

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 16.

JULY 22, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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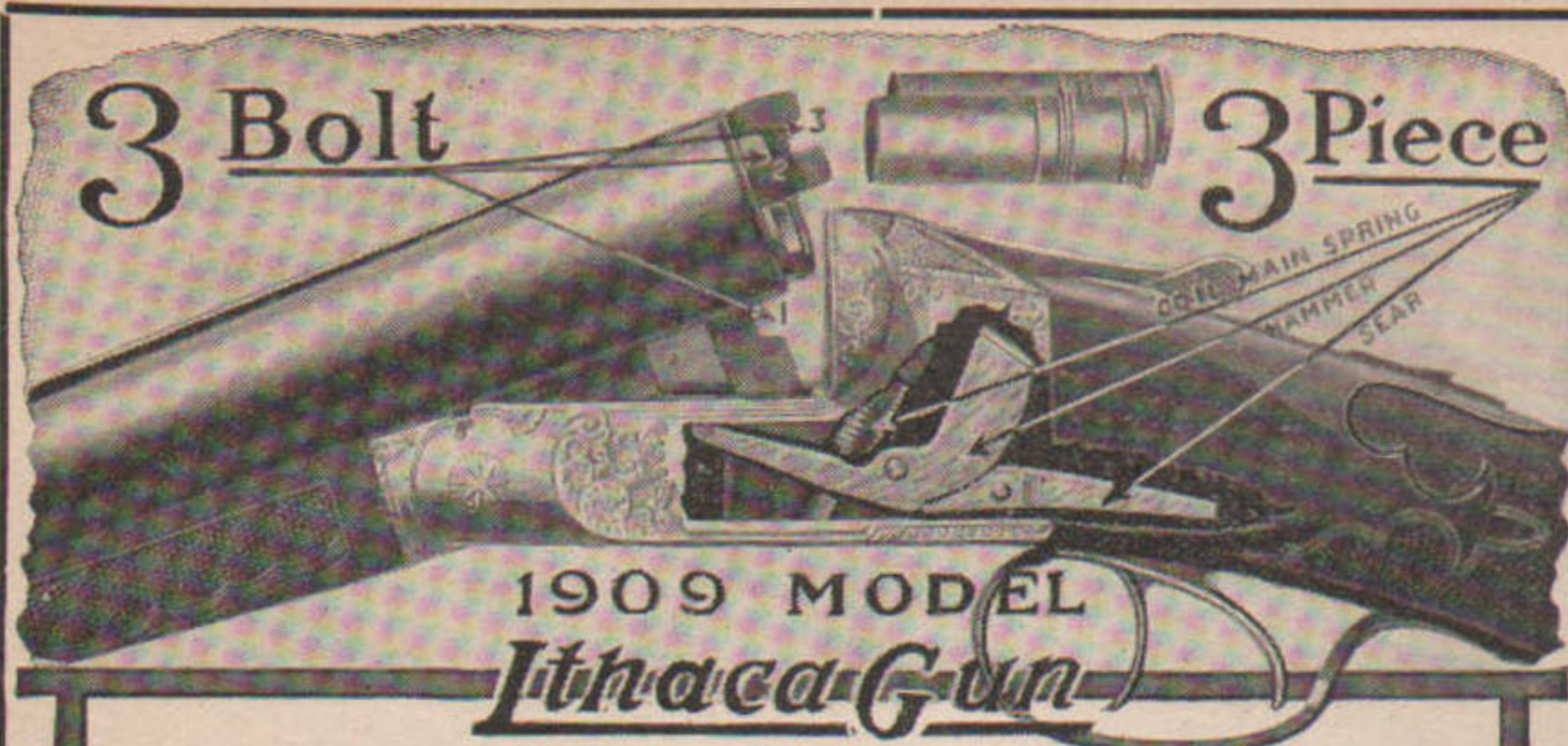
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W. G.										RIFLE
17 1/2										155102
CLOCK										BAROMETR
1										30.17
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVI. No. 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 22, 1909.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

AT THE SIGN OF THE KEYSTONE.

"We go upon the practical mode of teaching, Nickleby, the regular education system. C-l-e-a-n, clean, verb active, to make bright, to scour. W-i-n, win, d-e-r, der, winder, a casement. When the boy knows this out of a book, he goes and does it. It's just the same principle as the use of the globes."

"Where's the second boy?"

"Please, sir, he's weeding the garden," replied a small voice.

"To be sure," said Squeers, by no means disconcerted. "So he is. B-o-t, bot, t-i-n, tin, n-e-y, ney, bottinney, noun substantive, a knowledge of plants. When he has learned that bottinney means a knowledge of plants, he goes and knows 'em. That's our system, Nickleby. What do you think of it?"

WHEN Dickens wrote Nicholas Nickleby he had as his earnest purpose a desire to make known of the deplorable school conditions, which by consuetudinary law had grown to be common in England. The vicious and contemptible Squeers had a glimpse of the truth in his conception of the way to teach. It was only a glimpse and not all or mostly the truth because his motive was a bad one.

Good motives mean good deeds, barring an occasional mistake through lack of full knowledge. Better a mistake and an occasional wrong thing done when a right motive lies than right results through wrong motives because the aggregate result of worthy hearted attempts must be good.

Teaching National Guardsmen how to be soldiers, enlightening them upon the best ways of defeating an enemy, instructing them in the tasks which they would have to perform during armed strife, is not a difficult undertaking if gone about in the right way. A book may try to tell you all about it, but no book ever did, and if it could you would be unable to remember all it said, and be without power to apply all that you could remember.

A little while ago the officers and men of the Third Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania were industriously engaged in civil pursuits. The business man was busily pursuing the active dollar from till to till; the doctor was actively healing the sick and incidentally heeling himself that he might be able to afford a practice-destroying tour of military duty; the lawyer was strenuously locking horns with other lawyers and thus preserving the civil peace of his community; and in every walk of ordinary life the men who serve under the banner of the blue keystone were striving to make a place or keep the place they had made among their fellow men on the same quest bent. But last week there came a change over the spirit of their dreams, and the representative of ARMS AND THE MAN when he went to see found every man jack of them, from General Dougherty down, garbed as soldiers, armed as soldiers, living as soldiers and thinking as soldiers. Doing their very best and succeeding admirably to be as near as they could like the best soldiers they had ever seen, those of the Regular Army of the United States. They had good examples before them in Captain Smithers' Troop of the 15th Cavalry, in Captain Horn's Battery of Field Artillery, and in the Engineer Detachment when it finally arrived the day before camp was broken up. Also, they were not without advisors and instructors of excellent wisdom and worth in Captains Farnsworth, Barker, McCloskey and Woodruff, and Lieutenants Morey, Rehkopf and Marshall of the Army.

You who will read this article have most of you grown familiar with maneuvers by direct contact or reliable hearsay evidence. You would not, therefore, be either much pleased or highly profited by a detailed description of every movement which took place, but there is a better reason than that for not entering into details. You remember, do you not, how every historian tells a different tale of the general run of historical events and how such commentators are particularly given to differences of opinion about battles?

Did two men ever see a battle in the same way? We surmise not,

unless one of them was hypnotized. So we sha'n't tell you how Colonel this or Captain that nobly distinguished himself by an impossible charge over impracticable ground, but we shall deal with what took place at Mt. Gretna last week while the Third Brigade maneuvered there, from the standpoint of plain, slightly varnished, but unquestionable and highly important truth.

Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, of Wilkes-Barre, has, as you know, the honor to command the Third. His privilege it was to be for many years the commanding officer of that excellent organization, the 9th Pennsylvania Infantry. He is an exponent of the new and more progressive school in the National Guard. His acts as brigade commander, his success in that difficult role, have been closely scrutinized because he was the first brigade commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania without Civil War service. This does not necessarily mean that other general officers were not competent. It only indicates that he was, upon his advent to a general's position, looked upon as one possibly without the necessary years and discretion to fill what is a large and difficult place.

However, he had behind him enough years of service in the various grades to lead those who knew to believe him capable. Subsequent results have not operated to remove the impression of his capacity as a brigade commander. He was one of the officers who first expressed himself in positive terms for

field maneuvers instead of the close order camp which used to be customary in Pennsylvania—and all other States for that matter. The position which he has assumed in this respect is no longer unique, as in the other Pennsylvania Brigade camps this year a plan very similar to his own will be carried out.

The first problem began with battalion exercises on July 13. In this, battalions from the different regiments opposed each other as parts of two forces engaged in the immediate vicinity of the camp.

Perhaps it will be just as well to give the make-up of the brigade before



GEN. THOS. J. STEWART, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA (On Left).
The Oldest Officer in Point of Service as Adjutant General of a State now holding Office; but one of the Youngest and most Progressive in his Attitude toward all Service Subjects.

GEN. C. BOW DOUGHERTY, COMMANDING 3rd BRIGADE, N.G.P. (On Right.)



EVENING PARADE OF THE 3rd BRIGADE AT MOUNT GREтна. ONLY A PORTION OF THE COMMAND CAN BE SEEN.

proceeding further. The Third Brigade is composed of the 4th, Colonel O'Neill; the 8th, Colonel Hutchinson; the 9th, Colonel Miner; the 12th, Colonel Clement; and the 13th, Colonel Stillwell, Regiments of Infantry; Battery C, Field Artillery, Captain Williams; Governor's Troop, Cavalry, Captain Ott; and Company A, Engineers, Captain Dunning. The 9th is a twelve-company regiment. All the others have but ten companies each.

The second problem, which took place on the 14th, was a regimental maneuver. It was followed on the afternoon of the 14th and forenoon of the 15th by problem No. 3, which was a brigade maneuver. A provisional brigade, under Colonel Clement, forming the Blue Brigade, marched out of camp at 4.00 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th to bivouac for the night in anticipation of the movement of the next morning.

The fourth problem had for its purpose the defense and attack of a convoy. For this only a limited number of troops were employed, and through the exercise of wise forethought, all Infantry participating in the movement took no part in the maneuver of the day before. It thus was fresh and ready for the somewhat rapid marching which it had to do under the command of Major Shannon, 4th Infantry, N. G. P., who commanded the force protecting the train. This practical problem was very prettily worked out, Shannon being able to deliver his convoy in camp without the loss of a wagon.

In all of these maneuvers certain pertinent facts fairly forced themselves upon an observer who was familiar with the maneuver game as it has been played. The first was that the maneuvers were progressive, commencing with the more simple and gradually growing more complicated.

The second: that such dispositions were made as to render it unnecessary to march the troops great distances. This was an admirable thing to do. It will be remembered that in some of the former maneuvers no consideration was given to the fact that National Guardsmen are not all trained athletes, accustomed to hard marching and rigorous service. The result of the unwise disregard of this condition of unpreparation for hard field service was the temporary or other injury of many militiamen with the discouragement and loss to the Service of a much greater number.

The third obtrusive fact was the complete harmony in command and cooperation between General Dougherty and his officers on the one side, and the Regular officers detailed as umpires or in command of troops on the other. The relations could not have been more pleasant. The representatives of each Service appeared to be constantly conscious of the

importance of cultivating the best of feeling and of lending themselves with the heartiest enthusiasm to the accomplishment of the general purpose. That purpose in this case was to extract the greatest possible amount of benefit for the Third Brigade from its limited tour of duty.

Mt. Gretna is a pleasant but not perfect place to camp and maneuver. Only about 3,500 acres of land are available for maneuver purposes. Pennsylvania needs much more ground than that. Where the camp was placed the ground is a little too rough for a perfectly comfortable camp and there is not space enough for a level parade. On the other hand the roughness of the land where the camp stands gives good drainage, and the surrounding hills which loom high, garbed with green to their summits, a little sapphire lake nestling at their feet, give a charming air of mountain loveliness to the scene, not lost upon the visitor used to the highlands of our own and other countries.

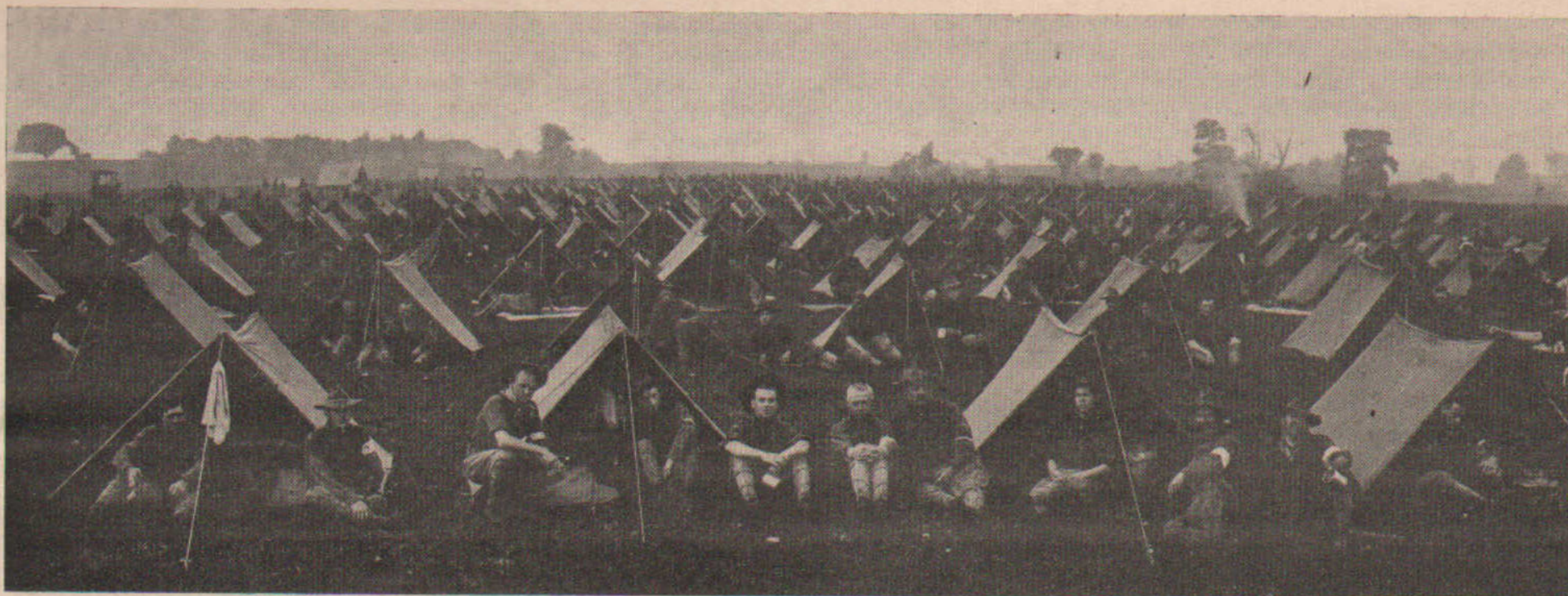
On the 15th, after the bivouac of the night before and the hard maneuvering of the morning, the regiments were not too tired to give successive regimental parades immediately in front of brigade headquarters, nor when the men marched past was there any lack of spring and swing in their step or stride to indicate undue fatigue.

The camp was well policed, so well that its cleanliness was noticeable. Dust was everywhere, it is true, but as some soldier said, it was clean dust and so did no harm. The kitchens were presided over by enlisted cooks, and they were clean kitchens. The parts of the ration unprepared or in the course of preparation in the kitchens were of an excellent quality and in perfect condition. The representative of ARMS AND THE MAN visited every kitchen, and if the men in the camp did not fare well it could not be said to be the fault of ration components, kitchens, or cooks.

In the rear of each kitchen in the brigade there was observed an innovation in the way of a kitchen garbage incinerator. Instead of an expensive device for the purpose, or an open pit giving forth odious odors and attracting a multitude of flies, there had been dug about ten feet in the rear of each kitchen a deep pit. In this pit large stones had been placed. Upon these stones a fire was builded until it had a deep bed of coals. This fire, constantly fed, was surmounted by the ordinary skeleton frame used in camp for heating hot water. There was much diversity in these frames. Some were only four legs supporting the grate bar of an ordinary light furnace. Others seemed to be the grill work of some uncompleted structural iron part, which, borne upon four iron legs, again supported in turn the large kettles of water, the heating of which is so important in every camp.



THE GUNS AND THE WAGON TRAIN OF THE "BLUE" ARMY ON THE MOVE.



WHEN THE PROVISIONAL BRIGADE UNDER COLONEL CLEMENT TOOK TO THE DOG TENTS.

On these fires kitchen slops and garbage, reduced to a minimum by careful watchfulness, were poured or thrown a little bit at a time. Tin cans were beaten flat with an ax; glass bottles were taken away and deposited in a pile to be carried off by the fatigue party with its wagon. The plan worked and worked well. There was no garbage smell, and only in a few cases any unsightly appearance, such as that presented by potato rinds lying on top of a fire, unconsumed. With the deep bed of coals which can be produced, if the pit is properly dug and fired, any refuse which comes from the kitchen may be disposed of cheaply, expeditiously and in a sanitary manner by this method.

