the organized enlisted strength of the militia as shown by the inspection reports of the United States Army officers for the fiscal year 1907-1908. It is estimated that this will enable requisitions for issues to be honored by the War Department up to an amount approximating \$19.00 a man for the organized enlisted strength as shown by the last reports of the United States Army inspecting officers.

2. The methods followed in making and filling requisitions will correspond as nearly as practicable to the methods used in furnishing supplies to the regular troops, and requisitions will be submitted on the regular forms furnished by the various supply bureaus of the War Department. Separate requisitions will be submitted for articles required for under each act. All requisitions for militia supplies will be transmitted through the chief of the division of militia affairs.

3. In all cases in which the United States Army inspecting officers have reported in their inspections for the fiscal year 1907-1908 that the organized militia of the state, territory, or the District of Columbia, inspected by them are sufficiently uniformed for active duty in the field, the clothing allowance to each such state, territory, and the District of Columbia, will be fixed for the fiscal year 1908-1909 at the sum of \$8.33½ per man of the organized enlisted strength of the militia of said state, territory, and the District of Columbia, as entered in the reports of the United States Army inspecting officers, respectively, for the fiscal year 1907-1908.

This clothing allowance will include all articles mentioned in the annual clothing allowance for the Regular service, as published in the last annual War Department order in regard thereto, with the exception of articles pertaining to or constituting a part of the dress and full dress uniforms, but including ponchos. See General Orders, No. 140, War Department, series of 1907.

4. In case, for any reason, the full clothing allowance is not drawn by any state, territory, or the District of Columbia in any fiscal year, the savings thereof will be available to cover issues of other military supplies authorized by Section 8 of the Act approved May 27, 1908.

5. Twenty five per cent of the annual allowance of ammunition for the Regular Army will be issued to the states, territories, and the District of Columbia, according to the organized enlisted strength as shown by the last inspection reports of the United States Army officers, on requisitions duly made out and submitted by the states to the proper supply Department of the War Department, through the chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

An additional twenty five per cent of ammunition will be issued on other requisitions, similarly submitted, provided the reports of small arms firing of the troops in the state, territory, and the District of Columbia, made on Form No. 15, Militia, copies of which should accompany the requisitions, gives evidence, satisfactory to the Secretary of War, that the ammunition previously issued has been judiciously expended.

6. Uniform insignia will be issued by the War Department to the individuals of the organized militia of the states, territories, and the District of Columbia qualifying under Special Course "C," Small Arms Firing Regulations; insignia will also be issued to those individuals of the organized militia of the various states, territories, and the District of Columbia who qualify under the Regular Army course, the value of the insignia to be charged under Section 1661, Revised Statutes.

7. In future inspections of the militia by United States Army inspecting officers, members of organizations temporarily absent from their home stations may be attached by order of competent military authority of the state, territory, and the District of Columbia, to other organizations of the same state, territory, and the District of Columbia, for inspection purposes, and the inspector in submitting his report to the War Department will give credit for the presence of such members in his inspection of the latter organizations, noting the circumstances by remarks in his report.

A case in point may be cited in that of an adjutant general of one of the states who was desirous of having his requisitions honored immediately the current fiscal year closed. He forwarded to the militia division requisitions for clothing, equipage, arms, ammunition, etc., that, upon a detailed statement of cost thereof by the ordnance and quartermaster departments, totalled \$12,958.54 in excess of the appropriation for that state under Section 1661, R. S., the Act of March 2, 1903, the Act of May 27, 1908, and the balances remaining on hand under those acts. The militia division has therefore returned the requisitions to this officer with the request that they may be returned at the earliest practicable time with an indication of what elimination shall be made.

The Militia Division.

Colonel Erasmus M. Weaver, chief of the division of militia affairs, and his chief clerk, Francis E. Randolph, were a good bit more than busy last week. The work of the National Militia Board, which adjourned on Wednesday, necessitated considerable detailed statements being prepared and promulgated. Now the division has settled into a steady stride that will carry it along with less effort and to greater results.

The following action of the War Department has been taken with reference to the command of militia organizations attending the joint encampments: Referring to the request that appropriate commands be provided at the encampment for two brigade commanders of a state, it will hardly be practicable to do this as the state will furnish but one brigade of troops of its own forces. There will be no objection to the three regiments of infantry going to the encampment as a brigade and remaining intact as such during the maneuvers. The cavalry and signal corps companies will have to be reported separately as independent companies to the commanding general of the camp. In the opinion of the War Department, the existing forces of the state do not warrant a two-brigade organization, and the Department is not disposed to indicate a quasi consent to such an organization by providing, at the maneuver camps, commands for two brigadier generals of the National Guard of the state.

The disbursing officer of a state wrote as follows: As disbursing officer of the organized militia of this state I have the honor to invite your attention to paragraph 70, of the Organized Militia Regulations, where it is stated that the basis of subsistence is 20 cents per day for each enlisted man. I am unofficially advised that this allowance has been increased to 25 cents per day. I beg to ask for instructions in regard to this, and also as to the travel ration allowance under section 14, Militia Act, Jan. 21, 1903.

To which Colonel Weaver has replied, inviting attention to G. O. No. 75, W. D., c. s., which amends paragraph 70, War Department Regulations Governing the Organized Militia, so as to prescribe that estimates of the approximate cost of subsistence of a command should be made on the basis of 25 cents a day for each enlisted man, when rations in kind can be issued; 40 cents a day, when traveling and when travel rations can not be supplied, and not to exceed 75 cents a day, when traveling, and it is necessary to supply cooked meals.

