

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLIV. No. 22.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1908.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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THE FINISH OF THE NATIONAL MATCHES AT CAMP PERRY.

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CAMP Perry, O., August 28.—With the setting of the sun tonight the camp here will become a thing of the past, for another year at any rate. The tents are coming down fast and many of the teams have left. Where sportive mud once dallied with newly polished boots and swordfish-crossed mosquitoes ambled not so very aimlessly among the unrepentant, not even the whangdoodle now mourneth for its young. Lake Erie has been left to itself and for the next 10 months may overflow its boundaries as often as it likes, with no anathema to curse its unbridled propensities. Even "Jack" Dooley has gone away! Therefore the parched effect present among the packers up.

For the second time since the national matches were established, the Infantry walked away with the coveted trophy. With the best of preparation and drawing on all the divisions of the Army for its strength, the Infantry team was certainly a good one. The Navy was not unmindful of the work being done by the Army, and pressure upon Secretary Metcalf caused a rescinding of the order eliminating participants from the Atlantic battleship fleet or the Pacific fleet. And the effect of the Navy's practice was shown, for up to the fatal skirmish it led the way. There the Infantry gained a lead of 21 points, afterward reduced to 14 at the 1,000 yard stage.

The Cavalry team, a splendid organization, had hard luck on the skirmish, and did not make the showing it should have on its practice form. The Marine Corps was more fortunate than last year, and made the fourth of the service teams to get in on the money before a militia team was to show. Such a condition had never before been seen in a national team match, for New York won it 3 times, and when the Infantry and the Navy teams won the trophy there was always a militia team close behind the leaders. But the year 1908 was to see the end of that tradition.

Massachusetts fought gamely but the Naval Academy came very near not being beaten for 6th place, only 1 small point separating the rivals. Washington, who finished 5th last year, pulled off into 10th place this year. New York and New Jersey, always in previous years up among the leaders, fell away. Ohio did the same vanishing trick. But Wisconsin, which had never distinguished itself before in a national match, was to show the way to all the National Guard teams, coming with a rush, although the team from that state had had very little practice and was rather hastily assembled. The District of Columbia team was another to do itself proud, finishing in 9th place.

It was fortunate, from one way of viewing it, that Montana at the last minute decided not to send a team, as her withdrawal left but 50 teams, one for every target, at all ranges, and with a common firing line. The weather was beautiful. And that fact led to the confusion of one officer who said to Colonel Evans as they walked toward the 200 yard point, "Isn't it beautiful overhead today?" "Yes," said Colonel Evans, "but nobody's going that way." Well, anyhow, the weather was bully, although shooting conditions were not all that could be desired. It seemed that when a heavy mirage was not present there was an unusually strong wind, always variable and generally puffy. This was particularly noticeable in the skirmish, when the wind was blowing from about 3 o'clock in sudden letups and puffs.

It would be unfair to the officers of the Army who served in their several capacities at the camp to pass by without favorable comment the great improvement on the conduct of the 1908 matches over those of 1907. Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th U. S. Infantry, who was executive officer, and his entire staff, did yeoman work for the success and smooth working of the events. Almost without exception the Regular officers came in for much praise for their splendid work. Capt. William A. Phillips, of the ordnance department, who was chief ordnance officer; Lieut. William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engineers, who was in charge of the statistical work, and many

others, were all highly complimented before the competitors left camp. The willingness, in fact the eagerness, with which the former of these officers listened to and asked detailed complaints about ordnance ammunition, his broad minded manner of approaching and entering what might have been in less able hands a very touchy subject, and all in all his keen sportsmanship had left on the minds of those fortunate enough to meet him a most favorable impression. And most every officer in camp met him before the meet was over. Lieutenant Mitchell's team score cards met with the highest commendation and will undoubtedly be adopted by a number of states.

The opening morning of the national team match, Monday, saw the commencement of the 200 yard slow fire, followed by the rapid fire at the same range. And the 600 yard stage followed in the afternoon. Morning shooting conditions were very fair. The light was bright and but little wind was in evidence, what there was ranging from zero to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a point from 12 to 1 o'clock, which was to be a forerunner of what was to prove very troublesome later in the match. Later in the day the wind increased in force and blew from several quarters, with very short intermissions between changes.

At the slow fire stage the teams started shooting in pairs, and it was only a short time before it became apparent that the scores of 1907 were not going to be topped at this range. The Navy came out with 497 as against 511 last year, and Massachusetts pulled a 492 against 532. Ohio was in the same box with 474 against 520. The cards at the end of the stage showed the following standing for the leading 10 teams, with the others trailing pretty close behind: Navy, 497; Pennsylvania, 495; Massachusetts, 492; Maine, 487; Oregon, 487; Wisconsin, 485; Infantry, 485; District of Columbia, 483; and New York, 483.

The 200 yard rapid fire stage saw the Navy take a stronger hold on the lead she was to maintain for the day, the sailors making 446; then the Infantry team commenced to make its bid that was not to be denied, and with a 435 crept from 7th to 4th place; Pennsylvania held its place with the good score of 432; and behind the men of the Keystone State were Massachusetts, with 429; the Cavalry, 421; Maine, 418; Ohio, 417; Oregon, 416; District of Columbia, 415; and California, 413.

At the conclusion of the rapid fire stage the first 10 teams and their scores were: Navy, 943; Pennsylvania, 927; Massachusetts, 921; Infantry, 920; Cavalry, 906; Maine, 905; Oregon, 903; District of Columbia, 898; Minnesota, 892; and Ohio, 891.

In the afternoon the 600 yard stage was shot under similar weather conditions. The shooting improved, 18 teams making centers or better. The difference in the bolt action had bothered many of the teams considerably at the rapid fire stage notwithstanding much practice, but this all disappeared when prone slow fire shooting commenced. The substitution of target A for target F had also made a difference in the scores at rapid fire. Massachusetts came strong at the midrange, leading the field there with 521; this score was sufficient to move her up a peg but not enough to displace the Navy, which, though it made only 505 (being tied there with the Infantry) yet had a large enough margin to hold its lead by 6 points. Wisconsin let herself out and by gathering in 512 swung from 11th back to 6th place, which she lost at rapid fire. The District team shot a bully 503, that moved it up a notch into 7th place. Pennsylvania got a 502, but as she had a good lead this kept her in 3rd place, after she had relinquished 2nd place to Massachusetts. Oklahoma, pegging away with 463 at slow and 412 at rapid fire, came in with 501 at 600 yards, and Illinois pulled out a 499. The Naval Academy gathered 497, creeping into 10th place, and many others did well.

At the conclusion of the day's work, combined scores of the 3 stages showed the teams in the following posi-



LIEUT. COL. R. K. EVANS,
Executive Officer, the National Match.

tions and with these totals; Navy, 1,448; Massachusetts, 1,442; Pennsylvania, 1,429; Infantry, 1,425; Cavalry, 1,419; Wisconsin, 1,403; District of Columbia, 1,401; Oregon, 1,384; Maine, 1,383; and the Naval Academy, 1,377. The Marine Corps which had been in the ruck commenced at this range to show its true form and tied with the Academy at 1,377.

Tuesday morning dawned bright and clear with a strong wind from the northeast, blowing in gusts that seldom showed less than 15 miles strength, and running from that up to 25 and sometimes 28 miles. Good light helped some, but $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 points wind from 1 to 3 o'clock presaged something doing at 800 yards for the unwary. Although the stage was shot under difficulties, high scores were made. Wisconsin carried off the honors with a 550. The Cavalry team pressed close behind with 549. Four possibles were made: Zass, Wisconsin; Newland, California; Abrams, Oregon; and Lee, of the Navy. The scores of the first 10 teams at this range were: Wisconsin, 550; Cavalry, 549; Infantry, 542; Marine Corps, 530; Massachusetts, 530; Iowa, 527; Washington, 520; New York, 519; Illinois, 516; with the Naval Academy and the District of Columbia teams tied for 10th place with 512.



In the Pits, Showing Targets and Marking Discs.

The total scores of the 4 ranges shot showed the following team positions and totals: Navy, 1,992; Massachusetts, 1,972; Cavalry, 1,968; Infantry, 1,987; Wisconsin, 1,953; Pennsylvania, 1,938; District of Columbia, 1,913; Marine Corps, 1,907; Naval Academy, 1,889; Oregon, 1,888.

Whereupon followed the skirmish run, with its usual upsets and blasted hopes. It was shot in a wind from 1.45 to 2.45 blowing at from 15 to 24 miles. It was a vexatious wind, too, constantly varying in direction and strength, and whereas it might be blowing 25 miles when a team lay down at the 600 yard point it might have a force of only 15 miles when the first shot was fired. All the way from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 points of wind were used by different teams, most of them making the mistake of using too much. The runs were divided into fours and in the draw the leaders got the 7th run, which, it was thought, might give them an advantage. However, the wind continued throughout the afternoon and made about equal conditions for all.

Some state teams were at a disadvantage in that they did not understand thoroughly the rule which required the butt to be on the ground



Start of the National Team Match.

with the piece at the "safety" when the signal "Commence firing" began. A number had not practised under this rule and its violation caused the infliction of many penalties. In some instances pieces jammed, cartridges failed to explode, and in at least one case a cartridge case broke off in the gun, putting it out of commission, the man being penalized for the 11 shots he did not fire. As had been expected the skirmish run showed up to the decided advantages of the service teams, for their long practice began to tell at this stage. A surprise came to many in the magnificent showing of the Infantry team, which jumped from 4th to 1st place, leading the Navy by 11 points. Later the statistical office discovered a couple of penalties against the Navy team which had been overlooked in announcing the earlier bulletins, and this lead moved up to 21 points. The Infantry got 790 on the skirmish. The Marine Corps fattened its score with 767, which brought it up from 8th to 4th place. The Naval Academy, with 727, climbed from 9th to 6th place, the Cavalry and the District of Columbia teams tying with 708 each, Washington making 684, Illinois 682, and Iowa 673. Pennsylvania landed only a 657, which sent her from 6th to 9th place. The Navy squeezed out a 744, and though dropping to 2nd place still led the 3rd team, the Cavalry, by a comfortable 60 points.

The totals of the leading 10 teams at the end of Tuesday's work, with only the 1,000 yard stage to be shot the final day, and the positions of these teams, were: Infantry, 2,757; Navy, 2,736; Cavalry, 2,676; Marine Corps, 2,674; District of Columbia, 2,621; Naval Academy, 2,616; Massachusetts, 2,598; Wisconsin, 2,598; Pennsylvania, 2,595; and Iowa, 2,541.

When the teams lined up for the final stage, 1,000 yards, on Wednesday morning, the contest had resolved itself largely into one between pairs. The penalty of 10 points against the Navy team that had been discovered at a late hour in the statistical office sent the sailors into the final period with a lead of 21 points against them, instead of the 11 on which they had figured. Discouraged but not disheartened, the Navy team set gamely to work to overcome their disadvantage if possible. They drew target number 1 and the Infantry number 7, so it was an easy matter for spectators to mark the work of each team. A large gallery collected at an early hour, increased by the various pairs of competitors who had shot through their strings. Ropes stretched about 20 yards back of the firing line and a line of guards kept the crowd back. Shooters and the team captains were under the greatest tension and in recognition of their suspense, thoughtful watchers lowered their voices or ceased conversing altogether. Colonel Evans made these two targets his personal business, to see that the leaders were in no wise bothered by the crowd. Back of the Navy team were Generals Crozier and Drain, Mr. J. A. Haskell, and many others prominent in the game, and they watched the contest to the end.

Down the line were other 2 and 3 handed struggles, less interesting, perhaps, to the spectators, but quite as earnest and real to the competitors. The Cavalry, with 60 points less than the Navy, was practically out of the race for 2nd place, but it led the Marine Corps by only 2 points, and the 1,000 yard journey was supposed to be the Marines' best range. The District of Columbia, Massachusetts and the Naval Academy teams were all after 5th place, the District having the advantage of 5 points over the Academy and 23 over Massachusetts and Wisconsin, these two last



Finish of the National Team Match.

tied at 2,598. Pennsylvania was also within striking distance of the prize money, being only 3 points behind the teams from Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Iowa, Washington and Illinois were well bunched, with 10 points difference between the first and the third, and Oregon only another 10 behind. Oklahoma was too far behind Oregon to hope to catch her and too far ahead of Maine to be in danger of losing her position, so the splendid team from the newest state in the Union devoted their attention to holding their place. Ohio was similarly situated, and California looked safe, with a lead of 19 points over Colorado; but between Colorado and Kansas there was a tight race, Colorado leading by 4 points at the start. Kansas made 407 points at the 1,000, but discovered later that the statistical office had erred by some 50 points in her skirmish score, crediting her with 50 too many, and this dropped Kansas from 20th to 24th place.

Indiana started in 2 points behind New Hampshire and 19 ahead of New York, but failed to hold up her end at 1,000 and slid down the toboggan from 22nd to 27th place. It must be said in explanation of this showing that Indiana lost two of her best men by illness, who were compelled to leave for home, and Captain McBride shot under a physician's care. Missouri and Michigan were another pair separated by only 2 points, with Wyoming 3 points behind Michigan, Connecticut 5 points behind Wyoming, and Hawaii 3 lower than Connecticut.

The Marine Corps team did not seem to be doing its best work and early in the stage left the Cavalry safe in 3rd place. Wisconsin, whose marked improvement over the previous year, when she finished 13th, had been the subject of comment at all the previous stages, and she came strong at the final period, making 477 to Massachusetts's 438, Naval Academy's 439, and District's 409. Massachusetts squeezed home a point ahead of the Academy. But this was not an unmixed blessing, for, while it landed the Bay State team in 6th place for a prize it disqualified 4 of her men for the next 3 years.

To return to the battle royal that was waging between the leaders, the Infantry and the Navy teams, when the first 4 pairs had concluded their strings the score stood: Navy, 321; Infantry, 319, a gain of 9 points for the former, making a gain of 12 points necessary to tie and 13 to win. By the time the last pairs came up the Navy had only 6 points to go, with Dortch and Osborn up. The Infantry had kept two of its best men in reserve for the final work, Landers and Harris, and their shooting cinched the match for the Army team. When Osborn got the flag on his 1st

sighting shot a murmur of disappointment came from the Navy's supporters, which became a bit louder when the flag was shown for his 2nd sighter. Dortch started with a 4 on his 1st record shot, while for the Infantry Harris made a 3, giving the Navy 1 of its needed points. Osborn found the target for a 3, but Landers pumped in a 5, and the Navy had finished the round 1 point to the bad. Dortch came along with a 3 as did Harris; Osborn made a 4 but Landers again got the white disc, and the Navy had fallen away another point. Beginning the 3rd round, Dortch started with a 5 and Harris with a 3; Osborn followed with a 3, but Landers could do no better, so the Navy's lost 2 points were regained.

With the next shot, however, Harris got into the 4 ring and then into the bull, and thereafter never made less than a 4, finishing with 41. Landers also made centers or better, except that on his 9th shot he got out for a 3, which he redeemed with a 5 on his last shot. Landers and Harris were shooting more rapidly than Osborn and Dortch, and it soon became apparent that unless the later pair could finish out with 5's the hopes of the Navy were gone. The first shot outside the bull put an end to their anxiety, and the Navy pair finished 9 points behind Harris and Landers, giving the match to the Infantry by 14 points. The complete individual scores of all the 50 teams competing in the team match, in the numerical order in which they finished, as given out by the statistical office, were:

THE NATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

Open to teams of 12 men from: The Army of the United States, two, 1 cavalry and 1 infantry; the United States Navy, 1; the United States Marine Corps, 1; the United States Military Academy, 1; the United States Naval Academy, 1; the organized militia and the naval militia of the several states and territories, including the District of Columbia, 1 team from each. The distances and order of fire: 2 sighting and 10 record shots at 200 yards, slow fire; 10 record shots at 200 yards, rapid fire; 2 sighting and 10 record shots at 600 yards; 2 sighting and 10 record shots at 800 yards; 1 skirmish run, 20 shots; and 2 sighting and 10 record shots at 1,000 yards. U. S. rifle, model of 1903, with not less than 3-pound trigger pull, and service cartridge, as manufactured by the ordnance department, U. S. A. Prizes: (1) To the team making the highest aggregate total, the National Trophy (authorized by Act of Congress), to be competed for annually, and \$300 cash; (2) the Hilton Trophy, presented by the late Hon. Henry Hilton, of New York, to be competed for annually, and \$200 cash; (3) the bronze Soldier of Marathon, presented by the commander in chief on behalf of the state of New York, to be competed for annually, and \$150 cash; (4) \$100 cash; (5) \$75 cash; and (6) \$50 cash. Also a medal to each member of the winning teams.

U. S. INFANTRY.
Team Captain, Capt. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	S.F.	S.F.	Agg.
	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.				
Wolf, P. A., Capt.	42	37	41	48	66	42	276					
Wallace, W. B., 1st Lt.	42	37	40	46	73	35	273					
Mauborgne, J. O., 2nd Lt.	41	33	42	46	62	44	268					
Brest, A., Sgt.	40	39	46	44	43	46	258					
Clapham, J. F., 1st Lt.	44	32	42	41	65	44	268					
Hayes, A., Sgt.	44	38	43	48	65	29	267					
Topham, J. L., 2nd Lt.	40	33	40	46	59	42	260					
Ditmer, J., Sgt.	37	36	42	40	64	30	249					
Farnam, C., 1st Lt.	38	37	46	43	69	42	275					
Rie, C., Sgt.	39	41	34	49	72	28	263					
Harris, S. A., 1st Lt.	37	36	44	48	62	41	265					
Landers, J. A., Sgt.	41	39	45	43	90	44	302					
Team totals	485	435	505	542	790	467	3224					

WISCONSIN.
Team Captain, Col. R. B. McCoy.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	S.F.	S.F.	Agg.
	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.				
Gaartz, A. E., 2nd Lt.	44	40	45	46	57	41	273					
Ahnert, Paul, 1st Lt.	36	34	41	47	47	43	248					
Beahricken, Carl, L., Pvt.	40	34	42	44	60	41	261					
Huntzicker, G. A., Col. Sgt.	41	29	40	47	54	44	255					
Schmandt, G. C., Corpl.	40	38	42	48	42	43	253					
Griffen, G. A., 2nd Lt.	41	31	43	48	86	38	287					
Zass, Michael, Sgt.	42	39	43	50	41	39	254					
Shields, A. E., Pvt.	37	32	44	45	47	42	247					
Lund, A., Sergt.	40	28	41	45	54	29	237					
Russell, J. H., Pvt.	40	36	46	48	63	38	271					
Holdridge, R. A., Pvt.	41	34	41	40	42	39	237					
Bailey, L. L., 1st Sgt.	43	31	44	42	52	38	250					
Team totals	485	406	512	550	645	475	3073					

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Team Captain, Maj. A. P. Robbins.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	S.F.	S.F.	Agg.
	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.				
Forsythe, S. W., Capt.	40	32	40	44	75	45	276					
Alderman, Ralph, 1st Lt.	40	32	43	46	62	38	261					
Lackland, F. D., 1st Lt.	41	27	44	41	67	36	256					
Clausel, L. A., 2nd Lt.	35	33	42	46	62	31	249					
Summers, Alex., Capt.	39	35	45	41	33	28	221					
Windsor, J., 1st Sgt.	40	39	41	39	50	26	235					
Brown, Thos., Sgt.	40	38	40	48	77	38	281					
Schriver, O. M., 1st Sgt.	42	37	43	36	65	42	265					
Farrow, W. M., 1st Lt.	42	38	37	41	15	28	201					
Putnam, C. M., 1st Lt.	40	39	41	46	55	41	262					
Holt, Frank W., 1st Lt.	43	26	45	47	71	38	270					
Heidenreich, P., 1st Lt.	41	39	42	37	66	23	248					
Team totals	483	415	503	512	698	414	3025					

U. S. NAVY.
Team Captain, Lieut. T. L. Johnson, U. S. N.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	S.F.	S.F.	Agg.
	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.				
Williams, H., Lt.	42	40	46	45	73	43	289					
Woodward, V. V., Mid.	40	40	42	44	77	36	279					
Amsden, W. F., Midn.	43	34	41	46	65	40	269					
Lewis, J. W., Midn.	37	31	42	44	42	42	238					
Lee, W. A., Midn.	42	37	46	50	57	38	270					
Denny, A. D., Midn.	43	40	45	43	71	43	285					
Landenberger, G. B., Lt.	44	43	35	46	73	39	280					
Stark, L. C., Midn.	41	39	37	44	52	40	253					
Doherty, S., Ensign.	39	29	44	43	78	40	273					
Wilson, E. E., Midn.	42	39	44	45	54	37	261					
Dortch, I. F., Ensign.	42	38	42	46	55	39	262					
Osborn, C. T., Midn.	42	36	41	48	47	37	251					
Team totals	497	446	505	544	744	474	3210					

MASSACHUSETTS.
Team Captain, Col. John Caswell.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	S.F.	S.F.	Agg.
	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.				
Allen, F. W., Capt.	43	38	46	43	45	30	245					
Barton, J. T., Corpl.	44	37	45	46	60	32	264					
Burns, J. E., Lt.	43	39	46	45	80	41	294					
Burt, C. E., Musn.	37	37	43	45	56	34	252					
Candall, F. B., Sgt.	39	34	41	38	25	18	169					
Upton, J. D., Pvt.	42	34	40	47	61	42	266					
Wise, S. W., Capt.	42	32	40	46	56	49	265					
Hudleson, W. D., Sgt. Maj.	40	39	40	46	46	40	251					
Kean, F. H., Corpl.	40	29	46	45	61	42	263					
Parker, J. E., Lt.	43	40	47	42	53	43	268					
Parker, M. W., Capt.	39	33	44	41	45	45	247					
Sweeney, C. F., Pvt.	40	37	43	46	38	42	247					
Team totals	492	429	521	530	626	458	3056					

WASHINGTON.
Team Captain, Brig. Gen. Ortis Hamilton.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	S.F.	S.F.	Agg.
	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.				
Humphrey, H. E., 2nd Lt.	44	36	42	43	59	43	267					
Campbell, R. M., Sgt.	35	29	45	43	59	46	257					
Darlington, J., Capt.	40	38	45	45	73	43	284					
Colburn, E. L., Sgt.	41	39	42	45	71	40	278					
Inglis, W., Capt.	41	25	38	46	29	35	214					
Iversom, C. J., Sgt.	33	33	41	40	55	35	237					
Richardson, P. R., Sgt.	41	29	41	42	56	34	243					
Mundell, W. A., Pvt.	40	32	36	41	34	40	223					
Berger, F. V., 2nd Lt.	39	34	38	39	50	35	235					
Starr, S., Pvt.	36	29	41	44	58	40	248					
Ainslee, G. M., Sgt.	39	32	39	46	69	39	264					
Ralston, A., Sgt.	41	39	40	46	51	33	250					
Team totals	470	395	488	520	664	463	3000					

U. S. CAVALRY.
Team Captain, W. H. Hay, 10th Cavalry.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	S.F.	S.F.	Agg.
	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.				
Davidson, A., 1st Lt.	44	36	39	43	68	36	266					
Jackson, E. C., Corpl.	42	37	43	47	53	43	265					
Clopton, W. H., 1st Lt.	37	37	45	48	55	45	267					
Fechet, J. E., 1st Lt.	42	41	45	47	57	40	272					
Myers, H. B., Capt.	37	36	42	48	67	43	273					
Gibney, J. J., Sgt.	41	33	43	45	55	45	262					
Smith, W. D., 1st Lt.	40	36	43	47	66	43	275					
Mumma, M. C., 1st Lt.	44	33	48	44	56	45	270					
Aleshire, O. C., 2nd Lt.	41	38	40	45	59	41	264					
Tyler, M. C., 1st Lt.	29	24	43	46	73	36	251					
Lindsay, J. R., Capt.	42	34	42	44	53	45	260					
Russell, G. M., 1st Lt.	46	36	40	45	46	42	255					
Team totals	485	421	513	549	708	504	3180					

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.
Team Captain, Lieut. Fairfield, U. S. N.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	S.F.	S.F.	Agg.
	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.	Yds.	S.F.				
Smith, H. T., Midn.	42	40	44	41	72	29	268					
Gunther, E. L., Midn.	40	37	40	37	56	47	257					
Bradley, F., Midn.	40	37	43	41	54	33	248					
Moorman, W. E., Midn.	42	34	45	44	42	43	250					
Billingsley, W. D., Midn.	36	30	37	46	60	32	241					
Williams, R. C., Midn.	37	25	47	47	44	36	236					
Porter, H., Midn.	40	40	36	42	68	31	257					
Haines, P. B., Midn.	41	29	42	41	68	37	258					
Smith, W. W., Midn.	43	36	39	41	61	46	266					
Stephenson, H. W., Midn.	38	29	38	42	69	30	246					
Davis, C. C., Midn.	42											

ARMS AND THE MAN

OREGON.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. W. E. Finzer.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Houck, Geo. E., Capt., Ferguson, Alex., Corp., Johnson, A. O., Sgt., etc.

