

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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ARMS AND THE MAN,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



# ARMS AND THE MAN

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## STUMPY OF THE HEIGHTS.

A TALE OF A FOUL ATTEMPT UPON A LEGACY WITH SOME SERIOUS THOUGHTS INTERPOLATED SOMEWHAT CASUALLY.

**A**CROSS the swamps and through the town of Anacostia, one goes from Washington, the capital city of the nation, to Congress Heights, where the rifle range of the National Guard of the District of Columbia is situated. Distinguished visitors have looked with interest upon the undulations of that curious range. Exciting incidents without number have taken place there. Records have been piled up and possibles have been produced in full measure. Only last week one of the D. C. National Team men put on seventeen consecutive bullseyes at 1,000 yards and scored 168 out of a possible 175 at that same tough distance. This is a remarkable performance for that range, which has, as we feel sure, the most difficult 1,000 yards to shoot over of any range we have ever seen.

On this range the Maxim Silencer was given its first comprehensive trial for accuracy on the Service rifle by a representative of ARMS AND THE MAN. On this range the telescopic sight was fired by Captain Casey at a distance of over a mile from the target. On this range the present Secretary of War has distinguished himself more than once as a fine offhand shot. And by the way, that reminds us of a letter we had this morning from Col. H. C. Alexander of Tennessee.

A STEP ASIDE TO TELL SOMETHING ABOUT THE DOINGS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Of course, as every one knows, Tennessee is the State from which Secretary Dickinson hails. Likewise, every one should know that he is now there, because that was told in ARMS AND THE MAN last week. The Secretary's son, who is a captain and inspector of rifle practice in the Tennessee National Guard, was taken dangerously ill and his father was summoned to his side. Fortunately, the son soon grew better and the father, so Alexander says, and as we started to say, dropped in at the State range at Camp Dickinson, Waverly, Tenn., on last Saturday morning.

We cannot do better than to quote here an extract from Colonel Alexander's letter. Very few riflemen who have followed the progress of the National Matches for the last few years are unacquainted with Alexander. He will captain the Tennessee team again this year.

"Judge Dickinson, finding his son much improved and out of danger, dropped in on us Saturday morning and spent the day in camp. He was accorded all military honors; however, he was not to act the part of a stilted official of high rank but soon went to the rifle range where he fired at 200 and 500 yards, along with the officers and enlisted men who were firing there. His first score of ten shots at 200 yards was 42, made with a gun he had never seen before, which was loaned him by an officer of the Guard. His best score at this range was 43.

He then dropped back to the 500 yard range. On his way there in a spirit of jest he picked up and shouldered the Surgeon-General of the Tennessee Guard, a good friend of his, who weighs considerably over 200 pounds. He then proceeded to stretch out on the ground at the 500 yard firing point just like any other good American rifleman, and make several good scores, all of which were in the neighborhood of centers.

He was accompanied by his youngest son, who is a sophomore at Yale. Young Dickinson also made some good scores and kept his distinguished father hustling to keep ahead of him. Judge Dickinson and his son then went to the pistol range with several enthusiasts, where father and son made good scores. They took dinner with us in camp, and returned home on the evening train.

I am sure could the Secretary of War visit the camps of the National Guard of all the States, that he would add greatly to the enthusiasm of the citizen soldiers. In a short speech delivered to the citizens of this place, he said that they should be proud to have within their midst the citizen soldiers of their State, who were voluntarily working arduously to prepare themselves for defense of their country, should their services be needed. He spoke in such glowing terms of the National Guard and so commended the work of the Organized Militia in all the States, that I would be glad, indeed, could all who are interested in this work have heard his speech for they would be imbued with a new zeal, knowing that they

had such a distinguished and powerful friend at court.

In a personal way he donated a very handsome trophy which will be contested for annually by the riflemen of the Tennessee Guard. It may be interesting to your readers to know of Judge Dickinson's great interest in their work. He informs me that he will be at Camp Perry."

BACK TO CONGRESS HEIGHTS AND THE CHICKEN STORY.

It is a long way round from the Congress Heights range of the District of Columbia National Guard to that of the Tennessee National Guard at Camp Dickinson, but long or short, far or near, by direct means or by a circuitous approach, we shall eventually come to the telling of our story, or rather the recital of the actual, tangible facts which surround the sad history of Stumpy, the one-legged chicken.

When the District Team for the National Match of 1907 was diligently practising in anticipation of that great event, its welfare, so far as food was concerned, was looked after by a competent commissary officer, whose name for the purposes of this narrative may be said to be D. E. Relict. Now, Relict was a commissary of sorts and usually up to snuff, but through causes which need not be discussed, he failed of his functions and there was a dearth of supplies.

Eating is impossible when you have nothing to eat, and appetites of men who are in hard training for a gruelling contest like the National Match, are exceptionally healthy. Nothing but food and plenty of it will suit such men. However, as befitted well disciplined soldiers, they tightened their belts another hole and bore their sufferings with a Spartan fortitude.

Among the men who suffered thus and still shot on was Lieut. Ralph Alderman. Alderman is a fine physical specimen and what he does not know about a full fledged, A No. 1, gilt edge, Wright aeroplane appetite need not be mentioned. In the midst of the famine he lay shooting at 600 yards, stretched upon Mother Earth, hugging it so closely on account of his exceptional thinness that he looked but a yellowish brown splotch upon the close-cropped grass. Close by his right side came wandering a plump chicken of engaging appearance.

This chicken was habituated to the range and used that dangerous ground as its regular habitat. Walking toward the targets, bent, perhaps, on seizing the distant bullseye as an edible insect, it came close to the rifleman's right hand. The traditions of years, the training of a fond mother, the instruction of a careful father, in short, neither the remembrance of the past nor anticipation of the future served to restrain the irresistible impulse which caused the famished man to grasp with one hurried motion the fat leg of the passing fowl.

The consternation which seized the unsuspecting chicken when thus attacked was something frightful. It fluttered, squawked aloud, pouring its woes out in strident tones which might have been heard in Alexandria; but surge and pull as it might, it could not escape. The hungry man had fast hold and he did not propose to let go. One last desperate flutter from the frantic chicken, and it escaped, hopping on one leg, while Alderman was left holding firmly in one hand the left lower member of the unfortunate chicken.

As it hopped across the range, Colonel Henderson, the medical officer who has served so long and faithfully with D. C.'s riflemen, observed it. His kind heart was instantly touched and he made haste to secure the chicken and apply the necessary surgical treatment. In a little while the chicken was well and appropriately, in view of its disability, was christened Stumpy. It is now a familiar figure, hopping about on its one good leg, to every one who visits the Congress Heights range.

As for Alderman, it is said that he only stopped to finish the string he was firing, when, toasting the delicious portion, which had fortuitously come into his possession, until it was a delicate brown, and until its tantalizing odors assailed with almost irresistible appeal the nostrils of his companions, he ate it with much gusto, and shot much better ever afterwards.

