

ARMS AND THE MAN



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AUGUST 13, 1908.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

CONTENTS:

**The Curtain is Raised at Camp Perry.
The Return of our Victorious Rifle Team.
A Splendid Tribute to a Worthy Son.
The American Olympic Revolver Team.
When Johnny Comes Marching Home.
The Part Played by Intelligence in Modern Warfare.
British Columbia Game and Hunting Rifles.
News of the Army, Navy, and National Guard.**

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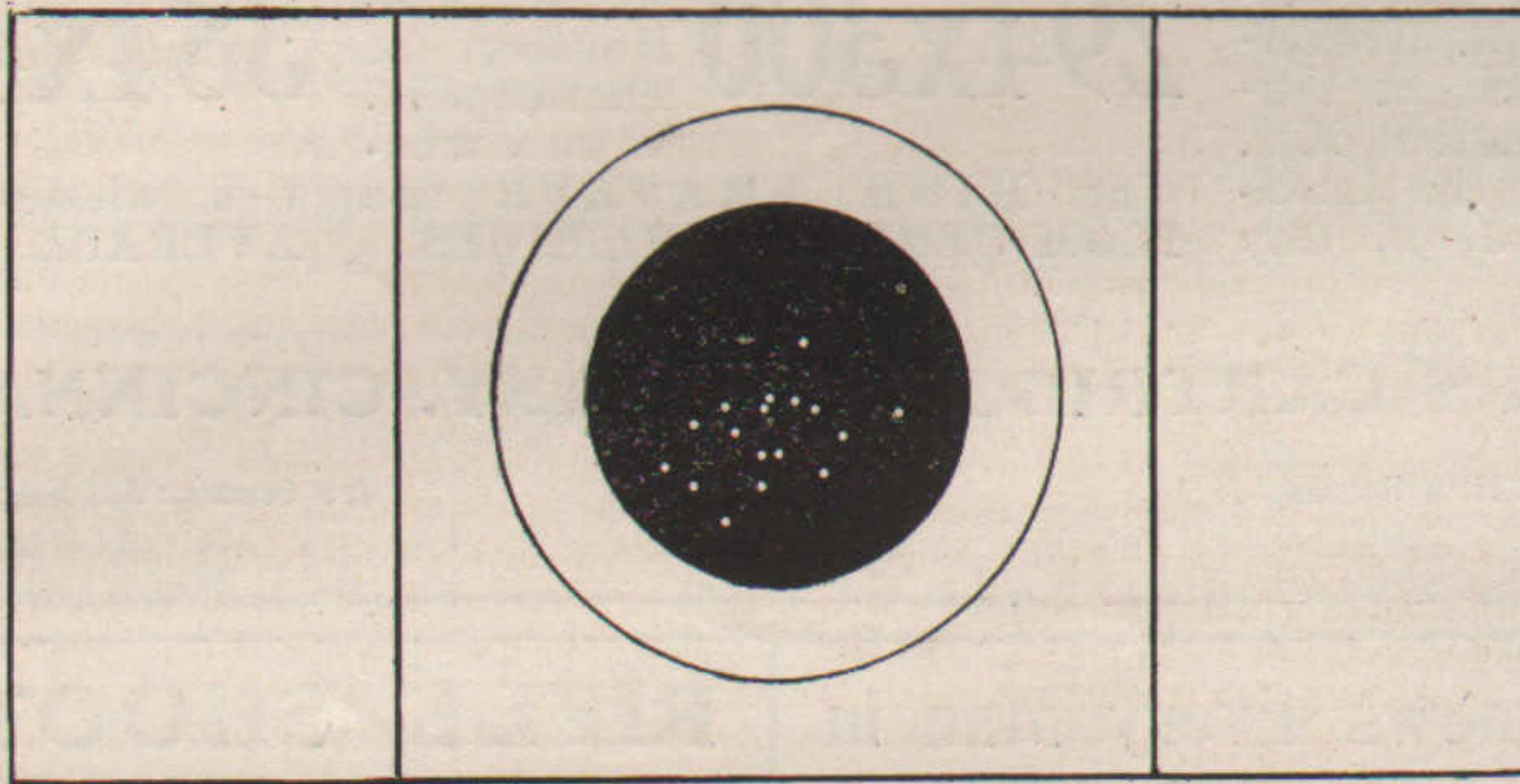
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ARMS AND THE MAN

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VOLUME XLIV. No. 19.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 13, 1908.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

THE CURTAIN IS RAISED AT CAMP PERRY.

Special Correspondence, ARMS AND THE MAN. Copyright, 1908, by ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO. All rights reserved.

MONDAY morning there began on the Ohio state range the most important military rifle tournament ever held in America, comprising as it does the matches of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, the National Rifle Association of America and the Ohio State Rifle Association. Hundreds of marksmen are on the ground and for the next two weeks this number will be constantly increasing until there will be approximately a thousand team members and individuals with the range officers, coaches, spotters, team captains and other officers to which each team is entitled, to say nothing of the cooks, for these latter are likely to prove an important factor. With them will be a host of markers and scorers, and for the national matches a large number of Army officers. At its height the tournament will see probably 2,000 men under canvas.

Only those who were in attendance at the matches last year can appreciate the industry of those who have had the range in charge since then. Camp Perry is at its best and in equipment compares very favorably with the oldest and longest established ranges. Gone are the muddy roads with which we had so much difficulty. A straight stretch of wide macadam roadway runs from the railroad station past the mess hall and Commercial Row to the administration buildings and, turning to the right, leads up to the clubhouse of the Ohio State Rifle Association on the outer eastern edge of the grounds by the lake shore. Turning to the left at the executive offices the road runs west to the limits of the reservation, passing immediately behind the firing line. Arc lights are stationed wherever necessary and all buildings are abundantly lighted by incandescents. Fifty new targets have been added for the 1,000-yard range, which has perfected the scheme of consolidation by giving a common firing line for all ranges. The plan of the camp will commend itself to all who had to negotiate the distances last year. Beside the main road and to the west, half way between the station and the executive offices, is the new mess hall. At present it only gives promise of the handsome building that is to be, for unfortunate complications have delayed its completion. It is promised that before the national matches begin the structure will be completed, but this is doubtful. Sufficient has been done, however, to guarantee the satisfactory seating of all competitors patronizing it. *En passant*, it should be said that the food and service has been markedly improved. Those interested will find a striking example of reinforced concrete construction in this same hall. An accompanying illustration gives some idea of the methods employed. Briefly, the frame of the first story is laid upon the ground, the doors and windows are fitted into the steel frame work and the reinforced concrete placed behind it. When the whole is solid it is raised on jacks and fastened in position, the jacks are withdrawn and the frame stands. The same method is employed with the frame for the second story. When completed the hall will accommodate 1,000 men at mess and on the second floor a battalion can be drilled.

The sutler's tent, which stood where the new mess hall is being erected, has been moved across the road and farther north. Adjoining it are the barber shop and photograph gallery together with a moving picture show and a "nigger baby" ball throwing outfit. Captain Casey and other well known patrons of the sutler's tent were pleased to note that it had been enlarged and improved and that the quality of the food had not deteriorated, even if it had not improved. From here to the executive offices is Commercial Row, where the tents of ARMS AND THE MAN, the Winchester, Peters, Union Metallic, United States Cartridge and Ideal Manufacturing companies, and others are located.

Next is the quartermaster's building which has been greatly enlarged. It contains the postoffice, telegraph and telephone headquarters as well as the office of Col. Edward T. Miller, post quartermaster, and his force. A most important feature is the Bureau of Information, where a complete register is kept of all arrivals, together with a plat showing the quarters of teams and individuals. At the firing line is the office of the executive officer and statistical officer as before.

Instead of the teams being located out in the woods as has hitherto been the case they have been brought down almost to the very firing line to the west of the main road, extending south toward the mess hall. Streets are laid out and named as usual, the first row of tents being occupied by the Ohio and the Marine Corps team. The Ohio troops are encamped far to

the south and east, where the Regulars will later be located. "Quality Row" has been equally divided between the Ohio State Rifle Association and its guests and the Army. The four rows of 30 tents each are apportioned half to one and half to the other, the Ohio officials having been assigned the 15 nearest the executive offices and the Army having control of the half to the east. Here are the tents of the National Rifle Association and press headquarters, the homes of the executive officers, Colonel Evans and General Speaks, and the hospital. En route to the clubhouse visitors will be impressed by an improvement of which the Ohio officials are very proud, and that is the 50-foot standpipe which insures an abundant supply of pure water, the filtration plant and power house having been completed. Changes made in the clubhouse itself will commend themselves to all. The recreation hall of the enlisted men has been turned into the main dining room, making a very commodious hall. The former dining room has been changed into a grill room open until midnight. In the reception hall have been placed a piano and a phonograph and it is here that the trophies and medals have been placed on exhibition. It is doubtful if a more interesting collection has ever been seen at a shooting tournament.

All the time honored trophies are in place, together with some new ones, and in a large glass case are exhibited the numerous gold, silver and bronze medals to be distributed this year. Some of these are of new design and unusually ornate and valuable. Especially is this true of the medal for the winner of the Wimbledon Cup, an oval design suspended from a bar on which is inscribed "Championship" in raised letters. In the center of the oval, which is of gold, is an unusually handsome reproduction of the famous Wimbledon Cup in silver. Another new and handsome medal is that for the U. S. A. Military Championship, the medal being suspended from a bar inscribed "Camp Perry" and bearing the seal of the National Rifle Association at the top, with an enameled laurel wreath and 1908 in the center. The Leech Cup medal is on the same order, as is the medal for the President's match. The Individual Tyro match, which is new, carries with it three medals, those of gold and silver being especially handsome. The Championship Regimental match and several others carry with them this year medals for the first three teams instead of for only one. Altogether the display in the clubhouse is one which will compare favorably with any collection of trophies in any sporting event anywhere and is one of which the rifle world may be properly proud.

It is a little early to give the teams and their officers but a partial list of those here or expected shows the following:

Teams.	Team Captain.	Range Officer.
U. S. Infantry	Capt. F. L. Munson.	
U. S. Cavalry	Capt. Wm. H. Hay.	
U. S. Marine Corps	Capt. Wm. C. Harlee.	
U. S. Navy	Lieut. T. L. Johnson.	
U. S. Naval Academy	Lieut. A. P. Fairfield.	
Alabama	Brig. Gen. Bibb Graves	Col. R. A. Mitchell.
California	Col. D. A. Smith	Maj. L. D. Collins.
Colorado	Brig. Gen. C. A. Kelley	Capt. C. A. Drake.
Connecticut	Maj. Wm. M. Stark	Capt. A. P. Woodward.
Illinois	Col. Richard J. Shand.	
Indiana	Maj. Chas. A. Garrard	Maj. D. I. McCormick.
Iowa	Col. S. W. Brockhart	Maj. E. E. Lucas.
Kansas	Brig. Gen. J. W. F. Hughes.	
Kentucky	Maj. Victor K. Dodge	Brig. Gen. P. P. Johnston.
Louisiana	Maj. W. W. Crane.	
Maine	Col. Elliott C. Dill	Maj. J. J. Dooley.
Maryland	Col. C. D. Gaither	Maj. S. J. Fort.
Massachusetts	Col. John Caswell	Lieut. Col. T. Talbot.
Michigan	Brig. Gen. C. A. Wagner	Maj. E. R. Stewart.
Mississippi	Col. Arthur Fridge.	
Missouri	Maj. W. L. Chambers	Capt. W. R. Littell.
New Hampshire	Maj. A. F. Cummings	Brig. Gen. J. E. Tolles.
North Carolina	Gen. T. R. Robertson	Col. Wm. L. McGhee.
North Dakota	Brig. Gen. E. C. Geary, Jr.	Lieut. R. A. Thompson.
Oregon	Gen. W. E. Finzer	Lieut. E. Morseberger.



Erecting Reinforced Concrete Wall, East side of Mess Hall.

SCENES AT CAMP PERRY.
New Standpipe and Power House to its left.

The Mess Hall from the Northwest.

Rhode Island Capt. H. D. Wilson.
Texas Gen. J. O. Newton, A. G.
Utah Gen. E. A. Wedgewood, A. G.
Vermont Maj. L. S. Tillotson Capt. G. H. Thompson.
Virginia Maj. S. W. Martin Maj. A. B. Percy.
Wisconsin Col. R. B. McCoy.
Wyoming Col. C. Z. A. Zander Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.
District of Columbia Maj. A. P. Robbins Maj. James E. Bell.
New Mexico Gen. A. P. Tarkington, A. G.
Oklahoma Col. Roy Hoffman Maj. Jacob C. Herr.

No teams are expected from the U. S. Military Academy, Florida, Idaho, Nevada or South Dakota. Florida intends to remain at home this year and to put its money into a new state range.

Traditions concerning Sunday being a day of rest were shattered on the range, where ceaseless activity prevailed from morning until late at night. Excursion trains brought hundreds of visitors while many more came in automobiles and various vehicles. The arrival of the District of Columbia and the U. S. Cavalry teams, the former accompanied by Col. E. J. Dimmick and Col. F. C. Bryan from Washington, together with a number of individual marksmen, kept the post quartermaster's office force at work throughout the day. On the range practice continued all day, although comparatively few men were out. The U. S. Infantry and several of the Ohio regimental teams got in some practice, and several of the experts, including Dr. Hudson, did a little shooting at the longer ranges. The usual crowd left camp for Sandusky, Toledo, and Detroit but the majority of those present stuck close, making their quarters comfortable, renewing old acquaintances, or resting for the work to begin the following day. Ideal weather conditions prevailed which the hopeful accepted as an augury for a fair week.

During the afternoon an interesting exhibition drill which attracted a large crowd was given by Troop D, 13th U. S. Cavalry, under command of Capt. M. C. Raysor, followed by firing at silhouettes of standing and mounted figures. A number of unschooled horses in the troop, coupled with the horsemanship of the troopers, added to the attractiveness of the exhibition, especially to the ladies who were pleasantly apprehensive as the cavalymen dashed over the course emptying their pistols while riding at full gallop and reining their horses to their haunches at the very edges of the crowd. Aside from the skill of the riders the principal subject of comment was the quality of the ammunition. A number of times there were 4 out of 5 misfires while from 2 to 3 in a string were of such common occurrence as to attract little attention.

The program for the week includes the following matches.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD MATCHES.

Regimental team match for team championship of Ohio; company team match; state individual match; revolver team match; and individual revolver match.

OHIO STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Open to members of the Ohio State Rifle Association and Ohio National Guard only: Hall medal match; Division trophy match; Bryant novice match; 6th Infantry novice match; 2nd Brigade trophy match; experts' short range match; experts' 600 yard match; experts' 800 yard match; experts' 1,000 yard match; Lilley medal match; Clement medal match; Naval trophy match; novice aggregate match; experts' aggregate match.

Open to all comers: All comers' offhand match; all comers' 600 yard

match; Hale match; Peters trophy match; O. S. R. A. trophy match; all comers' 300 yard match; Buckeye match; duPont tyro match; eighty and ninety per cent medal matches; individual rapid fire match; all comers' midrange match; 2nd Brigade match; all comers' midrange aggregate match; grand duPont aggregate match; all comers' long range aggregate match; all comers' grand aggregate match; Herrick trophy match.

Revolver matches: Eighty per cent medal matches; rapid fire; all comers' military revolver matches; automatic pistol match; cavalry revolver match; championship service teams match; revolver championship.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Beginning, Friday, August 14: Championship company team match; inter club match; life members' match; state secretaries' match; press match. Saturday: Individual long range tyro match; championship revolver team match.

CAMP PERRY NOTES.

General satisfaction is expressed at the assignment of regular troops as scorers and markers during the entire meeting. They will be under command of their own officers.

Some one played a joke on the bureau of information and told it on the range with gusto. Attracting the attention of one of the men connected with the bureau he reported the loss of a valuable possession. "I lost my zero at the 600 yard line," he said with all gravity. The loss was duly noted with his name (?) and location. An officer unfortunately caught it before it was posted.

Great preparations are being made by the ammunition and supply companies and Commercial Row is a center of attraction. The Winchester contingent is headed by Tom A. Davis, of New York, assisted by Capt. Al. Laudensack, George Chesley, of New Haven, and Fred S. Foster, of Lansing, Mich. Seneca Lewis is expected at any moment. The Peters force includes "Tom" H. Keller, Col. W. A. Tewes, Col. Geo. G. King, Frank M. See, W. E. Kepplinger and F. C. Tuttle. Tewes has been here several weeks shooting the new Peters ammunition to be known as the Tewes-Peters bullet. Also, on Commercial Row there is the tent of the Sub Target Gun Company with Capt. George Corwin and F. W. Pearce in charge. The two machines mounted there and the one on the clubhouse veranda are constantly in use, especially in shooting souvenir postal cards. George L. Marble, of New York, is in charge of the U. M. C. men among whom are Burton Call, of Montpelier, "U. M. C." Thomas, of Bridgeport, and Wilfred Hartley, of New York. The United States Cartridge Company's interests will be looked after by C. W. Dimick and Major J. J. Dooley, of Maine. The duPont de Nemours Company will, as usual, be represented by Col. J. G. Ewing, Capt. H. W. McBride, Dr. W. G. Hudson and Capt. K. K. V. Casey.

The officers in charge of the ranges during the Ohio state matches were as follows: Long Range, Col. Chas. X. Zimmerman; assistant, Lieut. Col. J. Guy Deming, and assistant in charge of pit, Col. Henry D. Knox. Midrange, Col. Lloyd W. Howard; assistant, Col. Chas. F. Hake, assistants in charge of pit, Maj. Frank C. Gerlach, Capt. Ford H. Laning, and 1st Lieut. H. S. Dyar. Short range, Col. Herbert G. Catrow; assistant, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Weybrecht, assistant in charge of pit, Capt. Frank Frank L. Oyler. Pistol range, Col. Byron L. Bargar; assistants, Maj. Robert L. Hubler, 1st Lieut. B. W. Chamberlain. All these officers are of the Ohio National Guard.



The Ohio Team.

THREE TEAMS ON THE CAMP PERRY RANGE.
The Marine Corps Team.

The Oklahoma Team.

Excellent scores marked the opening contests of the Ohio state shoot on Monday. The first day's shooting was among 12 teams from the Ohio National Guard. They shot over the 200 and 600 yard ranges. At 200 yards the 1st Squadron team scored 462 points in a possible 500, and at 600 yards made 480, a total of 942 points. Although this was high for the two ranges, the team that stood in fifth place made a 466 at 200 yards, falling down slightly at the longer distance. The match continued over to Tuesday, and at the conclusion of the second day the 1st Squadron was ahead with 2,185 points, the 5th Infantry following them with 2,162, and the 4th Infantry coming in third with 2,135. Owing to darkness on Tuesday afternoon, the skirmish was run on Wednesday.

All the members of the American Olympic rifle team have arrived, with

the exception of Leushner and Hessian. The headquarters of the N. R. A. are open, in charge of Lieut. A. S. Jones. Gen. James A. Drain arrived late on Tuesday afternoon from Buffalo, where he attended the reception to Sergeant Leushner on Monday night. Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, the executive officer of the national match, also arrived on Tuesday.

It was announced on Tuesday by Col. J. G. Ewing, of the du Pont Powder Co., that representatives of his firm would not accept any prizes they may win in future contests, shooting for record only, the prize, should a du Pont representative win it, going to the next highest man. It is believed that similar announcements will shortly follow from other companies. Dr. Hudson, Captain Casey, who last year captured the Wimbledon trophy, and Captain McBride, are of course vitally affected by this announcement.

THE RETURN OF OUR VICTORIOUS RIFLE TEAM.

AMID the booming of a 35-gun salute from the U. S. revenue cutter *Mohawk*, one for every point that our team led the British, the shrieking of whistles and sirens (steam variety) on the tug *John D. Timmons* and the Standard Oil tug *S. O. No. 4*, rousing cheers from many throats urged by hearts that beat just a little faster at the sight of the American liner *New York* at Quarantine last Saturday noon, bringing home our victorious Olympic rifle team, the *Mohawk* broke out the international code signal flags ZBH UXX. While this may look like Christian Science shorthand to the uninitiated, the signal means "Welcome, Riflemen," and the *New York* flew some bunting that meant "Thanks." Outward bound ships when passing likewise saluted the *New York*.

Leaning over the port rail were the members of the team, with Mrs. Drain, Mrs. Leushner, Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Martin. The team looked fit as the proverbial fiddle, with faces tanned by Bisley sun and wind and eyes that shone clear from clean, hard living, the faces of men who follow the lordliest sport on earth. Two members of the team had returned on earlier boats, Major Winder and Captain Benedict. Their return in advance of the team was deeply regretted, and nothing but most pressing engagements could have taken them away from England before the team, as a whole, left for home. They were very much missed.

The reception committee on board the *Mohawk* consisted of Gen. George W. Wingate, chairman; Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, representing Governor Hughes; Acting Mayor McGowan; Brig. Gen. C. B. Dougherty, N. G. P.; U. S. Senator Frank O. Briggs, of New Jersey; Lieut. Col. Henry P. Haines, U. S. M. C.; Col. G. S. Anderson, U. S. A., representing General Grant, commanding the Department of the East; Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., executive officer of the national match; Col. J. G. Ewing, D. N. G.; C. W. Dimick, of Boston; Maj. John J. Dooley, N. G. S. M.; Col. William Libbey, N. G. N. J.; Capt. Harry C. Brown, 8th Massachusetts Infantry; Maj. Henry C. Wilson, N. G. N. Y.; Seneca G. Lewis, Wilfred Hartley, delegations from the 74th New York and the 2nd New Jersey Infantry regiments; Gen. D. F. Collins, N. G. N. J.; Maj. Washington Bowie, Jr., M. N. G., a delegation of citizens and the mayor from Elizabeth, N. J., the home of Major Martin, and many others notable and prominent in the military and shooting world.

The *New York* arrived about 2 hours ahead of the time she was expected and this caused a slight temporary disarrangement of the committee's plans, several trips between the *Mohawk* and the Barge office being made necessary, and another trip to pick up the 12th U. S. Infantry band that played on the *Mohawk's* quarterdeck the rest of the afternoon. There was one piece of discourtesy to the team and the committee, made so noticeable by its presence and loneliness that it cannot be overlooked. Notwithstanding that every ship passing the *New York* saluted her and that the several customs boats were brilliant in their bunting, the *New York* flew no flag to answer the welcome, nor did she even dip the flag flying at her stern. Such an act of discourtesy, the ship news men of New York said, they had never seen before. To the American liner *New York*, carrying American riflemen and athletes in American waters and saluted by American guns and flags, belongs the unique and quite unenviable record breaking performance.

The members of the team having been taken aboard the *Mohawk*, a buffet luncheon was served while the band played national airs. The cutter steamed around the lower bay and the formal speeches of welcome were made. General Wingate, the first president of the National Rifle Association of America, the "father of American rifle shooting," a broad minded, big hearted, public spirited citizen of the best type, made the first speech, as chairman of the committee appointed by General Oliver, welcoming the team in the name of the Secretary of War. General Wingate said that the victory was due to three things, skill, nerve and team work.

American riflemen, he said, had always shown the way because of their absolute sinking of individual success to the end that team success might be attained. This was characteristic of the best American spirit, that would not permit winning by any except the fairest means but that made

its every competitor know that he had been in a fight to the finish, the spirit that had made the nation, saved the nation, and would serve to place the nation on the highest pinnacle of integrity, honor and success ever achieved in olden or modern times. Rifle shooting, General Wingate continued, was not a spectacular sport; there was no action as of moving men in swift flight or the flinging of huge weights to almost unbelievable distances. It was a sport that required the acme of courage, skill, judgment and self control. But while the team's victory had not been spectacular it was fraught with national and international importance. The lesson of our shooting prowess that had been furnished the world would do much to better conditions in this country and stimulate us to greater future efforts.

General Wingate said that the match was a test of rifles and ammunition as well as of men, and it had demonstrated beyond all doubt, beyond the slightest possibility of doubt, that American riflemen, American rifles and American ammunition were the peers of the world. Thirty five years ago, he said, he had had, with Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, the honor of receiving the first international trophy. He and the Judge were the only survivors of that match. The effect of the latest victory of American riflemen would, the General said, be the encouragement of rifle shooting in the National Guard, the Army and among schoolboys. It was the rifle that had won American liberty and through the rifle American liberty must be preserved. We could not keep a big standing army and it was necessary to depend on the volunteers in stress. Drill tactics might be taught at any time, but good shooting came only with long practice. General Wingate proposed three cheers for the men in uniform and all hands responded gallantly, the band winding up the tiger with "Yankee Doodle."

On behalf of Governor Hughes, who could not to his great regret be present, Adjutant General Henry welcomed the team in the following happy and heartily applauded sentences:

Representing His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, Charles E. Hughes, I am delighted to welcome you home, and on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief of the state, the people, and the organized militia, desire to most heartily congratulate you upon your success, the great victory achieved, and to thank you collectively and individually for the honors secured, and for convincing the world in a fair contest that to America belongs the world's championship in rifle shooting.

To the National Rifle Association of America and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice belongs great praise for the work accomplished in the encouragement of rifle practice. You, gentlemen, are the instruments developed in this work—examples to all of what can be accomplished by patience, perseverance and sacrifice. Let us not, however, at this time forget the master mind, whose aggressive attitude has given voice to the importance of the development of rifle practice as a condition for national defense and for the preservation of peace in our land—Theodore Roosevelt—our President and Commander-in-Chief; and the organized militia have followed the leader.

As one interested in the organized militia throughout the country it is a very great privilege to be among those who are here to welcome you, and to tell you that the citizens of this country should take infinite pride in their citizen soldiers and be justly proud of your record and success as representatives of the organized militia of these United States.

Above all, the pride of New York State is manifested by the honor of individual championship belonging to her son—Ordnance Sergeant Leushner of the 74th Regiment, Infantry, of Buffalo—and the Commander-in-Chief exceedingly regrets his inability to be present to extend to you—Sergeant Leushner—his personal congratulations and give voice to his appreciation of your wonderful record. This I do for him.

I wish to pay public tribute to General Drain for his indefatigable efforts and unflinching interest in this branch of our service, and I am glad he is present today, sharing in the honors of the victorious team.

New York State welcomes you with open arms and hails the triumphant heroes.

After the band finished playing "Dixie" amid a perfect storm of cheers and applause succeeding General Henry's speech, Acting Mayor McGowan tickled and pleased the crowd tremendously. Referring in most happy vein to the welcome he extended "on behalf of four and one half millions of people," Mr. McGowan said:

I see that Ohio, so well represented on the team, is reaching out, as usual, to grab everything in sight. Massachusetts, the Old Bay State, has a son on this team. Delaware, the little state of Delaware, sent two of her blue chicks to compete against the world. New Jersey, so long out of the Union, has at last condescended to play with the rest of us, and supplied a team member. The United Service has its representative on the team. And the state of New York is honored indeed by its son who sent his bullets straight to their mark so often as to win high place.

I have been a school teacher, and I know that the boy is father to the man. I believe in military education. The day will come when every school in the country, public and private, will have its cadet corps and rifle shooting. Fortunately that day is not far distant, and it has been brought just so much nearer because of the successful efforts of this team in England.

I want to say to you that I hope to live to see the day, and come that day surely will, when we shall be able to send abroad to compete against the men of the world a team of American schoolboys, a team composed of members none of whom shall have reached the age of 21. For such a result we must do all in our power, so that at some not distant time the Bisley range will see American schoolboys shooting not only against the youths of other countries but against their men.

The applause which followed Mr. McGowan's address was spontaneous and splendid. His earnestly delivered words straight from his heart had reached the hearts of his listeners. And that applause broke into renewed and vociferous cheering when General Drain stepped forward to acknowledge the words of welcome spoken by the three preceding speakers. General Drain said:

I am no orator, and I will speak straight from the shoulder. I can say for the team that they fought as gallantly as any team possibly could for the country we all love. We left here on June 20 to do one thing, and that was to win the military championship of the world. The good God smiled on our efforts, and we were successful.