Team totals..... 487 416 481 504 633 422 2943

NEW YORK.

Team Captain, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Kemp, A., Capt., Cadotte, D. J., Lt., Thompson, L. W., Lt., etc.

Team totals..... 483 372 474 519 486 439 2773

INDIANA.

Team Captain, Maj. Chas. A. Garrard.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include McBride, H. W., Capt., Evans, H. S., Corp., Catlin, A., Lt., etc.

Team totals..... 449 404 479 505 516 357 2710

OKLAHOMA.

Team Captain, Col. Roy Hoffman.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Alley, J. P., Capt., Way, R. K., 1st Lt., McCoy, B. G., Capt., etc.

Team totals..... 463 412 501 488 622 443 2929

MARYLAND.

Team Captain, Col. Chas. D. Gaither.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Givan, Jas. E., Lieut., Haines, W. J., Capt., Gemmill, Frank, Jr., Sgt., etc.

Team totals..... 466 366 480 504 506 446 2768

MICHIGAN.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. C. A. Wagner.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Hauser, F., Corp., Conboy, W. H., Sgt., Howard, C., Capt., etc.

Team totals..... 415 397 464 501 478 401 2706

MAINE.

Team Captain, Col. E. C. Dill.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Marston, W. P., 1st Sgt., Wentworth, D. W., 1st Lt., Smith, Wm., Sgt., etc.

Team totals..... 487 418 478 489 593 449 2914

NEW JERSEY.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Pfeil, A. H., Capt., Malcolm, J., Capt., Smith, O., Capt., etc.

Team totals..... 479 375 496 485 521 395 2751

WEST VIRGINIA.

Team Captain, Lieut. Col. C. A. Osbourn.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Cole, T., Capt., Datson, H. M., 2nd Lt., Dogard, H. S., 1st Lt., etc.

Team totals..... 460 374 468 495 476 433 2706

OHIO.

Team Captain, Col. E. S. Bryant.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Benedict, C. S., Capt., Beecher, L. F., 2nd Lt., Orr, Clarence E., Sgt., etc.

Team totals..... 474 417 478 499 546 458 2872

MINNESOTA.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. F. B. Wood.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Clark, A. E., Jr., Capt., Falk, E. G., Capt., Resche, F. E., Capt., etc.

Team totals..... 485 407 467 473 488 410 2730

KENTUCKY.

Team Captain, Maj. V. K. Dodge.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Kerrick, F., Capt., Moffett, M., Capt., Kreiger, A. N., Capt., etc.

Team totals..... 429 369 485 497 492 419 2691

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Team Captain, Maj. Arthur F. Cummings.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Piper, G. H., Sgt., Moore, F. W., Sgt., Ellis, W. C., Capt., etc.

Team totals..... 478 409 484 494 490 466 2821

KANSAS.

Team Captain, Gen. J. W. F. Hughes.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Sawyer, G. P., Lt., Kessler, R. J., Lt., Clark, C. C., Lt., etc.

Team totals..... 451 392 456 500 522 407 2728

WYOMING.

Team Captain, Col. Z. A. Zander.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Troyer, J. M., 1st Lt., Troland, J. E., 2nd Lt., Underwood, A. A., 1st Sgt., etc.

Team totals..... 462 355 479 487 519 375 2677

COLORADO.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. C. A. Kelley.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Strickland, D. W., Capt., Johnson, W. W., Capt., Hamrock, P. J., Capt., etc.

Team totals..... 458 370 478 487 582 430 2805

MISSOURI.

Team Captain, Maj. Wm. Lionel Chambers.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Denslow, E. E., Capt., McGinnis, G., Capt., Spencer, W. H., Q. M. Sgt., etc.

Team totals..... 465 350 483 481 528 411 2718

CONNECTICUT.

Team Captain, Maj. William M. Stark.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Johnson, N., Pvt., Riley, W. D., Corp., Bosworth, J. J., 1st Sgt., etc.

Team totals..... 477 382 464 463 511 377 2674

CALIFORNIA.

Team Captain, Col. D. A. Smith.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Guldner, W. A., Sgt., Nordstrom, C. R., Pvt., Sanborn, C. H., 1st Lt., etc.

Team totals..... 477 413 462 490 552 404 2798

HAWAII.

Team Captain, Maj. W. R. Riley.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Johnson, M. W., Capt., Coester, Chas., Capt., Neeley, A. W., Capt., etc.

Team totals..... 459 409 459 471 495 421 2714

GEORGIA.

Team Captain, M. J. O'Leary.

Table with columns: Name, Yds. (200, 200, 600, 800, 1000), S.F., R.F., S.F., S.F., Sk., S.F., Agg. Rows include Smith, C. C., Capt., Spratt, W. F., Capt., Pastell, J. C., Capt., etc.

Team totals..... 478 389 473 496 448 389 2673

RHODE ISLAND.

Team Captain, Maj. Howard D. Wilcox.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	Sk.	S.F.	Agg.
	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.				
Harrington, W. E., Capt.	44	35	45	27	47	27	225					
Lindroth, A., Sgt.	44	35	40	38	31	38	226					
Holmes, E. M., 1st Lt.	36	29	37	45	27	41	215					
Martin, B. S. D., Capt.	40	32	34	38	45	40	229					
Reilly, J. P., Capt.	37	29	40	39	60	31	236					
England, J. E., 2nd Lt.	38	36	41	35	47	35	222					
Fletcher, C., Sgt.	39	37	38	46	0	17	177					
Harwood, C., Mus.	39	35	43	45	25	31	218					
Mathewson, D., Mus.	39	25	40	34	40	34	212					
Crowshaw, J. A., 1st Lt.	37	30	41	43	31	38	220					
Strom, O. W., Corpl.	40	35	42	44	46	35	242					
Cute, R., Pvt.	42	18	46	46	47	35	234					
Team totals	475	376	487	480	446	402	2666					

DELAWARE.

Team Captain, Maj. J. Warner Reed.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	Sk.	S.F.	Agg.
	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.				
Lank, W. E., Capt.	33	18	41	47	9	25	163					
Parks, E. C., Capt.	33	26	39	35	28	25	186					
Casey, K. K. V., Capt.	40	29	44	48	27	43	231					
Ellison, J. A., 1st Lt.	37	38	41	42	10	31	199					
Jacobs, L. B., 1st Lt.	36	20	32	42	24	39	193					
Cockran, W. S., 2nd Lt.	36	26	36	38	33	38	207					
McCloskey, C. F., 1st Sgt.	43	32	41	37	33	35	221					
McCaughan, D., Sgt.	32	27	33	32	32	23	179					
Sargeant, H., Sgt.	41	27	41	37	45	38	229					
Samworth, T., Corpl.	38	35	33	44	44	34	228					
Webb, J. C., Artif.	35	39	38	38	28	41	219					
Crowe, J. L., Mus.	40	32	40	36	33	27	208					
Team totals	444	349	459	476	346	399	2473					

NEW MEXICO.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. A. P. Tarkington.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	Sk.	S.F.	Agg.
	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.				
Ames, W. R., 2nd Lt.	41	40	43	47	30	37	238					
Baker, S. K., 1st Sgt.	28	31	26	38	32	32	190					
Vierra, C., 1st Lt.	34	30	45	41	35	43	228					
Hogle, H. G., Corpl.	41	26	22	38	13	25	165					
Jenkins, G. L., Q.M.Sgt.	42	26	34	43	51	28	224					
Burtner, O. A., Capt.	29	18	33	32	11	17	140					
McCullough, H. E., Capt.	38	34	29	39	16	37	193					
Wiley, F. F., Corpl.	29	24	18	26	29	5	131					
Buvens, R. E., Sgt.	40	35	33	36	32	23	199					
Dessauer, P. E., Capt.	33	30	34	24	33	27	181					
Sharp, J. C., 2nd Lt.	34	32	38	38	48	33	223					
Safford, J., Sgt.	35	30	37	38	16	24	180					
Team totals	424	356	395	440	346	331	2292					

ARIZONA.

Team Captain, Col. L. W. Coggins.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	Sk.	S.F.	Agg.
	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.				
Anderson, R., 1st Lt.	39	29	42	49	24	43	225					
Hudgings, W. W., Sgt.	39	29	41	40	36	28	213					
Lebanon, E. M., Sgt.	40	40	32	41	57	17	227					
Gossard, A. A., Sgt.	31	32	38	41	37	39	224					
Wolf, W., 2nd Lt.	37	34	33	32	41	27	204					
Sigala, Chris., Sgt.	42	33	45	40	44	39	243					
Latourette, L., Sgt.	37	37	41	45	36	22	218					
Peterson, G. W., Corpl.	36	30	39	31	40	15	191					
Williams, W. I., Sgt.	27	36	32	42	40	16	193					
Johnson, C. M., Cook.	40	37	34	28	28	20	187					
Grimstead, E. P., Capt.	38	36	43	40	32	41	230					
Yount, C. E., Lt.	39	29	42	41	41	39	231					
Team totals	451	402	462	470	456	346	2587					

NORTH DAKOTA.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. E. C. Geary.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	Sk.	S.F.	Agg.
	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.				
Carufel, L., Sgt.	41	30	37	45	67	37	257					
Kennelly, G., Sgt.	37	33	38	45	46	37	236					
Wright, D. M., Capt.	37	28	36	39	40	14	194					
Laizure, P., Pvt.	37	31	33	32	25	17	175					
Baird, L. R., Corpl.	36	27	37	39	35	31	205					
Engbriecht, Pvt.	34	36	39	43	14	33	199					
Loberg, M., Pvt.	32	34	41	29	37	10	183					
Tharaldson, T., Capt.	37	21	39	42	18	30	187					
Wolford, J. W., Sgt.	41	35	40	45	18	31	210					
Bull, M., Corpl.	36	31	40	36	44	44	229					
Cordiner, G., Pvt.	39	29	37	44	48	21	218					
Myers, G., Pvt.	33	18	34	32	25	31	173					
Team totals	440	353	451	471	417	334	2466					

UTAH.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	Sk.	S.F.	Agg.
	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.				
Webb, W. C., Capt.	35	22	39	33	28	38	195					
Ams, C. H., Capt.	31	33	38	36	53	25	216					
McFarland, J. E., Sgt.	36	36	27	47	33	28	207					
Neilson, D. H., Sgt. Maj.	39	26	19	30	19	12	145					
Christenson, L., 1st Lt.	33	33	32	42	21	34	195					
Wintch, H. A., 2nd Lt.	34	30	33	34	34	21	186					
Anderson, H. P., Pvt.	37	34	33	40	46	25	215					
Gardner, C. S., Corpl.	37	30	34	41	20	28	190					
Hassing, O. H., 1st Lt.	33	19	30	33	10	29	154					
Buchanan, G. L., Sgt.	37	29	32	39	15	27	149					
Reynolds, B. R., Pvt.	33	25	35	41	15	37	186					
Henri, J., Pvt.	40	30	37	43	29	31	210					
Team totals	425	347	389	459	293	335	2248					

ALABAMA.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. Bibb Graves.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	Sk.	S.F.	Agg.
	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.				
Burgess, G. G., Capt.	40	34	42	43	48	33	240					
Weiss, W. T., Capt.	41	31	42	42	74	41	271					
Horton, R. C., Capt.	32	27	34	42	30	39	204					
Jones, D. W., 1st Sgt.	40	31	39	45	59	31	245					
Pelham, S. A., Capt.	33	24	28	38	34	37	194					
Smith, J. B., 1st Sgt.	30	40	42	32	24	31	199					
Bowman, W. D., 1st Sgt.	39	33	42	40	39	32	225					
Morris, C. J., Capt.	39	24	34	45	41	31	214					
Trammel, J. G., Sgt.	37	28	42	33	26	15	181					
Mabry, R. V., Capt.	37	24	19	43	21	32	176					
Bissett, J. M., Sgt.	38	24	45	37	38	42	224					
Smith, M. D., Capt.	39	20	30	40	39	27	195					
Team totals	445	340	439	480	473	391	2568					

TEXAS.

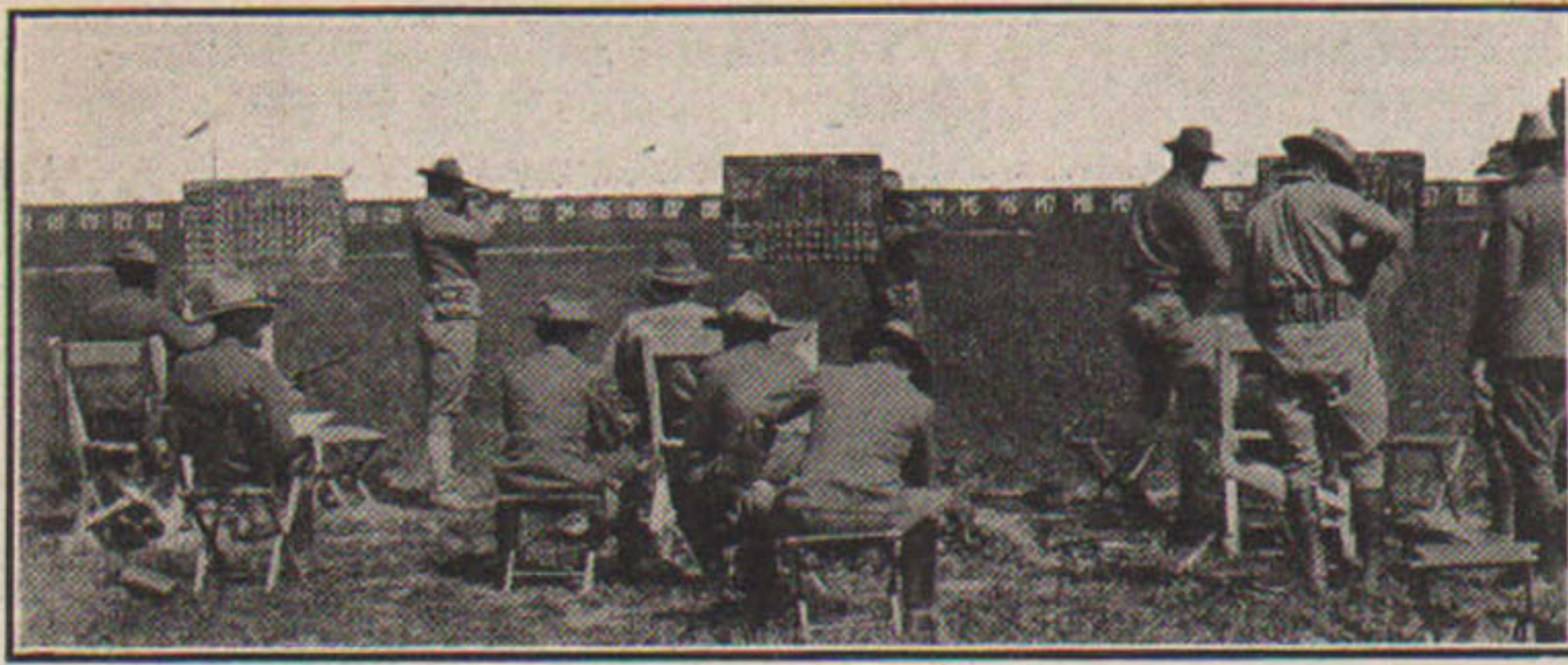
Team Captain, Brig. Gen. J. O. Newton.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	Sk.	S.F.	Agg.
	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.				
Speight, J. W., Capt.	38	32	36	37	20	16	179					
Kinnard, H. W., Capt.	38	23	35	35	48	14	193					
Younger, D. H., Capt.	35	24	27	36	24	31	177					
Post, F. O., 1st Lt.	42	37	28	38	37	41	223					
Test, C. L., 1st Lt.	38	29	28	31	45	18	189					
Pool, C. L., 1st Lt.	37	34	36	40	48	37	232					
Rush, J. H., 1st Lt.	37	36	38	39	21	21	192					
Grimes, F. O., 2nd Lt.	41	22	34	42	32	38	209					
Read, K. W., 2nd Lt.	39	34	41	41	33	33	221					
Ridings, S. D., 2nd Lt.	42	37	36	38	33	23	209					
Duff, G. C., Sgt.	40	29	38	38	40	35	220					
Haltow, C. E., Sgt.	34	33	39	34	36	30	206					
Team totals	461	370	416	449	417	337	2450					

MISSISSIPPI.

Team Captain, Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge.

Name.	200		600		800		1000		Yds.	Sk.	S.F.	Agg.
	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.	S.F.	R.F.				
Hogaboom, G. E., Capt.	38	34	33	29	25	31	190					
Paulk, J., Corpl.	34	33	35	35	14	2	153					
Hughes, J., Sgt.	33	19	35	34	14	40	175					
Brown, M. M., Sgt.												



The 200 Yard Stage National Individual Match.

unning of the skirmish, which started the contest, that any targets with more than 20 hits on the 6 x 6 paper should be counted out and the run made over. This allowed several poor scores to be shot over again and threw out several good ones, the rerunning being done on Thursday morning when weather conditions were far better than on Wednesday afternoon. Ensign Isaac F. Dortch, of the Navy team, made the high skirmish run, a 92, and thereby won the special prize of a gold medal and \$20.

As fast as the different relays came off the skirmish range they were sent over to the 200 yard firing point, for their rapid fire work. The wind bothered the contestants considerably, together with the shorter bolt of the rifle than that of the Krag and the change in targets. Good holding was largely a matter of luck and the 4 ring grew to look pretty good. Sergt. J. O. Stemple, O. N. G., was awarded the special rapid fire prize, a gold medal and \$20, his 41 outranking the same score of Shields, of Oregon. With the completion of the rapid fire work luck was eliminated as a further factor in the result, and those who were in the first 50 on Wednesday night got to bed pretty early, resolved that to keep them out of the first 36 after the slow fire had been consummated was going to require Herculean effort.

Thursday morning the weather conditions were all that could be desired. The same 2 o'clock wind was there but the riflemen had shot in it for 3 days and it had no further terrors for them, high scores being the rule at every stage. To gain time strict squadding was not adhered to, the contestants moving from one range to another as fast as their strings were completed. The slow fire stages were run off in record time and the match was completed by noon.

Lieut. A. D. Rothrock, 2nd Ohio Infantry, although not high man at any range, shot consistently throughout, getting 40 at 200 yards, 43 at 600, and 45 at both 800 and 1,000, which gave him a slow fire total of 173. His skirmish of 90 and a 37 at the rapid fire pulled his score for the match to an even 300, which was high by 4 points. His skirmish run was spoiled Wednesday by some one shooting on the target. Running again Thursday morning, he got 9 hits on the "papoose," which netted him 90 points. Lieut. M. P. Stiles, of Maine, with 45 at 200, 46 at 600, 48 at 800, and 46 at 1,000 yards, for a total of 185 slow fire, won the special medal and prize in this style of fire. The scores by ranges of the individual match follow:

THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

Open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets U. S. Military Academy, Midshipmen U. S. Naval Academy, the organized militia and the naval militia of the states and territories and the District of Columbia, and to members of the National Rifle Association of America and affiliated clubs. The distances and order of fire: 1 skirmish run, 20 shots; 10 record shots, 200 yards, rapid fire; 2 sighting and 10 record shots, slow fire, at 200, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards. Arms and ammunition same as for the national team match. Prizes: Twelve gold medals and cash prizes of \$390. (A gold medal to each of the 12 competitors making the highest aggregate scores, and cash prizes in the order of merit as follows, \$60, \$55, \$50, \$45, \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5.) Twelve silver medals. (A silver medal to each of the 12 competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the gold medal scores, numbers 13 to 24 inclusive.) Twelve bronze medals. (A bronze medal to each of the 12 competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the silver medal scores, numbers 25 to 36 inclusive.) One gold medal and a cash prize of \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate slow fire score. One gold medal and a cash prize of \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in rapid fire. One gold medal and a cash prize of \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in skirmish fire.

	Sk.	R.F.	200	600	800	1000	Tl.
Rothrock, A. D., Lieut., Ohio.....	90	37	40	43	45	45	300
Shaw, G. C., Lieut., 27th U. S. Inf.....	85	36	43	44	43	45	296
*Dortch, I. F., Ensign, U. S. Navy.....	92	38	45	40	43	37	295
Behuken, C. L., Private, Wisconsin.....	78	37	44	45	44	47	295
Burns, J. E., Lieut., Mass.....	76	35	44	47	46	46	294
Smith, W. W., U. S. Naval Academy....	80	34	43	43	50	40	290
†Stiles, M. P., Lieut., Maine.....	73	32	45	46	48	46	290

Wilson, E. E., Midn, U. S. Navy.....	72	35	45	47	46	42	287
Fechét, J. E., Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav.....	80	36	42	42	48	38	286
Harris, L. A., Lieut., 14th U. S. Inf.....	67	39	42	45	48	45	286
Parker, J. E., Lieut., Massachusetts.....	69	39	44	44	49	38	283
Chisholm, Chas. B., Lieut., Ohio.....	80	27	41	43	49	42	282
Wallace, W. B., Lieut., 20 U. S. Inf.....	75	37	44	43	42	41	282
White, R. A., Midn, U. S. Navy.....	83	33	39	43	45	38	281
Cundall, F. B., Sergt., Massachusetts....	78	36	39	42	45	41	281
Eddy, E. W., Capt., Ohio.....	76	34	44	44	48	35	281
Davidson, A. H., Lieut., 13th U. S. Cav.	72	36	42	41	49	41	281
Hingle, J. W., Sergt., U. S. Marine Corps	72	33	42	46	46	42	281
Denney, A. D., Midn, U. S. Navy.....	71	39	46	46	43	35	280
Greene, E. A., Capt., U. S. Marine Corps..	87	28	46	43	34	38	279
Humphrey, H. R., Lieut., Washington...	76	29	41	43	48	42	279
Bridge, J. F., Com. Sergt., Pennsylvania.	74	37	42	42	44	40	279
Aycock, R. L., Private, U. S. Marine Corps	69	31	44	43	47	45	279
Mauborgne, J. O., Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf...	77	34	44	38	47	38	278
Ralston, A. H., Sergt., Washington.....	74	36	44	44	46	34	278
Tyler, M. C., Lieut., Corps Engineers.....	74	35	43	43	48	35	278
Jones, S. E., Corp., Illinois.....	74	32	43	44	42	42	277
Russell, J. H., Private, Wisconsin.....	73	36	44	44	42	38	277
Berger, F. V., Lieut., Washington.....	63	37	46	48	48	35	277
Parrett, F. C., Sergt., Colorado.....	69	33	42	44	47	41	276
Emerson, Guy H., Ohio.....	66	27	43	44	49	47	276
Iverson, C. J., Sergt., Washington.....	70	34	41	44	47	39	275
Alderman, R., Lieut., Dist. Columbia...	64	33	45	42	48	43	275
Stewart, T. G., Lieut., Oregon.....	63	38	42	44	47	41	275
Bradley, F., U. S. Navy.....	69	33	45	42	42	42	273
Patterson, P., Capt., Michigan.....	68	37	42	39	44	43	273

*Dortch, winner of special prize for highest aggregate skirmish score, 92.
 †Stiles, winner of special prize for highest aggregate slow fire score, 185.
 Sergt. J. O. Stemple, O. N. G., winner special prize for highest rapid fire, 41.
 Stemple was tied with Shields, Oregon, and tie decided in favor of Stemple by General Orders, No. 26, War Department, February 29, 1908.



