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JUNE 25, 1908.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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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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FIERCE WAR IN A DESERT.

Special Correspondence ARMS AND THE MAN.

HE 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.

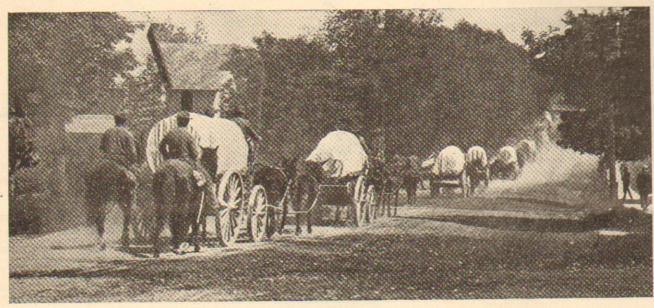
On Tuesday the first field instruction was had in advance and rear guard work, flank movements, bridge building and artillery drills. Not a blank cartridge was fired, and the desert over which the troops marched gave echo to no hostile shot. But the artillery was galloping into different positions, delivering 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 mildiy 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 relate 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. 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.

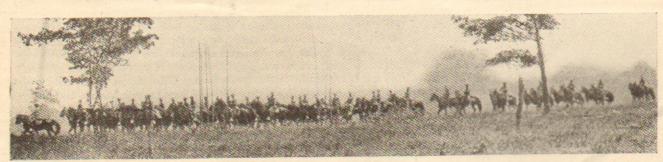
The infantry attack on the camp was sharply repulsed, it is believed, although the umpires made, as usual, no decision. The 24th (colored) regiment defended the camp and the r2th tried to take it. It was not as interesting work as the cavalry encounter, but it seemed that it was beyond human power to 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 The first troop of Squadron A, and Troop D, under command shrubbery. 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. 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 amp 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 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.

AST 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-



J. E. Gorman.

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. 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

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
47	52	51	46	51	55	49	49	46	51-497-1445
J. A. Dietz 51	48	49	43	45	45	51	46	45	49-472
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 to-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

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 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.

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 larger guars the prosphere of powder and surrounding washer of public comalways 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 occured 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 Blank charges will not be fired from seacoast guns using either loose

And in General Orders, No. 9, War Department, January 11, 1098, 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 occurence. 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.

ROM 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 Ranom 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 Ducoureau 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. 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

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.

FTER 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 uptown 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.	XXXXXX Miniature. Teams.	Miniature, Stationary, Individual.	Miniature, Disappearing.	\times $\times \times \times \times \times \times$ Miniature. Moving.	$\times \times \times \times $ Revolver and Pistol. Teams.	Revolver and Pistol, Individual.	Running Deer. Teams.	Running Deer. Single shot. Individual.	XXXXXXX Running Deer. Double shot. Individua	
Denmark	X	×××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	
Greece Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	×××××××	×××××××	X	X	-xxxxx	- I XXXXI I	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	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	
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
UnitedKingdom Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	0	
Australia		X	-	X		X	X	-	_	×		X	0	
Hungary Canada		X	7	X		X	X	X		X		^	^	
Finland		<u>×</u>	~	0		E Book		A LEGIS						
Holland		4	0	0					V	×				
U. S. A	×	×	××××××	×××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	-	-	-	-	×	Ŷ	-	-	-	

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.

Maj. P. W. Richardson, J. Tippens, F. E. Varley, Serg. Maj. J. A. Wallingford.

Individual 1,000 Vards.—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—Omr. 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. 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 sub-

scription 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 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
L. Ć. Menager	2.00
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.

HE 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

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

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.

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.



1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor
Albert S. Le Vino, Managing Editor
John Taylor Humphrey, Manager New York Office

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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 rifleshots 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 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 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

ment 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.

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:

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

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 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 out-fit of a second lieutenant who was expected to make a sensation by his critical skill is critical to have searchest of the second second in the second sec

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.

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 ingenuous 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 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 stowal of such affections would heal these newspapermen's erysipelas of the imagination.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

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

Repairs will shortly be commenced on the Florida. She has been placed it 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 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.

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. to each fleet or cruising and independent squadron.

New Battleships to be Launched July 11.

New Battleships to be Launched July 11.

The new battleship South Carolina will be launched at the Cramp ship-yard, 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. nought.

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.

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.

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

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.

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 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 soooner 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

rons of cavalry will meet with the approval of state authorities, provided a scheme can be worked out for the inexpensive acquisition of horses and proscheme can be worked out for the mexpensive 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 coursetic fire individual classes. Officers will not be included in the computation of the individual figure of merit.

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, 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, United States Marine Corps, bereby 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:

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:

I Referring to the provisions of Section 8 of the Militia Act approved May 27, 1908, information is given that issues of arms, accessories, accouterments, 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), fo 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

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 too.

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. Affairs

ment 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

A case in point may be cited in that of an adjutant general of one of the 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.

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 incicate 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

ply 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 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: for this purpose:

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

"SIR:

"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

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

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 Secretary of the Treasury (Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants), to whom requests for same should be submitted.

"The question of the Secretary of the Treasury (Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants), to whom requests for same should be submitted.

"The question of the S

"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.

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.

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:

Absent Absent

		Absent	Absent	
	Present.	with	without	Total
			leave. st	
Field, Staff and Non Com. Staff	30		100	31
Band and Hospital Corps	35			35
Company A	62	1	I	64
Company B	67	I	, "	68
Company C		**	**	68
Company D	62		**	62
Company E	62			62
Company F	68			68
Company G		**		66
Company H	68	**	**	- 68
Company I	63		2	65
Company K	58	3	6	67.
Company L				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 cavalrymen are not yet available.

First Brigade, Pennsylvania, Rifle Matches.

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 "VanRenssalaer 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.

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.

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 Adjt. 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.