The following communication has been received from a major and surgeon, retired, organized militia: "I have the honor to make request for information. Under the new militia law can an adjutant general of a state 'drop' an officer's name from the list of officers of his state without giving said officer a hearing before a board of inquiry or a court martial, especially one who served in the Spanish-American war, and served with credit for nine consecutive years to himself, his regiment and brigade, inclusively. His service was without a single charge, specification, or even a reprimand in private. Is a letter from a civilian sufficient cause for an adjutant general to take such steps without the order of the governor of his state? Had a board of inquiry been procured the officer could and would have exon-

erated himself. I feel, as I am retired, that I may make this request directly. Does not the adjutant general subject himself to court martial for such steps?" To which Colonel Weaver has replied that the War Department is not in a position to give an opinion as to the merits of the case stated within, which appears to be one for determination by the state authorities, who have sole control of all such matters relating to the local administration of the organized militia.

All communications relating to militia matters should hereafter be addressed to the chief of the division of militia affairs. Colonel Weaver will be pleased to answer any inquiries an adjutant general may desire to make, and he may be addressed in either an official or personal manner on these questions, the manner of reply being official or personal as the inquiry may direct. Requisitions, orders, and papers of every nature in any way relating to the militia should be directed only to the militia division. If any other course is pursued there is apt to be delay, owing to the necessity for transmitting letters so missent to the proper source of reply.

It is not believed that Colonel Weaver will be able to leave his office this summer to attend any of the maneuver camps. The organization of his division and the many duties incident upon that organization and development will keep him tied down to his desk. Important precedents are being created daily, and the authorities of the National Guard should in every way possible facilitate the work of the division by addressing it on any questions that may arise for adjudication.

The Sale of Small Arms.

The following circular letter which was sent out on June 19 to the adjutants general of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, is self-explanatory, and will serve to answer future questions in this regard:

"The sale of small arms can not be made directly by the United States to individuals. In accomplishing such a transfer, it is therefore necessary to do it through the medium of the state itself, and to this end it is necessary in all cases for the adjutant general of the state to write a letter to the chief of ordnance, through the chief of the division of militia affairs. The following form has been recommended by the office of the chief of ordnance for this purpose:

"The Chief of Ordnance,
U. S. Army.

"SIR:

1. By direction of the Governor, I have the honor to request that you sell to the state (or territory) of _____ the following articles under Section _____ of the Act of _____ to wit:

2. Draft on the _____ National Bank of _____ in the sum of \$ _____ is enclosed in payment for the above stores.

3. Please make shipment to _____
Very respectfully,

Adjutant General.

"It is desired that this form be followed in making requisitions of this nature."

Comptroller's Decision Regarding Section 13 of New Militia Law.

The following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is rendered in response to a request of the Secretary of War for an interpretation of section 13 of the Act approved January 21, 1903, as amended by the Act approved May 27, 1908, which section provides for arming, uniforming and equipping the militia. The Comptroller after deciding that section 13 as amended by the Act approved May 27, 1908, supersedes section 13 of the Act approved January 21, 1903, thus making the appropriation made by that act no longer available, states:

"I am of the opinion that the Act of May 27, 1908, speaks from the date of its approval, and that the appropriation made therein becomes available upon the approval of the act.

"To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of the above section of the Act of May 27, 1908, Congress has appropriated the necessary money to cover the cost of procuring, exchanging, and issuing of arms, etc., as provided in the act, with the proviso that the sum so expended shall not exceed the sum of \$2,000,000 in any fiscal year. By said act Congress has not unreservedly appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 for the purpose indicated, but only the sum actually expended, not to exceed that amount in any fiscal year. Such being the case there could be no unexpended balance remaining at the close of any fiscal year.

"I am of opinion that it would not be proper to certify annually to the War Department an appropriation warrant for \$2,000,000, but only the warrant or warrants for the sum actually expended in any fiscal year; also in view of the character of the appropriation there can be no unexpended balance remaining at the close of a fiscal year.

"The question of the title of an appropriation is a matter for the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury (Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants), to whom requests for same should be submitted.

"If any military stores and supplies of the character mentioned in the foregoing section have been issued to the organized militia of any state, territory or the District of Columbia, since the date of the approval of the above Act of May 27, 1908, and the value thereof has been charged against the allotment of said state, territory, or the District of Columbia from the appropriation made by Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes as amended, I am of opinion that said allotment may be reimbursed from the sum appropriated by the above act to the extent of the value of the stores so issued.

"The several questions submitted are answered accordingly."

The Maryland State Rifle Camp.

The new order of things is very much in evidence in Maryland. The rifle range at Saunder's is about as busy as a battalion at a time, and a usually husky battalion at that, can make it. Colonel Charles D. Gaither is executive officer of the range. That speaks volumes for the efficiency of the working force there and the proper observance of all necessary



Maryland State Rifle Camp at Saunder's.

details. Last week the 3rd battalion of the 5th Infantry, Major Washington Bowie, Jr., was in the camp. Out of a total of 120 enlisted men present 108, or 90 per cent, were qualified as marksmen, some 30 as sharpshooters, and about 15 as expert riflemen. The commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel C. B. Clotworthy, was in camp during the entire week. He organized several scouting parties, giving them little problems to work out in the way of observation and rendezvous work; and the way his men enthusiastically and capably entered into the spirit of these hikes spoke volumes for the esprit and morale of the regiment. Not least important in the factors that make the 5th Infantry a good shooting regiment is a little pamphlet, giving windage and elevation tables for the model 1903 arm, and some of the most valuable hints ever compiled for rookie or expert.

New York Troops Return from Camps.