Seneca Lewis Supporting the Tent.

The national pistol match was shot on Thursday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. Many who had entered failed to respond when their names were called and only 150 men faced the targets when "Commence firing" sounded. A strong, puffy wind blowing from 3 o'clock made steady holding impossible. Men who were capable of getting close to 90 at the 75 yard slow fire stage were glad to pull out anything over 70. Capt. F. E. Resche, of Minnesota, won the slow fire prize with 79.

At the 50 yard time fire stage the wind made good holding still more difficult than at the preceding range. Capt. A. J. Macnab, 27th U. S. Infantry, was high with 85, followed by Midshipman Lee, of the Navy, with 84. As the distance shortened the scores, of course, began to improve, and at 25 yards Lieut. I. S. Martin, 15th U. S. Cavalry, put in a 98 timed fire. There were several 95's. Midshipman Lee got 92 there, which, with his 84 at 50 yards, gave him the timed fire prize with a total of 176. In the rapid fire at this distance Midshipman Denney was high with 91. Going on to 15 yards, he cracked out a 90, winning the rapid fire prize from Orr of Ohio by 1 point. Orr did not begin to show until the 25 yard timed fire stage; at 75 yards he got only 66; at 50 yards 78 did not look very

dangerous, but from that on Orr came like a whirlwind, scoring 95 at 200 yards timed fire, 89 at rapid fire, and 91 in the rapid fire at 15 yards, giving him a total of 419 and the match. Captain Macnab also finished with 419, but was outranked at rapid fire. Many good strings were spoiled by missfires, scarcely a man getting through the match without 1 or more. The 12 prize winners and their scores were:

THE NATIONAL PISTOL MATCH.

Open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets U. S. Military Academy, Midshipmen U. S. Naval Academy, the organized militia, the naval militia, and members of the National Rifle Association of America and affiliated clubs. The distances and classes of fire were: Slow fire, 20 seconds to each shot, 10 shots at 75 yards, no sighters. Timed fire, 20 seconds to each score of 5 shots, 10 shots at 25 and 10 shots at 50 yards, no sighters. Rapid fire, 8 seconds to each score of 5 shots, 10 shots at 15 and 10 shots at 25



The Wisconsin Team, First to Show Among National Guard Teams.



The New Jersey State Team.

yards, no sighters. Shots to be fired in scores of 5 at each distance at each range. Targets: Target A1, for slow, timed and rapid fire. Arm: the U. S. service pistol, Colt's or Smith & Wesson, caliber .38, length of barrel as issued to troops, trigger pull not less than 4 pounds. Ammunition: the service cartridge as issued by the ordnance department, U. S. A. Prizes: Four gold medals and cash prizes, \$95. (A gold medal to each of the 4 competitors making the highest aggregate scores, and cash prizes in order of merit, as follows, \$30, \$25, \$20, and \$20.) Four silver medals and cash prizes, \$60. (A silver medal to each of the 4 competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the gold medal scores, and cash prizes, in order of merit, as follows, \$15, \$15, \$15, and \$15.) Four bronze medals and cash prizes, \$40. (A bronze medal to each of the 4 competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the silver medal scores, and cash prizes, in order of merit, as follows, \$10, \$10, \$10, and \$10.) One gold medal and \$10 cash to the competitor making the highest score in slow fire. One gold medal and \$15 cash to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in timed fire. One gold medal and \$15 cash to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in rapid fire.

	75	25	50	15	25	Tl.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	
Orr, C. E., Sergt., Ohio.....	66	95	78	91	89	419
Macnab, A. J., Capt., 27th U. S. Inf.....	70	90	85	96	78	419
Denney, A. D., Midn., Navy.....	66	88	82	90	91	417
Lee, W. A., Midn., Navy.....	62	92	84	94	85	417
Parmeley, F., Lieut., Kansas.....	78	95	68	92	78	411
Feeny, Thos., Sergt., 14th U. S. Cav.....	74	93	75	95	73	410
Alderman, R., Lieut., District of Columbia...	74	91	74	94	75	408
Black, H. L., Sergt., Battery B, 6th U. S. F. A.	70	95	71	89	83	408
Smith, A. Sergt., Colorado.....	77	91	68	93	76	405
Williams, H. E., Sergt., New Jersey.....	77	77	76	95	77	404
O'Connor, M., Sergt., 20th U. S. Inf.....	66	90	74	92	79	401
Martin, I. S., Lieut., 15th U. S. Cav.....	68	98	70	95	70	401

Midshipman, W. A. Lee, U. S. N., winner timed fire prize, with 176.
 Midshipman A. D. Denney, U. S. N., winner rapid fire prize, with 181.
 Capt. F. E. Resche, Minnesota, winner slow fire prize, with 79.

Lieutenant L. A. Harris, 14th U. S. Infantry, was the winner of the Military Championship of the United States. His total score was 586, 300 in the President's Match and 286 in the National Individual Match.

With regard to the Oklahoma scores, the statistical office gave out the following bulletin: "The scores at 600 yards of Foster and Shaw of Oklahoma were protested and thrown out because they fired after expiration of time limit. This changes the total of Oklahoma to 2,843 and its numerical position to 16, the order of Maine to 14, and the order of Ohio to 15." The bulletin had, of course, been approved by the executive officer, Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans.

General James A. Drain received a cordial letter from Brig. Gen. Wm. P. Hall, U. S. A., regretting that pressure of official business would prevent his attendance at the matches.

General Drain also received a letter from the Olympic Council in London stating that the medals to replace those stolen from the team were being made and would be forwarded as soon as delivered to the Council.

A new man at the game was having some trouble with his rifle during the Ohio matches, due to nickel fouling. He applied to one of the wits on Commercial Row for cleaning fluid and received a bottle of sarsaparilla. "How did it work?" asked the witty ammunition man later. "Fine," replied the rifleman. Now the aforesaid wit does not know whether to drink any more sarsaparilla or not. Query, what famous rifleman is fond of sarsaparilla?

THE SEA GIRL MATCHES.

THE matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, in cooperation with the New York State Rifle Association and the United States Revolver Association, begin on September 4, on the historic Sea Girt range. The events to be competed, in the order of the program, are: The Dryden Trophy Match (1); Interstate Regimental Team Match (2); Company Team Match (3); Company Team Match, Tyro (4); Columbia Trophy Match (5); Cavalry Team Match (6); Veteran Organization

Team Match (7); Gould Rapid Fire Team Match, presented in memory of the late Arthur C. Gould, editor of *Shooting and Fishing*, the predecessor of ARMS AND THE MAN (8); Sea Girt Championship, the Governor of the State of New Jersey Match (9); Individual Rapid Fire Match (10); All Comers' Military Match (11); Hayes Match (12); Gen. E. P. Meany Match (13); N. J. S. R. A. Trophy Match (14); Spencer Match (15); Members' Match (National Marksman) (16); Reading Match (17); Marlin Trophy Match (18); Souvenir Medal Match (19), A, Eighty Per Cent Medal, and B, Ninety Per Cent Medal; Offhand Match (20); Hale Match (21); Press Match, for the Press Trophy presented by ARMS AND THE MAN (22); and Officers' and Inspectors' Match (23). And the following revolver and pistol matches: Revolver Team Match (24); Novice Military Revolver Match (25); All Comers' Military Revolver Match (26); All Comers' Rapid Fire Military Match (27); "Any" Revolver Match (28); Pistol Match (29); All Comers' Squadded Revolver Match (30); Disappearing Target Revolver Match (31); and the Bobber Match (32). The matches of the New York State Rifle Association are: Company Team Match (1); McAlpin Trophy Match (2); Cruikshanks Trophy Match (3); 71st Regiment Trophy Skirmish and Rapid Fire Match (4); Old Guard Trophy Match (5); Thurston Match (6); New York State Rifle Association Match (7); Wingate All Comers' Short Range Match (8); Rogers All Comers' Mid Range Match (9); Roe All Comers' Long Range Match (10); Rapid Fire Match (11); Members Match (12); Membership Match (13); and the Revolver Team Match (14). The matches of the U. S. R. A. are: "Any" Revolver Championship Match (A); "Any" Pistol Championship Match (B); Military Revolver Championship Match (C); and the Military Revolver Record Match (D).

On September 4, the opening day of the matches, events 5, 3, 4, and 6 in the New Jersey program will be shot, in the order named; on September 5, events 2 and 7, New Jersey; 5, New York, and 20, New Jersey; September 7, events 21 and 24, New Jersey, and 1 and 6, New York; September 8, 3, New York, and 15 and 30, New Jersey; September 9, 2, New York and 23 New Jersey; September 10, events 7, 4 and 14, New York, and 8, New Jersey; September 11, events 1 and 22, New Jersey; September 12, 9, New Jersey; and on September 5, 7, and 8, the matches of the U. S. R. A.

Money prizes in individual continuous and aggregate matches will not be paid until 10 days after the close of the meeting. The state of New Jersey will supply tents, cots, blankets and camp stools to contestants. Blank requisitions for same should be secured from the post quartermaster and filled out on arrival without delay. The camp restaurant will be under the management of the association, with good meals at reasonable rates. Visiting teams should communicate with the post quartermaster in advance. Rifles and lockers may be rented by the day or for the tournament.

"PLAY OR PAY."

IN the following sentiments expressed by Caspar Whitney, editor of *Outing*, every American true to himself and his country must most thoroughly concur. These paragraphs which appear in the editorial columns of this month's *Outing* are but a part of Mr. Whitney's comments on the recent Olympic games:

"May I take this occasion of calling to the minds of our athletes the mystic initials which their great granddaddies—a fine type of sportsmen they were—incorporated in every sporting venture set to paper—viz., 'P. P.'—which mean: 'Play or pay.'

"Play or pay—that means, young gentlemen, play the game, take your medicine; be generous in victory, take defeat gallantly. Play like a gentleman, which means like a sportsman, for the word sportsman, you know, does not refer to the quality of play but to the quality of conduct in play. Win like a thoroughbred and lose like a man. Trying to rattle opponents in a desire to lessen the strength of their effort is not playing the game—it is not playing like a gentleman; and trying to bulldoze umpires and judges out of making decisions unfavorable to you, or sulking when an unfavorable decision is made against you, is not losing like a man; and, above all things it is best to be a MAN.

"There are two habits of the American in his play that are unhappy enough at home, but are certain to result in unfortunate friction when he is brought into contact with foreigners—these are (1) his disposition to 'kick' at decisions, and (2) his training to beat the rules.

(Continued on page 529.)



The Massachusetts State Team.

THE GUARDIA RURAL OF CUBA.

WHEN they point out a young corporal in the Rural Guard at Santiago as a direct descendant of Juan Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of Florida, you are not as credulous as Ponce de Leon was when he sought the spring of rejuvenating waters, but in the young man's claim to illustrious descent there is nothing very improbable. Velasquez founded Santiago in 1514; there Ponce de Leon died seven years later from the wound of a poisoned arrow winged into his body by an Indian in Florida. The conquistadores were lusty men, and, overpowering as the idea of lineal descent for nearly 400 years may be, it is likely that the blood of Ponce de Leon flows in Cuban veins today.

In the fitness of things a Ponce de Leon ought to be Governor of Santiago instead of being a corporal in the constabulary; however, the Governor in this year of grace 1908 was a corporal himself a very short time ago—a corporal in the 3rd U. S. Cavalry. How the rural guardsman feels when he thinks of his great ancestor one may only guess; but the enlisted men who knew Andrew J. Dougherty as a comrade when they hiked and starved and sickened, as well as fought, to liberate the Cubans would find no change in the Governor who was their corporal. His handshake is as hearty, his eye as sympathetic and his good nature as unfailing as in the old days, says the *Sun*. Something of a rise in nine years and nine months from corporal to Governor of a province!—enough to turn a man's head and swell his chest. But Dougherty is so intent on doing his duty and so full of the day's work, which includes supervision of the 3rd Regiment of Rural Guards as well as his new executive functions, that he has no time to plume himself on his importance.

Corporal Ponce de Leon is not the only member of the Rural Guard reserve at the Reina Mercedes cuartel who wears a historic name. Adjutant Cespedes is the grandson of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, President of the Cuban republic in the insurrection of 1868, a man who gave his wealth and life to the cause of independence; and Lieutenant Cabreles is a brother-in-law of Antonio Maceo, the most daring and brilliant of Cuban leaders, although a mulatto of peasant origin. Famous names and reflected greatness do not, however, make the 3rd Regiment of the Guardia Rural what it is today. To the eye the men in their close fitting khaki uniforms have the look and swing of American Regulars. Physically they are not as sturdy and in endurance inferior, but calisthenics and much drilling have made them straight as ramrods. In height they compare well with our soldiers. On leave they make a better appearance, for they are particular about the fit and care of their uniforms. On or off duty they are proud of the regiment. The officers, most of whom served in the last insurrection as officers, are a handsome, soldierly and intelligent body of men. They are entirely without the strut and fondness for display that are supposed to characterize Cubans who wear a uniform. And these officers are military men, although the Rural Guard is called a constabulary. They may have a great deal to learn from a thoroughbred American soldier, but no men were ever more willing. Some of them are excellent horsemen, and all without exception have a smart appearance in their perfectly fitting uniforms.

Is the Rural Guard as one sees it in Oriente and Camaguey as efficient as it looks? The 3rd Regiment is on duty in the two eastern provinces. Under the Palma administration the Rural Guard deteriorated. Recruited under the government of occupation and schooled and moulded by Major Herbert J. Slocum of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, who may be called the father of the Rural Guard, it was a well trained and promising organization when turned over to the republic. Discipline then declined, morale suffered, and the equipment was neglected. Worst of all, politics was allowed to creep in. The Rural Guard was properly a constabulary, but by executive direction it invaded the jurisdiction of the municipal police. Its popularity waned, and when an attempt was made to employ it to put down the revolutionary element the Guard, uncertain of itself, did not stand the test, although there were flashes of energy. It had fallen rather low in esteem when President Palma retired and Mr. Taft took over the government.

One of the first things to be done was to rehabilitate the Guard in public confidence. The Provisional Government sent for Major Herbert J. Slocum and assigned him to duty as "Adviser to Major General Alejandro Rodriguez commanding the Armed Forces of Cuba," for which Major Slocum thereupon became responsible. He in turn asked for Captain Powell Clayton, 11th Cavalry, to reorganize and train, as adviser to Colonel Emilio Avalos, the 1st Regiment in Havana and Pinar del Rio; Captain Edmund Wittenmyer, 5th Infantry, was made adviser to Colonel Manuel Martinez, commanding the 2nd Regiment in Matanzas and Santa Clara, and Captain Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Infantry, was to act in a like capacity to Colonel Saturnino Lora of the 3rd Regiment. The "advisers" were instructed to restore the efficiency of the Guard and renew its equipment. Officially they were not to command. Early in April Wittenmyer was made Provisional Governor of Matanzas and Dougherty received the same commission in Santiago.

The 3rd Regiment is seen at its best under the eye of Captain Dougherty. Before his translation to the palace in Santiago as Governor he spent most

of his time at the Reina Mercedes barracks on the hill. It was from a room in this building that Captain Hobson, a prisoner of war, watched the artillery duel of the two armies on the day of battle. The Rural Guard post consists of 80 officers and men. When Captain Dougherty came down from Havana early in 1907 the regiment was in a bad way. Patrols had not been kept up and the drill was a travesty. The horses were low in flesh and the harnesses were dirty, in some cases held together by pieces of string. Four makes of carbine were in the hands of the men.

The Guard was at once given to understand that promotion would depend upon efficiency and good conduct. A school of the soldier was established at headquarters and most of the enlisted men and some of the officers have passed through it. If Captain Dougherty were not, for all his resolution, a man of simplicity and kindness of manner, and essentially democratic, he would have made a failure of his rigorous system. The secret of handling Cubans is to mingle politeness with firmness and to radiate enthusiasm as if the business in hand were the most weighty on earth. Dougherty is a driver, but he is very nice about it, as one has to be with Cuban gentlemen and patriots. However, he never spares a shirker and he despises a coward.

The day's work at Reina Mercedes begins at 5.30 with ten minutes of calisthenics. Then the men groom their horses for thirty. Between breakfast and dinner there are two and a half hours of drill and an hour of classroom work: after dinner two hours more of drill, and between retreat and taps three hours of study. The instruction comprises: Butt's manual, infantry and cavalry drill regulations, duties of detachment commander, police process and preparation of various papers that the Rural Guard is called upon to serve. There is a course in target practice. When the writer visited the barracks Captain Dougherty ordered out his band and the men went through their drill to music. So finished was the work that they might have been taken for American regulars. The band, by the way, was an inspiration of Dougherty. There were no musicians when he came to Santiago, and no appropriation was available. By appealing to the men and officers he raised \$600, bought instruments and began to develop latent talent. Some had played in the Spanish army in 1898 at the very barracks where they are now serving as police of the republic. Dougherty has kept his musicians as busy as the guardsmen, and his band plays, and plays well, selections from "Trovatore," "Martha" and other operas, besides American and Spanish marches and ragtime. Concerts are given every week on the parade ground.

There are many dark faces in the ranks; 70 per cent of the men are of negro blood and some are pure negro. The blacks when promoted are disposed to be overbearing. In Camaguey 80 per cent of the men are white. No color line is permitted. The finest physical specimens are the blacks; in manhood they are often superior to the pure blooded negro of the States. The enlisted men are better paid than American Regulars, cavalry privates receiving \$23 a month, infantry \$21, corporals \$25, sergeants \$30, first sergeants \$35. Each regiment—there are three in Cuba—consists of eight troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry. Captain Dougherty has provided the infantry companies with 50 horses. "A rural police," he says, "must be mounted to be of much value." There are 10 posts in Oriente and Camaguey. To patrol these provinces the local contingent should have a strength of 2,300; its complement at present is 1,736. Relations with the American soldiers are friendly, for our soldiers realize that the Rural Guard is modelled on Army lines and is vastly superior to the municipal police, for which the Regular has no respect at all. If the soldier has to take sides in a little difficulty he seldom hesitates.

As long as the Rural Guard is instructed and inspired by American Army officers it will not be found wanting. In October, 1907, one Cachero, a "bandit," took to the woods with 18 followers. He was the leader of a movement which he called an insurrection. He had organized a band of 200 men. Prompt action by Captain Dougherty discouraged most of these patriots. He started for the scene of trouble on a special train, laying his plans by telegraph and telephone. Sixty guards, divided into squads of 12, were soon on the trail. Two of the bandits were killed, 2 wounded and 12 captured, including Cachero. La Calle, who succeeded him as leader, jumped the country, and one man is still unaccounted for. Dougherty was seven days in the field, and urged by him the Rural Guards trailed the fugitives persistently through swamps and forest. Thus it was proved that his charges would follow a man with a gun anywhere and shoot to kill.

The writer's opinion is that while the Rural Guard drills beautifully it lacks initiative and the blood and iron which the Regular calls by another name. There is hardly anything it will not do under an American officer. The blacks, who in Oriente make the better soldiers, being robust and more resolute, do not obey a Cuban officer readily. Their hero is Antonio Maceo, who by common consent is regarded as the best fighting man the revolution produced. When the Rural Guard in Oriente is turned over to Cuban officers, most of whom are white men, will it follow them blindly and will they enforce discipline without fear or favor? In Camaguey the problem is simpler, for there the whites have always been in a majority; but even in Camaguey the negro resents attempts to draw the color line or any assumption of superiority.

ARMS AND THE MAN

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

THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL MATCH.

The greatest rifle match in the history of the country has just been brought to a successful conclusion. We say greatest advisedly, for more teams competed than ever before and the conduct of the match was superior to anything heretofore experienced. Great credit is due Lieut. Col. R. K. Eyans, who for the second time acted as executive officer, and to his able corps of assistants. From the small beginning made in 1903 when 11 teams shot, to 1908 when representatives from 45 states and territories and 5 service teams made up a total entry list of 50, interest in rifle practice has quickened and grown all over the country.

How much this result has depended upon the national matches it will be hard to say, but doubtless the effect of these contests has been tremendous. It is not an easy thing to conduct smoothly and without unnecessary delay a rifle match in which 50 teams of 12 men each deliver their shots concurrently toward the targets. It is indispensably necessary that the greatest possible equality of conditions exist. Each team should be represented at the same time upon the range and the targets at which they fire should be of equal value. This has been admirably accomplished at Camp Perry. But there is not now another range in the United States where a similar result could be attained.

A consideration of the future of the national match brings up many interesting questions. Should the match be divided into districts or division contests with a grand final in which only the winners of the preliminary events shall shoot? Shall there be classification of the various teams so that an incentive may be furnished those teams not strong enough to feel sanguine of reaching first place? What restrictions should be thrown around the ammunition to be used? Would it be well to change the conditions, distances, and order of fire? We shall from time to time in the future undertake to discuss every phase of this question for the benefit of our readers.

For the moment we shall speak of two phases of the question: First, shall we next year shoot one great national match or shall we subdivide it? In bringing together the officers and men of the various National Guard organizations and from the service, a national match is of great benefit to the country. The man from Texas and the one from Maine lie upon the range side by side, meet in the camp, and foregather at social functions under such conditions as give to each a better knowledge of the

other. What the man from Washington may think about rifle practice and a better military policy for the country is brought out in chats beside the campfire with the man from Florida. All this cannot fail to be of great educational value, particularly as the men of the various states together with those from the Regular service will eventually take the field in time of the nation's trial side by side.

It costs a great deal of money to bring most of the teams to the national match, but we believe it money well spent and we do not think it advisable to separate the match into smaller contests unless it is perfectly plain that the interest in the big event is commencing to diminish. That time will probably come. When it does, perhaps, we can do well to keep in mind the purpose of the War Department as so well set forth by Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, assistant secretary of war, upon the occasion of the convention of the National Guard Association last January in Boston, namely, the formation of joint maneuver districts in which Regular and National Guard troops will be assembled, forming brigades, divisions, and Army corps exactly as they would be formed at the beginning of a war.

It seems probable that by the time this plan is put into operation the moment will also have come when the national match will need to be divided. In that case the contest for rifle supremacy should take place within the joint maneuver districts and the winners, say not less than 3 teams from each, should be sent to some central point for a final encounter. The question of classification of the teams is put forward as a partial remedy for what seems to be something of an advantage now possessed by the service teams. It is impracticable for a state to send its team into camp for any considerable time prior to the national match; the men cannot be taken away from their civilian employment and the states cannot afford to spend the necessary sums of money. This will hold true in the majority of cases, yet it is very desirable that the service teams should compete and from a larger national standpoint it is unquestionably to be wished that they should not fall far below any of the National Guard teams. We must breed respect for the Regular service and to have teams of riflemen drawn from it continuously beaten by National Guard organizations would not be conducive to this end.

The match might be divided into 3 classes, A, B and C. The 10 high teams in 1908 might be designated as class A, the next 15 as class B; all the rest, class C. The match to be shot as now, all the teams assembling at one place and firing at the same time, the number of prizes being tripled. If a team or teams in class B made a score superior to that of any team in class A it would displace that team in class A, and the next team in class B would move up in position in class B; similarly with respect to a team or teams in class C. We are not prepared to say that this plan would meet all the objections to the present system, but it is at any rate worthy of serious consideration.

THE NEEDED INCREASE IN INFANTRY.

III.

In approaching the subject of the very much needed increase of 30 regiments of infantry to the equal number now constituting that arm of the service, the organized militia side of the problem is one of exceeding interest and value. In the close relations that have been established by the Act of Congress, approved May 27, 1908, the National Guard of each state becomes as it stands in case of war an integral part of the Army; and it can be ordered out by the President, through the governors of the several states and territories, whenever and wherever in his discretion the President may deem necessary. Added to this is the fact that by January 21, 1910, the organized militia of the United States must have conformed in drill, discipline, equipment, and organization to the Regular Army. If in any state this shall not have been accomplished, then that state loses its share of the Federal appropriation provided for in section 1661, R. S., as amended.