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, 15 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.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

1502 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Enclosed please find \$3.00 for which send me ARMS

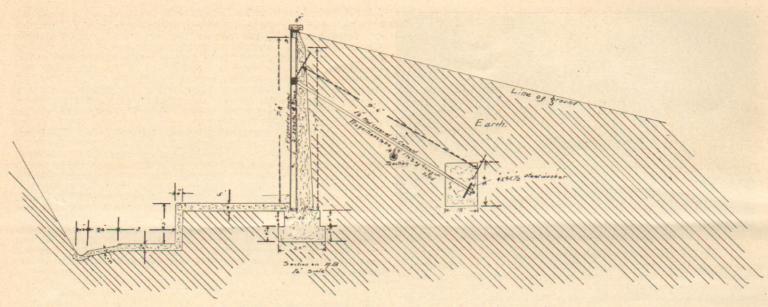
AND THE MAN for one year.

Name

Street Address

City and State

Date



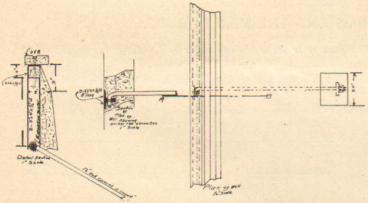
Showing Method of Constructing Pit, Mississippi State Range.

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

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 greated the organized with the formulation of the completed of

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

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 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.

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.

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

Amendments to California Militia Regulations.

Adjutant General J. B. Lauck, of California, has promulgated amendments 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.

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.

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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 pany 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 r, 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 similar position. aiming position.

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.

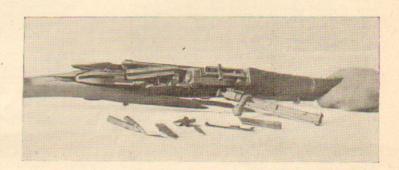
We present herewith a photograph of a model 1903 U.S. rifle that shows a state of destruction as if the piece had been kicked by a Missouri mule. The photograph was accompanied by a letter from which the following is a quotation

"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. This rifle is one recently issued to the National Guard of *

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.

WINCHESTER SHOTGUN SHELLS

WIN THE BIG OHIO SHOOT

The Indian Shoot at Sandusky, O., which brought together many of the best shots in the country, was another W. R. Crosby won first high average, shooting Winchester shells, clean-up for Winchester goods—the red W brand.



W. R. CROSBY The Indian Shoot

breaking 670 out of 700 targets; Winchester Shotgun and with 669 breaks.

At the big shoot in Little shooting a Winchester Shotgun high general average with the 400 targets. Second and third third amateur averages, were Such victories tell the story—]



C. G. SPENCER

and L. R. Barkley, shooting a Winchester Shells, was second

Rock, Ark., C. G. Spencer, and Winchester Shells, won wonderful score of 389 out of general and first, second and won by Winchester goods. it is, to win.



L. R. BARKLEY 95.5% at The Indian Shoot

SHOOT THE WINNING RED W BRAND

University of Pennsylvania

ON THE RANGE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 20-21—39th annual prize shoot of the Southern New England Schuetzen Bund. H. C. Young, chairman shooting committee. New Haven, Conn. July 27-Aug. 1—New England Military Rifle Association, annual tournament at Wakefield, Mass. Major J. M. Portal, secretary, Woburn, Mass. Aug. 10-13—Annual matches, Ohio State Rifle Association, Camp Perry, Ohio.
Aug. 14-20—Annual matches, National Rifle Association, Camp Perry, Ohio
Aug. 21-27—Annual matches, National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Camp Perry, Ohio.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MATCH AT WAKEFIELD, MASS

Intercollegiate Match at Wakepield, Mass.

The George Washington University team from the District of Columbia won the intercollegiate rifle match, which was shot on the Bay State Military Rifle Association range at Wakefield, Mass., on Saturday, June 20, with a score of 725. The University of Pennsylvania came in second with a total of 687. The winning team receives the N. R. A. trophy, and a medal is presented to each of the 6 members. The conditions called for teams of 6, each man to fire 2 sighting shots and 10 for record, at 200, 300, and 500 yards.

The match started promptly at 10.30 with a poor light and the wind blowing directly across the range. George Washingtón assumed the lead at once and maintained it throughout the match, which was finished at 3.30. At the 200-yard range the District of Columbia boys rolled up a total of 231; Pennsylvania second with 215, Harvard and M. I. T. tied at 203. At the 300-yard range George Washington University had 242. Pennsylvania and Harvard tied at 227.

When the teams went to the long range George Washington had a lead of 31 points; Pennsylvania was second, 12 points ahead of Harvard, who led Technology by 26 points. At the 500-yard range George Washington was hard pushed by Pennsylvania but nosed out by 7 points, Harvard finishing in third place for the range, 35 points behind University of Pennsylvania, and Technology was last, 37 points behind Harvard. The individual homor for the contest was carried off by W. B. Yeager of Pennsylvania, who outranked J. R. Fehr of George Washington University. Both men got a total of 126, but the former's 48 at 500 yards landed him high individual.

The Technology team was badly handicapped by having lost 2 of its best men, and using the krag with the 1901 sight. George Washington used the krag as did also Harvard. The University of Pennsylvania used the Springfield. The latter team had never cleaned the rifles for metal fouling since they were issued, and when Colonel Caswell offered to clean them with the aumonia solution the

Technology.

George Washington University.
200 300 500 T1. Totals..... 231 242 252 725

University of Lennsy.	I V CLILL CI	4		
Capt. C. F. Clement	36	38	44	118
O. R. Payne	36	36	28	100
H. B. Price, Jr	32	41	40	113
L. Johnson	37	35	41	113
E. B. Krumbhaar	34	39	44	117
W. B. Yeager	40	38	48	126
Totals	215	227	245	687
Harvard Univers	sity.			
H. B. Barney	36	39	41	116
S. Samson	32	37	30	99
F. Clark	36	37	37	110
H. M. Gilmore	38	40	27	105
Capt. G. L. Cutting	31	41	43	115
M. C. Allen	30	33	32	95
Totals	203	227	210	640
Massachusetts Institute o	f Tech	molog	y.	
Capt. H. R. Wilbur	39	40	39	118
O. N. Drew	32	39	26	97
F. C. Merriman	34	24	37	95
D. P. Marvin	37	36	19	92
S. A. Francis	29	39	38	106
L. G. Glazier	32	23	14	69
Totals	203	201	173	577



Six shot score of 54, at 50 yards, by C.S. Axtell, Springfield, Mass. Smith & Wesson .22 pistol, U. M. C. .22 long-rifle smokeless cartridges. Reduced from 7½ inch bullseye, of target to be used in Olympic revolver and pistol competitions.

