

ARMS AND THE MAN

A. A. Grover



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ARMS AND THE MAN



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THE BEST COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR A NATIONAL GUARD INFANTRY COMPANY.

BY ADELBERT F. GOVE, Captain, 5th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, Commanding Company B.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—We present to our readers herewith one more of the excellent papers submitted to ARMS AND THE MAN last year in competition for the best paper upon the subject which forms the title of this article.

Capt. Adelbert F. Gove, the author of the following paper, is 39 years of age. He lives at Lorain, Ohio, which is the station of his company. He is in the employ of the Post Office Department as a mail carrier and was discharged by the Postmaster, under whom he works, about a year ago because he refused to leave his company when ordered to do so by the Postmaster. He was at the time on duty ordered by the state, assisting the civil authorities to maintain order during a strike. His case was presented to President Roosevelt by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, to whom he had appealed, and a telegraphic order to the Postmaster at Lorain, signed by the President, directed his immediate reinstatement. Captain Gove lost 6 weeks' pay on account of this incident, but it is thought that he considered the sacrifice worth while, in view of the precedent established by his case and for the further reason that President Roosevelt, impelled thereto by these circumstances, directed that all civil employes of the United States serving in the National Guard should be given leave with pay for ordered duty whenever the public service would not be seriously injured thereby.

Captain Gove has a full company and the returns of officers of the Regular establishment who have inspected Company B, 5th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, show it to be one of the best companies in that organization.

THIS paper is submitted in the contest recently inaugurated by ARMS AND THE MAN. In a general way only does it comply with the specifications laid down by that periodical. It will not attempt to give a specific course of study or drill; will not tell what to do under certain occasions; will not tell how to perform certain drill movements. The Drill Regulations and Field Regulations do this to perfection. Other text books tell more about the art of war than can be compassed within 5,000 words, the limit placed by the editors. The writer merely desires to chronicle a little information, which is as old as the National Guard—probably much older. This may do some good. It may help to improve discipline and interest, and thereby make for better work and help some company to be more fit for service in time of war. The idea conveyed in what follows is that the company officers make the company.

In times of peace a National Guard organization cannot hope to compete with the Regular establishment. There is no reason why it should. The personnel is different; the discipline is different; everything is different, excepting that both wear the same uniform, are armed with same weapons, and both are striving toward the same end—to be good and efficient soldiers in time of war. After war has come is the only time when the National Guard can really learn the art of war. Even the Regular cannot be taught war except by war, but we can and should do everything in our power to make ourselves ready for business.

There are but two reasons in the world why a National Guard organization is not the equal of any Regular Army organization of the same branch of the service.

The first is that the officers have not spent 4 years in the best military academy in existence, and probably 10 or 15 years more on a salary greater than that received by 9 out of 10 National Guard officers for their civil life employment, while they do the Guard work for nothing and pay for the chance.

The second reason is that the Guard officers and men work together 2 or 3 hours each week; the Regular establishment puts in 148 hours in the same time—they get the experience.

The only thing the Guardsman can do is to make use of every moment of those precious 2 hours; *put it where it will count for efficiency.* This should be the watchword of every company. Every officer should live up to this motto, and should compel the enlisted men to do the same.

The first requirement for an efficient company—the keynote to the whole situation—is an efficient captain, "a captain as is a captain." A

captain who, while he has not the book and field knowledge of a Regular, should have just as much, if not more, executive ability. Without this he is no good, and the company will not rise above mediocrity.

If asked the qualifications necessary for a good National Guard captain it would be safe to answer that there are three. First, and probably most important, good judgment; second, and of only a little less importance, an instinct which will properly rate and classify the temperament and ability of his fellow officers and enlisted men; finally, a love of the service and a willingness and desire to study everything pertaining thereto. On an examination a proper rating would be about 75 per cent for the first, 15 per cent for the second, and 10 per cent for the last. The 100 thus secured would make a perfect company commander. On this officer more than on any other rests the welfare of the National Guard.

Taking the above qualities inversely, the captain must study at least some each week; the more the better. Getting out on the drill floor and ordering "Squads right!" or "On right into line!" is not the proper drill except for beginners. It is the constant repetition of these rudimentary drills which makes the work monotonous both for officers and men.

The commanding officer should have a well defined program for the evening's work before he accepts the company from the first sergeant. He should see that the first sergeant has assembled the company right in every particular, and that he goes through the ceremony exactly as the Drill Regulations prescribe. Never should he allow his subordinates to slip or slur over any part of their work. He should be very particular himself, for he is being watched all the time, and if it is noticed that he is careless in his work, it is a safe gamble that some one else will be—the whole command will show the contagion.

The company commander should not be afraid to spend a little money for textbooks on the art of war. In the aggregate they do not cost much money. Also, he must take several service papers. These latter are considered a legitimate draft on the company fund. After reading them, pass them along to the lieutenants. Then put them on the company reading table. It is really surprising the amount of interest the men will take in this class of literature. ARMS AND THE MAN, *National Guard Magazine*, and the *Army and Navy Journal* should be in every company's club headquarters.

Every regimental and battalion meeting and school should be religiously attended. Here, if the ranking officers are familiar with their work, every



Capt. Adelbert F. Gove.

one can learn something. It is surprising how many officers will read over Paragraph 165, I. D. R., and then not know exactly how to form a company. The same can be said of every paragraph in the book. Read over carefully every order issued from higher authority. Then read them again. Study everything relating to the business you can get your hands on. Study it thoroughly. Lack of thoroughness is the greatest black mark the National Guard has against it.

Make the drills interesting. There is no limit to the field that can be covered. Read up Advance and Rear Guard, and Outpost Duty. Explain the purpose behind these formations. Detail non-coms and squads; place them in position. Have an imaginary enemy attack from the front or flanks. Tell the men they are there for; what to do in certain contingencies. Put all the motion possible into the work.

Another evening tell the men how necessary it may be to get over a wall promptly. Give them the scaling drill. It is surprising the interest taken when the entire company finds itself on top of the lockers.

Put on guard duty. Explain that this is the highest duty that a soldier can perform. Arrange the company into 3 reliefs, with sergeant and corporal for each relief. Have guard mounting—the whole of this beautiful ceremony. Put a sergeant in as sergeant major, the captain acting as adjutant and afterwards as officer of the day. Let the lieutenants take their places as officers of the guard. Have the guard march in review. Go out on the street and require that the first relief be posted, the sentinels being placed far enough apart as to make it look like the real thing. Inspect the sentinels on post. Ask questions; give pointers. Have Number 6 call for the guard. See what they will do. See that it does not take them a week to get on the post of Number 6. Have every man know his general orders. Get copies of cards with them on. Recite them in concert. Explain clearly and patiently what each one means.

Another evening—in fact, part of each drill—have the trumpeter report to you. Tell him to follow you wherever you go. Have him blow a drill signal and repeat it several times. Start with "forward;" "halt;" "squads right;" "column right." Progress, and as the men get so they recognize each call you will be surprised by the short time which will elapse before you can stand with your trumpeter and command 2 or 3 blocks away. Give the verbal command "Squads on right into line;" have them march as skirmishers; give double time; then to the rear; forward, and without halting blow assembly, stepping yourself in front of a squad for a base squad. As a matter of fact, extended order work is the most fascinating part of the drill regulations for a company. Probably next to guard duty it would be one of the most useful drills in time of war.

Teach the company and officers to put every ounce of energy they possess in the work. Double time for short distances will help to create more enthusiasm than all the "squads right" orders in the world.

Extended order gets every officer and noncom into action; each has his responsibilities. Give them a chance to use their authority. Besides, it might be stated that this work is more spectacular, from a civilian's standpoint, than any other a company can put on. Do the work on the street when the weather permits. The men will be more than pleased, and the interested spectators will think it wonderful. Use the trumpet all you can.

Some Sunday take part of the men, among them some who can make maps, if possible, and go out into the country several miles away. Go where the terrain is rather broken and there is some woodland. Make a tracing map of a district one mile square, as accurately as possible. You might have your city engineer make 5 or 6 blue prints; he will do it free of charge. Tell the company that the command will report at the armory at 6 a. m. on a certain Sunday. Will have a maneuver. Also a hike. Also a dinner. Go? Well, I guess yes. Take your shelter tents. Have tent pitching drill. Six dollars will buy the necessary materials for dinner. Have it cooked in regulation field style. Divide the company into platoons. Give the lieutenants a simple problem, say, to meet each other at a certain place at a certain time. They are to send out scouts. One is the blue, the other the brown army. The captain can be the umpire. Or, better yet, invite the colonel or major to honor the occasion. He surely will if he knows his business. It is surprising the good natured rivalry which will result. Also the length of time for which day's work will form the basis of conversation in the ranks. You are only doing what the Regular establishment does more frequently.

Going back to the first specification: a company can have a fairly good fund of knowledge, even if the commander is not a book worm, if he possesses good judgment. By good judgment is meant, among other things, the realization that his company will not prosper as much if he is at war with his lieutenants, as it will if peace reigns in the family. That ogre, jealousy, will ruin any organization. Good judgment will prevent it.

The subalterns will appreciate the privilege of having plenty to do. They will be perfectly willing to acknowledge the captain as the court of final resort—as the "boss"—if allowed to take their turn at conducting noncom school, to occasionally have entire charge of the company for the

evening, even if the captain is present. They should drill the outfit often. It pays to freely ask their opinions on matters; to get them to make suggestions. Three heads are better than one, providing they are diplomatically controlled. A lieutenancy is, otherwise, a mighty thankless job. A sore lieutenant can undo an immense amount of hard work on the part of a know-it-all captain.

If one of the lieutenants takes an especial interest in rifle shooting, turn that part of the work over to him; that is, the main part; always keeping an eye on the work. Have him fill up on the practical and theoretical matter now flooding the service papers. Let him take charge of the gallery practice, and under his direction have the sergeants instruct the rest in the aiming drills. If the other lieutenant takes an interest in clerical work, let him help you out on the quarterly reports and payrolls.

Good judgment should be shown when good men are appointed non-coms, and in promotions. When all is said and done, the noncoms have a wonderfully large share in making the company. The poorest man in this world's goods—or the homeliest—may make a better top sergeant than the richest and prettiest man in the company. After getting a good bunch of noncoms let them know that you appreciate them. But, also, let them be aware that they only wear the chevrons as long as they deserve and earn them. When the regular hour for drill comes, have the top sergeant get the squads on the floor. Let the corporals work their squads all through the school of the squad, taking the men to different parts of the floor, working independently of each other. Make them work; this will let the corporal know he is of some account. Have the sergeants and lieutenants oversee the work. Watch it yourself. Help the corporal; teach him to have confidence. Allow no shiftlessness at any stage of the game. Tell the men—and insist—that they must obey the noncoms as implicitly as they do the captain. Then you not only get the foundation of discipline, but you give the noncoms confidence and make the private yearn to wear chevrons.

Let the sergeants have a chance to drill the entire company. It is rather hard on the privates, to be sure, but it will endear the officers to the sergeants, and they will get experience in handling men. To give orders without experience is not so easy as it looks. By commanding, the sergeants will get confidence, and the men will learn to obey and respect them.

From the time assembly sounds until recall, make every man do his work as a soldier. Allow no joking or inattention. If this is done every time the company or squad is formed, you are on the road to do good work in active service.

After having taught what military courtesy is, what it stands for, and how to observe it, *insist on it every minute*. Allow no relapse. If violations come through ignorance, explain it again. If persisted in, punish the offender. Always appear in the full uniform ordered for the evening. Compel the rest to do the same. Do not stand for sloppiness. Discipline is what a military organization is primarily for; otherwise it is a mob. Eternal vigilance is the price of perfection as well as liberty.

Do not hesitate to call a delinquent man down. But be fair. Be sure the reprimand is deserved. A great deal of soreness can be avoided in this manner. Several years ago a captain upon receiving his commission and assuming command of his company—both new at the business—gave voice in terse words to the following sentiment: "No matter how long I am in command of this company, be it 2 months or 20 years, I shall never expect a man to come and tell me how much he loves me; but I shall expect the almost universal acknowledgment that I have been square—have played no favorites." During the first six months he had five men in jail for disobedience of orders, but he acted without fear or favor, and partiality was unknown to him. Soon he had good discipline, his orders were obeyed and he was respected and even loved more than he knew. Impartiality is one of the basic essentials for management of a successful company. Let the men know that any punishment meted out to them would under the same circumstances be given to the captain's best personal friend in the command.

Bring the company into the limelight of public notice. Parade on every occasion. Make occasions. Invite the public to the inspections. If the men have received proper education in military matters they will be glad to show off at every opportunity. Here discipline will count. Mistakes will receive the unqualified disapproval of the men in the ranks. They will roast the offender. If everything goes off with a snap and vim, the public will be interested; some of them will visit the recruiting officer.

For the good of the company have a club room. Have it open—under proper conditions—every night and Sunday. Let the men bring their friends, play pool and billiards. Make it free—another visit to the recruiting officer. Let the men know of any change contemplated in arrangements in which they are interested. Get their opinions. Let them discuss it in company meetings. The council of administration can do as it sees fit, to be sure; but if each member of the entire command is brought to believe that he has a part in the government thereof, he will be loyal,

and a great deal more interested. The long and short of it is, loyalty is what you want; nothing will take its place in a National Guard organization.

If Number 5 corporal thinks his company is the best in the regiment, he will not be a bit backward in telling about it. You may have to send him to his quarters for fighting, but he is going to do his level best to keep the record of the company clean by his personal military work. Also, maybe he has seen the time when he was convinced that the "old man" had shot it into him more than was necessary, or than the occasion required, but afterwards, when he has seen his captain and the company make good where some other has fallen down perceptibly, he is more than satisfied. Before that last pool table was purchased he had a chance to vote for or against its acquisition. Of course, he voted for it, but the privilege was appreciated. Company meetings are good things. The men will stand for harder work, and will do it better when they know it is *their* company.

The question next to efficiency which gives gray hairs to most company commanders is recruiting. Cities which have a well organized labor element certainly offer a difficult proposition, and no mistake. The Regular Army officer does not have this in his work. Only one method can be followed to alleviate this purely mistaken hatred, and that is to show the unions that there is no hatred on your side. The writer has been up against it hard; however, he has noticed a lightening of the black looks since in a diplomatic manner he offered the use of the armory free of charge for meetings that the unions were interested in. Two union bands now practice there every week. The members of the company have been carefully instructed not to look for trouble in meeting these haters of the National Guard. On the other hand they are cautioned not to take a licking because they belong to the command. The fact that the guardsmen have been victorious up to date in the several encounters necessary to teach some people, has counted, too. When the company is drilling on the street, and some hoodlum tries to get funny, tell some good corporal to put him under arrest. Have him taken to the front office, to wait until the commanding officer has time to take care of him. Then try to impress upon him how foolish he is; how mistaken he is. If this does not make him see the error of his ways, turn him over to the police for disturbing the peace and prosecute him. Or you might give him a chance to fight one of your athletes and boxers. This was done recently, a ring was formed, the men went at it. Quite soon the disturber had enough, and freely said so. Do not stand for insults when on the street. Your commission makes you a policeman of extraordinary powers. Respect will soon be compelled, even if the crowd does not favor the National Guard.

Everything done by the command should be given to the newspapers. If the outfit is mentioned every few days, it helps. It is surprising how many items can be reported about the happenings incidental to the life of any up-to-date military company. Nearly every paper will be willing to give all the space required, free of charge, and be glad to do so. It helps recruiting, and while discharges should be one of the hardest things for the men to obtain, vacancies will always be a bugbear but one which will disappear if met squarely. The more the community and your men realize that it is an honor to be a citizen soldier, the better the work and the better prepared the company is for active service.

We cannot learn it all; we can only do our best. Different commanders have different ideals and different methods of striving to obtain them. Some have traditions of the command in sight. If these are not up to the moment, cut them out. This may cause trouble temporarily; but suppose it does. Show by the benefit derived from the new work that it is the best and also point out that it is in this way the best organizations are being made more efficient. When trouble comes—by this is meant war—we will not be as good as the Regular army. We do not and cannot expect to be. But we want to be in the best possible shape to take our share of the burden. The requirements are growing day by day, growing so fast that the ordinary National Guard officer, no matter how efficient he may be, often gets discouraged at the thought of how much he and his command do not know. The only thing to do is plan out a drill for next week which will wake up the entire company. Choose as a part of it something you know you are all weak in. Stick to it until every man has the idea firmly implanted in him. Congratulate the men; tell them a new era has set in, and that they are going to get something of the same tenor every week. Wake them up. Then you will have gone another step up the ladder that makes yours a military company right.

GOATS AS FOREST SERVICE ENGINEERS.

THREE thousand angora goats herded out on the brush-covered foothills of California are going to do some hard work for Uncle Sam during the coming 2 years beginning this spring. The experiment will be unique both as a stock raising proposition and as an engineering and tree culture problem.

The little white animals whose long wool is of such great value are going to be put to no less a task than constructing mile after mile of fire line through the bushy chaparral growth in the National forest, saving much

labor by the United States Forest Service engineers and making way for forestation by merchantable trees. Not the least important feature of the experiment, which for the first 2 years will be confined to the Lassen forest, is the fact that the task will be performed during the regular grazing by the goats, which will not even realize they are doing a valuable work.

Plans for carrying on the work are outlined in a cooperative agreement drawn up by the Forest Service and the owner of a band of angora goats grazing on the Lassen National forest of California. The scheme is to run fire lines parallel with the contour of the slopes by cutting trails about 80 rods apart. These trails are to serve as guides for the angoras. They will graze in each direction from the trails, killing, it is estimated, a strip of brush about 300 yards wide. The wide lanes cut out and grazed by the goats will serve as ideal fire lines in protecting the forest covered lands lying beyond and around the chaparral areas, and also make a place for reproduction of merchantable trees.

For the past 2 years the Government has been carrying on permanent improvements in the National forest on an extensive scale, and the construction of fire lanes and trails has been one of the most important features of the work. The task of clearing the ground and providing land for good forest trees is, however, perhaps the most important benefit expected to come out of the experiment.

The proposed work of the angora goats may finally solve the chaparral problem which has been troublesome in the State of California for many years. The bushy chaparral growth chokes out seedlings of valuable commercial trees which may get a start, and when dry is one of the worst kinds of fire risks. Often a small blaze which starts in it gains such headway in a few minutes as to travel hundreds of yards and lick into valuable stands of merchantable timber.

The protection to be afforded by the goat-built fire lanes, therefore, may at last bring relief to the state, which in the past has had its full share of timber loss through destructive forest fires. At the same time, a large amount of chaparral will be killed out to make room for the growth of good trees that produce lumber. If proven successful at the end of 2 years the work will be carried to National forests in other sections where chaparral has choked out good forest trees and created a dangerous fire risk.

TO SUPERSEDE THE WIG-WAG.