The men's sinks lacked a little of being entirely satisfactory, but they could not be characterized as seriously objectionable. Burning the sinks out with crude oil is practised in Pennsylvania to a certain extent, but when these sinks were examined on the 15th that work did not seem to have been thoroughly done. There was a slight smell which should have been absent. As the camp was a temporary one, it is not believed that the condition of the sinks was such as to produce any evil effect, particularly as it was said that they would be given instant and thoroughly satisfactory attention as soon as the troops were removed, and prior to the arrival of any other force in the camp.

Officers in the camp expressed themselves freely as of the opinion that no field service in which they had participated had been so beneficial as the present tour. This was a feeling which was shared by the enlisted men. Satisfaction with their officers, their service and their surroundings was apparent on every hand among the enlisted men. They appeared to be a good lot, fairly well set up, with a few too many recruits, but on the whole a very presentable and promising lot of men. The officers generally created an extremely favorable impression. Their interest in what they were doing was immense. An incident will emphasize this. One afternoon in the very short play hour available to them, a group of officers, which included almost all of the officers of one regiment, was clustered in the regimental headquarters mess tent, deeply engrossed in a war game which was being umpired by the indefatigable, ever-smiling and always capable Captain McCloskey. This was but one incident of many similar ones.

Speaking of war games, it runs in our mind that it was McCloskey who put forward a problem seemingly impossible of solution. He said, "Given an overwhelming force in front and a speak-easy to the rear, what would



EXPLOSION OF A DYNAMITE BOMB BY THE ENGINEER COMPANY.

To Demonstrate how an Enemy Might be Demoralized if a few of these Souvenirs should be left in the Ground over Which he would have to March.

you expect to happen to a Dutch regiment commanded by an Irish colonel?" When everybody gave it up, McCloskey said that was what the enemy did, or the regiment would have been there yet, wavering "twixt love and duty."

The battery on the day before breaking camp had some real target practice with loaded shells, an experience which, it is believed, had not previously fallen to it. The firing was done at ranges from 2,900 yards down to 1,000, and the practice was excellent when all conditions were taken into consideration.

On Friday night, the 16th, Saturday being the day set for breaking camp, the entire brigade was paraded in the evening. The massed bands of five regiments gave a depth and tone to "Onward Christian Soldier," which made this grand old hymn more than ordinarily impressive. They began to play early and as you can imagine continued late on account of the length of the line, which must have contained almost 4,000 men. All the regimental bands seemed to be good, but that of the 12th, Colonel Clement, was an especially excellent musical organization. This is an ancient band with a history that goes back to a date prior to the Mexican War. In this case, time seems to have had the same mellowing effect as upon wine.

The organization passed beautifully in review with a steadiness and perfection of alignment which could hardly be improved upon.

Altogether, it was a very successful camp, the seeing of which could not fail to give the earnest advocate of an adequate Militia very great encouragement. General Dougherty and his officers have done well and they are unquestionably capable of doing still better. We understand that progress similar to that made in the Third Brigade is evident in the other Pennsylvania organizations. If that is true, and we believe it is, all of them may be assured that continued application and earnest attention to further perfecting themselves will result in a force which can be favorably compared with any other State subdivision of the Organized Militia.

MILITARY TRAINING OF OUR YOUTH.

AN EXTREMELY VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE LITERATURE RELATING TO A HEALTHY NATIONAL EXISTENCE, DISCUSSED BY COL. CHARLES L. LARNED, U. S. A., IN THE NEW YORK HERALD.

I HAVE been asked to undertake a brief discussion of the expediency and functions of military schools in America. A while ago I was requested to treat this issue from a negative standpoint in the interest of the peace movement—a somewhat singular expectation, considering my calling, which, notwithstanding an ardent sympathy with international arbitration, I was compelled to disappoint. The appeal, however, instanced a prevalent belief that military training and its associations foster a militant spirit and that to teach our youth the elements of national self-defense would be to incite an aggressive propensity, whereas I conceive the exact opposite to be the case.

There are, I believe, two errors involved in the opposition to military training—the one an error in theory, the other of fact. The error in theory is the assumption that general peace can be brought about or fostered by the suppression of military preparation and the neglect of military virtues in the national life. The error of fact is the proposition that war is inherently degrading and sinful as well as destructive of social order, virtue and development.

As to the first—that the cultivation of supineness in military matters and the neglect of the arts of war will induce peaceful instincts and hasten

the millennium—there is no delusion involving graver consequences or more dangerous fallacies. As well say the suppression of surgery and medicine will bring to pass a disappearance of broken bones and disease; that the neglect of sanitary science and disinfection will eliminate plague, pestilence and famine.

War is the product of opposing forces, evil and good, and represents their struggle for survival. It is a natural force—one of the terrible, destructive and reconstructive agencies like earthquakes and geologic cataclysms. It will exist so long as exist in the heart of man the conditions which bring it about. To abolish it one must work upon the nature of man and of nations, but while the ferment of human passions produced by selfishness and their consequences in social and political affairs continues it is a corrective as necessary as the surgeon's knife.

Let us bear in mind that there is something worse than war, and that is the moral and religious atrophy which results from the fatty degeneration and dry rot of a luxurious and selfish peace. Remember, too, that war is born of peace. Regenerate peace and she will not beget war. The lusts of luxury and the selfish struggle for money power are more terrible in cruelty than the horrors of battle. The one destroys the soul of peoples and the other only their bodies.

The enemies of peace today are not the war spirit and the military class but money lust and commercial competition. Commercial and industrial selfishness are at the root of the world's unrest today in nations and in classes. Kings, diplomats and ambitious soldiers no longer determine policy, but public opinion and the influence of classes. The military art as now cultivated has restrained and not provoked war. France and Germany have for thirty-nine years strained at each other's throats, but have been held in check by the knowledge of their respective preparation. It is the only agency that preserves from bloody collapse that hysterical thing called the balance of power in Europe, and it has kept the Moroccan rivalry and the Balkan crises from a bloody issue.

NEED REVERENCE FOR LAW.

The keynote of military virtue lies in the Master's words—"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." The superstructure raised upon the basic principle of self-devotion to country is a fabric of real virtues of importance to the State, society and the individual. Discipline, respect for authority, obedience, simplicity of life, regularity of habit, truth, honesty, personal accountability for all conduct—these bring vigor, not evil, to society and the State; not combativeness and the disposition of a bully. They induce dignity, good citizenship, reverence for law. There was never a time when law as law was so little revered as today, and never since time was has there been so much civil law.

Now as to the error in fact. It is generally assumed that war is a sin, and that to do away with war is to exorcise so much sin. War is an effect and not its own cause. War and battle are not intrinsically wicked, nor do I recall that they are anywhere so characterized in the Old or New Testament. The Master nowhere condemns it. He condemns the passions and impulses that bring it about. He said of a professional soldier and officer that he had not found such faith in Israel; another officer was the first, other than a disciple, to recognize the divinity of Christ; while a captain of infantry was selected to be the first among the Gentiles to receive the gift of the Holy Spirit, and this gift was not made contingent upon a renunciation of his profession.

The highest civic, mental and moral development of the great classic civilizations—Greece and Rome—was coincident with the periods of their highest military ardor and achievement; and both civilizations went down to decay and dissolution under the corroding influences of long periods of an inert and luxurious peace, signalized by the disappearance of the military virtues from the body of the people.

The best answer to the contention that the burden of modern armament and the development of the military spirit is a crushing incubus that saps national vitality, hinders commercial growth, induces disregard for law and order and represses art and literature, is the development of modern Germany.

Germany was reduced to her lowest ebb in all these particulars by her inability to defend her national integrity from the Napoleonic invader; while under the most perfect system of universal national military training that ever was, and by virtue of its influence, she has advanced to the forefront of modern civilization by leaps and bounds and established a commercial supremacy that threatens all rivals and aspires to pre-eminence.

She has made of a dull and boorish peasant an intelligent, alert and productive citizen through military discipline and education; she has tripled her national wealth; she has vitalized her arts, she has made her capital the fifth city of the world in size and the first in administration; she has developed that surest sign of national vigor, an active colonizing spirit; in short, from a moribund state of national atrophy she has sprung upon her feet and challenged the leadership of the world.

Furthermore, during nearly forty years of military supremacy and an enormous increase in material resources her only breach has been the

Danish affair and insignificant colonial skirmishes with savages; while in none of her diplomatic crises has her attitude been truculent or unreasonable, bearing in mind the pressure of her commercial needs and interest and a natural spirit of national pride.

Compared with English and French aggression in history, her bearing has been modest and disinterested, and in the matter of national swagger and bumptiousness, internal disorder and criminal statistics, I do not see that America, with its meager army and triumphant democracy, has any cause to throw stones at her.

In assailing and opposing military education and its discipline of character some of our peace enthusiasts are barking up the wrong tree. Let their ardor be directed to the equalizing of social conditions, the establishment of just dealings between man and man, nation and nation, the purification of municipal government, and war will atrophy from want of nourishment. In the meanwhile let us teach our youth how to shoot straight, to be obedient, to be respectful, to be self-denying and simple of life, to ride and to march and to love their country as their lives.

All pupils educated at the expense of the State should be trained to defend the State. If self-preservation be the first law of nature its operation applies as much to the State as to the individual, and if the institutions of our social and political system are worthy to exist they are worth preserving and defending. But the discipline of military training has an educational value which renders it of prime value to society quite apart from its practical use in national defense, and which is addressed as much to the character as to the physique. It should begin in a simple but effective way in the primary school through elementary setting up exercises, rhythmical drills and organization, and progress through higher grades so that cooperation and subordination become habitual. In the high schools drill and target practice should be systematic and thorough, and a certain amount of disciplinary restraint, enforced by law, could be made effective through both reward and punishment.

Stimulate excellence in military deportment and efficiency by rewards, privileges and decorations, and distinguish the higher grades of marksmanship by the presentation of diplomas and medals from the State. Reward in the same way a high grade of distinction in general military accomplishment by State certificate entitling the holder to preferential appointment in certain State and municipal positions.

In fact, I would have all public high schools organized as State military academies, so far as regards their military functions and discipline, under the control of the Adjutant General and a board of officers of the Militia appointed by the Governor and acting in cooperation with the board and commissioners of education. Let the amount of time and the general character and range of military instruction be first determined by an advisory board appointed by the Governors of the States, some of whose members should be officers of the Regular Army, and enforced by legislative action, after which the details of its development can be worked out by the bodies above described.

Competitive drills and marksmanship competitions between schools would keep alive the spirit of emulation, and the State recognition of individual distinction would constitute a powerful incentive to good behavior and exertion on the part of every boy.

Public education should be everywhere reorganized along these lines and also with a view to enforcing a careful physical scrutiny and training of the youth of the land, so that the public schools shall effect, in a measure, for boyhood and girlhood what West Point does for manhood—equal and coordinate education in character, mind and body and effective training in good citizenship and patriotism.

RECOIL PADS.

"I notice an article in your issue of July 8 by Capt. Frank D. Ely under the title 'Recoil and Elbow Pads' in which he advocates the use of a pad attached to the rifle.

I would like to ask through your columns whether it is permissible to use a rifle so equipped in matches of the National Rifle Association and in the National Matches.

There is no doubt that the lengthening of the short Service stock would be an advantage to most men but to practice with such a pad and then have to discard it in a match seems to me to be adding a handicap.

SUBSCRIBER."

The use of recoil pads is not specifically prohibited in the rules for the National Matches or the National Rifle Association events, but executive officers have generally held that the following clause prohibits the use of recoil pads or similar device. We refer to the last paragraph of Section 82, G. O. 69, W. D. 1909.

"The use of permanently affixed micrometers, orthoptic eye-pieces, telescopic sights, spirit levels, temporary shades, or any other device will not be allowed."

ARMS AND THE MAN is of the opinion that the use of a recoil pad could be authorized in all matches where the military rifle is used, upon the theory that a recoil pad, if properly made and adjusted, would be of very great assistance on a military rifle. Also, with a recoil pad, the different lengths and drop of stock so necessary to good shooting, particularly in rapid fire, could be supplied. Further than this, a recoil pad would save the rifle. It would relieve the arm of many a rough jar when brought from the shoulder to the order, and in general it would add many per cent to the usefulness of the Service arm. We have heretofore urged, and we shall not hesitate to urge again, the adoption by the Ordnance Department of a practicable recoil pad for use on the Service rifle.

COLORED TROOPS NOT WANTED.

ONE of the most amusing things which the history of the United States has ever produced is the present condition of dissatisfaction which exists in the State of Vermont over the assignment of the 10th Cavalry (colored), to Fort Ethan Allen, in that State. A leading Vermont paper says:

"The decision of the War Department to quarter the 10th Cavalry, all the troopers in which are negroes, in northern Vermont, marks a precedent in the disposition of black soldiers. It is the first time negro troops have been quartered in New England—the first time, in fact, that soldiers of color have been sent to any post east of the Mississippi.

If the Government officials, after their trouble with Brownsville and other posts, thought the extreme north would make no objection to the presence of so large a body of negroes, they were in error. A southern town could hardly be more up in arms than this city and Winooski are today."

What! Anxious that the south should take the colored man to its bosom and yet not prepared yourselves to hail him as a friend and a brother? These are the same colored men that the south has, only of a better class and under good discipline.

This is really laughable. These gentlemen in Vermont are the same individuals who at the close of the Civil War were shouting, oh, so loudly, for the negro to have equal rights and privileges with every white man.

Perhaps the most amusing phase of the situation is the fact that they are scared before they are hurt. The negro regiments have been generally quartered in the west. There, people have found no trouble in getting along with them.

In the great majority of cases negro troops in garrison are no more objectionable as near neighbors than white troops. We have four regiments of colored troops in the United States Army. They are well officered and the enlisted men are the pick of their race. The regiments have fought well for the country, and with very few exceptions they have behaved themselves in an exemplary manner under all conditions.

The War Department should pay no attention to the protests of any people, north or south, who object to the presence of colored troops. They should be sent wherever they are needed and the people made to understand that as long as men, black or white, wear the uniform of the United States Army, and behave themselves, they should be and must be respected. The Vermont folks should take shame to themselves for acting as they are. Probably they will be ashamed when they understand the full significance of their acts.

THE DEFENSE OF DUFFER'S DRIFT.

BY CAPT. E. D. SWINTON, D. S. O. R. E. (Back sight Forethought.)

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The fourth of six dreams, in each of which a young lieutenant in the British Army is set down with 50 "Tommies" at a crossing of a river in South Africa during the Boer War. He has entrenching tools, plenty of stores and tents, and his instructions are to resist to the last gasp the passage of the river by an enemy. He makes four total failures, one partial success, and at last does what he could have done at first had he only known how. All of these things are set forth in complete but pleasing detail in the dreams. These will appear one a week in this paper until all of them have been presented.

FOURTH DREAM.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as others see us!"

BURNS.

AGAIN did I find myself facing the same problem, this time with ten lessons to guide me. I started off by sending out patrols, as described in my last dream, but their orders were slightly different. All human beings were to be brought into our post, and any animals which could be of use to the enemy were to be shot, as we had no place for them.

For my defensive post I chose the position already described in my last dream, which seemed very suitable, for the reasons already given. We consequently dug a trench similar in plan to that already described, but, as I feared the possibility of guns being used against us, it was of a very different section. In plan it faced north generally, and was slightly broken forward to the front, each half being quite straight. In section it was about three feet six inches deep, with a parapet about twelve inches high in front of it; we made the trench as narrow as possible at the top compatible with free movement. Each man hollowed out the under part of the trench to suit himself, and made his own portion of the parapet to suit his height. The parapet was about two feet six inches thick at the top and quite steep inside, being built up of pieces of broken ant-heap, which were nearly as hard as stone.

The patrols returned shortly with their bag of a few men, women, and children. The women indulged in much useless abuse, and refused to obey orders, taking the matter less philosophically than their mankind. Here was evidently an opportunity of making use of the short training I had once had as A. D. C. I tried it. I treated the ladies with tons of "tact" in my suavest manner, and repeated the only Dutch words of comfort I knew—"Al zal recht kom"—but to no purpose. They had not been brought up to appreciate tact; in fact, they were not taking any. I turned regretfully round to the color-sergeant, winked solemnly and officially, and seeing an answering but respectful quiver in his left eyelid, said:

"Color-sergeant."

"Sir?"

"Which do you think is the best way of setting alight to a farm?"

"Well, sir, some prefer the large bedstead and straw, but I think the 'armonium and a little kerosene in one corner is as neat as anything."