Marksmen of Co. L made the following scores in the two-man tournament, held on the regimental range on Thursday night, June 18:

Priv. Sherrer 39 38 77 Priv. Smith 18 24 42- Sergt. Fullard 37 43 77	-119 -111
Priv. Smith	
	-111
	-111
Corp. Bauderman 10 24 34-	
Lieut. Batchelor 25 34 59	
	-147
Lieut. Snyder 41 45 86	
	-171
Sergt. Bowman 40 43 83	
Priv. Stevens 33 31 64-	-147
Corp. Terwilliger 42 46 88	
Priv. Steward 35 37 72-	-160
Sergt. Fraley 36 39 75	
	-165
Corp. Redden 25 39 64	
Priv. Hoagland 30 42 72-	-136

The first of the series of 4 matches between the several companies of the Third Infantry for the trophy and individual medals given by the board of officers was shot on the First Regiment range, near Essington, Pa., Saturday, June 13, under the supervision of Captain Frank B. Bower, inspector of rifle practice.

The surprise of the day was the showing made by the Central High School company. This company was only recently recruited by Captain Brookfield, a graduate of the United States Military Academy. Although they had never shot in a match they pluckily entered 2 teams. While somewhat shaky at 200 yards, they steadied down and shot strongly at the 500-yard range. Both teams outshot all competitors at this range, and after a most exciting finish the first team captured second place, 2 points behind Company K, the second team taking third place. The high individual scores were: Corporal Miller, Co. M, 43; Corporal Fisler, Co. F, 41; Private Hofstetter, Co. H, 40. The latter made 24 out of a possible 25 at 500 yards. The scores follow:

Company K, Captain Rus	sell	
Yards	500	T1.
1st Sergeant Kernaghan 19	21	40
Sergeant Hill	17	38
Private Vetter	19	36
Corporal Guenther	17	36
Private Springer	14	27
Corporal Dietz 22	8	30
Totals	96	20
Targets	. 200 500	11.
Co.H.(1st team) Capt.Brookfield, C.H.S		205
Co.H. (2nd team) Capt. Brookfield, C.H.S		194
Co. I (1st team) Captain Hendle	. 99 82	181
Co. F, Captain Olsen	. 90 88	
Co. M, Captain Whittaker	. 85 92	
Co. L, Captain Foos	. 91 86	
Co. I (2nd team) Captain Hendler	. 85 80	
Co. C. Captain Bluett		
Co. D, Captain Smull	. 68 31	
Co. E, Leyman		98

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW

The following scores were made at 2628 Broadway, on

June 18.								
	20 yar	rd re	volve	r				
P. Hanford	91		DeL.	Tay	dor.			73
J. L. R. Morgan			80	80	80	80	79	
Dr. C. Philips			84	84	84	84	82	78
R. M. Ryder								
G. Grenzer			87	85	84			
J. E. Silliman								
At Armbrusters	Park.	Gree	enville	. N	Τ	on	Tune	21.

the following scores were recorded: 50 yard revolver.

P. Hanford	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	8	10-96
	8	8	9	10	10	10	8	9	9	8-89
	9	10	9	10	7	10	10	10	8	9-92
	7	10	9	10	7	10	10	10	8	10-91
	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10-96
	10	9	7	9	10	10	10	6	10	8-89
	7	10	9	8	10	9	9	9	9	10-90
Col. Brinkerhoff	9	9	8	7	9	6	9	10	9	9-85
	10	8	8	9	9	8	6	7	9	10-84
	7	10	9	10	10	6	10	8	9	10-89
	8	9	7	10	9	10	7	10	10	7-87
	9	8	8	9	9	10	10	7	10	9-89
	7	10	10	7	8	7	7	10	8	10-84
	8	8	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	6-84
									83-	-79 - 81
J. L. R. Morgan	7	10	8	8	9	9	9	8	6	10-84
	6	9	9	10	8	9	8	10	10	10-89
	6	9	9	10	6	10	10	8	10	10-88
	9	8	9	9	9	6	8	8	8	10-84
				8	1-78	3-73	3-8	1-70	5-81	1-82-83
J. E. Silliman	10	10	10	8	8	- 8	. 8	9	10	9-90
	8	10	10	10	8	8	8	7	10	9-88
	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	8	6	7-86
	9	8	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	10-93
	7	10	9	7	9	8	10	10	10	9-89
	10	10	8	10	10	10	7	8	8	9-90
	10	9	8	9	8	10	9	7	8	8-86
	10	10	9	9	10	9	10	10	8	9-94
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8-96
		200		1 -						

M. Hays..... 209-212





FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB, PITTSBURG, PA

H. L. Fisher:
200 yards.
20 200 yards.
300 yards.
18 300 yards.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.
The association observed June 17 by holding an all
dry shoot at its range. Shooting during the morning
was almost wholly confined to the 1,000 yards range
where Messrs. Charles and Daniels were tied for first
place on 46. No high scores were recorded in the offhard matches, F. C. Fitz leading with 82.
W. P. Thomoson had 115 for the top rest score of the
dry. F. Daniels shot at rest through the afternoon, but
his new rifle still behaves erratically, giving high and low
shots following consecutive 12's. The scores:
Members offhand match: J. E. Lynch 79, 78; M.
Standish 77.
Members rest rifle match: W. P. Thompson 11, 12, 12.

Standish 77.

Members rest rifle match: W. P. Thompson 11, 12, 12, 11, 12, 12, 10—115; F. Daniels 102, 99.

Military medal match: M. Underwood 45, 43, 43, 43, Offhand medal match: F. C. Fitz 82, 81, 81; L. Lewis 75, 74, 71.