It you ask what he toasted the chicken leg upon, we must tell you that



it was upon the pipe which Major Bell smokes when he spins yarns to call to the attention of District notables the fact that there is a range at Congress Heights upon which the District team is diligently qualifying itself for a reputable showing in the National Matches to come.

When catechised upon this subject, Major Bell, whose experience in rifle practice goes so far back that it begins before even the *mother* of Kit was a colt, declared the Stumpy story as we have told it to be untrue, but he did asseverate that Colonel Henderson, while walking back of the targets upon a recent Sunday, found what looked to him like a dead bluebird. When the distinguished medical officer, with an intention of finding out whether the bird had been hit with a bullet, picked it up to examine it, he found it was not dead, though badly injured.

It looked like a bullet had passed through the target and just tipped the top of the bird's head. Removing it to the hospital, the surgeon diagnosed the case as a fracture of the skull. He removed that portion of the bony structure which was pressing upon the brain of the poor bird, dressed the wound, and covered it with a piece of rubber adhesive plaster as a makeshift bandage. Shortly after the operation, the patient was able to take a few feeble steps, and two hours later it flew away, being soon lost to the sight of its preserver. The only bill in the case is that which the bird carried away with it, all of which Major Bell says is true.

That might be so. However, we are not prepared to swear to it. One thing which we can assert beyond reasonable danger of successful contradiction is that the D. C. team is working hard and that its members are shooting very well. We are of the opinion that the team will make an exceptionally good showing at Camp Perry.

### GRAND SHOOTING IN ENGLAND.

ONE of those historic contests which each year brings forth an exhibition of the best skill among English, Scottish and Irish riflemen is the Elcho Challenge Shield Match. This is a contest for match rifles, and the back position is almost invariably employed. Telescopic sights are used and specially made rifles of the highest excellence. The scores have usually been very high.

Up to the time when the last Elcho Match was shot last month, the scores made by the American team in Canada when shooting for the Palma Trophy in 1907 stood as record for eight men armed with any kind of rifle.

Of course, the Palma Match is with the military rifle, and if there is anything in match rifle refinement which, under the artificial conditions of the range, will produce better scores, the scoring in such a match as the Elcho should be higher than Palma shooting under similar conditions.

Teams of eight, the same number as make up the Palma teams, compete for the Elcho Shield. One team is drawn from England, one from Scotland and one from Ireland. The match is shot at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots at each distance. For the sake of comparison we publish the Palma scores of 1907 made by the American team, and offer at the same time those just made by the English team under the conditions which we have just set forth.

PALMA MATCH, SERVICE RIFLE, 1907.

	UNITED STATES.			
	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
Winder.....	75	73	71	219
Tewes.....	74	72	69	215
Hudson.....	74	69	72	215
Orr.....	71	73	61	205
Semon.....	75	71	63	209
Benedict.....	72	73	70	215
Casey.....	75	71	69	215
Bryant.....	74	71	74	219
Total.....	590	573	549	1712

ELCHO SHIELD COMPETITION, MATCH RIFLES, 1909.

	ENGLAND.			
	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
Mr. Godsal.....	73	72	70	215
Mr. Rogers.....	72	71	68	211
Lieut.-Col. Hon. Fremantle.....	74	72	70	216
Lieutenant-Colonel Mellish.....	75	74	71	220
Major Pixley.....	71	72	66	209
Captain Parkinson.....	75	68	67	210
Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs.....	75	74	74	223
Mr. Woodrow.....	74	70	69	213
Total.....	589	573	555	1717

It will be noted that the English total at 800 yards was one less than the American Palma. At 900 yards the scores were the same, and at 1,000 yards the English score was six better than ours. Their grand total was 1717, exceeding the American Palma total by five points, not a great difference, it will be acknowledged, when one considers that the English team used the match rifle while the American team fired the straight Service rifle of Ordnance issue. The scores of Scotland and Ireland in the recent match were 1693 and 1650, respectively.

The English Service papers have not seemed, so far as we have yet observed, to deal unfairly with the situation created by this magnificent scoring, the highest ever made by eight men at these distances, but some of the secular British newspapers have not let pass the opportunity to point out that here is a place where the English riflemen have at last defeated American riflemen's scores. In these comments by the secular

press no allowance is made for the difference between the match and Service rifles. We do not blame English riflemen for this, but we wish for the sake of fair dealing that they would try to pound a little sense into their newspaper men on the subject of rifle firing.

We believe that it would be possible under reasonable range conditions with our new rifle and the superior ammunition which is now available to choose a team of eight American riflemen who would be able to raise the magnificent score of 1717. The future will doubtless present such an opportunity. We only hope that the conditions will be reasonably favorable so that the comparison can be upon a fair basis.

### SERVICE SCHOOL INSTRUCTION FOR MILITIA OFFICERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BY CAPT. WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, *First Corps Cadets, M. V. M., Secretary.*

*In response to our earnest request for information concerning the excellent Service School organized to instruct officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia the Secretary of the school—of which Brig.-Gen. William H. Brigham, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, is Commandant—has furnished the following modest statement. Advices from other sources more than confirm what Captain Simmons says upon the subject.*

*The school has been doing magnificent work, work which is not alone valuable through its beneficial effect upon the officers of the "Old Bay State" but which has great worth as an object lesson to other National Guard organizations.*

*We shall discuss this topic more at length on a later and more convenient opportunity.*

THE school year 1908-1909 in Massachusetts has just ended, and finds progress made along well defined lines of practical work.

In addition to the correspondence theoretical school, the officers of each organization assembled for two days at the State Camp Ground, Framingham, without compensation, subsistence paid out of their own pockets at the rate of \$2.00 per officer. Transportation mileage furnished by the State.

The officers listened to lectures on map problems, worked out situations on the map, were drilled as a company with rifles in extended order, especially in the firing commands and fire discipline, under Captain Davis, U. S. A., were taken on a tactical walk with maps and compasses, and were exercised in composing field orders.

These field schools extended over a period of five weeks and the attendance was over 300. All this was in addition to the theoretical work of the school during the year, which consisted of a six months' course in Guard Duty, Firing Regulations, Hygiene, Paper Work, Advance and Rear Guards, and Outposts.

This work in Massachusetts is highly praised in Washington, and the War Department notes the names of graduate officers for possible future use.

This school was organized in 1905, and after various vicissitudes has reached a successful development of practical instruction, and is recognized as one of the most progressive efforts in this particular line.

In the State of Massachusetts, the field maneuvers in which the Massachusetts troops defend certain of its territory from invasion by the Militia of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and District of Columbia, with the addition of some Regular forces, will give the Massachusetts student officers an opportunity to practice the methods taught them under actual Service conditions.

In this connection, the State's forces owe a great deal to the painstaking work of Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Infantry, A. D. C., U. S. A., in preparing the different organizations for the field. Also as advisory instructor to the Service School, his efforts for practical work are one of the factors of its successful career.