The New York City armories have again taken on an appearance of life since the return of the troops from the several camps of instruction and the harbor forts. Squadrons A and C are again at home from Pine Plains, as is also the 23rd Infantry (Brooklyn). The 1st Battery, F. A., with a most enviable record of efficiency is once more quartered in the 66th Street armory. The 8th, 9th, and 13th Coast Artillery organizations have returned from the forts, and the 14th and 71st Infantry have ended their work as supports in the joint coast defense exercises at Forts Totten and Schuyler. The 69th Infantry has returned from Peekskill, and has been succeeded by the 12th Infantry.

Major Willard C. Fisk has been elected lieutenant colonel of the 7th Infantry, vice Kipp, resigned.

To Form a State Guard Association in New Jersey.

Many of the officers of the National Guard of New Jersey attended a meeting in the armory of the 1st Infantry, Newark, last Monday, held for the purpose of forming the National Guard Association of the state of New Jersey. Major Arthur L. Steele, 4th Infantry, was elected chairman and Lieut. Frank S. Wells, 4th Infantry, secretary. A committee on by laws and organization was appointed, consisting of the following officers: Capt. William H. Camfield, 1st Infantry, Newark; Major Horace M. Reading, 2nd Infantry, Trenton; Capt. Edward B. Stone, 3rd Infantry, Burlington; Lieut. Frank S. Wells, 4th Infantry, Jersey City; Lieut. Col. Albert Van Walraven, 5th Infantry, Paterson; Capt. William A. Bryant, 1st Troop, Newark; Lieut. William P. O'Rourke, First Battalion, Naval Reserves; Lieut. William L. Harrison, Battery A, East Orange; Lieut. Samuel R. English, Battery B, Camden; Capt. William C. Sherwood, Signal Corps, Jersey City; Lieut. W. G. Jodgson, Second Battalion, Naval Reserves, Camden; Capt. Edwin Field, 2nd Troop, Red Bank.

There will be another meeting in September, at which meeting a date for holding a convention will be decided upon and it is believed that every officer in the guard will attend that convention.

Preparatory to the departure of the 1st New Jersey Infantry for Pine Plains an inspection of the regiment was made by Col. Charles Boltwood, of the inspector general's department, and the returns, as filed with Adjutant Alvin H. Graff, follow:

	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total strength
Field, Staff and Non Com. Staff	30	..	..	31
Band and Hospital Corps	35	..	..	35
Company A	62	1	1	64
Company B	67	1	..	68
Company C	68	..	..	68
Company D	62	..	..	62
Company E	62	..	..	62
Company F	68	..	..	68
Company G	66	..	..	66
Company H	68	..	..	68
Company I	63	..	2	65
Company K	58	3	6	67
Company L	68	..	..	68
Company M	65	..	..	65

The 1st troop, Capt. William A. Bryant commanding, mustered for inspection in the 1st Regiment Armory on Wednesday night. The men wore their field service uniforms and gave a brief close order drill. Colonel Boltwood conducted the inspection and found every officer and enlisted man present, giving the troops 100 per cent for attendance. The troopers used the 1st Regiment's rifles, as the arms for the cavalymen are not yet available.

First Brigade, Pennsylvania, Rifle Matches.

Major Goddard, ordnance officer and acting inspector of rifle practice first brigade, N. G. P., has arranged the annual rifle shooting contests for the brigade, the details of which are announced in G. O. No. 4. The company team match for the "Dolan Trophy" will be shot on July 2. The second class regimental team match, for the "VanRensselaer Trophy," July 30; first class regimental team match, for "The First Brigade Trophy," September 17; expert long range match, prize, "The Expert Long Range Trophy," September 19; revolver contest, troop team match, September 12, prize "The Revolver Team Trophy," same day, individual revolver match for the "Hatfield Trophy."

In a circular to the 2nd Troop, Lieutenant Edmunds, acting I. R. P., announces June 27 as the date for the annual squad match, to be shot at the 1st Infantry range, by teams of four men and one reserve, for "The Squad Match Cup" and four medals to team making first place, and four medals to team with next best score. There will also be a medal awarded to the individual member making the highest aggregate for three skirmish runs.

June 26 the 62 students and graduates of the Central High School, Philadelphia, who compose Company H, 3rd Infantry, N. G. P., will start on a hard three weeks' campaign. Under the command of Capt. Robert M. Brookfield—a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Spanish-American War—who is a professor in the High School, the boys will first spend five days at Sycamore Mills, in Delaware County; then they will start for Pine Plains, New York, with their regiment, which is to go into the maneuver camp from July 5 to 15.

Rifle Shooting Trophies in Kansas.

Col. Perry M. Hoisington, commanding 2nd Infantry, Kansas National Guard, and Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, commanding the 1st Infantry, have offered a prize loving cup, to be competed for in each regiment each year. These cups will be known as the "Hoisington Cup" and the "Metcalf Cup," to be awarded to the company team in each regiment making the highest score at the state rifle competition, providing that the cup will not be awarded to the team winning the brigade medal, but the name of such team will be engraved on the cup, which will then be awarded to the company team of that regiment making the next highest score, the name of which team will also be engraved on the cup. The captain of the company whose team wins the cup will be the proper custodian of the cup during the year in which the same is won. The name and location of the winning team will be engraved on each cup each year.

The medal given by the National Rifle Association, second class, for the best individual aggregate score at two, three and five hundred yards, will also be awarded in each regiment on the result of the company team matches.

Naval Militia of Massachusetts.