COLONEL B. R. Dietz, 7th Dragoon Guards, an English officer of distinguished service, has invented a substitute for the flag used heretofore in practically all civilized armies in connection with visual signaling. It has no doubt occurred to every man who has ever used the flag that concealment was practically impossible as soon as

signals were begun. At the same time there is a growing demand which must constantly increase the modern conditions of modern warfare for a means of quick communication between the different widely separated units. Even where the telephone and telegraph lines are well laid and connections are established with celerity there is a constant demand for a visual signaling device which shall be instantaneously available. This was well demonstrated during the Russian-Japanese war. The Japanese were without visual signaling devices and as a result a break in their telephone or telegraph lines meant an interruption of all communication until the lines could be repaired.

The new signaler which has been conceived by Colonel Dietz consists of a disk about a foot in diameter with a hollow metal handle. On the disk is a semicircular flap working in a spindle, which at the will of the operator shows an entirely white or black face. The Morse code is used, and as that portion of the disk which is to the rear is given a neutral color it is impossible to read the signals except from the direction to which they are sent. It is also possible to send messages while kneeling or lying down and without moving any portion of the body sufficiently to attract



The New Signaling Disk.

attention of the enemy.

A message can be read when flashed by this device with the naked eye at 2,000 yards on a dull day. With glasses it has been read up to 6,000 yards. The accompanying illustration perfectly depicts the use of the new signaling disk by 2 soldiers of the British Army.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NEWS.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

ARRANGEMENTS have finally been completed with Great Britain and Australia for a three cornered gallery competition. During the week beginning April 19th, 50 expert riflemen in the United States, 50 in Great Britain and 50 in Australia will try to demonstrate that they are superior to the other fellows with the small bore rifle, at 75 feet, indoors. In addition to there being 50 men on a side, the other conditions for the match are:

Distance: 75 feet.

Number of shots: 30 to each man.

Position: Any.

Rifle: Any, not over .230 caliber.

Sights: Any, which do not contain glass.

Targets: Circular, counting bull $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, counting ten; sighting bull one inch in diameter, counting 9, and eight concentric circles, one quarter of an inch apart counting from 8 to 1.

For this match the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain has secured a handsome trophy which will be held by the country winning it, for one year, or until the next competition. The scores in the match will be shot in strings of 5 on targets which for the Americans and Australians will be signed by the Secretary of the British Association. The British team will shoot on targets signed by the Secretary of the American Association. The membership of the team to represent the United States will be determined by tryouts to be held on the ranges of organizations affiliated with the National Rifle Association, during the week of March 22-27.

The National Rifle Association is having printed targets the same as those which will be used in the matches and these will be furnished to clubs whose members desire to practice, at a nominal price. When the tryouts in the different clubs are held, a representative from the National Rifle Association will be present who will certify to the scores and send them to the office of the National Rifle Association for the purpose of enabling the committee to select the American representatives. These targets must be in the hands of the Secretary of the National Rifle Association not later than noon on Monday, April 5, and the successful competitors will be notified as soon after that date as practicable.

This is going to make a very interesting match and one which will greatly interest Schuetzen as well as military shooters, as there is no restriction upon the style of rifle that can be used, except the caliber.

STATE SECRETARIES.

State Secretaries will be appointed in all the states and territories at an early date. The President of the Association has addressed a letter to the Adjutants General of all states and territories asking them to make recommendations for such appointments. The men who are recommended will be notified at once of their appointment and furnished with literature. The President in his letter to the Adjutants General said: "One of the duties laid upon the President of the National Rifle Association is the appointment of State Secretaries for the Association. These officers may be very useful, of no use, or harmful to the purposes of the Association according to their interest or ability or the lack of the same.

"I wish to carry on this year a more successful campaign for the promotion of rifle practice than ever before, and for that reason I desire the State Secretaries to be as good men as could be possibly selected in their states. I believe that the Adjutant General is in a better position to select such a man than I could be. Therefore, I have the honor to request that you inform me whether you desire the reappointment of the present State Secretary, or wish to recommend another person for the appointment. In either case, your recommendation will be accepted and the appointment will be made in accordance with your desires."

The work of the Association has become so broad and national in its scope that it has become necessary that the men who are representing it in the different states be men of standing in their communities and who will devote at least some time to the work. Since State Secretaries were provided for, some dead wood has been carried, which, if the above desires of the President are carried out, will become eliminated. These Secretaries can be of great assistance to the Association if they have the inclination to do so, but if not, they are harmful, for the holding of the position prevents some other good man who might be willing to do the work, from being ap-

pointed. The last annual report of the Secretary showed that there were State Secretaries who had not made reports for two years.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP.

That the action of the Board of Directors in establishing a new class of membership to be known as annual members, with annual dues of \$2, is a popular measure is evidenced by the number of applications being received. The Executive Committee at its next meeting will probably take up the question of the establishing of a match or matches for this class of membership, and other benefits.

NEW CLUBS.

A new rifle club has been organized in Atlantic City, New Jersey. There are over 50 charter members in which are included some of the most prominent citizens of the city. This club promises to be one of the most prosperous organizations the Association will have.

There has also been a club organized in Cumberland, Md. Both applications will be acted upon as soon as they receive the approval of the Adjutants General of their states.

COMPULSORY SERVICE URGED IN ENGLAND.

THE work which has been largely done in America by the National Guard Association of the United States is being undertaken in England by the National Service League.

We have told in these columns in the past what the Territorial Army represents and we now reprint from *The Volunteer Service Gazette* the following somewhat startling bulletin just put out by the National Service League. It must be borne in mind that the average Englishman is just about as strongly opposed to compulsory military service as his American cousin. The hubbub which has followed the promulgation of this document is considerable and the end is not yet. The bulletin follows:

"Exaggerated and erroneous statements have recently been put forward concerning the cost of a system of compulsory military training for home defense and its general results. With your permission, we desire to explain briefly the system advocated by the National Service League, its effect, and its estimated annual cost.

The aim of the National Service League is to add the principle of compulsion to the Territorial Army scheme. As a basis of organization for home defense this scheme is excellent. We accept it fully, and we again express our gratitude to Mr. Haldane for the ability shown in its conception and for the untiring energy with which he has labored to give it being. But it has some fatal defects—

1. It does not provide sufficient men;
2. The peace training of those it does provide is hopelessly inadequate; and
3. The burden is unfair in its incidence.

It is generally recognised that these defects are due to the fact that the Territorial Army is at present recruited on a voluntary system. Under that system any attempt to increase the training is attended by an immediate falling off in enlistments, and even under the exiguous training that now obtains both the men who engage, and their employers, are placed at a disadvantage in the industrial struggle as compared with those who, by abstaining from taking part in the work of national defense, are able to devote the whole of their time to business or pleasure. So long as the voluntary system is adhered to these defects will remain, and the experience of half a century has shown that it does not, and cannot, provide a force which, in the words of the Norfolk Commission, 'is qualified to take the field against a foreign army.'

We desire to see these defects removed by the only possible method—namely, by compulsory military training in youth, and by the liability to service—for home defense only—up to a certain age. For this purpose we urge that—

1. Subject to certain exemptions, a training in the ranks of the Territorial Army up to a fixed standard, based on the general principle of one continuous training of four months in camp for the infantry (with longer periods, not exceeding two additional months, for the other arms), shall be compulsory on all able-bodied youths in this country between the ages of 18 and 21, without distinction of class or wealth. Such training to be followed annually by a musketry course and a fortnight's training in camp for the next three years.

2. The men thus trained shall be liable to be called out for service in the Territorial Army, for home defense only, in a time of grave emergency, so declared by Parliament, up to the age of 30.

Combined with the above system we desire to see as much physical drill and military instruction as possible given to all boys previous to their reaching the military age.

We now proceed to show what force the proposed system will give us, and what it will cost. We have gone carefully into the question, and we maintain that—

(a) Under the system outlined above, the Territorial Army will, in the fourth year after it has been introduced, consist of fully 400,000 men on its active list, with 150,000 recruits undergoing their training of four months.

(b) Behind, and in addition to, this Territorial Army, there will grow up a reserve of men trained to arms which, before the expiration of their liability for service, would amount to some 600,000 men.

(c) The additional annual cost of this system, far from reaching the figure of £20,000,000 officially given in both Houses of Parliament, will not exceed four millions, whether it is calculated upon the basis of the cost of the Regular soldier, with all accompanying charges under the various heads given in the Army Estimates, or upon Mr. Haldane's figures for the Special Reserve and the Territorial Army.

We leave it to the Nation to judge whether such an additional sum is a high price to pay for security from invasion, for the immunity from scares which may cost us far more than that sum, for the freedom of action and greatly increased striking power that would result for our fleets, and, lastly, for the spell of open-air life and for the general improvement in mental, moral, and physical well-being which four months' camp training would give to youths, many of whom have passed the whole, or almost the whole, of their lives previously in the crowded and unwholesome surroundings of our densely populated towns."

The signatures appended are those of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Meath, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and Lord Raglan.

LAWSON'S INVESTMENT.*

The Hero of an Apache Raid.

BY MAJOR G. B. DAVIS.

I.

TO begin with, it was not an investment of gold and silver in lands or bonds, or any of those things for which men vainly toil and strive, in constant peril of their souls. Of all that, I know nothing. I am simply to tell how Lawson, a volunteer soldier, defended the Cienega Ranch during the long hours of a summer day against a band of Mesquero Apaches, red handed, thirsting for plunder, and bent upon his destruction.

I have said that Lawson was a volunteer soldier. If I rightly understood him, he was born in Ohio. At any rate, he served in the Ohio Infantry, and enlisted for the war, with a thousand others, in the early fall of 1861. By rights he ought to have been drilled and properly set up and disciplined in some sort of camp of instruction in Kentucky or southern Ohio, but there was no time for that, so great was the need for men, and so he had to acquire his manual of arms and other military A B C's in the field from day to day as he went along. Now this is not the best way nor the way laid down in the books, but it was the only way for Lawson, and whatever may be said against it, it is thorough and to the last degree effective.

In the raw early spring of 1862, Lawson's regiment, still rusty in its deployments and facings, and having as yet no abiding knowledge of the goose step, began its campaigning in West Tennessee. He was at Donelson and Shiloh, and later got his first lessons in digging and the use of the head log at the siege of Corinth. After that was over, he marched about, hither and yon, as his generals wished—but somewhat aimlessly as he thought—in northern Mississippi. This sort of thing was kept up all through the fall and winter until the spring came, and the Army of the Tennessee set out to do something at Vicksburg. He did his share of digging and fighting in the hot trenches there, and then, just as the cool fall breezes were beginning to blow, he betook himself with Sherman to the relief of his beleaguered comrades at Chattanooga, arriving just in time to share in Corse's gallant but unfruitful assault upon the north end of Missionary Ridge. Always a private, he missed none of the marching or fighting or digging of the Atlanta campaign, and closed the year '64 with the long sweet potato walk to Savannah and the sea. Then he waded and toiled up through the miry Carolinas, adding not a little to his military stature and to his stock of technical war knowledge in the way of corduroy and trestle bridges, and at Bentonville finished, as he had begun, a private, full of dearly bought experience, fuller still of malaria, an expert in all the arts of defense, a resolute and resourceful soldier, who had been tried on many an emergent occasion, and who had stood shoulder to shoulder with the boys whenever they lined up at the sound of the long roll or rushed to the parapet to repel the assaults of the enemy.

At last, when the whole thing was over, and he had been paid off and

discharged, and had spent the greater part of the little that was coming to him in seeing the great world that lay between Pittsburg and Columbus, Lawson fared back to the peaceful Maumee Valley, with his chills and fever and his slender resources, only to find himself a sort of living vacancy in the body politic. Look where he would, there seemed to be no place open for an old soldier like him in the changed order of things that somehow seemed to prevail in the little community which he called his home. He was in no sense a "hustler," he had no trade but war, no capital save his strong arms and an honest heart, and no powerful friends to push him in any direction, and so, after many disappointments, it came about that he drifted down to Cincinnati, and there enlisted in the Regular Army. He had served side by side with the Regulars for four long years, and they were now the only folk with whose goings and comings he was familiar; and for the first time since his discharge he felt at home among the lean Infantrymen as he ate his bacon and beans in the company kitchen, and took his turn at guard, as he had been used to do, or discussed the character of his generals with the old men who had served under them when they were lieutenants in Mexico, in the hazy days before the war, when men's minds were at peace and soldiering a trade worth thinking of.

The days rolled into weeks and months. There was little to do, there were many to do it, and he was content, aye, happy—happier than he had been at any time that he could remember, since the winter quarters at Chattanooga, after the blockade was broken and fresh beef and soft bread were issued every day. But this was altogether too good a thing to last, and the end came one day when a big detachment of ex-deserters and bounty jumpers were assigned to the Fourteenth, and the good times were gone forever. To Lawson it was an enigma, and he gave it up, but it came about in this way: When the great volunteer armies were disbanded and sent to their homes, there remained on hand a residuum of deserters and men without souls, who had been bought with a price, but who belonged to no regiment, and so were kept in pay when the rest were mustered out and discharged. Of a sudden it occurred to the powers that this unpromising material might be put to some use in filling the depleted ranks of the Regular Army.

But fire and water will not mix, and if honest doughboys be shaken together with such sons of Belial the regimental traditions will suffer, and discipline will surely come to naught. And so it happened that the old Fourteenth had to undergo all the pangs of dyspepsia before it could make way with the indigestible mass that had thus been cast upon it. There is no telling what dire happening would have come to the regiment had this state of things been allowed to continue indefinitely. A period was put to it at last, however, by a telegram, which came to the commanding officer at dead of night, transferring the Fourteenth to Arizona. Then it was that the deserters and bounty jumpers held council of the situation, and being of one mind as to the unpleasing outlook, took wing and troubled the service no more, and the old Fourteenth, weaker in numbers but stronger in *men* than it had been since Fredericksburg, was landed at Yuma, where it was appointed to garrison the abandoned posts and protect the overland mail from the depredations of the Apaches, who had been working their will of late upon the unprotected settlements in southeastern Arizona. Here, taking his chances with the rest, and doing his full share of escort and fatigue, Lawson served "honestly and faithfully," as it ran in his discharge papers, until his term expired and he was a free man again. And then it was that he went up to keep the mail station at the Cienega.

II.

The Cienega, or, to give the place its full name, the Cienega de las Pimas, was a low lying, swampy valley through which a small stream ran, alternately rising and sinking after the manner of creeks and rivers in Arizona. To the west, twenty eight miles away, was the pueblo of Tucson, a cathedral town, once the capital of the territory. To the east, twenty two miles distant, was the middle crossing of the San Pedro. To the north there was nothing; while to the south were the Whetstone Mountains, then old Camp Walleu, the Patagonia Mine, and Old Mexico. The Cienega itself was flat, infested with all manner of poisonous vermin, submerged in the rainy season, and miry and impassable, in a military sense, at all times. It was also malarial, and to the last degree unlovely to the eye. A few dead cotton wood trees, upon which the owls creaked at sunset, rose stiffly here and there out of the general dead level of scant grass and chaparral, while the tarantula and centipede and the ubiquitous rattlesnake reserved to their unhallowed uses the moist, impenetrable depths below.

The station had been located just where it was because it broke into two fairly equal parts the long fifty mile drive from Tucson to the crossings of the San Pedro. Wagon trains and occasional parties of prospectors or travelers camped at the Cienega on their way to the White Mountains, or to the Apache Pass and New Mexico, and from their small needs in the way of refreshment for man and beast Lawson and his partner eked out an extremely moderate existence. At very rare intervals a troop of Regular

* From adventures with Indians; Copyright, 1908, by Harper & Brothers.

Cavalry passed that way, and the ranchmen ministered to its needs in the way of long forage to the extent of twenty dollars or more. These were red letter days for Lawson—a very gold mine, indeed—and led him to hope that, some time in the uncertain future, he might be able to leave the Cienega forever, and go back to Ohio, where green grass and tall trees grew, where churches and kindred were, and where he might, perhaps, take a new start in life in a land beyond the dim eastern mountains, where pistols were not, and where civilization flourished throughout the year. This was a dream that came to Lawson in the night when a big escort camped at the Cienega and he could eat and sleep in peace.

No one who knows Arizona need be told that the Apaches were particularly bad in the early seventies. No place outside the towns or beyond the lines of the garrisoned forts was safe from their incursions. Depredations were of daily occurrence, and ceased only when there were no white men left to kill and no horses or cattle to steal and carry away. A single traveler journeyed south of the Gila and east of the Santa Cruz, not simply at his peril, but to certain, inevitable death. It was the same with two or three; if four traveled together, they had a running chance to escape if the marauding party was less than ten, or if the attack came within an hour of darkness. On the whole, the best local judgment, both civil and military, was that five persons, alert, fully armed, and, above all, judiciously scattered along the trail, were the smallest company that could venture into the country ranged over by the Mescalero or Chiricahui Indians with any chance of getting out alive. The roads were dotted with the graves of those who had paid, with their lives, the awful penalty of being too venturesome, and the isolated ranches were heavily barred and otherwise defended against the common enemy. The Cienega was no exception to the rule; indeed, on account of its perilous situation, it had one or two defensive features which less-exposed ranches lacked, and which I shall presently describe. Partly because it was located near the junction of several large north and south Indian trails, and partly because of the ease with which it could be approached from the dense chaparral, it was always surrounded by hostile Apaches and its occupants went in and out under their constant observation.

The ranch building proper, for there was but one, stood on the east bank of the muddy creek, just above where the old overland stage road had managed to find a practicable crossing. As the trail left the ford, it wound sharply up the slope and passed between the ranch building and a huge outcrop of volcanic rocks which stood directly opposite the main entrance to the inner court, or corral. This pile of rocks had been regarded as having some defensive value when the ranch was built, apparently with the idea that, in the event of an attack, it might serve as a kind of outwork which could be defended for several hours before the garrison would be compelled to fall back to the shelter of the ranch proper. It was also so situated that, in case of siege, a small party could sally out of the main building and find cover behind the rocks long enough to enable its defenders to get a supply of water from the creek.

The enclosure, which was rectangular in plan, measured about sixty feet on each front or side. The middle of the front wall, facing the north, was pierced by a sally port, or entrance way, about fifteen feet in width, which was closed by a heavy oaken gate. In conformity to the style of domestic architecture prevailing in all Spanish American countries, where life and property are less safe than they are in the lands more favored of Heaven where the Anglo-Saxon dwells, this gateway was the only means by which an entrance could be effected, as the other walls were without openings of any kind save those which looked upon the inner court. The rudely constructed interior can be quickly described. On the east side of the entrance was a large living room some twenty feet square; on the west were several smaller rooms for horse gear and the storage of grain. The other three sides were roofed, but not otherwise enclosed, and were used as stables.