It was the finest match that was ever shot. We prayed, after we had practised, for English conditions. Hitherto when the English shot in this country the American victory was accredited to American conditions. This time at Bisley the weather was theirs, and the victory was ours. We met the British riflemen on their own ground, under their own conditions, and defeated them. They shot with Lee-Netford service pieces, with 30-inch barrels, and we with our own new Springfield, with 24-inch barrel. This rifle is fine for field service, but perhaps not so good for target shooting at long range as a longer barreled rifle might be. It was a fight to the finish. Unfortunately for the team scores we had to urge our last pair who were shooting to get them through before the end of the time limit. It was essentially a team victory. To illustrate the spirit that animated the men I may mention one incident. A newspaper man wanted to know from Martin, who had tied Leushner, who was ahead. Martin might have said that he and Leushner were tied or that his score was as high as anybody's. He said instead, "Leushner." That was the team spirit. Any man was willing to sacrifice the individual for the team score. We began team training the moment we arrived at Bisley. We saw that we were going to have a hard fight. The alternates, who did not shoot in the match, contributed their share to the victory by bracing up and strengthening the others. I must not forget to mention my adjutant, Captain Evans, who, although not a contestant, helped us to achieve success.

When I boarded this ship several newspaper men asked me what kick I had to make. I answer none at all. I have no objection to the way we were treated. We had all reasonable facilities, and the match was conducted in a fair manner. We went there to win and we won, and we are satisfied to let it go at that.

I cannot say anything about the other contests because I had very little opportunity to observe them. I believe, however, that Lord Desborough and the British Olympic Council had every intention to conduct the contests fairly. We were successful in winning the military rifle championship of the world on account of the ability of our men and the excellence of our rifles and ammunition. As you all know, the match was shot, not with special rifles, but the service arm of the various nations competing. The superior ability of our men is owing to the self sacrificing hard work which every one of them had long done on the range. No man can reach the degree of skill possessed by the men of the American team without spending days, weeks and months, yes, years, upon the range. The excel-



The Victorious American Rifle Team on Board the *Mohawk*.

lence which was theirs would never have been gained by reading books or through sitting comfortably under an instructor, and they deserve all the credit which can possibly be accorded them.

The importance of rifle practice in any scheme of national defense cannot be overestimated. On the rifles of her men the destiny of the nation depends.

I am deeply touched by the magnificent reception which you have given us here. I am encouraged to believe that it will have for its result a decided quickening in interest in rifle practice all over the country. One of the particular reasons which led me to go abroad with the team was a desire to arrange, if possible, in a preliminary way, for a week of international shooting with the rifle and the revolver in the United States next year. The Palma trophy, which passed into our possession through our victory at Ottawa last fall, may well serve as the premier event around which we can group a week of international rifle and pistol shooting. If we can conduct these matches as contemplated the result will be an immense and immediate quickening.

In conclusion allow me to thank you once more, on behalf of this magnificent team which it was my honor to captain, for your presence here today and for the very kind expressions of appreciation which you have offered us.

Those members of the team who arrived on the *New York* left on Saturday night for their homes or direct for Camp Perry. The magnificent welcomes accorded Major Martin and Sergeant Leushner, in their home cities, Elizabeth, N. J., and Buffalo, N. Y., respectively, will be found in succeeding columns.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO A WORTHY SON.

A SPECIAL tug, upon which was a committee appointed by the city council of Elizabeth, N. J., consisting of Hon. P. J. Ryan, mayor, Gen. D. F. Collins, chairman, Charles H. Moore, John P. Weber, Capt. Conrad Hall, John A. Kervick, F. J. Richters, Charles F. Mueller, Charles G. Black, Henry H. Isham, treasurer, and August W. Schwartz, secretary, met the U. S. revenue cutter *Mohawk*, bearing the victorious American Olympic rifle team, to accord to Maj. William B. Martin a special welcome on behalf of the city which they represented and the state of New Jersey. Upon the conclusion of the ceremony of welcome on the *Mohawk* the tug, with Major Martin and Mrs. Martin and General Drain as guests of the committee, proceeded in a leisurely manner to return to Major Martin's home town.

A delightful *al fresco* luncheon was served aboard and the party arrived at Elizabeth about 8 o'clock. Here whistles blew, bells rang, sky rockets ascended, and red fire blazed to the accompaniment of cheers of welcome from an immense crowd assembled upon the wharf. This of itself appeared an exceptionally cordial welcome, but it proved to be merely the prelude to one of the most splendid receptions ever given a deserving victor by his fellow townsmen.

Carriages awaited the party and a procession was formed, composed of the band of the 2nd New Jersey Infantry, the 2nd Battalion of that regiment, Major Martin's own organization, German Schuetzen societies, another full brass band, and prominent citizens. The line of march was taken up through the principal streets of the quaint old city between dense masses of people, who accorded on every hand such a spontaneous and hearty greeting to Major Martin as might well have turned the head of a less modest man. Almost every business house along the line of march proudly offered to the breeze the American flag. Illuminations were everywhere present. On each side of the procession marched stalwart young men from the local Y. M. C. A., each bearing a torch of red fire. At frequent intervals along the way bombs were discharged, roman candles sputtered forth their balls of fire, and sky rockets screeched their glittering crescendo.

At the city hall, which was entered through a vast concourse of people, a formal ceremony of welcome took place. General Collins, commanding the 2nd Brigade, N. G. N. J., presided and in a few telling words in which he paid tribute to the guest of the evening, introduced Mayor Ryan, who, on behalf of the city which is proud to claim Major Martin her very own as a native son, bestowed upon him the freedom of the city. The mayor described the meeting of the city council at which resolutions of appreciation and praise for Major Martin had been adopted. And before that body he presented a beautifully engrossed copy of the tribute from the city fathers. These resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, At the recent Olympic Games held at Bisley, England, the American team, representing the National Rifle Association of the United States, in competition with similar teams made up of the most skilled riflemen of the world, won the International Team Match, shot on known distances of 200, 300, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, which match is emblematic of the rifle championship of the world, demonstrating the superiority of the American rifle over its competitors, as well as the skill and nerve of "the man behind the gun," and

Whereas, The State of New Jersey, and particularly the city of Elizabeth, was greatly honored in being represented on the victorious American team by Maj. William B. Martin, a native and life long resident of our city, to whose skill as a rifleman was greatly due this glorious international



THE ELIZABETH COMMITTEE AND MAJOR MARTIN.

J.A. Kervick, J.P. Weber, F.J. Richter, C.F. Mueller.

C.H. Moore, H.H. Isham, Gen. D.F. Collins, Maj. W.B. Martin, Hon P. J. Ryan, C.G. Black-

achievement, he having shot out the individual record score of the match, 430 points, being equaled only by one of his team mates, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the city of Elizabeth, desirous of giving expression to the joy of our citizens, congratulates Maj. William B. Martin upon the great distinction he has attained as a member of the champion rifle team of the world, and in conferring such singular honor on his country, his state, and his city, and be it further

Resolved, That with a view of recognizing in a more practical manner the great distinction and honor which Major Martin has brought to our city, his Honor, the Mayor, be invited to appoint a committee of ten, five of whom shall be members of this body, to arrange for a formal welcome home to our distinguished fellow citizen on Saturday the 8th instant, at which time the Mayor is requested to extend to him the freedom of the city and present him with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, suitably engrossed, as a token of the esteem and affection in which he is held by the citizens of Elizabeth.

Passed August 3, 1908.

(Signed) DENNIS F. COLLINS,
President of the City Council.

Approved August 3, 1908.

(Signed) PATRICK S. RYAN,
Mayor.

Attest:

(Signed) JOHN F. KENAH,
City Clerk.

A letter from President Roosevelt congratulating Major Martin was read. Senator Edmund W. Wakelee, president of the senate, then offered the felicitations of Governor Fort who, on account of the press of unavoidable public business, was unable to be present. General Drain, as captain of the Olympic team and president of the National Rifle Association, told something of the great match in which Major Martin was a worthy participant, and added his meed to the high praise which all were willing and glad to offer to the proud Jerseyman. Colonel Dungan, Major Martin's immediate superior in military command, spoke feelingly of his association with Major Martin during over 20 years of National Guard service. Colonel Dungan said that the best shooting man, or officer, or company, or regiment could also be relied upon to be the best from every other military standpoint. He referred to the fact that Major Martin had had the honor to command the Plainfield company, having been designated for that duty when the organization had grown so weak that it was on the verge of disbandment, and he related how, under Major Martin's masterly leadership, the company had risen to be the best of all the 60 odd infantry companies in the state.

In concluding, Colonel Dungan turned about and stretching out his right hand grasped that of the nearly overwhelmed Martin, saying: "Billy, we are mighty glad to see you back, and we're more proud of you than we can tell." Lieutenant Colonel Libby, assistant inspector general of rifle practice, welcomed Major Martin on behalf of that department. The formal addresses were concluded by a glowing tribute to the greatness of our country by James A. Martini.

It is doubtful if so great a reception was ever tendered any man in this country upon his return as a victor in any trial of skill. Certainly no such welcome was ever given a victorious rifleman. It seems an encouraging sign and one which may well be taken to mark a greater appreciation of the necessity for rifle practice on the part of our citizens. It is said that the population of Elizabeth is 70,000; an observer was heard to remark that if the population was correctly stated at least 69,000 of the 70,000 were on the street to greet Major Martin.

At the conclusion of the function in the city hall adjournment was had to a leading restaurant where an elaborate banquet was served.

THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC REVOLVER TEAM.

THE success of the team of American revolver and pistol shots in the Olympic contest was most gratifying to American sportsmen. That our representatives would win was by no means a foregone conclusion, for, while the team was composed of our strongest shots, the English and Continental aggregations were also the best that their respective countries could bring forward.

Lieutenant R. H. Sayre, captain of the American team, deserves great credit for the results attained. His ability and record as a shot easily warranted him a place on the team, but his practice prior to the match not proving satisfactory to himself, he decided to stay off. No one doubts, however, that had he competed in the contest he would have been up with the leaders, for his highest scores have usually been made in important competitions.

All the members of the team have now returned to this country and they are unanimous in considering their trip most enjoyable, and of much value, as well, in the opportunity afforded of becoming familiar with the methods of shooting practiced by the foreign experts. Before his departure Lieutenant Sayre stated that he considered that the Belgians would be the most formidable opponents, and the result of both the team and individual contests proved the correctness of his opinion. The Belgian team was largely the same that has been so successful in international matches on the Continent the last few years, Paul Van Asbrock, R. Storms, and P. du Veiger being old and experienced shots. The United Kingdom was unfortunate in not having Raven, probably the most expert shot in England, as he was ill at the time of the match. Wallingford, Ellicott, Lynch-Staunton and Cole are, however, among the strongest revolver shots in the British Empire. Of the Frenchmen, Barbillat holds the French record of 268 points at 50 meters in 30 shots; Dupassio was the previous record holder; Captain Moreau has held the championship of France with both rifle and revolver, and R. duPont is a well known expert.

The original conditions for both the team and individual matches called for 10 series of 6 shots each, at 50 yards, on the International target with a time limit of 3 minutes for each 6 shots. In deference to the wishes of the Continental competitors, this was modified so as to allow 4 minutes to a series.

In the individual match, Sayre used a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver with an 8-inch Pope barrel, Axtell a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver, and Winans a .22 caliber English rook rifle, cut down, a beautiful piece of work.



Dr. R. H. Sayre and M. Thompson, Captain of the French Revolver Team, at Bisley

Gorman shot a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, with a bar of lead under the barrel and an extra large, heavy grip, while Tayntor added weight to his .22 Smith & Wesson-Pope revolver by means of lead slugs near the breech. The rest used .22 Smith & Wesson pistols. In the team match all the American team shot Smith & Wesson .22 pistols.

The English team had practiced largely with revolvers but, becoming convinced that pistols were preferable, used 3 Smith & Wessons and a Stevens in the team match. The Continental competitors had a great variety of weapons, though a number used American arms. There being no restrictions as to weight, length of barrel or trigger pull, the majority used arms with barrels 12 and 14 inches long. Most of the pistols had very light trigger pulls and some were equipped with double set triggers. Some very peculiar forms of grips were in evidence, in one case entirely enclosing the lower part of the hand, and having a projection that encircled the wrist.

A number of the members of the American team have been asked as to whether they considered the foreign weapons with their long barrels, light trigger pulls, etc., an advantage over the arms called for by the rules of the United States Revolver Association, which require at least a 2-pound trigger pull and limit the length of barrel and distance between sights to 10 inches. For use on the Bisley range, which is open to the force of the wind, Lieutenant Sayre thinks that the light pull foreign arms may possibly be preferable, but he considers it an open question, particularly in deliberate fire.

THE PART PLAYED BY INTELLIGENCE IN MODERN WARFARE.

By MAJOR H. P. LORDLY, Canadian Corps of Guides.

A Lecture by him to his Corps.

WHILE the great value of correct and reliable intelligence is not doubted by those versed in the science of warfare, it would appear, even to the ordinary reader, that the part played by intelligence in modern warfare has not always been given the attention or the prominence, by military writers, that its importance calls for. We read that the victorious army was strong in a particular arm; he had the advantage of the initiative; that he operated on interior lines, or had the stronger reserve to throw in at the critical stage, but, in the majority of cases, these writers fail to state whether one side or the other was in possession of the more valuable intelligence data, and what advantage this intelligence was in the operations.

What extent, then, does the possession of intelligence play in a modern battle? This question first raised itself in the mind of the writer after having read the description of the battle of Kernstown, and, with a view of ascertaining just how far this question could be answered by a critical study of military history, the data presented in this paper has been collected to show, and is here offered to those who have not already made the research for their own information.

At Kernstown, "Stonewall" Jackson, with a force of about 3,000 bayonets, engaged about twice that number of Federals, and while he was defeated, his resistance to the very end was such that, it is believed, a small reserve at the critical time would have turned the tide of battle in his favor.

But why did Jackson engage a force of twice his strength? It was not because he held any strong position or had any material advantage, but because he believed that he was only attacking a weak Federal rear guard that was holding the road to Winchester. This was due to the fact that Ashby, his daring cavalry leader, had reported that the Federals had only a small rear guard, and Jackson, knowing that Ashby had pushed within the enemy's lines, and even communicated with the citizens, and, still further, knowing that Ashby was a most capable and reliable officer, never doubted for a moment that the intelligence provided him was anything but absolutely correct. His action was based on this information, and the result was as stated—a defeat, due to faulty intelligence.

At this point it might be opportune to say a few words respecting Ashby, and the part he took in the gaining of intelligence.

Colonel Henderson, in his life of "Stonewall" Jackson, states: "To the sons of the Valley planters and farmers, Ashby's ranks offered a most attractive career. The discipline was easy, and there was no time for drill * * * Jackson demanded something more from his cavalry than merely guarding the frontier. It was not sufficient for him to receive warning that the enemy was advancing. He wanted information from which he could deduce what he intended doing—information of the strength of his garrisons, of the disposition of his camps, of every movement which took place beyond the river. The cavalry had other and more dangerous duties than vedette and escort. To penetrate the enemy's lines, to approach his camps, and observe his columns—these were the tasks of Ashby's riders, and in these they were unrivalled. Their horses were their own, and they knew how to take care of them. They were acquainted with every country lane and woodland track. They had friends in every village, and their names were known to every farmer. The night was no hindrance to them, even in the region of the mountains and the forest. The hunters' paths were as familiar to them as the turnpike roads. They knew the depth and direction of every ford, and could predict the effect of the weather on stream and track. More admirable material for the service of intelligence could not possibly have been found, and Ashby's audacity in reconnaissance found ready imitators. * * * And so before the war had been in progress many months, the fame of the Virginian cavalry rivalled that of their Revolutionary forbears under 'Light Horse Harry,' the friend of Washington and the father of Lee. On the

Federal side, at this stage of the war, the branch of intelligence was evidently not so well advanced as it was with Jackson, and, as a result, McClellan was kept in idleness on account of the fact that the reports he had received grossly over estimated the Confederate strength. 'His Intelligence Department, controlled, not by a trained staff officer, but by a well known detective, estimated Johnson's force at 115,000 men, whereas it at no time exceeded 50,000.'

Nor was this the only time during the war that the Federal intelligence failed, for in the Valley campaign, we read, that "On May 5, the Federals fell back to New Market; their commander (Banks), misled by both his cavalry and spies, believed that Jackson had marched to Harrisonburg, whereas he had gone to Staunton."

In the Valley campaign the arrangements for providing intelligence by Jackson's staff were most inadequate, and proved his undoing. Jackson and Hill were to act together at Beaver Bend Creek, but the Intelligence Department failed them, and, as a result, Hill attacked without cooperation and was severely repulsed, whereas, had Jackson arrived in time to have come down on the Federal rear, an easy victory would, in all probability, have been the result.

In passing an opinion on these events, Dr. Dabney, the G. S. O. on Jackson's staff, stated as follows: "Here we had a disastrous illustration of the lack of an organized and intelligent general staff. Let my predicament serve as a specimen. As chief of Jackson's staff, I had two assistant adjutants general, two men of the Engineer Department, and two clerks. What did I have for orderlies and couriers? A detail from some cavalry company which happened to bivouac near. The men were sent to me without any reference to their local knowledge, their intelligence, or their courage; most probably they were selected by their captain on account of their lack of these qualities. Next to the commander-in-chief, the chief of the general staff should be the best man in the country. The brains of an army should be in the general staff. The lowest orderlies attached to it should be the very best soldiers in the service for education, intelligence, and courage. Jackson had to find his own guides for his march from Beaver Dam station. He had not been furnished with a map, and not a single orderly or message reached him during the whole day."

It is well known that information derived from natives or residents of a district cannot always be relied upon, even when they are friendly and desire to assist, and this can nowhere be better brought out than in the War of the Rebellion. The estimates of distances were not always correct: just as apt to be short as over estimated, and to have placed full dependence in an estimate of the strength of a body of troops would have been suicidal.

However, that some wonderful intelligence work was accomplished in the Civil War of the United States may be seen from the description of Jackson's operations against Pope in the summer of 1862. Jackson planned for the downfall of Pope. His intelligence officer states that he ordered him to prepare maps of the country between Gordonsville and Washington. This was on August 13, 1862. The following day the position of the Federal army was located, and Jackson's chief engineer, who had lived in the district mentioned, was instructed to report on the means to be adopted to turn the left flank of the enemy. On the 15th, Lee held a council of his staff, at which the map above mentioned was produced and the plans for the operations to follow approved.

Here we have an illustration of the value of good intelligence and Engineer officers to a force operating in the field. In the work done by the Confederate forces at this point, Jackson's cavalry covered 68 miles in 26 hours and secured much valuable information, including Pope's despatch book, which was found in some captured baggage.

Henderson says it seems strange that for some months the chief of Jackson's staff was a Presbyterian minister, while his chief quartermaster was one of the hardest swearers in Virginia. * * * That a civilian should be found serving as chief of the staff to the general of a division is a curious comment on the organization of the Confederate army. The Regular officers who had thrown in their lot with the South had, as a rule, been appointed to commands, and the generals of lower rank had to seek their staff officers amongst the Volunteers. Jackson, it may be noticed, was not bigoted in favor of his own cloth—the Regulars. He thought many of them unfitted for duties which brought them in immediate contact with the Volunteers. His intelligence officer was a surveyor, and some of the other members of his staff were chosen on account of special qualities; but many of them owed their appointments more to their character than to professional attainments.

There are many cases where contending armies have been in entire ignorance of each other's whereabouts, which would show a pretty good proof of faulty intelligence, and, without doubt, this lack of information has been a serious drawback to either side.

In the Corunna campaign, 1809, at the battle of Corunna, during an important part of the engagement, both sides were in total ignorance of the presence of each other and also without knowledge as to both strength or direction of movement of the respective armies. This seems almost incredible, but such was the case, however. The same thing happened at Sadowa in the Prusso-Austrian campaign, 1868, although the outposts were only four miles apart.

In the war of the Crimea, 1854, in the flank march of Lord Raglan's column, through a forest, the advanced troops came suddenly in contact with the rear guard of the Russian forces. This was explained by the fact that the officer conducting the Allied troops took the wrong forest path; but the remarkable point is that Prince Mentschikoff, who had sneaked out of the city of Sebastopol with the best of the Russian troops, was ignorant of the position of his enemy. Historians state that "he had not only suffered himself to remain in sheer ignorance of the movements of an army of between 50,000 and 60,000, which had bivouacked at half an hour's ride from his quarters, but was even so content with his state in this respect that he avowedly postponed to the morrow the business of seeking this precious knowledge. Even so languid was he that, while he sat at his desk writing to Sebastopol for information, the English were within four or five miles of him." The only excuse that such a state of affairs had really existed in the last case, as an example of ignorance, is, perhaps, a knowledge of the Russian character and the record of Prince Mentschikoff in particular.

A wonderful example where a lack of knowledge on the part of the commander of the greater of two opposing forces caused a tactical defeat of his force, is that of Marmont's attack on Wellington, on September 25, 1811. Wellington had only some 35,000 men extended over some 20 miles while Marmont had nearly 60,000 concentrated within five to eight miles from the position occupied. Marmont was not aware of the advantage which his position gave him, and only attacked with a portion of his force. Wellington presented a strong and confident front, thus deceiving his adversary, and coming out of the situation with little loss.

At the battle of Vittoria, June 21, 1813, Wellington gained a signal advantage through the information brought in by a peasant, who stated that the bridge at Tres Puentes had been left unguarded. The nature of the ground allowed the British Light Division to approach the bridge unseen and gain a concealed position close to the main body of the enemy, behind the advanced post in the bend of the River Zadorra, from which point the other bridges were flanked.

In the early campaign in Portugal, 1808, Wellington suffered from the want of information; he was practically without cavalry, and the fact that he had no opportunity of organizing his Intelligence Department really saved Junot's army from "defeat in detail." From this it is pointed out by one writer, Captain Philips, that for one army to defeat another "in detail," it is essential that the former possess: (1) Accurate information of the enemy's movements; (2) accurate knowledge of the theatre of operations; (3) power of moving rapidly. The first two items come under the province of the intelligence branch, and may be easily subdivided for the purpose of study according to the requirements laid down in Combined Training and other sources.

Coming down to later campaigns than those mentioned above, and in particular from 1854, the matter of obtaining intelligence was a different problem. The electric telegraph annihilated distance; captive balloons used at Washington, and equipped with telegraphic communication to the earth, gave a ready means of obtaining information, and in this case the Confederate army, for a distance of over 30 miles, was exposed to the Federal view, and every movement followed and reported. The fact, also, that newspapers, by the aid of the telegraph, were enabled to gather information, brought in the factor of secrecy. In earlier campaigns movements could have been more loosely guarded.

In the latest great campaign—the Japan-Russo War—improved methods have still more greatly increased the methods of communication—the field telephone and, for long distances, the wireless telegraph—and this has again caused additional stress to be paid on the importance of secrecy; and all this will be again augmented in the strides made in aerial navigation. Secrecy will, therefore, now be the greatest of all principles to be maintained, and overcome, in the gaining of intelligence and in forming the part that it is to play in modern warfare. Secrecy in intelligence, though, has a much broader meaning than that of keeping quiet the movements and intentions of hostile armies through any or all of the mediums above mentioned.

The writer has before him some extracts from the notes of a general officer of the Russian staff, and the remarks therein need not be solely applied to the Russian or other foreign armies. This Russian officer starts off by saying that, "Notwithstanding the fact that at the commencement of the recent war with Japan, a number of articles in the newspapers exhorted the Russian press to be extremely cautious and guarded in any statements concerning the Russian forces in the field, and notwithstanding the example of the 1877 campaign, the Russian press published to the world everything that had to do with the Russian Army." To a foreign reader this statement, in view of the supposed rigorous censorship usually placed on Russian newspapers, will indeed seem startling. Probably the censorship was there, but inability to determine what might be of value to the enemy or otherwise is doubtless what this officer is really attempting to show up. Proceeding, he states that "not only the mobilization of individual units and their despatch to the Far East, but plans and intentions with regard to such movements were immediately flashed to western Europe and published in Russian newspapers." * * * "And it was not only the non official civilian press which sinned in this respect, but even the official military organ published all orders issued by the Russian War Office."

As early as the spring of 1904, *La France Militaire* published the intended despatch to the theatre of war of the 5th and 6th Siberian Army Corps. No order upon the subject had been given, but the Russian *Invalid* had published the names of officers appointed to command army corps and division. From this the French paper had been able to deduce, with accuracy, the actual composition of the new army corps.

He next takes up the advantages gained by the Japs for the use of finger posts on roads, signboards or nameboards for staffs, regiments, or companies, and, lastly, the metal numbers on shoulder straps. "After the battle of Mukden, finger posts were to be seen on every road with inscriptions such as: 'To headquarters, —th Army Corps, or —th Division.' The craze of staffs for finger posts and name posts was incredible. One saw name boards not only for the larger units, but of companies and batteries. (In 1862, finger posts were used before Richmond; but, in that case, it is said, they were placed by the Confederate soldiers to tantalize the Federal troops.) The enemy's spies can have had no difficulty whatever in ascertaining what troops were quartered within a specified zone; they had simply to go around and note what they saw written large upon these boards. After the first few actions, the Japanese removed shoulder straps from their uniforms—a valuable source of information as to units present. They soon removed the metal figures from the collars of the uniform of their reserve troops as well. Meanwhile the Russian troops were trying to keep up their numerals and letters and cyphers strictly in accordance with regulations * * * and this order of the commander in chief is incomprehensible when we remember that the Intelligence Department of his own staff issued a memorandum describing the Japanese methods of ascertaining what troops were quartered in a given area. Their method was to divide the whole of the ground occupied by the Russians into sections, and a certain number of spies (scouts) were sent into each of these sections."

After commenting upon the laxity of the censorship of the news sent

in by press correspondents, this Russian writer sums up the conclusions as follows: "We see that the Russians, by their own neglect of military secrecy, facilitated the work of the Japanese Intelligence Department. Russian garrulity is, with us, the cause of many violations of military secrecy, both in peace and in war. We will not enlarge upon this point, but merely repeat here what an officer, who had long held the appointment of military attaché, said: 'You talk about military secrecy, but one need only sit in the train from St. Petersburg to Tsarkoe to hear all that is being done, or even thought of, in the highest circles.'"

There is a curious coincidence in the remarks made by this Russian officer on press censorship, and some of the events which his own countrymen took part in so far back as the war of the Crimea, 1854.

It was the *London Times* that forecast that the great battle which was fought on the heights of Alma was to take place on September 20, and also the same journal which furnished its readers with the first authentic account of the battle—as early as October 2 following. However, this paper was not equally as successful with its announcement of the fall of Sebastopol, which place was not taken by the Allies until after some weeks had elapsed from the time of the announcement. Kinglake, in commenting on this failure in intelligence, says: "But this example is only one of numbers, all tending to show how easy it is for the newsdealer to bring England and her army to cross purposes by trying to follow too closely a war some 3,000 miles away."

While it will be remembered that the maintaining of secrecy today is different from what it was in earlier periods, yet the same principles governing secrecy while maneuvering bodies of troops exist now as with either Napoleon or Wellington, and, later, with Lee, Grant, or Jackson. The secrecy of Wellington was sublime, with "Stonewall" Jackson it was a fourth arm with which he waged war, intensified by the fact that he knew at all times that he was surrounded by would be friends, who, in their hearts, were bitter enemies. With Wellington it was easier to locate spies than it was with Jackson.

After the first battle of Bull Run information was eagerly looked for, and at the small town in which was Jackson's home, when the minister of the village church rushed out of the post office with a letter from Jackson, which he immediately proceeded to read to the people, all felt that at last their anxiety would be put to rest. The letter ran thus:

"My Dear Parson,—In my tent last night, after a fatiguing day's service, I remembered that I had failed to send you my contribution to our colored Sunday school. Enclosed you will find my cheque for that object, which please acknowledge at your earliest convenience, and oblige, yours faithfully,

T. J. JACKSON."

One cannot imagine what the people thought, but this incident was simply a forerunner of many similar incidents which kept a vast foe mystified and guessing, "What will he do next?"