Long range rifle match, 1,000 yards: W. Charles 46,

75, 74, 71
Long range rifle match, 1,000 yards: W. Charles 46, 42, 42; P. Daniels 46, 40. 800 yards, J. E. Lynch 40. Allcomers pistol match: O. E. Gerrish 88,88, 83; M. Standish 85, 76, 75. "A"
The weekly competition was held on June 20 with a small attendance, resulting from the holiday and the heat. The rest trophy match which was postponed from last Saturday was shot today, the winner being F. Daniels with a total of 315 for the 30 shots. Mr. Daniels' 38 caliber rest rifle has failed to shoot in a satisfactory

manner of late, and in today's match he used his .30 cal. long range rifle. In the offhand match just closed F. C. Fitz was the winner, his final score of 244 in 30 shots exceeding by 11 points the average of his previous scores, while the other contestants fell below. The scores: Rest trophy match: F. Daniels 105, 108, 102—315; I. James 104, 102, withdrew.

Offhand practice match: F. C. Fitz 80; H. E. Luck 76. Offhand medal match: F. C. Fitz 84.

Long range rifle match: R. L. Dale 41.

Pistol medal match: D. G. Fox 95, 89, 84; C. F. Lamb 88, 88, 84.

8, 88, 84. Pistol practice match: D. G. Fox, 88, 86, 81.

AUBURN, ME., RIFLE CLUB.

The following scores were made by members of the club during the week ending June 20, at 200 yards on standard American target:

N. J. Moyer. 9 9 8 8 6 10 8 8 7 9—82

N. L. Mower	9	9	8	8	6	10	. 8	8	7	9-	-82
And the second second	4	7	8	8	9	10	6	10	7	7-	-76
	8	9	9	6	7	6	7	7	9		-75
	-	- 171	-	- 7				7	1-69	-64	-61
		-		-							
H. E. Doten	7 5	7	7	7	9	6		6	10	7-	
			10	8				9	7	7-	
	10	10	7	6	8	8	7	7	6	6-	
										75-	-75
W. M. Trask	7	9	6	10	10	8	5	10	8	8-	-81
W. M. Hask	7 7	7		8			7	5	6		-76
	5	7	6	6	7	9	9	8	5		-67
	2	-	0	0	-		3	0	3	-	
		-		_			_	-	-		64
S. B. Norris	9	5	9	5	5	6	9	8	9	6-	
	4	7	5	8	9	9	10	6	5	7-	-70
G. M. Seavey	7	9	6	9	7	10	5	5	6	6-	-70
G. M. Scarcy		-	~	-			-			56-	
										00	7.7
N. B. Kimball											57
		-		_	_						
RAND, COL., RIFI	EC	LUI	3.								
The members of				nco:	rdo	1 +1	o fe	Mon	arimo	r een	FOS
on June 7, at 100											
			OHL	Little	1, 0	II SI	Lam	rare	I ALL	nerr	Cell
target, .22 caliber	rine	S.									
A. E. Shearer	50	51		Ta	ick	Ho	war	d		58	51
H. L. Howard	65	66	,	C.	E.	Ho	wan	rd.		78	70
J. D. Shearer	52	56	,	W	B	. A	llen			16	41
W. L. Howard.	37							on		46	49
W. D. HOWALL							-				-
				50							
C. E. Howard	63	86						rd		51	47
H. L. Howard	73	69						er.		41	56
J. D. Shearer	64	55		Ja						49 .	47
H. Thompson	52	48	3	W	. B	. A	llen			41	44

CINCINNATI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made on June 14 by members of this association, at 200 yards, on the standard American target:

	King score.	Special score.	5-sho	
Vestler	83	87 86 86 84	3	
Iofer		85 83 79 78	4	
Roberts		79 78 77 77	3	
reitag		84 76 75 75	3	
Drube		72 67	3	

WAUSAU, WIS., SCHUETZEN VEREIN

The following scores were made on June 12, at 200 yards,

on German ring	targe				
		Class	A.		
	T1.	Un.		TI.	Un.
O. Mueller	233	69	P. Weinkauf	203	67
Fr. Mathie	199	63	Alb. Lipinski	195	60
		Class	B.		
Wm. Lohmar	203	66	H. Schmidt	172	61
G. Mueller	185	62	G. Mueller	172	57
Fr. Ritter	181	56	R. Dobring	164	53
R. Dobrinz	179	51	Wm. Lohmar	146	59
G. Naffz	204	49	Fr. Steltz	151	37
Fr. Ritter	181	61			

LA CROSSE, WIS., SHARPSHOOTER'S CLUB.

The following were made on June 14, at 200 yards, on German ring target:

	T1. T	Un.		TI.	U
H. Krenzke	182	58	Theo. Kunaho	147	3
J. Costley	177		E.A.Gottendam.	173	
J. A. Bartl	180	59	Wm. Kathary	161	- 4
C. W. Turner	161	46	J. Ott	193	5
H. J. Roth	164	67	E. M. Smith	145	4
E. Ruprecht	185	49	Chas. Harzor	103	4
Fr. Mader	165	61	R.Bartchenfeld	98	2

SHELL MOUND RANGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry Harris, in competing for the medals of the United States Revolver Association, made 94 out of a possible 100 at 50 yards on June 15, with a .38 caliber revolver, on the standard American target. His individual shots were 7, 8, 7, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10.

In starting the second target he made four more tens. He also made two scores of 90 and 92, respectively.

Clarence M. Henderson in the competition shoot of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club recorded a string of 235 out of a possible 250, and in 4 consecutive shots 25 on a German ring target at 200 yards.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, monthly competition, rifle scores, ten-shot match—C. M. Henderson, 235, 229; four-shot match—J. M. Klassen, 93, 92, 91, 86; B. Jonas, 92; C. M. Henderson, 88; club button match, Max Kolander, 204, 204.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFLES vs. U. S. S. Tennessee. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFLES vs. U. S. S. Tennessee,
The sailor rifle team from the cruiser Tennessee which
met the picked team from the Southern California Rifles
at Schuetzen Park on June 7, held the Rifles down to the
small majority of 46 points, the sailors scoring 1,063
against 1,109 for the Rifles. The sailors did good work
considering they had had no practice at the 500 yard
range.