The special item of interest to the officers and men of the naval brigade during the past week is the appointment by Governor Guild, as required by the recently adopted militia law, of a naval bureau to be composed of three members who are to have supervision of all affairs pertaining to the naval militia and vessels under their control. The board is composed of former Adj. Gen. James P. Parker, as chairman, with the naval rank of captain, Commander William B. Edgar, formerly naval inspector on the governor's staff, and Commander Charles H. Parker, as engineering officer. All three members of the bureau won their stripes in our naval militia and since their connection with the organization have been enthusiastic and efficient officers. Their choice is a decidedly popular one.

The Georgia State Rifle Team Selected.

As a result of the competitive shoot for places on the Georgia state rifle team for the national match, held at the Atlanta range on June 16, Capt. J. C. Postell, of Savannah, won the Crankshaw medal, emblematic of the state championship. The 15 highest men in the competition won places on the state team. Captain Postell's score was 375 and the fifteenth man was just 98 points behind him. The conditions of the match were 10 shots each at 200, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, slow fire, 20 shots at 200 yards rapid fire, and 2 runs, 20 shots each run, skirmish. Maj. M. K. J. O'Leary, 1st Infantry, was elected team captain. The other officers are Capt. W. T. B. Wilson, Troop L, 2nd Cavalry, spotter, and Lieut. Col. Baxter Jones, 2nd Infantry, team coach. The rivalry between the Atlanta and Savannah competitors ran very high during the contest, but Atlanta finally won out with 10 men on the team, Savannah getting the other two and the alternates.

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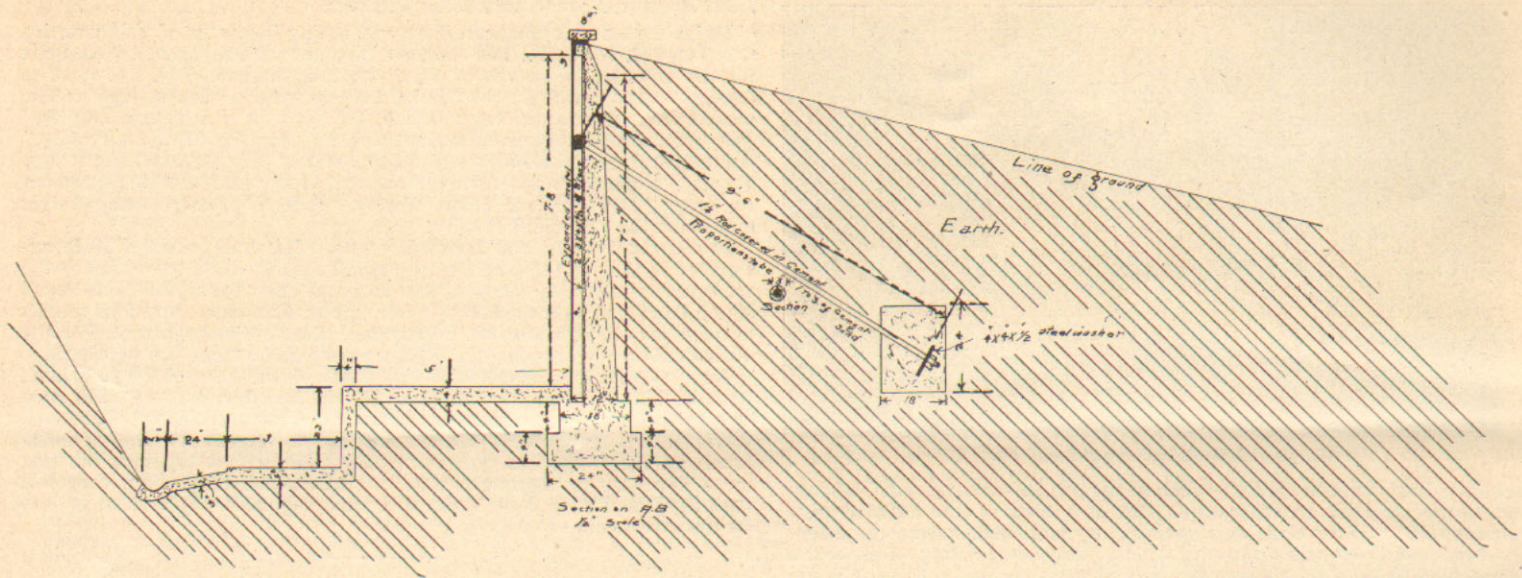
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Date



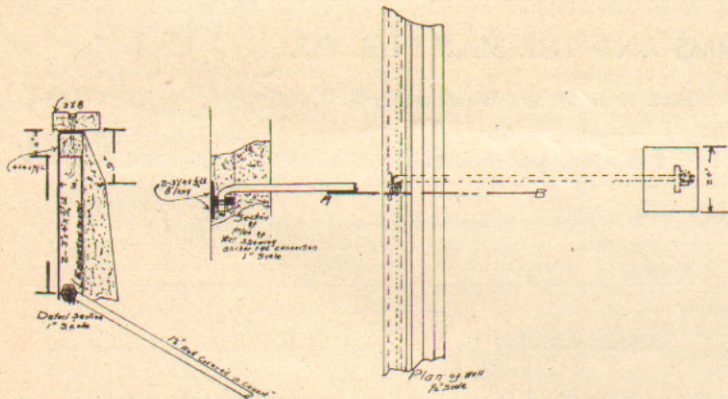
Showing Method of Constructing Pit, Mississippi State Range.

The New Mississippi Rifle Range.