Jackson wrote differently to his wife, but what little information he did give had a warning tagged on that it was not to be repeated to anyone. Jackson acted all through his career in a manner that at times even mystified his own staff, and when spoken to once on this subject, he replied: "Surely if I can deceive my own friends, I can make certain of deceiving the enemy."

On one occasion, when he anticipated operations in a certain section of the country, he first asked his intelligence staff for maps of an adjacent portion of the country. At another time, when the intelligence received proved that it was necessary for him to retire his forces under cover of night, remembering that spies must be watching all his movements, he advanced his troops in the direction of the enemy for a few miles before swinging off on the side roads leading towards the point to which he really intended to go.

One who is interested in the study of intelligence cannot help being carried away with admiration as he reads the records of the great commanders and their staffs, and anyone wishing to experience this for himself should first read "The Life of 'Stonewall' Jackson," by Colonel Henderson. After having read "Stonewall" once, read it a second time and then, if there is still a desire for more information, read it a third time. It is a well that never runs dry.

The writer believes that every Militia officer in Canada should be compelled to study at least three books—first, the Training for his own unit; second, Combined Training; and, third, "Stonewall" Jackson.

In conclusion, just one quotation from Colonel Henderson's writings: "In the Army of Northern Virginia, every commanding general had his own party of scouts, whose duty it was to penetrate the enemy's lines, to see everything, and to hear everything; to visit the base of operations, to inspect the line of communications, and to note the condition and the temper (*morale*) of the hostile troops. Attracted by a pure love of adventure, these soldiers did exactly the same work as did the English intelligence officers in the war of the Peninsula, and did it with the same thoroughness and acuteness. Wellington, deploring the capture of Captain Grant, one of his intelligence officers, declared that the gallant Highlander was worth as much to the army as a brigade of cavalry. Jackson had scouts who were worth more to him than many of his brigadiers."

From this it should not be hard to sum up the "Value of the Part Played by Intelligence in Warfare," and what the duties are of those who are directly employed in the difficult task of obtaining information.

Tenders of three colliers have been invited by the Navy Department from the various shipbuilding companies of the country. The tenders made in June were unsatisfactory to the department, not only in price, but in speed, capacity, and equipment. A speed of 12 knots an hour and a dead weight carrying capacity of 7,200 tons will be required. The machinery must be located in the after part of the vessels, that the coaling of ships at sea may be easier.

Tenders will be opened September 1, when bids for the 10 new torpedo boat destroyers also are to be opened. In the case of the colliers, the government assumes no contractual obligations, but says substantially to shipbuilders that they may offer the three colliers to the government in 12 months and if they are satisfactory they will be accepted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAME AND HUNTING RIFLES.

BY LIEUT. TOWNSEND WHELEN, U. S. ARMY.

THE article on "Big Game Hunting in British Columbia," by Brent Altsheler, in ARMS AND THE MAN of April 16 interested me greatly and I should like to make a few remarks on this subject, although owing to my present station (Manila) these remarks will be published long after the appearance of the above mentioned article.

Mr. Altsheler refers to the town of Lillooet as an excellent starting point for a big game hunt. It certainly is if one has plenty of time at his command. It is, however, hardly worth while to hunt from there with less than 45 days at one's disposal. I have spent in all 10 months hunting in the Lillooet district, my first hunt being in the year 1900. At that time first rate sheep, deer and goat hunting could be had after three days' travel by pack train from the town. Today, however, it is necessary to journey for at least seven days to the northwest to get to good grounds. The Indians and squaw men have made great inroads into the game supply nearer the town, killing it mostly on its winter range on the Fraser River and the north fork of Bridge River. During the last three years mountain lions have increased greatly in number and have thinned out the deer and goats. The best hunting ground at present is east of Chilco Lake and in the Chilcolin country near Bella Coola.

The country is very rough indeed. Compared to it the Jackson Hole and Montana country is a level prairie. It demands good heart, lungs and muscles on the part of the sportsman; also the ability to hunt in moccasins. Boots are very dangerous, besides quickly wearing one out by their weight. Despite the roughness of the country a pack train can be taken everywhere. The quantity of game in that country in the past has been almost beyond belief, and in their migrations and feedings they have worn game trails everywhere, covering the entire country like a network of excellent bridle paths. Horse feed is plentiful. The game season starts September 1 and the snow usually does not drive one out of the mountains until the latter part of November.

The sportsman's outfit should be very light in order that he may not be burdened with a great number of pack animals which are expensive. The guides charge as follows per day: Guides, \$2.50 to \$3.50; cooks and packers, \$1.50; saddle horses, 75 cents; pack horses, 50 cents. Provisions of all kinds can be obtained in Lillooet at the store of Arthur Phair at about 50 per cent increase on eastern prices. One needs a sleeping bag, a 7 x 7-foot "A" wall tent of waterproof silk, camera, rifle, and as few personal articles as he can get along with. The best clothing is the olive drab breeches and shirt of the Army, moccasins and woolen under clothes, also a light and short rain coat. Write to Phair's store beforehand and he can have better moccasins made for you than you can get elsewhere.

Mr. Altsheler has discussed a suitable rifle for this country at length and speaks of the need of a telescope sight. I too have felt that need, but have as yet found none which would fill the demand. It is not alone a question of a suitable 'scope but also of a suitable rifle on which to place it. Of what use is it to place the best of 'scopes on a rifle which will give only a 12 inch group at 200 yards and proportionately bad at longer ranges. Yet this is about all that one can expect of our hunting rifles of today. The fault lies in the bullets, bore and powder charges. All soft nosed bullets for high power rifles are miserable, not having improved in the least in the last 10 years. They are too small, badly shaped, not uniform in size and weight, their bases are out of true, and they are jacketed with poor material. The bores of all the rifles are entirely too large, being usually .003 larger than the bullets, thus allowing gas cutting and wobbling. The powder charges of the factory ammunition vary in weight from one to three grains. With such a combination we cannot expect even with a telescope sight to do good work at over 150 yards.

Practically there is no telescope sight made in America today which will stand the recoil and flip of a heavily charged, high power, thin barrel hunting rifle without getting out of adjustment almost instantly; nor are there any tubes or mountings which will stand the rough mountains of British Columbia. There is, as Mr. Altsheler says, need for a weapon suitable for long range work. I have frequently had excellent shots offer themselves at from 350 to 500 yards, which could not be taken because they were simply beyond the capabilities of the rifle.

Realizing these defects in our rifles and sights I have, after considerable experimenting, hit upon a combination which has given excellent satisfaction. This is a Krag carbine with a specially selected barrel measuring just .308 inches. The military sights have been removed and a very small ivory bead front sight and Lyman wind gauge rear receiver sight placed on the arm. The trigger pull has been eased up to 2½ pounds and a sling strap added. For ammunition I use Peters 220 grain .30-40 soft nosed bullets and 36 grains (weighed) of W. A. powder in Government shells. These Peters bullets seem to be the best of the soft nosed variety and are much larger than any of the other makes, measuring .309 inches. This

combination of sights, rifle and ammunition will give accuracy enough to make one fairly certain of landing two out of his five shots in the vital parts of a sheep at 300 yards, if he is able to estimate the range within 25 yards of the true distance.

Accuracy beyond this is impossible with any rifles of today which are suitable for big game hunting. I believe that the Lyman sights are much more accurate than they are given credit for. Many try them at a white target and black bullseye and get a poor group and condemn them. My 10 shots with this rifle and sights at 200 yards firing prone netted me only 42 and I thought I had a "white elephant" on my hands. Then I thought to try the arm on the black skirmish figures and found that I could bunch my shots much closer than with a military rifle and sights. On a white target it is impossible to define the ivory bead and poor groups result, but on a black or neutral colored object the ivory defines splendidly, allowing very accurate aim.

I know the capabilities of such a weapon would be greatly extended by a suitable telescope sight. Such a sight should be of the prism variety, not over eight inches long, detachable, fitting into slots on the left of the receiver. When detached it should go back into place exactly. The mountings should be very strong, but should have a delicate micrometer adjustment which would allow one to raise his elevation or adjust his windage so as to raise the point of impact one inch per 100 yards of range. That is the same delicacy of adjustment as is now obtained with the military sight and micrometer adjuster. The lenses and cross hairs should be sufficiently strong in themselves and their mountings to withstand for all time the recoil of such a cartridge as the .405 Winchester, all of which is easily said but hard to obtain. The ordnance department of the Army has been looking for such a telescope sight for the last 10 years but has not yet found it.*

When such a sight can be had and can be placed on a rifle of the accuracy of our best military arms, and when the cartridge companies condescend to furnish the hunter with as good ammunition as they now do for the Camp Perry and Sea Girt trade—then and not until then can anyone expect to do satisfactory work on big game at 300 to 400 yards. Today a hit on game at over 200 yards is chance, luck, or the result of a shower of bullets. One day in 1900 I stood on the hillside of Watson Bar Creek, 50 miles north of Lillooet, and killed four mule deer on the opposite hillside in 11 shots. The distance by pacing was 350 yards and the weapon a .30-30 which from subsequent trials would not keep its shots in the 3 ring at 300 yards on the "A" target.

Two years ago I fired 12 shots at a big billy goat climbing up a perpendicular cliff in Salina Cañon on the north fork of Bridge River. The distance was about 400 yards and the rifle a .30-40 Winchester Single Shot, with which I had made scores as high as 47 at 1,000 yards. I had a very steady prone position and could see the shots striking, some just above and some just below, but not a single shot took effect.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME:

THERE used to be an old song that implied that there was going to be something doing when Johnny came marching home. The song has evidently penetrated the wilds of Buffalo, the home city of Sergeant Lueshner, 74th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., a member of the American Olympic rifle team, and his fellow townsmen did everything they could last Monday night to prove that the words of the song were a proper fore-runner of what was going to happen.

When his train pulled in at 8.30 Monday night, Lueshner was greeted by his entire regiment and band, the veteran corps of the organization, platoons of police, and thousands of cheering friends and neighbors. Then followed a parade up Main Street, with the happy Lueshner riding in a flag draped carriage that followed the veteran corps. Red fire and fireworks, bombs and other noise making instruments, greeted him every foot of the way. The 74th Infantry armory presented a beautiful sight, its battlements thrown in relief against the red glare behind them of long burning fire.

At the armory he was presented, in the presence of a crowd that occupied every available foot of space, with a purse of gold from his regiment, the state 20 year medal and a magnificent rifle case from the veteran corps. Speeches by Col. George C. Fox, commanding the 74th, and General Drain, who was there as the Colonel's guest, were followed by one of thanks from the overwhelmed Lueshner. Then followed a banquet at the Niagara Hotel where covers were laid for 30, Major Smith acting as toastmaster. All in all it was one of the most notable receptions ever accorded a citizen of Buffalo, regardless of in what sport his victory lay.

*This was evidently written before Lieutenant Whelen saw the May 28 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, on page 185 of which is an illustration and description of the new Army telescopic sight intended for expert riflemen and possibly sharpshooters.

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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.

THE WELCOME TO THE RIFLEMEN.

For the first time in the history of American rifle shooting, an American rifle team returning from its conquest abroad has been properly received by the citizens of this country. Last Saturday the harbor of New York witnessed a scene that for enthusiasm on account of past performances and determination to increase future records has never been equaled.

A very pretty compliment was paid the riflemen by the captain of the revenue cutter *Mohawk*, Lieutenant Brockway, who fired a salute of 35 guns as the cutter approached the *New York*, a gun for every point by which we had beaten the team that got second place. Customs tugs and boats privately hired swarmed about the American liner as she slowly steamed up the harbor. Outgoing ships and incoming ships that passed her dipped their flags in warm salute to the riflemen of America who had so well upheld the honor of their country on the range.

The team captain in describing the victory expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the work of the team abroad, and well he may be so. He laid particular stress on the team feeling which was present throughout the match and practice. He was heard to remark to a newspaper man who questioned him about it that individual scores counted for nothing with the members of the team, that it might be said with absolute truth that there was no high or low score. All the men were part of the team, and the victory was a team victory. The man who made the low score might, perhaps, have contributed more to the success of the team than some other man, but that did not count—all efforts at all times by all members of the team were for the team.

In the celebration there was only one note of regret, and that was that Major Winder and Captain Benedict were absent. These two members of the team had been compelled by reason of engagements at home to leave England on an earlier boat than that taken by the team. Nothing but the most pressing need would have caused them to leave in advance of their fellow competitors, and it was with a feeling of the deepest regret that the welcoming committee and the team itself did not have a chance to bestow upon these two absent members their just share of the magnificent reception.

All in all, it may safely be said that nothing like such a rousing welcome was ever given any American representatives, regardless of the line of sport in which they had represented the United States abroad. Certainly remembrance of it will remain always in the hearts of the team members,

and it is equally sure that those who stood on the decks of the *Mohawk* as she neared the *New York* can never banish from their minds the feeling of pride which welled through them as they saw the sun tanned, clean cut faces of our American representatives abroad, representatives who showed in every line of their features their clean, hard living and their indulgence in the finest sport on earth. No, the memory will not fade in any man who witnessed the reception last Saturday.

There is a very pretty fable by which the Duchess of Orleans illustrated the birth of her son. All the good fairies had been bidden to the cradle except one. These fairies bestowed upon the young child beauty, grace, wealth, and other noble characteristics. The one fairy who had not been invited could not take away the blessings which the others had given, but she coupled a curse with every favor. This allegory may well be used to illustrate the new birth of American rifle shooting. Every good fairy has been bidden to its cradle but one. We have national wealth, beauty, strength, virility, and health. Our good fairies have given us everything we need to make us a nation of riflemen, but there has been one fairy left unbidden at the cradle, who has coupled a curse, like her prototype of old, the curse of indifference, of lack of perception.

That bad sprite must be defeated. Her curse must be removed; for once we have come out of the shadow of indifference we shall have accomplished the end that we all have so greatly at heart, the free, broad, universal use of the military arm of our country by our citizens. No longer then will they be dead to the call. It is in truth up to us who appreciate the national benefits to be derived from universal rifle shooting to quicken the indifferent ones into life, and to make individual efforts, as well as concerted ones, to bring our neighbors to the firing point. Every man who today shoots a rifle will, if he takes only one man new to the sport to the range, accomplish a great measure of good. Let us not forget that the victorious trip of the American rifle team abroad was only a means to an end, and having been successful in the means, we must be, if we be honest with ourselves and the cause we serve, successful in the end.

THE NEEDED INCREASE IN INFANTRY.

II.

In an editorial in the July 23 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, under the same caption as this one, we set forth our belief that the present strength of the infantry arm of our service was totally inadequate with which to meet its present duties. The history of our infantry shows that it has always been overburdened and that never have we had a strength in this arm sufficient to cope with existing conditions, either in peace or in war, with the one solitary exception of the last period of the Civil War.

Our infantry is ready to do its duty in peace—and all of its duty. It is loyal with a loyalty which brooks no suspicion as to its warmth—a loyalty that is not surpassed in any arm or army of the world. In war our infantry is ready to fight to its death, it is ready to strew the battlefield with its bodies, to die in the cause which it serves so nobly in peace. It objects, however, and rightfully so, to being used as a continual garrison force in the enervating, health destroying climates of Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, Hawaii, Alaska, and the Philippines, with no proper chance to recuperate from such debilitating tours of foreign service.

The manner in which our infantry has been worked to death in the last few years supplies a most awful illustration of "man's inhumanity to man." The cause for this inhumanity is not far to seek. It is our niggardliness whose continuance is unworthy of a nation so prosperous, so resourceful, and so great as ours. It is the country's shame that its infantry has been so abominably treated in peace and so decimated in war.

The service of the infantry in the tropics has been excessive, and it has been accompanied as well by tremendously costly changes of stations at short intervals. This is strikingly shown by figures tabulated by Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Infantry. The figures of this table for the 10 years 1898 to 1907, both inclusive, show that the 25 regiments of infantry existing at the beginning of the war have averaged since then 11 changes of stations, involving 39,100 miles of travel per regiment, and that the infantry organizations have been stationed on an average of 4 years and

2 months in the United States proper as against 4 years and 10 months on foreign service. Therefore, so far as the tropics are concerned the infantry is having considerably less than 2 years on and 2 years off.

Now, so far as the enlisted personnel of the infantry arm is concerned, the matter is one far easier of adjustment for them than it is for their officers. The men simply refuse to reenlist, with consequent detriment to the service; the officers, however, have to stay on. Experience and expert medical opinion, and such must be taken into account, point out that the present conditions of foreign service will, if continued, lead to an absolute breaking down on the part of the officers and the enlisted men remaining in the service. The individual, therefore, who has suffered and who is suffering the most occupies that position most difficult to fill in war, the officer and the noncommissioned officer, requiring trained experts in their several grades.

To anyone at all familiar with present conditions in the Army this physical deterioration has been marked and rapidly progressive. Professionally useful but physically incapacitated because of this unremitting drain on the system, it seems well within the bounds of truth to say that over a hundred young captains and lieutenants of the infantry have been retired at what should have been the height of their virility. Nothing further could have been done for these officers except to retire them. Their military days were over. The policy of saving horses and mules is an excellent one, but it seemingly has not extended so far as to save human beings.

True, in 1901 there was an increase of 5 regiments of infantry. That was a mere drop in the bucket, for if to garrison the United States proper required 25 regiments, how could it be expected that an addition of 5 such organizations would be sufficient to properly garrison the United States, the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and Panama?

Perhaps no better statement of the situation can be made than by quoting a portion of the report, made in 1907, by Acting Inspector General J. G. Galbraith (cavalry). Major Galbraith, though not of the infantry arm, shows his broadness of mind in stating the facts as follows:

The burden of foreign service falls with undue severity on our infantry regiments. Their periods of enjoyment of home stations are extremely limited, and comparison with other branches of our Army emphasize this. The situation calls for relief; and this can best be afforded by increasing the number of organizations of infantry. We do not want more cavalry in Alaska, Hawaii, or the Philippines, and our coast artillery troops are not available and will not be sent abroad in any considerable numbers. It is hardly to be supposed that we would send so much cavalry across the sea if we had more infantry.

With the roster limited to 30 regiments and the number of these on foreign service irreducible, an infantry regiment returns to the Philippines before it has been three years in the home station. The cavalry regiments get at least a year longer than the infantry in the home country; and it is for their best interests that they should have this much time for recuperation, renovation, and invigoration. There has been much homesickness among our troops on foreign service. A recruit cannot join the infantry in the United States and serve with it two years before he is confronted with this foreign service prospect. It ought to be possible for him to serve one enlistment with one regiment before he decides whether he will become permanently identified with that regiment. As it is, we have a shifting rank and file of less than three years' identification with one regiment and a disappearance of the old reliable soldiers who were the mainstay of our infantry before we had foreign possessions.

Our people and our press have had much to say about American expatriates, speaking about those who voluntarily make themselves such. What then shall we think of a situation which demands forced expatriation of American officers and men for over half of their active service? Surely, such a condition is one that is abhorrent and opposed most decidedly to the best interests of the individual, the Army, and the nation.

We may be on the threshold of a war. At any rate there cannot be much doubt about this, that we should prepare ourselves for any war which we may have to wage in the future. Possible it is also that continued service should bring its own reward in the way of promotion and increased pay. But none of these things, not a single one of them, is the sole reason for increasing the present force of infantry. We need 30 regiments more now, not only to prepare for the future, but to remedy the evils of the past and the present, that the infantry of our Army may be prepared physically and mentally for the best service of which it is capable in a rational manner, in order that the interests of the United States and its people may be best subserved.

In this editorial we have presented merely the humanitarian aspect of the situation, the animal side of it. When next we write about the needed increase in our infantry, we shall show how strongly the militia of the United States is involved in the proposed increase of the Regular infantry. The two interests are absolutely inseparable, and the proper recognition of this fact will undoubtedly have immediate effect in bringing about the desired reform.

In an article in ARMS AND THE MAN Captain Casey remarks: "If shells are loaded on a warm day the powder will be in a dry state, and therefore will burn more rapidly, giving higher velocities." We have often wondered how it was we got off the black occasionally. Now we know. The cartridge was loaded in wet weather.—*The Rifleman*.

Isn't it strange how everybody has fun with poor Casey? First an English artist raises hob with his delicately chiselled features, and then an English journal gets at him. Poor, poor Casey!

HERE AND THERE.

Post Match of Britain versus America.

The secretary of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain is now on his way to the United States, where he hopes to be able to complete arrangements for the holding of a post match of 500 a side between English and American marksmen. Some correspondence has already taken place between the National Rifle Association of America and the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, and there appears every likelihood of satisfactory arrangements being made.

Silver Service Presented to the Battleship New Hampshire.

The state of New Hampshire, on August 8, presented to the battleship *New Hampshire* a \$6,000 silver service at Portsmouth. The presentation speech was made by Gov. Charles M. Floyd. About 1,000 guests, including state and national officials, attended. The gift was accepted by Captain Winslow on behalf of the Navy. Following the ceremony Mrs. Sheppard the president of the New Hampshire D. A. R., presented a stand of colors. That evening the officers attended a reception and ball at the Hotel Wentworth. On Monday the Helen Seavey Quilting Party, D. A. R., gave the ship a picture of John Paul Jones. At the same time the state W. C. T. U. presented the officers and crew with 936 comfort bags.

Target Practice Under the Sea.

The second submarine flotilla, consisting of the *Octopus*, *Tarantula*, *Viper*, and *Cuttlefish*, under the command of Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, has been smashing target records from 20 to 50 feet under the sea in Gardiners Bay. The new periscopes have been used to excellent advantage by the helmsmen, and the new additions, it is said, have advanced the value of submarines largely. Under the sea the submarines have been firing with Whitehead torpedoes at from 1,000 to 1,500 yards' distance against targets made of woven nets about 65 feet long. The submarines were run at full speed. When the submarines become attached to Commander Marsh's training squadron more extensive drills, with both night and day attacks, will be held.

Mrs. Sage to Buy Constitution Island for West Point Preparatory School.

It is reported that Mrs. Russell Sage is seriously contemplating the purchase of Constitution Island, in the Hudson River opposite West Point, and presenting it to the United States as a site upon which to erect the world's greatest military preparatory school, a school that shall be to West Point what Eton is to Oxford and Harrow to Cambridge. Mrs. Sage has sent several representatives up the river to look over the site and to put her in possession of the facts surrounding the contemplated purchase of the island. Mrs. Sage's idea is to establish a school whose course shall be free to such public school students as are not able to afford a private course preparatory to entering West Point.

President Roosevelt is said to be in favor of the plan to establish such a school and it is said with certainty that if Mrs. Sage does not present the island to the Government determined effort will be made at the next Congress to get an appropriation through to purchase it. The island can be had for a sum between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

Battleship Fleet Reaches Auckland.

The Atlantic battleship fleet came to anchor in the harbor at Auckland, New Zealand, at 8.40 a. m. Sunday (eastern time). At least 40,000 people were grouped on the hills surrounding the city, who gave a royal and cordial welcome to the visiting ships. The successful accomplishment of the cruise from Honolulu to Auckland was marked by developments highly important to our Navy. The distance of 3,850 miles is believed to be greater than any other battleship fleet has ever cruised without re-coaling, and this makes a striking demonstration of oversea mobility in an ocean where so many interests lie.

The auxiliaries, *Yankton* and *Panther*, which preceded the fleet from Honolulu, coaled from the *Ajax* at Pago Pago, and proceeded toward the Fiji Islands, formed a wireless chain with the *Glacier*, at Suva, whereby the *Virginia* received Captain Pillsbury's congratulations on breaking the world's coaling record. Press messages were also transmitted from the fleet, and this style of communication was maintained for several days.

An unusual incident of the trip was the *Minnesota's* distribution of mail, including 50 bags of welcome newspapers, on the equator. The same day

the traditional ceremonies of crossing the line were celebrated, Neptune and his satellites lathering, shaving and ducking all newcomers, including 90 midshipmen. The *Nebraska* crossed the equator for the first time. It was great fun, but tame in comparison with the passage of the equator in the Atlantic last January, when 10,000 men were initiated.

New Zealand is intensely religious, and church organizations are prominent in the program of entertainment. Visitors from Sydney and Melbourne say Australia is going crazy over the fleet, believing that the American naval activity in the Pacific insures Anglo-American predominance. The *Auckland Star* says:

"In spite of past wars, in spite of all recent diplomatic errors and keen commercial rivalries, we believe the whole British race realizes that the Americans are our kinsmen. To Englishmen the world over Americans appeal as men of our own lineage and we hope fervently that the visit of the American fleet to the Australian colonies will help inaugurate closer union of feeling and purpose between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race."

The citizen's address to Rear Admiral Sperry says that they view the cruise ordered by President Roosevelt as conceived in the highest interests of international amity, tending to promote especially the security of the countries bordering on the Pacific.

International Rifle Matches in Australia.

Referring to the refusal of the New Zealand authorities to sanction a rifle match between teams from the American battleships and the Dominion volunteers, on the ground that regulations forbid the landing of armed parties of foreigners, Thomas Thomson Ewing, Commonwealth Minister for Defense, announces that he will not allow these technical regulations to interfere with the rifle matches of a similar nature which have been arranged as a part of the entertainment during the battleships' calls at ports in Australia.

General Funston Gives up Command of Department of California.

Brigadier General Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of California, turned over the command of that department temporarily on Monday to Col. Marion P. Maus, and General Funston will leave San Francisco some time this week for Fort Leavenworth, where he is to command the service schools. Colonel Maus, who commands the 20th Infantry, has a splendid record as an Indian fighter, having taken active part in various campaigns against the Sioux, Cheyennes, Apaches, and Nez Percés, and has received the Congressional medal of honor for his action in Mexico when, in pursuit of some marauding Apaches, he fought a superior force of Mexican soldiers who attempted to block his advance or escape.

Says the Army Gets Pointers from Circus.

"When it comes to putting up and taking down tents and packing and unpacking baggage the United States Army is not in it with the big circus shows," said Capt. Guy S. Brewer, according to the *Des Moines, Ia., Register and Leader*. "The show people do it with a system, and I have never seen anything beat them yet when it comes to making good time. Of course, you must remember that the Army does not have the practice at it that the show people do. They do it sometimes twice a day, and they have to do it quick and make the time. The Army, on the other hand, has that sort of practice perhaps twice or three times a year."

"Two years ago the War Department sent a captain of the Army and a quartermaster with Ringling Brother's show for an entire summer to study the methods of packing and unpacking and of putting up and taking down tents. Well, they reported unfavorably, as, of course, they would, but nevertheless every Army man today recognizes that the show people have the United States government beat in a thousand and one ways."

China Preparing a Grand Welcome for Our Fleet.

The Chinese Government is completing its preparations for the entertainment of the officers and crew of the fleet of American battleships at Amoy, where the visiting men-of-war are due to arrive the latter part of October. The original sum of 400,000 taels appropriated by China for purposes of welcome and for the entertainment has been augmented by another 100,000 taels. The authorities show great pride in what they are undertaking for the entertainment of the Americans, and they are determined that the visitors shall have no doubt whatever as to the genuineness of their welcome. Dr. George Mark, the Chinese commissioner on arrangements, has left already for Amoy, where he will superintend the construction of proper landing facilities, the details of the proposed street parade, the arrangements for theatrical entertainments and the adequate lighting of the city. The program includes banquets to the officers and men, who will be entertained in two big parties. Three thousand American soldiers and marines will be dined at one time. They will be given souvenirs of their visit and there will be a series of sports on shore and continuous performances in the theaters and pavilions.

Fort Riley Encampment Begins.

The first 10-day period opened at Fort Riley, Kan., on August 10. Five thousand troops of the Army and the Kansas National Guard are in the camp, which is in command of Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr. By actual account there are now at Fort Riley 225 officers and 4,600 men, including the 7th Cavalry, 5th Field Artillery, 13th Infantry and 10 companies of Engineers from Fort Leavenworth, a detachment of the Signal Corps from Fort Omaha (the crack Company A, with newest equipment), 8 companies of the 16th Infantry from Fort Crook, 4 companies of the 16th Infantry from Fort Logan H. Root, 8 troops of the 2nd Cavalry from Fort Des Moines, and the 1st and 2nd Kansas Infantry, and 1 company of the Hospital Corps, 1 company of Engineers, and a detachment of the state Signal Corps, the entire Kansas brigade. The program for the first three days consisted of drill in formations for attack and defense by troops, batteries and companies, then by battalions and regiments, and then by brigades, following which there are to be problems in advance and rear guard, etc.

ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS.

War Department Reported to Plan Sending Armed Force to Hayti.

It is reported that the War Department has completed plans for the despatch of an armed force to Hayti should it become necessary to preserve order there. Capt. Charles Young, 9th U. S. Cavalry, the only negro graduate of West Point, is said to have made a report, while our military attaché in Hayti, by which the Department has learned of all the roads and means of communication over which troops could march, from Port au Prince, Gonaives or St. Nicholas. It is believed that if the Army should be turned loose down there, the Navy Department would send a cruiser to Port au Prince and gunboats to the other two towns named. It would not require more than 5,000 troops to break up the disorders on the island, establish peace and order, and leave the conditions of the Haytian government in good shape. There is no official foundation to the report that the Department is contemplating any such movement, however.

Successful Flights by Baldwin's Dirigible Balloon.

Readers of ARMS AND THE MAN, who will remember that Captain Baldwin contributed several articles last March to our columns, will be interested in watching the apparently great success of his dirigible balloon at Fort Myer, Va., where the Signal Corps board is making tests of his ship. Captain Baldwin made several ascensions last week and managed the balloon with the greatest ease. The flights which were planned for early this week have been postponed because G. H. Curtiss, the engineer of the airship, had to remain over in Hammondsport, where his factory is located, until Tuesday night. A new carburetor has been fitted on the motor, and speed trips will be made later this week.

War Department Contracts for Khaki.

Contracts for supplying 750,000 yards of cotton khaki to the War Department were placed on Monday. Two New York firms presented bids on July 10 but neither was entirely satisfactory, so the Department split the contract, awarding to the John H. Meyer Co. the privilege of furnishing 375,000 yards at 25 cents a yard, and to the Otto Goetze Co. a contract for supplying 250,000 yards at 24.8 cents and 125,000 yards at 25.2 cents per yard.

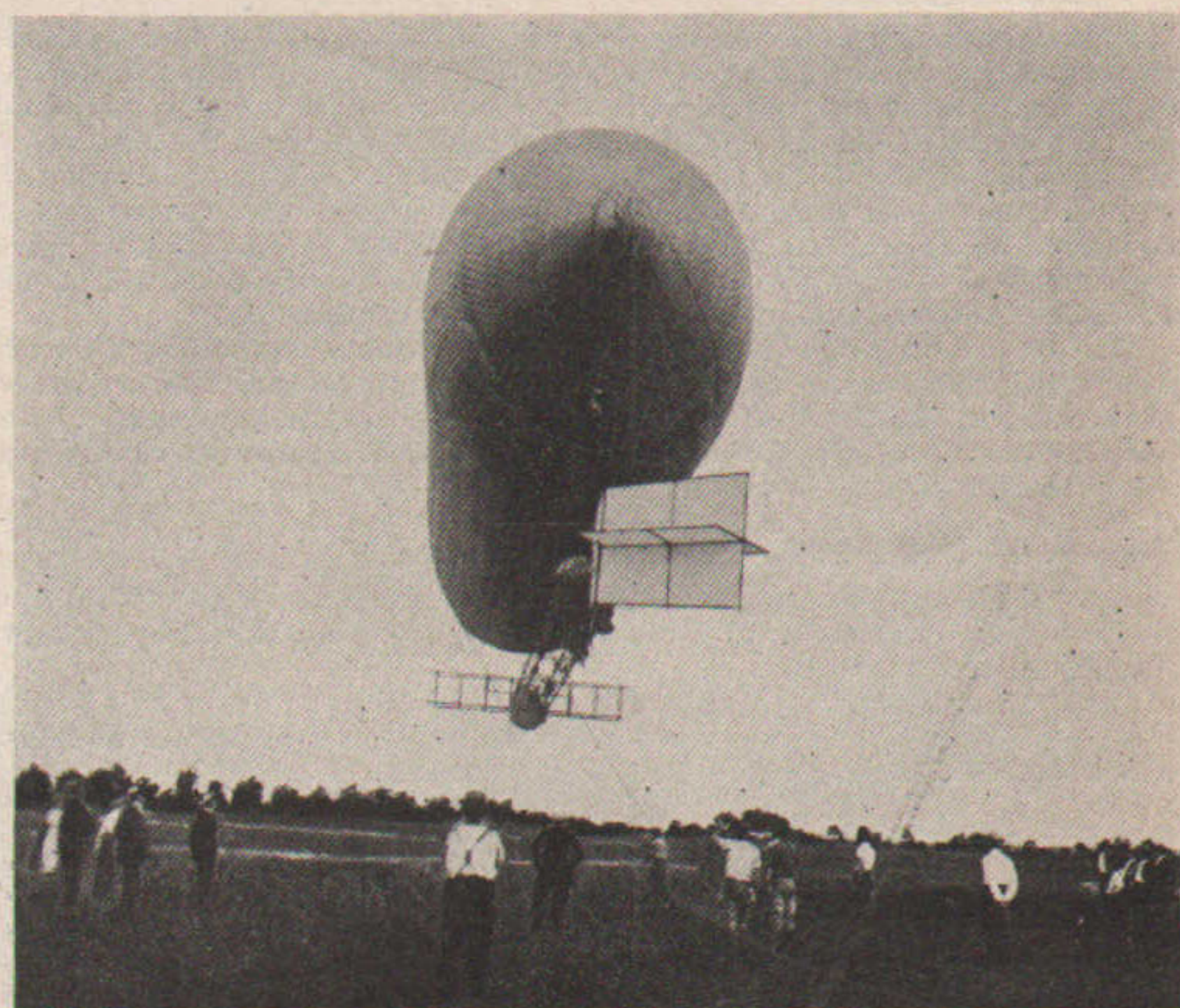
Quartermaster General's Museum in War Department Increased.

Two interesting cases have been added to the museum of the quartermaster general's office, in the War Department building. One of the cases, and by far the more interesting of the two, depicts the interior of a Regular Army barracks. Two privates are seated at a table playing checkers. It is the black man's move and the player is sitting with head thrown back, abstractedly puffing at a cigarette. At the right corner of his side of the table is an ash tray on which is heaped a small pile of cigarette ashes. The other fellow is resting both hands on the table as if to say, "I've got you now," just like that. Everything in the scene indicates the scrupulous neatness of the barracks.

The other case represents three soldiers standing together—a sergeant of artillery, a sergeant of cavalry, and a corporal of artillery. The figures are of a waxlike composition, and are very true to life.

Red Cross Establishes Tuberculosis Camp.

The American National Red Cross Society has opened a tuberculosis day camp on the grounds of the tuberculosis hospital in this city. Accommodations are provided for 12 patients. The day camp idea originated in Germany. Patients report to the camp at 8.30 o'clock each morning, and receive a breakfast of milk and eggs. They also undergo a physical examination. At noon they have a substantial dinner, and before they leave for their homes late in the afternoon they have another lunch. Systematic exercise



THE BALDWIN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON AT FORT MYER,
Showing How Rudder Acts.

is on the program, and invalid chairs are provided for resting in the open air. Patients are kept in the open air all the time. The camp is in charge of a nurse from the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Society.

For Uniformity of Naval Fittings.

The bureau of construction and repair of the Navy Department is at work on specifications to establish uniformity in the minor fittings and fixtures of ships of war. The plan goes into such details so that the nails, bolts, screws, hinges, locks, etc., used in whatever way on board vessels of war, shall be of a design and dimension prescribed in carefully drawn requirements. Most of these articles will bear the initials "U. S. N." wherever it is possible to apply such insignia. The articles themselves, however, will be of the types used in the commercial world. In this way it will be possible for a firm to bid on these supplies whenever a contract is to be awarded for them, no matter at what yard the ship to be fitted out may be stationed.

To Ask for an Interpretation of Hazing.

The authorities may ask Congress at the next session to change the law which prohibits hazing at the Military Academy and Naval Academy. It is now felt that the law is too restrictive and mandatory and fails to allow that discretion either at West Point or Annapolis or Washington which it is now realized would be advantageous. As the statutes now provide, the Secretary of War must issue the order of dismissal if a cadet at West Point is found guilty of hazing, and the same law holds for Annapolis. The only way out of the difficulty is for the Secretary of War to decide that there was no hazing in any case before him. Under the regulations of the Military Academy it is difficult for the authorities to draw the line, and under the phraseology of the rules of the Academy it would be easy enough to fasten hazing upon a cadet for any sort of mischief, and it would be equally easy for a cadet confronted with charges to insist that he was not a hazer.

The Surgeon General of the Army after Mosquitoes.

The War Department has approved the recommendation of the surgeon general of the Army for a continuance of the war on mosquitoes, special protection against which will be taken at all posts where the pest exists. An allotment has already been made of about \$50,000 for providing fine wire screens for all the barracks and quarters in the Philippine Islands. It is believed that by the eradication of the mosquito the much dreaded dengue fever will be removed. The medical department has equipped its representatives with all appliances for purifying the breeding places and has established an effective system to rid Army posts of this disease bearing insect. An announcement will shortly be made from the office of the surgeon general of the benefits which have been derived from the adoption of these precautionary and preventative measures.

Appointment of Chief Nurse of the Navy.

Examination has been ended for the place of chief hospital nurse of the Navy, and the likelihood is that Miss Esther V. Hassan, of Washington, will be appointed. A recommendation for her appointment has been made by the surgeon general, Rear Admiral Rixey, and in all probability the recommendation will be approved. Miss Hassan has served as a nurse in Philadelphia, on the hospital ship *Relief*, and in the government service on the Isthmus of Panama. She is a graduate of the New Haven Training School of Nurses. It is the purpose of the Navy Department, under a law recently enacted by Congress, to organize a corps of women nurses for service in various naval hospitals in this country and abroad. How many nurses will be chosen has not been determined, but in all probability 50 or more eventually will be required. The service will be organized practically on the same basis as in the Army. The women will be employed principally, if not entirely, in hospitals ashore.

Invoices of Ordnance Stores to be Carefully Verified, Circular, No. 65, War Department states.

I. It has been reported by the Chief of Ordnance that in numerous instances ordnance stores shipped to arsenals from posts and organizations of the Army are found on receipt to differ materially in quantity and kind from the items on the accompanying invoices. To prevent the occurrence of avoidable errors of this kind in future all officers who have occasion to turn in stores to an arsenal or ordnance depot will see that the articles to be turned in are properly named on the invoices and receipts and will give such personal attention to the verification of the quantities as will insure agreement between the invoices and the property shipped.

II. Commanding officers of recruit depots or depot posts are prohibited from causing alterations to be made in the old style blouses that are issued to recruits for the Coast Artillery Corps. The commanding officers of the posts to which such recruits are sent will cause such alterations to be made when necessary.

Uniforms for Officers of the Medical Reserve Corps.

General Orders, No. 123, War Department, provides for the addition of the following paragraph to General Orders, No. 169, War Department, August 14, 1907:

61½. The uniform for officers of the Medical Reserve Corps will be the same as that prescribed for officers of the Medical Corps, except the insignia, which will be the caduceus of gold or gilt, superimposed in the center by a monogram of dull finish bronze, bearing the letters "R. C." five-eighths (5/8) of an inch high, for the full dress, dress, and white coats. For the service coat and overcoat, the caduceus will be of dull finish bronze metal, superimposed in the center by the monogram in gold or gilt.

Pine Plains Site to be Purchased.

As exclusively announced in ARMS AND THE MAN of August 6, the action of General Oliver, assistant Secretary of War, taken on July 30, disapproving the findings of the board of officers appointed by General Grant to examine the site of Pine Camp as a permanent point of mobilization, has been sustained by Secretary of War Wright. The board stated that in its

opinion the site was not a proper or convenient one for such a purpose, but General Oliver, who had spent several days at Pine Plains during the maneuver periods, disagreed. Secretary Wright has directed that estimates for the permanent improvement of the site be made at once, so that the proposed purchase may be submitted to Congress at the forthcoming session.

The United States Marine Corps Rifle Team.

The Marine Corps team has not yet been selected at Camp Perry, but with the return of Captain Greene from Bisley, where he was a member of the American Olympic rifle team, all contestants for places are now at the Ohio range. The team, which is captained by Capt. William C. Harlee, will be chosen by competition from among the following candidates: Captains McDougal, Holcomb and Greene; Gunnery Sergeants Beatty, Burdette, Hing'e and Whitney; Sergeants Andrews, Baptist, DeLoach, J. F., Frye, and Lund; Corporals DeLoach, T. C., and Snow; and Privates Aycock, Biggs, Bryant, Coppage, Eiler, Markley, McGee, Robinson, and Stamm. Gunnery Sergeant Clark is the team coach.

Report of the Chief of Artillery on Army and Militia Joint Exercises.

The officers of the coast artillery corps, U. S. A., who acted as instructors, observers and umpires in the recent joint exercises between the Army and the National Guard at the various seacoast forts, have submitted their reports to General Arthur Murray, chief of coast artillery. Practically all these exercises have been completed, the last being the joint work of the Regulars at Forts Washington and Hunt, in the artillery district of Washington, and the militia of the District of Columbia. These reports will shortly appear in pamphlet form, or so much of them as it may be advisable to publish, for the information of the Army and militia authorities.

Senator Allison's Death Changes Senate Naval Committee.

The death of Senator Allison last week will probably mean the promotion of Senator Hale, of Maine, to the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee formerly occupied by the Iowa Senator; Senator Hale was Senator Allison's senior lieutenant for many years. This will undoubtedly promote Senator Perkins, of California, to the chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs, long headed by Senator Hale. The latter will retain his membership on the naval committee if he desires, retaining the second place on the committee which he held prior to 1897 when he became its chairman.

Prohibition at Post, Garrisons, and Forts.

The War Department continues to receive requests for information from post commanders and department commanders concerning the policy regarding the sale of drinks at post exchanges. The question is a most troublesome one, and the latest application for information is from General F. D. Grant, who calls attention to the proposed sale of a certain special beverage of the prohibitive qualities of which he is in doubt. The War Department refuses to commit itself to any definite statement on a special article. It adheres to the principle that post commanders and others in authority may very safely be guided by the local situation or the practice in prohibition states. If a beverage is sold generally in a state where the prohibition law applies it may be considered that the same beverage may properly be sold in the post exchanges. In general terms this is the rule which is to guide in the official action on applications for the admission of this or that drink in the Army post exchange.

The Race of the Three Scout Cruisers Postponed.

There is likely to be a delay in the comparative runs which have been planned for the naval scout cruisers *Birmingham*, *Chester* and *Salem*. The Navy board on construction has recommended that the runs be postponed until the crews of the ships are well broken in. This will make it impossible to undertake the trips as planned by the engineer in chief until the latter part of August. It is expected, however, that the runs will be completed and the information in the possession of the Navy Department within the next two or three months. The reports of the comparative runs will be useful in completing the design of the machinery of the battleships *Florida* and *Utah* and in the determination of what sort of turbine, either the Parsons or Curtis, should be adopted, it having been practically settled that the turbines will be installed instead of the ordinary reciprocating engines. It was desired that these comparative runs of the scouts be held with the least possible delay, but it has also been appreciated by the naval authorities that it would be well to get the best result by having the crews trained. The *Chester* may leave Monday for a speed trip to the Azores.

New Rule for Midshipmen.

Navy Department approval has been given to a recent resolution of the academic board of the Naval Academy, as a result of which important changes are made in the conditions governing the examination of midshipmen. The resolution provides that midshipmen hereafter shall be required to be satisfactory in each department for each term, and no deficiency in any department for one term shall be compensated by the work of the other term. If a midshipman is deficient at either the semi-annual or annual examination, he shall be subjected to reexamination in the work of the term in which deficient, to be turned back or to be dropped.

Good Work in Navy Recruiting.

The Navy is recruiting twice as many men this year as last, and midsummer progress indicates that there will be no difficulty in getting enlistments up to the authorized strength. Men are also enlisting in the Army and the revenue cutter service. This work will be kept up for 10 or 12 months, for during the current fiscal year fully 25,000 strong, able bodied young men will be needed. The Navy will require about 18,500 of this number. It was enlisted up to its authorized strength of 38,500 last May, when Congress decided to allow 6,000 more. But about 10,000 enlistments expire annually, and those vacancies must be filled. Several methods to increase enlistments, some of which are comparatively new, are being successfully tried this summer.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

News of the Militia Division.

On request of the adjutant general of a state that ammunition be issued for use of the state team at the national match, he was informed that ammunition for use of teams participating in the national match has been shipped to the ordnance officer at Camp Perry and will be distributed by him to the teams of the several states on application, as provided in General Orders, No. 26, War Department, c. s.

On inquiry of a disbursing officer of a state as to whether he should address communications pertaining to his duties as disbursing officer directly to the secretary of war, or to the chief of the division of militia affairs, he was informed that the division of militia affairs was organized with a special view to expediting business pertaining to the militia in the War Department, especially that in regard to requisitions and disbursements. The division is a part of the office of the secretary of war, and as such is distinct from the bureaus and offices of the War Department proper. The accounts of disbursing officers of the organized militia of the states, under section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, are kept in the division of militia affairs. If communications pertaining to these accounts are addressed otherwise than to the chief of the division of militia affairs, a delay is involved in the consideration of such communications by the secretary of war. The brief experience had since the establishment of the division has demonstrated the fact that all business relating to militia affairs and especially that in regard to supplies and disbursements, has been greatly expedited thereby.

State teams should be at Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than August 20, in order that the members of the teams may be able to participate in the preliminary practice on the 21st and 22nd. It is desirable, however, that teams should reach Camp Perry, if it is possible, several days in advance of the date set for the preliminary practice, in order that the men become acquainted with the range features and atmospheric conditions. This, however, is a matter for the state authorities to determine. Officers of the state militia detailed by the governor as team captain and team spotter are entitled to pay according to the rates prescribed for officers of the Regular Army of like grade, from the date of departure from home station until their return thereto, and also to the actual expenses of transportation, including parlor car accommodation. No provision is made for details of officers as quartermasters and disbursing officers of teams, and it might be well to omit those designations from the order prescribing the team. The officers could be detailed in special orders to perform these duties in addition to their duties as team captain and team spotter.

On request of a disbursing officer of a state, he was informed that no authority from the War Department is needed for a disbursing officer to make advance payment of commutation of rations at the rate of \$1.50 a day for enlisted members of a state rifle team which is to participate in the national match at Camp Perry; but under present regulations this advance payment should be made only for the time occupied in traveling to Camp Perry and return to home station therefrom, as \$12,000 is appropriated by the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, for the messing of enlisted members of teams attending the match.

On inquiry of the adjutant general of a state, he was informed that, under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of August 21, 1903, published in paragraph 160, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, officers and men of the organized militia while engaged in field service for instructions are entitled to pay from the date of departure from home rendezvous until their return thereto, and paragraph 169 of the same Regulations, which is based on the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of October 30, 1903, states that officers and men serving as provided in section 14 of the Act of January 21, 1903, are entitled to be paid for the actual number of days they are in service. The ruling of the Department in such cases has been uniformly that troops of the militia are considered to be in service from the time they assemble at the home rendezvous until they have returned thereto. If the amount allotted to the state by the War Department is not sufficient to meet the payment of the troops for the time thus occupied, the difference should be made up from funds advanced to the state under the provisions of section 14 of the Act approved January 21, 1903.

On inquiry of the adjutant general of a state, he was informed that, under the provisions of section 1661, R. S., as amended, by the Act of Congress, approved June 22, 1906, the disbursing officer of a state is authorized to make disbursements for pay of officers and men at the rates prescribed for similar grades in the Regular Army from the time of departure from home stations to date of returning thereto; for subsistence for the number of days occupied in traveling to and from the place of encampment at the rate of 40 cents a day for each enlisted man; for the period spent in camp, sub-

sistence at the rate of 25 cents a day for each enlisted man; transportation for commissioned officers and enlisted men from home station to point of mobilization and return, in accordance with the provisions of the Army Regulations relating to the transportation of troops; necessary expenses of transporting men and equipment from armories to places of embarkation or camps of instruction and return. This latter provision includes all freightage, drayage, and other similar expenses; incidental expenses in connection with encampments, such as hire of civilian labor, hire of teams or teamsters, construction of water supply, and removal of garbage. If it is possible, all services rendered in connection with transportation, subsistence, or incidental expenses should be arranged for by written agreement, but should it be found impracticable to do this by competitive bidding they should be arranged for in open market at the lowest figure obtainable. (See Articles 3, 5, and 8, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia, with regard to procurement of funds under section 1661, and their disbursement.)

In answer to an inquiry from the adjutant general of a state, he was informed that there is no authority of law for the exchange of gallery practice rifles, model of 1903, for United States rifles, caliber .30, model of 1898, now in the possession of the state. These gallery practice rifles can only be issued to the states on requisition by the governor and after charge of their value, \$15.60 each, and \$2.40 for each container holding four arms, against the quota of the state.

On inquiry of a militia disbursing officer he was informed that the cost of hire of horses provided for officers of the militia required to be mounted during maneuver camp work may be paid from the state's allotment under section 1661. Regimental and battalion staff officers, including inspectors of small arms practice, are required to be mounted. Officers below the grade of major who are required to be mounted and actually are mounted at their own expense, should receive for the number of days for which the animals are provided a pro rata payment of the \$150 or \$200 provided by the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, according to whether 1 or 2 mounts are furnished.

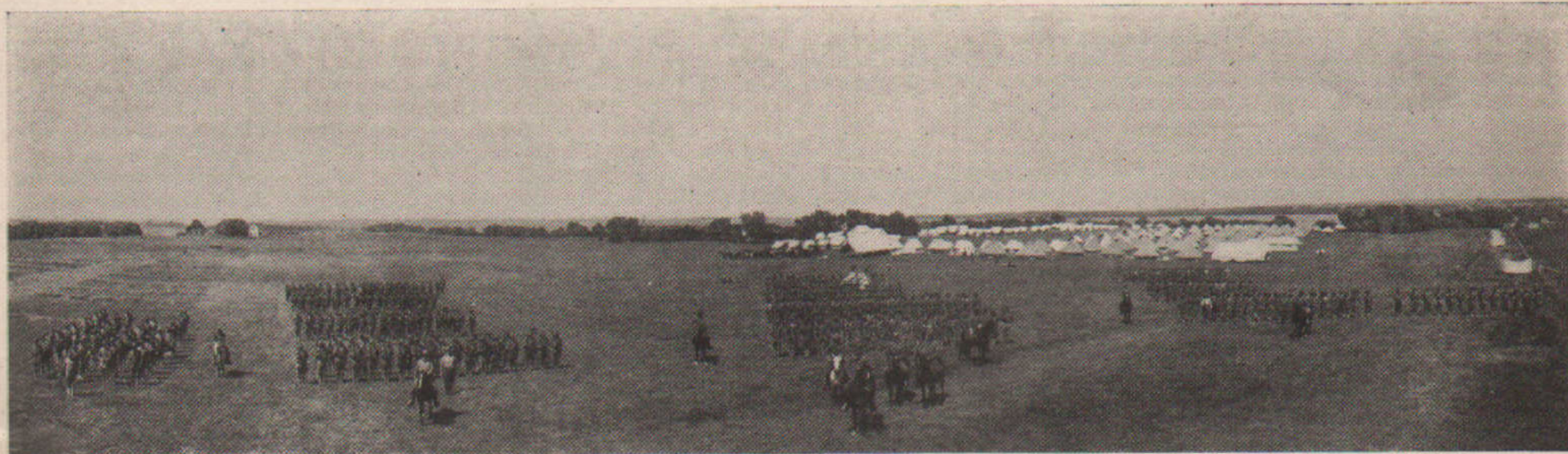
Replying to the inquiry of the adjutant general of a state, he was informed that the following articles have been supplied by the ordnance department to the militia of the several states under the provisions of the Act approved January 21, 1903, and the Act approved March 2, 1907: U. S. rifles, model 1903, .30 caliber, chambered for model 1906 ammunition, with appendages; knife bayonet, model 1905; bayonet scabbards, model 1905; gun slings, model 1907, and cartridge belts, woven, caliber .30, model 1903, complete with fasteners, suspenders, web canteen straps and haversack hooks. Any of the articles named above, now supplied to the militia, will be charged to the allotment of the state under the provisions of the Act approved May 27, 1908, or under section 1661, R. S., as amended.

The Rifle and Pistol Competitions of the Connecticut National Guard.

The report of Maj. William M. Stark, ordnance department, Connecticut National Guard, executive officer of the rifle and pistol competitions of that organization at the state range, East Haven, June 26-27, has been accepted and prizes are awarded as per his report, according to G. O., No. 28, August 10, A. G. O. The 1st prize, a bronze buffalo presented by Governor Woodruff, was won by the 2nd Infantry, with the aggregate score of 1667; the Coast Artillery Corps was second, winning \$60, with 1580; the 1st Infantry was third, winning \$40, with 1489. In the distinguished marksmen's match, the first prize, a gold medal, was awarded to Priv. E. C. Simpson, F Company, 2nd Infantry, with an aggregate score of 261. Priv. Nels Johnson, D Company, 2nd Infantry, was second, with 244, and Corp. F. W. Green, of the same company, third with 244. Company F, 2nd Infantry, with a score of 602, won the company team match A; Company M, 2nd Infantry, was second with 492. In the pistol match A, the Cole Medal winners are: 1st Sergt. J. J. Bosworth, 1st Separate Company (colored), highest aggregate score, with 210; Capt. P. H. Morgan, C. A. C., 2nd highest aggregate, with 202; 1st Lieut. J. W. Riley, B Company, 1st Infantry, highest aggregate in slow fire, with 74; 1st Lieut. V. L. Mather, highest aggregate in timed fire, with 70; and Capt. F. A. Seidler, F Company, 1st Infantry, highest aggregate in rapid fire, with 70.

The Vermont State Rifle Team.

Adjutant General W. H. Gilmore, of Vermont, announces the following officers and men as members of the Vermont rifle team to compete in the national match: Maj. Lee S. Tillotson, captain; Maj. H. Edward Dyer, coach; Lieut. J. Wallard Cobb, spotter; Capt. George H. Thompson, range officer; and the following shooting members: Capt. John W. Tinker, Capt. J. Benjamin Hannon, Capt. Harry C. Moseley, Lieut. John C. Holden, Lieut. Jerold M. Ashley, Lieut. Earl L. Bean, Lieut. Stephen S. Cushing, Sergt. F. J. Coffey, Sergt. W. C. McLaughlin, Sergt. W. O. Cooley, Sergt. C. A. Stockwell, and Corp. E. L. Hopkins. The alternates are Corp. C. J. LePage,



The Camp of the 56th Iowa Infantry at Spirit Lake.

and Privates Harry V. Gregory and F. B. Orcutt. Lieutenant Cobb in addition to his duties as spotter will act as adjutant and quartermaster. The team reported at Northfield on August 12 for practice and remains there until August 17, when it will leave for Camp Perry.

The 5th Massachusetts Infantry Now in Camp.

The 5th Massachusetts Infantry opened the 2nd Brigade camp at South Framingham on August 8 most successfully and auspiciously. The camp commander is Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, and the way in which the regiment settled into quarters was most commendable, tents were expeditiously pitched, and long before retreat was sounded the 5th Regiment and the ambulance section were ready for drill.

A review was tendered General Pew on Sunday, something new in the military annals of the state. The Army ration is being used to subsist the men, and the troops which left on Wednesday morning for a problem in advance and rear guard carried two days' field rations with them. The organizations will bivouac in the open on Wednesday and Thursday nights, returning to camp on Friday. Col. John Caswell, chief ordnance officer, is conducting a school in map making at the camp.

Maine Postpones Small Arms Competition.

Owing to the difficulty in providing suitable range facilities for a number of organizations during the early months of the practice season, and in order that injustice may be done to no organization through the lack of opportunity for preliminary practice, the annual small arms competition for the current year will not, Adjutant General Farnham, of Maine, orders, be held until later in the season.