There was no need for more—the ladies quite understood this sort of tact; the trouble was over.

The Dutchmen and Kaffirs were at once started digging shelters for themselves and the women and children. The latter were placed together, and were put into a small ravine not far from the trench, as it was necessary to place them in a really deep trench, firstly to keep them safe, and secondly to prevent their waving or signaling to the enemy. The existence of this ravine, therefore, saved much digging, as it only required some hollowing out at the bottom and a little excavation to suit admirably.

All dug with a will, and by night the shelters for the women and children and men prisoners, and the firing trench, were nearly done. All arrangements for the guards and sentries were the same as those described in the last dream, and after seeing everything was all correct and the ladies provided with tents to crawl under (they had their own blankets), I went to sleep with a feeling of well-earned security.

At daybreak next morning, as there were no signs of any enemy, we continued to improve our trench, altering the depth and alignment where necessary, each man suiting the size of the trench to his own legs. In the end the trench really looked quite neat, with the fresh red earth contrasting with the yellow of the veldt. As one of my reservists remarked, it only wanted an edging of oyster shells or gingerbeer bottles to be like his little "broccoli patch" at home. Upon these important details and breakfast a good two hours had been spent, when a force was reported to the north in the same position as described in the previous dream. It advanced in the same manner, except, of course, the advance men were met by no one at the farm. When I saw this, I could not help patting myself on the back and smiling at the Dutch ladies in the pit, who only scowled at me in return, and (whisper) spat!

The advanced party of the enemy came on, scouting carefully and stalking the farm as they came. As they appeared quite unwarned, I was wondering if I should be able to surprise them, all innocent of our presence, with a close-range volley, and then the magazine fire into their midst, when suddenly one man stopped and the others gathered round him. This was when they were some 1,800 yards away, about on a level with the end of Incidentamba. They had evidently seen something and sniffed danger, for there was a short palaver and much pointing. A messenger then galloped back to the main body, which turned off behind Incidentamba with its wagons, etc. A small number, including a man on a white horse, rode off in a vague way to the west. The object of this move I could not quite see. They appeared to have a vehicle with them of some sort. The advanced party split up as already described. As all were still at long range, we could only wait.

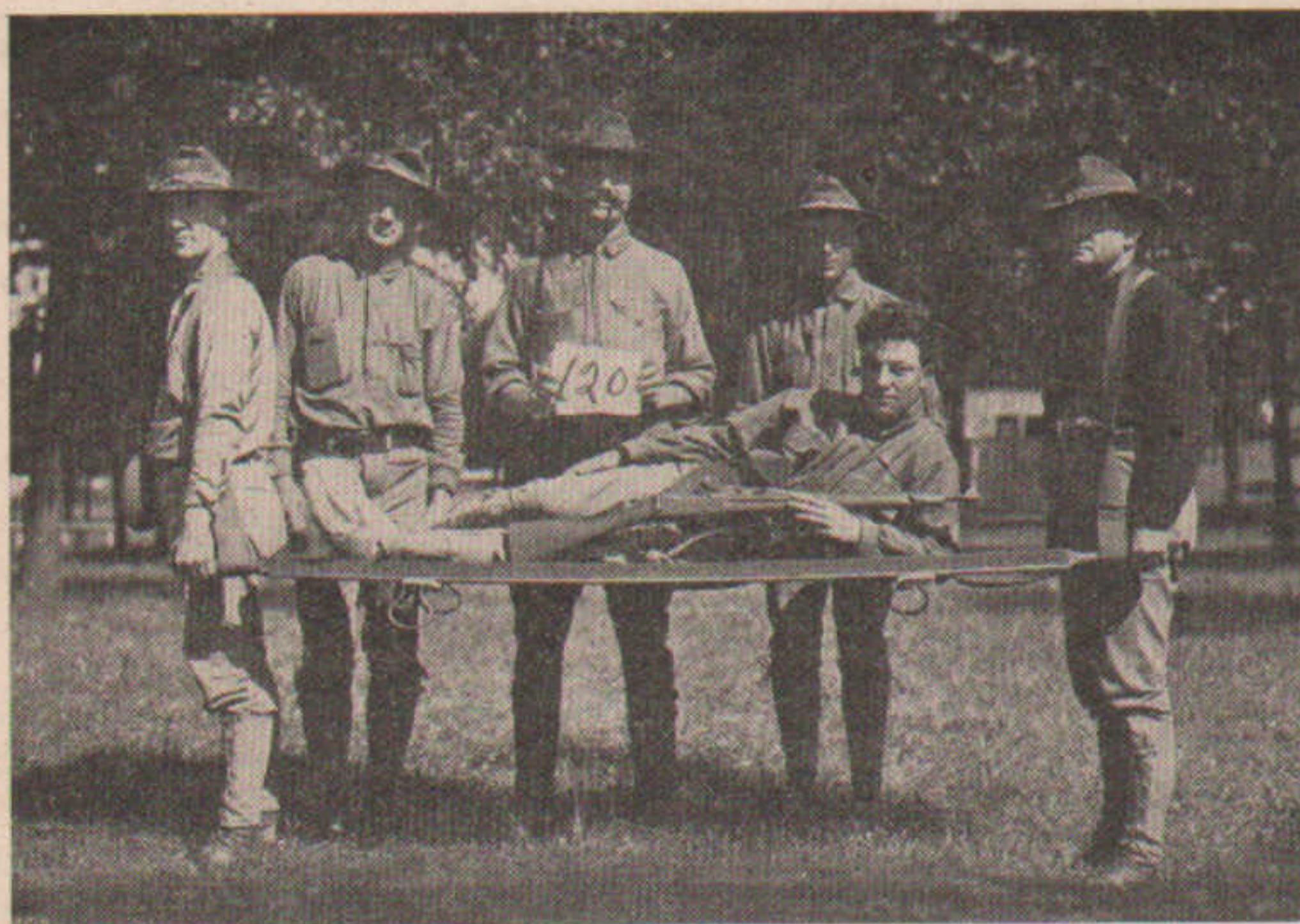
Very shortly "boom" went a gun from the top of Incidentamba, and a shrapnel shell burst not far from us. A second and third followed, after which they soon picked up our range exactly, and the shell began to burst all about us; however, we were quite snug and happy in our nice deep trench, where we contentedly crouched. The waste of good and valuable shrapnel shell by the enemy was the cause of much amusement to the men, who were in great spirits, and, as one of them remarked, were "as cosy as cockroaches in a crack." At the expenditure of many

(Continued on page 342.)

SOMEWHAT HANDICAPPED.

IT doesn't seem reasonable, and yet, not once but many times, we have heard men say that all the special instruction we gave our men in the use of the rifle was of no particular use for collective fire. The officer who has shot with companies containing a large number of expert riflemen and sharpshooters in competition against companies which were of the grade of marksmen or lower, if the shooting covered enough ground to eliminate the element of chance, never had any further doubt upon the subject. The more good shots one has in a company the higher the collective fire figure will go.

In the recent tour of field duty of the 1st Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, Company E of Milwaukee, Captain Imhoff, broke the range record for collective fire, making a total of 433 hits at 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. It was the regular collective fire shooting participated in by fifty-five men of the Company. This Company was, we believe, second in the State in



individual figure of merit last year. Company E also had the further distinction afforded by one of its men, Private Shiells, standing first in the individual competition for places on the regimental team.

Company E received a great deal of credit in camp, all of which was apparently deserved, but one other company, Company I, of Neenah, has also a valid claim to distinction. This organization received about as many places on the regimental team as E, and one of its men, Private Metternick, being disabled by a sore foot so that he could not walk, accomplished a feat, with the assistance of the hospital corps detail, which is somewhat unusual, to say the least. So far as our experience goes, it is unique in the history of National Guard rifle practice. He was carried to the 200 yard firing point on a stretcher and fired his score there, standing practically on one foot. He was then carried back to 300 and 500 yards successively, where he fired his scores, making a total of 120 on the three ranges. A man who shows as much pluck as this ought to have in him the material for a great shot. As Metternick looked on the stretcher is shown by the photograph which we reproduce herewith.

ARTILLERY HARNESS BITS.

By CAPT. WILLIAM J. SNOW, 6th Field Artillery (Horse).

THE following paper was prepared under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Artillery. It is particularly interesting at this time in view of the order just issued substituting the snaffle for the curb bit. The reasons why this change is a desirable one are cogently set forth in this article in a way which will appeal not only to Artillerymen but to every one who has to ride or drive a horse.

"The principal function of Artillery horses is draft—to surely get the battery to the proper place at the proper time; saddle qualities are of secondary importance. Therefore, whatever facilitates draft, should be thoroughly considered and adopted.

As to the saddle horse, his head is a heavy weight at the end of a long lever, and hence any movement of the head affects his balance. This point is fully recognized by all riders who exercise great care in setting a saddle horse's head, and the progress in his training is slow, until his head has been gotten into position. Until this is accomplished, he is unsteady in his movements, affected as they are by the displacement of his head, and also by the displacement of the rider's weight, which is located on the horse in the form of an unstable top load. Movements of these two weights disturb the position of the animal's center of gravity, and consequently necessitate movements of his legs to recover his balance.

The artificial conditions we thus impose on him, must be compensated for by artificial aids.

When a horse is in heavy draft, his feet, if the footing is at all precarious, slip and thus cause his center of gravity to continually shift. He naturally makes every effort to prevent such slipping by digging in his toes, as can be seen at any time by noticing a horse that is pulling a heavy load up hill. He is steadied while so engaged by two means—one is the resistance of the load, and the other is the pull on the reins, a good driver maintaining a strong support. Hence it appears that either a saddle or draft horse is in a state of more or less unstable equilibrium when at work. Where, as with the artillery harness horse, the animal is both a saddle and draft animal simultaneously, his equilibrium is doubly unstable, and special efforts are necessary to maintain his balance. This result can be aided only by the driver sitting as squarely and steadily as possible in the saddle, and maintaining a strong, even pull on the reins of both horses of his pair. This pull on the reins performs the double function of keeping the horse's head steady, and giving him something to lean against, or, in other words, affording a support, all with the purpose of keeping the equilibrium as stable as possible. Unless a horse can thus feel this assistance, he will not exert his full strength, nor can he be reasonably expected to do so, especially if his feet have slipped from under him a few times.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that for a *short* effort the rider's weight, if put on the forehand as much as practicable, is an advantage to the horse in draft, since like heavy shoulders in an animal, it increases the weight in front of the point of support (the front foot in contact with the ground). But here, again, the horse must be supported to prevent slipping.

Any support on the reins is, of course, transmitted to the horse through the bit. If the curb is used, it is so painful that the animal will not go up against it; consequently he cannot exert his full strength. By then resorting to the whip, poor or inexperienced drivers soon make such a horse into a balker, and he is ruined. If the horse does go up against the curb, to a certain extent, his mouth, by constant repetition of the severe pressure, becomes so hard that at ordinary work the bit has but little effect, and hence the considerable number of hard-mouthed horses in our service. Another point in this connection, though a minor one, is that the action of the curb is to bring in a horse's head and arch his neck, thus producing a swelling of the muscles of the throat, and consequent interference to some extent with his breathing, at the very time he needs all the wind he can get.

On the other hand, the snaffle is mild in its action and enables the driver to give the necessary support to his horses without inflicting pain. In addition, horses when purchased are accustomed to working in this bit, while rarely has a new artillery horse ever had a curb in his mouth, due to the fact that they are generally fresh, young, unschooled horses of the light draft type, that have been worked on the farm or in delivery wagons or in light carriage driving. At the best, it takes some time before such a horse can be made to pull a heavy load up a steep grade if the curb is used. This point is important in the Regular Army and in the militia in time of peace; it is of the greatest importance in war, when the loss in horseflesh is heavy and time for training new animals very limited. In the recent war in the far East both sides used the snaffle.

Proof of the unsuitability of the curb bit for untrained horses can be seen in almost any Militia battery, where in an encampment, it will generally be noticed that the horses (hired for the occasion); are rarely driven with the curb action, the usual custom being to either remove the curb chain altogether, or to attach the bridle reins to the upper rings of the bit—either method resulting in a snaffle, though a very poor one.

(To be continued.)

A NATIONAL REVOLVER LEAGUE.

SO much interest has been shown by revolver shooters throughout the country in the idea of a National Revolver League, which was first advanced by ARMS AND THE MAN some time ago, that the United States Revolver Association has taken up the question with the executive committee and individual members of the association. The object in view is to obtain the consensus of opinion of those who are interested in the question of organizing a league of revolver clubs upon the same lines as the various baseball leagues we have today. It is practically certain that a league will be organized and it merely needs the action of the executive committee when that body has had views on the subject from members of the association.

A Warm Wedding.

At a wedding among the hill folks in the mountains of Tennessee the ceremony was about completed. The minister said, "These which God has joined together let no man put asunder." "Pahson," the bridegroom drawled, "I am compelled to differ with you, suh, on the grammar of that sentence." When the smoke cleared away there was one dead preacher, one dead brother, a dead bridegroom and some wounded gentlemen guests. Contemplating the scene, the bride mournfully remarked, "These here new-fangled automatic pistols has sure disarranged my prospects some."

ARMS AND THE MAN

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

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second class matter, April 1, 1908, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE ARMY.

"I haven't seen anything in ARMS AND THE MAN about the proposition of some of our people to ask Congress to make places for them in the Regular Army up to the rank of Colonel. I don't think it would be a good idea to appoint National Guard officers in the Regular Army, except as 2nd Lieutenants, but I would like to hear what you think about it. You know we look to you to lead us on all these questions."

So runs an extract from a letter written to us by an officer of high rank and long service in the National Guard. We appreciate the fact that a large number of the most progressive and valuable officers in the National Guard and the Army do look to ARMS AND THE MAN with some respect as a commentator upon military subjects. Conscious of this fact, we are, perhaps, more conservative in expressing opinions upon any given subject.

The case raised by our correspondent, however, is not one which requires conservatism of utterance, because there can be but one way of looking at it for the man who approaches a consideration of it from the right direction; that direction being the best good, not of any class or one person, but the best good of the country.

He asks us if we think officers of the National Guard should be appointed to commissions in the Army up to the grade of Colonel. We have not previously referred to this subject because we believe that the best element in the National Guard, that element in it which makes for progress and real efficiency and which controls the opinions as well as the actions of the organization, would not consider such a proposal for a moment. There was also the further reason that we were—to tell the whole truth—not a little ashamed and chagrined to know that any one in the National Guard should urge a step so unpatriotic and unwise.

Most positively and irrevocably we are opposed to commissioning officers of the National Guard in the Army above the grade of 2nd Lieutenant, and we shall tell you in a very few words why we are so opposed.

This country has an Army to furnish a school in which professional soldiers may be educated; educated to command troops in war, and educated so that they may instruct the National Guard. This country has an army as a nucleus around which, with the National Guard, a large army adequate to the country's war-time need may be built when war comes. This country has an army to help preserve order during peace.

If there is to be an army at all, that army should be the best military machine which we can construct. Now the question of whether the Colonel, the Major, or the Captain of the National Guard, even if competent—and in most cases he would not be competent—wishes to have a commission in the Army, has only less to do with the case than the question

of whether or not the officer of the Army, who has devoted his life to the profession of arms, would prefer to be protected in his rights as an officer. The feelings of either class have little to do with the situation, except in so far as the attitude of either would affect his efficiency as an armed representative of the government.

Very well, then. The whole question resolves itself most readily into an inquiry as to whether it would be a good thing to cheapen the commission of every officer in the Army and thus disgust him with the Service. Likewise the effect, good or bad, upon the country with relation to military preparation, of saying in effect to its citizenship: "There is a short cut to military preferment. You need not show a special military excellence, and it is not necessary to receive a military education. Be a good fellow and get yourself chosen by election as an officer of the National Guard. When once chosen, devote your time not to preparing yourself by study and labor for the command of troops in war, where you will, under the law, be upon an absolute equality with the Regular, but rather spend your time rolling political logs for breast-works from behind which you may pick off the particular job in the Army which suits you best." Of a surety this would be all wrong from the standpoint of the whole country, all our people, and the best good to the greatest number, therefore, it is unsound and must be rejected.

That such a project has ever been mentioned is but one more evidence of the evil effect continually and everywhere evident of electing officers to military offices, thus cheapening commissions, until officers instinctively feel that commissions should be bestowed by favor. Electing officers further strengthens the hands of political interference with the administration of military affairs, a condition as deplorable as it is intolerable.

No, my friend, we are not for the appointment of officers of the National Guard to the Regular Army in any grade above 2nd Lieutenant—to that grade they may be appointed now under the existing law.