At the southeast corner, opposite the living room, Lawson had built a circular flanking tower, which projected a little more than three feet beyond the outer walls, and from this corner tower, which was loop-holed, the east and south sides of the enclosure could be raked or flanked. It was a novel construction, and Mexican cargadores, wrapped in their serapes of manta, sat squat on their haunches and soberly regarded it for hours, wondering at the Gringo's strange conceit in building. Curious travelers casually observed it in passing, and thought it a spring house, or perhaps a place where whiskey and other precious valuables could be safely deposited; but none, even the most inquisitive, suspected its real purpose or gave it a moment's serious thought. We shall presently see, however, how useful it proved to be.

The living room was simple and plain to the last degree. In the first place, there was a fireplace of adobe, at which all the cooking was done; there were two rude bunks, in which Lawson and his partner slept, and there was a rough table, made out of a discarded hardtack box, which stood under the window overlooking the interior court. These, with a half

dozen stout chairs with rawhide seats, completed the scanty array of furniture.

Each man wore a pistol and a thimble belt always, and was never far from a repeating Winchester rifle. At the head of each bed, ready for instant use, stood a perfect arsenal of weapons of all dates and calibers. Some were modern, and likely to be of service in an emergency; the rest were antiquated and obsolete, mere bric-a-brac indeed, and were kept because, as Lawson put it, "they might come in handy some time."

III.

So, as the matter stood, the garrison—that is, Lawson and his partner Green, an ex-Confederate from the Army of Northern Virginia—had thought the thing all over, and settled in their minds that, in the event of an attack, they would proceed in this way: If the attack came from the north, which was by all odds the most exposed and dangerous quarter, they would first hold the rock outwork to the last extremity. It was agreed between them that their principal danger would consist in an attempt on the part of the Indians to scale the walls, either to make a lodgment on the roof or to set it on fire. Now if such an attempt happened to be made on the east or south side, which was commanded by the flanking tower, the garrison would be heard from, and serious injury might be inflicted upon the assailants—enough, perhaps, to hold them in check until the mail drivers, who passed daily in either direction, could carry the alarm to the Regular Cavalry posts at Tucson and the Apache Pass. It should be said, however, that so much of the partners' ingenious plan of defense as depended upon the arrival of a mail rider was, at best, a feeble reliance, as they were more likely to be killed than not in the event of an attack; but, feeble as it was, it was all that seemed to stand between the occupants of the ranch and a lingering death by torture should the Apaches conclude to make a descent in force upon the Cienega; and thus matters stood just before sunrise on the morning of the 21st of July, 1870.

It was then that the attack came. At the gray of dawn, Green, who was astir feeding the animals, as was his custom, fancied that he heard some suspicious noises from the hogs who were hunting young rattlesnakes in the big rock pile in front of the main door. Seizing his rifle, he unfastened the gate and stole cautiously out across the road, and pushed up, under cover of the boulders, to a point of vantage from which he could overlook the swamp lying to the northward. He had hardly reached shelter when two sharp reports rang out in the still morning air, *not from the swamp in front, but from the road at his right and rear!* Green's soldierly instinct told him what this meant, and before the reports had ceased to echo he plunged back across the road and shot through the big gate in safety. As Green sped through the storm of bullets, closely followed by an athletic warrior, he felt the hot breath of a rifle ball from his partner's Winchester, which brought down his pursuer stone dead well within the entrance gate. The long looked for attack had come, and the first brief passage at arms was over. Save that their skins were whole, the partners had but little to congratulate themselves upon. The first step in their carefully elaborated plan of defense had utterly miscarried. Green had been compelled by a flank attack to abandon the outwork without even an attempt at resistance. Lawson had tried to shut the gate but had failed, and it was now too late to undertake so dangerous a task under the rifles of a score or more of Apache warriors, who, from their perches in the rocks, now fully commanded every approach to the building from the north.

So the partners fell back towards the south wall of the enclosure, and established themselves among the kicking posts, in a position from which they could still command the half open gateway. It would now seem as if the Indians had it in their power to carry the building by a single bold rush through the entrance gate; and that is precisely what would have happened had the attacking party been composed of white men or of Sioux Indians or Cheyennes—or Nez Percés, for that matter—but the Apache is a brutal coward, and doesn't do things that way. With him the taking of human life is always a means to an end. His first object is plunder, and he kills whatever stands between him and the object of his unholy desire. But he does nothing blindly or without carefully calculating all the chances, so as to eliminate or reduce to a minimum the risk of losing his own worthless life or those of his companions in iniquity. A marauding party will spend hours in planning the murder of a mail rider and will arrange every detail with such devilish cunning as to leave their victim absolutely no loophole of escape.

And this, strangely enough, was Lawson's present salvation. The Indians did not know how many men there were in the ranch, or how they were posted. Until they had gained this information, the partners could count upon it that there would be no assault by way of the half closed gate, as it shut out from view more than half of the interior of the court.

(To be continued.)

ARMS AND THE MAN

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Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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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.

DIVIDED SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND.

Our English contemporaries are full of discussions concerning the success or failure of the Territorial Army Plan which was inaugurated in England about 2 years ago. The Territorial Army was intended to provide a more practical course of training as well as a better organization for all the volunteers doing temporary military duty on the Island. It superseded the old organizations of militia yeomanry, and volunteers.

As was natural in a country like England, a great deal of opposition followed the attempt of Mr. Haldane, under Secretary of State for War, to put the new plan into operation. Those opposed to a territorial army are now calling the whole plan a failure because the maximum strength required has not yet been reached. Some of those in opposition are using this fact to bolster up arguments for compulsory military service. Oddly enough, when the plan was first adopted, any number of Englishmen put forward the claim that it was never expected to succeed but was in truth merely an agency through which the Government expected to reach conscription. The result of all the controversy and disagreement is yet in doubt.

It does seem reasonable to suppose that a correct plan to organize volunteers to be trained in peace for service in war would be looked upon with favor by the citizens of a free country. The recent experience of the United States during the progress of the movement to secure more effective laws to govern the Organized Militia and to make that force part of the first line for war with the Regular Army available wherever and whenever the country might require its services, gives reasonable ground for the belief that England could accomplish a similar reform were she so minded. The men of the two countries are much alike. They move slowly in preparation for war during peace and quickly to war when that dreaded situation has been unavoidably thrust upon them.

Whether an army which has only the volunteer spirit to sustain it and which is only partially supplied with stores and inadequately paid for its service can be maintained in peace at war efficiency in either country does not seem to be a question. It is plain upon the face of it that the best which could be expected in either country, under such circumstances, would be a peace organized army superior to raw volunteers by just the amount of practical knowledge which it had gained before war, and therefore better than any force of raw volunteers which could be organized after war began. Quite as surely it would be inferior to any force of Regulars properly organized and trained.

So far the conditions in the 2 countries are not so widely different, but when we go a little farther we find Great Britain with her seat of Government but a few miles removed from the continent of Europe and her colonies

and dependencies scattered all over the face of the globe under a greater hazard of war than the United States. Great Britain has a navy a little over twice as strong as that of any country and she means to keep it so. She maintains a standing army of about 300,000 men. Back of this she has been hoping to have 300,000 men of the Territorial Army, and back of this a "special reserve."

The Territorial Army is now about 100,000 men short, and whether the additional number can be secured is a question. At any moment England might become involved in war with a continental power or powers and her immediate proximity to these not altogether friendly neighbors, makes her situation something less than wholly secure.

With us the danger is not so great, although there is danger, as perhaps more of us have realized during the past year or two—than ever before. The action of the Congress in giving to the National Guard the legislation asked for by that body during the past 5 years, the creation of a General Staff and the other army reforms, are acts which hold out promise to the thoughtful American of that good day when we shall at last have attained that priceless national possession—a proper military policy. To aid us in our attempt to formulate and secure a military policy we must observe what the other nations have done and are doing. We must not, however, fall into the error of believing that we can incorporate into our own system without careful scrutiny and strict analysis, many important features of the British plan. Americans are enough like the British to make it plain that they are relatives but sufficiently different to enable us to be sure that their ways in military matters, as well as in many others, cannot be the same.

NO POLITICS IN THE GUARD.

There is one department of a state Government in which it is positively sure that politics can only figure to the detriment of all interests involved. That is the Military Department. The most important officer in the National Guard, the man upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of a good or bad administration, is the Adjutant General. No Adjutant General should be chosen for distinguished dexterity exhibited in the face of a hail of ballots, as is now so often the case. Thanks to the influence of the new practical thought in the National Guard, we have fewer political Adjutants General every year. The Governor of a state should choose an Adjutant General for just one reason—because he is the best man for the place.

Under the best of conditions it is hard enough to create and maintain a reasonable degree of efficiency in the National Guard. Under the worst it is impossible. True enough an occasional politician elevated to the position of Adjutant General, does wake up and take notice, and after a time become of use. But most unfortunately the term of office of such a one usually expires about the time he has learned enough to be of some value. Being a political appointee he is of course superseded at the first opportunity. He who lives by politics dies by politics, and there is no escape. The National Guard should be outside of the politics of a state because the service being a purely voluntary one, the appeal to officers and men, to be successful, must be made upon very high ground. Nothing will command the service now required of a National Guardsman except love for, and a desire to serve his country. It is impossible to make an appeal upon the higher ground with moving force without a clean heart, a clear head, and hands unsoiled by political pledges to be fulfilled.

A GOOD MILITIA LAW.

One of the fundamental requirements in any scheme to organize a military force is an equitable and practical plan to secure officers. Military discipline rests upon the respect which subordinates have for those over them. The elective system of choosing officers for the National Guard, and which was in vogue in the old Militia, is absolutely contrary to the first principles of proper military administration.

In most of the states where a considerable degree of efficiency has been reached the elective system is avoided by one subterfuge or another. In

some of the states a constitutional provision requires the election of officers of the Militia.

One state, the State of Washington, has had a nonelective system of choosing officers for many years and in a new military code which is being submitted to the Legislature now in session in that state, a further forward step is taken with relation to the appointment of an Adjutant General. The present law provides that an Adjutant General, except in the case of a reappointment, must come from the active list and from a grade not below that of captain. The new law proposes that a detail shall be made from the active list with a temporary rank of brigadier general, followed by a return to the active list with former rank at the end of the detail. In that state for many years the law has provided that first commissions could only be obtained by competitive examinations open to a number of enlisted men, and that appointments above the grade of second lieutenant should be promotions after and only upon strict examination.

The election of officers in the Militia is a relic of that old feeling which our ancestors had that they were in danger of a military despotism. The men of today know that they are not in any such danger and they also remember that there never was discipline in the old Militia, except in isolated cases where the tremendously forceful personality of some commanding officer gave him the power to control the men in spite of themselves.

In those states where no constitutional embargo exists, steps should at once be taken to eliminate the elective system of choosing officers and to substitute therefor a correct appointive system. In those other states where a constitutional bar exists, public sentiment should be created and the question of amendment of the constitution should be submitted to the people. The State of New York adopted a new military code last year after most serious and painstaking investigation in which a provision was written permitting regiments to exercise an option to elect a portion of their officers or to have them all selected by other means. Under this law there is no doubt that practically all of the New York regiments will have soon come to a nonelective system.

Our fleet around the world should have been called the Pacific, not the Atlantic fleet. Its real mission was to make peace.

A dignified but anxious eyed gentleman was overheard in a book store last week asking for First Aid to the Cabinet Candidate. The clever clerk behind the counter without a moment's hesitation handed down to him a golf manual.

When a bright uniform brings new soldiers to our ranks and helps to keep them there, why should we not have as many and as gay as can be for dress purposes?

SEEING BULLETS.

By JAS. COONEY, JR.

AS to seeing a rifle bullet in flight let me say that a few years ago, while attending a practice shoot of Company D, 7th Infantry, California N. G., at Pomona, Cal., the old .45 caliber Springfields being still in use, I stood behind the firing line at the 500 yard range and could easily follow with the unaided eye the flight of the bullet until it reached the target. The bullet seemed to be enveloped in a little wisp of smoke, probably the burning lubricant. The time was about 4 p. m., and the targets were located southwesterly from the firing point.

Our California atmosphere is remarkable for its clarity—the 200 yard targets seemed not more than 150 yards distant to my vision, accustomed to the 200 yard range at Walnut Hill, Mass. I made no attempt to catch sight of the bullet as it left the muzzle, which would have been impossible on account of the smoke of the black powder, but at from 150 to 200 yards from the firing point I caught sight of it and could easily follow its curve or parabola until it struck the target.

There being no lubricant on the 1906 service bullet to give off smoke, and its velocity being nearly twice as great as that of the .45-70-405, its flight would, no doubt, be more difficult to follow.

While I have fired thousands of shots on the Walnut Hill range and have watched the targets through the range 'scopes while others were shooting, I never caught sight of a flying bullet under Massachusetts' skies.

Notwithstanding the advantages of light and fine weather we enjoy here, the scores of the Southern California marksmen do not average anything like as good as those at Walnut Hill.

HERE AND THERE.

National Match Ammunition Bids Accepted.

February 15 was the day set by the Chief of Ordnance for receiving bids from the various manufacturers for .30 caliber service rifle and .38 caliber revolver ammunition to be purchased under the rule made by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. As was stated in ARMS AND THE MAN in the account of the meeting of the Board, the conditions governing the selection of ammunition for use this year involved a purchase of the various kinds of commercial ammunition and the test of these with ordnance ammunition to determine which of the various kinds was the best. The Chief of Ordnance notified every manufacturer of commercial ammunition in the United States of the purpose of the Department to make such purchase. Bids were received and accepted for the following amounts of ammunition:

For .30 caliber ball cartridges, model 1906, for U. S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, in lots of 1,000,000 each:

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.....	\$26.60 per 1,000
United States Cartridge Co.....	26.85 per 1,000
Union Metallic Cartridge Co.....	27.00 per 1,000

The Department is to furnish powder, clips and bandoleers without charge for this ammunition.

For .38 caliber ball cartridges for use in the service revolver, in lots of 200,000 each:

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.....	\$10.25 per 1,000
Union Metallic Cartridge Co.....	10.00 per 1,000
Western Cartridge Co.....	11.00 per 1,000
United States Cartridge Co.....	10.25 per 1,000

All of this ammunition is to be subjected to Government inspection and to be at least equal to the requirements of service use. It must all be delivered at Frankford Arsenal on or before April 15. Thereafter, in accordance with the rule adopted by the National Board and approved by the Secretary of War, all of these lots of ammunition and an equal amount of each kind manufactured by the Ordnance Department will be tried out by a board appointed by the Secretary of War to determine which is best. When a selection has been made issues will be made to the states and to the service teams of a sufficient amount for preliminary practice and to shoot the matches, in accordance with the plan submitted by the National Board and fully described in ARMS AND THE MAN of January 21.

Colonel Evans Again Executive Officer.

Under date of February 13 Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, General Staff, is designated as executive officer of the National Matches for 1909.

The intelligence that Colonel Evans will again and for the third time be the executive officer of the National Matches will receive general approval from all officers and men who have participated in the last two annual competitions. Colonel Evans was first detailed for this purpose in 1907 and he performed the difficult duties which came to him under this assignment so well that he was again detailed for 1908. His third detail more fully stamps the approval of the Department upon his performances.

The position of executive officer of the National Matches, grown as they have to great dimensions, is one of extreme difficulty. Not only must the officer assigned to this service be familiar with all the laws, rules and regulations governing the National Matches but he must also be possessed of many rare qualities, a high order of executive ability, firmness, diplomacy, and last but not least, perfect fairness. In our opinion no better selection could possibly have been made for this place. We venture to suggest, however, that in view of the fact that on account of the exigencies of the service, it will probably be impossible to assign Colonel Evans to this duty indefinitely, that an attempt should be made by the Department, with his knowledge and cooperation, to prepare by special training some particular officer for the peculiarly responsible and trying task of executive officer. The National Matches have now grown so large and the amount of necessary detailed knowledge has become so great that only an officer specially trained can expect to successfully fill this place.

The Maine Should Be Raised.

Eleven years ago last Monday the old *Maine* was sunk at her moorings in Havana harbor. Reaching her pitiful skeleton above the waters of the bay, the ship still rests in the ooze and slime of the harbor. It is a reflection upon the whole nation that this wreck should have remained untouched for so long. Agitation which the newspapers of the country have sensibly been carrying on for a sufficient appropriation to insure the removal of the remains of the *Maine* from their present resting place should meet with a hearty response from the Congress. There can be no objection to such a removal now, except that of cost. The small amount of money which this work would require could not be better spent.

British N. R. A. Approves Sights.

The National Rifle Association of Great Britain fixed the termination of the time for submitting rifle sights intended for use at Bisley this year as January 1. The 1909 conditions relative to rifle sights are as follows:

- (1) Sufficiently strong and suitable for military purposes.
- (2) There should be no unnecessary projections.
- (3) The aperture, if used, should be capable of adjustment for elevation, so that the elevation for instance for 800 yards should be about the same with the V (or U) as for the aperture.
- (4) The aperture should not be too small.
- (5) There should be one fixed V (or U), that is, a "battle sight," to give elevation say for 500 yards.
- (6) The wind-gauge should be worked by a screw, unless a device can be invented to prevent accidental displacement.
- (7) The slide should not be elevated by a screw, but there is no objection to a screw for fine adjustment.
- (8) The whole slide should be as little clumsy as possible; if at all heavy, it is quite necessary to have a clamping screw.
- (9) There is no objection to an

extension of the sight to alter its position on the barrel. (10) There is no objection to adapting the existing long range sight. (11) The sight to be attachable to the rifle as issued, by the withdrawal of the hinge-pin or screw of the existing sights and its re-insertion only. (12) The cost must be moderate.

From all of which it would appear that our British cousins are going to make another try at securing a proper peep-sight with reasonable wind adjustment. We sincerely hope that they will succeed. Their former style of sight with the orthoptic was not greatly inferior for target use to our best sight. Indeed we are sure that under some circumstances their combination was superior to ours, for target use; however, the whole arrangement is a very clumsy and unpractical one, so much so that it really should have been relegated to the scrap heap long ago.

N. R. A. of America to N. R. A. of Great Britain.

As mentioned in ARMS AND THE MAN some time ago, the National Rifle Association of Great Britain presented to the National Rifle Association of America one of the new British service rifles, with a name plate suitably engraved. One of the model 1903, U. S. Service rifle, with the latest improvements, was sent last week by express to the British Association. It bore in the side of the stock a plate with an inscription as follows:

"Presented by the National Rifle Association of America to the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, 1908."

The rifle was purchased by equal contributions from Gen. William Crozier Gen. William P. Hall, Col. R. K. Evans, and the President of the Association—the National Rifle Association not being a very wealthy organization.

The following letter from the President of the N. R. A. to the Secretary of the British Association went forward with the rifle:

"My dear Colonel Crosse:

I take pleasure in advising you that I have shipped to you today, by express, United States service rifle, Number 357922, the latest model of service arm issued to our troops, and now in the hands of all branches of the Regular Army and Organized Militia.