In view of the extensive program of drill and evolutions which have been laid out for the week in camp now in progress and the fact that a number of companies are without ranges, it was deemed best to defer the matches and they will accordingly be held late in September, when the riflemen will have more time for practice.

With the matches out of the way, the original plan of the ordnance department can be put into effect and the state range will be open for qualification practice each day while the troops are not on duty for drill. Company commanders will be requested to furnish the ordnance officer on arrival in camp with lists of men who have not already qualified and who are likely to find it difficult to secure time for qualification after camp. They will then be directed to send these men to the range in convenient squads where they will be given an opportunity to qualify under the direction of the ordnance officers. In this way company commanders will be enabled to secure qualifications which would otherwise be lost to them and it is believed that the plan will materially raise the state figure of merit.

On the recommendation of the military instructor, Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, 8th U. S. Infantry, approved by the camp commander, Col. E. E. Newcomb, on account of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, Company E, 1st Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Camp Cobb, and the commanding officer of said company was ordered to return to his home station immediately on receipt of the order of General Farnham, dated August 4.

Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, Lauds his National Guard.

In a general order, issued through the office of Adjutant General Stewart, Governor Stuart congratulates the National Guard of Pennsylvania upon the unusually successful tour of duty in the annual encampment of the division, and expresses his sincere appreciation of the soldierly deportment and faithful performance of duty on the part of both officers and enlisted men.

The Governor adds: "The fatalities of the encampment were extraordinary, both in number and cause, and beyond the power of man to avert. The people of the Commonwealth are in deepest and tenderest sympathy with the homes bereaved by the sad and untimely death of those who, in their young manhood, were stricken down in the presence of their comrades, who loved them living, and now mourn them dead.

"The division evidenced a degree of efficiency and discipline that reflects the highest credit upon the military institution of the Commonwealth and that should fix it firmly in the affectionate regard of all the people.

"The advanced position reached by the National Guard is the result of the unselfish devotion, study and labor on the part of the citizenship of the Commonwealth, who, mindful of their obligation to their country, are willing to prepare themselves for its defense.

"The fatalities of the encampment were extraordinary, both in number and cause, and beyond the power of man to avert."

Rifles are crackling briskly, throughout the land, as the season of target practice approaches its culmination with the National matches at Camp Perry. In Pennsylvania the new system of having junior regimental teams and the greater restrictions and limitations as to members of the respective teams, has had an excellent result. Giving the youngsters a chance has broadened the scope of the practice and awakened greater and more widespread interest among those who formerly had no chance. There was quite a change in the winners during the past week. Heretofore one of the brigades has generally got everything in sight, but the reports of the past few days at Mt. Gretna where the state matches have been held show a healthy distribution of trophies among all the brigades.

The District Troops Back from the Forts.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia returned on Sunday, August 9, from Forts Washington and Hunt, in the artillery district of Washington, where the militia organizations have been for two weeks learning the duties of coast artillery reserves and supports. Although the joint coast defense camp cannot be said to have seen the largest attendance from the District troops that any camp has witnessed, still what was lacking in numbers was made up in interest, work, and results. Certain it is that the District organizations have been tremendously benefited by their 14 days under canvas. Close and pleasant relations were established with the Regulars, both officers and enlisted men. It is highly probable that, should Congress approve of the reorganization of the District Guard along the lines of the bill submitted last spring, a battalion of coast artillery companies will be organized. At the present writing it would appear that more than enough men could be found in existing organizations for such a Corps, but it is always possible to go too far in such a move if infantry

regiments are diverted from their arm and turned over for other work. We need all the infantry we can get, in the Army and the Guard, and it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul to change an infantry regiment into a coast artillery organization.

New Jersey Encampment Ends.

The camp of the National Guard of New Jersey at Sea Girt, Camp Fort, came to an end on August 8, and with the exception of Battery E, 3rd U. S. Field Artillery, which will remain until August 15 for revolver practice, the site is deserted. The last New Jersey regiment in camp was the 4th Infantry, of Jersey City. Shortly after lunch the camp was broken. Governor Fort, who has been at Sea Girt since the beginning of the encampment period four weeks ago, expressed himself as highly gratified with the appearance, discipline and earnestness of the men of the Guard. There had not been a single arrest for drunkenness and there had been no complaint from keepers of nearby summer resorts against any of the men, notwithstanding that 4,500 had been present in the last month. It is hoped to extend the encampment period from a week to 10 days next year.

Captain Tewes Becomes Lieutenant Colonel Tewes.

Captain W. A. Tewes, formerly ordnance officer, 4th New Jersey Infantry, and well known to all readers of ARMS AND THE MAN and riflemen generally, has been made assistant inspector general of rifle practice of New Jersey, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Maryland Troops at Make Practice March.

Troop A, M. N. G., not having been assigned to take part in the maneuver camp at Pine Plains or elsewhere, has mapped out a 10 days' hike for the organization, which will start from the armory at Pikesville on August 15, with Charlestown, West Va., as the objective point. Having visited this historic old town several times before, the troopers are well acquainted and the annual ball which is given in their honor is one of the principal social events of the season. From Charlestown the troop will march to Frederick, Md., where they will camp two days, and joining with Company A of the 1st Infantry, M. N. G., will give an exhibition drill on the fair grounds. From Frederick they will proceed by leisurely marches along the pike to Emmott City and from that town will turn towards their home station.

Wisconsin Camp Harbors a Jap Spy.

Once more the Japanese spy scare, and, sad to relate, again from Wisconsin! The last time the war cloud rumor came from that state it was from a recruiting sergeant of the Regular Army who, it is believed, had dallied with the stuff that made Milwaukee famous and made good old New York drunk. On this occasion the Jap spy puzzle, the puzzle being to find the spy, comes from Camp Douglas, where the Wisconsin troops had been in camp. It was as the last of the soldiers were leaving, after the last shot had been fired on the range and the last problem in rear guard worked out, that two Japanese, believed to have been Army officers, were discovered "on the bluffs which surround the camp." The reporter who saw the Japs (aforesaid reporter being desirous of covering war correspondence evidently, and therefore creating "news from the front" in the rear office) said that "with the aid of field glasses the Japs had been watching operations closely and had made notes of the maneuvers." Well, they picked out a good state, for the Wisconsin troops can show anybody a few stunts that are not ordinarily on the cards of citizen soldiers. But—and we say it with all seriousness—it is to laugh!

Delaware Troops Have Strenuous Camp Week.

Delaware's National Guard had rather strenuous time in camp at Rehoboth week before last. First it rained as if it never would stop and tents were almost ankle deep in water, it being impossible to adequately drain them in the face of the downpour which put all drills and maneuver work out of the question. Governor Lea and his staff reviewed the troops on July 30, and witnessed a problem in advance guard. Several hikes into surrounding country left the men rather footsore and weary, with several cases of poison ivy. The clear weather which followed the days of rain put everybody in good humor again. On Saturday a provisional battalion left for a week's work with the Regulars of the coast artillery corps at Fort du Pont.

The troops who have been in camp at Fort du Pont with the Regulars of the coast artillery corps very much regretted that they had to leave when the week's tour was up. Companies A and B were assigned, respectively, to the 4th and 139th companies at the 8-inch guns, and Companies C and D, respectively, with the 45th and 112th companies at the mortars.

The Michigan State Camp of Instruction.

The Michigan camp of instruction in rifle practice, the annual rifle and revolver competitions, and the competition for places on the team which is to go to Camp Perry, are drawing to a close at the state range at Detroit, ending on August 8. The three infantry regiments and the naval brigade all sent teams of 14 men each, and the engineers, signal corps, the two troops of cavalry, the battery, and each company of infantry and each division of the naval brigade, sent teams of 6 men each. The shooting commenced on August 4. The regular state pay prevails, and subsistence will be deducted therefrom. In the competition for the state team, after going over the course once the 50 competitors making the highest scores will be allowed to make a second trial, and the 30 highest selected therefrom to be retained for the third trial. The 18 highest officers and men at the specified national match ranges will be selected as state team members. There are in all some 10 matches.

The Virginia State Rifle Team.

The following officers and men have been selected to represent Virginia in the national match, and will report to Adj. Gen. C. J. Anderson at Richmond, on Friday, August 14, leaving at 2 o'clock for Camp Perry: Maj. S. W. Martin, captain; Maj. A. B. Percy, range officer; Capt. A. A. Grove, coach; Capt. D. L. Porter, spotter; Capt. H. S. Gibson, Capt. C. M. Wallace, Lieut. E. V. Peaco, Sergts. C. T. Hawly, M. S. Hewitt, O. B. Fisher, Henry Capps, Henry Pinner, J. W. Hardy, E. L. Brown, and W. S. Krug; Corpals. C. L. Hart and G. M. Gilberson; and Privates T. J. Fisher and E. D. Gregory.

The Maryland State Rifle Team Chosen.

The team to represent the state of Maryland in the national match will consist of the following: Col. Charles D. Gaither, Captain; Maj. S. J. Fort, range officer; Maj. Louis M. Rawlins, coach; Capt. Edward A. Smith, spotter; and the following members, Captains Warren J. Haines, David W. Jenkins, and John N. Weigle; First Lieutenants John deP. Douw, Charles K. Duce, Thornton Rogers, and F. Byrn Shepherd; Second Lieut. James E. Givan; Sergeants E. O. Wright, Compton Graham and Frank Gimmel, Jr.; Corp. Robert Forney; and Privates Walter Langstroth, Harry Jeffreys and E. F. Munshower. The team left Baltimore Thursday, August 13, for Camp Perry.

The Indiana State Rifle Team.

The following officers and men have been selected as the Indiana state rifle team to compete at Camp Perry: Maj. Charles A. Garrard, captain; Capt. Robert L. Moorhead, coach; Capt. O. B. Kilmer, spotter; Maj. D. I. McCormick, range officer; and the following principals, Capt. Herbert W. McBride, Capt. Harry H. Austin, Capt. B. E. Wimer, First Lieut. Albert Catlin, First Lieut. George E. Bailey, Second Lieut. Basil Middleton, Second Lieut. Adolph Kruse, Sergt. Lewis B. Jarrett, Sergt. John Crain, Sergt. Glenn Van Aucken, Sergt. Fred T. Roadcap, and Corporal H. S. Evan. The alternates are First Lieut. Albert Black and Privates H. A. Thrush and E. H. Douglass. The team left Indianapolis August 5 for the Ohio range.

NOT SO SERIOUS.

Casey was walking outside the Marble Arch, over in London, one day and was accosted by a middle aged farmer from the north of England who was impressed with the solemnity of countenance of the American crack rifle shot, and was, thereby, led astray.

"Young man," said the farmer, pulling Casey's sleeve, "I want to go to Hyde Park."

For a moment Casey seemed lost in thought; then a steady look at the up-countryman, that gave way, in turn, to the reply, "Well," said Casey finally, "you may go just this once. But I don't ever want you to ask me again."

Somebody asked Benedict over at Bisley, in a sort of a joshing way, "Wherever did you learn to shoot?" "In a correspondence school," was the dulcet reply. The English inquirer will see it by the time the British rifle team arrives here in 1909.

On dit that Captain Greene, U. S. M. C., was dictating a letter home to the Hotel Victoria stenographer, and in the course of the communication said, "I hope to get up to Narragansett Pier after the Camp Perry shoot." "Where?" said the blonde. "Narragansett Pier." "Spell it, please." "Why, N-a—oh, just say I'm going to Newport."

"How long has this restaurant been open?" asked the wouldbe diner. "Two years," said the proprietor.

"I am sorry I did not know it," said the guest. "I should be better off if I had come here then."

"Yes?" smiled the proprietor, very much pleased. "How is that?"

"I should probably have been served by this time if I had," said the guest, and the *entente cordiale* vanished.—*Harper's Weekly*.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.*An Ancient Firearm.*

An interesting discovery has just been made in Winchester. It consists of a corroded wrought iron implement which is composed of two iron tubes the inner one of which projects about five eighths of an inch beyond the outer one at the top, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The outer tube is lap welded and appears to have been shrunk on to the inner one. The bottom is closed and flat, and on one side is a strong hook or catch, while at a distance of about an inch from the lower end is a hole which perforates both tubes. There can be no doubt that this implement is a very early form of firearm. In his *Arms and Armor* Boutell says: "In the first instance, this weapon, the gun and pistol, is not distinguished by any peculiar qualities or characteristics of its own from the cannon—the gun first appears simply as a small cannon. As there was a culverin which was fixed in a kind of carriage, so also there was a culverin which was fixed in a man's arms—in fact, a hand culverin. Such weapons as these were in use at the end of the fourteenth century." The example now described is a small cannon pure and simple and was no doubt bound to a piece of wood by bands of iron or some other material. The inner tube is much worn away, and the weapon evidently in its time saw a great deal of use.

A New Sight Protector.

In the office of the Chief of Ordnance, awaiting its shipment to the School of Musketry at Monterey, California, is a U. S. rifle, model 1903, with a new form of sight protector. This consists of two heavy lugs which are a part of a forging that is one piece with the upper band. The upper band is located immediately at the muzzle and has projecting lugs which protect the front sight from accidental injury or movement, being higher and wider than the front sight. The presence of these lugs will make it unnecessary to pin the movable front sight stud after alignment of the sights, as is now done, so that an adjustment of the sight can be made if desired, by the individual user of the gun to suit his own peculiarities of vision. The lower part of the band projects to the rear a sufficient distance to accommodate the lug to which the bayonet is attached and for the attachment of the stacking swivel. The front end of the band carries a stud over which the guard of the bayonet is engaged. This stud is below the muzzle. In its present form the adoption of this method of protecting the front sight would mean, necessarily, a change in the bayonet guard, a lengthening of

the hand guard, and a lengthening of the stock. It is a modification of the English principle. It was completed about two years ago at the Springfield Armory, and has recently been ordered to General Crozier's office for examination, before its shipment to and trial at the School of Musketry. There is no doubt that the forging could be so changed as to permit the lugs to protect the sight and at the same time have the forging accommodate the present bayonet without change in the guard. Rifles so equipped would be particularly useful to the cavalry, where the present unprotected front sight is in constant danger of damage when the rifle is drawn from or thrust into its boot. Another trouble with the present sight in the cavalry scabbard is that it tears and rips the leather.

A British Disappearing Target.

Among the side shows of the recent Bisley meeting none can be pronounced more interesting or more valuable as a means of providing variety in rifle shooting than the Ritchie tactical target. This consists of a compact iron box which is laid flat on the ground at any convenient position, preferably, of course, screened from view. A flexible bell wire connects the instrument with the controlling battery, where the operator touches a button, the instant result being that a head and shoulders target rears up out of the grass, and presents a mark for the alert rifleman to fire at. Realism is provided by the ability of the apparatus to draw attention to its presence by the firing of a blank cartridge simultaneously with the appearance of the man in the grass. The mechanical design of the apparatus is sound, and electrical troubles are minimized by arranging that the chief motive power is derived from the winding of a clock spring. One winding is sufficient for a series of appearances and disappearances, the electrical current required being thus reduced to the amount necessary for working a light magnet, which constitutes the trigger operating mechanism. The apparatus can, of course, be utilized in numberless ways, including snap shooting with shot guns at targets representing rabbits.

THE WEEK'S PATENTS.

894,275. Rear sight. Webster L. Marble, Gladstone, Mich. Filed May 20, 1907. Serial No. 374,591.

1. A rear sight for firearms, comprising a base, an upright pivoted thereto, a disk having a polygonal stem sliding in said upright, a leaf spring pawl engaging one side of said stem and means for locking said pawl.

2. A rear sight for firearms, comprising a base, an upright pivoted thereto, a disk having a polygonal stem sliding in said upright a pawl engaging with said stem, and a clamping cam lever acting to hold and release said pawl.

3. A rear sight for firearms, comprising a base, an upright pivoted thereto, and having one side open, a leaf spring pawl serving to close said open side, and a stem sliding in said upright and engaged by said pawl.

4. A rear sight for firearms, comprising a base, an upright pivoted thereto and having one side open, a pawl occupying said open side, a stem sliding in said upright, and a clamping cam lever for pressing said pawl into engagement with said stem.

5. A rear sight for firearms, comprising a base, an upright having a hub, said upright and hub being open on one side, a pawl occupying said open side and having a head in line with said hub, a pivot screw passing through said hub and head, a stem sliding in said upright, and means for engaging said pawl with said stem, and 9 other claims.

894,451. Single trigger mechanism for guns. Ross F. MacMichael, Ben Avon, Pa. Filed May 28, 1907. Serial No. 376,122.

1. In a gunlock, the combination of a plurality of sears, a firing device having firing faces either of which is adapted to be brought initially within reach of one sear, means for automatically bringing the same face within reach of another sear, a trigger adapted to engage with the firing device, and a retracting device adapted to bring the firing device back to its normal and safety position.

2. In a gunlock, the combination of a plurality of sears, a firing shaft having engaging means adjacent to a safety notch, a device for throwing said engaging means within reach of either sear, means for automatically bringing said engaging means within reach of the other sear, a trigger adapted to engage with the firing device, and a retracting device adapted to bring the firing device to its safety position.

3. In a gunlock, the combination of a plurality of sears, a firing shaft having firing faces separated from each other by a safety notch, a thumb device for throwing one of the firing faces into reach of one of the sears, and a pressure device for automatically bringing the firing face from within reach of one sear to within reach of the next adjacent sear as the first barrel is fired.

4. In a gunlock, the combination of a plurality of sears, a firing shaft having firing faces either of which is adapted to engage initially with one sear and successively with the other sear, a device for imparting a rotatory movement to the shaft, and a device for retracting the firing shaft.

5. In a gunlock, the combination of a plurality of sears, a firing shaft having faces each of which is adapted to engage initially with one sear and successively with the other sear, a pressure device adapted to impart a rotatory movement to the shaft in the direction of from one sear to the other, a stop adapted to hold the engaging face of the shaft within reach of the first sear until the first barrel of the gun is fired, and to release the firing shaft and permit the passage of the engaging face to within reach of the second sear, and 14 other claims.

894,530. Gun. Bert W. Panches, Toledo, Ohio. Filed October 21, 1905. Serial No. 283,722.

1. In a gun, the combination with a barrel and frame, of a breechblock mounted in said frame for longitudinal reciprocation, a shoulder on said frame with which the rear end of said breechblock engages in closed position, a toggle lever secured to said frame extending transversely of said breechblock and adapted when straightened to press the block into engagement with said shoulder, a link connecting said toggle to said block, and a slidable handle connected with the knuckle of said toggle adapted to

first fold said toggle to disengage said block from said shoulder and then actuate said block rearward.

2. In a gun, the combination with a barrel and a frame, of a breechblock mounted for longitudinal reciprocation in said frame, a shoulder on said frame with which the rear end of said breechblock engages, a toggle lever pivoted at one end to said frame and extending transversely to said breechblock having a bearing thereon, whereby the straightening of the toggle will press said block into engagement with said shoulder, a link connecting said toggle to said block, a reciprocatory rod connected to the knuckle of said toggle, whereby it may be folded to permit the disengagement of said block from said shoulder, and a couple between said toggle and block for positively drawing the latter downward upon the folding of said toggle, and 9 other claims.

894,531. Gun. Bert W. Panches, Toledo, Ohio. Filed August 29, 1906. Serial No. 332,534.

1. In a gun, the combination with a reciprocatory breechblock, of a magazine, a spring pressed follower therein for feeding a series of cartridges from the magazine into the space vacated by said breechblock when retracted, and an extractor constituting a stop for limiting the initial inward movement of the foremost cartridge, for the purpose described.

2. In a gun, the combination with a reciprocatory breechblock, of a magazine, a spring pressed follower therein for feeding the series of cartridges from the magazine into the space vacated by said breechblock when retracted, an extractor comprising a hook on said breechblock, and a stationary cooperating lug, the said extractor and lug cooperating to form a stop for limiting the initial inward movement of the foremost cartridge when the breechblock is completely retracted, and from which said cartridge is released upon the initial forward movement of the breechblock, and 6 other claims.

894,569. Holster. Frank R. Batchelder, Worcester, Mass, assignor to Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., a Corporation of Massachusetts. Filed March 11, 1907. Serial No. 361,714.

1. A pistol holster comprising a flexible substantially tubular body open at one edge to permit insertion and withdrawal of the pistol and provided at said opening with cooperating fastening members for detachably uniting the walls of the opening and gathering the material of the holster at said opening about the pistol butt.

2. A pistol holster comprising a flexible substantially tubular body open at one edge to permit insertion and withdrawal of the pistol and provided at said opening with snap fasteners for uniting the walls of the opening and gathering the material of the holster at said opening about the pistol butt.

3. A holster open at its top and short side, the flaps thus formed adapted to be turned down on each side of the body portion when access is desired to the pistol, and a fastening device for holding said flaps together when turned up.

4. A holster having its smaller tubular portion closed by a metallic tip carrying a loop.

894,578. Repeating pistol. Henry A. Bierley, Portsmouth, and William F. Probst, Chillicothe, Ohio. Filed November 14, 1907. Serial No. 402,085.

1. A repeating pistol including a chamber in the rear end thereof opening

rearwardly, means removably insertible in said chamber for holding and guiding a tape with explosives therein to an exploding position, said holding and guiding means being pivoted at its lower end so that it can be turned outwardly for recharging the same with the explosive tape, and means for stopping and holding the upper end of said guiding means so that said guiding means will register with the exploding position.

2. A repeating pistol provided with a guide way to the exploding position, an explosive tape movable through said guide way, a hammer, a trigger for controlling said hammer and having an arm extending therefrom, a trip pivoted on said arm of the trigger for engaging the tape, a stop for engaging said arm and limiting the feeding movement of the trip, means for returning the trigger and trip, and a stop to limit the return movement thereof, substantially as set forth.

894,707. Explosive compound. Gustav Schultz and Fritz Gehre, Munich, Germany, assignors to Emilio Blecher and Carlo Lopez, Hamburg, Germany, and Carl Distler, Munich, Germany. Filed January 25, 1906. Serial No. 297,832.

1. A safety explosive compound, consisting of a mixture of bi- and trinitro derivatives of tri-methyl-benzene with a solid inorganic oxidizing salt.

2. A safety explosive compound, consisting of a mixture of bi- and trinitro derivatives of tri-methyl-benzene with a solid inorganic oxidizing salt and finely powdered iron and copper.

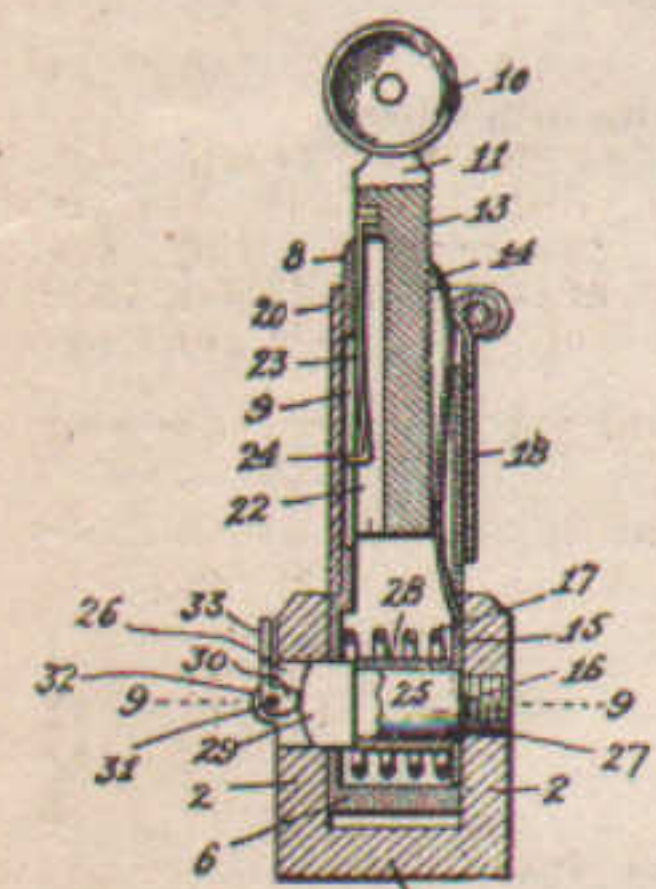
894,738. Target trap. Percy J. Hindmarsh, Lincoln, Nebr., assignor of one half to George L. Carter, Lincoln, Nebr. Filed February 21, 1908. Serial No. 416,977.

1. In a target trap, a magazine comprising an inclined trough to receive the targets, a suitable platform and an upright frame connected thereto, a throwing lever pivoted to the frame, a bell crank lever pivoted to the frame, suitable springs connecting with the bell crank lever and connecting with the throwing lever and with the frame, a spring actuated feed device connecting with the trough, a latch device connecting with the throwing lever, and an operating cable connected to the bell crank lever and adapted to operate the latch device, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

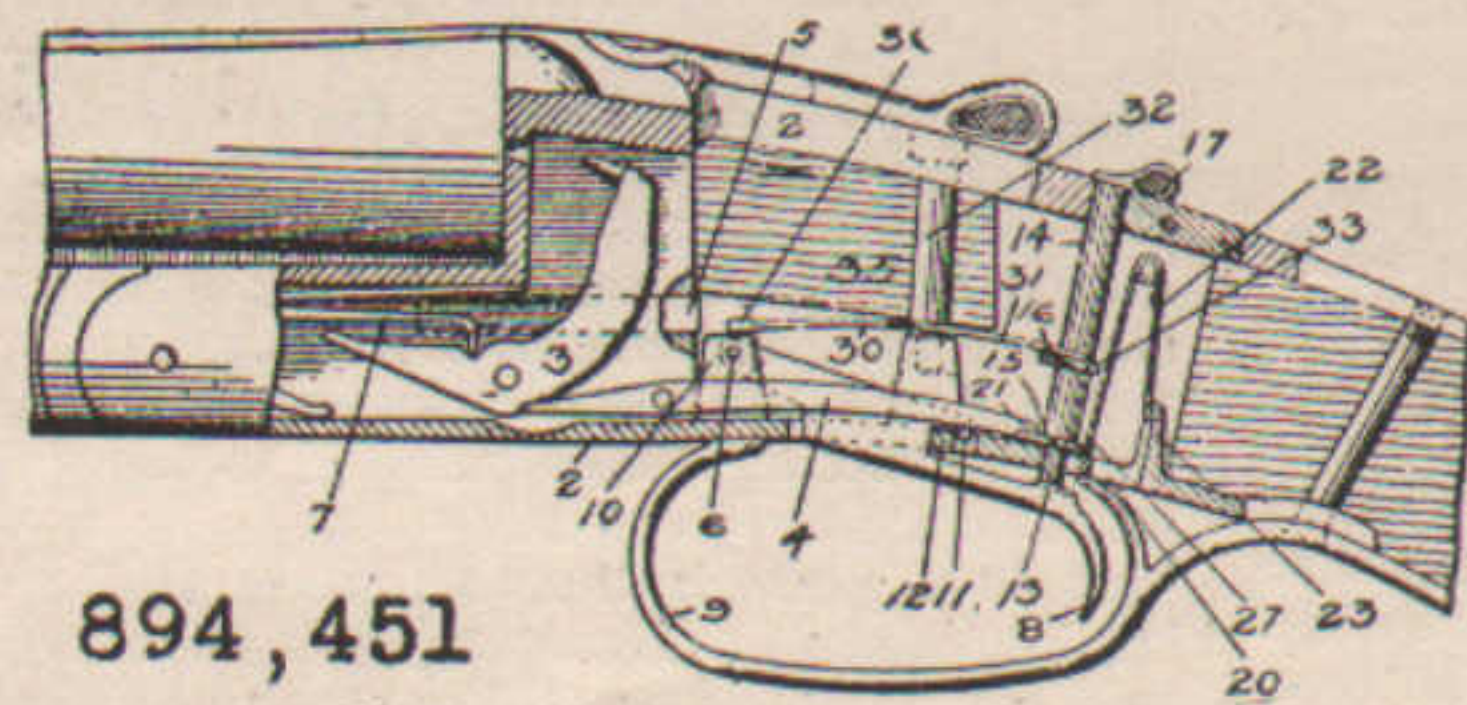
2. In a target trap, a magazine comprising an inclined trough, a platform and an upright frame connected thereto, a spring actuated throwing lever supported by the frame and adapted to receive the target, an adjustable yoke upon the frame to limit the upward movement of the throwing lever, a spring actuated feed device, and a latch device, a foot treadle or lever, an operating cable connecting with the throwing lever and foot treadle or lever and adapted to operate the latch device, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

894,755. Rifle sight. Eli R. Snedden, Lorain, Ohio. Filed April 13, 1907. Serial No. 368,009.