No department of the Organized Militia of this State is obtaining such valuable returns for money expended as this school of instruction. The indifferent and inefficient officers are being weeded out on being confronted with compulsory examinations, and it is hoped that candidates for commissioned rank in the Militia will soon have to be fitted by this school before being elected or appointed to office.

With proper instruction and the constant contact with the Regular troops throughout the State, the days of ridicule for the citizen soldier seem to be numbered.

### INTER-CLUB REVOLVER SHOOTING.

THE Newark Rifle and Revolver Association of Newark, N. J., one of the most active shooting clubs in the East, at a recent meeting took up the question of a National Revolver League, and decided in favor of such an organization, believing that it would be a good thing and that it would help considerably to popularize the magnificent sport of revolver and pistol shooting. Writing to ARMS AND THE MAN they say:

"The Association is in a position to enter a five-man team in all of the



proposed competitions the coming season. Now let us hear from some of the other revolver clubs throughout the country, giving their ideas on the subject and whether they will join the league or not. We would like to record our vote *against* scoring from the center of the bullet hole, but as being in favor of the present U. S. R. A. rule of scoring from the edge of bullet hole."

*Editor's Note.*—The United States Revolver Association has informed us that the idea of inter-club matches seems to meet with universal approval and that it may be taken for granted that the proposition will materialize.

**AERONAUTICAL WORK FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.**

**T**HERE should be a considerable field for experiment and valuable instruction before National Guardsmen who are in a position to interest themselves in the conquest of the air. The recent final determination in the affirmative of the question whether or not man could fly will give additional impetus to all efforts to fly. Among the many venturesome young men who make up the National Guard there should be a considerable number who, with their own means or otherwise, can carry on experiments both with dirigible balloons and heavier-than-air machines. There is no reason to believe that anything like the last word has been said upon the subject of the last named class of air vessels. There is no reason why some later inventor may not go as far beyond the Wrights as the Wrights have gone in advance of those who preceded them. Interest in ballooning will probably be the first step toward air experimentation in the National Guard.

Through the kindness of the Adjutant General of Colorado, we are recently in receipt of a report made to him by Capt. Otto H. Liese, Signal Corps, Colorado National Guard. Captain Liese and his men are taking up the study of aeronautics with great enthusiasm. One of the men is interested in some patents on a new form of aeroplane. We shall watch the development of aeronautical science in the Colorado National Guard with a great deal of interest. It is evident that the Signal Corps of that State is an enterprising organization.

The report is accompanied by some interesting photographs which we reproduce, and as it is very interesting and not at all long, we reproduce the report herewith for the benefit of ARMS AND THE MAN readers.

"In compliance with your verbal instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work performed by the Signal Corps in connection with the balloon ascension conducted by Mr. Ivy Baldwin at Elitch's Gardens, Denver, July 18, 1909:

Upon the invitation of Mr. Baldwin to the undersigned to accompany him on his ascension, and to practise balloon signaling, the two officers and sixteen of the enlisted men of this command repaired to the Elitch Gardens on the date named. The men enthusiastically performed the duties assigned to them in the preparation of the bag, the proper arrangement of the basket, necessary ballast and signal apparatus, and the taking of a number of photographs. Immediately after the start of the balloon

on its upward journey, at 3.30 p. m., the squad detailed to conduct the signaling from the ground station, under command of Lieutenant Darragh, scrambled into the tower of the Elitch Gardens Theater and established communication with the suspended calling station. Successful, constant communication was carried on for about thirty minutes by means of a white four-foot flag at the ground station and a red two-foot flag at the suspended station, at varying distances between stations approximating a maximum of seven miles. No other method of visual signaling was attempted but it is the intention to repeat the drill, when a heliograph will be used at the ground station.

The weather conditions during our stay in the air were very good; a slight breeze from the north drifted us slowly southward, little attention to the gas bag, ballast, etc., was necessary and we were thus able to give much time to 'seeing the sights' and revolving in our minds the many opportunities afforded in military ballooning for watching an enemy's movements, picking out his strongholds, hasty and fairly reliable military map making on an extensive scale, etc. In passing over Sloan's Lake



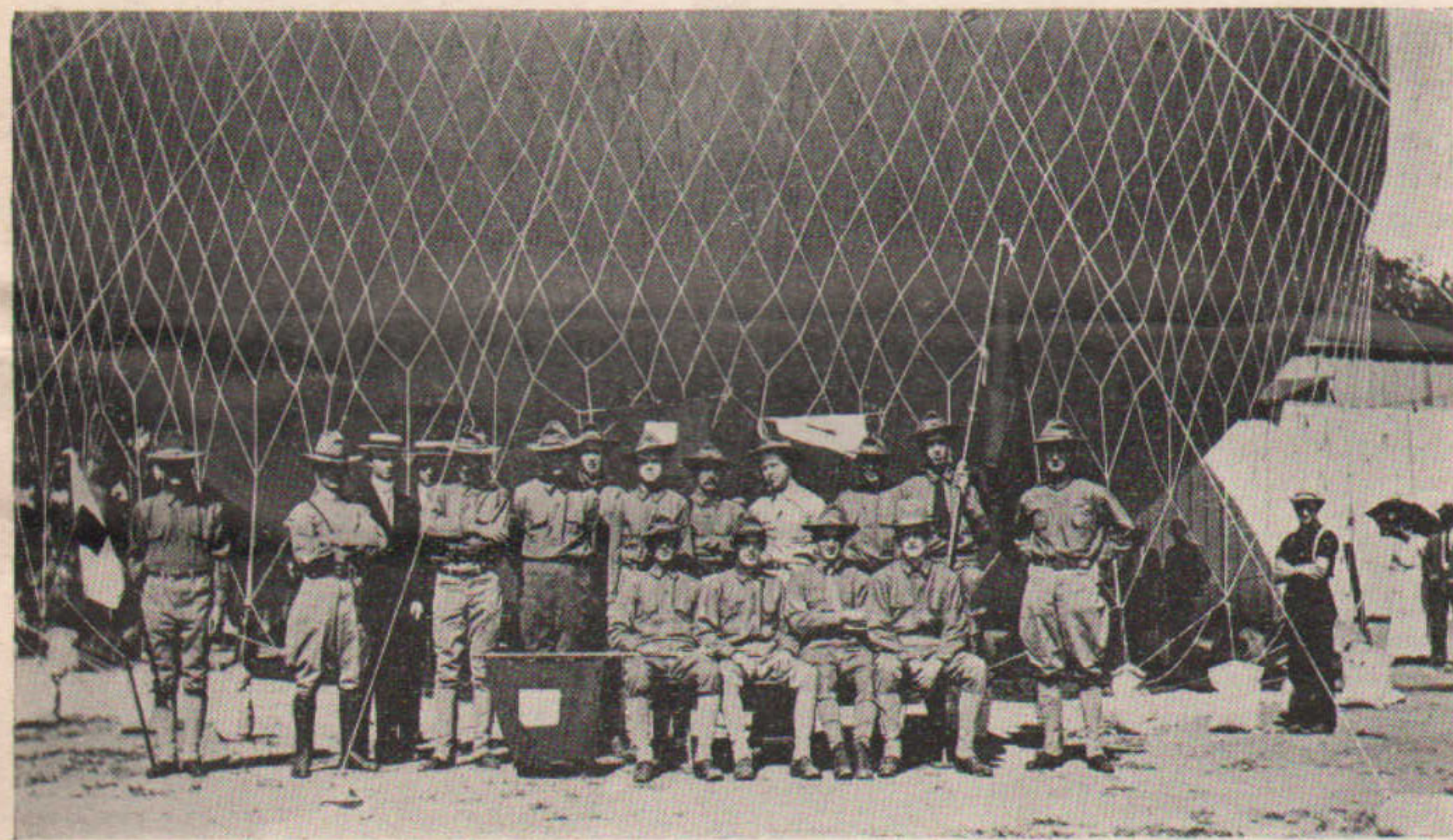
TWO VIEWS OF THE BALLOON ON ITS UPWARD WAY.