The accompanying illustration shows Camp Williamson, the new Mississippi state rifle range, located on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad about four miles south of Vicksburg. The land was purchased by the citizens of Vicksburg and then donated to the state; by direction of Governor Vardaman the range was officially designated as Camp Williamson in honor of Colonel C. M. Williamson. It is situated in a rich level valley surrounded by picturesque hills that are covered with oaks and magnolias.



The land, comprising about 60 acres, is in the form of a strip about 2,000 feet long and ends at the summit of a hill 250 feet above the level of the range proper. The target pit is a trench 300 feet long, 10 feet deep, and 15 feet wide, supported at the front by a reinforced concrete retaining wall tapering from 12 to 8 inches in thickness. There are 22 targets mounted in the pit, allowing 6 targets for use at the long ranges, 800 and 1,000 yards. We present herewith a cross sectional drawing of the pit. General Fridge has had 5 men from each company come to the range for the last three weeks and expects to continue in this manner, until the entire range is completed, so that company and battalion units may go there for qualifications and practice. A competition will probably be gotten up among the states of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, with possibly others, for a trophy to be awarded by the citizens of Vicksburg. General Fridge hopes to have a very good team in the national match this year, although



the unfinished condition of the range still hampers practice to a very great extent.

Virginia Troops on the Range.

Three men from every organization in the state, comprising the best shots, are in camp on the Williamsburg range, preparatory to the selection of the state rifle team for the national match. Adjutant General Anderson and Col. C. A. Dempsey, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the Virginia Guard, are at the range. Last year was the first to see a Virginia state rifle team. The team acquitted itself very well, and General Anderson believes that a great improvement will be noticed in the work of the 1908 representatives at Camp Perry.

Practice March of Colorado Signal Corps.

The Signal Corps, National Guard of Colorado, has completed a mounted practice march that commenced on June 14 and ended June 21. Horse hire at the rate of \$1.50 per day was allowed for each horse actually used, and no extra mounts were allowed. Each officer was paid \$2 and each enlisted man \$1 per day. The report of the tour of duty has not yet been completed, but it is expected that it will reach Adjutant General C. A. Kelley at an early date.

Permission has been granted the organized militia of the several states and territories to enter and pass through the state of Colorado, armed and equipped, without ball cartridges, for the purpose of proceeding to and from the joint maneuver camps and Camp Perry.

Report of the Massachusetts Militia Service School.

In General Orders, No. 11, Adjutant General W. H. Brigham, of Massachusetts, presents the report of the secretary on the work of the student officers of the service school for the year 1907-8. During this school year, 206 student officers and 1 civilian of the eligible list, United States Volunteers, filed examination papers with the secretary, showing that they had followed the work of the school more or less systematically; 42 completed the school work for 3 years; 29 completed the school work for 2 years; 121 completed the work for this year. One hundred and ninety two passed successfully. The 42 student officers completing the 3 years' course are commended for the faithful performance of practically uncompensated duty, and will be awarded certificates of proficiency. Their names will be placed on an efficiency roster, to be kept on file in the adjutant general's department, and copies of the same will be transmitted to the inspector general's department, the "Examining Board for Promotion," for their guidance and information, and also the War Department.

District Rifle Team to Shoot Against Maryland Team.

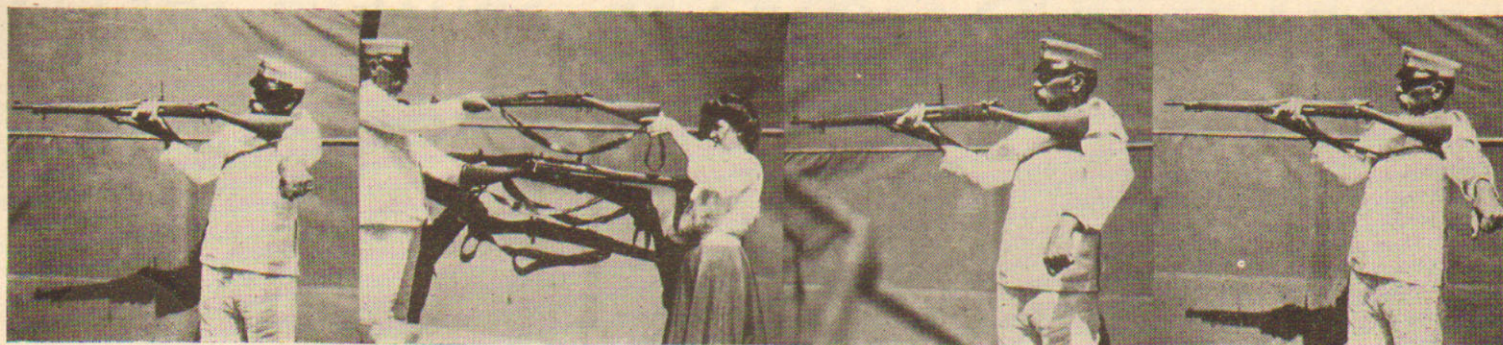
The District rifle team has arranged for a match with the Maryland state team on the Congress Heights range on July 4. An invitation has been extended the Virginia team to participate in the match, but thus far no answer has been received. The conditions of the match are for as much of the national team match course as is possible within time limits.

The several infantry organizations of the District will parade on the White lot the end of this week for regimental drill and evening parade, incidental to their departure to the Potomac forts next month.

New System of Property Accounting in Washington.

In General Orders, No. 10, Adjutant General Ortis Hamilton, of Washington, in paragraph 3 states: As certain amendments to the act of Congress of June 21, 1903, have passed Congress and have been signed by the President it will be necessary to arrange an entirely new system of property accounting. All officers accountable for ordnance and quartermaster stores of any character whatever will immediately invoice the same and forward requisitions to these headquarters giving the number and quantity of each article required to fully equip their commands to the maximum strength of 65 men with all the necessary clothing and equipment as specified in General Orders, No. 23, War Department, Feb. 2, 1906, and General Order, No. 140, War Department, June 25, 1907; also see Regulations Organized Militia, War Department, 1908. Sizes must be given when required.