We know, as you seem to know, that the country is commencing to be more appreciative of the National Guard. The Congress has lately given this force much favorable legislation and will give it more if it shows itself deserving. The officers of the Army and the officials of the War Department are striving to the very best of their ability to be of the utmost assistance. Do you suppose that these or any of them will continue to aid us if by our own acts we show that we care more for our own advancement than we do for the country's welfare? It is too ridiculous to waste ink upon.

What are you in the National Guard for? To serve yourselves or to serve the country? The country, of course. Besides, many of you, and many among those of you who might be of use in an army in a pinch, do not wish commissions in the Regular Army in peace or war. You only wish to prepare yourselves in peace to fight in war whenever and wherever the country needs you, and after the war is over you want to come home to enter again into civil life just where you left off when you went away.

His own Service is enough for the National Guardsman. If he devotes his surplus energy left after making himself fit, to assisting the Army and Navy to grow better, he will have his hands full of really useful work.

THE SCORES WILL BE HIGH.

Captain Eddy of the Ohio National Guard made a score of 333 in the National Match Course at Camp Perry last week, which was a record for the course. As it now stands, this course is a new one, as never before have we shot the skirmish run on the B target. 333 out of 350 is an excellent score, but it was not to remain a record long. Midshipman Denny of the Navy team cracked out 335 at Wakefield on July 15. His detailed score was: 200 slow, 48; 600, 49; 800, 48; 1,000, 48; 200 rapid, 43; skirmish, 99; total, 335.

There is every reason to believe that the scores this year are going to be higher than ever before. For one thing we have never had ammunition for the National Matches which came anywhere near that which we shall use this year. The tests at Sea Girt to determine which ammunition should be used at Camp Perry showed that Ordnance ammunition of this year's manufacture as compared to Ordnance ammunition of last year—and it will be remembered that we used Ordnance ammunition in the National

Matches of last year—was at least 30 per cent superior to the product of 1908, and yet Ordnance ammunition at Sea Girt was not equal in quality to the commercial kind which proved itself superior there.

We consider it perfectly safe to say that the ammunition which will be used in the National Matches this year is at the lowest estimate 35 per cent superior in accuracy to ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department and used in the National Matches of 1908. The men who shot in Canada on the Palma Team in 1907, those men who went to England last year as members of the Olympic Team, and some few men, who during the preceding years have had the necessary knowledge and opportunity to prepare their own ammunition so that it was really accurate, will join in asserting that, outside of the actual decrease in scores on account of variation from a desired point of impact produced by inaccurate ammunition, its decreasing effect upon scores is really greater through the feeling of uncertainty which it inspires in the man who uses it.

We confidently predict that with the magnificent ammunition which all the teams alike will use this year every record previously made under similar conditions will be utterly annihilated.

THE DEFENSE OF DUFFER'S DRIFT.

(Continued from page 339.)

shells two men only were hit—in the legs.

After a time the guns ceased fire, and we at once manned the parapet and stood up to repel an attack, but we could see no Boers, though the air began to whistle and hum with bullets. Nearly all these seemed to come from the river-bank in front, to the north and northeast, and kept the parapet one continual spirt of dust as they smacked into it. All we could do was to fire by sound at various likely bushes on the river-bank, and this we did with the greatest possible diligence, but no visible result.

In about a quarter of an hour we had had five men shot through the head, the most exposed part. The mere raising of a head to fire seemed to be absolutely fatal, as it had on a former occasion when we were attempting to fire at close range over a parapet against the enemy concealed. I saw two poor fellows trying to build up a pitiful little kind of house of cards with stones and pieces of anthill through which to fire. This was as conspicuous as a chimney-pot on top of the parapet, and was at once shot to powder before they had even used it, but not before it had suggested to me the remedy for this state of affairs. Of course, we wanted in such a case "head cover" and "loopholes." As usual, I was wise after the event, for we had no chance of making them then, even had we not been otherwise harassed. Suddenly the noise of firing became much more intense, but with the smack of the bullets striking the earth all round quite close it was not easy to tell from which direction this fresh firing came. At the same time the men seemed to be dropping much oftener, and I was impressing them with the necessity of keeping up a brisker fire to the front, when I noticed a bullet hit *our* side of the parapet.

It then became clear, the enemy must evidently have got into the donga behind us (to which I paid no attention, as it was to the rear), and were shooting us in the back as we stood up to our parapet.

This, I thought, must be what is called being "taken in reverse," and it was.

By the time I had gathered what was happening, about a dozen more men had been bowled over. I then ordered the whole lot to take cover in the trench, and only pop up to take a shot to the front or rear. But no more could be done by us toward the rear than to the front. The conditions were the same—no Boers to be seen. At this moment two of the guard from Waschout Hill started to run in to our trench, and a terrific fusillade was opened on to them, the bullets kicking up the dust all round them as they ran. One poor fellow was dropped, but the other managed to reach our trench and fall into it. He, too, was badly hit, but just had the strength to gasp out that except himself and the man who had started with him, all the guard on Waschout Hill had been killed or wounded, and that the Boers were gradually working their way up to the top. This was indeed cheering.

So hot was the fire now that no one could raise his head above ground without being shot, and by crouching down altogether and not attempting to aim, but merely firing our rifles over the edge of the trench, we remained for a short time without casualties. This respite, however, was short, for the men in the right half of the trench began to drop unaccountably whilst they were sitting well under cover, and not exposing themselves at all. I gradually discovered the cause of this. Some snipers must have reached the top of Waschout Hill, and were shooting straight down our right half trench. As the bullets snicked in thicker and thicker, it was plain the number of snipers was being increased.

This, I thought, must be being "enfiladed from a flank." It was so.

Without any order, we had all instinctively vacated the right half of our trench and crowded into the left half, which by great good luck could not be enfiladed from any point on the south side of the river, nor indeed by rifle-fire from anywhere, as, owing to the ground, its prolongation on the right was up above ground into the open air, and to the left did not touch ground for some 3,000 yards away on the veldt on the north bank.

Though we were huddled together quite helpless like rats in a trap, still it was in a small degree comforting to think that, short of charging the enemy could do nothing. For that we fixed bayonets and grimly waited. If they did make an assault, we had bayonets, and they had not, and we could sell our lives very dearly in a rough-and-tumble.

Alas! I was again deceived. There was to be no chance of close quarters and cold steel, for suddenly we heard, far away out on the veldt to the north, a sound as of some one beating a tin tray, and a covey of little shells whistled into the ground close by the trench; two of these burst on touching the ground. Right out of rifle-range, away on the open veldt on the north, I saw a party of Boers, with a white horse and a vehicle. Then I knew. But how had they managed to hit off so well the right spot to go to to enfilade our trench before they even knew where we were?

Pompom pompom again, and the little steel devils ploughed their way into the middle of us in our shell-trap, mangling seven men. I at once diagnosed the position with great professional acumen—we were now enfiladed from *both* flanks, but the knowledge was acquired too late to help us, for—

"We lay bare as the paunch of the purser's sow,
To the hail of the Nordenfeldt."

This was the last straw; there was nothing left but surrender or entire annihilation at long range. I surrendered.

Boers, as usual, sprang up from all round. We had fought for three hours, and had twenty-five killed and seventeen wounded. Of these, seven only had been hit by the shrapnel and rifle-fire from the *front*. All the rest had been killed or hit from the *flanks*, where there should be few enemies, or the *rear*, where there should be none! This fact convinced me that my preconceived notions as to the *front*, and its danger relative to the other points of the compass, needed considerable modification. All my cherished ideas were being ruthlessly swept away, and I was plunged into a sea of doubt, groping for *something* certain or fixed to lay hold of. Could Longfellow, when he wrote that immortal line, "Things are not what they seem," ever have been in my position?

The survivors were naturally a little disheartened at their total discomfiture, when all had started so well with them in their "crack." This expressed itself in different ways. As one man said to a corporal, who was plugging a hole in his ear with a bit of rag—

"Somethink sickening, I call it, this enfilading racket; you never know which way it will take yer. I'm fairly fed up." To which the gloomy reply, "Enfiladed? Of course we've been enfiladed. This 'ere trench should have been wiggled about a bit, and then there would not have been quite so much of it. Yes, wiggled about—that's what it should have been." To which chipped in a third, "Yes, and somethink to keep the blighters from shooting us in the back wouldn't 'ave done us much 'arm, anyway."

There were evidently more things in *earth* than I had hitherto dreamt of in my philosophy!

* * * * *

As we trekked away to the north under a detached guard of Boers, many little points such as the above sank into my soul, but I could not for some time solve the mystery of why we had not succeeded in surprising the enemy. There were no men, women, children, or Kaffirs who knew of our arrival, who could have warned them. How did they spot our presence so soon, as they evidently must have done when they stopped and consulted in the morning? It was not until passing Incidentamba, as I casually happened to look round and survey the scene of the fight from the enemy's point of view, that I discovered the simple answer to the riddle. There on the smooth yellow slope of the veldt just south of the drift was a brownish-red streak, as plain as the Long Man of Wilmington on the dear old Sussex downs, which positively shrieked aloud, "Hi! hi! hi!—this way for the British defense." I then grimly smiled to think of myself sitting like a "slick Alick" in that poster of a trench and expecting to surprise anybody!

Besides having been enfiladed and also taken in reverse, we had again found ourselves at a disadvantage as compared with the concealed enemy shooting at close range, from having to show up at a fixed place in order to fire.

Eventually I collected the following lessons:

11. For a small isolated post and an active enemy, there are no *flanks*, no *rear*, or, to put it otherwise, it is *front all round*.
12. Beware of being taken in *reverse*; take care, when placing and making your defenses, that when you are engaged in shooting the enemy

to the front of your trench, his pal cannot sneak up and shoot you in the back.

13. Beware of being *enfiladed*. It is nasty from one flank—far worse from both flanks.

Remember, also, that though you may arrange matters so that you cannot be enfiladed by rifle fire, yet you may be open to it from long range, by means of gun or pom-pom fire. There are few straight trenches that cannot be enfiladed from somewhere, if the enemy can only get there. You can sometimes prevent being enfiladed by so placing your trench that no one can get into prolongation of it to fire down it, or you can "wiggle" it about in many ways, so that it is not straight, or make "traverses" across it, or dig separate trenches for every two or three men.

14. Do not have your trench near rising ground over which you cannot see, and which you cannot hold.

15. Do not huddle all your men together in a small trench like sheep in a pen. Give them air.

16. As once before—cover from sight is often worth more than cover from bullets.

For close shooting from a non-concealed trench, *head cover with loopholes* is an advantage. This should be bullet proof and not be conspicuously on the top of the parapet, so as to draw fire, or it will be far more dangerous than having none.

17. To surprise the enemy is a great advantage.

18. If you wish to obtain this advantage, *conceal* your position. Though for promotion it may be sound to advertise your position, for defense it is not.

19. To test the concealment or otherwise of your position, look at it from the enemy's point of view.

(To be continued.)

HERE AND THERE.

Olive Drab to Take the Place of Khaki.

The Quartermaster General has definitely decided to substitute olive drab cotton cloth for khaki as a uniform material. It will probably be some time before all issues are in the new material, as a considerable supply of the old style uniforms are on hand. These will have to be exhausted before the new ones are available.

A complication has recently arisen with relation to the purchase of 900,000 yards of the new cloth through claims made by the competitors of the successful bidder that in possessing the only factory capable of turning out a satisfactory fabric, the contractor whose bid was accepted was in the possession of a monopoly.

Swiss Infantry Training.

The last manual for the training of the Swiss Infantry insists upon the offensive as the only means of obtaining permanent victory. The enemy should be engaged as rapidly and as energetically as possible, so as to compel him to act on the defensive. The attack, culminating in an assault, will be made usually at night or at dawn and only exceptionally by day, and then only if vigorously supported by Artillery. The use of advanced positions in the defense, with reference to the main positions, are only permitted for closing a defile or for giving the Cavalry a rallying point. Stress is laid upon the importance of thorough individual training, and the number of movements have, consequently, been reduced to a minimum. There is only one method of loading, viz., through the magazine, and one method of firing—*independent firing*. The soldier should know how to act if left without a leader. He should know how to occupy and prepare positions for defense, to judge distances and to regulate the rapidity of his fire, and must be trained to strict fire discipline.

Proposes Tax on all Weapons.

Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, introduced a bill in the House last week which fully merits a place among those freak legislative measures of which every legislative body always has a few. Sisson's scheme proposes that any kind of a dangerous weapon from brass knuckles to a revolver should bear a tax, ranging from \$2 and 25 per cent ad valorem down to one-tenth of a cent on each .22 caliber cartridge. Of course, the silly bill will not pass, but at the same time it seems a shame that any adult man should spend his time drawing up such a measure or be allowed to consume the busy moments of a great legislative body by having it considered even by reading the title.

More Fledgling Flights at Fort Myer.

The Wright Brothers have continued their trial aeroplane flights at Fort Myer, each day doing a little better and flying a little farther. On Tuesday, July 20, Orville Wright exceeded the best previous American record for endurance by remaining in the air one hour, 20 minutes and 45 seconds. The official trials of the machine will soon be made, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt that, barring an unforeseen accident, they will be found acceptable to the Government.

We Are Glad of it.

"I think your paper is the best thing that ever happened, and I can hardly wait till I get it."

On to Richmond.

But a little over forty years have passed since the whole north thrilled responsive to the oft-repeated cry, "On to Richmond." The proof positive that the unavoidable bitterness arising out of the incidents preceding, during and following the War of '61 to '65 has at last gone its due course to oblivion is disclosed by the purpose of the veterans of the Army

of the Potomac to accept the invitation of the city of Richmond to hold an annual reunion of the survivors who fought under Grant against Lee to meet within the limits of what once was the well defended capital of the Confederacy. Indeed, the war is over and the old wounds are healed.

Aeronautic Exhibition.

The World's Airship Exposition opened in Berlin, July 10. It will be in operation for three months. Airships, balloons, aeroplanes, and all of the paraphernalia connected with the navigation of the air, including weapons for defense against airships, will be shown.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Cavalry Team Chosen.

The team from the Cavalry of the Army to compete in the National Team rifle match at Camp Perry has been chosen. As previously announced in ARMS AND THE MAN, the team will be commanded by Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cavalry. Preliminary practice and the try-out for places on the team have been taking place at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, where regular team practice began July 15. The team will leave for Camp Perry about August 10. Captain Hay's subordinates are: Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2nd Cavalry, Coach; 1st Lieut. John Watson, 8th Cavalry, Spotter; and 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cavalry, Range Officer.

The shooting members of the team, principals and alternates, were selected after shooting six times through the National Match course, the high fifteen men being taken. The names of the shooting members of the team in the order in which they finished are as follows: Lieut. T. H. Dillon, Engineer Corps; Lieut. J. E. Fechet, 9th Cavalry; Capt. J. E. Lindsay, 15th Cavalry; Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cavalry; Sergt. Matt Klem, Troop D, 15th Cavalry; Sergt. R. G. Blake, Troop C, 2d Cavalry; Capt. H. B. Myers, 6th Cavalry; Corp. H. L. Adams, Troop B, 15th Cavalry; Farrier William Beinbreck, Troop G, 5th Cavalry; Capt. A. C. Nissen, 5th Cavalry; Sergt. F. C. Olsen, Troop H, 2nd Cavalry; Sergt. F. H. Funk, Troop A, 3rd Cavalry; Lieut. E. R. Coppock, 2nd Cavalry; Sergt. E. C. Jackson, Company B, Engineer Corps; and Lieut. B. R. Camp, 9th Cavalry.

Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cavalry, finished sixteenth, just one point below the aggregate for six times through the National Match course obtained by the fourteenth and fifteenth finishers, and only two points below No. 13. The team seems to show by the shooting of its members in practice and in the try-outs that it is a trifle stronger than the team of last year. A member of the organization recently said to us: "We certainly have no cinch on first or any place, but any other team that beats us will have to shoot some," and that seems to be about the size of it.

Army Regulations Amended.

Paragraph 402, Army Regulations, is amended so that salutes will not be fired between sunrise and sunset; the new general rule being that salutes shall be fired between 8 a. m. and sunset.

To Test Efficiency of Modern Field Works.

A board of officers to test the efficiency of modern field works in resisting the attack of the latest type of field cannon designed for the Army will assemble at Fort Riley, October 1. The board will consist of Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, General Staff; Maj. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps; Maj. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers; Maj. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers; Maj. Jay E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department; Maj. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department; Capt. William I. Westervelt, Ordnance Department.

Medals Are Waiting.

A great many medals, purchased under the provisions of the Act of Congress of last year for issue to the officers and men of the Navy who participated in the Spanish-American War, remain uncalled for in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. All that is required to secure these medals is for those who are entitled to them to make application to the Secretary of the Navy in such terms as will suffice to prove the legitimacy of the claim.

Other Details for the National Matches.