we were much interested to note how clearly the bottom of the lake could be seen and how plainly many objects in the water could be distinguished.

About 4.15 p. m., we noticed a heavy rain-storm in progress at Golden, Colo., a few miles to the west and toward which we were then drifting, which compelled us to descend if we wished to escape serious dangers and avoid injury to the balloon. The landing was effected with ease at 4.35 p. m., after having reached a maximum altitude of about 12,000 feet above sea level, or 7,000 feet above Denver.

I enclose a set of photographs, made by 1st Class Priv. C. E. McKee, of this command, illustrating various features of the drill.

Mr. Ivy Baldwin is a veteran balloonist and a close student of aerial navigation. He had service with the U. S. Signal Corps before Santiago de Cuba, in 1898, is thoroughly familiar with most of the modern methods of signaling used in the U. S. Army and Navy; and his voluntary service to the Signal Corps of the National Guard of Colorado in offering instruction and opportunity for practical experience in ballooning is thoroughly appreciated by the officers and men of this command. Mr. Baldwin has accepted an invitation to give the Corps a lecture on his varied experiences, at a later date."



DETACHMENT OF SIGNAL CORPS, COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD.



## THE KILLING OF OLD CLUBFOOT.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

**F**OR ten years he had been beyond the pale of the law. His life had not been that of an exemplary grizzly, nor had he displayed much judgment in some of his past misdeeds, and at last a price had been set on his head.

His relatives and fellow grizzlies had long before taken warning—or an over-dose of lead—and had departed from that part of Siskiyou County, some of them to the wilder regions along the coast, others to the grizzly happy hunting grounds, but stubbornly the old bear clung to his home mountains. There were many other bears living near him, brown, black, cinnamon, and the despised chemise, but they were wise in their generation and, save for occasional forays in search of a small and succulent pig, they let the ranchers in the valley strictly alone, as became bears who did not seek an untimely end.

Not so the old outlaw. He scorned to hunt for grubs in the hollow logs or to journey to the river for salmon. Had he been satisfied with the ordinary bear diet this tale might not have been written, but he had cultivated a taste for beef that was as dangerous in that country of high priced stock as a taste for diamonds is in a poorly salaried bank cashier. When he wanted beef he would leisurely make his way down one of the dark and forbidding canyons that headed up on the mountain, locate a bunch of cattle, walk softly up to a convenient steer, break its neck with a single blow of his mighty paw, and forthwith have steaks and chops and tenderloins and other dainties until he was satisfied.

In the heyday of his youth, before he became acquainted with the wiles of that puny being, Man, he had been caught in a bear trap. The gods of the bear only let the cruel jaws seize part of his foot, which part remained in the trap for the edification of the man who set it the next day, while the bear, minus two toes and a part of the foot, limped grumpily about for a month after. The lesson was well learned and never again did he walk into any device of his enemy arranged for his discomfiture. Through this mischance his track became unmistakable, even had other bears of his bigness been in that country, and the fame of Old Clubfoot became noised about the country.

Hardly a gunshot from the California-Oregon line and close to the Southern Pacific's San Francisco-Portland railroad, there stands a freak of a mountain, a landmark ever since the first gold seeker trekked that way. Huge of size, the head of a dozen twenty-mile-long canyons, capped by six hundred feet of grey, bare, precipitous rock, as steep and square cut as any city skyscraper, this "Pilot Rock" became famous both for its appearance and later as being the home of the Terror of Siskiyou County. The old bear disappeared at certain seasons of the year, but always reappeared on the mountain later on, to the intense disgust of his caterers, the ranchers.

He had come to have an intense contempt for the human tribe. Time and again he had met hunters or stockmen in the forest that grew on the great mountain. Rising to his full height—several feet above the head of a man—he would stare the intruders in the face and few of them had the courage to do aught but yield the possession of the locality to the bear. In the first three years of his existence he had felt the shock of bullets driving into his body, but the fate or the fright of those reckless enough to fire upon him persuaded those meeting him in later years that it were better to declare a protocol for the time being. Three times had he walked calmly into camps and driven hunters out, while he appropriated the meat which his nose had discovered to him. And never did the hunters stand upon the order of their going after one good look at the monster.

The year before the ranchers had declared active war, a Klamath Indian, a man with the courage of his bear-hunting ancestors and an implicit faith in his .44-40 repeater, had emptied his rifle into the bear at ranges varying from 100 yards, where the first shot had been fired, to grappling distance, where the powder singed the bear's face. The rifle had hurtled through the air under the vengeful stroke of the monster's paw while the Indian lived only long enough to tell the story after his comrades found him. The old bear lived through a hell of pain for a month after from the bullets but recovered with his temper not improved by the process.

The country settled up, new ranches were wrested from the giant pines that stood guard over them, new stock was brought in, but still the old bear refused to take warning and depart for the wild coast region. Steers continued to disappear from the ken of the owner. That the old bear lived somewhere on the mountain was well known, and it was equally well known that the man seeking the life of the monster would do well to make his will and seek a priest before departing on the hunt. One hunter who did was found with his side crushed in, far up the mountain, and the sinister deformed track leading from the scene told the story.

At last the stockmen tired of playing restaurant to the giant grizzly, a reward of \$500 was made up for the killing of the Terror, and at last there was some inducement for those able to cope with the bear, to seek his life.

Near the foot of the mountain there lived at that time, 1890, two brothers by the name of Bean, young men but experienced bear hunters. Their .45's had sent many a bear to death, out of the limbs of the pines on the mountain and they had proven their might in two tussles with vicious cinnamon bears, animals hardly less ferocious than the grizzly. When the news of the reward came they were living on a little ranch, but the ranch, crops and work were forgotten. They had often thought of tackling the monster, but there seemed to be little to pay for the long hunt and the even chance of being killed, but glory, a rather intangible substance to the mountain men.