The rifle is presented to the National Rifle Association of Great Britain by the National Rifle Association of America. It is presented with our best wishes and as a pledge of our most earnest desire for increased good feeling and friendship between Great Britain and the United States.

Since I came back from England my time has been so fully taken up that I have not previously had the opportunity to accomplish the necessary formal details of securing and forwarding this rifle to you.

With kindest regards to Lord Cheylesmore and the members of your Council from the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association of America and myself, I beg to remain."

The following letter has been received from T. Fred Douglas, private in Company A, 2nd Virginia Infantry, and the idea contained therein is such a good one that we publish it for that reason:

"Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

"To make the monthly shoots of the company even more attractive I have decided to give the winner of the medal each month for the ensuing year one year's subscription to ARMS AND THE MAN. In doing so I believe that each and every man who strives for the prize and wins will be greatly benefited by a regular perusal of the paper in question, as it is up to date on things military and the shooting world."

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To Test Shell Fire.

The French Government proposes to take the obsolete battleship *Iena* to sea with a cargo of animals on board, disposing of the beasts in such a manner as to closely approximate the conditions which would surround sailors on board a ship if she were in service. The ship will be fired upon by guns of various sizes using shells of different types. It is expected in this way to secure some reliable data in relation to the effectiveness of the various kinds of shell fire.

The Noiseless Gun.

ARMS AND THE MAN was invited to send a representative to be present at the test of Mr. Hiram Maxim's silencer in New York, on February 8. It was not possible to arrange for a proper representation at these trials which, from reports received, appear to have been entirely convincing to those who were present. A comprehensive test of the silencer as applied to the high power military rifle is the one which interests this paper and its readers more than any other, and it is expected that we shall be able to publish the results of a test of this kind in the immediate future.

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Navy Members of National Rifle Association.

The Secretary of the Navy has designated Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, U. S. N., and Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. Marine Corps, as members of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America, in accordance with the requirements of the by-laws of the Association as recently amended.

Canadian Club Dinner.

The Canadian Club of New York, which frankly states its object as "purely social" and which has for its purpose a desire to promote fellowship among sportsmen, will give a dinner at the Hotel Astor, at 7 o'clock on the evening of March 2. Those who are familiar with the Canadian Club will remember that it has no constitution, no initiation fees, no dues and no liabilities. Its membership is composed of both men and women who have camped in Canada, and candidates for membership must be recommended and endorsed by the Advisory Board.

At the coming dinner the guest of honor will be Col. C. J. (Buffalo) Jones. What Colonel Jones does not know about the buffalo he will not tell at the dinner, but it is currently reported that no one knows more than he.

Mr. John J. White, Jr., of New York, will say something about hunting in British East Africa. It is probable that Mr. White may express regret that he went to the Dark Continent before March 4, 1909.

Mr. Aubrey Denver will contribute "Ten hours with African big game." If the game which Mr. Danvers met in Africa is as big as some encountered by the writer in Denver, he should have had all the excitement to which any one man is entitled. Speaking of excitement, it seems probable that as the dinner served by the club is always strictly a game dinner, with 2 or 3 uncommon dishes featured, that there will be plenty of surprise here. There is an intimation that monkey, whale blubber and cacti will all figure in the menu. All in all the dinner ought to be well worth the while of any sportsman.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Horses Please.

The remount depot established by the Quartermaster's Department is proving a complete success. Its operation saves money for the Government and insures a much more satisfactory and better trained lot of horses for the Service. 400 horses are now under training at the depot and there is room for about half as many more. Purchases are made all over the country and the horses when secured are shipped to Fort Reno for training.

Commander May Command Battleship.

The Navy Regulations have just been so altered as to allow an officer of the rank of commander to command a battleship. The old regulations fixed the upward limit of command on the part of such an officer as an armored cruiser. It has been suggested that under the new rule Commander W. S. Sims, now on duty as Naval aide to the President will be relieved from that duty and as Inspector of Target Practice and placed in command of one of the new battleships. It is expected that Lieut. Commander George B. Bradshaw, who is now Assistant to Commander Sims, will be placed on duty as Inspector of Target Practice, when Sims is ordered elsewhere.

Michigan Soon Will Join Ships.

The builders of the battleship *Michigan* state that they have made extra rapid progress with that vessel and they expect to have her ready for delivery to the Navy in May. This would mean a trial trip in June, about six months before the time specified in the contract.

General Wood is Right.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., whose capacity to do things does not appear to be limited by any sort of environment, has been urging upon the War Department such action as would secure to retired soldiers a military funeral and burial. The Department has approved his recommendation and this suitable recognition on the part of the United States of the services of its retired soldiers will hereafter be given.

Marine Corps Misapprehension.

An esteemed contemporary calls attention to an alleged violation on the part of an officer of the Marine Corps of that proper regard for the rights of the Organized Militia which has generally been conceded to exist in all branches of the Regular Service. The case referred to is that of an enlisted man in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who, without securing a discharge, enlisted in the Marine Corps. This action is said to have been taken by the man in question through ignorance. Afterward it is reported that when his company commander called his attention to the fact that he had practically become a deserter by this action, the man is said to have referred the matter to an officer of the Marine Corps who told him to pay no attention to what the captain said, as the Regular Service came first.

We can scarcely credit the truth of such a statement. Every recruiting officer of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps asks every recruit whether he is a member of the Organized Militia. If he answers yes, he is required to secure a discharge or the promise of a discharge before he is enlisted. There is no deviation from this rule in any of the services and no man can enlist under such circumstances who is a member of the Organized Militia without a discharge or a promise of the same, unless he is a liar.

In this case we are disposed to believe that the man not only told an untruth to the Marine Corps recruiting officer, but subsequently prevaricated to his company commander, because we do not believe that any officer of the Marine Corps made any such statement.

When the editor of the ARMS AND THE MAN read the article referred to, he immediately communicated with Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, for a confirmation of the opinion which the editor held that the Marine Corps, as well as the Army and the Navy, insisted upon a strict observance of the sacredness of the Organized Militia obligation. General Elliott replied without hesitation that such an order had long been in force in the Marine Corps and that it was strictly observed.

In commenting upon this case our contemporary remarks that the Federal law in relation to the militia should provide for cases of this kind. We desire to point out that it is not necessary that such provision should be any more specifically covered than it is now, if, as heretofore, the recruiting officers of the 3 Regular branches continue to conform to existing law.

Machine Gun Regulations.

Machine gun regulations have been exhaustively considered by the General Staff, and as now revised they have been forwarded to the School of Musketry where they will be thoroughly tried out. It is hoped that the result of these trials may be soon known, and that in a short time regulations for this particularly important arm shall be available to officers of all branches of the service. The great interest taken in articles upon this subject from Capt. John H. Parker, who is recognized as a world-wide expert, and of various other correspondents of ARMS AND THE MAN, justifies a belief that the importance of the possession and proper knowledge of machine guns is coming to be more fully recognized by military men in this country.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FROM AN INSPECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

We propose, without disclosing the identity of either the inspecting officer or the state, to print in ARMS AND THE MAN, commencing with extract Number 1 in the issue of February 18, and in successive numbers thereafter until the supply is exhausted, short extracts from the report of an officer of the Army on State Inspection duty. This officer remarks so sensibly upon what he found, thought and did during this tour, that we of any of the services may gain much advantage from reading what he has written.

It may be remarked that the state concerned was one of the older of the states, one of medium size and with a National Guard of average efficiency. In short, a fairly average if not typical National Guard situation presented itself to this officer.

No Systematic Theoretical Instruction. No. 1.

"When I went to this state I found no theoretical instruction for officers and men worthy the name. Once a year all the officers were ordered to the capital and somebody read a paper for general discussion. This occupied a part of a day and then they all returned home. Each company commander was left to "dig out" as best he could a very imperfect knowledge of drill regulations and company administration. The company commander could achieve as much this way as any other, for he knew as much as his superiors. Very few officers, indeed, are to be found in the guard who are well enough up to make competent instructors even in the elementary subjects. I found no uniformity in the kind and quality of instruction given to the several organizations. Each company commander was anxious to learn what is right, but he had never been taught a thing, had never been told how to study the Drill Regulations, had never studied them accurately, and, in fact, many of them were fast reaching where, discouraged by the results of their own efforts, they were about to stop studying at all.

"I have never, however, seen men take to the study of Drill Regulations as did these same officers when given an opportunity to learn, as in the camp of instruction I held for them."

National Militia Division Decisions.

In response to inquiries from Adjutants General, the following information has been furnished by the Militia Division since our last issue:

Issue of Collar Ornaments.

The attention of the Adjutant General was invited to the prohibition contained in Circular No. 90, War Department, series of 1908, that the new pattern collar ornaments (bronze metal button) cannot be issued until the stock of the present regulation collar ornaments shall have been exhausted, and it cannot be told at this time when the new ornaments will be available for issue.

Purchase of Rifle Ranges.

In regard to the purchase of a tract of land in a state for use as a rifle range by the Organized Militia, for which part payment is to be made from the funds now available to the state and the balance from the funds accruing to it at the beginning of the next fiscal year, an Adjutant General was informed that the matter was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for an expression of opinion, which is as follows:

The opinion of this office is desired in regard to the purchase of a rifle range for the use of the Militia of the state, partly from funds now available and partly from funds which will not become available until the beginning of the next fiscal year. In other words, it is proposed to purchase the necessary lands partly on credit, with the understanding that the Government will make the final payment thereon after the beginning of the next fiscal year. This could not legally be done in view of the provisions of section 3736, Revised Statutes, which provides that:

"No lands shall be purchased on account of the United States except under a law authorizing such purchase."

The only authority for the purchase of lands for rifle ranges for the use of the Militia is the appropriations made by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended; and the appropriation made thereby for the next fiscal year will not become available until July 1, and its expenditure cannot be anticipated. In other words, there is no authority to purchase lands in excess of the funds to the credit of the state from the appropriation in question. I see no objection, however, to the purchase of part of the lands which are necessary for the purpose and the lease of the remainder, all within the limits of the funds to the credit of the state, for such time as may be deemed necessary, such lease to contain an option in favor of the state or the United States, for the purchase of the premises within the term of the lease at such price as may be agreed upon. In this way the object sought to be obtained may be accomplished in conformity with the requirements of law.

The foregoing opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army is concurred in by the Assistant Secretary of War.

Unexpended Balance Under Act of May 27, 1908.

In answer to the inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state, he was informed that Section 8 of the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, provides an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to enable the Secretary of War to procure, by manufacture or otherwise, and issue to the Militia, such articles of military supplies as may be needed for the proper equipment thereof. Any balance of the entire appropriation remaining unused at the expiration of a fiscal year must be covered into the treasury.

The allotments made to the several states and territories, as announced in Circular No. 9, Division of Militia Affairs, September 30, 1908, may be used as stated in the paragraph quoted within; that is, if the amount allowed for ammunition is not consumed by requisition therefor, the balance remaining may be used for obtaining articles of clothing, equipage, or other supplies needed for field service.

It is to be understood, however, that the allotment to a state is virtually a tentative one, which may be increased or diminished in the discretion

of the Secretary of War, and a balance of funds remaining at any time from the allotment made to any state, which cannot be utilized by the state during that year, may be diverted by the Secretary of War to supply articles that are known to be needed by some other state to complete the equipment requisite to fit its Militia for active service in the field.

Will Charge for Directory.

A circular letter has been sent to the Adjutants General of the states and territories, as follows:

I am directed by the Assistant Secretary of War to inform you that the gratuitous issue to the Organized Militia of the Army List and Directory has been discontinued by The Adjutant General of the Army, and that, hereafter, such number of copies of the publication as may be required by the state will be furnished by this office at the price at which it is charged to the War Department. The charge for furnishing the publication may be met from state funds, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law, or be covered by requisition of the Governor against the allotment of the state under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

If any copies are desired for the state, please notify this office as soon as practicable, in order that timely requisition may be made for the number which will be needed to supply the entire Militia.

If you do not wish to obtain the publication under the condition set forth in the first paragraph above, you may enter your subscription with the Superintendent of Documents, Office of the Public Printer, this city, at \$1.50 a year, for which you will be furnished with one copy of the Army List and Directory each month.

Michigan is Wise.

The reappointment of Gen. W. T. McGurrian to be Adjutant General, Gen. James H. Kidd, Quartermaster General; Gen. Carl A. Wagner, Inspector General, and a number of other reappointments and appointments in the Michigan National Guard, have been officially announced in orders.

Pennsylvania Headquarters.

Brigadier General Dougherty, 3rd Brigade, N. G. P., who will command the provisional brigade to represent the Keystone State in the Inaugural Parade in his first General Order establishes headquarters at Room 321, Hotel Raleigh, after 6 p. m., March 2. The dress uniform is prescribed. A word of admonition about the conduct of the command is also included.

District Law Passed.

By the approval on last Monday by the House, the new law for the District Militia, now to be known as the National Guard of the District of Columbia, is finally disposed of. This law has many commendable features, although it is not considered to be absolutely perfect. Among its most noteworthy provisions are: a non-elective system of choosing officers, the creation of a reserve list which shall be kept in touch with the active forces, a close and proper connection between civil and military law of the District, the retirement of officers for age, the authorization of 4 coast artillery companies, and general authority to conform the organization to that of the Army in accordance with the existing Federal law.

Mr. Steenerson, of Minnesota, Chairman of the House Committee on Militia, deserves great credit for securing action on this bill at this time. Among the local officers, the one who should perhaps have the most credit in connection with this legislation is Maj. W. E. Harvey, as he has labored early and late for it.

Connecticut Target Report.

An increased figure of merit for 1908 over that of the preceding year is shown by the report of small arms firing of the Connecticut National Guard for the year 1908 under Course "C."

		Figure of Merit.	
		1908.	1907.
The Adjutant General's Department.....			
		0	0
Quartermaster's Department.....			
		0	0
Pay Department.....			
		0	0
Ordnance Department.....			
		41.67	0
Signal Corps.....			
		49.26	13.70
Troop A, Cavalry.....			
		67.06	50.38
		Figure of Merit.	
		1908.	1907.
C.A.C.			
		Figure of Merit.	Figure of Merit.
		1908.	1907.
		1st Inf.	2nd Inf.
		Figure of Merit.	Figure of Merit.
		1908.	1907.
		F.S.N.C.S.	F.S.N.C.S.
		1908.	1907.
		1st.	2nd.
		3rd.	4th.
		5th.	6th.
		7th.	8th.
		9th.	10th.
		11th.	12th.
		13th.	14th.
		41.85	38.76
		83.60	103.33
		49.85	37.54

Kansas Inspection.

Orders are out for the inspection of the Kansas National Guard by 1st Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cavalry. The inspections will take place from March 13 to April 9. Capt. Clad Hamilton, engineer officer, brigade staff, will inspect the First Battery, Field Artillery; and the regimental commander of the 2nd Infantry, the Signal Corps, acting as inspectors on the part of the state. Great stress is laid upon the necessity for a better

attendance at this inspection than those of former years which, it is stated, have been far from wholly satisfactory. Officers and men present at this inspection will be paid.

New York Indoor Practice.

As an example of how consistently indoor rifle practice is carried on in the State of New York, the attention of other organizations is called to the following list of trophies which will be competed for by the 71st Infantry, N. G. N. Y., between February 15 and April 2. All of these contests are for teams and the number in each team runs from 20 to 5.

- No. 6. BANKS' TROPHY, "The Janissaire."
- No. 5. ZABRISKIE TROPHY, "The Gladiator."
- No. 2. HOMER TROPHY, "The Fencer."
- No. 8. BANKS' TROPHY, "Rescue."
- No. 14. GOLDING TROPHY, "San Juan."
- No. 12. MARTIN TROPHY, "Martin Cup."
- No. 13. CLINTON & RUSSELL, "l'Alerte."

New York Inaugural Troops.

The State of New York will be represented in the Inaugural Parade by Governor Hughes, his staff, two regiments of infantry, and the 1st Signal Corps. The Signal Corps will form the Governor's personal escort. The 7th Infantry and a regiment composed of companies from the smaller towns outside of New York City will constitute the infantry force.

General Austen Honored.

Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, Coast Artillery, N. G. N. Y., who has served fifty years in the Organized Militia of that state, was given a military dinner on a colossal scale at the armory of the 13th Regiment, in Brooklyn, last week. General Austen formerly commanded the 13th, and under his able leadership that regiment came to be one of the most efficient in the Organized Militia of the United States. About 1,500 guests were seated at the 160 tables provided for this occasion.

Virginia for 1908.

The report of Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Adjutant General of Virginia, of the operations of his department for the year just passed, shows a slow movement toward a better condition of efficiency. There was an increase in numbers of 143 officers and men. The state has as yet no satisfactory rifle ranges and no real progress can be made until a reasonable number of suitable ranges and adequate armory facilities are made available. The state appropriation is entirely too small and the efficiency is more than could be expected in view of the niggardly way in which the state appropriates money for the force. Lieut. Col. and Assistant Insp. Gen. Jos. Lane Stern in his report of inspection says: "There is a general improvement in the personnel and physical appearance, and with a concerted effort to recruit the small companies up to the regulation a very satisfactory standard will doubtless be attained during the next year."

In regard to the joint maneuvers participated in by the Virginia Volunteers he remarks: "Nothing was more apparent or more pronounced at this year's inspection than the enthusiasm among officers and men growing out of the encampment and maneuvers at Chickamauga, Ga., and the universal opinion was that more valuable information had been gained there in ten days than could be acquired in the armories in many times that period."

"The officers of the regular army who were on duty at this camp are credited with great industry in teaching the volunteers, and with so great courtesy and with so much diplomacy as to make the beneficiaries feel that they and not these officials were conferring the favors."

Missouri's Report.

The report of the Adjutant General of Missouri for the years of 1907 and 1908 shows no active service during that period in aid of the civil authorities. During the 2 years named camp and field service was had for each organization. There has been a continued and consistent increase in the number of rifle ranges and of the men qualified as marksmen. In the report of Maj. William L. Chambers, Inspector of Rifle Practice, these words appeared: "This department was organized this year, and is, therefore, only at its beginning, but the conditions of small arms practice in the State of Missouri have within the year or so shown a marked steady improvement." (Major Chambers refers in this to the year of 1908.) With relation to the future he has this to say: "With the undoubted interest and enthusiasm which has been aroused in shooting in the State of Missouri in the last year or so, and with the added facilities in the way of ranges, I have every reason to believe that Missouri will forge to the fore in 1909."

The report contains much interesting information concerning the Civil War troops of the state.

The remarks of the Adjutant General in regard to decreased numbers and increased efficiency, followed by an increase in both numbers and efficiency under the operation of the new Federal militia laws, are so enlightening that they are quoted verbatim.

"In January, 1903, the date of passage of the Militia bill by Congress, under which the National Guard of the state is subject to the rigid inspection and the regulations of the War Department, the National Guard of Missouri consisted of 3,078 officers and enlisted men. Under the operation of this bill, while there was constant increase from the first in the efficiency of the guard of the state, there was constant decrease in its organized strength, owing to the discharge of men who were not active in the organization, and whose names upon the rolls would result in lowering the standard of efficiency of the Guard.