Of the 105,000 men, approximately, who now comprise the National Guard of the United States, about 95,000 are infantrymen. Their interests are exactly those of the infantry of the Army because, subjected as they are to the call of the President in war, the same conditions which govern



THE CAMP, OHIO STATE RIFLE

COMPLETE VICTORY



President's Match

Won by Sergt. Arthur Brest
15th U. S. Infantry



AT CAMP PERP

NO DOUBT LEFT AS TO



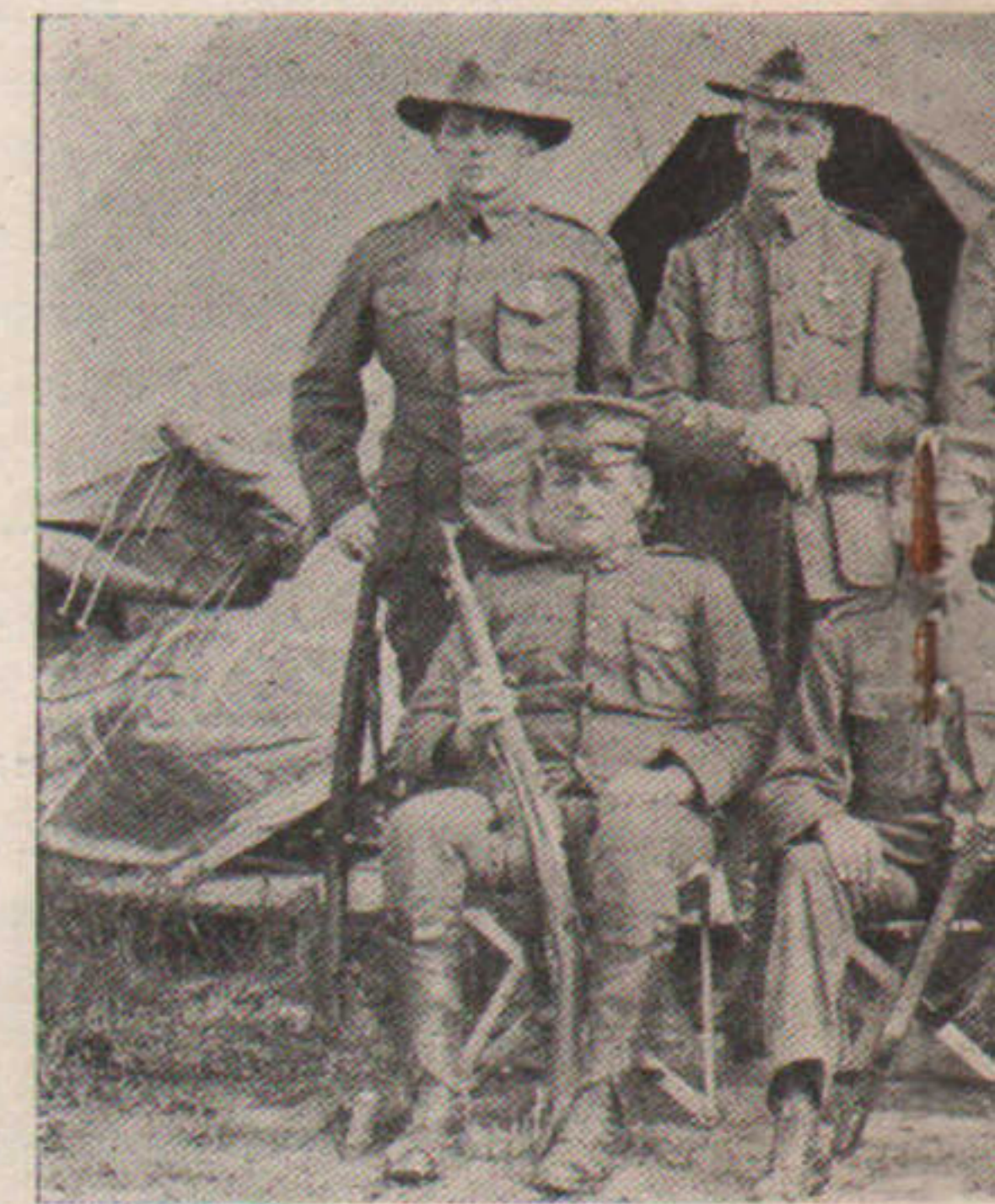
Herrick Trophy Match

Won by
U. S. Marine Corps

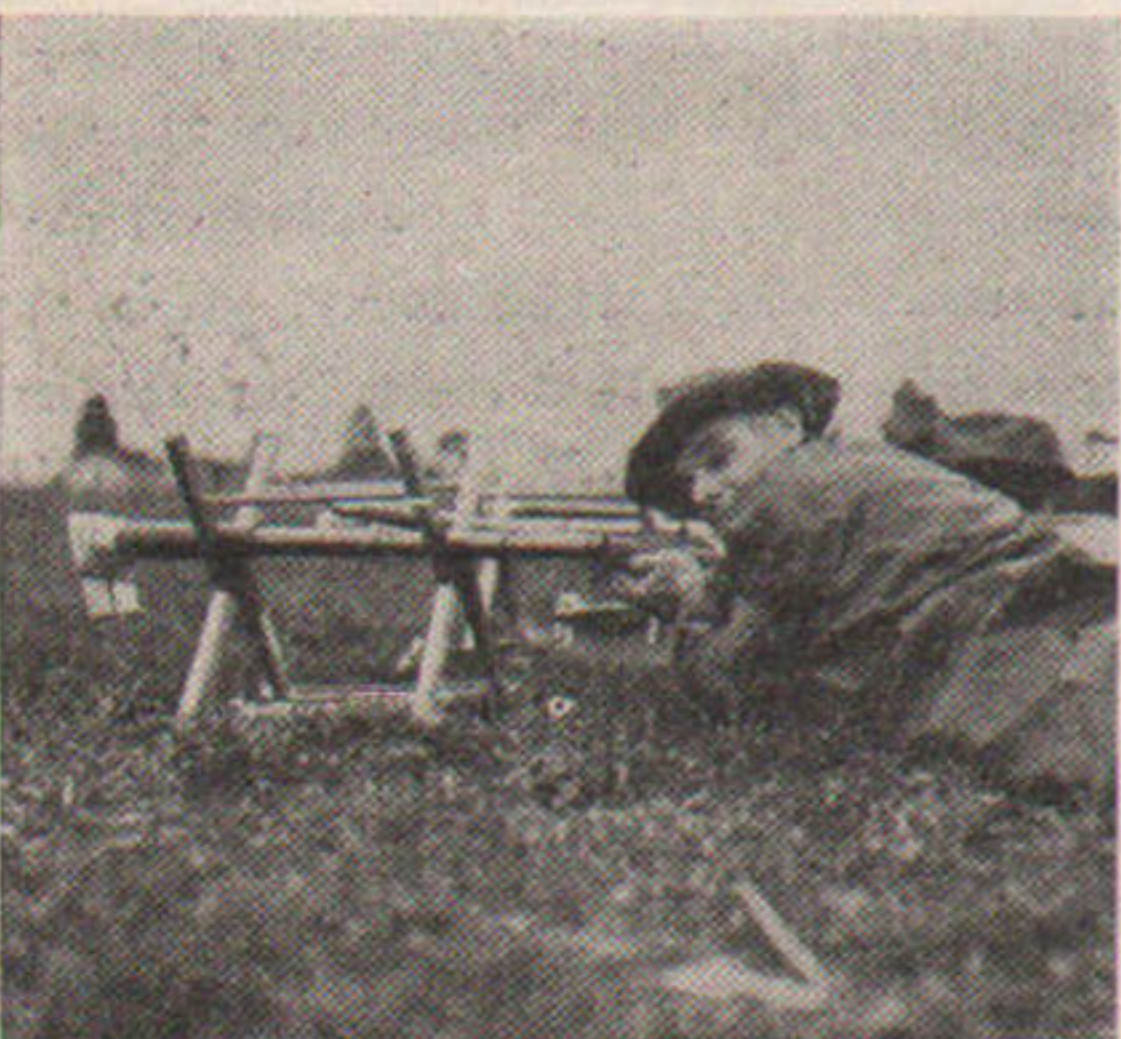


Individual Long Range Tyro Match

Won by Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr.
United States Marine Corps



Championship Reg
Won by 6th Massac



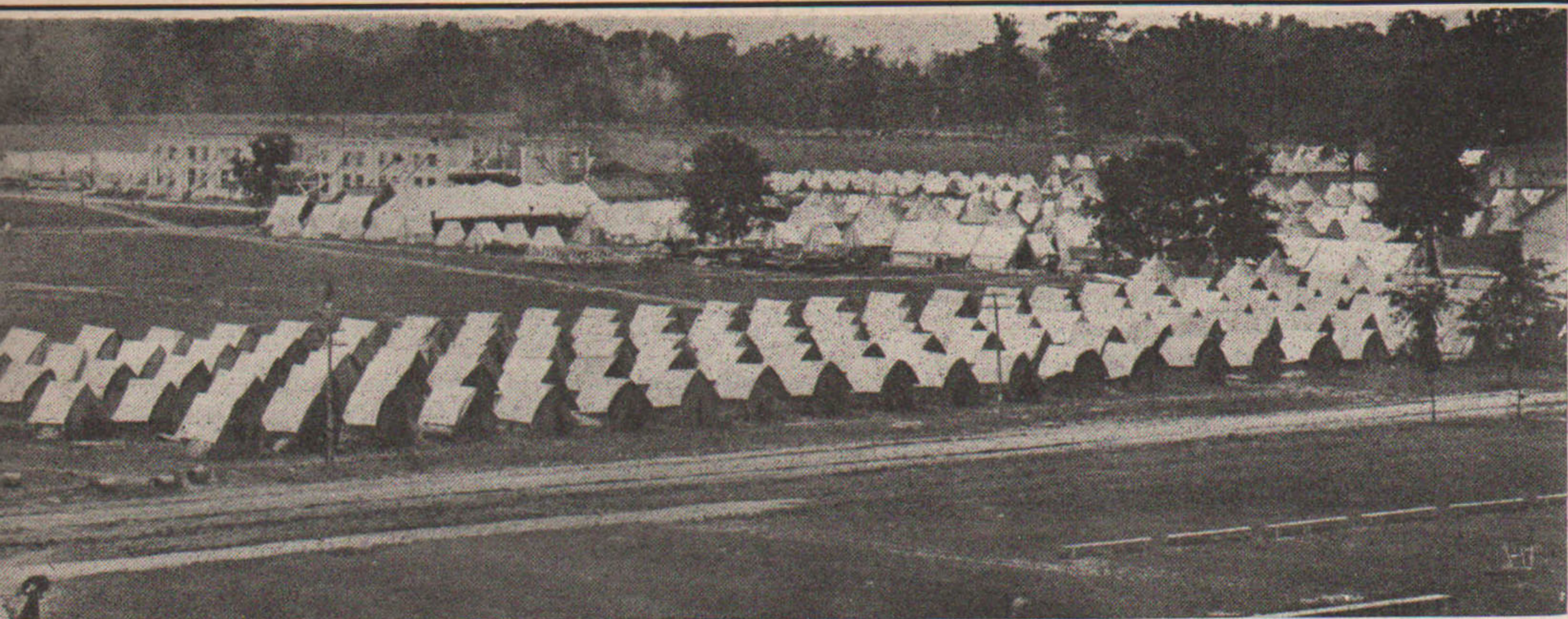
Life Members' Match

Won by Dr. W. G. Hudson

UNITED STATES CA

NEW YORK

LOWELL, MASS



RANGE, CAMP PERRY, OHIO

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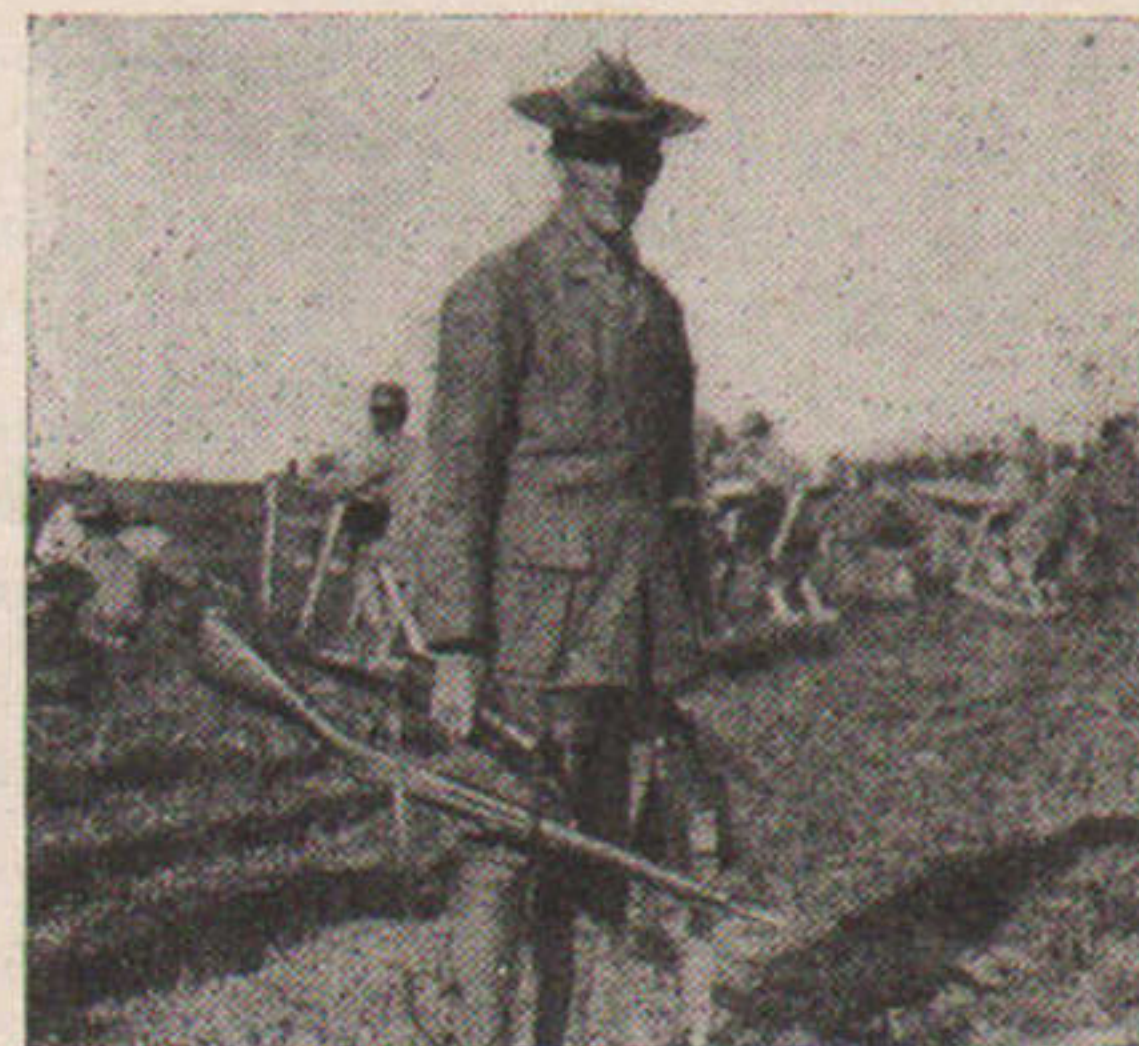
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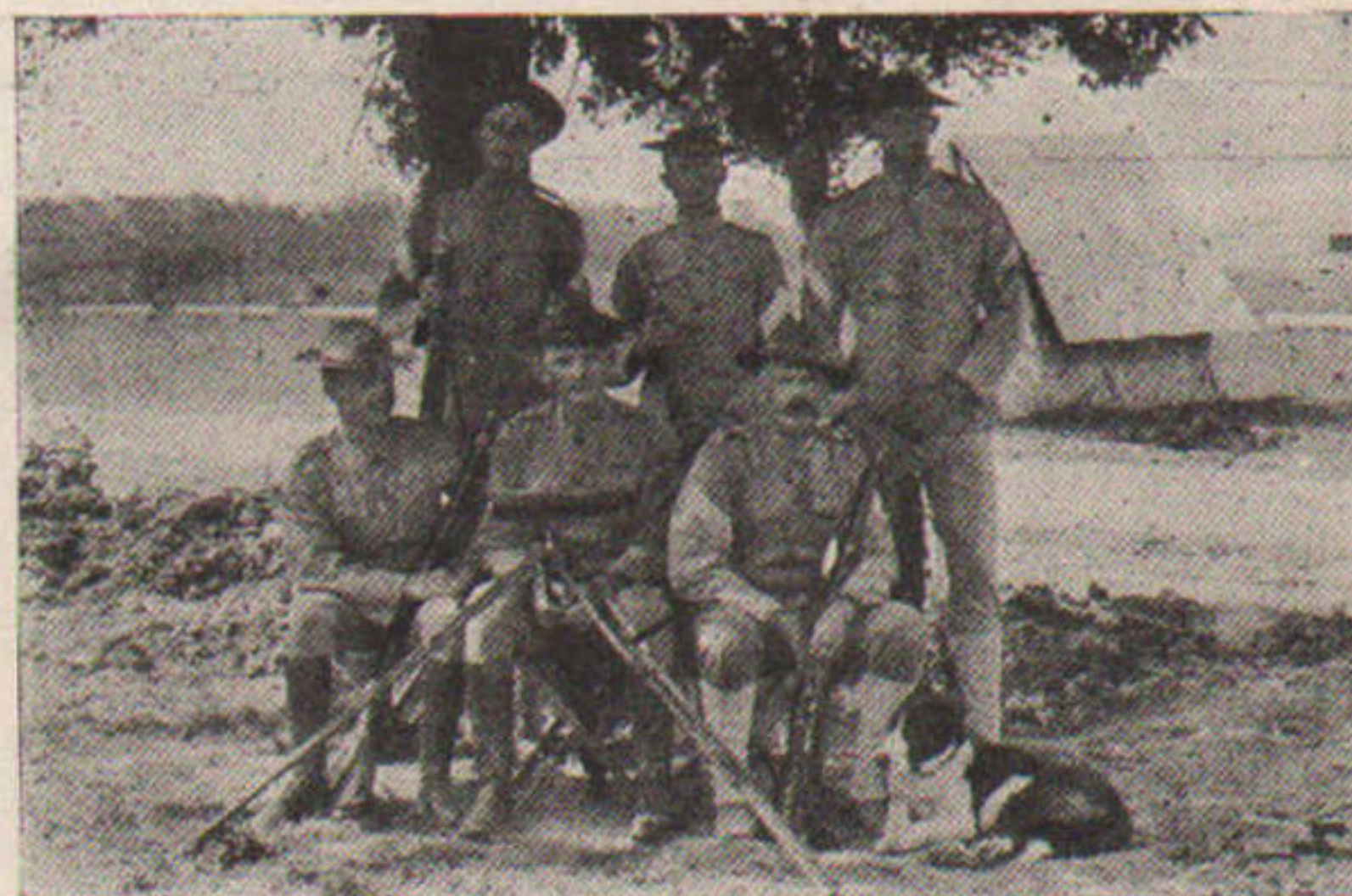
THE SUPERIORITY OF

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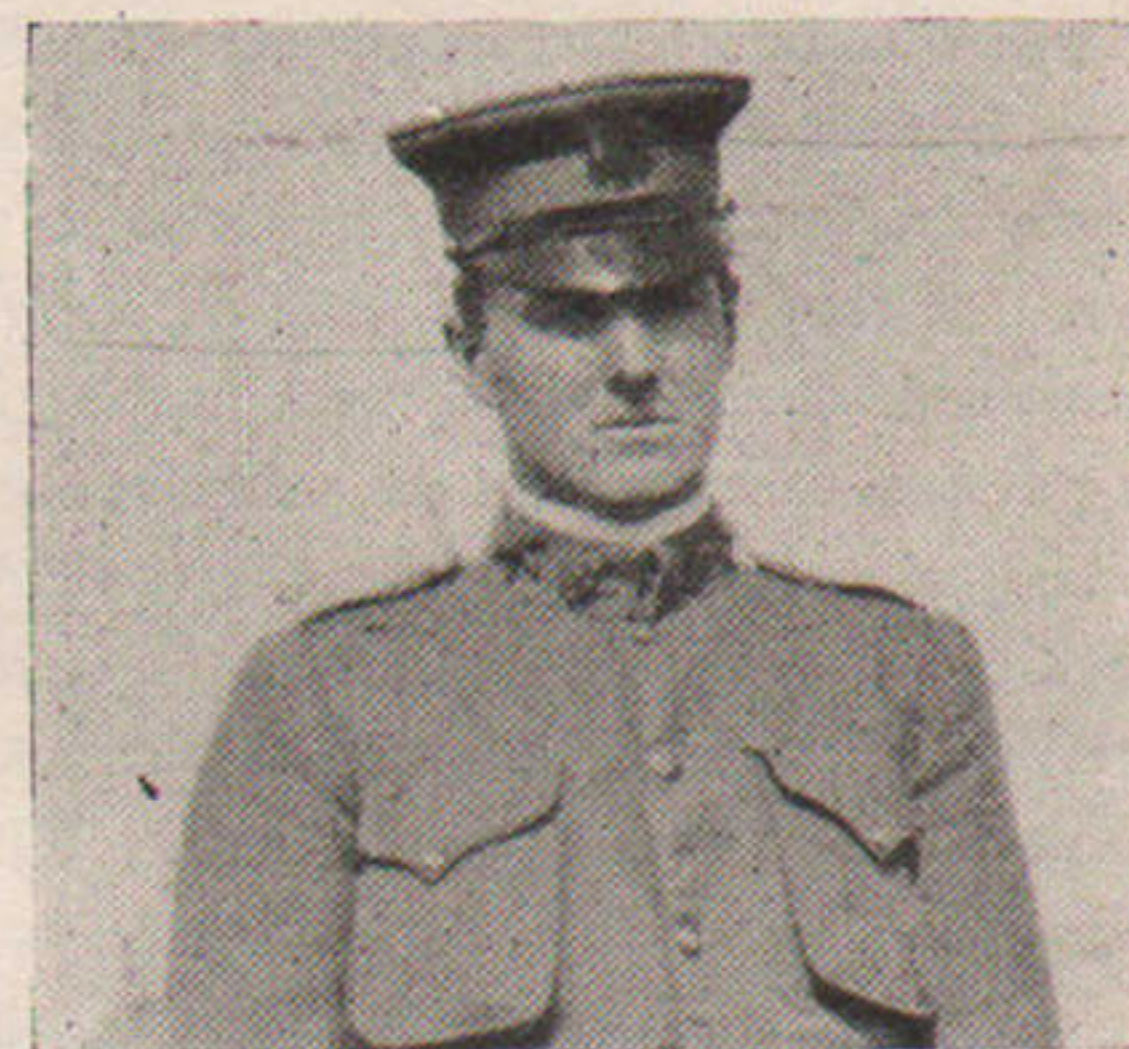
Leech Cup Match
Wimbledon Cup Match
 Both won by Capt. K. K. V. Casey
 1st Delaware Infantry



**Championship
 Company
 Team Match**
 Won by
 U. S. Marine Corps



**Special Slow Fire Trophy
 President's Match**
 Won by Capt. F. W. Allen
 Massachusetts Volunteer Militia



Hale Trophy Match
 Won by
 Gun. Sergt. J. W. Hingle



gimental Match
 Massachusetts Infantry

RTRIDGE COMPANY

SACHUSETTS

SAN FRANCISCO

the infantry of the Army will govern the infantry of the National Guard.

If the infantry of the Army is going to be overworked, overburdened, and overused both on the firing line and as a garrison force, the infantry of the National Guard will receive the same treatment. Looking at it from a purely personal standpoint then, and admitting the selfishness of such a viewpoint, the National Guard infantryman when he becomes a United States infantryman will, unless conditions in this arm of the Regular forces are changed, be subjected to the identical body, soul, and brain racking elements that have operated in the last few years to injure, if not destroy, the splendid personnel which once was the flower of our Army. For by no other term than destruction can the present policy of overworking the infantry as a garrison force in foreign lands be defined.