Capt. Edward Croft, 19th Infantry, and Second Lieut. Carl Truesdell, 5th Infantry, have been detailed for duty during the National Matches.

Submarines Seem Successful.

In the naval maneuvers off Provincetown, Massachusetts, the submarines have shown maneuvering capacity very satisfactory to the advocates of this particular class of war vessel.

In the fleet of Admiral Schroeder, which numbers fifty-four vessels of all types, there are a number of these ubiquitous and troublesome little war wasps. They appear to have been very liberally employed in the general scheme of attack and defense which is being worked out on practical lines.

Colonel Garrard Ordered to Camp Perry.

Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cavalry, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, has been ordered to Camp Perry on official business pertaining to the affairs of the Association.

Military Tournament for Texas.

The 9th Infantry with band, a squadron of the 3rd Cavalry, and Battery B, 1st Artillery, will encamp in the Fair Grounds at Dallas, August 22 to 29, under the department commander, Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Myer. There will be an exhibition drill every night and various other interesting features during the daytime.

Rifle and Pistol Competitions at Monterey.

A tidy little pamphlet about 5½ inches by 3 is the program of the "Pacific Rifle and Pistol Competitions for 1909." These competitions are those of the Departments of California and Columbia, and they will be held

at the Presidio of Monterey under the direction of Maj.-Gen. John F. Weston, July 16 to 27.

In addition to the list of officers of the competitions and of prizes, the names of the competitors are given and the full program is printed. Certain special rules are included, and a most excellent innovation is offered in the form of score sheets bound in the back part of the book. Maj. George W. McIver, 20th Infantry, will be in charge, having for his chief range officer Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th Infantry, while 1st Lieut. George W. Harris, 1st Infantry, will be statistical officer.

May Have a Military Tournament.

The city authorities of Albany, New York, are desirous of securing a military tournament for their city this fall during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, if it is practicable to arrange for such a function. It is understood that application has been made to the War Department in relation to the matter, and that the applicants have been referred to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, who, under authority given him by the Department, has full power to do what he thinks best.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Interpretations of National Match Rules.

Under the provisions of paragraph 76, General Orders, No. 69, War Department, current series, a competitor cannot place a fresh clip in his magazine until he has reached the point from which the firing is to be done; a skirmisher after exhausting the cartridges in his magazine at 350 yards must advance to the 300 yard firing point with an empty magazine.

The rules governing ammunition as prescribed in paragraph 12 of the order cited does not prohibit the use of a lubricant on the bullet before firing.

Price List of Medical Supplies Soon Available.

A price list of the supplies specified in the Manual for the Medical Department is being printed, and will be issued to the Militia as soon as it shall have been received from the printer.

Additional Copies of Circular No. 8 Can be Supplied.

The usual supply of Circular, No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, May 14, 1909 (Instructions and Problems in Guard Duty for the Private Soldier), has been furnished to the States and Territories, and if additional copies thereof are desired, they will be furnished on request with charge of their cost, \$0.03 a copy, against the allotment of the State or Territory under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Strict Accounting for Public Property Should be Required.

It has been reported by an officer of the Army that, during his inspection of the Militia of a State, he ascertained that the commanding officer of one of the organizations never submits a return, but that this is done by the authorities of the State and is merely a paper return without checking up the actual property on hand; that invoices of stores are seldom, if ever, sent to the commanding officer of the organization, and he does not know whether he gets all of the stores intended for him or not.

Paragraph 56, Militia Regulations, requires that officers responsible for public property shall be bonded when practicable and charged for any damage to the property entrusted to them, or for the loss or destruction of the same.

In view of the report of the inspecting officer, it is obvious that, if the commanding officer of the organization is a bonded officer, it would not be practicable to hold the surety company for any loss or damage to United States property in his possession.

The relations existing between the State and the commanding officers of organizations of the Militia, in whose possession property is placed, should be put upon a much better business basis, and a strict accounting for public property should be required of all organization commanders.

Colorado Rifle Matches.

The annual rifle matches of the Colorado National Guard will take place at Golden, July 18 and 19. A team match open to six men and a State individual match will be shot. Col. C. A. Kelley will officiate as executive officer.

School in Massachusetts.

Capt. R. C. Davis, 17th Infantry, on temporary duty with the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, has been holding school at Framingham for officers in anticipation of the coming tour of field duty in August. Pending the necessary authority from Congress to increase the numbers of officers in the Army so that a sufficient number may be available for duty as instructors in all the States, it would seem a wise and desirable thing for other States to follow the course which Massachusetts is pursuing; namely: to ask for some young, competent and interested officer of the active list for temporary duty and arrange for him to hold school for two or three months prior to the annual encampment date.

General Wickersham in Washington.

The Adjutant General of Delaware, Gen. I. P. Wickersham, was in Washington last week, conferring with the War Department in relation to matters affecting the Delaware National Guard.

General Phisterer is Dead.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General of the State of New York with the rank of Colonel, died at his home in Albany last week. General Phisterer had a distinguished Service record as an enlisted man and officer in the Regular Army prior to and during the Civil War period and in the National Guard of New York, where he was much loved and respected. The funeral took place in Albany last Friday afternoon, the ceremonies being made more impressive by the

attendance of distinguished officers and the participation of a military escort from the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry of the National Guard of New York.

Oregon With the Rifle and Revolver.

The annual rifle and revolver competition of the Oregon National Guard will take place on the State range near Clackamas, August 1 to 3, inclusive. Teams of four men and one alternate from each company will be sent to this camp. The State Trophy Match, for the company championship and other contests, including the Governor's Trophy Match, will be shot.

Kansas in Camp.

Under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Drew, the Kansas National Guard will be mobilized at Fort Riley, August 17, to remain until August 26. Saturday, August 21, has been designated as Governor's Day and Field Day. In the forenoon the commander-in-chief will review the entire command, and in the afternoon military and athletic competitions will be carried on.

California Rifle Instruction Camp.

In the camp of instruction and competition in rifle practice, to be held at Rodeo, August 1 to 6, Col. David A. Smith, 5th Infantry, will command. On a basis of the showing made at this camp the 1909 National Match Team will be chosen. The officers of the team for this year are as follows: Col. David A. Smith, 5th Infantry, Team Captain; Maj. Raymond I. Follmer, Adjutant General's Department, Team Spotter; Capt. Charles J. Fulle, Troop C, Cavalry, Team Coach; Capt. George E. Heber, 7th Infantry, Range Officer.

Montana Rifle Competition.

The annual rifle competition of the National Guard of Montana will take place at Fort William Henry, Harrison, July 28, 29 and 30. Teams consisting of one captain and ten principals from each organization will compete. The competition will determine the personnel of the National Match Team.

Maine Pays Her Men.

The new law passed by the last Legislature of the State of Maine contained among other excellent features one for the payment of officers and men for ordered drills. The law has just gone into effect and good results are already arising from it. It operates directly and indirectly to increase attendance, because not only are men paid to come, but those who absent themselves are fined for not coming and the fines are deducted from any sums which may subsequently become due to them.

Connecticut Publishes Uniform Order.

A provision of State law similar to that adopted in a number of the other States, which has for its purpose the prohibition of unauthorized wearing of the uniform, has just been promulgated in General Orders from the Office of the Adjutant General of Connecticut. Over half the States have now enacted drastic laws upon this subject, laws which, if they are enforced, will secure the Services against the abuse of the uniform wherever they are put into effect.

Jersey Troops Make a Good Record.

The 1st Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, Colonel Freeman, marched into camp at Sea Girt as the 5th Regiment, Colonel Hine, marched out. The 5th made an enviable record during its tour of duty, and one which the 1st bids fair to duplicate. Both organizations have been highly praised by Regular officers detailed to inspect them and complimented by Governor Fort, whose interest in the New Jersey National Guard shows no abatement.

Adjutant General of Kansas Visits Washington.

Gen. Charles I. Martin, Adjutant General of Kansas, has been in Washington during the present week conferring with War Department officials in relation to matters affecting his organization. He reports the condition of the Kansas National Guard to be better than ever before and expresses great satisfaction with the effect produced by the operation of a recently enacted State law which provides for the payment of officers and men attending drills.

Washington Organizes Her Coast Artillery.

A late order from the office of Gen. George B. Lamping, Adjutant General of Washington, places Lieut.-Col. Matt H. Gormley in command of the Coast Artillery Reserve Corps of that State, which now consists of five companies, all newly organized. The organization is now in camp at Fort Worden, where it will remain until July 24. Second in command to Colonel Gormley is Maj. Everett G. Griggs, recently promoted from Captain of Cavalry.

Massachusetts Naval Brigade to Sea.

The officers and men of the Naval Brigade of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia are hard at work preparing for a tour of sea duty with the Atlantic Fleet. Capt. James P. Parker, and Commanders Chas. H. Parker and William B. Edgar will act as brigade inspectors and report to the Adjutant General the result of their inspections at the close of the cruise.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

An Automobile Automatic.

Press dispatches report a recent test at Cleveland, Ohio, of an automatic gun invented by Dr. S. W. McClean. Lieut. Col. O. W. Lissack, formerly of the Ordnance Department, is associated with Doctor McClean in the manufacture of this gun. It is described as being mounted on a three-ton truck and said to be capable of delivering fire either with or without the brakes locked without perceptible change in the position of the truck. In the trial made 100 three-pound projectiles were fired every minute.

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A GUN THAT WILL HELP MAKE HIGH SCORES

The extreme range is 3 1/2 miles. The truck shown was not armored, but it is the purpose of the inventor to complete the equipment of the device by supplying this want.

Electric Target Adopted by Belgium.

The Belgian Government has adopted for the use of its forces an electric-automatic target, the invention of Captain Bremer of their Army. The system is one employing a series of plates in the shape of a target which, when hit, establish the general position in which they have been struck upon a smaller target at the firing point by electric action. The target is very complicated, and while the method of construction may allow of it being used roughly without getting out of commission, yet we are inclined to doubt its practicability. We are more inclined to the opinion

that it would not suit Americans because it only indicates approximately where the bullets strike. For volley firing and work of that character it should, if durable, be of much use, but for individual slow fire it would not be popular or successful in America.

Maxim Silencer in England and Germany.

Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim has been showing his silencer to the English and German authorities. Naturally, it has attracted much attention in those countries, and, of course, it has created a favorable impression. An application of it to the Maxim machine gun has been successfully made. We are very anxious to see a test of it made upon heavy guns. Theoretically, it ought to be as good there as anywhere else.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

- July 26 to 31—Fifth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., Maj. John M. Portal, Woburn, Mass., secretary.
- Aug. 2 to 7—Annual Matches of the Maryland National Guard and the Maryland State Rifle Association at Saunders Range.
- Aug. 9 to 19—Ohio State Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 12 to 14—Fourth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Rifle Association, Camp Logan, Ill.
- Aug. 20 to 26—National Team and Individual Rifle Matches and National Individual Pistol Match, at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 26 to Sept 2—National Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 29 to Sept. 5—Golden Jubilee and Shooting Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein. \$21,000 in prizes. Contests arranged for civilian clubs throughout the United States with rifle and revolver. To be held at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Alameda Co., Calif.
- Sept. 3-11—Nineteenth Annual Sea Girt Tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., includes the matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, New York State Rifle Association, and Pennsylvania State Rifle Association.
- Sept. 4-12—United States Revolver Association annual outdoor championship matches. John Taylor Humphrey, secretary-treasurer, Box 218, New York.

MATCHES OF THE MARYLAND STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The matches of the Maryland State Rifle Association will be held in conjunction with the matches of the Maryland National Guard at Saunders Range, from August 2 to 7 as follows:
 800 Yards Novice Match—Ten shots at 800 yards. Prizes, a percentage of the entrance fee.
 All-Comers Skirmish Match—One skirmish run on B target. Prizes, a percentage of the entrance fee.
 200 Yards Novice Match—Ten shots at 200 yards. Prizes, a percentage of the entrance fee.
 Association Cup Match—Twenty shots at 1,000 yards. Prize, the M. S. R. Association cup, which must be won three times to become the property of the winner.
 Consolation Match—Ten shots at 200 and 600 yards. Prizes, a percentage of the entrance fee.
 Association Revolver Match—Ten shots at 50 yards, timed fire; ten shots at 25 yards rapid fire. Prizes, a percentage of the entrance fee. This match is open to everybody.
 Championship Team Match—Ten shots at 200, 600, and 1,000 yards. Prize, a cup presented by the Association.
 Company Tyro Match—Ten shots at 200 and 500 yards. Prize, a cup presented by the Association.

- Members Match—Five shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Prize, the N. R. A. cup or medal.
- Lafin and Rand Long Range Match—Fifteen shots at 1,000 yards. Prize, the Lafin and Rand Cup, to be won three times for possession.
- National Marksman's Reserve Match—Five shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards.
- Souvenir Medal Match—Match A—Five shots at any range. For a total score of twenty a bronze medal is presented. Match B—Ten shots at 200, 300, 600 and 1,000 yards. For a total score of 45 a silver medal is presented.

THE MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE COMPETITION.

The matches of the Maryland National Guard will be held at Saunders Range from August 2 to 7. There are eleven matches on the program.
 Lupus Match—Consists of twenty shots at 200, and ten shots rapid fire at 200 yards on the regular A target, is for a bronze trophy presented by Lieut. Henry E. Lupus, 4th Infantry, M. N. G., for annual competition.
 Gould Long Range Match—Consists of ten shots at 800 and 1,000 yards and is for a trophy presented by Maj. Samuel J. Fort.
 Adjutant General's Match—For the military rifle championship of the State. At 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, seven shots at each distance. The prize is a trophy presented by Gen. Clinton L. Riggs.
 The Mealy Match—At 200, 300 and 500 yards, ten shots at each range. The prize is a silver cup.
 Maryland State Match—At 200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards rapid fire and one skirmish run. The prize is a bronze trophy Pro Patria, presented by the State of Maryland for annual competition.
 New York Clothing House Match—Open to teams of five from any company or troop in the Maryland National Guard and each division of the Naval Brigade. The distances are, 200, 300 and 500 yards, ten shots at each range. The prize is a bronze trophy.
 The Governor's Match—Open to teams of five, seven shots at 200 and 500 yards. The prize is a bronze trophy, "Victoria," presented by the Governor of Maryland for annual competition.
 The Baird Skirmish Match—Open to teams of four from each company and troop. The conditions are one skirmish match, governed by the conditions of the National Match. The prize is a copper shield, presented by Capt. William Baird, U. S. A. Retired, for annual competition.
 The Winans Match—For the military revolver championship of the State, open only to members of the Maryland National Guard. Ten shots at 75 yards slow fire; ten shots at 25 and 50 yards timed fire; and ten shots at 15 and 25 yards rapid fire, for a trophy presented by Walter Winans for annual competition.
 The Coale Revolver Match—Open to all members of the Maryland National Guard who are armed with a revolver. 25 shots in strings of five at 50 yards. The score must be completed in twenty-five minutes. The prize is a trophy presented by Maj. Frank W. Coale for annual competition.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.
 The regular weekly shoot of the association was held on July 17. A variable 9 to 10 o'clock wind tended to keep the scores down. Lewis and Fitz tied in the 200 yard offhand match with 81 each and C. F. Lamb secured 85 in pistol match. The scores:
 Medal and badge match, 200 yards—L. Lewis, 81; F. G. Fitz, 81; W. Weeks, 77.
 Shield medal pistol match—Louis Bell, 22.
 Pistol medal and badge match—C. F. Lamb, 85, 83, 80, 80, 80; M. Darling, 72.

LAWTON CAMP, U. S. W. V., WINS RIFLE MATCH.

At the annual outing of the United Spanish War Veterans, which commemorates the surrender of Santiago, held at Marshall Hall, Va., on Saturday, July 17, the Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 4, won the rifle team match from a field of six other teams, under the most trying conditions. Each team consisted of three men, all shooting the same rifle, a regular .22 gallery arm, and firing 5 shots, the possible being 25 or a total possible of 75 for each team. High individual score was made by Capt. Sheridan Ferree who placed four consecutive shots in the 1/4-inch bull at 30 feet and getting his fifth a close four, making the score 24. Considering the rifle and open sights used and (whisper) a trigger pull of about five pounds the performance was most excellent.