"January 1, 1905, the actual strength of the guard was 2,563 officers and enlisted men. On January 1, 1906, the total strength was 2,575; on January 1, 1907, 2,402, the lowest point reached under the operation of the Federal law. On January 1, 1908, the strength was 2,895 officers and enlisted men. During the past year there has been greater increase than during the previous year, and the strength at this date is in excess of 3,400."

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Who has Krag Shells?

A correspondent inquires of us where a small quantity of empty Krag rifle shells may be bought. He desires only those shells which were manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal by the Ordnance Department. If anyone is in possession of information which will enable us to tell our correspondent where to get these shells we shall appreciate a communication of this information to ARMS AND THE MAN.

Woodchuck Rifles.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

An article by me on the subject of woodchuck rifles, published in the December 3 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, has become the subject of such an unexpected degree of attention as to suggest that I did not clearly express my ideas in the article.

In the January 7 issue E. C. Crossman, of Los Angeles, California, the same genius who last spring advocated through the columns of another magazine the use of 40 to 45 grains W. A. powder in the Krag cartridge, (see *Outdoor Life* for February, 1908, page 198), writing under the *nom de plume* of I. D. Iot, deems it worthy of a half page of alleged humor, the point of which, if point it had, seemed to be that I had advocated the use of unnecessarily powerful ammunition for the game in question.

However, he was not the first to call attention to a possible excess of power in the cartridges described, since in the article I stated "the best combination for this purpose which I have ever used was a .22 caliber high power rifle sending a 66 grain metal patched, soft nosed, hollow point, bullet at a velocity of 2,075 feet per second."

The reason this was pronounced the best combination was the fact that it was the least powerful cartridge having sufficient velocity to give the necessary flat trajectory. In all other respects it was outclassed by my single shot Winchester using the New Springfield cartridge, model 1906, with which I have made 1½ inch groups at 200 yards muzzle rest.

The .25-35 shell was utilized by me because it was the least powerful of the high velocity cartridges on the market, for which metal cased bullets could be purchased, the shells and bullets for the .22 high power having to be made by hand.

A careful reading of my former article would have further shown that I there stated that all the high velocity cartridges on the market were unnecessarily powerful. Also that I did not use the 117 grain bullet for this cartridge—using the 86 grain bullet instead, thus making the least powerful cartridge, giving modern velocity, which could be loaded from purchasable components, since the .25 caliber, 86 grain bullet, is the lightest metal cased bullet on the market.

As to the speed at which this bullet is driven, the utility of a rifle for this work is dependent upon its "practical point blank" range, that is, the range at which the shooter can aim at the mark and hit it without elevating the sight.

Further, as I stated in my article, most of this shooting is done at ranges of from 100 yards upwards, and it is positive cruelty to use a rifle which will not kill clean and instantaneously at the ranges at which it is actually used, and it requires a rifle of considerable power to kill clean at these ranges.

And now comes one Alva Davis Hanks with a letter published in the February 4 issue in which he first kindly gives us his true measure in the second paragraph of his letter, then makes some comments upon the unfortunate tendency of modern riflemen to use higher velocities than used by the riflemen of the Revolutionary period, and thus eliminate some of the guesswork in rifle shooting.

I am unable to see the point of this letter or to determine whether it be, first, a plea for the flint lock muzzle loader as a present day target and sporting weapon; second, a protest against assassinating the woodchuck at short range, or third, a protest against shooting him at all.

If the point be the first above mentioned no one would deprive Mr. Davis or any one else of their right to use the flint lock rifle if they desire. If it be the second point I would call his attention to the fact that in my letter I distinctly stated, as above mentioned, that "the range is usually long, from 100 yards upwards."

There is no satisfaction to a true sportsman in assassinating a woodchuck at short range, that is, under about 75 yards, nor is there any satisfaction in wounding it at long range with a rifle of insufficient power to kill instantly, and since the flesh is not used for food it is better to kill quickly and cleanly, thus avoiding unnecessary suffering, even at the risk of spoiling some of the flesh, which is not used.

As to the ethics of shooting woodchuck at all, my experience on the farm has taught me that they are vermin and are a great nuisance and source of loss to the farmer, who is always pleased at their taking off. I have hunted woodchuck throughout western New York, northwestern Pennsylvania and southern Ontario, and have never yet hunted in a farming community where they were at all plenty without having received offers of board and lodging free as long as I would stay and shoot them. How often do hunters of other game meet with this experience?

I sincerely wish both these gentlemen would make plain their objections to my type of woodchuck rifle, as I have just finished a new .25 caliber rifle using the 86 grain bullet and which develops about 3,000 feet per second velocity, although I have not as yet had it measured on the chronograph, and I am adapting the .22 high power rifle to a new shell from which I expect to get 2,500 feet per second velocity, and if my conduct in using such weapons is in any wise sinful I would like to know of it before murder is actually committed upon the innocent woodchucks.

Trusting to be favored with a reply from either of the above gentlemen in which the opinion of the writer is not drowned in such a mass of humor as not to be discernible to the ordinary understanding.

I remain, respectfully,

(Signed) CHAS. NEWTON.

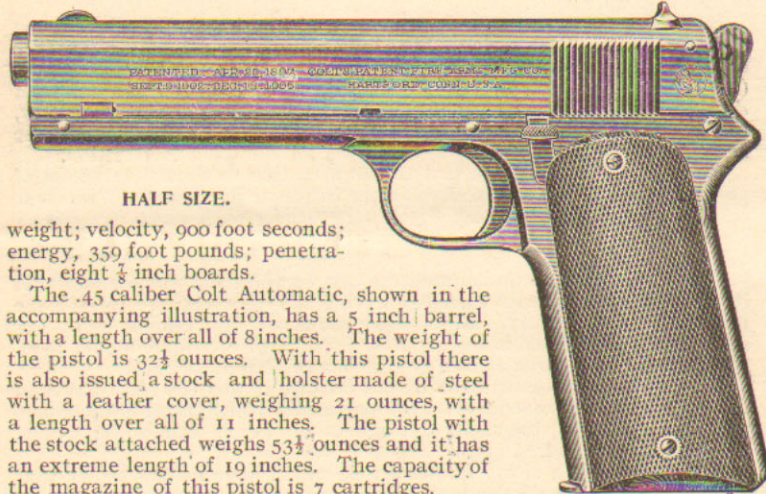
The Colt's Automatic Pistol.

A subscriber writes us as follows:
 "I want some information about the .45 caliber Army Colt's automatic pistol, as to its velocity, penetration, accuracy and range. I believe the United States Army has adopted this gun for its use and has given it the usual tests. Have you a copy of ARMS AND THE MAN in which such tests appear? If so I would thank you to send me same and such other information which you can furnish regarding this weapon. I wish to purchase one of these pistols but before doing so I desire to get all the information I can about it."

The .45 caliber Colt automatic pistol was not adopted by the Government, nor has that honor yet been accorded to any pistol of the automatic type. The Colt passed the prescribed tests (see Report of Board of Tests of Automatic Pistols and Revolvers, Appendix Annual Report Chief of Ordnance, 1907) and the board recommended that a sufficient number to completely equip 3 troops of cavalry (200) be obtained and issued for a service test of not less than one year. This recommendation was approved and the pistols are still in the hands of the troops.

The tests at Springfield were made with ammunition having a bullet 230 grains in weight, with a maximum velocity of 833 foot seconds.

The regular factory ammunition is loaded with a bullet of 200 grains



HALF SIZE.

weight; velocity, 900 foot seconds; energy, 359 foot pounds; penetration, eight $\frac{3}{8}$ inch boards.

The .45 caliber Colt Automatic, shown in the accompanying illustration, has a 5 inch barrel, with a length over all of 8 inches. The weight of the pistol is 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. With this pistol there is also issued a stock and holster made of steel with a leather cover, weighing 21 ounces, with a length over all of 11 inches. The pistol with the stock attached weighs 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and it has an extreme length of 19 inches. The capacity of the magazine of this pistol is 7 cartridges.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

- Feb. 22—The American Record Match. To be shot at Greenville, N. J., and by regularly organized rifle clubs throughout the country.
- Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday. All Day Military Rifle Shoot. S. Squibb, secretary, 315 Kingsland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- March 13-20—The 13th Annual 100-shot Gallery Championship Match, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23rd street, New York City. F. Hecking, secretary.

THE AMERICAN RECORD MATCH ON FEBRUARY 22.
 Attention is called to the fact that The American Record Match will be shot throughout the country on Washington's Birthday, February 22, and not on February 21, as had been wrongly listed in the forthcoming events column.

CREEDMOOR RECORD MATCH.
 On Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, the Newark Rifle and Revolver Association held the first annual shoot of the Creedmoor Record Match at Kreuger's Greisenheim Range, Clinton Place, Newark, N. J. This match calls for 100 shots with military rifles on Creedmoor target at 200 yards and the prize given is a very appropriate gold and bronze medal, to be shot for annually, the winner's name, score and the year to be placed on a bar suspended underneath. One hundred shots with a military rifle calls forth the best skill in any shooter, and to make an average of 45 in a 10-shot string shows a very high order of shooting. Out of a field of 14 shooters two finished with a higher average. Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes, New Jersey, won the medal with a total of 466, seconded by W. H. French, president of the Newark Rifle and Revolver Association, with 451; Colonel Tewes' highest 10 shot total was 49; Mr. French, 47; at the end of the first 50 shots the scores stood—Tewes, 235; French, 227; O'Hare, 220; Snyder, 217; Higgins, 217; Snellen, 216; Smith, 216, and Minervini, 211; then the strain began to tell on some of the riflemen, and the order of their standing changed somewhat. After the last shot was fired the club tendered a chicken supper to all those who participated; the medal was presented to Colonel Tewes by President French with a neat little speech, complimenting him on the high order of his shooting, to which Colonel Tewes, who, by the way, is a past master in the art of speaking, ably responded. Mr. William Hayes, who was a guest of the club, made a few remarks on "the beginning of a new match and the opening of a new range." Owing to an important engagement, Lieut. W. A. Stopford, of the 23rd New York, was unable to enter the match. The scores:
 Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes, New Jersey—
 46 48 47 49 45 46 46 47 45 47—466
 W. H. French, Newark Rifle & Revolver Association—
 46 46 45 46 45 43 46 44 43 47—451
 P. J. O'Hare, 1st New Jersey—
 45 45 44 41 45 42 45 44 44 44—439
 H. Minervini, 4th New Jersey—
 43 43 44 39 42 45 45 45 44 44—434
 Capt. Owen Smith, 4th New Jersey—
 44 44 46 40 42 45 45 41 45 40—432
 G. F. Snellen, 1st New Jersey—
 44 45 42 42 43 43 45 42 43 39—428
 Capt. W. A. Higgins, 4th New Jersey—
 44 46 45 46 36 39 43 42 34 41—416
 Lieut. Frank Snyder, 1st New Jersey—
 44 43 45 44 41 44 38 37 27 W
 Lieut. H. J. Burlington, 4th New Jersey.... 36 32 W

13TH ANNUAL 100 SHOT GALLERY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.
 The program for this match, which will be held under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23rd Street, New York City, from March 13 to 20, has just

THE WEEK'S PATENTS.

- 911,056. Air gun. William F. Markham and Ernest S. Roe, Plymouth, Mich., assignors to Markham Air Rifle Company, Plymouth, Mich., a corporation of Michigan. Filed July 30, 1908. Serial No. 446,161.
 1. In a breakdown air gun, the combination with the barrel and stock sections, of the plunger spring, the trigger, and a single member constituting a trigger guard, spring abutment and stock fulcrum, and 4 other claims.
- 911,265. Automatic Pistol. Nicolas Pieper, Liege, Belgium. Filed January 6, 1908. Serial No. 409,578.
 1. The herein described pistol comprising a frame, a barrel and a breech casing, the barrel and breech casing being connected to be bodily separated from the frame and being connected therewith by a plurality of lugs or ears each adapted to engage a member of the frame when the parts are assembled, one of said frame members being rotatable and adapted in one position to lock the barrel and breech casing to the frame and when turned to another position to permit said parts to be readily disengaged from the frame, and 3 other claims
- 911,315. Recoil Operated Small Arm. Paul Mauser, Oberndorf-on-the-Neckar, Germany, Sasgnor to The Firm of Waffenfabrik Mauser Actiengesellschaft, Oberndorf-on-the-Neckar, Germany. Filed February 6, 1906. Serial No. 299,707.
 1. In an automatic fire arm, the combination of a firing pin, a carrier for the latter comprising a rotary sleeve and a closure for said sleeve, said sleeve having internal recesses and said closure having external projections adapted to fit said recesses, said sleeve being adapted to permit the insertion of said closure in one position and said closure being adapted to turn until its projections are opposite said recesses, and to engage the same by a rearward movement of said closure, and 2 other claims.
- 911,420. Explosive Projectile. Manuel C. Maunsell, Westminster, London, England. Filed October 22, 1906. Serial No. 340,069.
 1. In an explosive projectile the combination with the screwed in fuse and the passage leading to the bursting charge, of means situated between the screwed in fuse and the bursting charge for preventing the same from accidental ignition, said means being independent of the projectile and bodily removable therefrom, and 6 other claims.

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Grade "1340" is the very best

Firearms Lubricant

It has been demonstrated that it

Prevents Metal Fouling

Price 40 cents per lb., or 60 cents postpaid

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 NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

been received. The match is open to everybody, and the tournament should be more successful than ever before, as there is a valuable list of merchandise prizes offered.

100 Shot Championship Match.
 The entrance fee in the match proper is \$5, and each contestant fires 100 shots on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ring target; the score must be completed the same day. The winner of the match receives the gold championship medal and the choice of prizes.

Continuous Match.
 Open to all. Reentries unlimited. The best three targets on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ring target to count for the first five prizes. The cash prizes in this match amount to about \$150.

The Gus Zimmerman Trophy Match.
 Open to all. Reentries unlimited. 2 best tickets to count. First prize consists of the Gus Zimmerman trophy. Second prize, \$10; third, \$5.

Bullseye Target Match.
 Open to all. Reentries unlimited. Best shot by measurement to count. The cash prizes in this match amount to \$150.

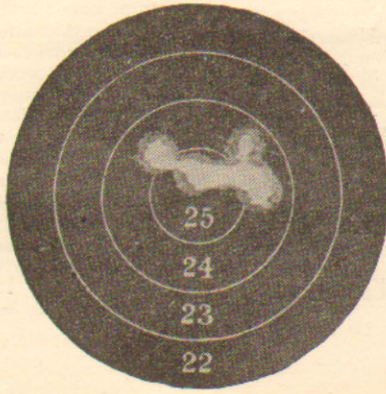
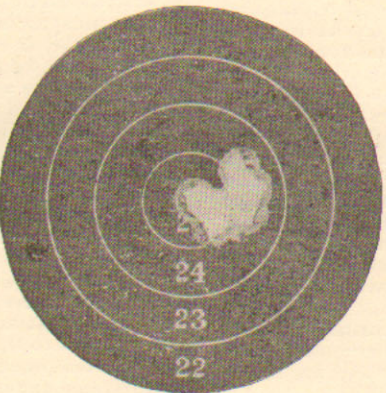
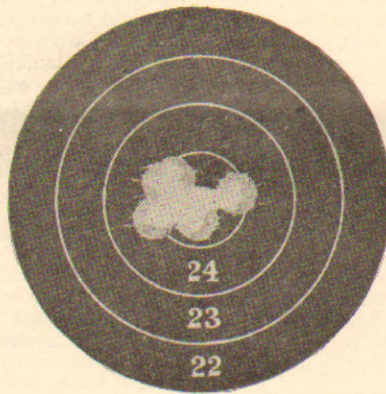
The shooting committee consists of H. D. Muller, chairman; F. Hecking, secretary; B. Zettler, shooting master; G. L. Amouroux, A. Begerow, L. P. Hansen.

SCHOOLBOY'S SHOOT AT PHILADELPHIA SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.

The rivalry between the boys of the Central High School and the teams of the Northeast Manual and Central Manual School is growing so strong that it promises to lead to a great boom in schoolboy rifle shooting. On February 11 at the Sportsman's Show, in the Second Regiment Armory, the team from the Central High School spent a couple of hours at the armory range, and the splendid marksmanship of the schoolboys surprised everybody. Four of the lads scored over 80 out of a possible 100, offhand, standing.

ALBANY, N. Y., INDOOR RIFLE CLUB.

Forty members and guests were present on January 26, at the regular meeting of the club. The gathering proved to be one of the most interesting and enthusiastic held so far this season. George Cameron, an enthusiastic member, had as his guest Robert Louden of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York, and he brought with him to the meeting a Schutzen model rifle equipped with a 20 power telescope sight. The outfit weighed 11 pounds and is similar to those in use by the Zettler Club that has shattered all records from time to time. In the hands of President Frank Shark and Messrs. Louden and Cameron it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the members that very fine work can be done with such a rifle. Among the scores made were: H. Bradley, 47; G. Cameron, 44; H. Cowan, 44; F. Lanning, 43; J. McElwain, Cohoes, 43; G. Burnside, 42; S. Schreiber, 41



Three consecutive possible scores of 125 each made by Geo. T. Ross, Yonkers, N. J., on January 19, at the Zettler gallery, in practice, offhand, at 75 feet, with Stevens-Pope-Ballard rifle, using 5 power Stevens telescope, and Winchester .22 cartridges.

THE RED W COMBINATION WINS FIRST PLACE FOR 1908



C. G. SPENCER
High Average Winner
for 1908
96.77% for 11,175
Targets

96.77%

The Interstate Association's Official Season's Average
The Highest Ever Recorded

WON WITH A

WINCHESTER

Repeating Shotgun and Shotgun Shells

5 OUT OF THE FIRST 8 MEN USED WINCHESTER SHELLS

Interest in the club is on the increase and as the membership is limited to 50, Secretary H. R. Collins being reached.

THE RAID OF THE RED W OUTFIT.