The next war that the United States wages will probably be with a far eastern power, a nation that supports at almost ruinous and prohibitive cost, in peace, a force equal in numbers to that which we had in war in 1898. To combat such a trained body of men, and training and discipline count many times more in war than in peace, we must increase in peace the number of Regulars who are at all times subjected to training and discipline. And we must conform the National Guard to the same conditions, as nearly as is compatible with civilian soldiery, to the standards which govern their professional brethren in arms.

These, then, are the reasons why the National Guardsman is vitally interested in seeing that the infantry of the Army is doubled in strength: First, because in war his service will be with that arm. Second, because just exactly what the infantry of the Army gets the infantry of the National Guard will get, and the higher the development of the Regular infantry the better will be the infantry of the organized militia. Third, because if the infantry of the Army is going to be overworked and is permitted to remain a force unable in numbers to bear its part of the burden, the National Guard infantry will have to assume far more than what should be its proper duties to make up for such enforced derelictions and shortcomings of the Regular force. Fourth, because unless the Regular infantry is greatly increased almost immediately, the primary object of joint maneuver camps and corps organizations will have been sacrificed. If there is not sufficient numerical strength in the infantry of the Army, regiments of that arm cannot be brigaded in peace, in joint maneuver camps, with militia infantry, to the consequent detriment of the latter. And fifth, it was provided in recent legislation that the National Guard shall have detailed with it, upon the requests of governors of states and territories, officers of the line of the Army *on the active list*. Such a condition is today impossible because there are not enough officers, particularly of the infantry arm.

The National Guard of every state in the union needs young officers of the Regular infantry detailed, by request of the governor, for duty with that organization in a purely advisory capacity. If the increase of 3 regiments in the Regular infantry is not provided then the National Guard cannot get officers on active duty. It is all well and good to say that retired officers can do the same work, but those who have served in the militia know that they cannot in a great majority of cases. It is the exception when a retired officer of the Army fully appreciates the duties which beset the National Guard. And the reason is not far to seek.

The National Guard of 10 years ago or longer is no more like the National Guard of today than the borders of the United States in 1908 are like they were in 1860. The country has grown and so has the National Guard. The nation has learned through contact with tremendous problems and at a most terrific cost what it must not do; and so has the National Guard. The officer of the Army who has been on the retired list for 10 or 15 years and who judges the National Guard of today by what it was during the days of his active service cannot fulfil his obligations to the organization to which he is detached. We must have young officers on the list of the infantry arm on duty with our organized militia in order that the experience of each may be assimilated by both and a firm and lasting bond of friendship and love be established between the citizen soldier and his Regular brother.

As patriotic citizens, as men who appreciate that only by proper preparation in peace can this nation be saved from war, as men who spend from their private purses to maintain, sometimes at tremendous business costs,

the efficiency of their organizations, the National Guard throughout the United States is interested in seeing that the infantry of the Army is increased to its proper strength so that when war comes, as come it surely will although, perhaps, unexpectedly, we shall be prepared to combat any nation which shall take advantage of our long suffering, patient, and unselfish efforts to maintain an honorable peace.

THE RIFLE AND ITS AMMUNITION AT CAMP PERRY.

An analysis of the scores made by the contestants in the national team match at Camp Perry discloses some interesting facts. The rapid fire scores may be excluded, there being no proper basis for comparison in view of the change made in the target this year. We are disposed to believe, however, even if no change had been made, that rapid fire scores would have been lower than those of 1907 for causes we shall point out later with respect to the skirmishing.

In the skirmish the scores ran lower than last year for 2 reasons: First, the conditions were more difficult; second, the new rifle with its more closely fitting bolt is not so easy of manipulation as was the old one. The increased pressures required to produce the necessary muzzle velocity which we must reach to secure a flat trajectory compelled the adoption of the present form of bolt. A military rifle must put its bullet through the air for the greatest possible distance as close as it can be driven to the ground; in other words, the danger space cannot be too much extended.

In the slow fire the new rifle held its own and a little more. It showed particular superiority at the most trying range, namely, 1,000 yards; here the scores were considerably superior to those of last year, although the conditions under which they were made were about the same. It is true that the question of ammunition, as yet an unsettled one, enters in. We do not believe ordnance ammunition as used by the teams this year was equal to the highest grade commercial ammunition manufactured, but we are of the opinion that it was superior to any ammunition ever turned out before by the Ordnance Department. Rifles and ammunition which will allow competitors to make 49 out of a possible 50 at 1,000 yards under reasonably difficult conditions cannot be classed as seriously defective. We believe it possible for the Ordnance Department to raise the standard of its ammunition, and we are advised that every effort will be made in that direction. In this connection it may be said that Captain Phillips, of this department, who was on duty at Camp Perry as ordnance officer, made a distinct success in that difficult role. The competitors found him not above taking suggestions or listening to advice upon any subject; on the other hand, a deep and serious interest in the whole subject permeated his every act and being.

We may safely say that the sharp pointed bullet has proven its superiority. We have a doubt and we shall withhold a definite opinion as to the best weight of bullet. We do not feel that the last word has been said about ammunition, and we should like the Ordnance Department as well as the commercial manufacturers to make many important improvements in the next year. The question of metal fouling with the present rifle and ammunition is one which will take a deal of answering. Nothing which has yet been brought forward eliminates this troublesome factor. No effort should be spared to remove this disability. Ordnance Department representatives are keenly alive to the need for a right solution of our metal fouling troubles. We hope that they will find a way out and that soon.

In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vt., is a stone erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing the inscription: "Rest in Peace—Until We Meet Again."—*Boston Globe*.

Here's hoping the widow earns a record longevity pay.

If the authorities had promptly turned over to Mr. Bryan or Mr. Lawson the Illinois boilermaker with a mania for noise, the unfortunate man would not have attempted suicide.—*New York Evening Post*.

Possibly he was threatened with the editorship of the *Post*. Aye, death would be preferable. Reading the *Evening Post* is bad enough, but think of editing it! Whew! Isn't that "cruel and inhuman punishment?"

"PLAY OR PAY."

(Continued from page 523.)

"We in America understand the American. We know that his 'kicking' and his endeavors to be too smart for the rule makers are by no means evidence of dishonest intent, but an expression of his frenzy to win. To him such tactics represent one means of 'getting there.' Thus it has come about that to beat the rules, to protest adverse decisions, to disregard the minor regulations of the game—are so characteristic of us and so widely in evidence as to have become a byword with sportsmen outside of this country. And yet, in honest fact, the American sportsman is the fairest fighter, and the gamest loser in all the world; the best sportsman on earth when he is a sportsman.

"Now there is nothing the matter with the 'get there' spirit, *per se*; it is the spirit of the land that has made us what we are—a spirit which, let us hope, will never be quenched; but it needs direction. It requires control in our sport as it does in our business."

General Drain received the following letter from Caspar Whitney, editor of *Outing*, while at Camp Perry, congratulating the American Olympic rifle team:

"My dear General Drain:

"I want to take this, my first opportunity on returning to town, to send my warmest congratulations to the splendid team which you took over to Bisley. It certainly was magnificent shooting and the victory well earned; but do you know the thing that pleased me most of all is the sportsman-like manner in which the team individually and collectively has conducted itself from first to last. They took their victory most generously.

"May I be permitted to say, Thank God, they kept their mouths shut. For if there is any one thing more than another, in my opinion, that indicates the man it is his ability to keep his mouth shut."

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "CASPAR WHITNEY."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REMEMBERS OUR BISLEY SHOOTERS.

IN receiving the victorious American Olympic athletes at his summer home at Oyster Bay on Monday, President Roosevelt said: *Now that you are here, we must not forget how proud we are of the American riflemen and revolver men. You know I believe in straight shooting for the battleship or private citizen, either one.*

CAMP PERRY NOTES.

The Association of United States International Riflemen was organized at Camp Perry by the surviving officers and members of the teams which have represented America in international matches. A preliminary meeting was held at the clubhouse at which General Drain, team captain of the Olympic team, presided. A committee on organization was appointed which reported the following evening, when officers were elected as follows: Gen. Bird W. Spencer, N. J., president; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, vice president, and Capt. Frank E. Evans, U. S. M. C. retired, secretary-treasurer. Lieut. W. B. Short, N. Y., Maj. W. B. Martin, N. J., and Lieut. M. C. Mumma, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, were appointed a committee on constitution. A banquet will be given at Sea Girt during the coming tournament.

Gen. James A. Drain has presented to each member of the Palma team of 1907 and of the Olympic team of 1908 a small brassard as a souvenir of these events. It has a green background with red and gold edging, the event and the date being embroidered thereon in gold.

Two very distinguished visitors during the national matches were Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired, and Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. General Crozier arrived at the camp on Monday afternoon, and that evening Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, executive officer of the national match, gave a dinner and concert in his honor at the administration building, the music being furnished by the band of the 2nd U. S. Infantry. General Bates reached the range on Tuesday afternoon, and a most popular greeting awaited one of the very finest officers who ever graced the uniform.

Lieut. Col. N. B. (Peggy) Thurston, the veteran captain of the New York team, captain of the victorious Palma team of 1907, a friend of rifle shooting, and an all 'round popular good fellow, was presented by the members of this year's New York team with a handsome scarfpin, a sapphire surrounded with diamonds. Colonel Thurston was also the recipient of an elegant watch fob from the 7th New York Infantry.

Lt. Col. E. J. Dimmick, inspector of rifle practice, Arkansas National Guard, is responsible for the statement that firing a guard cartridge through a gun barrel fouled with nickel fouling will clean it out. Colonel Dimmick says the soft lead takes out the nickel.

Major Dickman, 13th U. S. Cavalry, told a story about the interest which the Filipino children took in rifle practice some years ago. During a lull in the hostilities his troop did considerable rifle practice. The members noticed that the Filipino children appeared much interested in the work and loafed about the firing line picking up the discharged cartridge cases as children do. The troopers thought this was all very well until some time later they discovered on some captured Filipinos these cartridge cases, which had been reloaded. After that every cartridge case used in practice was carefully recovered.

HERE AND THERE.

Gas Engines on an Old British Warship.

A new era in ship propulsion is said to be foreshadowed by the successful working of a suction gas engine, which is being tried aboard H. M. S. *Rattler*, an obsolete British warship, on which the William Beardmore Company has installed an engine of this description. The advantages claimed for the suction gas engine are that no stokers are required, and that cheap coal can be used, while with an equal amount of coal consumption 50 per cent more power is obtained than by a steam engine. The gas is prepared by passing steam and air through a furnace by which the coal or coke is burned, and the gas thus produced, after being cleaned and cooled by passage through a scrubber filled with damp coke, is sucked off by the engine just as it is required for driving it. In this way only so much gas as is wanted to feed the engine is produced. The suction gas engine needs neither boilers nor funnels. A correspondent who has been aboard the *Rattler* describes the stokers' hold as a huge, airy compartment, with 2 or 3 great upright cylinders in it, not at all dirty, but clean and free from the usual objectionable concomitants of stokers' holds. The *Rattler's* engine, of course, is only in the experimental stage, but the clumsy old vessel was said to have been driven by a 500-horsepower engine at a rate of nearly 11 knots an hour, at a cost of 60 cents per 10 miles.

Japan Reported to Reduce Expenses by Army and Navy Cut.

The Japanese government's financial policy, decided upon by the cabinet and made public August 28, involves the curtailment of expenditures by \$100,000,000, of which 30 per cent will be taken from the army budget and 10 per cent from that of the navy.

The postponement of the international exposition, Premier Matsura says, is not purely due to financial reasons, but it is owing to the fact that the work of preparation has been insufficient, and it will be quite impossible to make a creditable exposition within 3 years, on an appropriation of \$5,000,000.

Therefore, as the necessary appropriation will be inconsistent with the economical plans of the cabinet for the next 5 years, it is wiser for the government to admit that fact than to fail in making a complete success of the exposition, which, it has been decided, will be held in 1917, the anniversary of the accession of the emperor. In this manner Japan admits her financial stringency, but insists on the utmost economy and depends on foreign countries accepting the situation as an act of wise economy on the part of the nation.

Cuban Army Officers on Their Way to German Maneuvers.

Maj. Gen. Peno Guerra, accompanied by Major Marti and Captain Landa, all of the Cuban army, sailed from New York on August 29 on the *Lusitania* to witness the German and French army maneuvers. They were accompanied to the pier by Governor Magoon of Cuba and Mr. Steinhart, chief of the electrical car service in Havana; Nicholas Rivero, editor of the *Diario de La Marina*, of Havana, and Dr. Landa. General Guerra said to Mr. Rivero that he hoped before the *Lusitania* reached the other side the news will be received in New York of a fusion of the two liberal parties in Cuba.

Court Martial of French Soldier Who Threatened President Roosevelt.

An extraordinary story was told at the court martial at Bordeaux, France, on August 27, of a member of the military ambulance corps, Camille Marquet, who was charged with attempting to blackmail President Roosevelt. According to the evidence before the court, Marquet wrote to the President on January 9, demanding on behalf of "My Society," without other specification, \$2,000, "on account of services rendered during the Presidential election," and promising further "immense help." Receiving no reply to this demand, Marquet wrote again on March 9, threatening a scandal "which will cast dishonor upon the whole family unless the money is forthcoming at a fixed date." In conclusion, the writer of the letter recommended the greatest discretion, adding: "The highest heads are no longer safe on their shoulders; look at Portugal!" The President handed the letters to the French Consul General, who communicated with the French police. Marquet was brought up for court martial, but the court, in consideration of the good character of the youth, sentenced him to 6 days' imprisonment, giving him the benefit of the first offenders' law.

Australia to Manufacture Her Own Rifles and Ammunition.

Australia has decided to manufacture her own rifles and ammunition. In the closing days of the last session the Federal house of representatives voted a sum for the establishment of cordite and small arms factories. The former is to be located on the Saltwater River, near Melbourne, where an area of 250 acres has been selected. It is estimated that the maximum capacity of the works will be about 150 tons of cordite per annum, although the actual output is likely to be very much less. The traditional policy of employing Australians will be followed as far as possible, but the minister of defense has announced his intention of importing a few skilled men for the more technical operations. The small arms factory is to be established in Lithgow, near the works where Australian iron is being produced. The machinery is to be of the most modern type, and will be capable of producing 45,000 rifles a year. It is hoped that both factories will be in operation about 18 months hence. In various quarters the opinion is expressed that the establishment of these works has been delayed quite long enough. It has been felt that the entire dependence of the commonwealth upon external sources for the means of defense was undesirable, if not dangerous.

The *Sydney Mail* thus sums up the situation: "When we have these factories the patriotic Australian will breathe a little easier. While we are dependent upon the outside world for guns and ammunition our position is serious beyond all exaggeration. Even the half barbarous Ameer of Afghanistan has his small and big gun factories, with the supplementary machinery for turning out the requisite ammunition for both, and the spectacle of a community so far advanced in civilization as the commonwealth, so self-assertive in its policy toward powerful alien races and so

isolated from auxiliary nations, without the appliances to make even the small arms and cartridges for its slender forces, was one of almost maniacal folly. That, with such tremendous preparations for war apparent almost everywhere else, this commonwealth should have spent 7 years wrangling over domestic problems and hoity toity politics, over 'hatters' and 'potters,' instead of providing for itself the primary essentials of self defense, illustrates in a remarkable way the gambling spirit of the Australian people, which thus lightly staked what was nothing less than national existence against the chances of war."

Russia Taking Steps to Gain Return of Interned Vessels.

The Russian Ministry of War has taken steps to release from custody the steamer *Anhalt*, which has been held for over 2 years by the Germans at the port of Tsing Tau, China. The *Anhalt* was purchased by the Russian military authorities at the outbreak of the late war, for the transportation of ammunition from various Asiatic ports to Port Arthur and Vladivostok. Fictitious papers of ownership were made out in the name of a German subject at Kiau Chau to enable the *Anhalt* to obtain free port entry under a neutral flag. The nominal owner, making use of these documents, claimed possession of the *Anhalt* at the close of the war but the German authorities at Tsing Tau held the steamer pending a settlement in a court of law. The *Anhalt* is a big boat, estimated to be worth several million rubles. From time to time the news has been published of other Russian steamers held in Asiatic ports, with no one to look after them. Two such steamers belonging to a subsidized line managed by ex-naval officers at Vladivostok are being held at Nagasaki pending payment of 175,000 rubles for coal furnished by Japanese merchants.

Japanese at Projectile Plant.

On complaint of officials of the Firth-Sterling Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., manufacturers of projectiles for the government, Sam Tlu, a Japanese, was arrested late on the evening of August 29, and is now in the county jail. While the charge against Tlu is trespass, he was arrested because it is believed that he is a Japanese spy. Some time ago he applied for employment at the plant of the Firth-Sterling Company, but after working a few days was discharged. It is said he spent most of his time investigating the manufacture of projectiles. On Wednesday he was caught loitering about the plant. Many drawings were found on him when he was searched at the police station.

Differences Between Turkey and Persia Seem to Be at an End.

Reports from Constantinople state that the difficulties between Persia and Turkey are about to be laid at rest. The grand vizier has promised to withdraw the Turkish troops from all positions that are incontestably Persian. This agreement is the result of the conferences between the new grand vizier and the Persian ambassador.

The initiative in withdrawing the foreign officers who have been in command of the Turkish gendarmerie in Macedonia has been taken by Austria, Vienna having notified the Prussian foreign office of the intention to recall the Austrian officers in view of the altered conditions resulting from the proclamation of the constitution in Turkey. Russia has received this notification favorably. No formal declaration has been reached to withdraw the Russian officers, but it is believed that Austria's action will be followed by other powers.

Bad French Ammunition.

Last month *L'Echo de Paris* published a report on the gunnery of the Mediterranean squadron showing that in gunnery practice a great proportion of shells burst within a few yards of the gun muzzles. In the investigation that followed it was explained that the premature explosions were due to the excessive sensitiveness of the percussion spring. The *Echo de Paris* now declares that these explosions were not entirely due to the springs but to the old black powder used. Although the percussion springs have been altered the *Echo* notes that there were 16 premature explosions of shells fired by *La Patrie* (2 of shells fired by the 12-inch guns, the rest by the 5.46-inch gun), and as many premature explosions of shells fired by the *Suffern*, including 1 in the gun itself near the muzzle—all due to self igniting black powder. The Paris paper also states that the twin turret guns on the *Jules Ferry* cannot be fired with accuracy if fired without an interval for the relaying of second gun, for each shot by one of the guns deviates the other as much as 6 or 8 minutes of a circle. At 6,500 yards this displacement means an inaccuracy of more than 120 yards.

Dutch Navy Ready For War.

Holland's action against Venezuela and the text of her note to President Castro will depend largely upon reports that M. de Reus, former Dutch minister to Venezuela, who recently was expelled by President Castro, makes to the government. He arrived at the Hague last Monday. The press and public of the Netherlands take the Venezuelan affair most calmly. Naval officers are most interested in it, and express pleasure at the possibility of seeing active service. The government, however, thinks there is yet a chance that the difficulty may be patched up by diplomacy. A blockade of the Venezuelan coast, if it is undertaken, will not be begun for some time because the adoption of punitive measures will depend upon the tenor of President Castro's reply to Holland's representations.

Sealing Cruiser Seized.

Seizure of another Japanese sealing cruiser, the *Efuku Maru*, by Russians for alleged raiding at the Copper Island seal rookeries in the Kommander group was reported by the steamer *Shinano Maru* on August 28. The seized schooner was towed to Vladivostok August 1. Japanese newspapers received by the *Shinano Maru* at Victoria, B. C., have bitter articles regarding the sentence to death of 6 of the arrested seal hunters of the seized schooner *Miyo Maru* at Nicolaiefsky for attacking the guards. The *Hochi Shimbun* says: "There is in Japan a proverb which says: 'Old wounds are always in danger of bleeding.' The affair may be only a trifling incident, but in case the death sentence is executed no one can predict how strained may be the future relations between Japan and Russia."

ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS.

Six Airship Flights at Fort Myer, in Baldwin's Balloon.

The Navy's interest in the Fort Myer airship test was illustrated on August 28 when Lieut. Richard B. Creecy, of the Marine Corps, who has given valuable assistance to the officers of the Signal Corps throughout the trials, made a flight in the Baldwin airship. Six flights were made at Fort Myer in the Signal Corps dirigible No. 1. Lieutenant Lahm handled the rudder in 3 flights, while Lieutenant Selfridge steered in the 3 others. Lieutenants Foulois, Selfridge and Creecy took a hand at handling the planes and the motor. Lieutenant Creecy had never been in an aerial craft of any description before, and the ease with which he was able to control the craft was a revelation to him. The flights were the first made without Captain Baldwin's assistance.

Sale of Old Ordnance Stores, Machine Guns, Etc.

On September 8 bids will be opened for a large amount of ordnance material and a large number of Gatling, Lowell and Hotchkiss guns, with their carriages, equipments and ammunition. The catalog of material embraces many thousands of shells, shrapnel and cannister, 150,000 rifle cartridges, loaded with smokeless powder; Springfield rifles and upward of 300,000 rifle cartridges. In the lot at the San Antonio and Benicia arsenals are cartridges that have been stored there since 1850—the old fashioned powder cartridges that the soldier had to bite off before he rammed them down in his gun. The mountain machine and revolving cannon embraced in the sale have in previous sales been bought by leading dealers for a price around \$250. These obsolete pieces of ordnance find ready sale to republics and intending revolutionists in South America and Central America. Several dealers are said to have made fortunes by buying for about \$5 apiece, in 1895, obsolete rifles which they soon sold to the Cuban revolutionists for \$21 apiece.

New Buildings for Artillery Posts.

Special orders have been issued by the War Department, designating a board of Army officers to meet in this city to prepare and submit tentative plans and specifications for a building to contain office and storage facilities for the work, and material pertaining to artillery, engineer, ordnance, and signal stores at coast artillery posts. The board consists of Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, corps of engineers; Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, ordnance department; Maj. Charles McK. Saltzman, signal corps; Maj. B. Frank Cheatham, quartermaster, and Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, coast artillery corps.

Twelve Enlisted Men Rise from the Ranks of the Army.