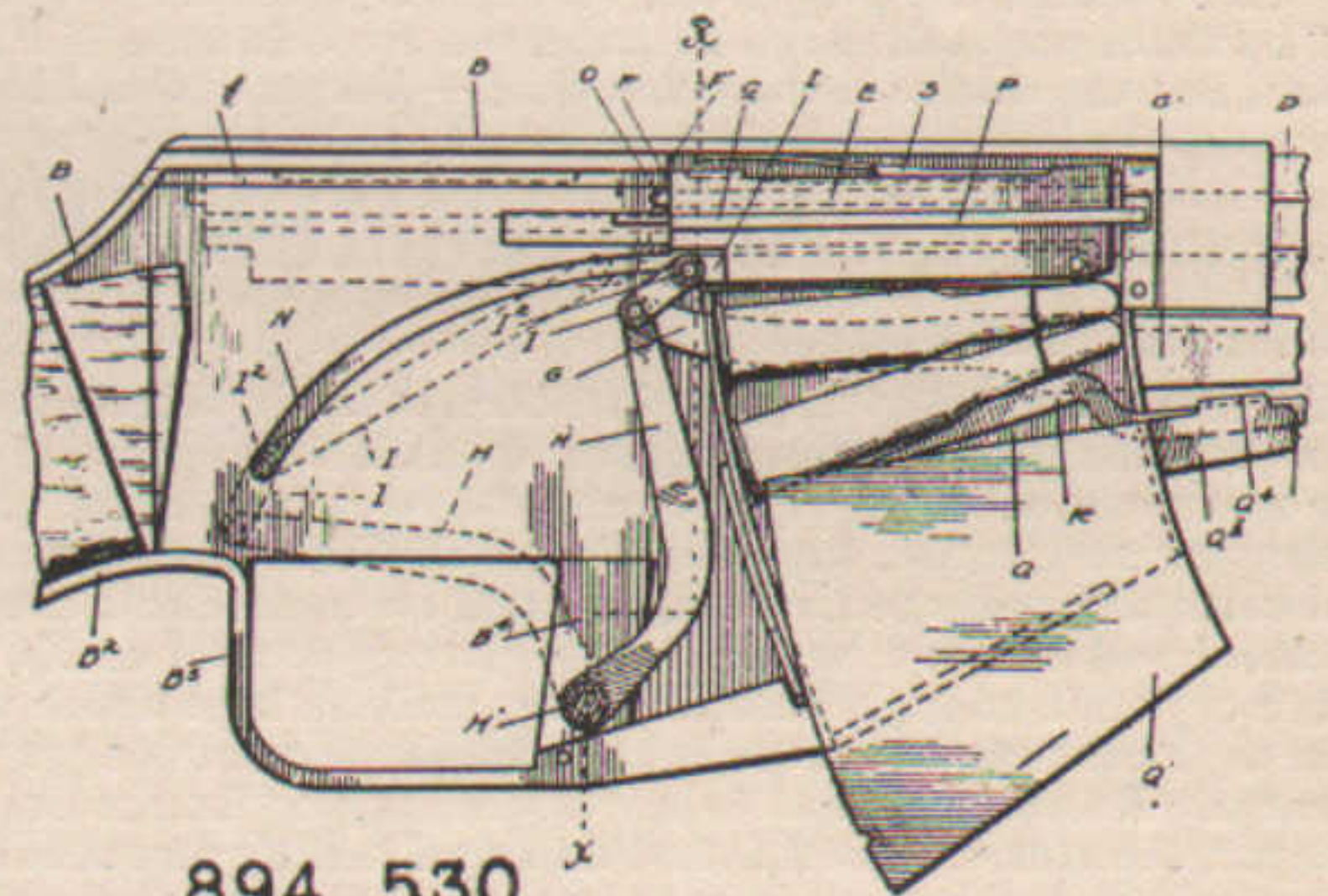
A rifle sight comprising a hinged sight leaf provided with a sight notch and having its front face beveled in the direction of the notch and throughout the extent of the notch, and a slide adjustably carried by the leaf and provided with a sight notch of the same contour as the notch in the sight leaf, the slide having its rear face beveled in the direction of its notch and throughout the extent of the notch, the notch in the slide being adapted to register with the notch in the sight leaf when the slide is at the lowermost point of its adjustment.



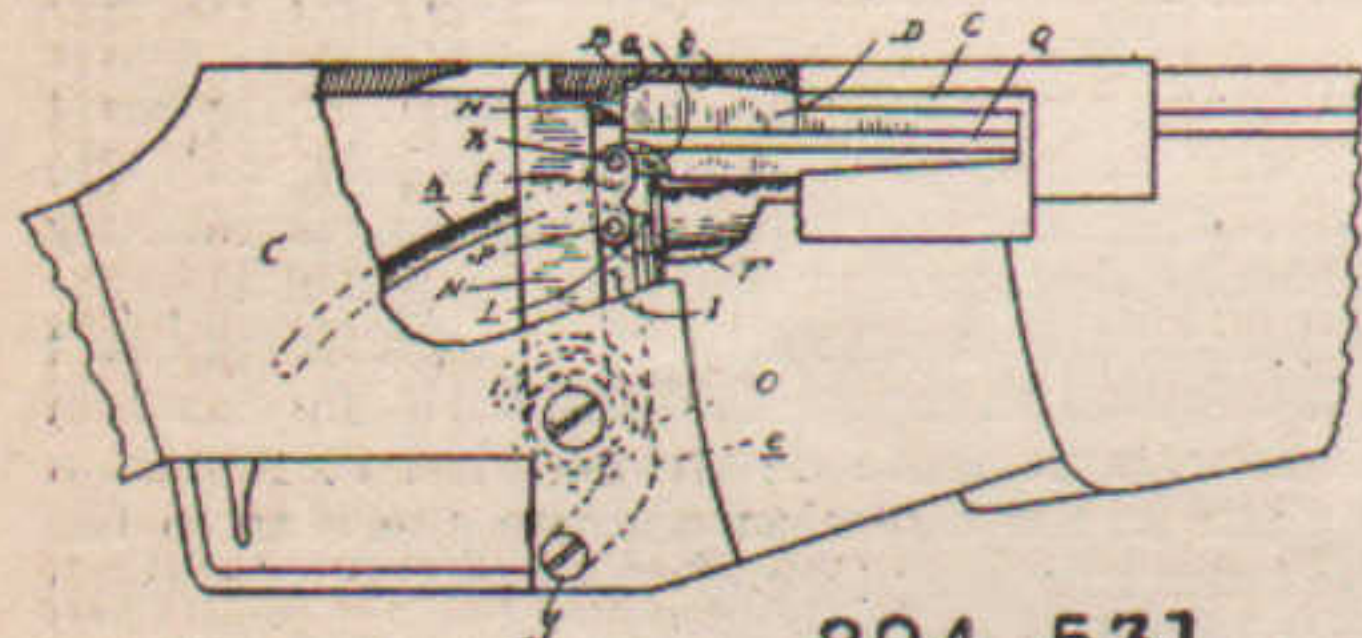
894,275



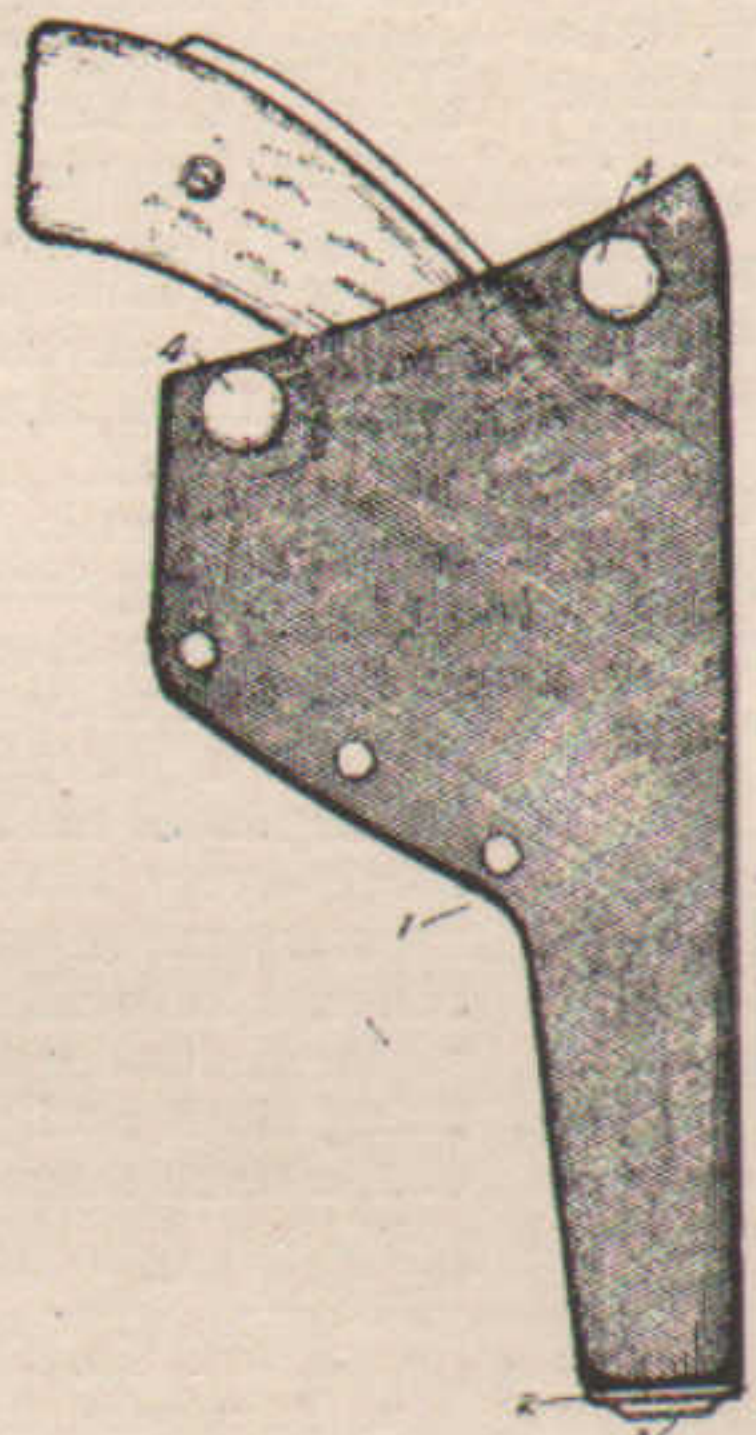
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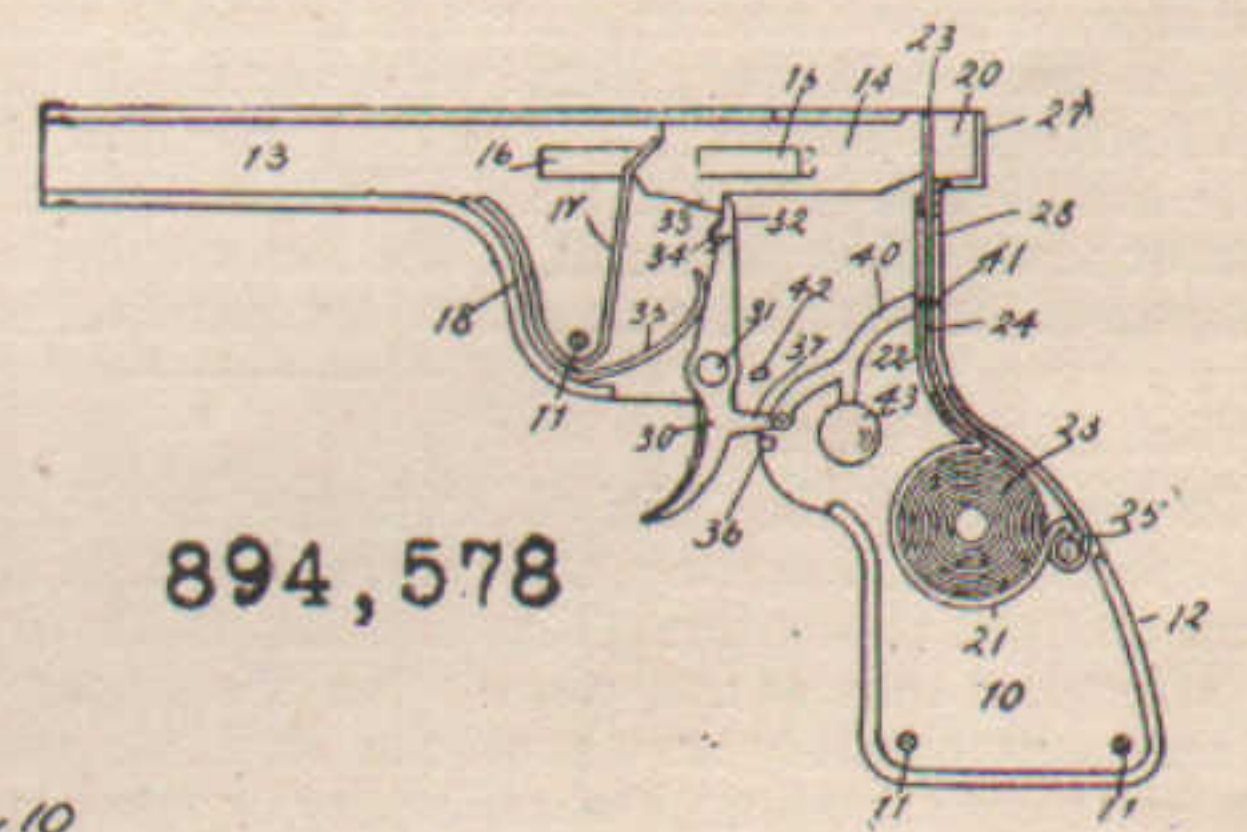
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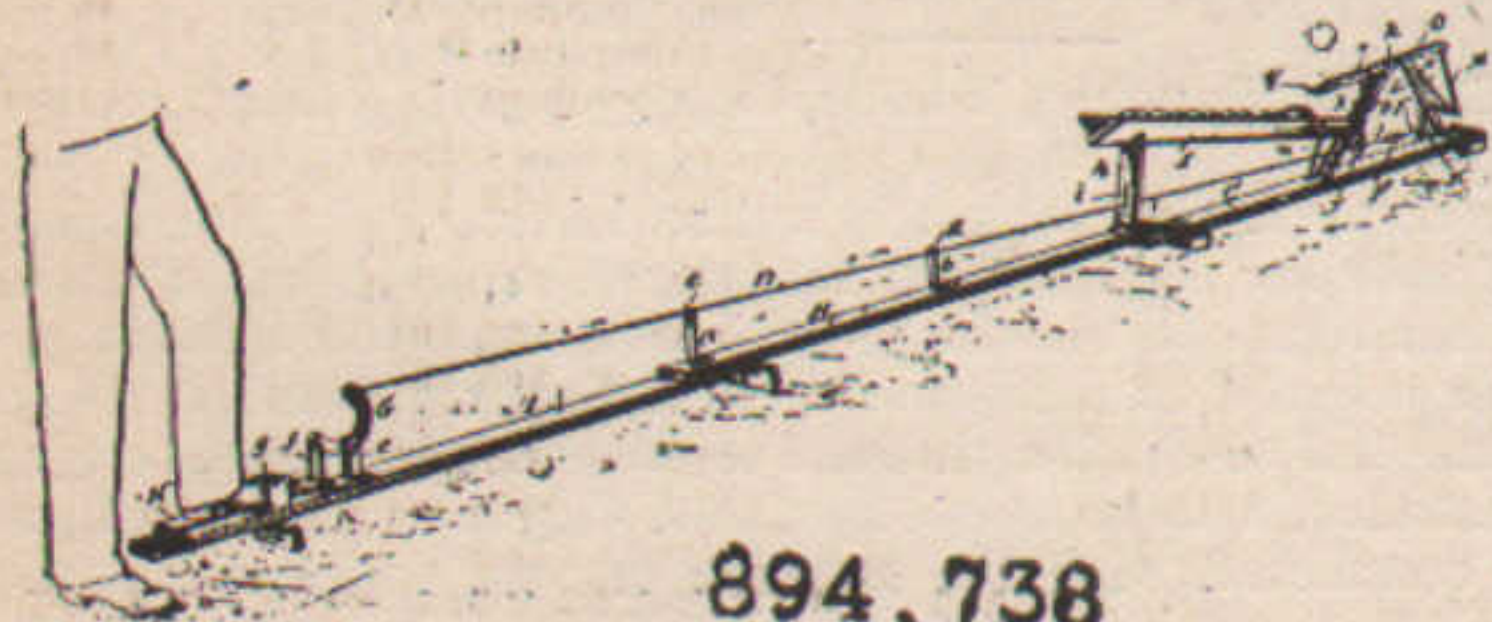
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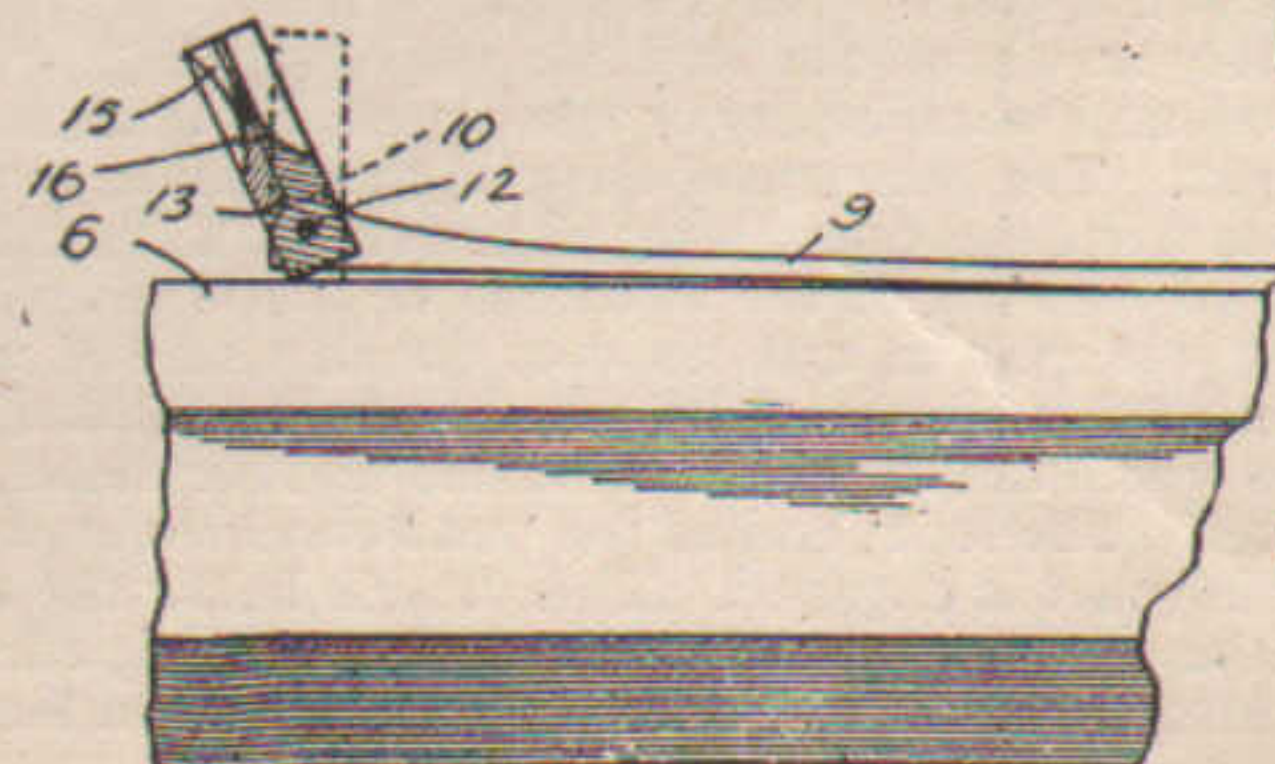
894,569



894,578



894,738



894,755

ON THE RANGE.

To ensure publication of scores in ARMS AND THE MAN they must be received by us on Monday, at 1502 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- 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.

The Camp Perry Meet.

On August 14th the annual matches of the National Rifle Association will begin with the Championship Company Team Match, the Inter-club, Life Members, State Secretaries, and the Press Match. The prizes in these matches consist of medals and cash with the exception of the Press Match. In this the prize is a handsome silver loving cup presented by the press committee of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice through the National Rifle Association, to be completed for annually by bonafide newspaper men.

On Saturday, August 15, there will be an Individual Long Range Tyro Match, and the Championship Revolver Team Match. On Monday comes the Championship Regimental Skirmish Match for teams of six, one of the most important of the meeting, carrying with it the trophy, valued at \$500, and a number of cash prizes. The same day the Wimbledon Cup Match will be shot. This is one of the most historic of rifle matches. The Cup is valued at \$500 and was presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America for perpetual competition. It was first won by Major Fulton in 1875 and is literally covered by the scores and names of the various winners. It is a happy custom for the winner to fill the cup the evening of the contest and it holds about 4 gallons.

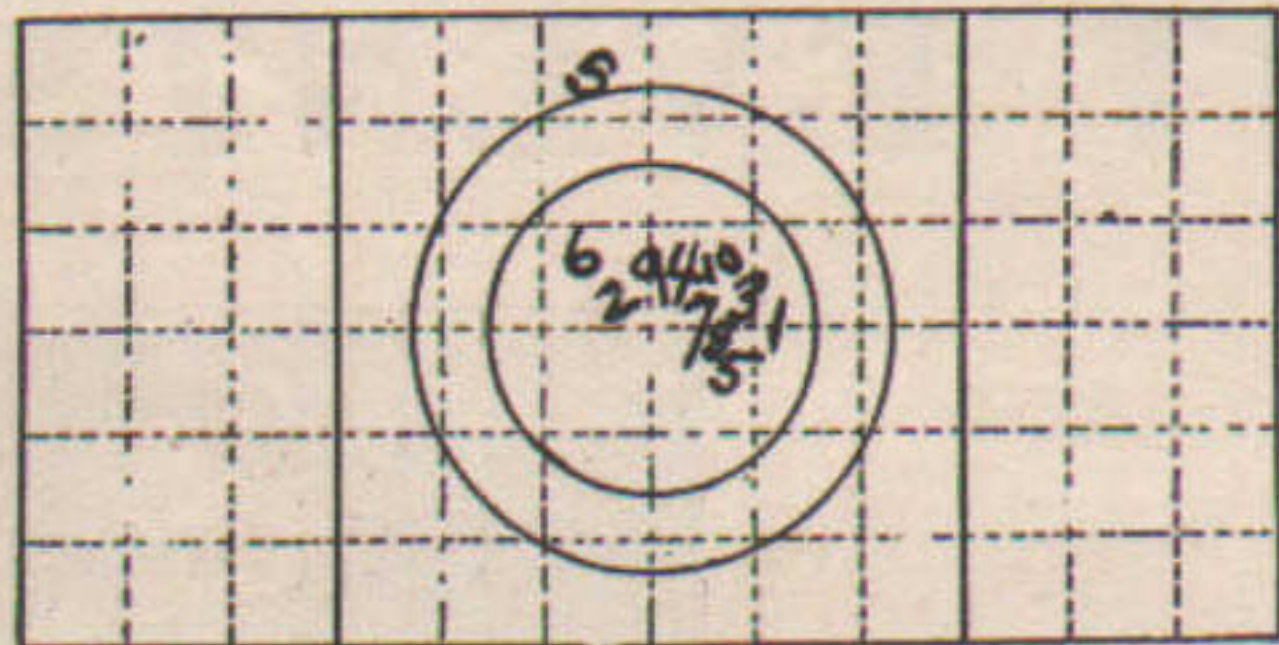
Some Scores Made by American Team Members at Bisley.

There were some cracking good scores made by several members of the American Olympic rifle team at the National Rifle Association of Great Britain matches at Bisley last month. J. W. Hessian carried away \$170 in prize money, distributed as follows:

- Waldegrave—Match Rifle, 10 shots 800-900, score 50-48-98, prize \$10.00.
- Halford Memorial—Match Rifle, 15 shots 9-1000, score 71-70-141, prize \$10.00.
- Daily Graphic—English Service Rifle and Service Ammunition, 7 shots, 200 yards, score 34, prize \$15.00.
- Graphic—English Service Rifle, 7 shots, 500 yards, score 34, prize \$5.00.
- Daily Telegraph—English Service Rifle, 7 shots, 600 yards, score 32, prize \$15.00.
- Alexandra—English Service Rifle, 7 shots, 200 and 600 yards, score 34-32-66, prize \$15.00.
- Stock Exchange Aggregate—Score 100, 7th place, 1,241 entries, possible score 105 points.
- All Comers Aggregate—Score 166, possible 175, 6th place, over 1,200 entries, prize \$20.00.
- Alexander Martin—English Service Rifle, 7 shots, 800 yards, reentry, score 34, prize \$5.00.
- Gregory—English Service Rifle, 7 shots, 200 yards, reentry, score 34, prize \$5.00.
- Greener—Greener Rifle, 10 shots, 100 yards, 2-inch bull, counting 6. Score 56 ex 60, 7th place, reentry, prize \$15.00.
- Two-Twenty—Stevens Rifle 22 L. R., 7 shots at 100 yards, 2-inch bull, counting 6, total 42, and 7 shots at 200 yards, 6-inch bull, counting 5, total 35. Score 300-41; 200-35; total, 76; 1st place, prize \$25.00.
- Eley—Revolver, 20 yards, 6 shots, S. & W. revolver, 45 cal., score 38-42, 18th place, prize \$5.00.
- 600 Yards Sweepstakes—English Service Rifle, score 34-35, 1st place, prize \$15.00.
- 20 Yard Revolver Pool, S. & W. revolver, .45 caliber, prize \$5.00.

Leushner also carried off some prizes in the following matches: Winchester Rapid Fire, special, 200 yards, target 4 feet square, aggregate of 3 scores to count, made in one day, 212. .22 caliber automatic, best score of 71 shots in 1 minute. 300 yards Sweepstakes, 1st place, score 4-5-5-5-5-5-34. 600 yards Sweepstakes, 3rd place, score 5-4-4-5-5-5-33. Salutaris, a rapid fire match, 5th place. And with the following scores took places in these events: Daily Graphic, 200 yards, 5-5-5-4-5-5-34; Graphic, 500 yards, 5-5-5-5-5-5-35; Alexandra, 200 and 600 yards, 5-5-5-4-4-5-4-32; 5-5-5-4-5-5-32-64; Secretary for War, 800 yards, 4-5-5-3-5-5-5-5-47; Gregory, 200 yards, 5-5-4-5-5-5-34.

Benedict pulled off a pretty possible in the Bass Match, which was one of the important match rifle contests of the meet. Records of clean scores at 1,000 yards with a service rifle in a match are very scarce, so scarce that the records do not seem to show any. The target



Target made with Model 1903 Rifle and U. S. C. O. Ammunition.

is produced herewith, the match calling for any number of sighting shots up to 5 and 10 shots for record at 900 and 1,000 yards. At the shorter range Benedict got 47, and thus totalled a 97 for the match.

In the current issue of *The Rifleman*, a British monthly, the following paragraph appears, entitled "All in the Family."

"If kinsmen are proverbially hard on each other they are also eager to recognize family virtues. It is with genuine pleasure that we perpetuate the sporting action of that fine shot from across the Herring Pond, J. W. Hessian, who, when credited with a 'bull' in the Waldegrave, frankly confessed to an 'inner.' This on investigation proved to be the case. It was the action of a true sportsman, a name no one has ever yet dared to deny our cousins from the United States."