Once upon a time, a few young braves of the tribe of the Iroquois decided to go upon the war path, in search of scalps. After many days on the trail, their scouts reported an encampment of settlers, known at that time as the "Red W" Brand. Seeing that the settlers were taking no precautions to protect their settlement, they decided to attack them. That night, with many whoops and yells, they fell upon the unsuspecting victims and secured many scalps and escaped without the loss of a single warrior. Pleased with their success, they held a council of war, and finding their first attempt so successful they decided to again attack the village before returning home. This they did, with success again attending their efforts; six of the settlers only escaping with their lives. The next morning, Captain Laudensack spoke to the remaining few thus: "See here, boys, this will never do. In the heat of the battle last night, I recognized the leader of that bunch, in Chief Ittel, from the south banks of the Monongahela. Let us get together and take their trail, and see if we cannot at least recover some of the booty." This they did, and on the night of February 5, they came upon the band, who, never suspecting that the few remaining "Red W's" were on their trail and were taking things easy, were easily routed. The list of scalps taken follows:

Winchester Rod and Gun Club.										
Thomas	245	248	250	245	245	1233				
Chesley	244	243	249	247	249	1232				
Laudensack	243	248	246	246	244	1227				
Carr	241	248	245	245	245	1224				
Dearborn	244	245	240	246	245	1220				
Derby	238	241	237	244	243	1203				
Total						7339				
Iroquois Rifle Club.										
Ittel	245	244	247	246	245	1227				
Beam	243	247	245	244	247	1226				
Haight	243	247	245	245	245	1225				
Heubner	244	247	242	243	243	1219				
Fox	241	240	245	242	242	1210				
Paulsen	230	241	240	236	238	1185				
Total						7292				

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made at the regular weekly shoot of the association on Thursday night, February 11, at the range, 2628 Broadway.

20 Yard Revolver.									
M. Hays	82	82	82	82	81	80	80		
T. P. Nichols	93	87	86	85	85	82			
J. L. R. Morgan	88	86	83	83	82				
J. R. Ryder	89	89	86	86					
Wm. MacNaughten	84	83	82	80					
Dr. R. H. Sayre	89	87	82	81					
Dr. C. Philips	81	81	81	80					
P. Hanford	93	91	81						
B. F. Wilder	86	84	82						
Dr. J. R. Hicks									
G. Grenzer									

The following scores were made at Armbrusters Park, Greenville, N. J., on February 12.

50 Yard Revolver.											
P. Hanford	8	9	9	9	10	8	10	9	8	10	90
	8	8	8	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	91
	8	10	10	7	9	9	9	9	10	9	90
	9	9	7	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	90
	8	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	9	93
	9	9	8	10	7	9	9	10	10	10	91
											89
Dr. J. R. Hicks	10	10	10	9	10	9	5	10	7	10	90
	9	7	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	10	90
	9	10	9	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	90
	9	9	7	9	8	10	9	10	10	10	91
											85
											82
											80
											87
											85
M. Hays	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	7	90
	8	9	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	8	93
	83	82	87	82	86	87	87	87	89		89
Dr. C. Philips	8	8	10	10	7	10	8	9	10	10	90
											77
											86
											81
											84
											78
J. E. Silliman	10	9	8	9	9	9	8	10	10	8	90
	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	8	10	98
	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	8	10	96
	10	7	9	10	10	10	10	6	10	10	92
											85
											86
											86
											84
											88
											84

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

The regular weekly practice shoot of the club on Monday night, Feb. 15, was the best attended so far this season. There were about twenty members on the firing line trying out new guns. The revolver team was out and practicing faithfully and if they make the scores next Monday night, at which time the fourth match with the Baltimore Association will be shot, that they did in practice tonight, we will surely get a leg on that trophy. The Baltimore team have two legs to their credit and they need but one more to win final possession of the trophy. We have one leg on the trophy and if dame fortune should favor us with her smile next Monday night we will be tied with two apiece and that would make the match very interesting indeed. There is some good material in the club for the making of a strong team, a ten man team that would be able to go up against anything in the country, that is, with the .38 service revolver. The scores:

10 Shot Strings, at 20 Yards Possible 100.									
M. B. Atkinson	84	88	85	77	83	86	75	81	82
McCaskey	73	83	65	68	62	62	62	69	69
C. U. Edwards	70	85	77	72	75	77	74	75	
Frank Holt	83	80	79	84	77	83			
Sheridan Ferree	87	75	80	88	84				
Maurice Appelly	87	80	86	80	82				
A. Summers	72	83	72	72					
L. H. Reichelderfer	86	88	86	84					
W. J. Macdonnall	87	80	86	77					
L. A. Clausel	80	80	85	79					
J. W. McCormick	86	85	84	78					
A. Mellen	73	75							

CYPRESS HILLS RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Weather conditions were very favorable for the regular weekly shoot of this association, February 14. The following scores were shot with the military rifle, Standard American target, 200 yards.

Shedd	62	67	75	79	69
Hassall	61	62	69	65	70
Christensen	66	64	60	68	70
Squibb	66	79	65	78	85

Scores Shot with Revolver at 50 Yards.

Kalloch	84	86	90	80	86	74	79	84	75	81
Green	81	78	82	84	85	81	80			
Sanborn (pistol)	91	91	88	88	88	93	88	91	87	95

BOSTON REVOLVER CLUB.

On February 4 the club shot a match with the Springfield Revolver Club, the Springfield Club winning by 18 points. The scores:

Springfield Revolver Club.										
Smith	83	89	87	90	84	433				
Wakefield	80	80	70	87	81	404				
Antell	90	94	83	87	84	438				
Chandler	85	85	80	83	83	416				
Neal	88	80	78	72	72	390				
Total						2081				

Boston Revolver Club.

Wm. Ray Baldwin	80	74	86	79	94	413
C. E. Heath	69	84	92	75	87	414
O. E. Gerrish	78	86	75	82	82	403
E. A. Taylor	82	89	87	78	83	419
K. D. Jewett	84	80	88	82	80	414
Total						2063

OFFICERS REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Company and battalion matches were in order at the regular shoot of the association on February 13. A large number of visitors were present, including Mr. McIlhenny, civil service commissioner, and Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary of the National Association of America, and a delegation from the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club. The matches were the first of a series of 3 to decide the gallery championships. The company match was won by Company K, 2nd Infantry, the scores being: Lieutenant Lackland, 79, and Lieutenant Clausel, 89; total, 168. The battalion match was won by the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry, with a score of 300. High scores were made in the general practice as follows:

Ten yards—Lieutenant Farrow, 96; Lieutenant Heidenreich, 95; Lieutenant Clausel, 94; Lieutenant Putnam, 92; Lieutenant Holt, 92; Captain O'Halloran, 84; Lieutenant Johns, 82; Lieutenant Weir, 82; Lieutenant Burton, 79; Captain Sayer, 74; Captain Walker, 72.

Fifteen yards—Lieutenant Heidenreich, 83; Lieutenant Farrow, 79; Major Bell, 78; Lieutenant Clausel, 72; Lieutenant Bomar, 68; Lieutenant Johns, 66; Captain Hathaway, 61.
Twenty yards—Lieutenant Farrow, 77; Lieutenant Holt, 73; Captain Summers, 69.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly shoot of the association was held at its range on February 13, with a fair attendance of competitors. The light 7 to 9 o'clock wind was quite steady and not much trouble was had from this source, the changes in light affecting the scores more, especially at long ranges.

F. Daniels and R. L. Dale tied on 45 for first place at 1,000 yards, the former using a telescope sighted rifle and shooting from a rest, while the latter shot a military rifle in the prone position.
F. C. Fitz was first in the offhand match with 87, and C. F. Lamb had the fine score of 94 for high with pistol. A 100-shot offhand match will be shot with military rifles on Washington's birthday, full or reduced charges being allowed. The match is open to all comers and the prizes will be handsome silver cups. The scores:
Medal offhand match—F. C. Fitz, 87, 86, 84; L. Lewis, 85, 79.
Allcomers' practice offhand match—H. E. Tuck, 85, 79; E. Harvey, 76, 75.

Rifle match, 1,000 yards—F. Daniels, 45; R. L. Dale, 45, 44, 38; W. Charles, 40.
Pistol medal match—C. F. Lamb, 94, 88; W. A. Smith, Smith, 81.
Pistol practice match—H. Cushing, Jr., 85; J. E. Butts, 77.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TEAM WINS.

Following are the results of a rifle match between the George Washington University Rifle Club and Company A, 2nd Regiment Infantry, of Staunton, Va., which was shot last Tuesday night, February 9, each team using its own range.

G. W. U. Rifle Team.			
	Offhand.	Prone.	Tl.
F. C. Dolbey	39	46	85
H. R. Schmitt	45	50	95
S. R. Truesdell	40	49	89
W. B. Cash	49	49	98
J. R. Fehr (Capt.)	45	49	94
R. W. Howell	44	47	91
F. H. Schabel	45	50	95
C. H. Bowker	41	48	89
G. S. Simpson	43	45	88
H. O. Towles	39	45	84
Totals	430	478	908

Company A, 2d Regiment, National Guard.

H. L. Opie	41	44	85
J. P. Ast	41	39	80
C. P. Serrett	43	46	89
A. W. Cash	45	44	89
A. S. Robertson	43	49	92
T. F. Opie	41	44	85
H. Billingsley	37	44	81
Gibson	43	46	89
T. F. Douglas	42	47	89
N. H. Roberts (Capt.)	44	46	90
Totals	420	449	869

5TH INFANTRY, M. V. M.

At the armory of Company G, 5th Regiment, on February 13, team 5 defeated team 3 by 1047 to 1037, and team 4 defeated team 2 by 982 to 916. Priv. W. A. Durward had high score, with 238. The scores:

Team 5.		Team 3.	
Priv. Bustead	219	Corp. Kean	229
Priv. Hammond	189	Priv. Mitchell	190
Priv. Lafayette	217	Priv. Donahue	211
Priv. Kenty	192	Priv. Waters	194
Corp. Tart	230	Sergt. Brauer	213
Total	1047	Total	1037
Team 4.		Team 2.	
Lieut. Kean	232	Priv. W. A. Durward	238
Priv. Mehan	190	Priv. Coyle	103
Priv. Hogan	189	Priv. Lawrence	160
Sergt. Smith	212	Lieut. Graham	193
P. Hennessey	159	Priv. Manning	222
Total	982	Total	916

1908 OFFICIAL AVERAGES

SHOW MANY NOTABLE HONORS WON WITH

PETERS SHELLS

Mr. Wm. Veach was Second among the Amateurs, with a percentage of 94.49, being $\frac{11}{100}$ of 1 per cent behind the high man.
Mr. J. S. Day was Eighth, 93.51 per cent.
Mr. Harvey Dixon was Ninth, 93.44 per cent.

3 OF THE FIRST 9 AMATEURS USED PETERS SHELLS

In the Professional ranks, out of the first 30 men, 7 used Peters ammunition exclusively, and 10 others used it for a good part of their shooting.
Mr. G. A. Olson tied for High Professional Average, Double Targets, scoring 78.33 per cent.
Mr. Neaf Apgar was second Professional in the 19-yard two-shot events, 96.66 per cent.

OTHER RECORD-MAKING 1908 SCORES INCLUDE:

Score made by Mr. J. S. Day at Sulphur, Okla., May 12-13. **396 OUT OF 400** An Amateur score never equalled in the annals of trap-shooting.

Score made by Mr. C. A. Young, 20 yards, in Preliminary at the 1908 G. A. H. **95 OUT OF 100** Highest score made by any handicapped shooter at the most important tournament of the year.

Score made by Mr. H. D. Freeman at the Rocky Mountain Handicap, from 20-yard handicap. **97 OUT OF 100** Highest score made by any shooter in any of the 10 big events at the 5 Inter-State Association Tournaments in 1908.

PETERS SHELLS are of unsurpassed quality; can be always depended upon, and will improve your 1909 shooting if you will give them the opportunity.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 CHAMBERS ST. T. H. KELLER, MGR.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 HOWARD ST. J. S. FRENCH, MGR.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 MAGAZINE ST. J. W. OSBORNE, MGR.

1ST NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

In a rifle match on the 1st Regiment ranges on February 13, the first team of Company B defeated Company L's second team by the margin of 21 points. The scores follow:

Company B (First Team).			
	Stg.	Prone.	Tl.
Sergeant Martin	34	46	80
Sergeant Adams	43	41	84
Corporal Daly	39	42	81
Private Christman	37	41	78
Private Van Aukin	36	36	72
Private Trumbridge	32	40	72
Corporal Corles	43	42	85
Team totals	264	288	552
Company L (Second Team).			
	Stg.	Prone.	Tl.
Priv. G. Tee	32	35	67
Corporal Hubert	35	43	78
Private Scherrer	27	40	67
Sergeant Fraley	20	35	55
Private Bell	33	43	76
Private Heath	38	41	79
Sergeant MacMahon	38	41	79
Team totals	223	278	501

SHELL MOUND RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, CALIFORNIA.

The double contests between the Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club and the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club were the most interesting features on the Shell Mound range on February 7. Each club mustered its crack shots and formed teams for the 2 contests on the rifle and pistol ranges.

The total score of the Shell Mound Club teams was 13 points above the score of one year ago in the competition held at that time with the Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club, March 15, 1908. The Shell Mound Club selected its best marksmen for the rifle and pistol teams to attain the best results possible, no matter what experts the Spokane Club should enlist in the contest.

J. M. Klassen, a comparative novice, made 417 points, the highest score on the rifle target. J. E. Gorman made 185 out of a possible 200, the highest score in the pistol team.

The total made by the rifle team is 3,900 and that of the pistol team is 1,612, or a total of both teams of 5,512.

Follow are the individual scores of the competing teams:

Rifle Team.		Pistol Team.	
Capt. E. J. Povey	351	Capt. A. M. Paulsen	164
H. Huber	359	H. A. Harris	180
C. M. Henderson	412	J. E. Gorman	185
H. Wobber	407	C. W. Whaley	148
J. M. Klassen	417	W. A. Siebe	171
M. W. Hausner	413	Carl Doell	156
R. J. Fraser	405	Capt. Geo. Carson	159
H. Windmueller	303	Fred Mante	149
E. Schierbaum	395	Dr. R. A. Summers	154
R. S. Wixson	398	H. P. Lea	146
Total	3900	Total	1612

The following are the scores just received: Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, rifle team, 3900 points; pistol team, 1612 points. Spokane Rifle and Revolver Association, rifle scores, 3886 points; pistol scores, 1568 points. The Shell Mound teams beat the Spokane teams 58 points in the two contests, quite a handsome margin

and far better than the victory gained by the same teams over the Spokane crack one year ago.

D. W. McLaughlin represented the Spokane Club in the rifle contest and A. M. Merrill represented the Spokane club on the pistol team.

The score was telegraphed to the Spokane Club and the targets were sent by express as soon as the shooting was completed.

The opening event of the season, which interests marksmen on both sides of the bay, will take place on the Shell Mound range on Sunday, March 7, when \$200 in cash prizes will be paid in the rifle competition, \$50 in the pistol competition and \$75 in cash prizes in a bowling contest. It will be in the inauguration of the 30th anniversary of the Shell Mound shooting range and pleasure season, under the present management, and will be accompanied by a concert, dancing and other festivities.

Monthly Competition.

200-Yard Range, Rifle, 2 Scores, 10 Shots Each.			
C. M. Henderson	424	F. J. Povey	381
R. J. Fraser	414	A. M. Paulsen	316
H. Wobber	438	A. Thompson	362
W. M. Hausner	427	G. Holstein	323
J. M. Klassen	415	W. L. Paulsen	366
E. Schierbaum	406	C. Otten	359

Second Class.

Fred Mante	364	R. Long	252
J. D. Phillips	273	J. W. Phillips	251
Capt. Geo. Larson	277	R. Summers	144
S. Phillips	92	M. Nelson	297
F. Paulsen	340	J. Logue	343
H. Kofod	291	C. Whaley	343

Third Class.

J. Hahn	267	O. A. Paulsen	264
A. F. Nordman	233	A. H. Ramm	202
P. Kulik	267	F. Lindberg	230
H. Quandt	293	L. Frickberg	333
P. Laursen	194	P. Larkin	321
H. Comper	202	Carl Doell	357
A. Liebscher	229		

Pistol Scores, 50 Yards, First Class.

A. L. Paulsen	69 79	J. R. Fraser	81 88
J. E. Gorman	93 91	W. A. Siebe	83 86
H. A. Harris	93 86	R. S. Wixson	79 79

Second Class.

Capt. Geo. Larson	77 74	J. W. Phillips	64 68
C. Whaley	82 79	D. Summers	80 72
H. P. Lee	74 77	Carl Doell	68 71
H. Wobber	64		

Third Class.

F. Lundberg	23 39	William Guild	65 65
L. R. Murphy	24 42	A. H. Ramm	40 30
M. W. Housner	87 80	Fred Mante	80 74
H. Schierbaum	65 17	A. Henry	69 56
E. Schierbaum	40 79	W. L. Paulson	40 62
P. Paulsen	39 30		

Unclassified.

L. Barnett	26 45	W. G. Ohler	75 69
H. Schullerts	51 61	L. Erickson	49 34
C. J. Doehring	78 85		

KRANTZ'S RIFLE GALLERY, STRASBURG, OHIO.

The following scores were made on February 4 at 25 yards on one-quarter inch target.

A. J. Krantz	245	242	244	241	246	1218
Thos. Krantz	240	239	240	241	243	
	238	249	240	242	239	2402

BISBEE, ARIZ., RIFLE CLUB.

The weather was all that could be asked, and there was a good turnout at the range on January 30. The wind, as was shown by the flags, blew in opposite directions across the range, necessitating quick changes from right to left. Curry made the possible at 800 yards which is the third perfect score on the long range during January. The scores:

Yards	800	1000
Hurst	23	21
Curry	25	23
Nichols	21	23
McMinn	24	21
Apgar	24	16
Devitt	15	2
Watkins	18	18
Mitchell	21	18
Fisher	18	18

The quick firing at the blue rocks drew quite a number of spectators to watch the shotgun squad. Several 10-bird events and individual matches were shot, but the main interest was in the 25 target race, in which Harrington easily led.

25 Targets.

Harrington	23	Whaley	15
Kitchell	20	Hart	14
Colford	19	Tozier	13
Hoffmier	18	Shine	13
Schwartz	17	White	9
Davidson	17	Prather	9
Patterson	15	Amos	9
Palmer	15		

The first practice tryout of the country club rifle team was on February 4, when an ideal day was had for the sport. Little wind was stirring during the time of the 200 yard range shoot. The breeze increased, however, and during the shooting at the longer distance range it was blowing hard, making accurate shooting rather difficult.

This was especially noticeable when the 500 and 600 yard targets were shot at in a variable 20 mile wind from 7 o'clock. Hurst and Cunningham led all competitors on the long range shooting their scores being:

Hurst—200 yards, 21; 500 yards, 24; 600 yards, 25; total, 70.
Cunningham—200 yards, 16; 500 yards, 24; 600 yards 24; total, 64.

The scores made by other contestants were:
Hawley—200 yards, 21; 500 yards, 24; 600 yards, 20.
McMinn—20, 21, 23.
Watkins—20, 22, 21.
Apgar—21, 22, 20.
Nichols—21, 21, 14.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB.

Appended are the scores of the Zettler Rifle Club made at its weekly practice shoot at the ranges, 159 West 23rd Street, on February 9.