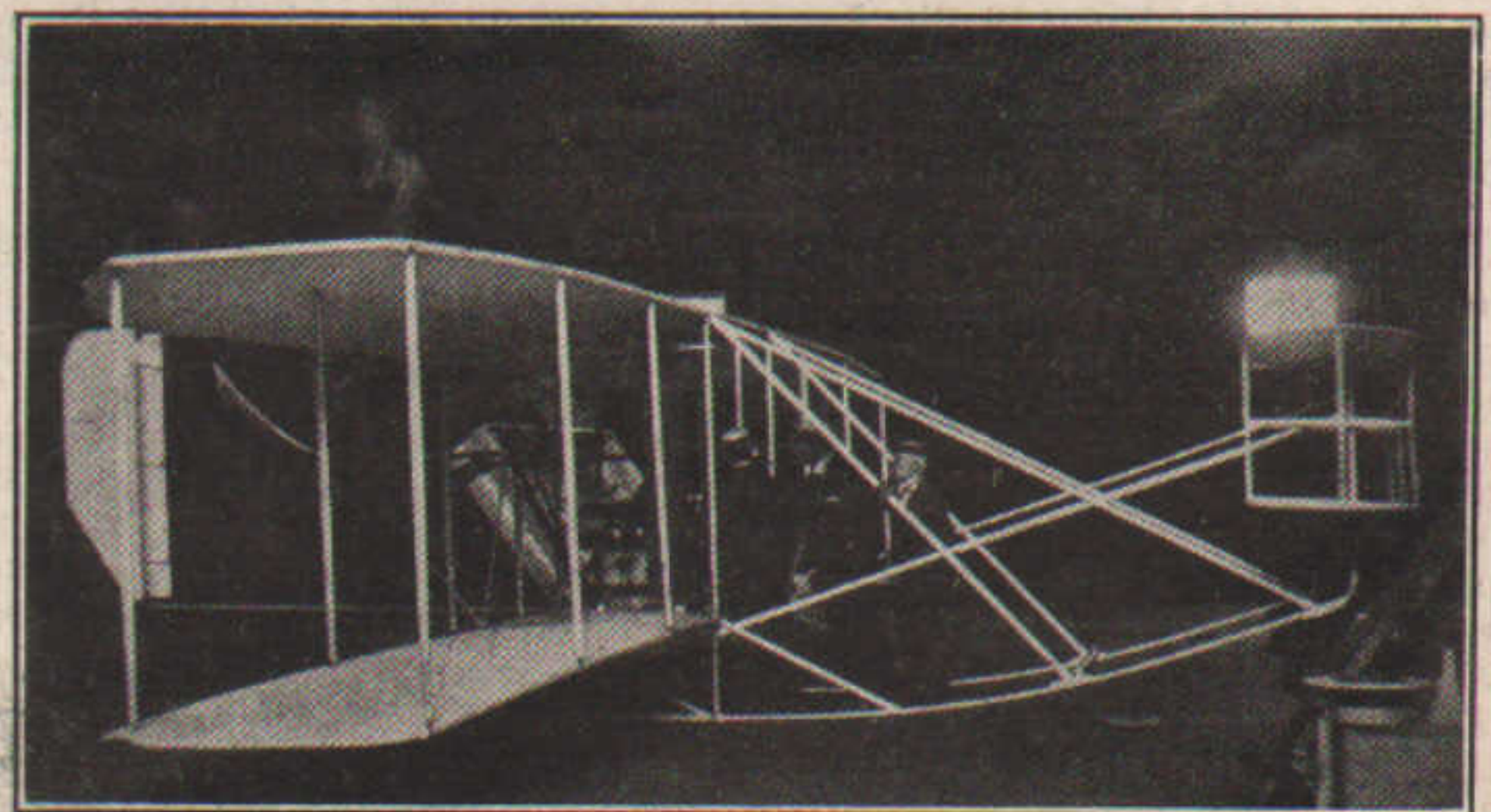
Twelve enlisted men of the Army recently passed the competitive examination at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and have received commissions as second lieutenants in the infantry arm. They are: Roy Walter Walton, corporal, Company H, 26th Infantry; Frederick Cowell Phelps, sergeant, 6th Company, Coast Artillery Corps; James Luke Frink, sergeant, Troop H, 13th Cavalry; John Burges Johnson, sergeant, Company B, Hospital Corps; Edmund Russell Andrews, sergeant, 116th Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Spencer Montgomery Smith, sergeant, 40th Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Joseph Albert Rogers, corporal, Company G, 9th Infantry; Walter Richard Taliaferro, sergeant, 110th Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Henry John Damm, squadron sergeant major, 3rd Cavalry; Max Robert Wainer, master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps; Emmett Wilbur Smith, sergeant, Company I, 29th Infantry; Charles Thorpe Griffith, sergeant, Troop H, 13th Cavalry.

Judge Advocate General of the Army Passes on Campaign Badges.

The judge advocate general of the Army has rendered an opinion, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, in which it is held that all persons who were in the Army on January 11, 1905, provided they fulfil the other necessary conditions, are eligible to receive appropriate campaign badges, whether now in the service or not, and upon application by duly authenticated heirs of persons who, if alive, would come under this rule, the appropriate badges may be issued to such heirs. The vested right of an officer to purchase such a badge passes to his heirs, and in the case of an enlisted man the heirs receive the badge without charge to them.

The Rio Grande Said to Be Menacing Fort Brown, Texas.

A despatch from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, states that Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, accompanied by Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, his aid, and A. F. McSweeney, superintendent of the construction department of Texas, has gone to Brownsville to investigate conditions at Fort Brown, where the Rio Grande is eating its way into the banks, undermining buildings of that post. Fort Brown is one of the oldest posts in the country, and was built



Orville Wright's Aeroplane at Fort Myer.

50 years ago. At that time the Rio Grande was some distance away. It is now a question of either abandoning the post buildings to the river or providing a permanent safeguard. The national cemetery within the post is also endangered by the process of erosion.

Cruiser Yankee Gets a Coat of Special Paint to Make Her Invisible.

A large force of painters last week put a coating of dull sea green paint over the hull and fittings of the auxiliary cruiser *Yankee* at the Boston yard. The Navy Department officials, following a recommendation of the General Board, have decided to conduct a series of experiments to ascertain which shade of green or some other color is capable of making the ship hardest to see. It is likely that the *Yankee* will be painted with several different shades of green for the purpose of this experiment. It is possible that other and larger ships may be experimented with also. The *Yankee* left the yard on Monday.

Battleship North Dakota 50 Per Cent Completed.

Announcement was made on Monday at the Fore River shipyards that the 20,000 ton battleship *North Dakota* is now practically 50 per cent completed. It was said that on August 6, 1 year after the contract was signed, 47 per cent had been finished, and since then some 3 per cent of the work has been disposed of. The company expects to have the ship ready to deliver to the Department late next year, fully 6 months ahead of the contract time set for her completion, which is July 18, 1910. The *North Dakota's* keel was laid a little before that of her sister ship, the *Delaware*, at Newport News, but not enough to account for the 12 per cent extra work that has been done so far. When the *North Dakota* is launched, on November 9, the builders anticipate that she will be 65 per cent finished. Already 7 of the big boilers are in place, and 2 others are on the way from Bayonne, N. J., where they are being built. Three more will be delivered later. All 12 boilers will be ready for testing at the time the ship takes the water. The turbine engines of 25,000 (combined) horsepower are being built at the Fore River yards. These turbines must drive the battleship through the water at the rate of at least 21 knots per hour on the 4 hour trial run, if the contract is to be fulfilled. Although the date for the launching of the vessel was set some time ago, and Gov. John Burke of North Dakota was formally notified by the company, it is said that he has so far failed to acknowledge receipt of the letter. He was requested to name a sponsor for the ship.

Major Russell and 11 Enlisted Men, Marine Corps, Discharged from Treatment.

Maj. John H. Russell and 11 enlisted men of the Marine Corps, who were received on August 3 at the hygienic laboratory of the United States public health and marine hospital service, in this city, to be treated for protection against the bite of a rabid dog, have been discharged. The men are all members of the 1st Battalion of the Panama expeditionary regiment of marines, and were stationed at Camp Elliott, near Ancon. They were bitten or scratched by a mad dog which had been a mascot in camp. All the victims were transferred immediately to Washington. The 21 days' treatment was devoid of any complications. The enlisted men were: Sergt. C. B. Pennington, A. B. Hobbal, R. D. Bugby, F. Clark, G. Baxter, Charles Yapple, W. H. McFarlane, W. E. Cooper, Oscar Anderson, L. Moore, and W. H. Hawkins.

Detail of Army Officers to Attend the Sea Girt Shoot.

The following officers have been detailed by the War Department to attend the rifle matches of the New Jersey and the New York State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, commencing on September 4, reporting to the executive officer of the tournament not later than September 3: 1st Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 16th Inf., Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf., Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav., and 2nd Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 11th Cav.

Coast Artillery Fight Fire at Fisher's Island, N. Y.

Destruction of the Mansion House and scores of cottages adjacent at Fisher's Island, N. Y., by fire about 8 o'clock on the night of August 27, when the big hotel livery stable was burned, was averted by the arrival of a detachment of the 131st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Wright. The hotel was filled to overflowing, and many of the guests, thinking the big structure doomed, had their trunks hurriedly hauled out into a nearby marsh. The livery stable contained 58 horses, the majority being highbred stock, the property of summer guests. All but 1 horse were rescued and the greater portion of the wagons and carriages was saved. The soldiers are said to have made record time in their new gasoline engine from the barracks to the hotel, a mile and a half away. They soon had streams playing on the hotel and cottages and prevented a spread of the fire.

General Order About Bakery Savings.

General Orders, No. 138, W. D., amends paragraph 324, Army Regulations, 1904, to read as follows:

324. The usual ration of bread is eighteen ounces, but the weight of it may be increased within the limits of the flour ration, at the discretion of the commanding officer, upon the recommendation of the post council of administration. Such portion of the flour as the company commander deems necessary for food in other forms than bread—not exceeding two ounces for each ration—may be drawn by the company. The remainder will be turned in to the post bakery, and for each ration of flour thus turned in the company is entitled to one ration of bread or the price of one flour ration. Savings on the flour ration, ordinarily thirty-three per centum, will be disposed of by the post treasurer for the benefit of the troops; bread may be baked from it for sale to civilian employees and others connected with the military service at the post, and to post exchanges; the residue of the flour will be sold to the commissary. At the end of every quarter the post council will make an equitable distribution of the money savings of the bakery, and this action, when approved by the post commander, will be final. Surplus bread will be sold only by the bakery. When enlisted men or others entitled to rations are allowed to mess separately from companies or organizations, they will not be required,

when flour is issued to them by the Subsistence Department, to turn it in to the post bakery if they prefer the ration of flour to the ration of bread issued therefrom; but they will not be entitled to any share of the bakery profits. When bakeries are not operated, savings of flour by troops on the garrison and Filipino rations will be credited to the company fund. When troops are transiently at a post or station for a period of less than ten days they are not entitled to share in the bakery savings.

Site of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's Exploit to be Made Permanent Park.

Stony Point, N. Y., around which were fought many battles in the war for American Independence, is shortly to be adorned with a triumphal arch. The historic battlefield on the Hudson not far from Haverstraw is now reserved as a state park and is enclosed and guarded. It has been permitted to remain all these years practically as it was in the days when the nation was young. The Daughters of the American Revolution are to erect the arch. The structure will be of rough cut granite, 30 feet wide and 28 feet high, while the span through which visitors enter will be 12 feet in width. The sculptor is H. K. Bush-Brown and the builder Calvin Allison. Over the archway will be the inscription, "Enter here with reverend step, for this is sacred ground."

Stony Point in the war of more than a century ago was fortified by the American patriots. Sir Henry Clinton took it, and he in turn was dislodged by the attack of General Wayne, known to fame as "Mad Anthony."

Designs for the Florida and the Utah Almost Ready.

Designs for the two new battleships authorized at the last session of Congress will probably be completed and approved by September 10. Changes suggested at the recent conference of naval officers at Newport are being incorporated in the designs. Upon completion of the plans they will be submitted to President Roosevelt for approval, and it is expected that by the middle of September proposals for the construction of one of the ships will be advertised for. The other ship is to be constructed at the Brooklyn navy yard by the government. This ship will be the *Florida*. Her sister ship, the *Utah*, will be constructed at some private yard. It will be necessary to extend to some extent the facilities at the Brooklyn navy yard before work on the *Florida* can be begun, as the vessel will be nearly 100 feet longer than any other previously built at that yard. The main battery of the new ship is giving the Navy Department concern. A strong effort is being made to induce the authorities to equip the vessels in their main batteries with 13-inch guns. It is not improbable that this caliber of gun will be selected, although it is urged that the life of guns of that caliber is comparatively so brief as to render the adoption of so heavy a gun unwarranted.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

National Guard Convention for May 17 next at Los Angeles.

A meeting of the adjutants general present at Camp Perry was held on the afternoon of August 25, at which a number of team captains from states not represented by their adjutants general were also present. Gen. James A. Drain presided and announced that the object of the meeting was to discuss the most feasible time for holding the next annual meeting of the National Guard Association. After considerable discussion the week beginning May 17 was selected, to be recommended to the executive committee of the association by the meeting. There was some discussion of the advisability of changing Special Course "C," but no action was taken.

News of the Militia Division.

The memorandum vouchers attached to the various forms issued by the division of militia affairs for the use of disbursing officers of the militia are not needed by the War Department or by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, and they may be retained by the disbursing officers. Form No. 3, Militia, is the proper payroll to be used in making payments from funds obtained under the provisions of section 14 of the militia law of January 21, 1903, and should be used wherever practicable.

In connection with the request of the adjutant general of a state for authority to exchange Gatling guns, caliber .45, in the possession of the state, for the new Gatling guns, caliber .30, without charge against the funds apportioned to the state for arming and equipping the militia, he was informed that under the provisions of section 8 of the Act approved May 27, 1908, no exchange of arms could be made without charge; but that on receipt of new arms or equipments each state, territory, and the District of Columbia is required to turn in to the War Department or otherwise dispose of, in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War, without receiving any money credit therefor, and without expense of transportation, all United States property replaced by new issues. It was for this purpose that Congress, in the Act approved May 27, 1908, provided the necessary money to cover the cost of procuring, exchanging, and issuing, arms, accouterments, equipments, uniforms, clothing, equipage, ammunition, and military stores to be exchanged or issued under the provisions of that Act, not to exceed \$2,000,000 in any fiscal year; hence no articles or military stores issued to states will be exchanged for the new articles without the cost of the new articles being charged against the amount appropriated to the state under the said Act.

The practice of allowing officers of the National Guard to attend the service and garrison schools of the Army is to be curtailed in one respect as a matter of economy. There have been several instances where general officers of the National Guard have attended these schools for prolonged periods of time, evidently with advantage and for the laudable purpose of qualifying themselves for the duties incident to the service. But as it is not considered proper to pay these officers at the rate allowed for their rank for any great length of time, an order will be issued providing that hereafter no officer above the grade of colonel will be privileged to attend the various schools of the Army.

In response to an inquiry of the adjutant general of a state as to whether officers or men of the militia were entitled to receive a Federal pension or compensation for such injuries as they might have suffered in a joint maneuver camp, the militia division has replied that there was no authority of law for such Federal pension for soldiers injured in joint maneuver camps

as they were not United States troops, *i. e.*, in the active service of the whole country.

As has several times been stated in these columns, and in answer to several requests for information received since the last appearance of the paragraph in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN, the sale of military stores of any kind cannot be made by the War Department to individual members of the militia, either directly or through the military authorities of a state. Under the provisions of section 17, Act approved January 21, 1903, any state may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department any stores, supplies, materials of war, or military publications such as are furnished to the Army, at the price at which they are listed to the Army, with cost of transportation added. Articles so purchased become the property of the state, and it is not within the province of the War Department to say what disposition the state shall thereafter make of them.

The annual militia report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, is in far better shape for submission to the Secretary of War and for publication than any previous annual report. In former years when the papers had to be brought together from many sources and there was no chief at the head of militia affairs, the annual militia report has been side tracked for what seemed more important measures, with the consequence that the report usually came out about 7 months or so after all the fiscal year's books had been closed. This of course antiquated the report so far as real usefulness was concerned even before it appeared. Now, since the creation of the division of militia affairs, and the appointment as its head of Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, C. A. C., that has all been changed. The report of the last fiscal year is in such splendid shape that before September 15 it will have been turned over to Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, and it will be but a short time after that before the printing office gets it. It would seem that the report should be ready for issue not later than the middle or end of October next, thus beating all previous records for annual militia reports by anywhere from 3 to 6 months. Chief Clerk Francis H. Randolph, formerly in The Adjutant General's office and in clerical charge there of militia matters, has, under the broader scope of the militia division and under conditions which are thus a thousand times better than they used to be, been a most important factor in preparing these returns for publication.

A Vermont Circular on Removing Metal Fouling.

Adj. Gen. W. H. Gilmore, of Vermont, has published the following letter from Col. S. E. Blunt, U. S. A., commanding officer, Springfield Armory, for the information and guidance of the Vermont National Guard:

"Sir:

"Replying to your recent inquiry regarding fouling of magazine rifles using the new service ammunition, I would advise you that this is occasioned by a deposit of nickel from the bullet jacket, and it is also probably due to the fact that the heat of the powder cases is somewhat less with the powder now used than with the nitroglycerine compounds formerly in service. The problem of removing this fouling has been variously considered. Different ammonia compounds have been satisfactory. Concentrated ammonia will accomplish the purpose, but probably as good a method as any is to make a combination of 1½ fluid ounces of concentrated ammonia and 10 grains persulphate of ammonia. This will make about enough to fill the barrel of the rifle. If allowed to remain there, tightly corked at both ends, for about 30 minutes, it will dissolve and remove the fouling, after which the bore should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled.

"The magazine known as ARMS AND THE MAN, published in Washington, and which pays a great deal of attention to target practice and rifle firing, had an article in its issue of June 18, 1908, upon the subject of cleaning the new rifle, which I believe you will find valuable and to which you are referred.

"Respectfully,

(Signed) "S. E. BLUNT.
"Colonel, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., Commanding."

Annual Inspection of the Wisconsin National Guard.

In G. O., No. 12, Adj. Gen. C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, promulgates the report of the annual inspection conducted by Brig. Gen. Charles King, W. N. G., retired; captain, U. S. A., retired. The report includes the report of the Guard in small arms practice, the results of the shooting for positions on the team for the national match, etc., report of the officers and men who qualified as pistol experts, etc., scores made by the battalions of infantry executing the normal attack by battalion in single echelon, and the award of the Pfister Trophy to Company E, 2nd Infantry, as the best all around company in the state. In making this award the efficiency of a company as shown on the range and its efficiency as shown at inspection are considered, each counting half. The relative order of merit by battalion, all details of efficiency, shows the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, in the lead with 185.1; followed by the 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, with 181.5; 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, with 178.4; 1st Battalion, 2nd Infantry, 175.3; 3rd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, 175.1; 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry, 174.6; 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, 173.5; 1st Battalion, 3rd Infantry, 173.4; 3rd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 169.6; and 10th Separate Battalion with 164.9. Practically every company in the Guard is composed of 68 enlisted men, there being only 7 exceptions in a total of 40 companies, none of which are below 64 men. The 3rd Infantry makes the best showing in this regard, having 11 companies of 68 men and 1 company of 65.

The New York Militia Council.

That pay for small arms practice in the National Guard of New York commence next year is one of the recommendations made in the first report of the militia council created by the revised military code adopted by the last Legislature. The report has been approved by Governor Hughes. It recommends also that supplies, uniforms and equipment purchased to make up for shortages hereafter be secured through The Adjutant General's office, thus providing a uniform price and a uniformity of equipment. Hereafter there will be allowed 100 rounds, ball cartridge, to each officer and enlisted man for the arm or arms with which they are respectively required to practise.

Another meeting of the militia council was held on Monday at Albany, and the matter of changes in the minimum company and regimental strength of the several organizations was one of the things considered. It is believed that the council will make some recommendation to the Governor in this connection at a very early date.

Major Bridgman, Squadron A, has announced the results of small arms

practice in the armory range during last season. The members who qualified with carbine and pistol receive the armory decoration. Altogether 165 members qualified as marksmen, 53 as sharpshooters, and 7 as experts.

Company G, 12th Infantry, under command of Captain Harriman, will leave the armory in New York City on September 5 for a practice march to Albany. The company will parade in heavy marching order and will be accompanied by a wagon to carry shelter tents and field oven. Col. W. H. Chapin, inspector on the staff of General Roe, will, it is expected, go with the company, as will also Capt. H. C. Hanscome, Medical Department. The organization expects to reach Albany in 5 days.

A detachment of 25 men of the 3d Battery, Field Artillery, of Brooklyn, marched over nearly 50 miles of roads from Manuet, N. Y., to their armory in Brooklyn on Friday. Riding as cavalry, the artillerymen, under command of Lieut. G. H. N. Hornby, started at 3 a. m. Capt. Chauncey Matlock, commanding officer of the battery, had planned to make the ride a record breaking one, and the whole time which the trip consumed, including halts, was 14 hours. All of the horses of the battery had been in pasture at Manuet for more than 2 months, and the men have not been drilled since the closing of the season, in April. Consequently, the trip tested to the limit the endurance of both. It was the first time that such a test had been made with the members and horses of a New York militia command.

The Pennsylvania Guard Getting Ready for Drills.

In a few weeks the Pennsylvania armories will again take on life, after the cool weather chases off the warm weather man. The close approach of the great municipal jubilee in Philadelphia is an incentive to furbish up uniforms and accouterments as the display by the military, on the day set apart for that purpose, will be one calculated to eclipse all those gone before. The entire division of the N. G. P. will be paraded, together with visitors from other states, and the Regular service, Army, Navy and Marine Corps, will likewise be represented.

In G. O., No. 22, A. G. O., Adj. Gen. T. J. Stewart publishes the returns of small arms firing of the troops in the state of Pennsylvania for the year 1907, as made to the War Department. Col. Frank K. Patterson, inspector general of small arms practice, is the compiler of the report from the records submitted up to and including August 15; among the conclusions of Colonel Patterson the following paragraph is extremely interesting:

"The allotment of funds for the promotion of rifle practice made by the War Department has been of great help in equipping and maintaining rifle ranges throughout the state for use of organizations of the National Guard. The appropriation for 1907 was apportioned and made available among the companies of infantry, batteries of artillery and troops of cavalry, on the basis of \$170 each, for the year 1907. Heretofore, the acquirement, equipment and maintenance of rifle ranges was a source of great expense to organizations, and commanding officers were compelled to guard expenditures to an extent that interfered with the work of rifle practice. Under the present arrangement, rangemaster, scorers and markers are continually on duty, the range open, and men thus encouraged to indulge in practice."

Change of Date for Departure of Iowa Troops to Fort Riley Maneuver Camp.

Adj. Gen. W. H. Thrift, of Iowa, in G. O., No. 20, states that paragraph I and XVII of General Orders, No. 19 A. G. O., c. s., are amended by changing the date on which the Iowa troops will participate in the camp of instructions and maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kan., to August 29 and September 7, 1908, and also changing the date of departure of troops for home station to September 6, 1908.

To Increase the Size of Maine's Naval Reserve.

It is learned that there is a strong movement on foot to establish companies of naval reserves in many of the Maine's large cities and that the government officials are taking an interest in the matter. It is said that companies will probably be organized at Bath, Bangor, Rockland and South Portland. In the latter place there are a few young men who are members of the Portland company but there are many in the city that would join a company should it be organized on that side of the harbor. Portland has the only company of reserves in the state at the present time, and as the company was handicapped with the small number of men on the last cruise there will be a movement to establish other companies throughout the state. On the last cruise Massachusetts was represented by 300 men, Rhode Island by 150, while Portland, representing Maine, had 50.

THE WEEK'S PATENTS.

896,887. Explosive. Christian E. Bichel, Hamburg, Germany. Filed Aug. 30, 1906. Serial No. 332,672.

1. A plastic explosive comprising tri-nitro-toluene and a resin non-oxidizable under ordinary atmospheric conditions in substantially the described proportions.

2. A plastic explosive comprising tri-nitro-toluene and an oleo-resin in substantially the described proportions.

3. A plastic explosive comprising tri-nitro-toluene an oleo-resin and bi-nitro-toluene in substantially the described proportions.

4. A plastic explosive comprising tri-nitro-toluene, an oleo-resin, bi-nitro-toluene and collodion wool in substantially the described proportions.

5. An explosive comprising tri-nitro-toluene and a liquid oleo-resin in substantially the described proportions, and 5 other claims.

896,921. Torpedo boat. Edward J. Kelley, Washington, D. C., assignor of one-eighth to Robert L. Nutt and one-sixteenth to Robert A. Hutchins, Jr., Portsmouth, Va. Filed Aug. 6, 1909. Serial No. 387,340.

1. A torpedo boat provided with a rudder, means for controlling the rudder from a distance, a light constituting a visible signal, means for hiding the light from observation except from a point from which the boat is receding, and means under the control of the rudder-actuating means for changing the color of the light constituting the signal in accordance with the position of the rudder with relation to the boat, and 7 other claims.

896,997. Firearms. Allen E. Lard, St. Joseph, Mo. Filed Jan. 15, 1902. Serial No. 89,814.

1. The combination with a breech frame, of side lockplates having interlocking engagement with the breech frame and provided with spring actuated locking means located between the plates, and releasing means for said locking means extending through the top of the said breech frame, and 12 other claims.

A NEW WORLD'S RECORD

and

The Highest Individual Honor

at the

National Shoot Made and Won by

WINCHESTER

MILITARY CARTRIDGES AND WINCHESTER BARRELS

THE RED

W

BRAND

REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

The DuPont Grand Aggregate Match, open to all comers and embracing scores in the most important matches of the meet at all ranges, was won by Col. C. B. Winder, of Ohio, shooting Winchester Military Cartridges with 190-grain pointed bullet and a Winchester barrel fitted to a Krag rifle. Colonel Winder won five firsts, two seconds, both possible points, and made a new world's record in the All-Comers' Mid-Range Match of

57 Consecutive Bullseyes at 500 Yards

WINCHESTER AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND CARTRIDGES

Again Win The Honors in the Rapid Fire Match

Sergeant Farr, New Jersey, won this important match for the third time in succession, which makes the trophy his personal property. Sergeant Stemple, Ohio, was second. Both shot Winchester Automatic Rifles and Winchester Cartridges and showed by their scores that they are the fastest shooting rifles of the type known.