The trusty rifles were oiled up, packs were prepared, and a day later, with a single hound of tried courage, they left for the haunts of the "killer." The news of the reward got down to Mendocino County and Charley Vann, a famous bear killer of that bear-infested region, left post-haste for Pilot Rock. Sickness compelled a halt twenty miles from the mountain and left the Bean boys the only ones in search of the old grizzly. It was in the early spring with the snow still on the ground.

All day the Bean boys tramped steadily up the mountain, crossing deep canyons and climbing over giant windfalls, bound for the reputed haunts of the giant, somewhere in that twenty-mile circle of mountain.

As darkness was falling they arrived at the Flats, a comparatively level two-acre spot high up on the mountain and at its edge, as they plodded around a clump of live oaks, they found the track of the outlaw. There it lay, clear and unmistakable, huge, like the print of some giant's hand with the fingers doubled in, but with the print of the left hind paw, a shapeless mark in the snow. Eagerly the hound sniffed it and, fighter that he was, the hair bristled along his back, but the boys dragged him off and made camp for the night. The short twilight of the mountains was at hand and to tackle the Terror in the dark did not appeal to the hunters. A cheery fire was soon lighting up the somber shadows of the pines, but their sleep was broken and unsatisfactory.

While they had the bear hunter's contempt for the ordinary bear and knew that a bear approaching a fire at night was a thing almost unheard of, yet the tales told of the monster, close to them, augmented year by year, almost took the grizzly out of the class of bears and invested him with something supernatural in his powers. The tracks were fresh, the nose of the eager hound showed that, and the Terror might be within three hundred yards.

With the first grey gleam of the morning, they were up and eating a hasty breakfast. As soon as it was light enough to see their sights, they took up the trail. The tracks led around the side of the mountain, from the heavy pine timber, into a region where live-oaks predominated. Straight on the tracks led, without a break or cross track, until the brothers began to fear that perhaps the bear might have decided to leave the country. The chase was one to make the heart pound a little faster than usual, even with men who had fought and killed the giant cinnamon. Every ridge in front of them might shelter the terror, and the stories of his prowess began to come to the minds of the two men.

"By thunder, I'm commencin' t' believe that he's cleared out'n the hull country," exclaimed the younger brother, nervously cocking and uncocking his rifle.

He had hardly spoken when the hound lifted his head and eagerly sniffed the air—a certain sign of the close proximity of bear. A sharp word prevented him from giving tongue and, tying him to a tree, the brothers crept softly to the top of a little snow-covered ridge that lay in front of them.

On the further side was the beginning of one of the numerous canyons which headed up on the mountain. Below, it was deep and gloomy and filled with the pines; here it was but a little shallow gulch, 150 yards wide and studded here and there with live-oaks. A little stream, fed by the melting snow, ran down the bottom of the gulch and the center was filled with bushes, covering the stream from sight.

Right down the snow-covered slope ran the great tracks into the thicket of bushes at the bottom, but, strain their eyes as they might, they could not see any tracks leading out of the opposite side of the brush, up the farther slope.

Softly they crept down the ridge, out of sight of the gulch. "He's layin' in them bushes along the creek, all right," said the older brother. "We'll pick out a tree as we agreed, turn loose the dog and then peck it to him as he goes up the slope. We couldn't ask nothin' better."

"Don't reckon he'll do much travelin' up any slope ceptin' the one toward us," observed the younger man, "he'll most likely do his travelin' our way an' do it in a hurry too, if what they say 'bout him is true. But all right, anyhow, the sooner the quicker."

On the crest of their side of the gulch grew a few stunted pines. They selected two, a dozen yards apart, whose low branches offered opportunity for a quick vacation of the ground in case of need, examined their rifles once more to see that everything was in order and the magazines full, and then crept softly back up over the low ridge.

They were armed with .45-70 repeaters, with nine shots at their disposal



in each rifle. The cartridges were of course the old black powder, lead bullet breed, the modern smokeless powder, high power arm, not having put in its appearance in those days.

As they peered over the ridge, the sun's rays tipped the top of the mountain, far above them. Most bears were afoot and after something to eat before that time, but still the thicket showed no sign of life.

Taking their stations at the bottom of their respective trees and with one final glance to see that sights and rifles were in order, the leash was slipped from the hound.

(To be continued.)

NO COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR ENGLAND.

THE bill for compulsory service, introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Roberts, failed of passage by that body. Thus ends what was from the beginning an impossible attempt to create a condition of perfect military preparation in England.

The English people are like our own. They will not take the necessary steps in peace to prepare for war. They depend upon their celerity of action and upon the valor and patriotism of their men more than upon reasonable and sensible preparation.

We fancy that both of these countries, unless they go much further than they have now gone, are foredoomed to a rather rude awakening when the first great conscript nation opposes itself to both or either of them.

We do not think the remedy for England or for the United States lies through conscription, but we believe protection may be assured by the creation, maintenance and competent instruction of a volunteer force.

Only there must be no holding back about legislation or appropriations on the part of the Government. Men who serve will not be serving for pay, but you cannot make bricks without straw. It is impossible to buy equipment and furnish instruction without money.

England will do well to appropriate more for her Territorial army and the United States can serve her best interests excellently if she will more liberally support the National Guard.

HOW TO CURE A GUN-SHY DOG.

WE believe that the most gun-shy dog can be cured by familiarizing it with the report of a gun," says the Shooting Times and British Sportsman, "and in any case it is the last fault for which we would discard an otherwise promising youngster. It generally arises through springing a gun with all its attendant noise upon a young dog with no regard to, and without studying, his nervous temperament. We heard of a bad case which was cured some time ago by sending the dog to a shooting school where firing was going on all and every day. The animal was kenneled close to the range, and in a short time got over its fault to such an extent that it was allowed freedom while shooting was in progress. This is an excellent idea, and might prove effectual in other cases, for it is the wasteful expenditure of cartridges involved which generally deters a man from undertaking the cure of a gun-shy dog at home."

THE LOS ANGELES CONVENTION.

It is a matter of common knowledge in the National Guard that the next convention of the National Guard Association of the United States will commence September 27 in the beautiful city of Los Angeles. When the rush and hurry of camp and target duty are over it will be a welcome relief to many a tired officer to enter a comfortable transcontinental train and hie him away to the city of the angels sitting close by the western sea. He will be met in a most hospitable way by General Lauck, Adjutant General of California, and his officers of the California National Guard. The city, the citizens and the citizenesses of Los Angeles all promise a glorious reception.

Many of the delegates will take advantage of the fact that they have gone as far west as the coast to return by the northern route, stopping off at Seattle that they may see the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, an exposition which Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, has just described as the most satisfactory exposition he has ever seen.