A string of 15 each was shot at both the 200 and 500
yard ranges making a possible of 75 at each range, or
150 at both.

Southern California Rifles.

South South	uthern California	Diffee		
500	ducin Camornia	200	500	T1.
		200	300	***
Neff		62	64	126
Andrews		65	57	122
		59	60	119
Ade Orrill		56	.63	119
Wolf		63	56	119
Simpson		61	54	115
Tracy				
Goldsworthy		50	62	112
Ostrander		59	46	105
McClellan		56	41	97
Hackett		39	36	75
		-	-	
Grand totals.		570	539	1109
	U. S. S. Tenne.	ssee.		
Guest		63	59	122
Meade		64	54	118
Williams		58	57	115
Bales		62	44	106
Smith		47	58	105
Holton		53	50	103
Murry		53	50	103
Meyer		55	46	101
Helbreight		49	47	96
Hartson		55	39	94
41				-
Grand totals.		559	504	1063

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., REVOLVER AND RIFLE CLUB

The club shot its match with the Providence Revolver Club on June 14, and made the good score of 2,460, winning by 141 points. The conditions were 30 shots per man at 50 yards, pistols handicapped 2 points per string. The scores:

A. B. Douglas. 88 77 93 25 W. R. Cutts. 86 91 78 25 W. S. McFarland. 82 85 85 25 W. E. Potter 83 81 86 25 Irving C. Douglas 88 81 81 25 Will A. Wright 78 82 88 24 W. E. Smith 78 87 81 24 J. B. Fox 80 86 77 24 C. W. Linder 75 82 82 23 E. C. Crossman (captain) 71 80 80 23	5
W. R. Cutts. 86 91 78 25 W. S. McFarland. 82 85 85 25 W. E. Potter. 83 81 86 25 Irving C. Douglas 88 81 81 22 Will A. Wright 78 82 88 24 W. E. Smith 78 87 81 24 J. B. Fox 80 86 77 22 C. W. Linder 75 82 82 23	
W. S. McFarland. 82 85 85 25 85 W. E. Potter 83 81 86 25 1rving C. Douglas 88 81 81 22 Will A. Wright. 78 82 88 24 W. E. Smith. 78 87 81 24 J. B. Fox 80 86 77 22 C. W. Linder 75 82 82 23	2
W. E. Potter 83 81 86 25 [17 ying C. Douglas 88 81 81 25 [17 ying C. Douglas 88 81 81 25 [17 ying C. Douglas 88 81 81 25 [17 ying C. Bright 1	
Irving C. Douglas 88 81 81 25 Will A. Wright 78 82 88 24 W. E. Smith 78 87 81 24 J. B. Fox 80 86 77 28 C. W. Linder 75 82 82 23	0
Will A. Wright. 78 82 88 24 W. E. Smith. 78 87 81 24 J. B. Fox. 80 86 77 24 C. W. Linder. 75 82 82 23	0
J. B. Fox	8
C. W. Linder 75 82 82 23	6
	3
E. C. Crossman (captain) 71 80 80 23	9
	1
m . 1	_
Total	
Less handicap for pistols	2
246	0
Providence Revolver club	
	-
Los Angeles favor	1
The last 4 matches of the Los Angeles Club are	as

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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, III., Gun Club. L. P. Hies,

July 2-3—Carbondale, Ill., Gun Club. L. F. Fles, 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. 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—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.

Robert, Smith, secretary.

July 4—Middletown N. Y. Progress Gun Club. F. W.

Strader, manager.

July 4—Montieello, N. Y., Rod and Gun Club. E. G.

Rundle, secretary.

July 4—Roanoke, Va., Gun Club. C. E. Armstrong, secretary.

secretary.

July 4—Waynesboro, Va., Gun Club. S. T. Day, secretary. 4—Richmond, Va., Gun Club. V. Hechler, presi-

dent.
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,

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,

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—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. Ransehousen, secretary.
July 13-14—Ipswich, S. D., Gun Club. C. B. Reeves, secretary.

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 Eastern Handicap.

The Interstate Association's third eastern handicap tournament will be held at Boston, Mass., July 14, 13 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 contest-ants 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 relies, 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. Leaden rain from the shotguns 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' untomobile. Space does not allow

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.

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.

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 Hinckley 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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MID RANGE.

31 grains of "Lightning," 150 grain service bullet.

Note—This charge requires an elevation of about 775 yards and will be found about as sensitive to wind as the "Krag" service load.

SHORT RANGE.

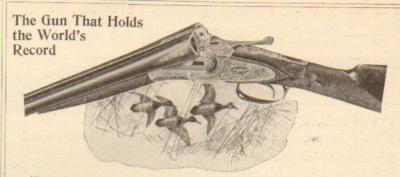
25 grains of "Lightning," a new Ideal bullet, No. 308334.

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The Hunter One-Trigger can be attached only to Smith Guns.

THE HUNTER ARMS CO., 79 Hubbard St., Fulton, N. Y.

The Wilmington Rod and Gun Club, of Wilmington, Del., had advertised a registered tournament for July 15, but on account of that date conflicting with the Eastern Handicap at Boston, application has been made to have the date changed to July 22, as several who intended to take part in the Wilmington shoot intend going to Boston for the Eastern Handicap.

The club's tournament and program committee is working hard to make the shoot a success, and has secured already a good list of merchandise prizes to be competed for. One of the special features of the shoot will be an extra set of expert traps which will be devoted to a continuous match at doubles. Any shooter can enter as many times as he desires, and three valuable prizes will be offered to the men making the three highest scores, the first prize being a \$70 grade double gun. Of course, no shooter can win all three prizes. Programs will be ready for distribution on or about July 8. Anybody desiring a program should write to Geo. S. Burroughs, 1315 Sixth street, Wilmington, Del.

New Haven, Conn., Gun Club.