Lawton.		Hardin.	
Dimmick.....	22	Lawson.....	19
Ferree.....	24	Chisholm.....	22
Sayres.....	19	Sayre.....	20
Total.....	65	Total.....	61
Miles.....	57	Dewey.....	53
Astor.....	56	Pettit.....	46

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

A number of the members visited the new outdoor range at Robey, Va., on Sunday, July 11, and spent a most enjoyable day with the rifle and revolver. A temporary 50 yard target has been erected, and this with the 20 yard targets give us an opportunity to get all the outdoor practice we desire. Several of the members anticipate visiting Camp Perry for the National and the National Rifle Association matches and if they can get in about three or four weeks more of practice should give a good account of themselves. The new continental target was tried out for the first time but it is too early to give an opinion on it.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SEA GIRT TOURNAMENT

SEA GIRT, N. J.
 SEPTEMBER 3d to 11th
 Includes the matches of
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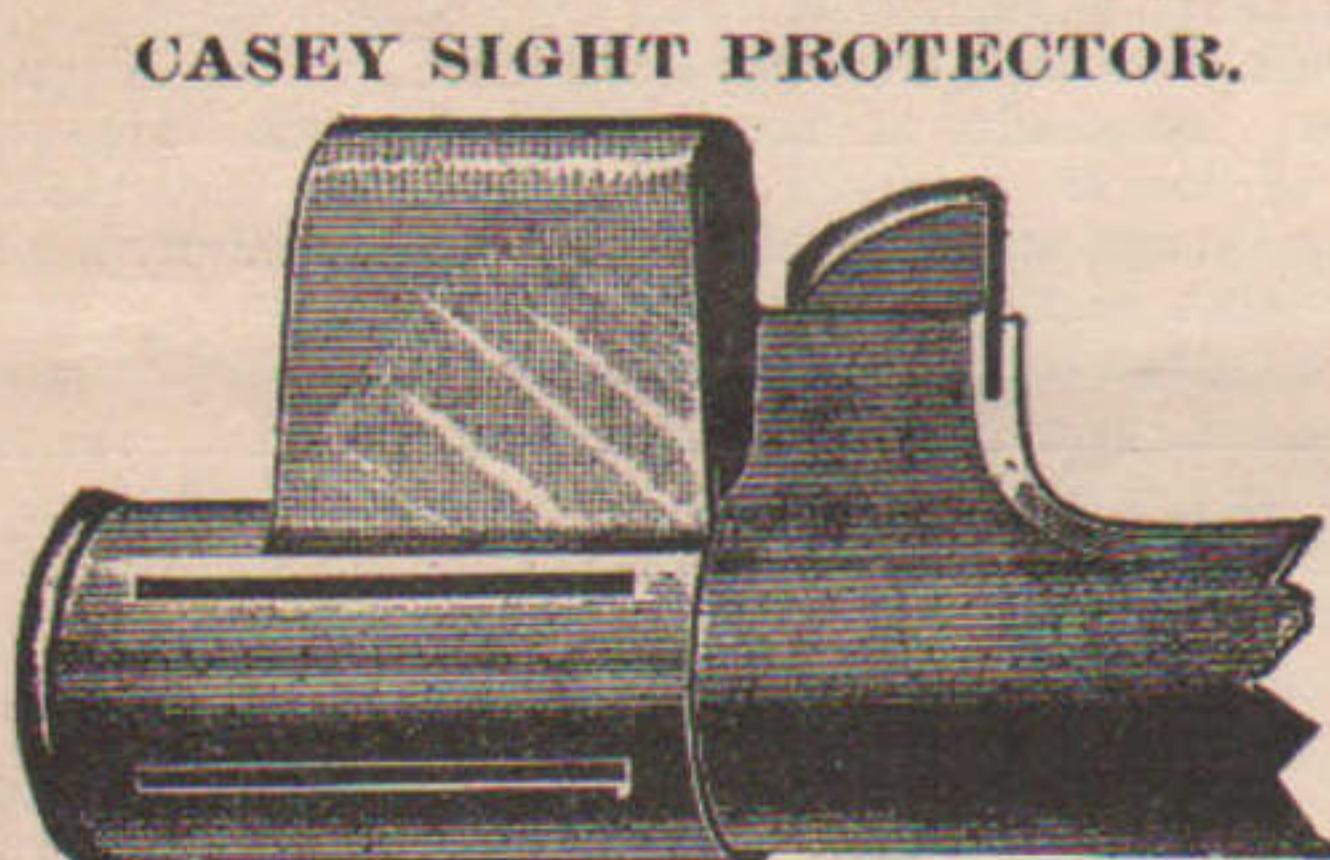
All accessories required by up-to-date military riflemen, Verniers, Micrometers, Anemometers, Telescopes, British Shooting Bags, Shooting Glasses, Military Compasses (Day and Night), Telescopes and Rifle Rests, Spring Trigger Testers, Score Books, Rear Sight Protector.

Conroy's Ball Bearing Brass Covered Solid Steel Cleaning Rod, \$1.25.—Brass Wire Brush for Same, 25c.

Russet Leather Case, Containing Hygrometer, Barometer and Thermometer. Price \$7.50.

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It protects the front sight of the Springfield Rifle and prevents the sight blacking being rubbed off. Price, 25c.

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Only three members were at the outdoor range on July 18. There was a good light on the targets but a 20 to 25-mile wind made it almost impossible to keep in the black at 50 yards. W. Milton Farrow recorded a couple of 70's and Sheridan Ferree made 70 and 78.

KRANTZ'S RIFLE GALLERY, STRASBURG, OHIO.

The following scores were made at Krantz's rifle gallery July 5, 25 yards on one-quarter inch ring target.

A. J. Krantz.....	247	247	246	246	244	—1230
Thos. Krantz.....	239	242	241	241	240	—1203

LOS ANGELES RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

We had an agreeable surprise July 5, when Capt. S. B. Pearson, of the 9th Cavalry, U. S. A., strayed out to the range and showed us how they do it in the Regular Service. Shooting a strange rifle and without practice he tied the high man for the grand total at 200, 300 and 500 yards, made high score for the day at 300 yards and tied Crossman for high score at 500 yards. Not satisfied with this he proposed shooting a couple of shots at 200 yards to decide the tie but lost to Crossman with a five and a three, to Crossman's five and four, due probably to the unfamiliar trigger pull and lack of practice. The Regular leather pounder was immediately voted into the club and annexed as a member of the team.

The team selected finally consisted of Captain Pearson, Crossman, Kellogg; Decius, Hansen, and Miles Umsted and Aikin for substitutes. The Southern California men believe they have a strangle hold on the match, with one Regular Army man and the pick of Militia shots on the team, but the northerners are yet to be heard from. The winning club will feel sure that it was in a shooting match when the last shot is fired.

Decius made high score for 200 in the try-out shoot with 44; Pearson landed high place at 300 with 46 and Crossman and Pearson tied for high at 500 yards with 45, a tricky, fishtail wind being responsible for many fours just biting the edge of the black.

"Graphite" Clark strayed out to the range to demonstrate the metal fouling chaser to the boys but remained to show us how poorly even a graphited barrel will shoot—at times. He evidently had some of the famous Acheson 1340 applied to his disposition, for few men can make an uninterrupted string of twos and threes with misses thrown in to relieve the monotony and still keep happy, as did Clark. Many and merry were the joshes as to the use of his vaunted black "slickum" but the worst came when Crossman applied graphite to Clark's wads of cotton used for his ears and the unsuspecting Clark later stuffed the graphited wads into his ears. The boys are using the 1340 with much success as a preventative for metal fouling and Clark found an appreciative audience in his lectures.

E. L. Stevenson, of Pasadena, put in an appearance with his notorious combination Parkhurst gun, one barrel being a 12 gauge shot barrel and the other a .38-55. He put in his time rambling around, persuading some unsuspecting victim to shoot the rifle barrel until his confidence was won and then blandly suggesting that the victim aforesaid shoot the shot barrel with a specially prepared ball cartridge. This consisted of a 600 grain bullet and 90 grains of black powder. After three members of the team had been punched through the walls of the shooting booths, a committee escorted Stevenson and his near-gun to the limits of the range and helped him on his way. The scores:

Yards.....	200	300	500	Tl.
E. C. Crossman.....	41	41	45	127
Capt. S. B. Pearson.....	36	46	45	127
H. Decius.....	44	40	38	118
G. T. Kellogg.....	41	40	37	117
H. C. Miles.....	33	41	35	106
P. S. Hansen.....	35	30	32	97
J. M. York.....	32	31	36	99
"Graphite" Clark.....	34	29	20	83
E. L. Stevenson.....	30	Unf.	37	

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, N. Y.
At 2628 Broadway on July 15.

20 Yard Revolver.

J. L. R. Morgan.....	86	82	84	83	83	83
J. R. Ryder.....	92	88	87	87	85	
J. E. Silliman.....	89	89	83	83		
Lieut. A. Wendt.....	85	81	80			
M. Hays.....	90	87	83			
E. Schmitzler.....	85	84				
P. Devlin.....	83					

G. Grenzer..... 89 92 87
Dr. J. R. Hicks..... 82 81

At Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., July 17.

50 Yard Revolver.

J. L. R. Morgan.....	84	84	87	83	91	81	84	89	85	86
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	75	82	80	78						
J. E. Silliman.....	91	83	94	86	91					

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, July 10, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa.
Owing to the warm weather conditions indoors the members have been flocking to the outdoor range and are doing excellent work at the targets.
The executive committee has sent out a post card, size 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 and in large type begins with Stop! Look! and Listen! and then goes on to tell what those who are interested in rifle and revolver shooting are missing in the way of silver cups, gold, silver and bronze medals, bars and buttons, by not entering the competitions at the indoor range of the club at 1406 Washington avenue and at the outdoor range. This would be a good example for other clubs where interest lags at times.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.

Williamson.....	16	19	24	21	20	13	21	22	8	21	—185
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10 Shot—O. H. Match.

Schneering.....	20	21	21	22	25	23	25	23	23	22	—225
								217	219	217	222
Spering.....								211	207	210	208

Honor Target, 3 Shots.

Schneering.....	23	21	25	—69
Spering.....	21	23	15	—59
Williamson.....	16	19	24	—59

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

50 Yards Pistol Match.			
H. L. Reeves	93	90	86
G. L. Smith	92	90	84
H. A. Dill	90	76	89
R. L. Dubbs	90	83	85
Geo. T. Smith	88	86	74

Revolver Practice.			
J. T. Oliver	59	J. B. Myers	43

Rifle Match.			
Bob Lewis	147	122	164

DISTRICT TEAMS FOR SEA GIRL.

The rifle competition to select teams to represent the National Guard of the District of Columbia in the company match at Sea Girt was held on the range at Congress Heights recently with the following results:

Each team member fired seven shots at 200 yards and seven shots at 500 yards.

The teams to go to Sea Girt, with the individual scores, are:

Company I, 2nd Infantry—Capt. Alexander Summers, 58; Priv. J. E. Gordon, 58; Priv. J. M. Stewart, 60; Priv. W. L. Thomas, 60; Sergt. C. E. Groom, 47. Total, 283.

Company B, 1st Infantry—Lieut. R. Powers, 55; Lieut. W. L. Maddocks, 57; Priv. R. H. Clauser, 58; Sergt. F. R. McFadyen, 58; Priv. Max Kroble, 54. Total, 282.

Company G, 2nd Infantry—First Sergt. C. L. Adams, 52; Corp. A. L. Corral, 56; Corp. S. W. Forsythe, 56; Sergt. Charles Miller, 56; Priv. A. C. Colt, 59. Total, 279.

Company E, 2nd Infantry—Capt. E. H. Brian, 59; Sergt. H. C. Earnshaw, 61; Priv. W. W. Woodward, 52; Sergt. C. R. Hutchinson, 50; Priv. A. B. White, 50. Total, 272.

The other results were:

Yards	200	500	Tl.
1st Div., Naval Battalion	132	130	262
1st Battery, Field Artillery	126	132	258
Signal Corps	119	138	257
Co. K, 1st Infantry	117	136	253
Co. L, 2nd Infantry	128	125	253
Co. I, 1st Infantry	128	117	245
Co. F, 1st Infantry	124	115	239
Co. A, 1st Separate Battalion	117	118	238
Co. C, 1st Separate Battalion	120	108	228
Co. C, 2nd Infantry	129	97	226
Co. A, 2nd Infantry	121	100	221
Co. B, 1st Separate Battalion	115	104	219
Co. L, 1st Infantry	125	98	214
Co. D, 2nd Infantry	110	100	210
Co. D, 1st Separate Battalion	103	106	209
Co. M, 1st Infantry	114	83	197

CONNECTICUT RIFLE AND PISTOL COMPETITIONS.

The rifle and pistol competitions of the Connecticut National Guard were shot at the State rifle range, East Haven, July 25 and 26. In the Woodruff Trophy Match the first prize was won by the Coast Artillery Corps with a score of 2,047; the second prize, 2nd Infantry, score, 1,981; third prize, 1st Infantry, 1,804. In the Distinguished Marksman's Match the first prize, a gold medal, was awarded to Sergt. Howard S. Williams, score, 291. The second prize, a silver medal, was won by Sergt. Ellis B. Baker, Jr., score, 283. The third prize, a bronze medal, went to Capt. Arthur P. Woodward, score, 276. In the Company Team Match (A) the first prize, a silver cup, was awarded to Company D, 2nd Infantry, with a score of 588. In the Company Team Match (B) the prize, a silver cup, was won by Company M, 2nd Infantry, with a score of 25. The winners in the Pistol Match (A) for the Cole medal, were as follows: 1st, Sergt. John J. Bosworth, score 224, prize, a gold medal; 2nd, Capt. Percy H. Morgan, score, 209, prize, a silver medal. The Pistol Match (B) winners were: 1st, Private Eugene G. Reising, score, 241, prize, a gold medal; 2nd, Sergt. Maj. George J. Rau, score, 163, prize, a silver medal. The thirty-five members of the Connecticut National Guard, whose aggregate scores were the highest in the competitions for places on the State team, are as follows:

- Sergt. H. S. Williams, Company D, 2nd Infantry, 291.
- Sergt. E. B. Baker, Jr., Company F, 2nd Infantry, 283.
- Post Ordnance Sergeant Thomas E. Reed, 280.
- Capt. A. P. Woodward, Ordnance Department, 276.
- Mus. E. Johnson, Company I, 2nd Infantry, 273.
- 2nd Lieut. Henry A. Riley, Co. D, 2nd Infantry, 271.
- Priv. N. Johnson, Company D, 2nd Infantry, 271.
- Corp. E. C. Simpson, Company F, 2nd Infantry, 269.
- Sergt. W. R. Denison, 3rd Co., Coast Artillery Corps, 269.
- Capt. J. A. Hagberg, 3rd Co., Coast Artillery Corps, 269.
- Sergt. J. F. Chadwick, 10th Company, C. A. C., 267.

- Sergt. G. M. Noland, Company M, 2nd Infantry, 266.
- Capt. E. L. Fox, Company F, 2nd Infantry, 265.
- 1st Lieut. E. M. Coleman, Jr., 3rd Co., C. A. C., 265.
- 2nd Lieut. D. R. August, 11th Company, C. A. C., 264.
- Capt. Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster, C. A. C., 263.
- Sergt. F. W. Green, Company D, 2nd Infantry, 263.
- Priv. W. D. Ronaldson, Company F, 2nd Infantry, 263.
- Capt. B. Hamilton, 9th Company, C. A. C., 260.
- 1st Lieut. E. R. Low, Battalion Adjutant, 1st Inf., 259.
- Priv. E. G. Reising, Company A, 1st Infantry, 258.
- Priv. D. R. Hull, Company M, 2nd Infantry, 256.
- Priv. Ed. Pikosky, Company D, 2nd Infantry, 255.
- 2nd Lieut. J. L. Saunders, 1st Separate Company, 254.
- Corp. J. Alden, Company F, 2nd Infantry, 247.
- 1st Sergt. Ira A. Warren, 13th Company, C. A. C., 246.
- Priv. Walter B. Curtis, Company F, 2nd Infantry, 245.
- 1st Lieut. John W. Riley, Company B, 1st Infantry, 245.
- Priv. M. T. Feeley, Company M, 2nd Infantry, 241.
- Capt. Earl D. Church, Ordnance Department, 237.
- 1st Lieut. W. Bowden, Company D, 2nd Infantry, 234.
- Corp. G. C. Freeland, Company D, 2nd Infantry, 234.
- Sergt. Frank E. Young, 13th Company, C. A. C., 234.
- Priv. H. F. Brandamour, Company D, 2nd Infantry, 230.
- Corp. F. J. Sawyer, Company A, 1st Infantry, 230.



10-shot Score of 97 made by Frank Fromm of Spokane, Wash., with a .44 S. & W. Revolver and hand-loaded Ammunition, in Competition for the U. S. R. A. Medals.

WAUSAU, WIS., SCHUETZEN-VEREIN.

The following scores were made July 4, at 200 yards, offhand, on German ring target.

	King Target.	Union Target.
O. Mueller	211	21 18 18-57
G. Naffz	205	20 19 20-59
F. Mathie	200	25 20 24-69
A. Lipinski	187	21 13 17-51
F. Ritter	188	25 19 12-56
G. Ringle	185	11 22 15-48
G. Mueller	176	18 17 19-54
R. Dobrinz	159	13 19 8-40
H. Schmidt	156	22 22 22-66

NEWARK, N. J., RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made at the gallery, 230 Washington street, July 7.