The Maryland State Rifle Matches.

The state rifle and pistol matches of the Maryland National Guard were held at Saunder's Range last week and gave those fortunate enough to take part a solid week of good sport in fast company.

The first of the matches on the program for Monday was the Lupus Individual rifle match, the conditions calling for 20 shots for record, slow fire, and 10 shots rapid fire at 200 yards, possible 150 for the total. The match was called at 1.30 p. m. with 41 officers and men answering to their names at roll call. Private Jeffery banged out 88 for his slow fire record and 40 for rapid fire in the very first relay, and at the finish this was still high and the winning score. Captain Weijle and Lt. Lupus punched out an 86 each, but failed to make good at the hurry up game, finishing second and third. In the last relay Sergeant Graham came to the front with an 88 at slow fire, but the pace was too fast and 32 at rapid fire put him down to seventh place. The scores of the first ten were as follows:

Lupus Match.			
Targets.....	200 (S. F.)	200 (R. F.)	Tl.
Priv. Jeffery.....	88	40	128
Capt. Weijle.....	86	38	124
Lieut. Lupus.....	86	36	122
Maj. Fort.....	82	38	120
Lieut. Givan.....	84	36	120
Lieut. Douw.....	84	36	120
Sergt. Graham.....	88	32	120
Sergt. Wright.....	81	38	119
Sergt. Renehan.....	81	38	119
Priv. Jones.....	82	37	119

Immediately after the conclusion of the Lupus Match, the Gould Long Range Match was called, 2 sighters and 16 shots for record at 800 and 1,000 yards. By this time the intense heat let up a trifle and a gentle breeze from 2 o'clock made ideal shooting conditions for the 40 odd who started, the scores being correspondingly high. Private Jeffery again put up what seemed a winning score, his total being 90 for the two ranges, but when the veteran shot, Lieutenant Givan, rapped out a 47 at 800 yards and then proceeded to go one better at 1,000, for a total of 95, he looked the winner which he finally proved to be, though Captain Weijle was close at his heels with 93. The scores of the first 10 men were as follows:

Gould Long Range Match.			
Targets.....	800	1000	Tl.
Lieut. Givan.....	47	48	95
Capt. Weijle.....	49	44	93
Priv. Jeffery.....	46	44	90
Capt. Jenkins.....	46	44	90
Lieut. Edgar.....	49	41	90
Sergt. Renehan.....	44	43	87
Lieut. Rogers.....	45	41	86
Maj. Bowie.....	47	38	85
Maj. Fort.....	48	36	84
Sergt. Gemmill.....	41	40	81

Tuesday morning, promptly at 9 a. m., the Adjutant General's Match was called with 36 entries. This called for 7 record shots and no sighters at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. With the thermometer qualifying for the Marksman's button at 95, there was a mirage thick enough to cut with a knife. Only the 25 high scores at the first 4 ranges were permitted by the conditions to finish at the long ranges, and this brought out a pretty race to see who would continue, and also to get a line on the possible winner. Lieutenants Givan and Rogers finished the first stage with a total of 128 each and both were congratulated as probable victors. But there was a dark horse in the near background, Sergeant Renehan of the 4th Infantry, who had totalled 118 and coming along with a Garrison finish in the second stage, landed the prize with the total of 182. The scores of the first 10 tell the tale as it was fought out.

Adjutant General's Match.							
Targets.....	200	300	500	600	800	1000	Tl.
Sergt. Renehan.....	29	30	31	28	33	31	182
Lieut. Givan.....	29	33	30	31	29	27	179
Lieut. Rogers.....	30	31	32	29	32	25	179
Capt. Weijle.....	30	26	31	28	31	31	177
Capt. Haines.....	30	26	32	29	31	26	174
Maj. Fort.....	29	29	31	28	32	23	172
Lieut. Shepherd.....	32	25	33	27	23	28	168
Priv. Langstroth.....	28	29	29	28	32	22	168
Priv. Jeffery.....	27	29	33	29	30	20	168
Capt. J. F. Ryley.....	26	26	32	24	33	26	167

The program for the third day called for the Distinguished Expert Match, the conditions and trophy having been formulated and presented by former Capt. W. B. Brown, ordnance officer of the 4th Infantry, M. N. G. The conditions for this most unique and strenuous contest were as follows:

Open to all members of the Maryland National Guard who have at any time, prior to the date of the match, qualified on the Maryland state range as sharpshooter or expert. One entry only allowed. Distances: 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1000 yards, slow fire; 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record at each range; one skirmish run of 20 shots; and 10 shots rapid fire at 200 yards on "K" target. Conditions: This match to be shot in stages in the order specified. Each contestant must make at least 40 at 200 yards, 38 at 300 yards, 42 at 500 yards, 40 at 600 yards, 40 at 800 yards, 35 at 1000 yards, 60 in the skirmish run, and 40 at rapid fire in order to qualify for the next stage. Winner: The contestant qualifying at the greatest number of stages will be declared the winner. Should more than one complete the entire course the contestant with the highest aggregate score at all ranges shall be declared the winner. Should more than one complete a number of stages and all fail to qualify for the next stage the contestant with the highest aggregate score at all ranges shot up to that time shall be the winner.

At first glance this looks like an easy proposition, but each distance is a match by itself, and it is astonishing how easy it is to slip up in making a qualifying score at each range. With fine weather for big scores, 34 started in this race, a field representing the best shots of the Guard. When the last relay had finished their scores at 200 yards, 13 of this number had become "extinguished" experts right there. At the 300 yards stage, 1 more unfortunate failed to clear the hurdle and several more just cleared the requisite score of 38. At 500 yards, 4 more went out and at 600 yards 6 others were sent to the rear. By this time every one knew that there was something doing, but the 10 survivors went through at 800 yards without much trouble and bets were freely made that all would turn the trick at 1000 yards. Four more, however, took the count at this stage and then a sudden storm stopped the shooting, leaving the skirmish run and rapid fire stages to go over to the next day.

For this day the Governor's match had the right of way for the first contest, open to teams of 5 men from companies and the regimental staff officers and noncommissioned officers, 14 teams reporting for the match, 2 sighters and 7 shots for record at 200 and 500 yards. The 4th Infantry staff team took the lead and were never headed, totalling 135 at 200 yards, and 147 at 500 yards, which gave them a lead of 10 points over the second team in the race, from the Brigade Staff.

The second match, also a company team match, the New York Clothing House match, brought out 15 teams of 5 men each, shooting 2 sighters and 10 record shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards, Co. M of the 5th Infantry finally landing the trophy.

By the time this match had been completed a large gallery of spectators had assembled to see the concluding stages of the Distinguished Expert Match shot off, and as the 6 heroes trotted down the skirmish run, the skirmish targets in front of each man were closely scanned with telescopes, though until the totals for the runs came out of the pit, it was not positively known that 3 of the 6 had lost out after putting up such a game contest. This of course left but 3 to go up against the rapid fire target and here 2 more joined the majority, leaving the veteran shot, Sergt. E. O. Wright of the 5th Infantry, the only survivor and winner of the great match. It was a popular win, and every one present, especially those who had been competitors, hastened to extend congratulations. The winning scores were:

Targets.....											
200	300	500	600	800	1000	Sk.	200	Tl.			
Sergt. Wright.....	40	43	42	45	47	40	72	44	373		

The Maryland State Team Match occupied the entire day Friday and owing to a storm the last pair of 2 teams were obliged to finish the following day. The distances were 200, 600, 800, 1000 yards slow fire, 200 yards rapid fire and a skirmish run. The 4th Infantry team won with a total of 1,931 points. The pistol matches shot Saturday completed the program. The Winans Trophy Match, shot under the conditions of the national pistol match, was the first; the Coale Match, 25 shots slow fire at 50 yards, the second. Both had an entry of 14 and both were won by Maj. S. J. Fort, ordnance officer, brigade staff. The winning score for the Winans' Match was 230, possible 250; that for the Coale Match, 112, possible 125.

The Pennsylvania Rifle Competitions.

The annual rifle matches of Pennsylvania commenced on August 3. They were warmly contested and there were a number of new faces on the range due to the excellent plan of organizing junior teams from each organization. This greatly increased the number of competitors and had the added effect of bringing out a force of tyros that are not frequently given a chance to shoot.

The first match was for the Potter trophy, offered by Col. Thomas Potter, quartermaster general, a perpetual challenge trophy, with medals to each of the four members of the winning junior team. It resulted as follows:

	Sk.	R.F.	200	500	500	Tl.
13th Inf.....	178	113	155	159	160	765
18th Inf.....	153	111	160	164	160	748
12th Inf.....	189	94	155	169	123	730
1st Inf.....	164	105	160	162	129	720
9th Inf.....	147	101	146	162	148	704
14th Inf.....	133	88	151	166	151	689
10th Inf.....	141	100	147	145	144	677
4th Inf.....	118	113	146	156	127	660
16th Inf.....	123	90	152	156	137	658
Gov. Troop.....	134	87	105	157	143	656
2nd Troop.....	104	85	145	157	149	640
1st Troop.....	96	80	141	158	153	628
5th Inf.....	95	96	138	154	142	625
Sheridan Troop.....	126	64	139	144	137	610
3rd Inf.....	94	94	134	146	135	603
8th Inf.....	69	76	120	126	135	526
6th Inf.....	46	66	130	141	127	510
2nd Inf.....	65	88	122	105	115	495
Troop A.....	48	86	131	108	102	475

On Tuesday the 1st Infantry, of Philadelphia, won both the Hershman and the Bowman trophies, both junior matches. The Hershman is a skirmish match and the Bowman a slow fire match at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The results follow:

	Prone	Kneeling	figure.	figure.	Tl.
Sergt. Martin.....	25	32	57		
Sergt. Hunt.....	55	4	59		
Sergt. Strong.....	45	12	57		
Sergt. Stewart.....	30	20	50-223		

Following are the scores of the other teams: 12th Inf., 178; 18th Inf., 174; Sheridan Troop, 163; 13th Inf., 162; 16th Inf., 153; 10th Inf., 143; Governor's Troop, 136; 9th Inf., 124; 3rd Inf., 120; 8th Inf., 119; 1st Troop, 117; 4th Inf., 115; 2nd Troop, 103; 5th Inf., 71; Troop A, 71; 6th Inf., 69; 14th Inf., 64; 2nd Inf., 60.

Keeping up their good work the 1st Infantry team won the Bowman match as follows:

First Infantry.				
Targets.....	200	500	600	Tl.
Sergt. Martin.....	36	43	41	120
Sergt. Hunt.....	40	48	44	132
Sergt. Strong.....	41	43	43	127
Sergt. Stewart.....	36	44	33	113

Following are the scores of the other teams:				
9th Inf.....	153	163	160	476
18th Inf.....	160	161	146	467
13th Inf.....	160	145	157	462
14th Inf.....	145	158	150	453
16th Inf.....	150	149	143	442
1st Troop.....	142	162	136	440
2nd Troop.....	139	161	138	438
12th Inf.....	139	153	143	435
4th Inf.....	137	154	136	427
Governor's Troop.....	137	156	128	421
Sheridan Troop.....	134	149	136	419
10th Inf.....	141	152	124	417
8th Inf.....	134	149	121	417
6th Inf.....	137	146	107	390
Troop "A".....	130	120	135	385
3rd Inf.....	134	144	106	384
5th Inf.....	106	101	108	315
2nd Inf.....	129	104	82	315

On Wednesday, the last day of the junior matches, the 13th Infantry won the Wiggins trophy, a rapid fire match. Unusual interest was manifested in this event, and it was not until the last shot had been fired that the results were known. The following were the scores of the winning team:

Sergt. Howard G. Moore, Company D.....	32
Priv. Kenneth F. Evans, Company D.....	36
Sergt. Evan H. Evans, Company H.....	31
Corp. Archibald H. Ace, Company D.....	32-131

The scores of the other teams follow:				
4th Inf.....	127	6th Inf.....	104	
10th Inf.....	124	16th Inf.....	103	
9th Inf.....	123	14th Inf.....	102	
1st Troop.....	120	3rd Inf.....	96	
1st Inf.....	114	8th Inf.....	92	
12th Inf.....	113	5th Inf.....	87	
Sheridan Troop.....	112	Troop A.....	93	
18th Inf.....	112	Governor's Troop.....	83	
2nd Troop.....	106	2nd Inf.....	73	

On Thursday the senior matches began, with only 2 points separating the 1st and the 14th Infantry teams at the end of the second stage of the Bradley match, the third and final stage of which was run on Saturday. This match has taken the place of what has been for years known as the infantry and cavalry practice match. The cavalry teams are not eligible for the Bradley trophy but are permitted to shoot in it for practice.



CAPT. S. W. WISE

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Winchester Ammunition

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30 Consecutive Bullseyes at 500 Yards

Made by Capt. S. W. Wise, 6th Mass.

GRAND AGGREGATE for the MEET

Won by Capt. M. W. Parker, 5th Mass.

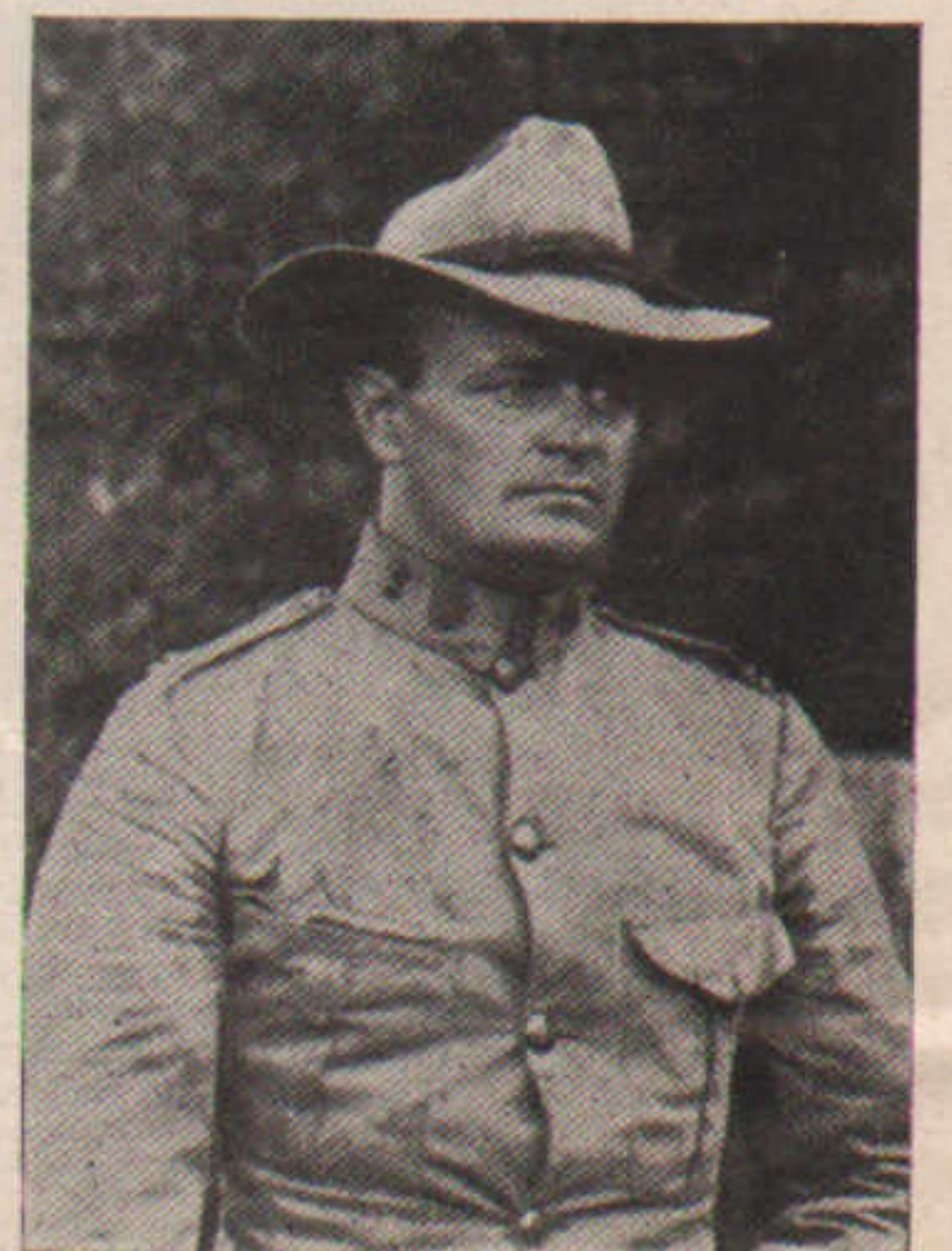
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CAPT. M. W. PARKER

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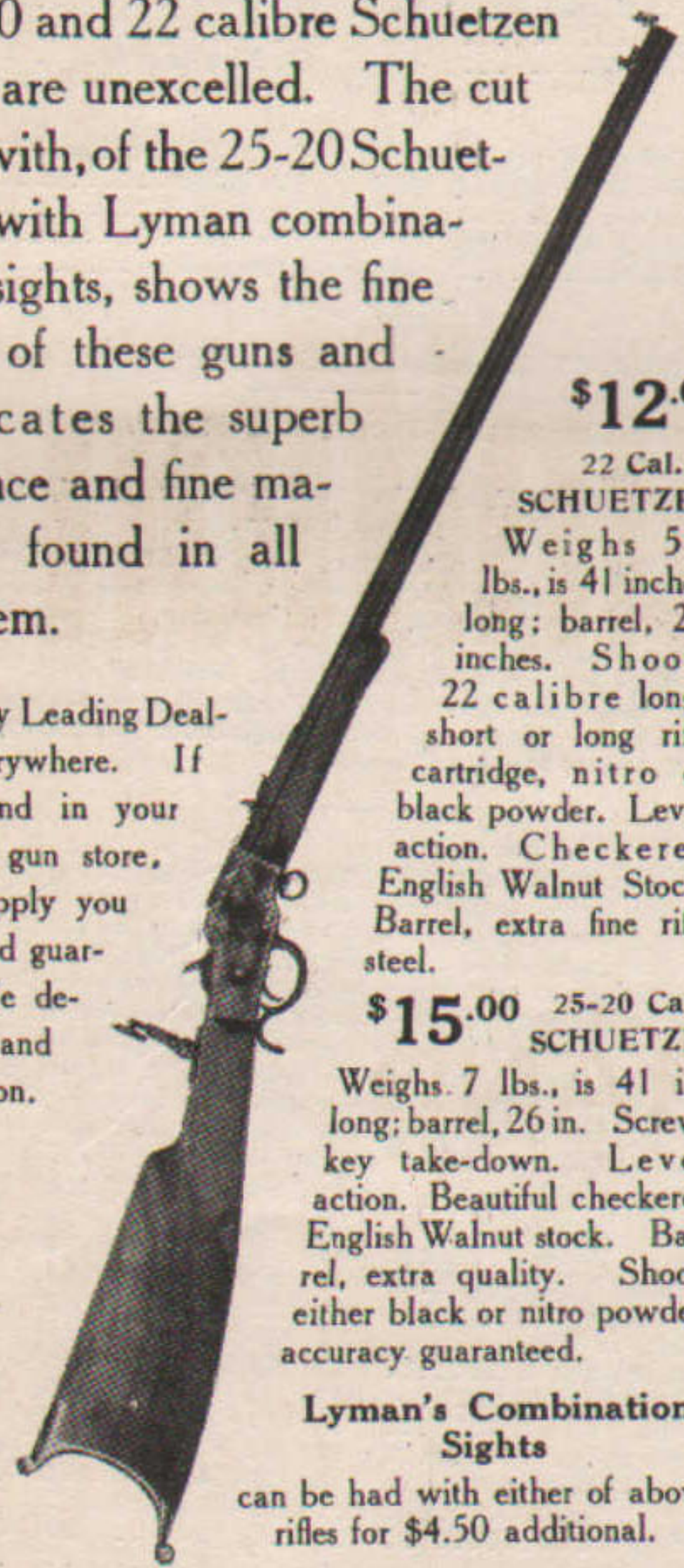
25-20 and 22 Calibre

Schuetzen Rifles

THE HOPKINS & ALLEN 25-20 and 22 calibre Schuetzen

rifles are unexcelled. The cut herewith, of the 25-20 Schuetzen, with Lyman combination sights, shows the fine lines of these guns and indicates the superb balance and fine material found in all of them.

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22 Cal. SCHUETZEN Weighs 5 1/2 lbs., is 41 inches long; barrel, 26 inches. Shoots 22 calibre long, short or long rifle cartridge, nitro or black powder. Lever action. Checkered English Walnut Stock. Barrel, extra fine rifle steel.

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25-20 Cal. SCHUETZEN Weighs 7 lbs., is 41 in. long; barrel, 26 in. Screw-key take-down. Lever action. Beautiful checkered English Walnut stock. Barrel, extra quality. Shoots either black or nitro powder; accuracy guaranteed.

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Friday witnessed a triumph for the 12th Infantry, which won twice, and the Sheridan Troop. The former organization won the infantry match for the state trophy in the morning and the rapid fire match for the Shepp trophy in the afternoon; the troop won the cavalry match for the state trophy in the morning. The individual scores of the state match were:

Targets	200	500	600	Tl.
12th. Infantry	120	122	120	362
13th Infantry	117	117	120	354
14th Infantry	117	115	116	351
6th Infantry	118	117	114	349
1st Infantry	114	125	109	348
16th Infantry	112	115	118	345
18th Infantry	115	121	109	345
3rd Infantry	118	113	113	344
8th Infantry	114	118	111	343
4th Infantry	110	122	106	338
5th Infantry	112	118	104	334
9th Infantry	111	116	104	331
2nd Infantry	106	107	110	323
10th Infantry	109	110	89	308

In the Shepp match the figures showed up this way.

12th Infantry	178	5th Infantry	157
16th Infantry	175	8th Infantry	156
14th Infantry	173	4th Infantry	155
10th Infantry	168	6th Infantry	146
1st Infantry	165	9th Infantry	138
13th Infantry	163	2nd Infantry	136
Cavalry	158	18th Infantry	130
3rd Infantry	157		

The cavalry match saw an interesting contest that it required the last shot to determine.

Targets	200	500	600	Tl.
Sheridan Troop	105	120	112	339
Governor's Troop	108	114	113	335
Troop A	109	114	108	331
2nd Troop	102	112	114	328
1st Troop	100	116	110	326

In a grandstand finish the 12th Infantry scooped in its third trophy by capturing the coveted Bradley prize, making a clean sweep for that organization's team of every prize it shot for in the senior competitions. Winning three trophies straight is some bit of a record in any week's work. The Bradley match opened on Thursday

morning, the first stage being slow fire at 200, 500 and 600 yards; the rapid fire scores were added in the afternoon, leaving the skirmish for Saturday. In the first two stages it was nip and tuck between the 1st and 14th Infantry, with totals of 617 and 615 respectively. The lowest team, however, was only 84 points behind the leader, making it anybody's match. The 12th pulled from 6th to first place in the skirmish run, and the match ended with the following figures:

	S.F.	R.F.	Sk.	Tl.
12th Inf.	437	155	297	889
1st Inf.	455	162	259	876
14th Inf.	442	173	236	851
16th Inf.	420	167	245	832
6th Inf.	430	142	259	831
3rd Inf.	448	163	215	826
18th Inf.	457	155	208	820
13th Inf.	422	170	222	814
4th Inf.	413	149	181	743
10th Inf.	383	158	197	738
2nd Inf.	389	144	200	733
9th Inf.	401	143	185	729
8th Inf.	399	157	173	729
5th Inf.	402	150	141	693

On Saturday afternoon the infantry and the cavalry skirmish matches were shot; target G was used, and many penalties were recorded. The results were:

Infantry Skirmish Match.			
1st Regiment	274	14th Regiment	223
16th Regiment	267	6th Regiment	223
3rd Regiment	266	18th Regiment	220
8th Regiment	248	13th Regiment	211
9th Regiment	239	5th Regiment	184
4th Regiment	237	2nd Regiment	177
12th Regiment	230	10th Regiment	172

Cavalry Skirmish Match.			
Governor's Troop	203	1st City Troop	179
Sheridan Troop	188	Troop A	178
2nd City Troop	181		

This week brigade and division matches are being contested.

FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB, PITTSBURG, PA

Long range target shooting was the event of interest with the club members on the Highland range August 1, Beal heading the list with a 46 out of 50 at 1,000 yards, and Leacy with the same at 800 yards, the former using reloaded ammunition and the latter best factory ball cartridges. Douds and Parsons pulled out a fine string of 7 and 8 bullseyes respectively, but each had a miss, which prevented them from landing in first place. Snyder led in the 200 yard season match, Hodges at 300 and Mason at 500 yards.

From the total scores made at 200 and 500 yards practice the entire season to date, a committee will compute average percentages to determine the 5 highest members which will make the team to enter the national matches. It is hoped that the club will also be represented at the matches by other crack shots who have expressed a desire to attend at Camp Perry. Scores follow:

1,000 Yards Practice.										
T. C. Beal	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	46
Chas. Leacy	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	45
Captain Riddle	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	45
G. A. Snyder	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	43
F. C. Douds	5	5	0	4	5	4	5	5	5	43
J. McGlashan	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	42
J. L. Mason	4	5	4	4	0	4	5	5	5	41
W. McGlashan	0	4	4	4	5	5	0	4	4	34

800 Yards Practice.										
Chas. Leacy	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	46
Captain Riddle	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	45
F. S. Nisbet	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	43
W. C. Parsons	5	0	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	43
F. C. Douds	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	42
J. L. Mason	3	3	2	2	5	5	5	5	4	39
G. A. Snyder	2	5	5	0	4	5	5	0	5	36
R. O. Hodges	5	0	5	4	2	3	0	0	5	27
F. M. Turner	5	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	16

500 Yards Practice.										
J. L. Mason	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	45
W. C. Parsons	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	45
P. L. Johnson	4	3	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	40
W. McGlashan	5	5	5	3	4	3	3	5	3	40

300 Yards Practice.										
R. O. Hodges	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	41
J. McGlashan	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	39
G. Teter	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	37
C. Catley	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	2	35
P. L. Johnson	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	34
O. W. Hammer	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	33

200 Yards Practice.										
G. Teter	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	42
O. W. Hammer	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	41
J. McGlashan	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	41
R. O. Hodges	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	2	4	40
F. C. Douds	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	39
J. L. Mason	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	36
E. Langdon	2	4	5	3	2	3	4	3	3	32
C. Catley	4	5	0	3	4	2	3	4	3	32
P. L. Johnson	4	2	0	3	3	3	4	4	3	30
F. M. Turner	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	5	25

200 Yards, Season Match.										
G. A. Snyder	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	43
R. E. Brown	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	41
T. C. Beal	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	41
F. B. Fisher	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	41

Marksmen's Reentry.										
G. A. Snyder	200	5	4	4	4	4	21			
	300	5	4	4	4	5	23			
	500	5	5	5	5	4	24	68		
T. C. Beal	200	3	4	4	4	4	19			
	300	4	4	4	4	5	21			
	500	5	5	5	4	4	23	63		
G. Teter	200	5	4	3	3	5	20			
	300	4	4	4	4	5	21			
	500	4	5	4	4	5	22	63		
R. E. Brown	200	4	3	5	4	4	20			
	300	4	3	4	4	4	19			
	500	2	5	5	5	5	22	61		
F. B. Fisher	200	4	5	5	4	5	21			
	300	3	5	5	4	4	21			
	500	4	5	2	5	3	19	61		
C. Shore	200	4	3	3	3	4	17			
	300	3	4	3	3	3	16			
	500	3	5	3	3	4	18	51		

A SCHOOL OF MILITIA TEAM MATCH IN INDIANA.