Gen. Charles I. Martin, Secretary of the Association, succeeding General Hughes, resigned, has written from his office in Topeka, calling attention to two tentative itineraries furnished by the Santa Fe Railroad for travel between Chicago and Kansas City and Los Angeles. He suggests the desirability of a rendezvous by the delegates who are to go from the east, either at Chicago or Kansas City, and he requests those who are going or those who are responsible for the going of others to advise him of their desires in the matter.

He asks that they write to him approving one of the itineraries and the plan of mobilization, and makes the further request that the rank, names and addresses of those who are to go from each State be sent to him. To all such he promises to forward copies of printed itineraries and literature which will contain information in detail as to railroad and sleeping car rates, where Pullman reservations can be made, and other necessary data.

The round trip rates for this Convention from New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City to Los Angeles and return are as follows:

	Los Angeles and return, direct.	Los Angeles and return via Seattle returning.
From New York.....	\$102.75	\$102.75
From Washington, D. C.....	100.15	101.75
From Chicago.....	72.50	77.25
From St. Louis.....	67.50	72.50
From Kansas City.....	60.00	*65.00
*Direct route. †Via St. Paul.		†71.75

All tickets sold on above schedule will give the privilege of returning via any combination of direct lines.

One itinerary provides for leaving Chicago at 8.15 p. m. of Tuesday, September 21, and Kansas City at 9.25 a. m. of the next day. This train will reach Los Angeles at 4.30 p. m. on Saturday, September 25. The second suggested itinerary provides for leaving Chicago at 8.00 p. m. of Tuesday, September 21, and Kansas City at 9.10 of the next morning, arriving at Los Angeles at 8.25 a. m. Sunday, September 26. The first is a special train and can only be employed if a sufficient number to justify



VIEW OF THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO. ON THE LINE OF THE SANTA FE.



YOSEMITE FALLS, CALIF.



it can agree to go together. The second is the regular train of the Santa Fe route, though on it also a day is spent at the Grand Canyon of Colorado.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association has extended an invitation to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and officers of the Army and Navy to attend this Convention, and in addition he has written to the Secretary of War, asking for the detail of officers to deliver papers or give lectures on certain designated pertinent Service subjects.

Orders have been issued directing certain officers to attend the Convention accordingly, as published in detail by ARMS AND THE MAN last week.

### TREE KANGAROOS.

**N**EW GUINEA has furnished two new zoological specimens in a pair of tree kangaroos, recently sent from that country to England. They appear to be closely related to the Australian kangaroo and are true marsupials, although there are marked differences between the two types.

The gigantic hind quarters of the Australian animal are not exhibited by the arboreal specimen so that they are able to run on all fours and climb. Necessarily, of course, this involves loss of power to take the long jumps which are within the reach of the Australian animal.

They look something like a bear, being black-brown, furry creatures with blunt heads and powerful claws. Their faces are coffee-colored and mild in appearance, while underneath the center of the body is a strip of delicate cream color.

### BULLSEYE CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND.

**L**OOKING at it from as far away as America, the situation in England with respect to the use, misuse or neglect of the bullseye target seems full of warm words and vigorous Anglo-Saxon arguments. The latest development is that under which Maj. P. W. Richardson, known to Americans as the captain of the British team that visited Canada, Australia and New England in 1907, and shot against the United States in the Palma at Ottawa, that year, and who was also a member of the British Olympic Team contesting against American marksmen at Bisley last year, issues a challenge for a contest between the bullseye and "Service shots."

It might be said that the Service contenders are asking for the elimination of bullseye shooting altogether, while the advocates of the bullseye represent that no other means has yet been suggested which will so quickly instruct a man in rifle firing as bullseye shooting.

The bullseye contenders believe that Service firing should be carried on, but urge that the proper foundation for all shooting is found in the employment of the bullseye as a mark. In this ARMS AND THE MAN quite agrees and we have no doubt this contention will in the end be proven sound.

However, the challenge of Major Richardson is to oppose a team of bullseye shots, so called, against a team of Service shots, under any conditions which may be formulated by Earl Roberts or any other Field Marshal, for a stake of 500 pounds. Lord Roberts has signified his willingness to formulate conditions and it seems probable that the match will come off.

The result of the match will not, of course, offer conclusive proof of the justice of the contention of either side, but it will be an interesting contest just the same.

The hue and cry against the bullseye is really but another exemplification of the world old habit of going too far. We go too far when we do bad things, and we go too far when we do good things. When we attempt to correct errors we make others by carrying our reforms too far.

Manifestly, it would be unwise to continue to teach men to shoot at a bullseye and nothing else when in war we would expect them to know how to shoot at everything else, but we must not lose sight of the fact, and it is a fact, that no other method of training men will make them so sure of their shooting as practice upon the much belittled, but still extremely valuable bullseye.

### CANADIANS MAY COME.

**T**HERE now seems to be a possibility that the Canadians will send a team to the United States to compete for the Palma trophy. An inquiry from the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association as to whether an entry would be accepted at this late day has just been received. He has been advised that Americans will welcome a Canadian team most heartily this year as a contender for Palma honors.

Every rifle enthusiast in the country would be delighted should the

Canadians decide to send a team. The report of the work of our Canadian cousins in England during the Bisley meeting shows that the Canadian aggregation there was the strongest team ever sent out of Canada. Their winning of the four principal Service team matches during the Bisley shooting is one sign of their excellence.

If the Canadians send a team down here this year to shoot with us for the Palma trophy, it will be a team worthy of our best endeavors, one which will make us shoot our very hardest. That is what we want. There could be no competitor for the Palma trophy to whom Americans would be so willing to relinquish that cherished emblem after a fair and square contest, as the Canadians.

Information of their plans should be available very soon, now, so that an authoritative announcement of whether the match will or will not take place may be made.

Here's hoping that they come, and here's more hoping that if they do come they bring a team better than any Canadian team ever was before, and that is, as we all know, saying a great deal.

### PENNY WISE AND GONE FOOLISH.

**T**HEY say that a man who had a bountiful supply of the new Lincoln pennies had no difficulty in acquiring a most gorgeous spirituous illumination by kindly favoring Avenue barkeepers with one or two of the coins in exchange for a drink.

Judging from the recent action of the Secretary of the Treasury he, or some one in his department, pursued a similar course.

We refer to the ridiculous decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to substitute another die for the one now in use on account of the appearance in extremely small letters of the initials of the designer, "V. D. B."

These initials are so minute that the ordinary man can scarcely see them with the naked eye. In fact, he never would see them unless his attention was called to them. They in no way detract from the beauty of what is an exceptionally handsome coin and there is no reason for changing the die except that of some fussy person who has pointed out that coins have not been previously marked in just that way.

Fortunately, enough have gone into circulation—several hundred thousand dollars' worth—to relieve us from the distress which accompanies a premium coin issue. Otherwise we should be more indignant than we are.