The splendid record made by Winchester Cartridges speaks for itself. It was

8 FIRSTS ————— 4 SECONDS ————— 7 THIRDS

PETERS CARTRIDGES

at the Matches of the National Rifle Association and Ohio State Rifle Association, Camp Perry, Ohio, August 10--22, again gave a clear demonstration of their

SUPERIOR SHOOTING QUALITY

All of the following winners used PETERS .30 Cal. Springfield or .38 S. & W. Special Ammunition.

RIFLE VICTORIES

Inter-Club Match

(Rifle Club Championship of the U. S.)

1st. 4th N. J. - - - - Score 222

Clement Medal Match

1st. Capt. C. S. Benedict, - - - Score 92

Press Match

1st. Capt. F. S. VanGorder, - - - Score 43

2nd Brigade Trophy Novice Match

1st. Private Rothrock, - - - Score 45

Leech Cup Match

2nd. Private Minervini, - - - Score 98

Hale Match

3rd. Capt. J. C. Semon, - - - Score 49

5th. (tie) Capt. W. A. Tewes, - - - " 49

Allcomers' Off-hand Match

2nd. Capt. W. A. Tewes, - - - Score 93

6th Infantry Novice Match

2nd. Private Rothrock, - - - Score 45

REVOLVER VICTORIES

Revolver Championship

Won by Sergt. C. E. Orr

O. N. G. Individual Revolver Match

1st. Private Snook, - - - Score 434

3rd. Sergt. C. E. Orr, - - - " 418

Allcomers' L. R. Military Revolver Match

1st. Sergt. C. E. Orr, - - - Score 136

2nd. Private Snook, - - - " 128

Allcomers' Military Revolver Match

1st. Sergt. C. E. Orr, - - - Score 142

2nd. Col. T. H. Keller, - - - " 139

Rapid Fire Revolver Match

2nd. Sergt. C. E. Orr, - - - Score 137

The Peters Trophy Contest

At Columbus, Ohio, August 26, resulted in a victory for Mr. H. M. Buxton of Johnstown, Ohio, who scored 113 out of 125, using PETERS .22 Caliber SEMI-SMOKELESS Cartridges.

The Peters Cartridge Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

New York: 98 Chambers St.
T. H. Keller, Mgr.

New Orleans: 321 Magazine St.
J. W. Osborne, Mgr.

LUBRICATE YOUR GUN

WITH

ACHESON-GRAPHITE

"Grade 1340"

The World's Purest and Best Graphite. It is a product of the Electric Furnaces of Niagara. As it is made in a temperature over 7,000 degrees F., the temperature that develops in the discharge of a gun cannot change its properties.

The Rifleman's Friend

Its value lies in the fact that it **Reduces Friction**, keeping the temperature of the gun down. It **Reduces**, if not wholly **Prevents, Metal Fouling**. It increases the **Range and the Accuracy**. As an **Aid to Perfect Shooting**.

There is Nothing Like It

Price 40 cts. per pound. Orders by mail promptly filled.

INTERNATIONAL ACHESON GRAPHITE COMPANY

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

The United States Infantry Association

COLORADO BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A purely mutual, non-commercial society, devoted to the technique of foot troops in particular and to military science in general. Its membership is made up of officers of the regular Infantry, the Marine Corps, the National Guard, the Philippine Scouts and the Volunteers. Write for a copy of its constitution.

George A. & William B. King, William E. Harvey

Attorneys-at-Law

728 SEVENTEENTH STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB

Gus. Zimmermann, President

Thirty-fourth Annual Shooting Festival. Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. \$350.00 in Cash Prizes. Open to all.

Labor Day, September 7, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

All riflemen and lovers of this sport are invited to attend.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., REVOLVER CLUB.

The ideal shooting conditions that have prevailed here for the past week resulted in bringing out a good bunch of the boys on August 29, some to work off the summer's accumulation of rustiness and others who have already started on their fall shooting.

Now that the good shooting weather is at hand we shall soon be looking for matches with our friends of past seasons. The scores were as follows:

50 Yard Revolver and Pistol.

Joslin.....	90	81	79	85	79	90	80	85	79	74
Miller.....	90	80	85	79	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argus.....	74	88	83	88	81	79	79	.....	.....	.....
Parkhurst.....	85	78	76	76	73	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Donaghy.....	80	74	75	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willard.....	82	75	84	80	83	84	.....	.....	.....	.....

NEWARK, N. J. RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were shot at our range 230 Washington Street:

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.

J. Streum..	237	238	240	H. Haythorn	221	223
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-------------	-----	-----

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.

W. J. Coons..	82	84	86	A. E. Graff	72	68	75
W. H. French.....	80	86	86	86	88	92	

WILLIAMSBURG SHOOTING SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The following scores were shot at Cypress Hills ranges, 200 yards offhand, on August 22:

Hoffman.....	18	17	24	21	20	23	22	25	25	24	219
Kaufmann.....	21	19	23	23	20	24	19	21	21	23	214
Worn.....	20	17	25	23	20	20	23	22	23	19	212
Muth.....	22	14	17	24	21	23	22	18	18	9	188
Rurkh.....	18	12	11	20	16	20	19	14	24	15	179
Brandlein.....	20	15	20	15	14	14	11	16	24	16	163

COMPANY L, 16TH REGIMENT, TEAM SHOOT.

The first shoot between Companies L and K, 16th Regiment, N. G. P., of Butler and Kittanning respectively for the Hayes trophy was held on the Butler range, August 22, and resulted in a win for Company L by a margin of 59 points. The trophy, a magnificent silver loving cup, is to be competed for annually and becomes the property of the company winning it 3 times. It is the gift of Capt. Thomas Hayes, of Butler, a civil war veteran of distinguished record, who is greatly interested in National Guard affairs and desires to promote the efficiency of the 2 companies in rifle practice. It was a close contest until the 600 yard stage was reached. Here a stiff fishtail wind and light mirage appeared which caused the downfall of the Company K boys. The Company L team being more proficient in correctly estimating changes of conditions increased their lead here by 48 points. The conditions of the match call for 7 shots, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with no sighting shots. The scores follow:

Company L, Butler.				
	200	500	600	Tl.
Lieutenant Thompson.....	25	26	27	78
Corporal Holt.....	29	30	18	77
Corporal Kelley.....	27	35	31	93
Private McCandless.....	29	23	26	78
Captain Cumberland.....	25	28	28	81
Totals.....	135	142	130	407
Company K, Kittanning.				
Gr. M. Sergt. Geiger.....	26	25	14	65
1st Sergeant McNutt.....	27	27	14	68
Private Sheasley.....	28	28	20	76
Corporal Woods.....	26	30	12	68
Lieutenant Walter.....	21	28	22	71
Totals.....	128	138	82	348

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made at 2628 Broadway on August 27:

R. M. Ryder.....	89	88	86	86	86	..
J. P. Nichols.....	89	84	83	83	83	81
B. F. Wilder.....	90	86	86	85	..	..
G. Grenzer.....	96	91	87	84	83	..
J. E. Silliman.....	87	84	84	82	..	..
W. J. Coons.....	82	M. Hayes.....	89	..	..	..
Dr. C. Phillips.....	78	J. L. R. Morgan.....	83	..	..	..

On August 29 at Arnbrusters Park the following were made:

Col. Brinkerhoff..	10	10	8	10	8	8	8	8	10	9	89
.....	8	10	8	10	9	10	9	7	10	10	91
.....	7	8	9	10	7	10	9	9	8	10	87
.....	10	7	10	9	6	8	10	10	8	10	88
.....	80	83	86	82	81	84	..	..	..	..	..
B. F. Wilder.....	8	9	8	7	10	9	10	9	9	9	88
.....	9	10	8	9	10	10	9	7	8	9	90
.....	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	10	8	8	89
.....	84	85	84	82	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
J. L. R. Morgan..	8	9	9	8	9	10	10	7	9	8	89
.....	8	10	10	9	9	8	10	7	10	8	89
.....	76	83	71	86	84	72	..	..	..	..	..
W. J. Coons.....	10	8	8	9	8	10	9	9	9	9	89
.....	7	10	10	10	9	9	8	7	10	8	89
.....	8	9	10	9	10	10	8	8	8	9	89
.....	10	9	8	8	9	7	10	10	8	10	89
.....	9	10	9	8	10	10	9	8	10	10	93
.....	82	87	83	83	86	86	84	87	87	..	..
G. P. Sanborn...	9	10	8	7	8	7	8	8	6	9	80
.....	9	10	6	7	8	9	8	10	7	10	84
W. H. French...	10	7	9	8	10	10	8	9	9	10	90
.....	10	8	10	9	9	10	7	9	10	10	92
.....	9	8	8	8	9	10	10	8	9	10	89
.....	79	82	81	82	84	85	86	..	..	..	..
J. E. Silliman....	6	9	10	10	7	10	9	9	10	9	89
.....	10	7	10	9	10	9	10	8	9	10	92
.....	10	9	8	9	10	8	10	8	10	10	92
.....	9	10	10	9	9	10	8	10	8	10	93
.....	9	9	9	8	10	9	10	8	8	10	90
.....	84	83	85	86	86	..	..	..	..	..	..

200 Yard Rifle.

Dr. W. G. Hudson	23	23	21	22	22	22	22	22	25	25	227
.....	23	23	23	14	22	24	25	22	23	23	222
.....	23	25	25	25	24	24	22	20	22	23	233
.....	24	22	21	24	22	24	25	22	20	25	229
.....	25	25	20	25	24	23	25	23	25	23	238
.....	25	25	23	22	22	25	25	25	21	24	237
W. H. French...	22	22	22	24	22	23	24	22	21	22	224
A. Hubalek.....	25	22	22	23	23	24	23	23	23	23	231
.....	24	21	23	23	24	18	23	21	21	23	221
.....	24	24	24	21	23	24	28	24	25	24	236
.....	25	25	22	21	23	23	20	23	19	19	220
.....	214	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. P. Hansen...	22	20	22	22	22	22	22	25	20	25	222
.....	22	16	23	18	19	21	19	20	22	23	203
.....	24	25	19	13	21	20	19	21	21	21	204
.....	24	23	24	24	25	23	25	20	17	21	226
.....	19	22	23	18	16	25	20	20	25	22	210

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.

- Sept. 6—Ogden, Utah, Wasatch Gun Club. Oscar Crouch, president.
- 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—Springfield, Mass., Shooting Club. C. I. Kites, secretary.
- Sept. 7—New Haven, Conn., Gun Club. Wm. T. Minor, secretary.
- Sept. 7—Monticello, N. Y., Rod and Gun Club. E. G. Rundle, secretary.
- Sept. 7—Rochester, N. Y. Riverside Gun Club. Harry Harrison, secretary.
- Sept. 7—Columbia, Pa. Excelsior Rod and Gun Club. W. M. Guiles, secretary.
- Sept. 7—Hammond, Ind., Gun Club. J. G. Becker, secretary.
- Sept. 7—Westport Factory, Mass., Gun Club. Albert W. Lewis, secretary.
- Sept. 7—Lexington, Mass. Middlesex Gun Club. Robt. Smith, secretary.
- Sept. 7—8—Richmond, Va. Virginia Trapshooters' Association. V. Heckler, secretary.
- Sept. 7—8—Detroit, Mich. Grove Gun Club. Max Wolf, secretary.
- Sept. 7—8—Nashville, Tenn. Cumberland Park Club. Irby Bennett, president.
- Sept. 8—10—Chillicothe, Tex., Gun Club. T. Sanford Gibbs, secretary.
- Sept. 8—9—Anna, Ill., Gun Club. W. C. Mangold, secretary.
- Sept. 8—10—Anaconda, Mont., Gun Club. Western Boosters' Trapshooting Association of the United States. E. P. Mathewson, secretary.

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA N. Y.

We are pleased to report our 6th annual tournament registered, the most successful clay pigeon shoot ever held at this place. There were 62 shooters, 43 shooting through the regular program; of the remainder 6 shot 100 or more. Regular program 135. High average, John R. Taylor, professional, 129. Regular program 135, amateur, J. D. Green, Avon, N. Y., high average with 125; second high, Edwin Cox, Buffalo, and F. D. Kelsey, East Aurora, divided with 123 each.

Merchandise distance handicap, 25 targets; all the prizes were cut glass and being out of the ordinary seemed to please the shooters. There were 10 prizes won in the following order: C. S. Sidway, J. N. Knapp, C. D. Henlein, "39," Edwin Cox, James Dey, E. E. Hilliker, F. E. McCord, D. W. Tomlinson, Jr., Phil Bernhard.

Watts L. Richmond Trophy, Western New York Amateur Championship, 50 targets, won by Edwin Cox, Buffalo, who missed his first target and went 49 straight; runner up, D. W. Tomlinson, Jr., Batavia, with 48. Three wins of this trophy entitles to permanent ownership and when so won will be replaced. Score follows:

Professionals.		Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
H. H. Stevens.....	210	197	J. S. Fanning.....	210	192
Jim Glover.....	210	193	Neaf Apgar.....	185	169
John R. Taylor....	210	197	H. S. Welles.....	210	190
Amateurs.					
C. S. Sidway.....	210	183	D. W. Tomlinson Jr	210	182
W. F. Hopper.....	210	173	"Frisco".....	160	128
Edwin Cox.....	210	194	Dr. J. L. Weller.....	160	106
Edward Reinecke.	210	172	J. N. Knapp.....	185	142
Henry Messenger.	210	148	C. L. Franz.....	185	156
J. D. Greene.....	210	183	C. Cottle.....	115	99
N. W. Waldorf....	160	140	R. J. Smith.....	160	119
F. J. Pierce.....	160	125	J. L. Robson.....	135	97
C. D. Henlein....	160	145	F. M. Farwell.....	160	98
B. V. Covert.....	210	179	C. W. Slack.....	160	134
W. H. Smith.....	210	160	Mrs. E. B. Belknap	100	68
C. J. Seymour....	135	112	F. L. Talcott.....	160	126
Geo. Rappich....	160	126	Dr. E. B. Belknap	100	77
F. S. Wright.....	210	180	F. S. Childs.....	100	62
"39".....	210	180	W. F. Harvey.....	190	115
C. W. Gardiner..	185	147	Wm. Morey.....	15	2
Phil. Bernard....	210	181	H. W. Doll.....	60	30
A. Kelly.....	160	117	S. G. Koch.....	60	35
H. T. Walls.....	210	150	Wm. Heaman.....	80	59
C. J. Dalley.....	160	137	James Cole.....	20	7
James Dey.....	160	119	Wm. Houston.....	20	12
F. E. McCord....	210	183	E. J. Coates.....	40	27
Dr. F. L. Spalding	115	90	Chas. Forsyth.....	80	70
E. E. Hilliker....	160	142	H. M. Johnson....	65	45
F. D. Kelsey....	185	163	R. Quance.....	20	16
F. D. McKelleps.	115	92	G. W. Lumsden....	20	12
C. E. Gleed.....	160	104	Chas. Robson.....	25	10
E. S. Watson....	210	151	E. K. Childs.....	40	29

THE WESTERN HANDICAP.

The Interstate Association's Third Western Handicap was held at Des Moines, Iowa, August 18 to 20. Through the courtesy of the Hon. Wesley Ash, superintendent of the parks and public property of the city of Des Moines, this handicap was held at beautiful Birdland Park, and it is beyond a doubt one of the finest fields for trap shooting in the United States, possessing, as it does, a clear north blue sky background, a level space of sufficient length to accommodate 6 sets of traps in a straight line. The arrangements for taking care of the crowd at this handicap were perfected to the letter by one o'clock Monday, August 17, the time advertised for practice. Every detail needed to make the Third Western Handicap a success from a mechanical standpoint, had been worked out and perfected previous to this time. When the 70 shooters who desired to take advantage of the preliminary practice arrived, they found everything in readiness for them. There were many expressions of satisfaction among the shooters, not only at the beautiful appearance of the grounds, but at the manner in which the traps were working, and high scores were predicted. Mr. C. G. Spencer fulfilled the prophecy of high score by running out the practice program of 100 targets straight.

Monday, Practice Day.
Five events, 20 targets each, 100 targets.

C. G. Spencer.....	100	Dr. O'Key.....	87
W. D. Stannard....	99	F. B. Elbert.....	87
G. W. Maxwell.....	98	Ch. Gottlieb.....	87

F. Gilbert	96	O. N. Ford	87
L. E. Parker	96	D. Martin	87
H. Dixon	96	R. Klein	86
C. M. Powers	95	Gus Rober	86
J. M. Hughes	94	Joe Kautzky	85
W. R. Crosby	94	C. F. Stemmer	85
W. H. Heer	94	N. Layman	85
F. G. Bills	93	O. Beckwith	85
L. R. Barkley	93	W. Ridley	85
Ed O'Brien	93	J. S. Clapper	85
F. J. Dreyfuss	92	F. E. Rogers	84
C. W. Budd	92	L. Fisher	84
G. L. Carter	82	F. Shattuck	84
F. O. Williams	92	A. R. Keller	84
H. J. Borden	92	E. Skelton	83
H. C. Hirschy	92	F. Hamblin	83
G. K. Mackie	91	C. B. Adams	83
E. Henshaw	91	J. H. Noel	82
Dr. H. Freeman	90	H. A. Anderson	82
G. V. Dering	90	F. W. Campbell	82
F. A. Marshall	90	J. F. Brown	81
C. McGinnis	90	J. A. Huntley	80
F. Fuller	89	Al. Potter	80
S. A. Huntley	89	H. Anderson	80
Bob Clark	89	C. E. Stallcup	80
W. Peck	89	B. Phillips	80
J. H. Lester	89	H. W. Vietmeyer	78
R. R. Barber	88	R. Fisher	77
A. Olson	88	W. Duntun	76
F. W. Duncan	88	H. Elbert	74
J. B. Winter	88	C. F. Jackson	74
V. B. Asher	88	E. Beckwith	72
R. A. Austin	87	D. Elliott	64

First Day, August 18.

The first regular day of the Handicap brought out a field of 138 shooters. The weather conditions were very close to perfect; a clear sky with no wind, and the temperature 89 in the sun. The program included 8 events at 20 targets from 16 yard mark, one of 20 targets from the 19 yard mark, allowing the use of 2 shots, and one event from 16 yards at 10 pairs. The shooting of the entire field averaged very fast. Taking into consideration the fact that the shooting at the 19 yard mark allowing the use of 2 shots and the shooting at pairs is something new to the average trap shot, the scores were far above the average and bear out the statement that has been made a great number of times that the attendance at tournaments in the West are above the average in ability as trap shots. The high average amongst the amateurs for the day, counting the scores in all events, was carried off by Joe Kautzky of Fort Dodge, Iowa, with a score of 190. High professional for the day was C. G. Spencer of St. Louis, with a score of 193. Scores:

Ten events, 20 targets each, total 200 targets. Event No. 5, use of both barrels, 19 yards rise; event No. 10, at 10 doubles, 16 yards rise.

Events	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Tl.
C. G. Spencer	19	20	20	20	20	20	19	20	19	16	193
W. H. Heer	20	19	20	19	20	20	20	20	20	15	192
G. W. Maxwell	20	20	19	20	20	19	20	20	14		192
W. D. Stannard	19	20	20	19	18	20	20	18	17		191
W. R. Crosby	20	19	19	20	19	20	20	19	15		190
Joe Kautzky	19	19	19	20	20	20	18	16			190
C. M. Powers	189										178
L. H. Parker	189										178
J. M. Hughes	188										178
H. Dixon	188										178
T. A. Marshall	187										178
H. C. Hirschy	186										178
F. Gilbert	186										177
F. G. Bills	185										177
F. B. Elbert	185										177
Lee Barkley	185										176
J. B. Winter	184										176
Ed O'Brien	184										176
R. Kline	184										176
C. B. Adams	183										176
A. Olson	183										175
Dr. O'Key	183										175
Guy Deering	183										175
H. J. Borden	183										175
O. W. Ford	183										175
S. A. Huntley	183										175
B. B. Ward	182										174
M. Kneussl	182										174
W. S. Spencer	181										173
F. Fuller	181										173
Jno. Peterson	180										173
F. E. Rogers	180										173
Dudley Martin	180										173
R. Thompson	180										173
Wm. Wetleaf	180										172
W. D. Townsend	180										172
Lon Fisher	179										172
S. W. Hamilton	179										172
W. S. Hoon	179										171
H. D. Freeman	179										171
V. Shattuck	178										171

Second Day, August 19.

Wednesday, the second day of the handicap, dawned cool and cloudy, with a twelve mile wind from the north. There were 153 shooters in attendance. These same weather conditions held good during the first five scheduled events, which were 4 at 20 targets each from 16 yards, and one of 20 targets, use of 2 shots, 19 yards rise. Notwithstanding the fact that the wind had a tendency to jump the targets up, the scores made in the 5 first events were excellent. In fact, the shooting of the second day was of a higher per cent, as an average, than that of the first day. Mr. F. Fuller was high amongst the amateurs for the first 5 regular events with a score of 95. W. R. Crosby was high professional in the same events with a score of 99.

100 targets, sweeps, event No. 5, 19 yards, rise, use of both barrels.

Events	1	2	3	4	5	Tl.
W. R. Crosby	20	20	20	20	19	99
Ed O'Brien	19	20	19	19	20	97
L. R. Barkley	20	20	19	19	19	97
C. G. Spencer	20	19	19	20	18	96
W. H. Heer	19	20	19	19	18	95
F. Fuller	20	19	18	18	20	95
H. D. Freeman	19	20	19	20	17	95
T. A. Marshall	19	20	19	19	18	95
Fred Gilbert	94					88
C. M. Powers	94					88
B. F. Elbert	94					88
J. F. Beard	94					87
B. B. Ward	94					87
W. Baggerman	94					87
H. J. Borden	93					87
H. Dixon	93					87
S. A. Huntley	93					87
H. C. Hirschy	92					86
R. Thompson	92					86
Wm. Veach	92					86

W. D. Townsend	92	F. O. Williams	86
Ed. Varner	92	J. V. Winter	86
F. G. Bills	91	J. A. Ward	86
Dud Martin	91	Wm. Ridley	85
L. E. Parker	91	F. E. Rogers	85
John Peterson	91	S. W. Hamilton	85
W. D. Stannard	90	Samuel Rice	85
W. S. Hoon	90	D. Elliot	85
N. Layman	90	M. Shoop	85
G. W. Maxwell	89	John Burger	85
Guy Deering	89	M. Stitz	85
L. Foley	89	T. M. Ehler	84
Jos. Kautzky	89	J. S. Frink	84
Gus Rober	89	L. H. Fitzsimmons	84
C. Bothell	89	Geo. Kreger	84
Robt. Clark	89	W. L. Mulford	84
Robt. Crawford	89	W. S. Spencer	84
E. Auen	88	C. F. Kegan	84
J. D. Cundiff	88	J. P. Stemmer	84
F. J. Dreyfuss	88	W. Wetleaf	84
J. A. Huntley	88	Lon Fisher	84
Dr. C. O'Key	88		

Preliminary Handicap.

The first squads in the Preliminary Handicap were called to the score at 1.15. The handicaps assigned by the handicap committee met with the universal approval of the contestants. The results of both Preliminary Handicap and the Western Handicap bear out the statement that the handicaps given the various contestants were based solely on their ability as shooters, and show that the handicapping committee of the Interstate Association at the Western Handicap had put a great deal of painstaking labor into their assigned work. A great deal of credit is due them for the equality established among the shooters by their assigned handicaps. When the first squads faced the trap for the Preliminary, the sky had become clear and the wind increased to 15 miles an hour, which made high scores an impossibility, especially for the heavily handicapped contestants.