As a number of accidents have been narrowly averted with the model 1903 rifle while being loaded from the magazine when at slow fire, hereafter



Number 1.
Timber Hitch.

Number 2.
Adjustments for double slings with loops.

Number 3.
Double sling loops and twist.

Number 4.
Double sling loops and Whelen sling combined.

the arm will be used exclusively as a single loader, that is, the magazine will be used only for timed fire and on the skirmish run when at target practice. Range officers will be held accountable for the observance of this order.

Amendments to California Militia Regulations.

Adjutant General J. B. Lauck, of California, has promulgated amend-ments to paragraphs 54, 102, 685, 705, 706, and 707, Rules and Regulations for the National Guard of California. In the election of officers, voting must now be by individual ballot only. Hereafter no applicant will be taken into the Guard after 15 days from the date of last physical examination, except that upon reexamination he be found physically qualified for enlistment.

Maine State Rifle Team.

The tryout for places on the Maine rifle team will be held on the state range at Augusta, Friday and Saturday, July 3 and 4. Col. Elliott C. Dill, chief ordnance officer, has been detailed as executive officer. Transportation will be furnished to all enlisted men recommended by their commanding officers in response to the notification from Colonel Dill's office under date of June 6. Quarters and subsistence will be furnished at the range. The first day will be devoted to slow fire at 200 and 600 yards and rapid fire at 200 yards; the second day to skirmish fire. The 12 competitors making the highest aggregate scores for the two days of the tryout, together with three officers or men to be named by the chief of ordnance, will constitute the state team for 1908, and from these 15 the 12 to fire in the national match will be chosen by Colonel Dill after preliminary practice at Camp Perry. Special rifles will be issued to the team for practice and for use in the national match.

June 17, the two companies of the Portland (Me.) High School Cadets entered upon a ten days' encampment at Camp Leighton, Yarmouth, Me. In order to increase the interest of the cadets and also that they may derive practical benefit from their military experience, a series of daily shoots has been arranged. One contest will be for the Dooley cup, offered by Maj. John J. Dooley, brigade ordnance officer, N. G. S. M. Silas B. Adams also offers a prize cup. Another contest will be for the prize offered by Gen. James A. Drain, president of the N. R. A.; while to the winner of another match will be given an autographed photograph of President Roosevelt.

Officers ordered to attend the camp of instruction prescribed by G. O. No. 13, A. G. O., are authorized to have transported at public expense 150 pounds of baggage in excess of the amount carried by their tickets.

The companies recently organized at Rumford Falls and at Livermore Falls are assigned to the 2nd Infantry as Company D, and Company H, respectively, and Company D, 1st Infantry, has been transferred as Company D to the 2nd Infantry.

Attention is called to the ARMS AND THE MAN prize contest, conditions of which will be found on the inside front cover of this issue. Every one is eligible to compete. Read the conditions of the contest carefully.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The New Gun Sling.

Several weeks ago mention was made in ARMS AND THE MAN of the latest issue of gun sling. Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U. S. Cavalry, inspired by that article, has sent us the accompanying photographs from Cienfuegos, Cuba, with the following memorandum:

The Small Arms Firing Regulations (1906), paragraph 87, state: "USE OF GUN SLING.—The gun sling may be used at all ranges as an auxiliary to steady the piece, in connection with the arm or arms alone, provided that for purposes of adjustment for shooting, neither end shall have been passed through either sling swivel." (The italics are Colonel Garrard's.)

Photograph number 1, double sling, shows the "timber hitch," both slings are let out to full extent (necessary only with large men). Steady the piece at the balance with the left hand, put right arm over butt and under sling, then with the right hand steadying the rifle, butt in hollow

of the right shoulder, bring short sling over upper arm near the point of the shoulder, drawing tight with the left hand. Put the left arm under the piece and over the double strap to above the elbow, taking a turn of the strap around the left fore arm. Shorten the double strap until taut in aiming position.

Photograph number 2 shows adjustments of slings with loops.

Photograph number 3 shows the double sling with butt loop and twist. In this position, make loop in short strap by engaging the double hook in the third to sixth hole from metal loop. Run the right arm through loop to the shoulder, butt between strap and neck, take a twist around the left arm as in the "timber hitch," and adjust tightly for firing.

Photograph number 4 shows the position with double sling with butt loop and Whelen adjustment. In this position make the loop as before for the right arm and use the Whelen sling for the left arm.

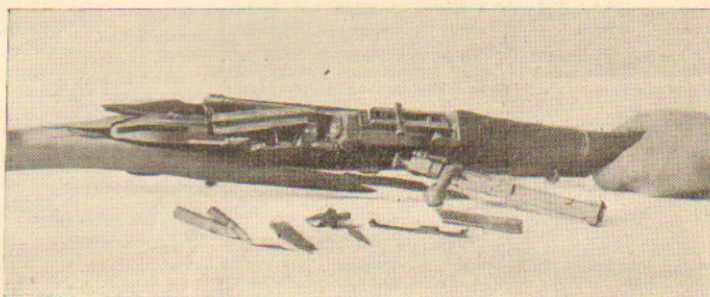
An Accident with the Model 1903 Arm.