### NO CHANGES IN HOUSE MILITARY CHAIRMANSHIPS.

**C**ONGRESS has adjourned. The President has gone. The country has the tariff law, a fact which concerns most of us less than the realization that the tariff fight is now over and done with.

Everybody realized that unless some very foolish legislation were adopted it made very little difference what was in the tariff bill. It might take a few dollars out of one man's pocket and it might put a few dollars into another man's pocket, but the great mass of people were not particularly interested because they knew they would not be much affected either way.

The chief thing the country desired was that the matter should be settled. The pee-pul wanted the tariff tinkers to put away their tools and get home where they belonged.

Doing things to the tariff might result in harm, and might possibly bring about good, but fussing with the tariff at all meant disturbed conditions and uncertainty.

Praise be! It is all over and we have a tariff law, good or bad. Nobody really knows which, not even the men who were most instrumental in making it. It will probably endure for some years to come.

Other than to dispose of some urgency deficiency appropriations and strictly unavoidable routine legislation, this session of Congress has attempted to do nothing else.

Just before adjournment, and after the tariff fight was over, Mr. Cannon announced the House Committees. Mr. Hull will continue to preside over the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Steenerson again heads that having to do with Militia and Mr. Foss is reappointed Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

There will be much legislation for all these committees to consider during the coming session. It seems probable that laws of a progressive character affecting any of the Services which involve the expenditure of increased sums of money will be looked upon with considerable disfavor until revenues have overtaken the expenditures.

The economy cry in Congress will probably be louder at the next session than ever before. Those, then, who have in mind legislation for the benefit of the Services should shape their courses accordingly, asking at the coming session for those things which will not cost more money and reserving requests for measures which involve increased expenditures until the national exchequer has been replenished.



# 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.

## KING EDWARD REVIEWS HIS FLEET.

The King of England reviewed the ships of the first line of naval defense of Great Britain week before last. There were 150 war vessels of all classes. This is a great fleet, but behind it there are other vessels and crews by which it could be increased to 360 ships. The method of mobilization is so perfect that a signal from the King's yacht would bring the second line in readiness within forty-eight hours. There was another review of the fleet on Monday, August 2, when the Czar of Russia arrived from Cherbourg. The influence of such a fleet as this for peace is beyond the estimate of man.

And speaking of peace reminds us of a reply received the other day from a man who had been invited to become a life member of the National Rifle Association of America. In the invitation it was represented that by assisting the National Rifle Association he could help to avoid war. His reply was: "There will be no more war. You are a hundred years behind the times."

His attitude was not an unusual one. And, curiously enough, it is the men who have held opinions similar to his who have made war possible in the past generations, and who make war a thing which may yet come any day. If every nation were armed and ready for a fight, armed up to the limit of strength, the chances of war would be very greatly diminished. It seems hard to make this view plain to a considerable number of people, and yet it ought not to be a difficult proposition to understand. In the majority of cases wars are undertaken because there seems a reasonable chance of defeating the opposing party without too great a loss to the other interest concerned.

If all the powerful nations had well-trained armies and navies of known competence and efficiency, there would be much hesitation about beginning a war. It is as true as anything can be that the way war will ultimately cease to exist is through it becoming too necessarily fatal to those who are concerned. Probably this result will not be reached without one final great war between two civilized nations.

That, as we have had occasion to say before, would, in our opinion, most surely end war. The shock, the horror, the fearsome dreadfulness of such an encounter would crystallize the sentiment of the world for the preservation of peace at any price. An international court would result, a court whose edicts would be enforced by an international police. Disputes between nations would thus come to be matters of litigation and not arbitration—the latter can never fulfil the purpose because the findings of a court of arbitration cannot be enforced—and a court of composite character could be sure that its decisions would be respected and obeyed.

Or, if, by great good fortune, the world should avoid war between civilized nations for a considerable period of years, the same effect might be produced by a self-evident condition of preparation on the part of the powerful nations. Then the force of public sentiment in those nations might become great enough in time, indeed we are sure that it would become great enough, to bring about an agreement which would produce the same result as that sure to follow a serious war between two leading modern nations.

The time has passed when any civilized nation will go out deliberately to secure territory by force of arms from another. The sentiment of the world has advanced sufficiently to make that an impossible thing, besides, we know more about what other nations are doing and we can form a better idea of their strength than was possible in the old days.

The greatest menace to the peace of the world today is the unprepared condition of the United States. If we were as strong on land as we are on the sea proportionally, it would be practically impossible for any nation to begin a war which we opposed, and being a peaceful people, we would naturally oppose any war.

After us, Great Britain, probably, through her lack of adequate land preparation, is the greatest offender in this direction. If Great Britain and the United States were both adequately prepared on land as well as on sea for a serious war and acted in thorough accord as they could and should, there would be no more war.

The overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in both of these most highly civilized nations is for peace, and the strongest advocates for peace in these nations are often the men who are professional soldiers. There is not the slightest doubt that Englishmen and Americans will go further to assist to preserve the peace of the world than the men of any other nation. What the two nations say upon the subject has its effect upon the less civilized but not less brave and hardy nations in direct proportion to the opinion which those other nations hold of the power or lack of power of the English-speaking people to enforce their demands and back up their opinions.

The position of those among our people who oppose military preparation on the grounds that the chances of war are thus increased is as tenable as that of the man who would urge all men to be anemic, pallid-faced dyspeptics, for fear that normal health would bring a desire to fight. The healthy man has a well-regulated, normal life. He is not expecting slights and he is not looking for trouble. The very fact that he is able to defend himself preserves him against many an attack. It is so with the nation.

No nation is in a normal and healthy condition which has not actually organized and under arms a sufficient number of soldiers and sailors to insure the safety of the lives and property of her citizens, a force strong enough to command the respect of the world, a tangible strength which, when thrown into the balance for peace, will have weight enough to make other nations hesitate and then stop.

## AN APPEAL TO ANGLERS.

We have received, from the Treasurer of the Anglers' Club of New York, a little booklet which bears the title standing at the head of this article. The whole argument of the book is intended to enlist the interest of fishermen in the preservation of the game fishes of the country. It is pointed out clearly and with much truth that the water in which game fishes are to be planted should be pure. Otherwise, all the time, money and energy devoted to stocking water is wholly lost, for the fish will not live.

Fishing, that sweet and gentle and wholly engaging pastime, should be possible to more Americans every year. Fishing does not depend, as does game shooting, upon great natural preserves. A stream may be stocked and preserved in the midst of a district of the densest population, if sufficient safeguards are thrown around the protection of the water.

In England, for instance, the Thames, although it passes through regions very thickly inhabited, is so carefully policed and its purity so fully protected that throughout its whole length it flows undefiled to the sea. It is easy to put a finger upon the vital point in this situation. The preservation of the purity of waters is that point—the first essential step. After that the protection of the fish naturally follows.