10 Shot Strings, Possible 250, 25 Yards.

A. Begerow	233	232	229	240	233	1167
L. C. Buss	245	247	246	249	245	1232
L. Mamer	239	237	241	239	235	1191
O. Smith	239	241	240	246	243	1209
T. H. Keller	232	236	238	235	239	1180
W. A. Tewes	249	247	248	247	248	1239
G. Schlicht	242	245	243	245	242	1217
W. E. Reynolds	240	247	246	244	247	1224
B. Zettler	239	237	233	241	241	1191
C. Zettler	239	245	247	241	243	1215

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- Feb. 22—Edge Hill, Pa. Highland Gun Club. J. Franklin Meehan, manager.
 Feb. 22—Troy, N. Y. North End Rifle and Gun Club. J. P. Murphy, secretary.
 Mar. 16—Decatur, Ill. Decatur Gun Club. John Duffey, secretary.
 Mar. 17—18—Brampton, O., Canada. Brampton Gun Club. R. E. Choate, manager.
 Mar. 20—Frenchtown, N. J. Frenchtown Gun Club. P. S. Bloom, secretary.
 Mar. 24—25—Leesburg, Fla. Leesburg Gun Club. A. B. Lees, secretary.
 Apr. 6—7—Lincoln, Nebr. Capitol Beach Gun Club. Geo. L. Carter, manager.
 Apr. 6—7—West Lebanon, Ind. West Lebanon Gun Club. C. R. Bowlus, secretary.
 Apr. 7—9—Columbus, Ohio. Columbus Gun Club. Fred Shattuck, secretary.
 Apr. 9—10—Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Parkdale Gun Club. F. A. Parker, president.
 Apr. 14—16—Larned, Kan. Kansas State Tournament under the auspices of the Larned Gun Club. J. T. Whitney, secretary.
 Apr. 16—17—Reading, Pa. South End Gun Club. H. Melchior, manager.
 Apr. 23—McClure, Ohio. McClure Gun Club. Frank E. Foltz, secretary.
 Apr. 23—24—Troy, N. Y. Mountain View Gun Club. J. J. Farrell, secretary.
 Apr. 26, 27 and 28—Vicksburg, Miss. Mississippi State Tournament under the auspices of the Vicksburg Gun Club. J. C. Williams, manager.
 Apr. 27—28—Atlantic, Iowa. Atlantic Gun Club. P. I. Appelman, manager.

FIXTURES.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- May 4, 5 and 6—Nashville, Tenn. The Interstate Association's fourth Southern Handicap tournament under the auspices of the Cumberland Park Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
 June 22, 23, 24 and 25—Chicago, Ill. The Interstate Association's tenth Grand American Handicap tournament; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
 July 20, 21 and 22—Buffalo, N. Y. The Interstate Association's fourth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Aug. 24, 25 and 26—Seattle, Wash. The Interstate Association's Fourth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the West Seattle Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending February 13.
 Mar. 24—25—Jewell, Iowa. Jewell Gun Club. W. S. Hoon, secretary.
 Apr. 27—29—Wellington, Mass. Paleface Gun Club. C. E. Comer, secretary.
 Apr. 28—29—Danville, Pa. Danville Gun Club. W. T. Speiser, secretary.
 May 7—Franklin, Ky. Simpson County Gun Club. Harry H. Black, secretary.
 May 17—19—Lake Charles, La. Calcasieu Gun Club & Game Protective Association. Frank Gunn, vice-president.
 May 20—Red Hook, N. Y. Red Hook Gun Club. W. S. Massoneux, secretary.
 May 20—21—Louisville, Ky. Kentucky State Sportsmen's Association tournament, under the auspices of the Jefferson County Gun Club. Emil Pragoff, secretary.
 May 27—28—Laverne, Minn. Laverne Gun Club. A. O. Moreaux, secretary.
 June 3—4—Sisseton, S. Dak. Sisseton Gun Club. T. J. Adkins, secretary.
 June 4—Wyoming, N. Y. Wyoming Rod and Gun Club. Frank S. Childs, secretary.
 June 8—10—Sioux City, Iowa. Soo Gun Club. W. F. Duncan, secretary.
 June 15—16—Sturgis, Mich. Sturgis Rod and Gun Club. A. H. Wait, secretary.
 July 1—2—Eagle Grove, Iowa. Eagle Grove Gun Club. A. L. Yearous, secretary.
 Aug. 18—Batavia, N. Y. Holland Gun Club. Chas. W. Gardine, president.
 Sept. 16, 17 and 18—Atlantic City, N. J. "Westy Hogans." Neaf Apgar, secretary.

Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending February 6, 1909.

- Apr. 15—Garden Prairie, Ill. Garden Prairie Gun Club. H. O. Sears, secretary.
 Apr. 9—Exeter, Ont., Canada. Huron Indians. W. Johns, secretary.
 Apr. 12—Atlantic City, N. J. Atlantic City Gun Club. A. H. Sheppard, secretary.
 May 10—Plattsburg, N. Y. Plattsburg Gun Club. F. C. Parshall, secretary.
 May 11—12—West Frankfort, Ill. West Frankfort Gun Club. W. C. Rains, secretary.
 May 14—16—Great Falls, Mont. Montana State Sportsmen's Association tournament, under the auspices of the Great Falls Rod and Gun Club. W. H. Bevan, secretary.
 June 1—2—La Crosse, Wis. La Crosse Gun Club. J. G. Becker, secretary.
 June 8—10—Syracuse, N. Y. N. Y. State Sportsmen's Association tournament, under the auspices of the Onondaga County Gun Club. Jas. Montgomery, president.
 June 8—10—Little Rock, Ark. Arkansas State Sportsmen's Association tournament, under the auspices of the Little Rock Gun Club. Geo. W. Clements, secretary.
 June 12—13—Milwaukee, Wis. Wisconsin and upper Michigan League of Gun Clubs State Tournament, under the auspices of the Bodger Gun Club. Ed F. Leidel, secretary.
 June 15—17—New Martinsville, W. Va. W. Va. State Sportsmen's Association tournament, under the auspices of the Wetzel Gun Club. T. M. McIntire, secretary.
 June 25—26—Milbank, S. Dak. Milbank Gun Club. Edw. Rutledge, secretary.

- June 29—30—Ft. Dodge, Iowa. A. H. Cox Gun Club. Dr. J. W. Haughawont, secretary.
 July 14—16—Galveston, Texas. Texas State Sportsmen's Association, tournament under the auspices of the Galveston Gun Club. J. H. Forsgard, secretary.
 Aug. 3—4—Audubon, Iowa. Audubon Gun Club. F. Vermilya, secretary.

THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION.

The Interstate Association's Fourth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament will be given at Seattle, Wash., August 24, 25 and 26, under the auspices of the West Seattle Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money. Arrangements are under way which, if completed, will schedule the Interstate Association's Fourth Western Handicap tournament at St. Paul, Minn., August 10, 11 and 12, and the Boosters' tournament at Anaconda, Mont., August 17, 18 and 19.

The third annual championship of Metropolitan Clubs will be held at Montclair on Wednesday, April 7. That this has been the most successful and largely attended shoot held in this vicinity is owing to the help and hearty cooperation of the officers and members of the visiting clubs. Mr. A. R. Allan of the club will again donate the first or championship prize, which this year will be a very handsome and valuable gold watch fob. Besides the first, second and third individual prizes there will be five handsome gold pins for the winners of the 5 men team race.

The New Haven, Conn., Gun Club will hold an allday shoot on Washington's Birthday at Schuetzen Park, commencing at 9.30 a. m. There are 10 events on the program, with a total of 175 targets to shoot at. A fine list of prizes will be distributed. For further information address M. E. Thompson, 26 Kensington Street, New Haven, Conn.

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

A number of the boys from the surrounding towns joined us on February 12, 29 shooters in all. We had a blizzard Thursday but today was fine and clear, one of those days when it is a shame to stay in the house. In the regular club program Tomlinson and Walls tied in actual kills, 39 ex 50; the handicap, however, gave the point in Class A to Walls and Farwell won Class B point. Points to date Class A—Walls and Gardiner, 3 each; Tomlinson, 2; "39," Keyes and Watson, 1 each. Class B—Cheeseman, 3; Farwell and Brumber, 2 each; C. Robson, 1. After the club program we ran an open program of sweeps and special events. Score follows:

Shot at Bk.		Shot at Bk.	
C. Robson	185 120	Farwell	50 35
Febiger	150 121	Gillam	50 30
Walls	150 111	Sill	50 18
Keyes	150 108	Brown	50 10
*Kelsey	135 94	Prentice	50 9
Gardiner	125 92	Pratt	35 18
Fields	125 84	Weeks	25 16
"39"	125 81	Childs	25 14
Cash	110 81	Wetzel	25 13
Tomlinson	85 67	Forsyth	20 16
Watson	85 52	Luther	20 1
Harvey	85 45	Parkins	15 4
Lortz	75 36	Boothby	15 3
Crandell	70 50	Fisk	10 3
Brumber	65 46		

*Professional.

Mr. H. B. Febiger, New Orleans, La., shot high average. We understand he is to be in this vicinity for some months and we hope he will shoot with us regularly. From the way he eats up quattering birds we are of the opinion it would be worth the price of admission to see him shoot in the field. He is glad he didn't get 20 in the 25 bird sweep; 19 paid better, for he was alone. Mr. U. M. C. Kelsey, of Buffalo, was with us today. Luther's score wasn't very high but what's the difference, we all had to begin. Tomlinson and Gardiner each got a 10 straight at 20 yards, Prentice was kicking about his score; never mind, Louis, we all shoot in streaks. Brumber was high gun in 3 out of 5 club events. In the first open event he was high 14 out of 15 and alone but for targets only. Get in the sweeps next time, John. Cash was going some for a beginner—13 out of 15 and 20 out of 25.

Crandell certainly likes the game and he got his money back in the sweeps. By the way, he says the Churchville Club, N. Y., has applied for a registered tournament. Watch for their date. Always glad to see Childs; bring the Doctor and his wife next time. Look out for Walls; he got the last two points in Class A.

The Interstate Association has approved our Seventh Annual Tournament, Wednesday, August 18. We add \$50 and also offer a very attractive merchandise; ask anyone who attended our last shoot. The second leg for the Western New York Championship, Walls L. Richmond Cup, will be shot for at this tournament. Mr. Edward Cox, of Buffalo, won the first leg and any three wins takes the cup, in which event the Holland Gun Club will put up another cup. Mr. Cox will draw down fifty per cent of the entrance at the 1909 tournament whether he shoots or not, the 1909 winner will draw down fifty per cent of the 1910 entrance, August 18.

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB, BATH BEACH, N. Y.

W. A. Pardonner did the best work at the traps of the club on February 13. Three guns shot in a 100 target event and Mr. Pardonner broke 73 of the blue rocks.

BERGEN BEACH GUN CLUB, JAMAICA BAY, L. I.

Thirteen gunners reported at the traps of the club on February 13. Practice strings of twenty-five targets were fired and as the day was excellent for the sport a majority of the scores were high. W. H. Ryder made the best run of the afternoon, breaking 24 out of a possible 25 targets. R. Morgan, J. Gaughan and H. D. Bergen also made high scores.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Only three events were decided at the club traps on February 13. Six gunners reported and they decided the February cup, the sporting goods cup, and a special scratch shoot. E. Eckart took the leg on the monthly trophy with a full score of 25 targets. He also was the winner of the other regular shoot. The scratch event was won by J. A. Henderson, who made a clean score of 15 targets.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., GUN CLUB.

Two trophy shoots and one sweepstake were shot on February 13 by the members of the club. In the match for the silver cup offered in memory of Chas. Thompson, late president of the club, high score was made by Warren, he getting 19 out of 25 targets. This was the second shoot of the series, which is to run until the end of the season.

The trophy in the other prize shoot was offered by the

NESTOR

CIGARETTES

"NESTOR" "IMPORTED" "ROYAL NESTOR"

Green Label 40 cts.
25 cts.

Blue Label
15 cts.

The "wise guy" has but one "best bet,"
The world-famed NESTOR Cigarette.

club and was captured by Haines, who failed only on 2 of the 25 blue rocks. The scores:

Targets	25	25	15
Lambert	17	21	12
Haines	18	23	13
Watson	18	18	10
Warren	19	20	14
Barnard	15	19	11
Perkins	16	18	12
Newman	15	19	11
Lloyd	14	18	13
Lennox	14	13	10
Gregory	15	14	9
Jones	16	12	9
Horner	16	13	10
Messick	12	14	11
Isaacs	13	13	10
Fredericks	14	14	8

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, BAY RIDGE, N. Y.

Full scores were the rule on February 13 at the Bay Ridge traps of the Crescent Athletic Club, and many of them were made possible, it is said, by the new system of handicapping, tried for the first time. The weather conditions were also favorable for high scores. There was an excellent attendance, and much enthusiasm was shown over the closeness of some of the matches. In the contest for the February Cup, in which 17 competed, no less than 6 made full scores of 25, all of which will be considered by the judges in the final count at the end of the month. F. B. Stephenson was the scratch man in this match.

Fifteen shot in the scratch event at 15 targets, and M. Stiner won, with a full score. In the team shoot there were 5 pairs. C. A. Lockwood and W. W. Peabody scored 25 each, giving them a total of 59 and breaking the record for this and last season. It required 3 shoot-offs to decide another 25 target event, in which 19 competed. W. W. Peabody, C. A. Lockwood, M. Stiner and H. W. Woodcock each made full scores. They tied again in two following shootoffs, and in the third one Stiner won, with another full score.

The scores follow:

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets; Handicap.	
D. T. Leahy	0 25 L. M. Palmer, Jr. 1 22
W. W. Peabody	4 25 R. C. Williams 7 22
C. A. Lockwood	4 25 W. W. Marshall 6 21
A. E. Hendrickson	2 25 G. Brower 5 21
M. Stiner	5 25 F. W. Moffett 1 20
H. W. Woodcock	6 25 H. W. Brigham 1 19
F. B. Stephenson	0 23 J. H. Ernst 6 19
G. G. Steph'n, Jr.	1 23 C. W. Hickling 7 19
J. H. Vanderveer	3 23 L. C. Hopkins 6 17
D. T. Leahy, having broken 25 targets straight, wins without a shootoff.	

Scratch Shoot—Fifteen Targets.

M. Stiner	15	F. Remington	12
F. B. Stephenson	14	G. G. Stephenson	11
W. W. Peabody	14	F. W. Moffett	11
H. M. Brigham	13	C. A. Lockwood	10
D. T. Leahy	13	W. W. Marshall	10
A. E. Hendrickson	13	H. W. Woodcock	10
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	12	George Brower	8
J. H. Vanderveer	12		

Won by Stiner.

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets; Handicap.	
W. W. Peabody	4 25 L. M. Palmer, Jr. 1 20
C. A. Lockwood	4 25 D. T. Leahy 0 20
M. Stiner	5 25 L. C. Hopkins 6 20
H. W. Woodcock	6 25 R. C. Williams 7 19
H. M. Brigham	1 24 C. W. Hickling 7 19
F. B. Stephenson	0 23 G. G. Steph'n, Jr. 1 18
W. W. Marshall	6 22 George Brower 5 17
A. E. Hendrickson	2 21 J. H. Vanderveer 3 12
J. H. Ernst	6 21 W. H. Sykes 4 19
F. M. Moffett	1 20

Shootoff—Peabody, 25; Lockwood, 25; Stiner, 25; Woodcock, 25. Second Shootoff—Lockwood, 25; M. Stiner, 25; Woodcock, 23; Peabody, 22. Third shootoff—M. Stiner, 25; Lockwood, 24.

February Cup—25 Targets; Handicap.

F. B. Stephenson	0 25 F. W. Moffett 1 21
W. W. Peabody	4 25 G. G. Steph'n, Jr. 1 21
C. A. Lockwood	4 25 D. T. Leahy 0 20
M. Stiner	4 25 W. W. Marshall 6 19
Geo. Brower	5 25 R. C. Williams 7 19
H. M. Brigham	1 24 J. H. Vanderveer 3 18
A. E. Hendrickson	2 24 F. Remington 2 25
C. W. Hickling	7 24 H. W. Woodcock 6 25
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1 21

Team Shoot—25 Targets; Handicap.

C. A. Lockwood	4 25 F. B. Stephenson 0 24
W. W. Peabody	4 25 F. W. Moffett 1 23

Total	50	Total	47
L. M. Palmer	1 25	D. T. Leahy	0 24
H. M. Brigham	1 24	G. G. Stephenson	1 21

Total	49	Total	45
M. Stiner	3 25		
L. C. Hopkins	6 24		

Total 49

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y.

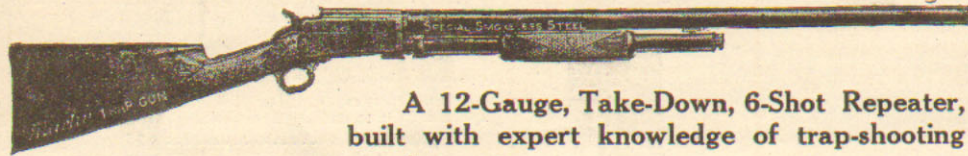
Gunners of the New York Athletic Club enjoyed, on February 13, one of the most successful days of sport since the opening of the trap shooting season at the Travers Island home. The clear, pleasant weather, the total absence of bothersome winds, as well as the perfect order in which the new traps projected their clay targets—all combined to make conditions ideal for shooting. As a result, the majority of the gunners maintained unusually high averages throughout the competition.

Eight times during the afternoon some gunner succeeded in shattering 24 targets out of his string of 25. R. M. Owen and C. W. Billings, who were high guns for the day, were particularly fortunate in this respect, each accomplishing the feat twice in succession.

The contest for the February cup was won by T. J. McCahill, after a shootoff of a tie with G. F. Pelham. Mr. McCahill, who enjoyed the limit handicap, also succeeded in annexing a leg on the Stevens gun.

The other winners were: C. W. Billings in the Sauer gun event, T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., in the scratch shoot,

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41 WILLOW STREET

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

and R. M. Owen in the Stoll Cup competition. The summaries:

February Cup, Handicap, 25 Targets.					
T. J. McCahill	5	25	T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	1	21
G. F. Pelham	1	25	E. F. Crowe	2	21
F. Schaffler	1	24	G. W. Kuchler	2	21
W. J. Elias	1	23	C. W. Billings	1	20
F. Hodgman	0	23	J. J. O'Donohue	3	20
R. M. Owen	1	23	T. Lenane, Jr.	2	18
R. Debacher	5	22			

Shootoff: T. J. McCahill, 5-24; G. F. Pelham, 1-23.

Sauer Gun, Handicap, 25 Targets.					
C. W. Billings	1	25	F. Hodgman	0	21
W. J. Elias	1	25	C. L. Edey	5	21
G. F. Pelham	1	23	G. W. Kuchler	2	20
R. Debacher	5	23	R. M. Owen	1	19
T. J. McCahill	4	23	J. J. O'Donohue	3	18
F. Schaffler	1	22	T. Lenane, Jr.	2	17
T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	1	22	R. Hooker	0	16
E. F. Crowe	2	22			

Shootoff: C. W. Billings, 1-25; W. J. Elias, 1-20.