The second special shoot this month of the club was held on June 17 at the Schuetzen Park grounds and 21 of the crack shots of the city took part. Events Nos. 1 and 2 were at 25 targets handicap, the prizes being merchandise. The first event was won by Whitney with a high actual score of 25 straight birds. His prize was a handsome fountain pen. The big score was made by Minor whose actual breaks were 23 and with a handicap of 3 he registered 26.

The second event was won by Sherman with an actual score of 23. High score was made by H. Smith with 16 broken targets and with his handicap of 11 he recorded 27.

27.
Event No. 3 was won by Morrissey with a score of 9.
About 1,700 targets were thrown during the afternoon and that the handicapper was right on his job is shown by the fact that none of the shots present received more than one prize.

	Targets.			25	25	10	10	15	10	10	10	10	16
				_	_		_	_	_	_		_	
1	Morrissey.			14	9	9		11	3				
7	Metcalf				14	5	9	**	6	5	5	7	
1	Robertson.		* *	19	A.T.	0			-		0	1	8
-	Yourname.	*****			::	*:							
-	Neumann.			14	7.5	5			6				
1	Dr. Smith.			19	17	8		8	6				
1	Hill			13	19	3	4	100	7	5	7		
1	Bradley			18	15				8	7	7	* *	
5	Stevensen.			23	21	7	**		8	9			* .
6	Sherman			19	23			2.0			9		
ì	Tall		* *				5	* *	8	7		.9	
A	Hall			8	11	7			6	4	3	8	
1	I. Smith	******		11	16				5	4	4		
1	Murdock			7	7				3	3			
I	Robinson			15	14			10	9	_			
1	Arcy			21	**			27		**		* *	
T	Whitney				22	* *		11	10	9	* *		
r	Priotol			25	22	7		13	6	7	9		
T	Bristol			21	19								
D	dinor			23	20	8							
V	Veidner			15	12	2	4				2		
F	Barnes			8	11	5			4	-			
T	Dann			15	18					-			
T	or. Nettlete			10		. 4			7		5		
-	A. Wettiett	M			16	* *			**				

Morris Gun Club, Morristown, N. J.
Following are the scores of the club's all day open shoot, held on their grounds Thursday, June 18. Scores:

	Shot at	Bk.		Shot at.	Bk.
Overbaugh	. 150	120	Hall	. 150	107
Pierson	. 150	134	Byram	. 150	122
Schoverley	. 150	127	Betts, Jr	. 130	59
Burcaugh	. 150	124	Moffette	. 115	97
Betts	. 1 150	102	Billings	. 115	97
Timmons	. 1 150	102	Sousa	. 50	37
Brickner		117	Brown	. 50	39
Kemmey	. 1 150	125			

ORANGE, N. J., GUN CLUB.

ORANGE, N. J., GUN CLUB.

Some good shooting was done on the grounds of the club at Eagle Rock way, West Orange, on June 20, the guests of the day being the members of the Newton Gun Club. The match, 10 men on each side, proved a tie.

The four prize events were well contested. In the first, at 10 targets, Frank R. Wicks was the winner, Joseph McDonough second, and Justus Von Lengerke third. In the second event, at 15 targets, Justus Von Lengerke won, with Edward Cahrs second. Cahrs was the winner in the third event at 25 targets, Baldwin second, and in the fourth event the winners were Ayres, Brickner, Kinney and Wethling.

Orange.	Newton.
Baldwin 23 Mosler 15 Wakeley 15 Wethling 20 Wickes 21	Bridner
McDonough 18 Walhs 20 H- A. Hilsinger 23 Wells 23 H. VonLengerke 23	Wood. 19 Ayres. 16 Simpson. 18 E. VonLengerke. 23 Cornine. 23

MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

The weekly shoot was attended on June 20 by only 6 men, probably owing to the many counter attractions such as golf, tennis, etc.

Five trophy events were run off, Palmer winning the fourth leg on the Ballastite medal, event 1, while Batten won event 2 for the accumulation trophy. Bush won out with 3rd event while Palmer was again victorious in the 4th event. The fifth event, a pick up team race, went to Messrs. Bush and Dukes.

The final shoot of the season will be held on the morning of July 4.

- July T.								
Targets	Hc.	25	He.	10	Hc.	25	Hc.	25
Geo. W. Boxall L. M. Palmer, Jr	1	20	0	8	1	20	1	23
E. W. Winslow	1	25	0	8	1	23	1	25
C. L. Bush	4	21	2	8	4	22	4	17
Geo. Datten.	4	21	2	10	*	25	4	23
Thos. Dukes	1		-	10	i	22	1	24
No. 5 team rac	e 10	tor	mate	nor				
Doxaii 6 Palm	er.	tai	9	D	ikes			10
Winslow 9 Batte	n		9	B	ish.			9
_			_					-
15			18					19

NORTHERN KENTUCKY GUN CLUB.

The club entertained Annie Oakley at their grounds on June 20 and she gave an exhibition of her skill with the rifle to a large assemblage of ladies and sportsmen. Miss Altherr led the shooters with 90 out of 100. McFee did the best work, breaking 48 out of 50, or 96 per cent.

Targets	25 25	25	25 TL
	20 20	20	
Miss F. Altherr	21 22	23	2490
Stuart	19 20	23	62
McFee	24 24	20	48
DuBray	20 20		40
Pragoff	21 19		40
Luverne	22 17		39
Butler	19		19
Cunningham	18		

At the weekly shoot on June 20, only one 100 target match was shot. H. R. Bonser was high gun with 92. It is reported that Mr. Bonser will join the ranks of the Peters CartridgeCompany's representatives, shooting as a professional at the Grand American for the first time. The scores:

det .	100 target match.	
Targets	25	25 25 25 T1.
-	_	
Bonser	22	23 24 23-92
Doe	23	24 21 22-90
Barker	22	
Tones		
Jones	23	22 22 21—88
S. H. Smith	23	22 21 21-87
T. Smith	24	19 20 21-84
Retriever		20 20 19-75
Walters	17	mo mo 12 10
Dolder	17	16 15 13-61
Baldy	15	19 12 15-61
John		16 14 12-60

REGISTERED TOURNAMENT AT WILMINGTON, OHIO.