The Preliminary Handicap at 100 targets resulted in a tie of 93 between M. Thompson of Cainsville, Mo., and Ed Varner of Adams, Neb. On the shootoff at 20 targets the Preliminary Handicap was won by Mr. Thompson, shooting from the 17 yard mark with a score of 19 out of 20. Mr. Varner scored 15.

Events	1	2	3	4	5	Tl.
M. Thompson	17	19	19	17	19	93
Ed. Varner	17	19	17	15	20	93
J. M. Hughes	21	19	18	19	20	92
B. B. Ward	19	19	18	18	19	91
R. A. Austin	17	18	18	19	18	90
Rob Clark	16	19	18	20	16	90
Fred Gilbert	22	17	19	17	19	89
Guy Dering	19	20	18	18	15	89
J. C. Ramsey	17	17	19	18	16	89
J. A. Ward	17	18	19	16	19	88
R. Thompson	20	17	20	18	18	89
J. A. Huntley	18	17	19	16	18	87
T. A. Marshall	18	19	19	16	15	87
W. Wetleaf	18	19	19	14	16	87
W. F. Duncan	17	19	17	19	15	87
J. H. Lester	17	16	20	18	17	87
A. H. Phillips	86	J. D. Cundiff	81			81
G. W. Maxwell	86	S. W. Hamilton	81			81
L. E. Parker	86	A. McLacklin	81			81
M. Kneussl	86	Gus Rober	80			80
W. Baggerman	86	F. Fuller	80			80
W. S. Spencer	86	S. A. Huntley	80			80
A. Olsen	86	A. Olsen	80			80
L. P. Stutenroth	86	F. O. Williams	80			80
M. Shoop	86	C. W. Budd	80			80
F. W. Campbell	86	N. Sash	80			80
F. C. Cartwright	86	H. W. Vietmeyer	80			80
Ed Skelton	85	C. F. Jackson	80			80
C. G. Spencer	85	L. R. Barkley	79			79
Ed O'Brien	85	V. B. Asher	79			79
F. G. Bills	85	E. Auen	79			79
W. D. Stannard	85	T. M. Ehler	79			79
Jos. Kautzky	85	M. Daniels	79			79
Fred Elliott	85	J. P. Kegan	79			79
L. H. Fitzsimmons	85	N. Layman	79			79
J. F. Beard	85	F. McLuen	79			79
D. Elliott	85	Ora Weber	79			79
W. R. Crosby	84	H. C. Hirschy	78			78
C. M. Powers	84	John Burger	78			78
W. S. Hoon	84	Mrs. Houghawout	78			78
Wm. Veach	84	F. M. Hamblin	78			78
Hy. Anderson	84	C. F. Stemmer	78			78
Dr. C. O'Key	84	W. H. Heer	77			77
C. B. McGinnis	84	H. Dixon	77			77
Fred Shattuck	84	J. W. Bell	77			77
R. Risher	84	H. A. Anderson	77			77
H. D. Freeman	83	L. A. Gates	77			77
Dud Martin	83	Samuel Rice	77			77
F. E. Rogers	83	N. Muncy	77			77
F. J. Dreyfuss	83	Robt. Crawford	77			77
J. S. Frink	83	Wm. Farrell	77			77
W. M. Peck	83	G. H. Keating	77			77
O. Murshel	83	Ch. Gottlieb	76			76
O. N. Ford	82	R. Kline	76			76
C. H. Ditto	82	Geo. Kreger	76			76
Lon Fisher	82	W. L. Mulford	76			76
B. F. Elbert	82	F. F. Slocum	76			76
S. J. Clapper	82	J. M. Sampson	76			76
John Peterson	82	Fred Vermilya	76			76
L. Foley	82	O. Beckwith	76			76
E. C. Schwartz	82	W. W. Duntun	76			76
W. D. Townsend	82	C. R. Millbank	76			76
C. Bothell	82	C. E. Talbott	76			76
Geo. Reimers	82	Rev. MacConnachie	76			76
B. F. Veach	82	A. R. Keller	75			75
A. Abramson	82	W. C. Shwartz	75			75

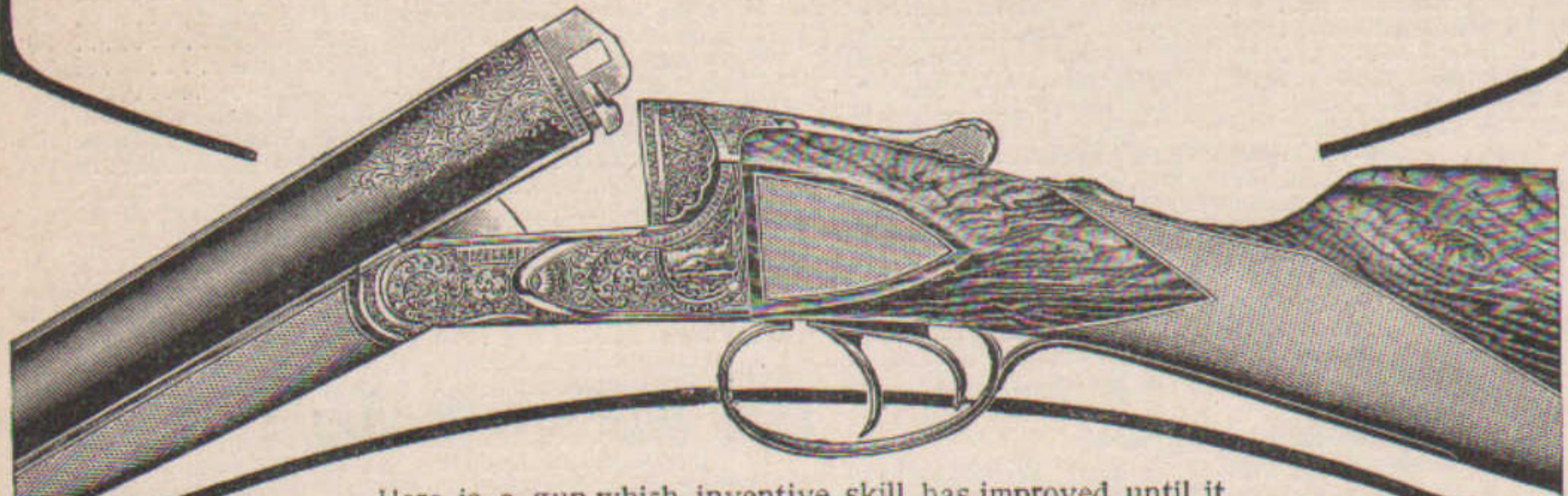
Third Day, August 20.

The weather conditions for the third and last day were absolutely perfect, clear skies and no wind. The morning's program brought out a field of 143 shooters. The program consisted of 4 events of 20 targets and 16 yards rise, and one event 16 yards rise at 10 double targets. The scores were the best of the entire tournament. C. G. Spencer was again high professional, with a score of 96. C. Powers and F. Fuller were tied for high in the amateur class with a score of 93.

L. R. Barkley	92	Fred Vermilya	80
Fred Gilbert	93	W. Wetleaf	89
W. H. Heer	94	F. O. Williams	90
C. G. Spencer	96	E. G. Wallace	84
W. R. Crosby	94	R. A. Austin	87
H. J. Borden	93	H. A. Anderson	78
J. M. Hughes	89	C. W. Budd	88
G. Maxwell	91	O. Beckwith	61
Ed O'Brien	92	E. Beckwith	90
C. M. Powers	93	J. T. Brown	73
F. G. Bills	91	J. F. Beard	82
R. R. Barber	82	J. Burger	73
H. Dixon	92	G. L. Carter	79
O. N. Ford	92	H. Vogt	56
F. Fuller	93	A. A. Carolus	64
S. A. Huntley	90	W. F. Duncan	89
H. C. Hirschy	87	M. Daniels	92

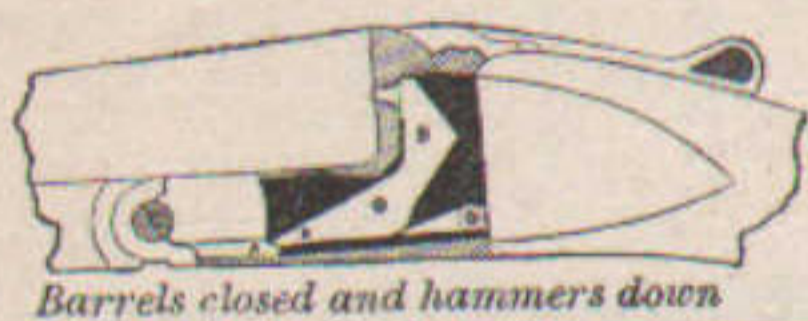
Dud Martin	85	C. B. Eaton	83
L. E. Parker	89	C. E. Woolman	74
W. D. Stannard	92	D. Elliott	88
R. Thompson	91	Jno. Frohm	81
H. D. Freeman	92	O. K. Harden	81
V. B. Ascher	85	J. F. Kennedy	68
E. Auen	89	J. P. Kegan	78
C. B. Adams	79	J. H. Lester	82
C. H. Ditto	89	N. Layman	79
Guy Dering	91	W. B. Linell	85
E. A. W. Everett	82	C. P. Millbank	77
Lou Fisher	81	N. Muncy	85
L. Foley	92	A. MacLachlan	79
C. Gottlieb	82	C. M. McGinnis	87
W. S. Hoon	85	A. Olsen	82

The A. H. Fox Gun



Here is a gun which inventive skill has improved until it stands in a class by itself. Think of eliminating one-half the parts ordinarily used in hammerless guns and having left a stronger action and a surer one. Note the simplicity of mechanism in sectional cuts below. The cocking lug "A," which is carried by the barrels, engages directly with the front ends of both hammers, and this one piece lifts both hammers to full cock as the gun is opened for loading. It is the simplest, strongest and smoothest working cocking mechanism in the world. Fox Guns all have coil main springs and coil top lever springs, guaranteed not to break, and a wedge-shape locking bolt which prevents the gun from shooting loose. It is a combination of the *best mechanical principles* known in gun-making with the *finest workmanship* and *material* that can be bought, and it is recognized by all shooters who are judges as

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Barrels closed and hammers down

Ask your dealer to show Grade "C" listed at \$100, or write for description. This gun is a favorite everywhere.

THE A. H. FOX GUN CO.,

4652 North 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Barrels open and locks cocked

Gus Rober.....	89	E. C. Peterson.....	77
J. M. Hughes.....	88	H. Stege.....	77
H. D. Freeman.....	88	E. C. Talbott.....	77
J. S. Frink.....	88	C. R. Milbank.....	76
Dr. O'Key.....	88	L. A. Gates.....	75
Dr. Elliott.....	88	Wm. Peck.....	75
W. F. Duncan.....	85	Dr. Houghawout.....	75
J. P. Kegan.....	85	Dr. Kullman.....	75
W. Baggerman.....	84	J. T. Brown.....	74
H. Anderson.....	84	C. Gerdner.....	74
E. C. Henshaw.....	84	Mrs. Houghawout.....	74
D. K. Douthett.....	84	G. L. Carter.....	74
Sam'l Rice.....	84	W. C. Schwartz.....	73
C. E. Stallcup.....	84	H. A. Anderson.....	73
Geo. Remers.....	84	A. A. Carolus.....	72
J. H. Lester.....	83	H. R. Parker.....	72
J. M. Sampson.....	83	L. F. Kennedy.....	72

OSSISING GUN CLUB.

Bad weather greeted the Ossising Gun Club's clam bake and clay bird shoot. It rained incessantly from morning till night, but the events came off as scheduled, rain or clear. William F. Wagner deserves a lot of credit for the fine bake he was able to put up in spite of the pouring rain. Everything was perfectly cooked and the 40 people who braved the rain and mud were well repaid for their trouble. 14 shooters participated for the silver Tiffany cup, valued at \$45. There were two professionals, H. H. Stevens, a former student of St. John's Military Academy here, and W. S. Haight.

The platform at trap No. 1 where distance handicaps are shot is entirely unprotected, so that contestants were forced to stand in the driving rain. When the last 25 of the 100 target match was finished it was found that C. G. Blanford was high with 75, W. H. Coleman second with 74, Stevens, Haight and Dietrich finishing in order named the first three standing at scratch, 19 yards, Haight at 18 yards and Dietrich at 17 yards. Conditions were very bad, which can be realized when it is known that Mr. Stevens has won first high average in 7 consecutive big shoots in the United States and Canada within the last 3 weeks, breaking 93.8% out of 2,600 targets.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., SHOOTING CLUB.

The annual fall trap shooting tournament of the above named club will be held on its new grounds at Red House Crossing, on Labor Day, September 7. This will be a registered shoot under the rules and regulations of the Interstate Association for the season of 1908. This will be an event of importance to the shooters of New England and many crack amateurs are expected to attend. The shooting will commence at 9 o'clock and last all day. The program of 12 events calls for 200 targets with an entrance fee of \$16 in the sweeps; sweepstakes optional, any one may enter any event and shoot for targets only. Lunch will be served at the clubhouse. To reach the grounds take Indian Orchard or Palmer cars to Red House Crossing; cars leave the city every 15 minutes. All purses will be divided on the Rose system, 4 moneys; less than 10 entries, 3 moneys. Shoot will be held rain or shine. Targets will be thrown from expert traps, arranged Sergeant system. Professionals and paid experts allowed to shoot for targets only. Loaded shells for sale on the grounds. Guns and ammunition shipped prepaid to C. L. Kites, secretary, 416 Main Street, will be delivered on the grounds free of charge. To the amateurs making highest average, shooting the entire program of 200 targets, some 20 merchandise prizes will be awarded. These include a \$25 Baker hammerless gun, 2 Stevens rifles, leather gun case, trout rod, reel, umbrellas, boxes of cigars, compass, pocket knife, etc. Programs are now ready and may be had by addressing the secretary, C. L. Kites.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

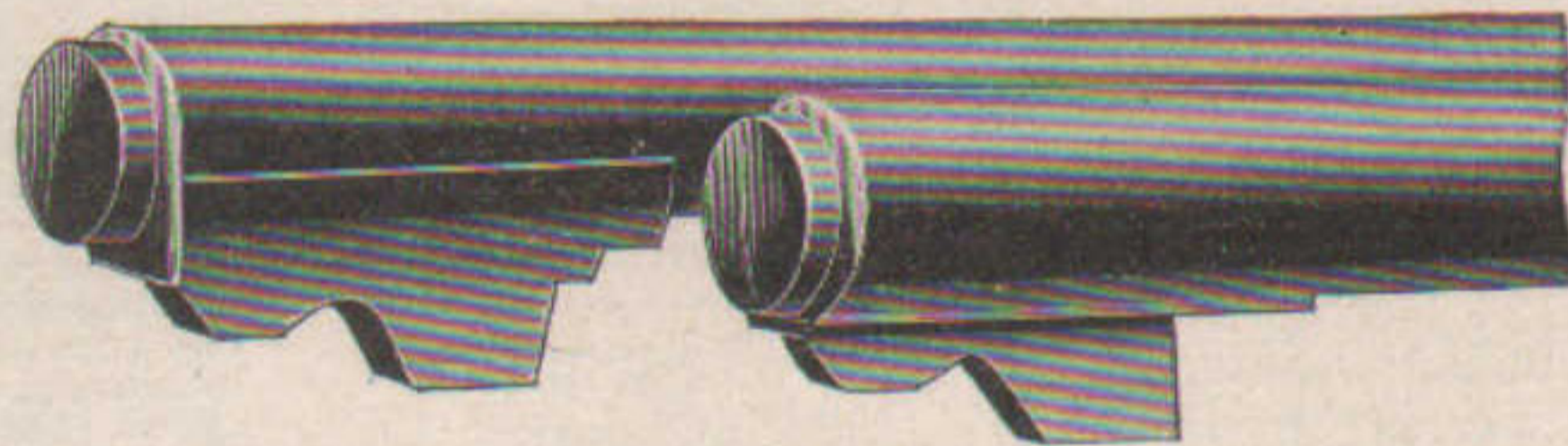
At the Western Handicap at Des Moines, Iowa, August 20, B. F. Veach, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, tied for first place in the big event, breaking 96 out of 100. In the Preliminary Handicap J. M. Hughes, also shooting Peters factory loads, was high professional, scoring 92 out of 100, from 19 yard mark. At Arnold's Park, Iowa, August 25, R. R. Barber won third professional average and Russell Klein fourth professional, breaking 187 and 185 respectively out of 200, with Peters factory loaded shells. C. B. Ellston was third amateur with 190, also made with Peters shells.

At Duluth, Minn., August 23, H. C. Hirschy won high average with a score of 137 out of 150, with Peters factory loaded shells. At Ashkum, Ill., August 19, H. W. Cadwallader, shooting Peters ammunition, gave a remarkable exhibition of rifle shooting, and immediately afterwards broke 147 out of 150 targets in the regular gun club program. At Columbus, Ohio, August 26, H. M. Buxton of Johnstown, competing with members of the Columbus Rifle Club, won the Peters State Trophy against all comers, scoring 113 out of 125 with Peters cartridges.

THE NEW STEVENS DOUBLE BARREL SHOTGUNS.

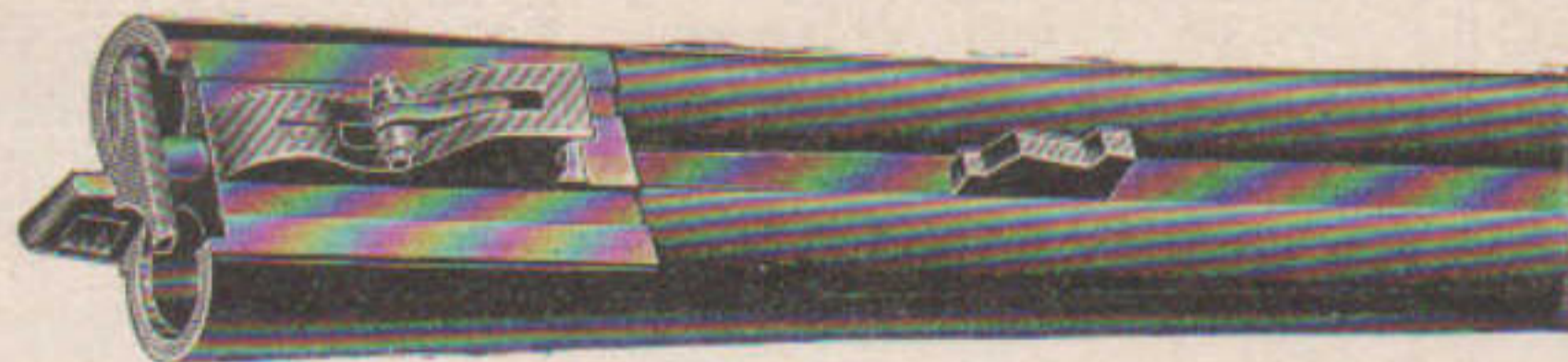
The accompanying half tones illustrate the new model guns that have just been placed on the market by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., and which have been brought to the highest state of perfection by George S. Lewis, an inventor and gun maker of international reputation. The Demi-Bloc system is a radical departure in the manufacture of double barrels and one not employed by any other manufacturer in this country. By this method is said to be secured the strongest breech mechanism that it is possible to make and insures the added advantage of having the barrel and lug all compressed and forged in one piece.

A careful study of the different parts shown will enable one to understand the superior merits of the system. The brazing of barrels, loop and extension rib is all in one



Showing Barrels Ready to Braze.

process and furnishes an idea how straight a pair of barrels can be manufactured, as sides of lugs are milled perfectly true; the barrels when brazed together are of a necessity perfectly straight. A wall of metal of equal diameter is left around the chamber. This is an entirely modern feature which will be duly appreciated by all



Showing Check Hook.

shooters who desire to shoot a heavy load, as it enables the gun to be made with a heavy substantial breech. The solid top snap is another point of merit, and, operating with the new rotary crossbolt, makes the strongest fastening possible, a guarantee the gun will not shake loose. The new rebounding locks are a decided innovation and overcome any annoyance that might arise from the nose of the hammer sticking in a defective primer. Special attention is called to the positive check hook and



Showing Rotary Compensating Bolt and Check Hook Slot.

also to the new style fore end. This latter is easily removed and its new shape prevents it from coming off in the brush. Every gun is absolutely guaranteed.

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The new catalog just issued by The A. H. Fox Gun Co., Philadelphia, Pa., is a work of art throughout and should be sent for by every sportsman who contemplates making any addition to or changes in his kit of firearms. The superior workmanship and finish of these guns have made their reputation second to none. Every gun is thoroughly tested before it leaves the factory, and is absolutely guaranteed. This handsome new catalog will be gladly sent to anyone upon request and mention of this notice.

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" 19, 185—200,
" 20, 215—230,

the latter including a run of 106 straight. At the State shoot held at Nichols, Iowa, August 13, 14 and 15, O. N. Ford won second amateur average, 578—600. Chas. G. Spencer, second professional, with 589—600. Mr. Spencer's shooting included straight lines of 105, 118 and 117. All of the above shooting was done with Dead Shot smokeless powder, proving again the evenness, pattern and stability of the powder.

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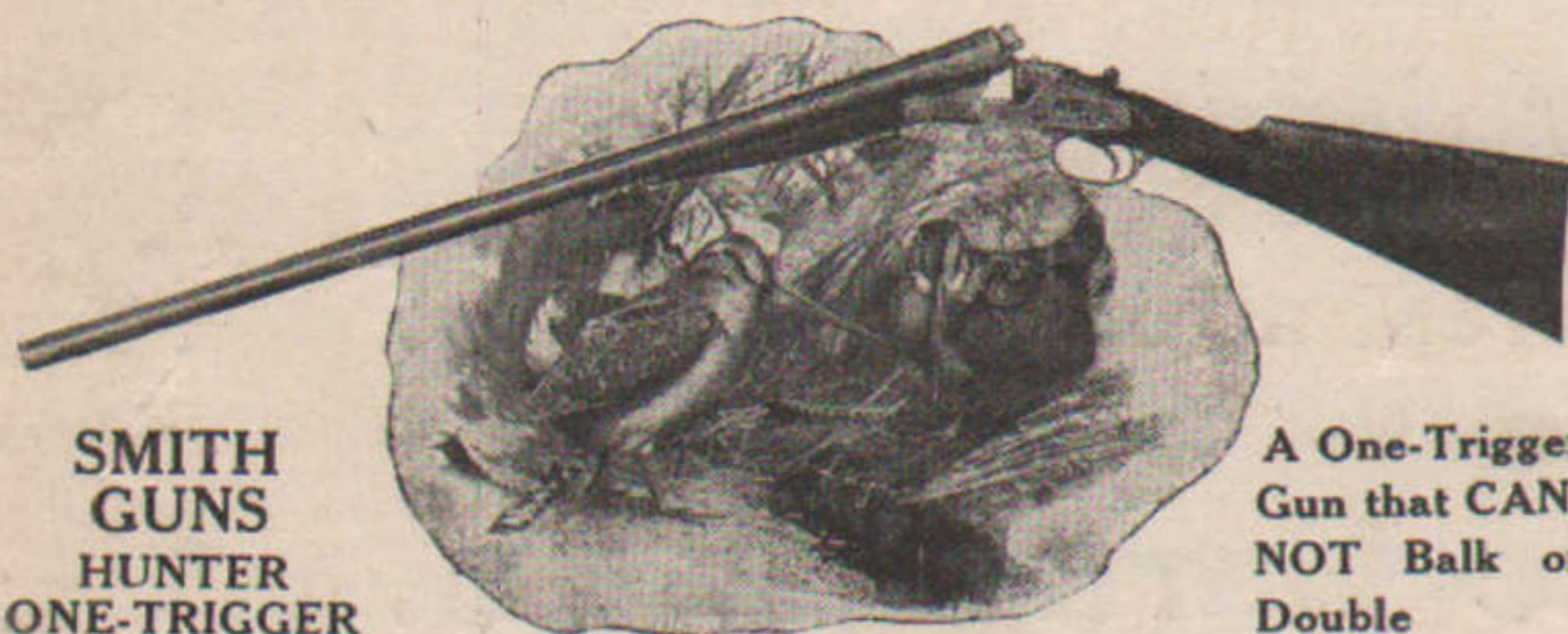
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