	Pistol and Revolver, 20 Yards.			
French	82	84	84	88
Nichols	81	82	83	84
Ryder	81	83	84	86
	Military Rifle, 25 Yards.			
Poster	40	42	42	43
	Match Rifle, 25 Yards.			
Olmstead	237	239	240	242
Streun	237	240	241	

Scores at Greenville, July 10:

	Revolver, 50 Yards.					
French	81	83	83	85	85	87
Nichols	79	81	84	84	86	88
Olmstead	80	80	81	83	84	86

SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDERS

CONTINUE TO MAKE AND BREAK RECORDS

HICKMAN, KY., JULY 12 and 13	C. O. LeCompte,	353 x 360,	Over 98 per cent
	W. R. Crosby,	353 x 360,	" 98 " "
	Frank E. Foltz,	351 x 360,	" 97 " "
	Woolfolk Henderson,	350 x 361,	" 97 " "
	W. H. Heer,	346 x 360,	" 96 " "
	C. A. Young,	346 x 360,	" 96 " "
	Homer Clark,	345 x 360,	" 95 " "

LONG RUNS

Frank E. Foltz, an Amateur, 186. Woolfolk Henderson, an Amateur, 153.
C. O. LeCompte, Professional, 142 and 141.

Messrs. Foltz and Henderson both ran THE ENTIRE PROGRAM OF SIX REGULAR EVENTS on the First Day WITHOUT A MISS.

All the gentlemen above-named used **SMOKELESS SHOTGUN POWDERS**

WHAT POWDER WILL YOU USE NOW?

FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB.

A rapid-fire revolver match was shot on the Highland range on July 17. Distance, 50 yards, eight-inch bulls-eye, 15 seconds being allowed for firing each of 2 strings of 5 shots each. J. M. Davidson won with a score of 66.

This style of revolver shooting, which is of the most practical character, is being advanced this season, as shown by the program of matches issued by the club, and also is being given more attention by both the United States War Department and National Guard organizations of the States.

On next Saturday the National Rifle Association medal match will be shot; distances, 200, 300, and 500 yards, two sighters and five shots for record. As the winner of this match will be the N. R. A. club champion a full attendance of members will be on hand for the contest. Summaries:

J. M. Davidson	66	G. H. Stewart	29
F. C. Douds	42	R. E. Brown	24
G. S. Bassett, Jr.	41	P. L. Johnson	21
R. O. Hodges	38	T. C. Beal	15
M. C. Hazlett	36	P. Paulsen	14
J. L. Mason	30		

Revolver Record Scores.

50 Yards.	
J. L. Mason	10 8 9 7 10 9 9 7 9 10—88
20 Yards.	
J. L. Mason	79
F. C. Douds	66
800 Yards—Military Rifle.	
Charles Leacy	48
N. R. Lippincott	43
500 Yards.	
G. A. Snyder	47
N. R. Lippincott	46
F. B. Fisher	46
P. Paulsen	45
J. McGlashan	45
Charles Leacy	41
400 Yards.	
F. B. Fisher	43
T. C. Beal	43
Dr. Wangaman	43
O. W. Hammer	41
J. McGlashan	41
W. Paulsen	38

Marksman's Re-Entry.

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
F. B. Fisher	22	22	24	68
Dr. Wangaman	22	20	24	66
G. A. Snyder	22	20	23	65
P. Paulsen	23	23	19	65
T. C. Beal	23	18	22	63
G. Teter	21	20	21	62

SHELL MOUND PARK, EMERYVILLE, CALIF.

At the regular shoot of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club on July 4 the following were recorded:

Williams, 200, 194, 184, 183; W. M. Hausner, 218; J. M. Klassen, 220, 226; W. F. Blasse, 210, 216; B. Jonas, 215, 220, 216; K. O. Kindgren, 157, 187, 208; R. J. Fraser, 211, 216; G. M. Barley, 219, 214, 220, 230; J. G. Day, 168; C. M. Henderson, 208, 217; George A. Pattberg, 205, 214, 212, 207.

Club button match: J. G. Day, 186, 156; E. Schierbaum, 202, 192, 219, 196; August Studer, 193, 197, 193; Charles Rueser, 158, 160, 190.

Pistol and revolver competition: George Armstrong, 93, 91, 95, 96, 91; T. Day, 41, 41; O. Kindgren, 65, 71, 55; H. Witt, 82, 81, 92, 91, 83, 86, 88; C. M. Henderson,

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72, 71, 74; F. Spencer, 73, 77, 76, 77; H. Hawxhurst, 72, 77, 78; M. W. Hausner, 84, 83, 82; C. W. Whaley, 92, 90, 82, 91, 79, 90; R. J. Fraser, 88, 88, 87.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, monthly bullseye shoot measured at the club meeting held last Friday—P. Larkin, 12; George Larson, 30; L. S. Hawxhurst, 34; H. Wobber, 35; L. Delavergue, 46; H. A. Harris, 49½; M. W. Hausner, 54; W. R. Servis, 56; E. Schierbaum, 64; W. Guild, 65; H. W. Kleinenbroich, 65; C. W. Whaley, 76.

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

July 26-27—Lexington, Mo., Gun Club. A. R. Homer, secretary.
July 27—Aspinwall, Pa. Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League. Louis Lautenslager, president.
July 27-28—Redfield, S. D., Gun Club. Dr. E. E. Giltner, secretary.
July 27-28—Bay City, Tex., Gun Club. A. E. Stinnet, secretary.
July 28-29—Boone, Ia., Gun Club. Fred Crary, secretary.
July 29—Piedmont, W. Va., Gun Club. H. C. Shaw, president.
July 29—Warrenton, Mo., Gun Club. F. W. Linnert, secretary.
July 29-30—Del Rio, Tex. Val Verde Gun Club. W. B. Mathews, secretary.
July 31—Danbury, Conn. Pahquioque Gun Club. E. H. Bailey, secretary.
July 31—Glens Falls, N. Y. Hudson Valley R. and Gun Club. J. A. Norton, secretary.

At a recent meeting of the Frontier Rod and Gun Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., the following officers were elected: M. J. McKenna, president; A. C. Suckow, vice-president; William Bover, treasurer; H. C. Utz, secretary; J. Grummer, field captain; George Holz, sergeant-at-arms.

THE FOURTH WESTERN HANDICAP.

The Fourth Western Handicap Target Tournament of the Interstate Association under the auspices of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club will be held at St. Paul, Minn., August 10, 11 and 12.

On Monday, August 9, there are five events of 20 targets each, entrance, \$2 in each. Shooting begins at 1 p. m., and is merely for practice. The first day of the tournament proper, August 10, there are ten events to be shot at, events 1 to 5 at 15 targets, events 6 and 7 at 20 targets, event 8 at 10 double targets, and events 9 and 10 at 20 targets each. There is a total entrance fee of \$17.50.

On the second day, Wednesday, August 11, there are five events at targets, with an entrance of \$1.50 in each. Event 6, open to amateurs only, is the preliminary handicap at 80 single and 10 double targets, \$7 entrance. Handicaps run from 16 to 23 yards. The amateur

who makes the highest score will receive a trophy presented by the Interstate Association.

The Western Handicap, the main event of the tournament, is scheduled for the third day, August 12, and is open to amateurs only, at 100 targets unknown angles, \$10 entrance—targets included—handicap 16 to 23 yards. The high amateur will receive a trophy presented by the Interstate Association. Guns, ammunition, etc., should be shipped by express, prepaid, to any of the following, and they will be forwarded to the shooting grounds without charge: Kennedy Brothers Arms Company, 3rd and Roberts Sts.; William Burkhard and Company, Robert St., and Frank Novotny, Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.

SMITH & WESSON GUN CLUB.

It was windy for trapshooting, but 13 scatter gun advocates turned out at the Carlisle brook range of the gun club on July 10. Arthur M. Arnold of the Springfield Shooting Club was high gun, breaking 77 out of 100 shot at. Harold E. Burgin of the club had the longest run of 16. The scores:

Event No. 1, 10 targets—Arnold, 8; Cowing, 6; Dennis, 5; Milner, 5; Cowing, 2.
Event No. 2, 15 targets—Dever, 11; Rochford, 11; Arnold, 10; Milner, 7; Cowing, 7.
Event No. 3, 10 targets—Arnold, 7; Burgin, 7; Dennis, 5; Smith, 4; Dever, 4; Rochford, 4; Cowing, 3; Milner, 3; Rehn, 1.
Event No. 4, 15 targets—Arnold, 10; Smith, 9; Dennis, 7; Cowing, 7; Dever, 6; Rochford, 6.
Event No. 5, 10 targets—Arnold, 8; Lockhart, 7; Burgin, 6; Dennis, 6; Wurm, 5; Cowing, 4; Smith, 3; Rochford, 3; Dever, 3; Rehn, 1.
Event No. 6, 10 targets—Arnold, 10; Wurm, 9; Burgin, 6; Young, 5; Rochford, 4; Smith, 3; Rehn, 0.
Event No. 7, 10 targets—Burgin, 9; Arnold, 8; Smith, 7; Young, 7; Wurm, 6; Dennis, 6; Lockhart, 5; Cowing, 5; Olmstead, 4.
Event No. 8, 10 targets—Burgin, 10; Arnold, 8; Young, 8; Cowing, 7; Dennis, 3.
Event No. 9, 10 targets—Burgin, 9; Arnold, 8; Lockhart, 6; Smith, 5; Young, 5.
Event No. 10, 10 targets—Young, 9; Burgin, 9; Smith, 5; Rehn, 2.

S. S. WHITE GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The monthly shoot of the club was held on July 17, on the Keystone grounds at Holmesburg Junction. The scheduled events were the club handicap prize at 25 targets, the class challenge cups at the same number, the White prize at 10 sets of doubles and a special prize at 25 targets, with a distance handicap.

Three men—Charles Heite, F. W. Matthews and T. E. Hinkson—tied with straight scores in the club handicap, but in the shootoff under the same conditions Hinkson won by two to the good. Among the challenge cup events Charles Newcomb won the Class A with a straight, but the sensation of the day was when Howard George won the Class C by surprising himself and everybody

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3. WHAT are the usual duties of company and other non-commissioned officers?

4. WHAT is the present organization of the Army, and what is the meaning of such expressions as "Rank and File," "Field and Staff," "The Line," "Field Officers," etc.?

5. WHAT does an officer do upon joining his regiment—how does he report for duty, what report does he make, etc.?

6. WHAT are the "customs of the service," social and official?

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The Primer may be purchased from ARMS AND THE MAN, or from Captain F. C. Marshall, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Price, \$2.25 per copy, by mail prepaid.

As the Twig is Bent

We believe that all American men should know how to shoot a rifle.

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The most durable, most accurate, best balanced, cheapest, handsomest all-round .22 caliber rifle which has ever been made.

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else with a perfect score. There was a tie in Class B between J. H. White and Appleton, but in the shootoff Appleton won by four breaks. The White prize at the 10 sets of doubles was won by Frank Cantrell, who got nearly all of them. Thomas Tansey and Frank Cantrell tied in the 25-target distance handicap for the special prize. In the shootoff Tansey won out by the narrow margin of one break. The summary:

Shot at.	Bk.	Shot at.	Bk.
F. W. Matthews...	25	Severn...	23
Hinkson.....	25	Robinson...	23
Heite.....	25	Harper.....	23
George.....	24	Newcomb.....	23
Pratt.....	24	Cantrell.....	23
Appleton.....	23	J. H. White.....	22
Barkley.....	23	Holmes.....	5

Shot at.	Bk.	Shot at.	Bk.
Hinkson.....	23	Heite.....	20
Matthews.....	21		

Newcomb, A.....	25	Matthews, B.....	19
Tansey, A.....	24	Pratt, B.....	19
Cantrell, A.....	23	George, C.....	25
Harper, A.....	22	Robinson, C.....	20
Severn, A.....	22	Hinkson, D.....	16
Barkley, x.....	22	Heite, D.....	11
Appleton, B.....	23	Scroth, x.....	16
J. H. White, B.....	23	Holmes, x.....	13

Shootoff, Class B—Appleton, 19; White, 15.

Cantrell.....	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11
F. W. Matthews.....	11	00	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	10	16
Severn.....	11	10	11	10	10	11	11	10	10	10	10	14
Newcomb.....	01	11	10	10	10	10	01	11	11	11	14	14
Appleton.....	11	10	00	10	11	10	10	11	11	11	14	14
Barkley.....	11	01	10	11	10	01	10	10	01	01	12	12
Pratt.....	10	01	10	11	00	00	11	11	10	10	11	11
Hinkson.....	00	00	10	10	11	10	00	11	10	10	9	9
George.....	10	10	01	11	00	00	11	00	01	10	9	9

Yds. Hit.	Yds. Hit.		
Newcomb.....	20 20	Appleton.....	17 19
Cantrell.....	18 22	F. W. Matthews.....	18 18
Tansey.....	18 22	Pratt.....	17 16
Harper.....	17 21	George.....	16 15
Barkley.....	18 21	J. White.....	16 15

Tansey.....	18	24	Cantrell.....	18	23
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NEW HAVEN, CONN., GUN CLUB.

The regular monthly shoot of the club was held at the range in Schuetzen park on July 10 under favorable weather conditions, sixteen shooters enjoying the day's sport and making a number of fine scores. The principal event of the afternoon was the cup shoot, and, as usual, a hot contest, coupled with an unusual amount of interest, was the result. This was event No. 8, for which six shooters, with their handicaps, qualified. The six were the following: Dann, Heyman, Claridge, Chamberlain, Robertson and L. Bradley. In the shootoffs, events Nos. 5, 9, 10 and 11, two were eliminated, while as a result of the next shootoff Dann, Heyman and Claridge were left to fight it out in the final event. Dann, by making the exceptionally good record of 14 out of 15, carried off the cup. The scores of the afternoon's shooting are as follows:

Targets.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	30	15	15	15	10	10
Whitney.....	8	9	9	9	10	10	25	10				
Hall.....	7	7	8	6	3	6	13					
Dann.....	7	9	5	8			25	13	14	14	3	
Stevenson.....	10	9	9	10	7		27				6	8
Sherman.....	8	7	9	7	9	10	27				9	
Nettleton.....	4	6										
Hepburn.....	7	8					25					
Heyman.....	10	5					22	9	13	12		
Claridge.....	9	8	10	9			27	12	14	13	9	
Chamberlain.....	4	6	10	7	7		26	14	10		7	7
Robertson.....	9	9	8				25	11				
Rice.....	10	5	9	10			23					
L. Bradley.....	7						23	5				
Langley.....	9	10	9	10	8						8	7
T. Smith.....	9											
Fink.....	7	7										

STEVENS ROD AND GUN CLUB, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

The Sheldon team won the team race at the shoot on July 10. Good scores were made in the individual shoot also. The scores:

Shot at.	Bk.	Shot at.	Bk.		
Lewis.....	100	90	Wallace.....	75	59
Blood.....	100	87	Ames.....	75	47
Sawin.....	100	81	Derosher.....	75	45
Carragher.....	100	76	Adams.....	75	43
Sheldon.....	100	70	Picard.....	75	36
Snow.....	75	68	McElroy.....	55	32
Redfield.....	75	62	Heath.....	50	31

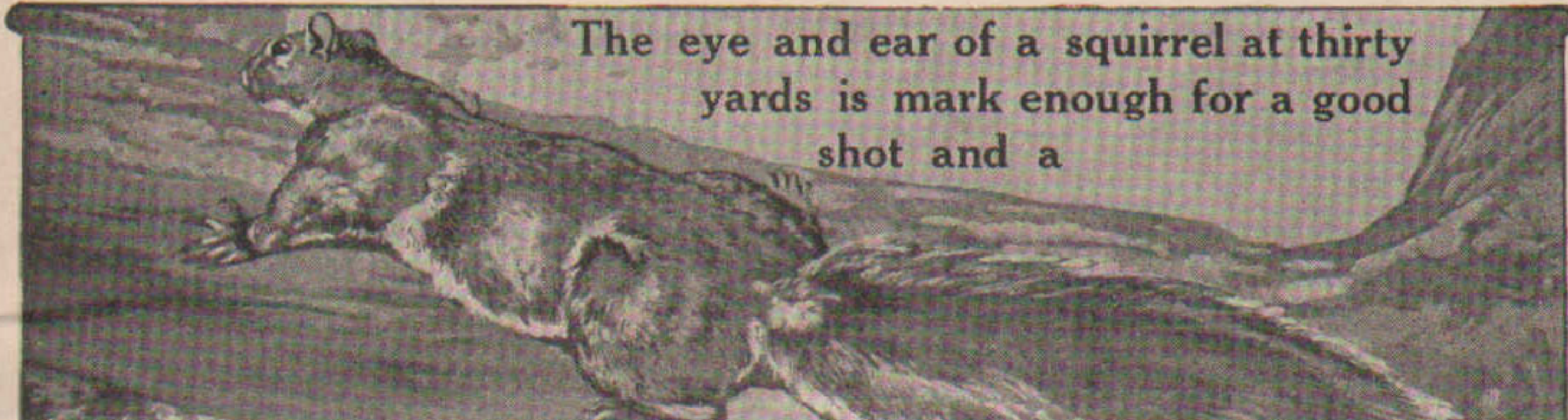
Sheldon (Captain)...	8	Adams (Captain)...	5
Lewis.....	11	Sawin.....	11
Snow.....	13	Heath.....	10
Redfield.....	13	Carragher.....	10
Wallace.....	13	Blood.....	12
Ames.....	9	Derosher.....	10
McElroy.....	10	Picard.....	10
Total.....	77	Total.....	68

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AND THE LAND OF GEYSERS.