The annual midsummer tournament of the Wilmington Rod & Gun Club was held on June 9 and 10, the shooters were at the grounds in good season, and started the program promptly. The best squad record was made by Alkire, Garrett, LeNoir, Stephens and Anderson, who broke 95 out of 100 several times. Charlie Young was high man for the day with 196. High amateur for the day was R. Harness, of Jamestown, with 191 Shot at. Bk.
C. A. Young ... 200 196 F LeNoir

C. A. Young	200	190	r. LeNoir	200	180
J. Garrett	200	195	A. C. Blair	200	179
R. Harness	200	191	Dr. Gaston	200	170
F. Alkire	200	189	F. Hayworth	200	170
R. Trimble	200	187	H. Lewis	160	130
E. Stephens	200	186	Sayres	60	42
L. Anderson	200	183	Bonta	20	17
D Gross	200	181		20	11
		Tune	e 10.		
Sh	ot at.			ot at.	D1
R. O. Heikes	200	196	Stephens		
C. A. Young	200	192	D. D. Gross	200	178
R. Trimble	200	192	D. D. Gloss	200	176
			Dr. Gaston	200	174
J Garrett					
WA 4 44.1	200	192	Haworth	100	84
F. Alkire	200	189	James		
F. Alkire F. Le Noir			James	100	84 76

CLEARVIEW GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The monthly class shoot of the club was shot June 20 on the grounds at 72nd street and Brewster avenue, with 26 men facing the traps. Vincent Oliver won the Class A prize, with the score of 23, and that was the best shooting of the field. Ferry won the Class B prize with 22

breaks, while Turner and Taylor captured the Class C trophy with a tie of 22. Reed shot in as a visitor and tied the high score man, Oliver. The scores:

	Class.	Hit.		Class.	Hit
Oliver	A	23	Reed	X	23
Fisher	A	22	Bell	A	22
Hill	A	22	Ludwig	A	22
Ferry	B	22	Letford	B	21
Elwell	В	20	Billhartz	В	20
Turner	C	22	Tyler	C	22
Umholtz	C	20	Renner	C	20
Daily	X	20	Meridith	X	20
Sherry	X	19	Redman	C	18
McCullough	C	18	Armstrong	C	18
Fitzsimmons	C	18	Bonsal	C	17
Clausen	C	17	Bean	Č	14
Brown	C	11	Stackhouse	X	11
		100			

S. S. White Gun Club, Holmesburg Junction, Pa.

A good attendance of members turned out on June 20 for the monthly club shoot of the S. S. White Gun Club, at Holmesburg Junction. The club prize event, the challenge cup and 2 big sweepstakes were the features, all at 25 targets, and a fair lot of scores were recorded. E. Ford did the great shooting in the club event by being the lone man with the top score of 24, but in the challenge cup event Newcomb and Severn divided the high honors with the same good scores.

In the entire 100 targets shot at, however, Charles Newcomb did the star shooting by breaking 91, while Frank Cantrell was next with 90. The scores:

Club event—25 targets.

	Club event-	-25 targets.
E. Ford	24	Hoffman
Cantrell		Tansey
Newcomb.	20	Severn
Lilly	20	Criffith
Sanford	19	Griffith17
Harrison		Pratt
Rigth	10	Scroth
Howard		Lloyd14
Frank		Hinkson
Frank		Beyer20
annual and the same of	Challenge Cup ex	vent—25 targets.
Newcomb.	24	Hoffman
Severn	24	Pord
Cantrell	22	Lilly
Tansey		Lilly
Tansey	22	Lilly
Harrison		Lilly
Harrison Pratt		Sanford
Harrison Pratt Griffith		Lilly. 18 Firth 17 Seroth 17 Sanford 13 Lloyd 12
Harrison Pratt Griffith Howard		Lilly 18 Firth 17 Scroth 17 Sanford 13 Lloyd 12 Hinkson 12
Harrison Pratt Griffith Howard		Lilly. 18 Firth 17 Seroth 17 Sanford 13 Lloyd 12

e two open sweepstakes were at 25 targets and were

The two open sweepstakes were at 25 targets and were as follows:
First event—Cantrell, 24; Ford, 22; Newcomb, 22; Severn, 22; Tansey, 21; Harrison, 22; Beyer, 23; Hoffman, 20; Sanford, 19; Firth, 18; Frank, 24; Lilly, 19; Pratt, 18; Hinkson, 16; Lloyd, 10; Griffith, 22; Scroth, 17; Howard, 14.
Second event—Cantrell, 24; Newcomb, 24; Tansey, 23; Ford, 21; Severn, 20; Griffith, 20; Beyer, 21; Firth, 18; Harrison, 18; Hoffman, 17; Sanford, 15; Scroth, 15; Howard, 14; Pratt, 23; Frank, 20; Hinkson, 18.

MEADOW SPRINGS GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Meadow Springs Gun Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

A fair field turned out to shoot in the weekly target shoot of the club on June 20 at 57th street and Lancaster avenue. In the club handicap shoot Williams and Milton tied for first prize by each finishing with a score of 25 targets. Williams had the best actual breakage, he getting 22 of his 25 targets, which with his handicap of 3 targets gave him a score of 25° Milton broke 19, which, aided by 8 targets handicap, enabled him to tie up with Williams. The men did not shoot off for the trophy, Williams withdrawing and forfeiting the prize to Milton. Sloan led the field in the 100 target event, he getting 95 of his 100 targets. Williams finished second with 88. Scores:

George. 18
Williams 20
Milton 10
Dwosn 16
Kane. 16
Gothard 21
Franklin 16
Sloan 23
Gardner Bender Bennett Bennett 18 19 18 22 10 16 19 21 16 18 18 21 · · · 20 16 19 16 19 21 16 18 18 21 · · · 20 22 · · · · 17 21 · · · 15 13

TRADE NOTES.

The Acheson Oildag Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., manufacturers of Oildag and Aquadag, has elected the following officers: president, Edward G. Acheson, Jr.; secretary, W. H. Arison; treasurer, A. M. Williamson. The president is a son of the well known inventor and electric furnace expert, Edward Goodrich Acheson, who discovered the Oildag and Aquadag processes. The company's offices and works are in Niagara Falls.