We present herewith a photograph of a model 1903 U. S. rifle that shows a state of destruction as if the piece had been kicked by a Missouri mule. The photograph was accompanied by a letter from which the following is a quotation:

"This rifle is one recently issued to the National Guard of * * * and had not been used until the day of accident. The ammunition was of Frankford Arsenal manufacture, marked F. A. 2. .08. It was raining lightly at the time and one shot had been fired at 800 yards, when the target blew down. About 10 minutes later the second shot was fired, resulting in the accident. There was no obstruction in the barrel; the first shot struck the target. The damage is only at the breech. I have not yet had an opportunity to caliper the barrel, but shall, no doubt, soon. The two cartridges are the remaining ones of the clip, the third having been opened and nothing abnormal being found in it. The head of the shell fused to the bolt. Pieces flew many feet."

The photograph, together with the letter accompanying it, was shown to officers of the ordnance department, and the department has requested that the fragments of the piece be sent on immediately, that a close and careful examination may be made of the piece itself, rather than have a judgement formed that shall be based only upon the meager details shown by the illustration.

We want to call attention to a few facts in connection with this accident. Over 200,000 model 1903 U. S. rifles have been issued by the Springfield Armory and the Rock Island Arsenal. This is the first instance of any such accident as the one recounted above. There is as little likelihood of its recurrence as there is of a railroad train on the Pennsylvania being wrecked because one on the New York Central met with an accident. Firearms are dangerous. There is no denying that. But flaws in either the rifle or its ammunition are so seldom found that danger has really been reduced to the minimum, and, with proper attention to the carefully laid down regulations regarding the use of the piece, they are really almost impossible of occurrence.



Either one of two causes might have caused the damage shown, a foreign substance lodged in the barrel or a defect in the bolt, receiver, or cartridge. It may be noticed that the barrel was, so far as our correspondent states, uninjured, nor did it show the presence of a foreign substance at the moment of firing, which would have been the case had there been any in the bore.

As soon as the fragments are received by the ordnance department and a careful investigation made, we shall present the findings. Until then and from a mere photograph it is impossible to do more than surmise as to the cause of the accident.

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AT THE TRAPS.

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INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

June 27-28—St. Louis, Mo. Blue Wing Gun Club. E. T. Grether, secretary.
June 30-July 31—Cambria, Ill., Gun Club. C. Stocks, secretary.
July 1—N. Haley, Canada, Gun Club. J. C. McConnell, secretary.
July 1-2—Nelson, B. C., Gun Club. W. A. Ward, secretary.
July 2-3—Carbondale, Ill., Gun Club. L. P. Hies, secretary.
July 3-4—Thomasville, Ga. Cracker Gun Club. C. W. Cooper, secretary.
July 3-4—Lebanon, Pa. Lebanon Gun Club. George W. Hansell, secretary.
July 4—Hamilton, Canada. Hamilton Gun Club. J. J. Lawlor, secretary.
July 4—Belle Vernon, Pa. Belle Vernon Gun Club. B. F. Daugherty, secretary.
July 4—Watertown, Mass., Gun Club. H. W. Jordan, captain.
July 4—New Martinsville, Va. Wetzel Gun Club. T. M. McIntire, secretary.
July 4—E. Lexington, Mass. Middlesex Gun Club. Rober. Smith, secretary.
July 4—Middletown N. Y. Progress Gun Club. F. W. Strader, manager.
July 4—Monticello, N. Y., Rod and Gun Club. E. G. Rundle, secretary.
July 4—Roanoke, Va., Gun Club. C. E. Armstrong, secretary.
July 4—Waynesboro, Va., Gun Club. S. T. Day, secretary.
July 4—Richmond, Va., Gun Club. V. Hechler, president.
July 4—San Antonio, Tex. Laurel Heights Gun Club. A. E. Witchell, secretary.
July 4-5—S. Framingham, Mass., Gun Club. F. P. Hewins, secretary.
July 4-5—Thermopolis, Wyo., Gun Club. R. L. Talbot, secretary.
July 7—Littleton, W. Va. M. V. S. L. of West Virginia. Ed. H. Taylor, Secretary.
July 7-8—Sunbury, Pa., Gun Club. H. N. Brosious, secretary.
July 7-8—Birmingham, Ala., Gun Club. R. H. Baugh, president.
July 7-8—West Frankfort, Ill., Gun Club. W. C. Rains, secretary.

July 7-8—Lamar, Mo. Lamar Gun Club. A. M. McCrea, secretary.
July 8—Florence, Wis., Rod and Gun Club. E. W. Peterson, secretary.
July 8-9—Mandan, N. D. North Dakota State Sportsmen's tournament. L. S. Royer, secretary.
July 10—Canandaigua, N. Y. Canandaigua Sportsmen's Club. A. E. Thompson, secretary.
July 11—Trenton, N. J., S. A. F. W. Mathews, manager.
July 11—Pittsfield, Mass. Oak Hill Gun Club. J. Ranshousen, secretary.
July 13-14—Ipswich, S. D., Gun Club. C. B. Reeves, secretary.
July 14—Canonsburg, Pa. W. P. T. L. tournament, auspices of Canonsburg Gun Club. A. S. Anthony, secretary.
July 14-15—Manning, Iowa, Gun Club. G. A. Rober, secretary.
July 14-16—Wilmington, N. C., Gun Club. B. G. Empie, secretary.

THE EASTERN HANDICAP.