In the triangular match held at Culver Military Academy range, the following scores were made:

Culver Military Academy.				
Yards, Slow Fire	200	500	600	Tl.
Captain Durboron	33	41	43	117
Lieutenant Hay	39	42	37	118
Lieutenant Peet	37	46	36	119

Private McMurray	34	43	30	10
Captain Rosson	32	39	38	10
Totals	175	211	184	570

Co. H, 2nd Infantry, I. N. G.				
Captain Youngman	33	39	32	104
Lieutenant Otto	31	31	22	84
Lieutenant Shields	32	37	38	107
Sergeant Livengood	37	38	28	103
Sergeant Shields	30	21	24	75
Totals	163	166	144	473

Co. H, 2nd Infantry, I. N. G.				
Lieutenant Perry	43	44	40	127
Sergeant Lexsmith	34	34	30	98
Sergeant Bridewell	36	39	39	114
Captain Chenoweth	29	33	35	97
Sergeant Haibe	32	38	38	108
Totals	174	188	182	544

Lieutenant Perry of H Company was high man with 127. Captain Durboron, at 500 yards, spoiled his score by firing on the wrong target. At 600 yards, a fish tail wind was blowing at a velocity of from 4 to 20 miles from 5 to 2 o'clock.

NEWARK, N.J., RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION

The following scores were shot on our indoor range July 29:

25 Yards Rifle.							
O'Hara	241	244	245	Snellen	41	243	246
Olmstead	238	240					

A MILITARY PRIMER

By CAPTAIN FRANCIS C. MARSHALL, 15th Cavalry, and CAPTAIN GEORGE S. SIMONDS, 22d Infantry.

A text book at the Military Academy on the services of security and information.

It is an elaborate interpretation of the Field Service Regulations on these subjects, and has been very extensively used in noncommissioned officers' schools throughout the service, giving everywhere excellent results.

Major General G. P. Elliott, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, in a letter announcing the adoption of the Military Primer in the Marine Corps School of Application says:

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Revolver Rapid Fire Practice.												
5 shots in 8 seconds.												
Sperring	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
50 Yard Revolver.												
Dubbs	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	7	5	90	
	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	6	89	
	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	6	88	
	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	87	
Palmer	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	84	
	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	6	6	6	82	
	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	7	5	4	80	
Von Lear	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	76	
H. A. Dill	10	10	10	9	9	9	7	7	7	6	84	
	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	83	
	10	10	10	10	9	7	7	6	4	83		
	9	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	81		
50 Yard Pistol.												
Smith	10	9	5	8	9	10	7	10	10	9	87	
	10	8	9	8	7	8	8	9	9	8	84	
	9	5	8	8	9	7	10	10	8	8	83	
T. C. Hay	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	7	8	7	88	
	9	9	9	9	10	8	7	7	5	4	79	
	10	9	8	8	7	7	5	5	5	7	71	
Practice Match.												
Sperring	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	43	
Williamson	16	17	16	15	13	5	20	14	18	6	140	

CINCINNATI POLICE REVOLVER CLUB.

The following are some scores made at the practice shoot on the City Hall range, August 7. Sergeant O. O. Williams was high man with 154 out of a possible 200. He also made high 5-shot score of the day in his last round, getting 44 out of a possible 50. The target revolver which was offered several months ago as a prize to the one making the three consecutive high scores was won by Sergeant Williams, his record being: July 3, 152; July 17, 162, and August 7, 154. He was also winner of the Stevens target pistol, offered by Inspector John W. Carroll.

Twenty Shots, 60 feet, Standard American Target, .38 Cal. Revolvers, Full Service Ammunition.

O. O. Williams	10	7	9	8	6	40
	7	6	4	6	5	28
	8	10	10	7	7	42
	10	6	9	9	10	44-154
Palmer	7	7	9	6	6	35
	10	10	8	7	4	39
	6	8	8	7	9	38
	4	8	5	10	9	36-148
Curlis	8	6	6	9	7	35
	7	7	7	6	7	34
	5	6	10	8	9	38
	5	7	8	10	7	37-145
Sterley	6	6	6	5	8	31
	4	9	6	3	7	29
	4	4	4	10	5	27
	5	10	8	7	7	34-124
McNulty	3	4	5	7	5	24
	7	10	4	9	5	35
	0	6	7	7	6	26
	5	5	7	6	7	30-115

AT THE TRAPS.

To ensure publication of scores in ARMS AND THE MAN they must be received by us on Monday, at 1502 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Aug. 15.—Montpelier, Vt. Montpelier Gun Club. Dr. C. H. Burr, secretary.
Aug. 15.—E. Lexington, Mass. Middlesex G. C. Robert Smith, secretary.
Aug. 16.—Milwaukee, Wis. North Side G. C. Geo. Lade, secretary.
Aug. 18.—West Newton, Pa. W. P. T. L. tournament, auspices of West Newton G. C. M. W. Marsh, secretary.
Aug. 18-20.—Galveston, Tex., G. C. E. D. Chadick, secretary.
Aug. 18-20.—Des Moines, Ia. The Interstate Association's third Western Handicap target tournament; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
Aug. 19.—Batavia, N. Y. Holland Gun Club. Jay L. Robson, secretary.
Aug. 19-21.—Baltimore, Md. Prospect Park Gun Club. J. M. Hawkins, manager.
Aug. 20.—Newark, N. Y. Wayne Gun Club. P. T. Eggleston, secretary.
Aug. 20.—New Bedford, Mass. Paskamansett Gun Club. Egbert G. Bullard, secretary.
Aug. 20-21.—Harrisburg, Pa., Sportsmen's Association. Karl Steward, secretary.
Aug. 21-22.—Port Jervis, N. Y., Gun Club.
Aug. 23.—Elgin, Ill. National Gun Club. C. E. Middleton, secretary.
Aug. 24-25.—Sioux Falls, S. D., Shooting Club. J. J. Burns, president.
Aug. 24-26.—Yazoo City, Miss., Gun Club. W. F. Cummins, Jr., secretary.
Aug. 25-26.—Seattle, Wash. West Seattle Gun Club. L. E. Diller, secretary.

Aug. 25.—Hubbard, Ohio. Hubbard Gun Club. William Dalby, Hubbard, Ohio.
Aug. 25-26.—Lufkin, Tex. Lufkin Gun Club. L. H. Gray, secretary.
Aug. 25-26.—Bay City, Mich. Bay City Gun Club. John Breen, secretary.
Aug. 25-26.—Scammon, Kans., Gun Club. G. K. Mackie, secretary.
Aug. 25-27.—Arnold's Park, Ia., Gun Club. E. C. Henshaw, secretary.
Aug. 25-27.—Davenport, Ia. Cumberland Gun Club. Harry Martens, secretary.
Aug. 26-27.—Novinger, Mo., Gun Club. R. D. Frankford, secretary.
Aug. 27.—Bristol, Conn., Gun Club. Junius Z. Douglas, secretary.
Aug. 27-28.—Winona, Miss., Gun Club. W. D. Turner, secretary.
Aug. 27-28.—Amarillo, Tex. Amarillo Gun Club. Dr. J. H. Rice, secretary.
Aug. 28-29.—Mc Cook, Neb., and Indianola Gun Club. Harry Mitchell, secretary.
Aug. 28-29.—Grafton, W. Va. M. V. S. L. of West Virginia. Ed. H. Taylor, secretary.
Aug. 29.—Bethel, Conn., Gun Club. G. K. Bailey, secretary.
Sept. 1-2.—Nappanee, Ind., Gun Club. George F. Miller, secretary.
Sept. 1-3.—Denver, Colo. Interstate Association Rocky Mountain tournament. \$1,500 to \$3,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary.
Sept. 3-4.—Bradford, Pa., Gun Club green corn and clam bake shoot.
Sept. 3-4.—Rome, N. Y., Rifle and Gun Club. J. H. Putnam, secretary.
Sept. 4-5.—Temple, Pa. Hercules Gun Club. A. K. Ludwig, secretary.
Sept. 7.—New Haven, Conn., Gun Club. W. T. Minor, secretary.
Sept. 7.—Monticello, N. Y., Rod and Gun Club. E. G. Rundle, secretary.
Sept. 7.—Springfield, Mass., Shooting Club. C. L. Kites, secretary.
Sept. 7.—Watertown, Mass., Gun Club. H. W. Jordan, captain.
Sept. 7.—Cleveland, Ohio, Gun Club. F. H. Wallace, manager.
Sept. 7.—Vernon, Tex., Gun Club. R. A. Kelly, secretary.
Sept. 7.—Charleston, W. Va., Gun Club. Dr. Gwynn Nicholson, secretary.
Sept. 7-8.—Detroit, Mich. Grove Gun Club. Max Wolf, secretary.

THE FIRST ROCKY MOUNTAIN HANDICAP.

The Interstate Association's Rocky Mountain handicap tournament will be held at Denver, Colo., September 1, 2 and 3. This announcement means much of moment to the trap shooting world. Famed in past years for its tournaments, the queen city of scenic Colorado plans to set even a higher standard of excellence on this occasion. Half a dozen powerful magnets will draw trap shooters to the metropolis of the Rocky Mountain regions. The added money will be \$1,500 to \$3,500, or more, according to the number of entries. This will be a most potent charm to the trap shooting fraternity in every part of the compass. Contestants who braved a jaunt to Denver last year and the year before, thoroughly imbued with misgivings as to the success of the massive tournaments given there, have never ceased relating with glee the fact that more than \$600 surplus was divided at the close of each tournament among the high gun amateurs—and this after the losses of all amateurs had been paid back under the Squier Money Back System.

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

Following are the scores of the regular semi monthly shoot, 25 targets at 19 yards:

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
Walls	100 81	Farwell	75 52
Gardiner	100 80	Lortz	40 19
Tomlinson	100 78	Childs	25 18
Harvey	100 66	Templeman	25 9
Watson	100 56		

Baker Handicap—Wallis won Class A point, Farwell Class B point and Lortz and Templeman tied for Class C point. Tomlinson won the Holland Cup point.

Programs for the Sixth Annual Tournament, registered, to be held August 19, are in the mail: \$50.00 added money, nothing but cut glass in the merchandise, Watts L. Richmond Trophy, Western New York Championship. If you don't get one send your address to the club's vice president, C. W. Gardiner.

LE ROY GUN CLUB SHOOT.

The Le Roy, N. Y., Gun club is to hold its annual tournament some time next month, the exact date not yet being set. Plans are on foot to have some of the best shots in this section present on the occasion to give exhibitions. Marksmen from all over western New York are to be invited to take part. The handicap shoot of the members of the Le Roy club, which has been in progress for a few weeks past, has been canceled, and the handicap event will be held on the date of the tournament. It is to be so arranged that the decision on the handicap affair will be made on the first 100 birds shot at in the program.

CINCINNATI GUN CLUB.

Following are the scores made at the weekly club shoot on August 8. Cloudy weather with rain cut down the attendance and only four shooters were present. The club is still occupying its old grounds, and will probably continue to do so for some time, as the committee seems to be unable to find a new location which is suitable. The question of holding the usual fall tournament is under discussion but nothing definite has been decided upon.

100 Targets.					
Targets	25	25	25	25	Tl.
Bullerdick	20	21	23	19	83
Bouser	21	20	18	21	80
50 Targets.					
Targets	15	15	20	Tl.	
Bouser	12	13	19	44	
Bullerdick	13	14	16	43	
Samuels	10	12	16	38	
Thomas	11	12	14	37	

CALIFORNIA WING CLUB.

The California Wing Club had the pleasure of witnessing a much larger attendance of sportsmen at its meeting of yesterday than was present at its last gathering of powder burners a month ago.

The stiff breeze that wafted in from the ocean accelerated the flight of the birds from the traps, and as a consequence the shooters had to be on their mettle to stop the animate targets within the boundary. In the medal race, which was the first event on the program, Nauman, shooting a 12-gauge Parker, with a 34-inch barrel, which

is at least two inches of steel more than is used by any of the trap shooters of this coast, killed his birds clean, notwithstanding that he shot from the 34-yard rise—a handicap of four yards over his nearest competitor.

Medal shoot, 12 birds, scores—Pete Walsh, 11; Nauman, 12; Foudner, 11; Munday, 10; Haas, 10; Ashlin, 12; Neilsen, 12; Haight, 11; Webb, 11; Murphy, 12; Murdock, 11; Turner, 9; Klevesahl, 10; E. Garratt, (guest), 12; E. R. Cuthbert (guest), 9; Dick Reed (guest), 10; Prather, 11; Schultz, 10.

Club race, 12 birds, scores—Klevesahl, 12; Murphy, 10; Walsh, 12; Nauman, 11; Munday, 12; Haas, 9; Ashlin, 8; Neilsen, 11; Haight, 12; Webb, 8; Turner, 10; Prather, 11; Schultz, 11; Garratt, 11; Reid, 11; Willett, 8; Murdock, 11.

The next shoot of the oldest wing club in America will take place on the first Sunday in September.

OLYMPIC TEAM PISTOL AND REVOLVER COMPETITIONS, BISLEY, ENGLAND.

60 Shots at 50 Yards, any Revolver or Pistol, International Target.

United States.		Belgium.	
J. E. Gorman	501	P. Van Asbrock	493
I. R. Calkins	473	R. Storms	477
J. A. Dietz	472	P. duVeiger	462
C. S. Axtell	468	P. Englebert	431

1904 1863

United Kingdom.		France.	
Sgt. Maj. Wallingford	477	Barbillat	463
R. N. Coles	459	Reynaud	440
Ct. Lynch-Staunton	446	Moreau	436
W. Ellicott	435	Dupassio	411

1817 1750

Sweden, 1732; Holland, 1632; and Greece, 1576.

OLYMPIC INDIVIDUAL PISTOL AND REVOLVER COMPETITION.

60 Shots at 50 Yards, Any Revolver or Pistol, International Target.

P. Van Asbrock, Belgium, 490; R. Storms, Belgium, 487; J. E. Gorman, U. S., 485; C. S. Axtell, U. S., 480; Wallingford, England, 467; Barbillat, France, 465; Ellicott, England, 458; Calkins, U. S., 457; Dietz, U. S., 455; Reynaud, France, 451; Coles, England, 449; Vander Kop, Holland, 447; Lynch-Staunton, England, 443; Lane-Joynt, England, 442; Englebert, Belgium, 441; and Newton, England, 440.

PALEFACES:

The sixteenth shoot for the New England Championship was held on the Paleface Grounds on July 29 and a goodly number of shooters were present to take advantage of almost ideal conditions. Edwards, somewhat of a newcomer to our traps, walked away with the coveted honor, and certainly delivered the goods, shooting from the scratch position of 19 yards. Atwood, of the Watertown club, again won second honors, keeping up his good work of a week ago, and he expects to be a regular from now on, which will certainly add considerable interest to our weekly contests. Scores follow:

Edwards, 19 yds.	13	15	19	13	10	17-87
Atwood, 16 yds.	9	15	17	12	14	19-86
Hassam, 19 yds.	14	14	17	13	11	13-82
Buffalo, 18 yds.	12	12	15	10	13	19-81
Mrs. Park, 16 yds.	12	11	14	12	12	18-79
Searles, 18 yds.	12	13	13	9	15	15-78
Jones, 16 yds.	12	11	15	12	12	16-78
Forbes, 17 yds.	12	10	14	12	13	17-78
Charles, 18 yds.	8	14	13	12	9	19-75
Lynde, 16 yds.	10	11	11	11	10	13-66
S. Wood, 16 yds.	10	10	13	14	11	58
House	13	13	9			35
Robinson				10	17	27
Whitlock	6	7	12			25
Kelso	8	10	5			23

Experts.						
Sibley, 16 yds.	14	14	20	14	13	16-91
Powers, 12 yds.	11	13	16	14	12	17-83

SELINS GROVE, PA., GUN CLUB.

Before hundreds of interested spectators from adjoining counties, and with many professionals and fast amateurs participating, the second annual two-day registered tournament under the auspices of the Selins Grove Gun Club, opened on August 5. Mall Hawkins of Baltimore was high professional and David Herrold of Sunbury best amateur. In an exciting contest Herndon won the silver cup offered for best team score. Scores of the 1st day:

175 Target Shoot.	
Hawkins	172
Herrold	169
German	169
Welles	167
Hess	165
Keller	164
Henline	161
Glover	160
Sked	156
Curtis	154
Seigfried	157
Long	151
Grant Shuck	149
Denmire	141
Eisenhart	132
Schoch	130
Beyers	130
Lewis	128
Stockton	126
Lefler	126
Rishel	125
Yarrick	125
Godcharles	117
Ziegler	123
Fulton	116
Caseman	111
Anderson	109
Kreeger	108
Rhymesline	107
Clinger	105

25 Target Team Shoot.

Herndon.		Shamokin.	
Longshore	25	Curtis	24
Straug	18	Fulton	16
Kreeger	21-64	Caseman	24-64
First Sunbury.		Milton.	
Herrold	25	Reishel	20
Derk	24	Godcharles	19
Troxell	13-62	Clinger	16-55
Second Sunbury.		Selins Grove.	
Lefler	24	Seigfried	21
Broscious	20	Seigfried	21
Zeigler	18-62	Long	19-61

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SALEM, OHIO, GUN CLUB.

Following are the scores made at the shoot on Aug. 1, the first event being a match at 25 targets:

Match, 25 Targets.			
Koch.....	22	Harrington.....	20
Hughes.....	22	Bucklew.....	17
Pumphrey.....	22	Gardiner.....	13

The shootoff was won by Koch, Hughes second and Pumphrey third.

Practice Events.			
Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
Dr. Pumphrey..	70 55	Bucklew.....	55 40
Harrington....	70 52	Gardiner.....	45 32
Hughes.....	60 54	Strader.....	10 5
Koch.....	50 46	McClure.....	5 4

CLEVELAND GUN CLUB.

There was a good attendance at the club shoot on Aug. 1, the weather was fine and excellent scores were made. Bagley, who won the Northern Ohio championship contest on the club grounds recently, was present and won the prize for high score in the two trophy events, breaking 94 out of 100. In the Bowler and Burdick trophy contest, Manager Wallace trimmed the bunch and won with 49 out of 50, breaking the last 43 straight. In the Bennett and Fish trophy contest, Telling won with 48. The scores:

Event No. 1, Bennett & Fish trophy, 50 Targets, Distance Handicap.				
Targets.....	Yds.	15	15	20 Tl.
Telling.....	16	15	15	18 48
Bagley.....	19	13	15	19 47
Field.....	17	15	14	17 46
Burns.....	16	13	13	20 46
Rogers.....	17	12	14	18 44
Mingo.....	18	13	12	17 42
Tobey.....	16	13	13	16 42
Wallace.....	16	10	13	18 41
Roberts.....	16	9	15	16 40
Ong.....	16	13	10	17 40
Hall.....	16	12	9	19 40
Gould.....	16	11	12	14 37
Germes.....	16	10	12	14 36
Tamblyn.....	16	11	10	14 35
Freeman.....	16	11	9	15 35
J. Dempsey.....	16	10	9	12 31
E. Dempsey.....	16	11	10	10 31

Event No. 2, Bowler & Burdick Trophy, 50 Targets, Distance Handicap.				
Targets.....	Yds.	15	15	20 Tl.
Wallace.....	16	14	15	20 49
Mingo.....	18	13	15	19 47
Bagley.....	19	14	14	19 47
Field.....	17	13	15	17 45
Telling.....	16	14	12	18 44
Rogers.....	17	10	14	19 43
Tobey.....	16	12	15	16 43
Roberts.....	16	12	14	17 43
Ong.....	16	13	12	18 43
Burns.....	16	13	10	18 41
Germes.....	16	13	11	15 39
Tamblyn.....	16	14	9	15 38
Freeman.....	16	10	9	14 33

Back Scores in Trophy Events.				
Targets.....	Yds.	15	15	20 Tl.
Mingo.....	18	14	15	18 47
Rogers.....	17	15	11	17 44
Field.....	17	14	11	19 14
Tobey.....	16	12	11	20 43
Bagley.....	19	14	12	16 42
Roberts.....	16	11	10	14 35

NEW HAVEN, CONN., GUN CLUB.

Although the club was not favored by the best of weather at the regular monthly shoot on August 1, some fine scores were made, notably one by Pap Bristol, the veteran, who ran 15 straight. In the trophy race Sherman broke 30 straight, making his second performance equal to his first, having 2 perfect in the 2 shoots in which this contest has been on (Event No 10).

The following qualified, making perfect scores with their handicaps in the second leg for the Hunter Arms Company trophy race: Morrissey, Sherman, Lewis, Metcalf, Kelly, Dr. Smith, Dr. Nettleton, Dann, Thompson, Robertson, Minor and Mack. Event No. 8 was 5 pair of doubles and Mack and Dr. Smith tied with 8. In the shootoff Mack won the prize. Event No. 9 was the regular team race, Team No. 2 winning by 8 birds. Dr. Nettleton of the winning team drew the prize and Penn of the losers was the lucky man on his team.

The following have qualified in trophy race: Morrissey, Kelly, Dann, Sherman, Mack, Robertson, Dr. Smith, Minor and Dr. Nettleton. The scores follow:

Events.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Targets.....	10	10	10	15	25	25	25	10	10	30
Morrissey (1).....	6	6	..	20	19	..	5	..	22	
Sherman (1).....	8	9	..	12	24	23	..	5	..	30
Hall (2).....	3	6	8	..	15	..	..	..	..	14
Lewis (1).....	10	10	8	..	18	23	..	7	..	28
Kelly (2).....	8	9	..	23	23	23	..	..	..	26
Rice (2).....	9	9	..	19	..	..	..	5	..	18
Metcalf (1).....	7	8	8	11	20	..	..	..	..	22
Dr. Smith (2).....	8	8	..	18	20	..	8	6	25	
Dr. Nettleton (1).....	6	7	..	22	23	..	..	..	..	26
Dann (1).....	8	..	8	18	..	..	4	..	22	
Thompson (2).....	7	8	..	13	17	..	..	..	..	25
Robertson (2).....	5	9	..	9	18	21	..	5	..	25
Minor (2).....	..	..	..	9	..	..	4	..	24	
Hepburn (2).....	6	..	..	11	24	23	..	5	..	26
Mack (1).....	10	..	..	21	22	..	8	8	29	
Moore.....	6	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemmler.....	4	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schneider.....	4	..	..	9	18	..	..	..	..	..
Penn (2).....	7	5	7	..	19	..	3	..	..	..
Alling.....	3	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.....	6	..	..	15	17	..	..	..	..	..

Captain Morrissey's team are numbered one (1), and Captain Robertson's, two (2).

TRADE NOTES.

Under date of July 30, Mr. W. A. Horn, a traveling representative, wrote us regarding the following rather interesting incident: "While recently on a trip through Florence, Ala., I heard a very interesting thing concerning our Infalible smokeless, and thinking it may interest you, I will endeavor to describe same:

"R. N. Harris of Courtland, Ala., was swimming his horse across a 'slew' in the Tennessee River near Lamb's Ferry on February 4, when he suddenly encountered a current so swift that it overturned horse and rider and almost drowned Mr. Harris before he got untangled from the harness, etc. He had with him some baggage and a shotgun loaded with Infalible powder. The gun was lost and no attempt made to recover it. A few days ago some boys were swimming in the 'slew', which is now almost dry owing to the very little water in the river and found the gun and took it to Mr. Harris, who dug the mud and pebbles out of the barrel and shot it with as good results as with fresh powder. The gun was somewhat damaged by pebbles and gravel washing against it, but the powder was unharmed, which seems 'going some' for our 'waterproof' advertising feature."

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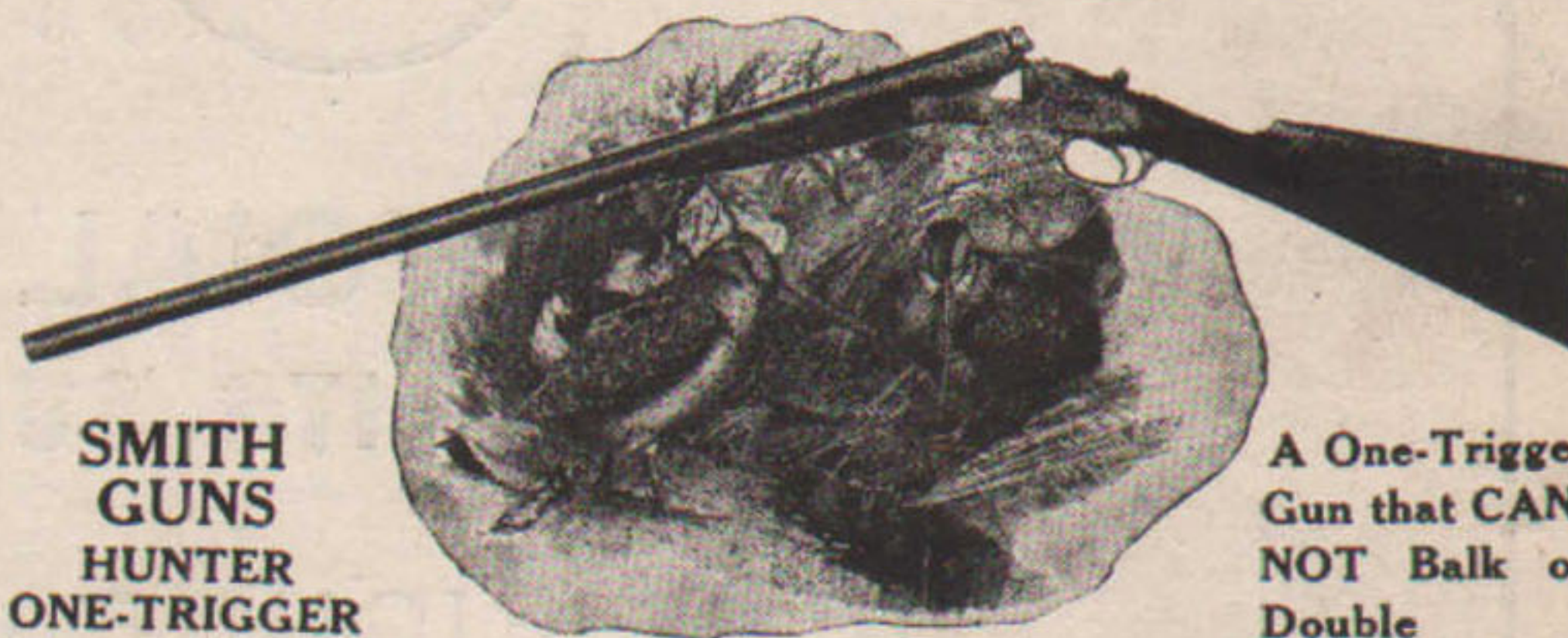
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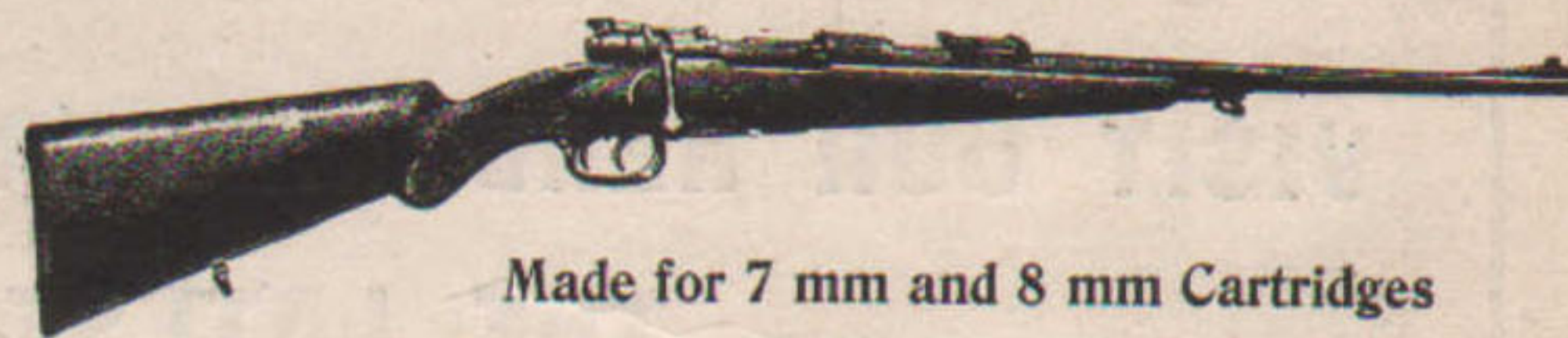
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