Stevens Gun, Handicap, 25 Targets.					
T. J. McCahill	4	25	T. Lenane, Jr.	2	21
F. Schaffler	1	24	G. W. Kuchler	2	21
J. J. O'Donohue	3	24	W. J. Elias	1	20
C. W. Billings	0	24	E. F. Crowe	2	20
R. M. Owen	1	23	T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	1	18
G. F. Pelham	1	22	C. L. Edey	5	18
F. Hodgman	0	22	R. Hooker	0	16
R. Debacher	5	21			

Shootoff: R. M. Owen, 1-25; F. Schaffler, 1-23.

Stoll Cup, Handicap, 25 Targets.					
R. M. Owen	1	25	C. L. Edey	5	21
F. Schaffler	1	25	C. W. Billings	0	19
G. F. Pelham	1	23	T. Lenane, Jr.	2	19
J. J. O'Donohue	3	23	T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	1	18
E. F. Crowe	2	23	W. J. Elias	1	17
T. J. McCahill	3	23	R. Debacher	5	17
Geo. Kuchler	2	23	R. Hooker	0	14
F. Hodgman	0	21			

INDEPENDENT GUN CLUB, HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, PA. D. A. Cordery and W. E. A. Crane, of Hamonton, N. J., led the way toward the high gun record of the afternoon in the monthly target shoot of the club at Holmesburg Junction on February 13. Cordery beat out his fellow townsman by just one target, he getting a score of 97 out of his 100 targets. Crane finished with 96. Both Jersey men shot steadily from the start and although Cordery beat out Crane by two actual breaks, he getting 89 of his century of blue rocks, to Crane's 87, the latter by finishing strong on his last event came within one bird of tying up for the high gun honors of the day.

A field of 40 gunners participated in the shoot and with the many trophies offered for the various classes the race between the shooters was close and exciting to the last target. The two Hamonton gunners did not by any means run away from the field as Overbaugh with 94, Newcomb, George and W. H. Matthews with 92, and Anderson and Lloyd R. Lewis with 90 breaks, gave the Jersey shots a close run for high gun honors.

Next Saturday, February 20, at Holmesburg Junction, the S. S. White will hold a complimentary shoot in honor of the Westy Hogans, who comprise a squad of well known professionals. A valuable silver chafing dish has been donated by the club for the high man among the professionals. Professor Snyder, a famous old time shot, will also give an exhibition of old fashioned trap shooting. Scores:

	D.H.	B.	B.	B.	B.	A.T.	Tl.
Cordery	17	17	18	18	18	8	97
Crane	17	17	16	17	17	20	96
Overbaugh	18	16	17	17	16	9	94
W. H. Matthews	18	19	18	12	18	7	92
Newcomb	20	16	16	19	19	3	92
George	16	12	16	13	17	15	92
Anderson	16	15	14	14	15	13	90
L. R. Lewis	18	17	15	17	17	6	90
F. W. Matthews	17	15	18	16	17	14	88
Landis	19	13	18	15	20	8	87
Frank	18	15	17	17	15	6	87
Hinds	18	18	15	16	15	6	86
Tansey	17	16	13	17	16	8	86
T. Mooney	19	18	14	16	18	4	86
Dupont	18	17	14	16	16	7	84
Byer	18	15	16	16	15	5	84
W. H. Wolstencroft	20	16	14	16	17	3	84
Griffith	18	14	15	14	16	7	83
Cantrell	18	16	18	13	16	3	83
Wentz	18	14	17	14	16	5	82
Mink	20	15	17	14	16	3	82

Fontaine	17	13	16	15	15	13	9	81
Patrick	16	14	14	14	11	15	13	81
Ringgold	17	15	13	16	11	15	6	81
Sanford	18	19	13	16	11	15	6	80
Pilegar	19	18	16	14	13	13	5	79
Parker	16	15	13	10	16	11	10	75
Harkins	16	14	15	12	15	15	x	76
Shew	18	14	15	12	10	10	x	76
Firth	17	13	13	13	12	10	x	72
Johnson	18	17	14	12	12	17	x	72
Smith	17	14	16	11	14	15	x	70
I. H. Wolstencroft	17	16	11	12	9	12	5	70
J. Lewis	17	17	15	13	16	w	8	69
J. W. Mooney	17	11	8	12	13	9	8	61
Ferry	17	12	13	11	15	w	7	58
Stevens	18	13	11	13	10	w	11	58
Hoover	17	12	11	13	11	w	8	55
Gerhart	16	0	0	4	4	6	9	14

X—Visitor. W—Withdrew.

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

Lincoln's Birthday turned out quite a field of shooters. The main event was a 50 target handicap shot in 2 strings of 25 targets each, being events Nos. 4 and 5. The seven prizes were won in the orders named after a number of shoots off, class shooting: A. Bedell, Wm. Fisher, J. Hyland, D. O'Connor, S. A. Kipp, F. Brandreth and N. H. Tuttle. Bedell made high net score with 43 breaks. On Washington's Birthday there will be another shoot for club members and handicaps will be altered. The Tuckahoe team will be on hand for a return team match, and a good time is anticipated.

Targets	10	10	10	25	H. Tl.	25	20	10	15
J. T. Hyland	8	5	6	21	17	8	46	18	..
J. Willi	6	8	7	18	20	6	44	17	..
C. G. Blandford	8	7	9	20	17	5	42	18	..
S. A. Kipp	5	6	..	16	12	15	43	..	7
J. C. Barlow	4	5	7	14	15	8	37	..	..
I. T. Washburn	7	8	8	18	21	7	46	16	14
A. Bedell	7	8	..	23	20	5	48	..	7
F. Brandreth	6	5	4	15	19	8	42	20	..
J. F. Hahn	6	7	..	11	18	15	44	12	..
N. J. Tuttle	6	4	17	14	10	41	..	9	..
W. Fisher	6	7	19	18	10	47	..	..	10
A. C. Barrell	2	4	16	14	..	..	..	13	13
D. Brandreth	7	9	18	19	5	42	17	15	..
D. O'Connor	6	6	17	17	10	44	18	..	..
A. Atskison	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
J. Kirby	..	2	5	17	24	..	..	..	..
E. Brewerten	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..
W. Huff	..	..	11	16	12	39	..	..	..
F. Wild	..	..	6	12	20	38	..	..	..
S. Mullen	..	..	11	9	12	32	..	..	..
S. Aiken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

Fourteen marksmen were on hand February 13 and over 2,000 targets thrown. The trade was represented by Messrs. Apgar and Glover, who each managed to make one clean score. Colquett was the winner of the third leg on the Thomas Duke trophy, breaking 24 out of 25 (event 4) in this event. He also won one in event 5 with the same number of breaks, while R. Jacobus succeeded in smashing 24 in the second event and taking home a box of cigars.

Events	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets	25	25	25	25	25	25
Apgar, Neaf	25	20	23	18	21	22
Glover, Sim	22	21	23	25	..	..
Batten, Geo.	19	16	15	12	..	..
Jacobus, R.	19	24	16	22	22	22
Jacobus, E.	17	..	21	21	21	13
Piercy, Geo.	22	16	22	22	22	21
Boxall, G. W.	..	20	19	21	21	..
Thos. Dukes	..	20	19	17	18	22
L. W. Colquett	..	..	21	24	24	23
Y. Frazee	..	..	10	15	14	..
E. Winslow	..	..	13	..	..	..
Piercy, L.	..	..	15	15	19	20
L. Flose	..	..	9	8	..	..
W. Kusomaril	..	..	..	..	20	..

PALEFACE ASSOCIATION, WELLINGTON, MASS.

A combination of low quartering targets, due to the somewhat defective working of the traps and still air, caused the shooters who competed, on February 13, over the Paleface traps in the 100-target match with

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handicaps for the Powell trophy and for the silver trophy offered for amateur high gun in the day's program of 125 targets, considerable bother in sighting.

The high gun honors for the day and the silver trophy in the 125-target match went to Robert N. Burnes of Cambridge, who broke 104. At the finish of the sixth round Bob Smith was in the lead with 81 kills to 80 for Burnes, but in the fast round of 25 targets the Cambridge man shot in grand style, breaking 24 of 25, while his Boston opponent missed four birds, giving Burnes the trophy by a margin of two birds.

The honors in the third of the six matches for the Powell 100-target handicap trophy went to Cole, whose handicap of 25, added to his actual number of kills, made his total 90, just one bird more than W. Clarke, who broke 77 and had a handicap of 12. The scores:

	Bk.	Hcp.	Tl.
Cole	65	25	90
W. Clarke	77	12	89
Smith	81	6	87
Burnes	80	6	86
Mrs. Park	77	8	85
Marden	78	4	82
Freeman	70	12	82
Hassam	80	0	80
*Sibley	77	0	77
Lawler	70	6	76
Buffalo	69	6	75
Clapp	48	25	73
Steele	60	12	72
*Wheeler	67	0	67

Day's Program, 125 Targets.										
Targets	15	15	20	15	15	20	25	Tl.		
Burnes	12	14	15	11	12	16	24	104		
Smith	11	13	17	10	13	17	21	102		
Hassam	9	14	12	13	14	18	19	99		
Marden										

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mighty good shooting to beat out such cracks, yet Hess shot steadily from the start and just managed to nose out Foord at the finish. In justice to McCarty it must be said he was compelled to withdraw before shooting out his string, owing to a business engagement. The scores follow:

All Shooting at 165 Targets.	
Pflegar.....	140
E. Wilson.....	128
W. Thomas.....	120
G. A. Clark.....	113
Herman.....	135
B. H. Bates.....	131
Crane.....	136
W. Matthews.....	123
Sidebottom.....	102
J. Thomas.....	133
Frank.....	133
Patrick.....	120
Hawkins.....	140
Mink.....	150
Wolsoncroft.....	143
Grove.....	131
Deardorf.....	122
Apgar.....	142
Stevens.....	142
Mooney.....	143
Dupont.....	127
Reinhardt.....	121
Muller.....	117
Little.....	115
W. Foord.....	152
Hamlin.....	131
Firth.....	110
Sands.....	118
Crooks.....	119
E. Foord.....	123
Schwartz.....	131
Parker.....	111
Orin.....	135
C. A. Bender.....	146
Edwards.....	137
Anderson.....	99
Henline.....	119
F. Bender.....	125
Rexon.....	104
Corduy.....	143
Holloway.....	126
Hinds.....	123
Young.....	135
Hess.....	153
Bailey.....	77
Buckwalter.....	147
Darton.....	141
Tansey.....	127
Jackson.....	124
Zinn.....	102
Matthews.....	116
Glover.....	141
Lewis.....	128
Metcalf.....	110
Richardson.....	135
George.....	102
Ringgold.....	112
Weimert.....	131
Engbert.....	142
Burrough.....	129
Darlington.....	126
Bean.....	134
McKelvey.....	140
Appleton.....	134
Hamil.....	115
Minnier.....	132
Landis.....	140

Chief Bender, the Athletics' clever pitcher, who has been shooting in fine form this season, outshot a strong field of gunners in the second and final day of the tournament. Out of his 180 targets Bender broke 171, beating out Foord, the Wilmington crack, by one target and having 2 better than McCarty, the national champion.

The race between these 3 marksmen was the feature of the shoot. It was a question of which shooter could hold out his nerve the longest and the Indian proved to be the man in the pinch. McCarty really fell out of the race on the eleventh event, when he let 2 get away from him, and Foord, when having a chance to tie up Bender on the last event by making a clean score, just fell one shy of tying up with the Chief by missing one of his 15 birds. Bender ran straight on his last event.

Although the entries fell off somewhat from the first day, the cream of the local and out-of-town shots participated in the last day. Although a strong wind swept over the traps and during the afternoon a small sized gale almost blew down the clubhouse, the scores made by the majority of the gunners were above the average. It required first class marksmanship to smash the elusive blue rocks and such scores as made by Bender, Foord, McCarty, Mooney, Hamlin, Buckwalter, Wolsoncroft, Pflegar, Glover and others were of the kind which were mighty satisfying to the gunners.

Class A.		All Shooting at 180 Targets.	
Tl.	Tl.	Tl.	Tl.
Bender.....	171	Foord.....	170
McCarty.....	169	W. Wolsoncroft.....	163
Buckwalter.....	164	Edwards.....	160
Wilson.....	143	Richardson.....	150
Hess.....	156	Kahler.....	156
Engle.....	152	Landis.....	105
Mink.....	158	Mooney.....	161
Herman.....	157	Tansey.....	148
Appleton.....	151	Sloan.....	140
Young.....	148	W. H. Mathews.....	152
W. Thomas.....	136	Cordery.....	143
Cantrell.....	144	White.....	141
Crane.....	133	McKelvey.....	146
Hinds.....	137	Frank.....	143
J. Thomas.....	136	Pflegar.....	158

Aiman.....	144	Graham.....	127
Darlington.....	138	DuPont.....	127
Crooks.....	132	Bates.....	139
Deardorf.....	120	Bean.....	116
Perry.....	110		
Class C.		Class D.	
Hineline.....	138	Schwartz.....	137
Sheppard.....	129	Wescott.....	113
Firth.....	127	Crowhurst.....	111
Zinn.....	125	Dorp.....	110
Morris.....	121	Pennell.....	99
Anderson.....	113	Cook.....	96
Professionals.			
Hamlin.....	104		
Apgar.....	162		
Stevens.....	160		

MOUNTAIN VIEW GUN CLUB, TROY, N. Y.

Because of the high wind which prevailed on February 6, trapshooting was difficult. Nevertheless, several members of the club gathered at the traps. Sanders won the sixth leg for the Albany cup. Following are the scores made in the cup shoot, the number in parenthesis being the handicap by yards:

Targets	25	25	Tl.
Sanders (20).....	21	18	39
Hurd (20).....	16	14	30
Valentine (20).....	17	20	37
Roberts (20).....	17	12	29
Milliman (19).....	14	17	31
Crowley (18).....	15	15	30
Farrell (18).....	17	11	28
Vroman (18).....	12	12	24
Kirkpatrick (18).....	14	14	28
Dutcher (16).....	15	16	31
Betts (16).....	14	15	29

Scores made in the regular weekly shoot were:

Targets	25	25	25	Tl.
Sanders (16).....	18	15	20	52
Hurd (16).....	14	19	..	33
Valentine (16).....	13	18	..	31
Roberts (16).....	13	11	..	24
Milliman (16).....	11	20	..	31
Crowley (16).....	14	11	..	25
Farrell (16).....	18	18
Vroman (16).....	13	13
Kirkpatrick (16).....	14	15	..	29
Betts (16).....	10	10
Connelly (16).....	11	11

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MRS. TOPPERWEIN'S BRILLIANT RECORD FOR 1908.

Of all the achievements in the shooting world in 1908, that of Mrs. Topperwein is perhaps the most remarkable considering that it was the work of a woman. The recital of her performances in all branches of shooting, with shotgun, rifle and pistol, discloses an all-round skill that seems almost incredible. In all the world there is no woman her equal, and she shines alone a luminary of the first magnitude. Witness, in the first place, her impressive showing with the shotgun. Of the 16,210 targets she shot at, at tournaments and in exhibitions, in all kinds of weather and on various grounds, she broke 15,076, a fraction over 93 per cent—an average that for such a large number of targets is indeed wonderful and excelled by few men. At tournaments, she won numerous high averages and made some exceptionally fine scores. For instance, at Groesbeck, Texas, she scored 402 out of 425 targets, making a run of 109 straight. At Fairmont, Minn., she broke 192 out of 200; and repeated the same score at Amarillo, Texas. She won high average at the State Shoot held in Austin, Texas, over a large field of crack shots, scoring 461 out of 490 with a sliding handicap of from 16 to 20 yards, of which she is justly proud. Her score of 961 out of 1,000 targets, made on July 18 at San Antonio—a feat unparalleled among women—was a striking example of her skill. In order to accomplish this, she was obliged to shoot continuously for 4 hours and 35 minutes, showing her wonderful pluck and endurance. Her longest run during the year was 114, and she broke 100 straight and better

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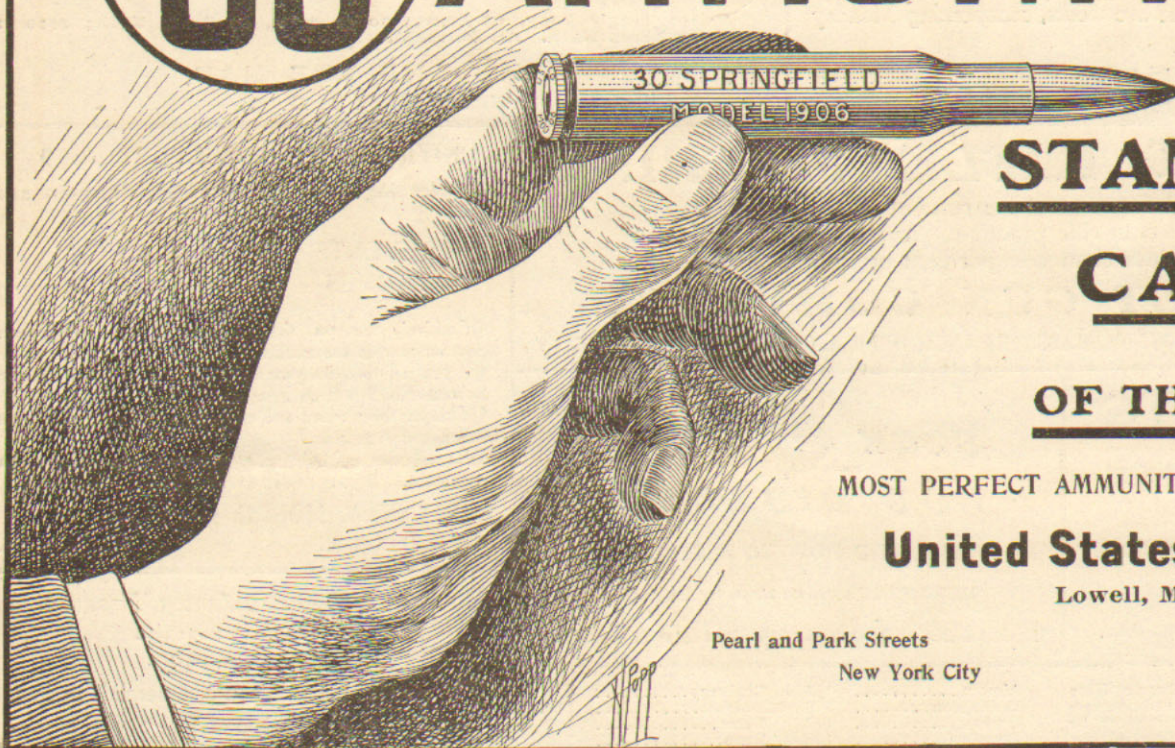
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