The Interstate Association's third eastern handicap tournament will be held at Boston, Mass., July 14, 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Association of Palefaces. The trap shooting fraternity will no doubt recall the eastern handicap tournament of 1907, when 125 contestants faced the traps on the Wellington grounds. This tournament was conducted by the same organization of active sportsmen who will devote time and energy to the competition of 1908. Within 100 miles of historical Boston live hundreds of sportsmen, and the Hub will be their mecca when the opening day of the tournament draws nigh. A long line of Yankee ancestry permeates the trap shooter of this section. He knows the sport, admires it and is deeply absorbed, but withal never overlooks a chance to display time honored hospitality to fellow countrymen from other climes. Rich in historical relics, teeming with quaint remembrances of colonial days and buzzing with the low hum of commercial and industrial activity rock sound in every phase, the big city of Old Massachusetts is enjoyable in the few sight seeing hours at the disposal of visitors who will be classed among the entries in the eastern handicap. The field is a varied and vast one. Sentinel like on Back Bay stand the buildings of one of America's greatest institutions of learning. John Harvard, in bronze, surveys his life's work while in every state of the Union there are men ready to pay tribute to his memory. The Palefaces' tepee, pitched at Wellington, is just one pipe full of six minutes ride from the heart of Boston. Lead rain from the shotgun falls on mystic river marsh where ages ago the original American silently crept up to the droves of waterfowl and bagged sufficient game for his one course dinner. The dates of the eastern handicap tournament are grandly arranged. The outing season will be in full blast, and railroad rates will be just to the liking of those who wish to get aboard of the "Seeing Boston and the Palefaces'" automobile. Space does not allow of a detailed review of the program, but a brief summary follows: On the first day, July 14, there are 12 events, the first 5 at 15 targets, entrance \$1.50 in each, the sixth event is at 20 targets, use of 2 shots; entrance, \$2; events 7 to 11 are at 15 targets, entrance, \$1.50; event 12 at 10 doubles, 16 yards rise, entrance, \$2. Open to amateurs only.

The second day, July 15, there are 7 events, the first 5 at 15 targets, entrance, \$1.50 in each; event 6 at 20

targets, use of 2 shots, entrance, \$2. Event 7 is the preliminary handicap open to amateurs only at 100 targets, unknown angles, \$7 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, \$100 added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. In addition to first money, the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

The third day, July 16, there are 7 events, the first 3 at 15 targets, entrance in each, \$1.50; event 4 is at 10 doubles, entrance, \$2; events 5 and 6 are at 15 targets, entrance, \$1.50. Event 7, the eastern handicap is open to amateurs only and calls for 100 targets, unknown angles \$10 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, \$200 added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. In addition to first money, the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

Further information relative to the tournament will be cheerfully furnished by Charles E. Comer, secretary, Association of Palefaces, 120 Baylston Street, Boston, Mass., or by Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, The Interstate Association, 219 Coltart Square, Pittsburg, Pa.

The annual target tournament of the Shamokin, Pa., Gun Club, will be held on the Bunker Hill shooting grounds on July 9 and 10. The first day's program consists of 12 events at a total of 200 targets, with an entrance of \$16.50. The program is duplicated the second day. Shooting begins at 10 a. m., on the first and 9.30 the second day. Programs may be had by addressing S. G. Yocum, secretary, 723 Packer street Shamokin, Pa.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

A state trophy match, the result of a challenge from Alberta Buxton of Henniker to Mayor Eugene E. Reed, of Manchester, N. H., the latter holder of the Peters State Trophy, took place on June 20 on the grounds of the Derryfield gun club. Mayor Reed surrendered the trophy without a contest. It was won by Goss of Henniker, with a score of 83 out of a possible 100. The other scores were: Buxton, 67; King, 75; Greer, 70; Jones, 64.

ONEIDA COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION GUN CLUB, NEW YORK.

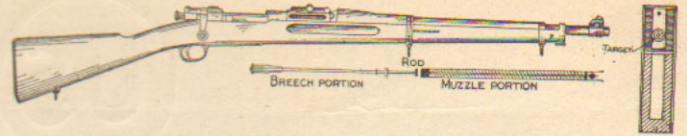
Every member of the O. C. S. A. Gun Club should be on hand to celebrate the winning of the Dean Richmond trophy for the third time in 4 years. This will be one of the old time celebrations, with Charles Windheim as head chemist and master of ceremonies. A good program will be presented, with two marvelous attractions in the side show. "Wild Windy," who has been imported direct from the jungles of Africa at great expense to the management, and "Jumping Jenny," the kangaroo man from Australia, will give an exhibition of shooting lead from a gas pipe. Also the Boy Wonder from Hincley and the Roman Gladiator will wrestle in the arena for the gold challenge medal. The regular program will be as follows: 7 events at a total of 125 targets, entrance, \$5.50, targets included. In event 5 an Ideal gun cleaner will be given 2nd high gun. The duPont Powder Company has donated a beautiful framed picture of the famous English setter, Lady Count Gladstone, to be contested for, and will go to the man having the highest total average in any 3 out of 6 shoots. Handicap to be by dead birds.

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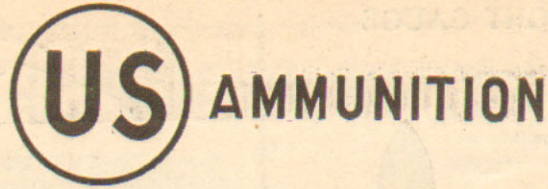
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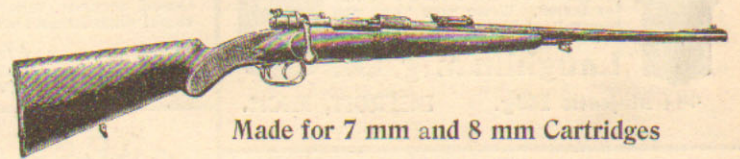
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