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C. G. Spencer broke 389 out of 400 targets at Little Rock, Ark., recently, shooting Winchester shells and gun. The first three general averages and first three amateur averages were also won at this shoot with Winchester shells. At the Indian Shoot, held at Cedar Point, Ohio, W. R. Crosby won high general average with 670 out of 700, L. R. Barkley being second with 669. Both shot Winchester shells and Mr. Barkley shot a Winchester shofty and Both shot Winchester shells and Mr. Barkley shot a Winchester should be should b

Making an average of 92½ per cent for the week, showing a continuance of the good work of Mrs. Topperwein, using Dead Shot smokeless. At Horine, Mo., May 23 and 24, second professional average won by C. G. Spencer, 382–400. High amateur won by A. Mermod, 381–400. Using Dead Shot smokeless. At the Decoration Day Shoot of the Social Target Club held at Kansas City, Mo. May 30, Ed. O'Brien won high professional, 215–225, including a straight run of 151. Chris. Gottlieb was third professional 204–225; S. A. Huntley high amateur, 218–225, including a run of 131 straight; F. O. Williams, 2nd amateur, 205–225; F. M. Ehler 3rd amateur, 202–225 All using Dead Shot smokeless.

"The flight is on—duck shooting's good?" This might well be the title of the new Marlin wall hanger which we have just received from the Marlin Firearms Company. It is a beautiful reproduction of an oil painting by the celebrated artist and sportsman, Muss Arnolt, and depicts the flight of ducks at the close of the day, showing 2 sportsmen in an old dug-out, with decoys well placed, taking toll of the passing flocks. The skill of the shooters—or at least of one of them, bids fair to secure a record bag, for while his companion is reloading this chap has brought down a Mallard drake and its mate, and is all ready for a third shot. Evidently his gun is a repeater, and probably a Marlin, as the Marlin Company makes quite an assortment of repeating shotguns, specially adapted to duck shooting.

The falling Mallard drake is faithfully and beautifully portrayed in the foreground in all of its natural colors, with wings outspread, and is just striking the water. Every sportsman who knows the beauty and variety of colors of the Mallard male duck and every shooter who ever has been or ever expects to go duck-shooting will appreciate this handsome new hanger. It is an attractive addition to any sportsman's library or den. One of these hangers will be sent postpaid to any reader of ARMS AND THE MAN who will send 10 cents in postage stamps to the Marlin Fire Arms Co., 41 Willow street, New Haven, Conn.

The following have qualified for place on the team sent to Bisley by the United States Revolver Association: Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield; John Dietz, New York; Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre, New York; Capt. J. E. Gorman, San Francisco; Thos. Le Boutillier, New York; C. S. Axtell, Springfield.

The team sailed on the *Umbria* on Saturday, June 20. U. M. C. smokeless ammunition was chosen by the executive committee with the approval of the competitors and was exclusively used in practice and qualifying for the team and will be used in practice and match at Bisley. Walter Winans of England is also a candidate for the team and from these gentlemen four will be selected to shoot in the international match at Bisley.

Jesse Young won the high average at Wilmington, Ind., June 4, breaking 188 out of 200. He used U. M. C. Nitro Club shells. At the recent Wisconsin state shoot held in Milwaukee, Wis., Jesse Young won the high amateur and general average of the whole tournament, using U. M. C. Nitro Club shells. His score was 318 out of 330, which was higher than the highest professional. J. V. Winter won the State Championship, using a Remington Autoloading shotgun and U. M. C. Arrow and Nitro Club shells.

L. H. Fitzsimmons tied for first professional average at Racine, Wis., June 7, scoring 132 out of 150 with Peters shells. At the Nebraska state shoot held at Lincoln, May 26–28, Peters shells made a very unique record. There were 17 men who shot through the entire tournament using this ammunition, their total score being 9409 out of 10200, an average of 92.3 per cent. Their scores following, it will be noted that the first ten of these men averaged 94.2 per cent.

John Sack	577	R. Klein	554
Geo. Boulier	574	J. Bowers	552
Chas. Holzworth	572	H. O. Harney	547
Will Veach	570	H. Hoffman	540
C. D. Linderman	565	F. Copsey	536
G. A. Olson	562	W. Wiseman	535
A. Miller	560	Tom McCawley	531
B. F. Veach	560	A. A. Taylor	515
A. H. Hardy	559		
44 4 4		0100	

At Charleston, W. Va., June 13, O. J. Holaday was high gun with 97 out of 100, and a run of 67 straight, using Peters factory loaded shells. Mr. Bertram Sentz was a close second with 95 out of 100, also with Peters shells. At Hudson, S. D., June 12, high amateur and high general averages were won by F. F. Slocum, of Alcester, S. D., who scored 145 out of 150 with Peters factory loaded shells. G. A. Olson, also shooting Peters, was high professional with 140 out of 150. H. D. Freeman won high professional and high general averages the second day of the Dyersburg tournament, June 12, scoring 192 out of 200 with Peters factory loaded shells; Guy Ward being second with 191, also using Peters ammunition. At the Wisconsin state shoot at Milwaukee, June 13 and 14, J. M. Hughes tied for high average on the first day with 172 out of 180, and was second high for the gentire tournament with 313 out of 330, shooting Peters Ideal shells.

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1st Ed. O'Brien		"DEAD S	HOT"
2nd Jas. Head 3rd Chris Gottlieb	384—400 379—400	11	11
	AMATEURS		
1st D. J. Holland	388-400	"DEAD S	HOT"
2nd O. N. Ford	385—400	11	11
3rd Chas. Rankin	380-400	11	H
4th W. C. Williams	378-400	11	11
5th J. S. Thomas	373-400	11	11

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Ed. O'Brien, 137.

D. J. Holland, 115.

Jas. Head, 100-

365-400

361-400

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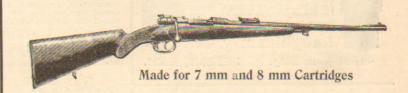
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