The passenger department of the Northern Pacific Railway has issued many handsome publications this season but perhaps a little bit the finest of the series is its new Land of Geysers booklet describing Yellowstone National Park. It contains thirty-two pages of charming pictures and interesting text telling about the wonders and beauties of the Park. Unfeeling indeed is he who can peruse the book without being possessed of a desire to see for himself the country's greatest outing spot, and partake of the hospitality of that magnificent chain of hotels, which provide entertainment for visitors to the wonderland of the world.

The cover of the booklet is a work of art, being executed



The eye and ear of a squirrel at thirty yards is mark enough for a good shot and a

Marlin

22 Caliber Repeating Rifle

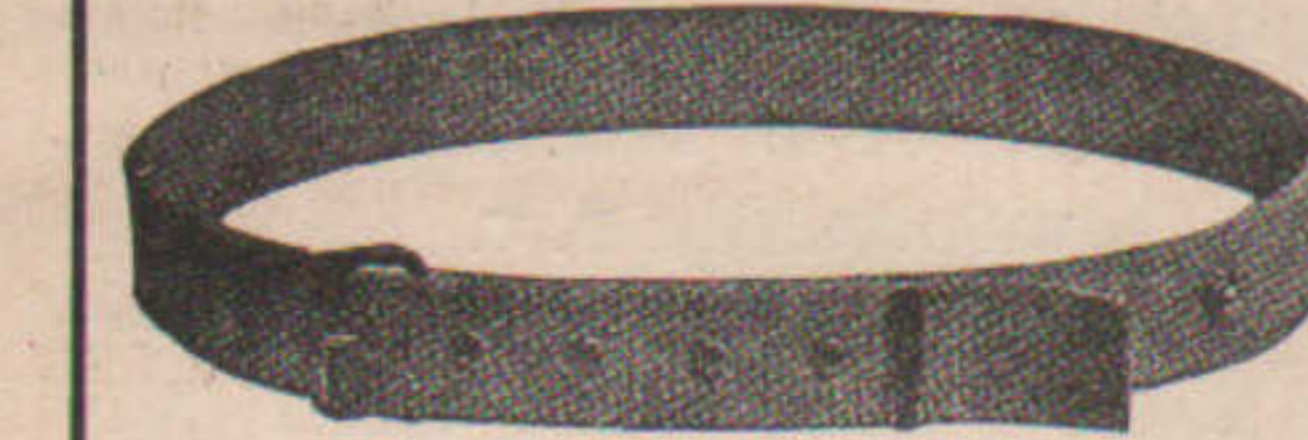
You can use in the same rifle, without change of parts, .22 short, long and long-rifle cartridges. This is an excellent arm for target work as well as rabbits, squirrels, hawks and all small game up to 200 yards. The ammunition is cheap, giving much enjoyment at little expense.

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in three colors and portraying Old Faithful Geyser doing its full duty for edification of spectators, while across the bottom is a panel design showing one of the six-horse coaches of the Park Transportation Company, rolling over a boulevard toward the great lava entrance arch, which stands at Gardner. The Official entrance, reached only via the Northern Pacific Railway.

Copies of the book may be obtained free upon application to the General Passenger Agent at St. Paul, and it behooves every man, whether he be able to make the trip or not, to secure this book and at least read up about that phenomenal spot where hot springs and bubbling geysers from below, and purest of air and smiling skies above, combine to entrance and captivate.

A U. M. C. SCORE BOOK.

We have just received a most attractive and useful book of information on rifle and revolver shooting which includes the rules of the National Rifle Association and the U. S. Revolver Association, how to organize a rifle club and suggestions for beginners. It is the most practical book of its kind that we have ever examined, and should be in the hands of every rifle enthusiast. The Advertising Department of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, 315 Broadway, New York City, will gladly send one without charge to any of our readers applying for same.

ALL USED PETERS LOADS.

L. I. Wade led the entire field of professionals and amateurs at San Marcos, Tex., June 29-30, with the fine score of 384 out of 400. His load was the regular factory product of The Peters Cartridge Co.

The Hyde-Park-Cincinnati tournament, July 5, was almost a clean sweep for Peters shells. Messrs. Woolfolk Henderson and E. W. Rugg tied for high amateur average with 192; E. Hammerschmidt second, with 188; A. H. Woody third, 182; while Charley Young ground out 193 without any trouble, winning high professional.

Neaf Apgar won high professional and high general averages at Lancaster, Pa., June 30, score 188 out of 200, while Mr. Henry Powers of Atlantic City was high average, 177 out of 200. Both used Peters shells.

Mr. Apgar was third professional at Sunbury, Pa., June 16, 184 out of 200, and again third professional at Milton, Pa., June 17, 184 out of 195. At the Milton shoot Mr. Harry Hess, who made such a splendid record at the Grand American Handicap, kept up his good work, losing only four targets out of the entire program of 195. He also used Peters shells.

At the West Virginia State tournament, New Martinsville, June 15-16, Peters shells were shot by two men who know how to handle the gun, and the combination was irresistible. Mr. Woolfolk Henderson was high over all, 579 out of 600, while Mr. Lester German was but one target behind him. Both used Peters shells.

At Rushville, Ind., June 16-17, C. A. Young proved the best man by scoring 382 out of 400, in which the perfect shooting qualities of his Peters loads played a considerable part.

Messrs. L. P. Chaudet and L. T. Spinks, representing the New Orleans office of The Peters Cartridge Co., won second and third professional averages at the New Orleans Gun & Rod Club, June 14-15, score 366 and 361 respectively out of 400.

Fred Rogers tied for second professional average at Farber, Mo., June 15-16, with Peters shells; score 476 out of 495.

124 out of 150 was a better score than it looks on paper, owing to the difficult conditions existing at Bloomington, Ill., June 18. H. W. Cadwallader was the man behind the gun, using Peters shells.

At Sioux City, S. D., July 5, Messrs. R. R. Barber and G. A. Olson won second and third professional averages respectively, score 189 and 177 out of 200 with Peters shells.

Neaf Apgar broke 152 out of 170 with Peters shells at Canandaigua, June 18, winning high professional and high general averages.

At Warm Springs, Ga., June 15-17, Messrs. L. J. Leary and C. F. Heidt won second and third amateur averages respectively, with scores 355 and 353.

WITH U. M. C. STEEL-LINED SHELLS.

At Newburyport, Mass. recently, Edward Eaton made the splendid score of 92 out of a possible 100 with U. M. C. Steel-Lined Shells, and a Remington Solid Breech-Hammerless Autoloading gun. The nearest score to that of Mr. Eaton was 77.

C. O. Le Compte broke 193 out of 200 at Cynthiana, Ky., with U. M. C. Steel-Lined shells.

S. A. Huntley dropped only 11 out of 300 on July 9 at Bismarck, N. D., which made him high amateur for the day. Harry Taylor dropped 15. Both shot U. M. C. Steel-Lined shells.

At Pine Bluff, on July 6, Geo. Clements and J. D. Proctor shot for the State Medal. Mr. Clements won it with a score of 44 out of 50. Both used U. M. C. Steel-Lined shells and Mr. Clements a Remington Autoloading gun and Mr. Proctor a Remington Pump gun. Messrs. Morgan and Wright won the team medal with a score of 47 out of 50, both shooting U. M. C. Steel-Lined shells.

The Columbus Board of Trade is getting quite a little notoriety these days. Fred Shattuck, the winner of the Grand American, gets his mail at that address as well as the worthy assistant secretary, Jesse Smith. Mr. Smith

is well known all over the Middle West as a winning rifle shooter but he broke into clay target shooting on the afternoon of July 9 and dropped only 10 out of 150, making a run of 72 straight. He used U. M. C. Steel-Lined shells.

A few notes from the Blue Rock Gun Club, Tucson, Ariz. Jack Martin broke 53 out of 75 with a Remington Double Gun and Steel-Lined shells. He is the youngest member of the club, being only 14 years of age, and promises to make a wonderful trap shooter. Jack has started out in the right track with a Remington gun and Steel-lined shells.

At Jamestown, N. D., July 7 and 8, D. C. Rand won the amateur average with 278 out of 300. H. G. Taylor was second professional with 282. Both used U. M. C. Steel-lined shells.

THE TOPPERWEINS STILL AT IT.

During the week ending July 10, Mrs. Ad. Topperwein made the following scores:

July 5, Bay City, Mich., 200-185.
July 6, Bay City, Mich., 200-186.
July 8, Jackson, Mich., 100-94.
July 10, Battle Creek, Mich., 100-93.

This is 93 per cent for the week and shows what ordinary factory loads of Dead Shot Smokeless will do.

GOOD WORK WITH MARLIN .32 SPECIAL.

The annual outing of the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association, held at Kineo, Maine, on Moosehead Lake, commencing June 21, was one of the greatest gatherings of practical sportsmen ever held in the country. The most interesting feature of this outing was the individual rifle shooting contest, open to any registered guide or game warden in the State. Shooting was at 200 yards, any magazine hunting rifle allowed. 65 of the best shooters in the State contested, the high score over all, 21 out of a possible 25, being made by R. C. Wooster, Fish and Game Warden of Greenville.

Mr. Wooster shot a .32 Special Marlin repeating rifle, which he had never previously targeted at 200 yards. He shot point-blank (without any special adjustment of the sights), depending upon the extreme accuracy and flat trajectory of his Marlin. His score under the conditions is a most creditable one, both for himself and for his Marlin rifle, and is of much general interest because it shows that where quick firing is necessary, the accuracy and flat trajectory of this modern high-power hunting rifle is entirely dependable.

The second annual shoot at Bar Harbor, Maine, July 5, again demonstrated the superb shooting qualities of Marlin trap guns. W. B. Darton, the popular Marlin man, was high over all, breaking 184 out of 200 and winning high general and high professional average. Elmer Cobb of Bangor was high amateur with 170 out of 200. Both shot the new Marlin trap gun. These winnings were practically a duplicate of last year's work, for the Marlin won high general average, high professional average and high amateur average both July 4, 1908, and July 5, 1909. Its a mighty good gun to take along—the new Marlin trap gun.

GOOD SHOOTING AT NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

The Smith Gun made a pretty clean sweep at the recent Niagara-on-the-Lake Shoot. Here are the laurels it carried off: Frank D. Kelsey of East Aurora, N. Y., won the amateur average of 538-out of 560. Harvey Dixon was second with 536 out of 560. J. E. Jennings was third with 534 out of 560. J. W. Bell won the Mallory Cup with 48 out of 50. J. E. Jennings won the Canadian Amateur Championship with his 534 out of 560.

THE RED W. BRAND.

There is no let-up to the winning of Winchester shells and guns—the Red W brand. They are still plowing along steadily, winning here and there and almost everywhere, and as we read the reports it is simply wonderful how popular they are, being in the majority at almost every shoot. Some recent winnings are: high average at Winona, Minn., July 14, by F. G. Bills, who scored 172 out of 180 with Winchester shells and guns. The special gun event at this shoot was won by Dr. James with Winchester shells. Pine Bluff, Ark., July 5-6, 1, 2, and 3 general averages won by H. J. Borden, J. E. Wells and Geo. W. Clements, respectively, all using Winchester shells, and the first named a Winchester gun also. Mr. Wells was high amateur. B. E. Saunders won high professional average at Houston, Tex., July 5, while J. Forsgard was high amateur, R. Mueller being second, all using Winchester shells and Mr. Saunders also shooting a Winchester gun. H. Mangum, who won the 25 bird event with a straight score, also shot the Winchester winning combination. Ed. Campbell won high general and high amateur average at West Toledo, O., July 6, scoring 189 out of 200 with the Winchester combination. For the two days, July 6-7, F. G. Bills was high professional with 374 out of 400, using his Winchester outfit. At Jamestown, N. D., July 7-8, Geo. Kreiger was high, scoring 284 out of 300 with Winchester gun and shells. Jesse Aylesworth, Wm. Ridley and Wm. Wetleaf were 1, 2 and 3 high amateurs respectively, at Iowa Falls, Iowa, July 6, 7, 8, all shooting Winchester shells and the first named a Winchester gun also. The Winchester combination of Grand American Handicap fame is more than holding its own.

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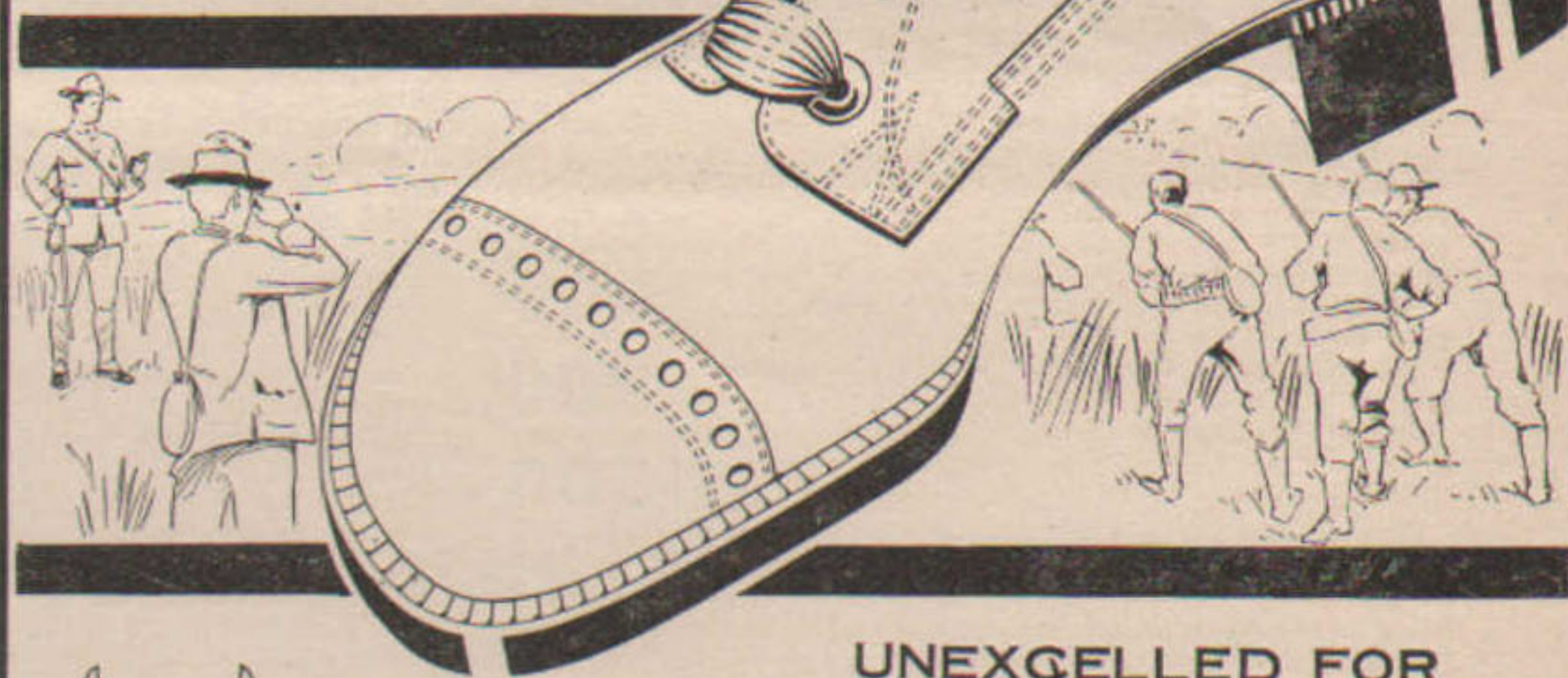
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800 " " " "	48
1000 " " " "	48
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