# BUNCHED THE BULL'S-EYES AND POSSIBLES, MAKING A N THE NEW ENGL

## Experts agree that this 1909 other ever put out.

### UMC cartridges won all the revolver events, including:

#### THE NEW ENGLAND MILITARY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP

- 1st. Sergt. Julian I. Chamberlain, Mass.
- 2nd. Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. N.
- 3rd. Sergeant Reisling, Conn.
- 4th. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N.
- 5th. Midshipman W. L. Highbery, U. S. N.

#### ALSO,

- 1st in Slow Fire Aggregate.
- 1st in Timed Fire Aggregate.
- 1st in Rapid Fire Aggregate.

#### VAUGHN MATCH

- 1st. Midshipman W. A. Lee, 3 possibles.
- 2nd. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N.,  
Capt. W. R. Murphy, 2 possibles and a 24.

#### SEAR'S MATCH

- 1st. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N., 2 possibles and a 24.
- 2nd. Tie—Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. N., Capt. W. R. Murphy  
and Sergeant Chamberlain.

#### ALDRICH MATCH

- 1st. Midshipman W. A. Lee, U. S. N.
- 2nd. Capt. W. R. Murphy.

### UMC cartridges made a grand showing in all the rifle matches, winning:

#### NOVICE MATCH—500 YARDS

- 1st Surg. W. Neil MacDonald, U. S. N., 2 possibles, including run  
of 33 consecutive bull's-eyes and one of 22.
- 2nd. Ensign C. A. Jones, U. S. N., 2 possibles, including runs of  
20 and 14 consecutive bull's-eyes.
- 3rd. Ensign R. R. Stewart, U. S. N., 2 possibles, including runs of  
14 and 11 consecutive bull's-eyes.

### The Henry Match with a World's Record Score

- 1st. Midshipman C. T. Osburn, U. S. N., 50-49-48. Possible, in-  
cluding 33 consecutive bull's-eyes, breaking the former world's  
record of 23 bull's-eyes.
- 2nd. Midshipman E. E. Wilson, U. S. N., 50-48-48.

#### BIGNEY MATCH—1,000 YARDS

- 1st. J. W. Hessian, with possible and 1 bull over.
- 2nd. Midshipman A. D. Denny, 49.  
Lieutenant Fairfield, U. S. N., 47.  
Lieutenant H. Williams, 46.  
Seaman Ergerman, 45.  
Midshipman Anderson, 45.

**YOU ARE FOREARMED WHEN YOU ARE FOREWARNED. AT CAMP PER  
CARTRIDGES FITTED WITH THOMAS 172 GR. POIN**

THE UNION METALLIC  
BRIDGEPO

Agency

315 Bro



# CARTRIDGES

**PLUGGED THE TARGETS FULL OF  
NEW WORLD'S RECORD AT  
LAND MATCHES.**

**UMC ammunition is superior to any**

Surgeon MacDonald, 45.  
Lieutenant Lyman, 45.  
Lieutenant Keyser, 45.  
Ensign Doherty, 45.  
Midshipman Vossles, 44.  
Midshipman Osborn, 43.  
Midshipman Smith, 43.  
Ensign Griffin, 43.

#### SHUMAN MATCH—500 YARDS

Tie for 1st, J. W. Hessian and Lieut. H. Williams, U. S. N., each 2 possibles.

#### NEW ENGLAND AGGREGATE MATCH

2nd. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N.  
4th. Midshipman Doherty, U. S. N.  
5th. Midshipman W. Amsden, U. S. N.

#### LAWRENCE MATCH—200 YARDS

2nd. Capt. F. A. Allen, 168.  
3rd. J. W. Hessian, 167.  
5th. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N., 164.

#### CUSHING MATCH—800 YARDS

Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N., 50.  
Lieutenant Williams, U. S. N., 50.  
Ensign Doherty, U. S. N., 50.  
Lieutenant Leahy, U. S. N., 50.

#### SMALL BORE RIFLE MATCH—50 YARDS

2nd. Electrician Eakin, U. S. N., 94.  
3rd. Midshipman A. D. Denny, U. S. N., 93.  
4th. Midshipman R. R. Pringle, U. S. N., 93.

#### WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY

Lieut. Hilary Williams, familiarly known as "Capt. Jack," team captain and coach of the 1909 U. S. Naval Academy Rifle Team, in speaking of the new UMC Model '06 ammunition with the 172 gr. Thomas pointed bullet, says:

"It is without doubt the most perfect ammunition I have ever shot, and my team will use it in all matches open to any ammunition at the Camp Perry shoot."

As Capt. Jack is one of the very best military rifle shots in the United States, as well as one of the most popular, his opinion is worthy of note.

Midshipman A. R. Denny, whose world record appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN, last issue, says that wherever possible he always prefers to shoot .30 caliber 172 gr. ammunition, and that it is the best stuff he ever shot.

**PERRY RESOLVE TO SHOOT IN ALL OPEN MATCHES UMC .30 '06 MATCH  
BULLETS. GIVE YOURSELF THE ADVANTAGE.**

**CARTRIDGE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.**

roadway

**New York City**



## HERE AND THERE.

### *Poor Old Spain.*

The troubles which surround Spain have not abated during the past week. Additional reverses have been met with in Morocco, and, while the reports of the internal disturbances at Barcelona and other Spanish cities indicate that the Government has the upper hand, yet the situation is so grave at home and abroad as to call for the deepest concern.

We are sorry. Young Alphonso seems to be bearing himself as a king should. He began well by marrying a clean, fine, English princess, putting aside at that time all of the boyish foolishness that had made up the only just cause for criticism of him. He seems to wish most heartily to rule his kingdom wisely and well. Unfortunately, the war in Morocco has been forced upon him, and through the unpopularity of that war internal dissensions and disturbances of a very serious character have arisen at home.

The throne of Spain actually totters. Its chiefest safeguard lies in the fact that more than one European dynasty would be shaken by its fall. There is a community of interest among kings which has been invidiously compared to an understanding between thieves. At any rate, it means that they are all in the same boat and that the loss of prestige to one means subtraction from the influence of the others.

We do not anticipate a change of government in Spain but we do expect that the nation which was once among the great powers, but now has fallen very low, may weather this storm and perhaps, under the beneficent guidance of Alphonso, come at last to be a reasonably sound member of international society.

### *Sandow Again to the Front.*

Mr. Eugen Sandow, whose first claim to notice came through his exhibition of immense physical strength, settled in London some years ago and there has been conducting an institution for physical culture. Sandow seems to possess much public spirit and at the same time it is evident he does not lack in advertising ability.

When the movement was warm in London some two or three months ago to increase the number of men in the Territorial Army until that force should come somewhere near its authorized strength, Sandow, to encourage enlistment, offered to give free physical training to recruits who might offer themselves but who were short of the necessary physical attributes. He also undertook to give 1000 pounds in cash prizes to those who made the best improvement. His offer included all of the 11,000 men who were necessary, if so many should come forward.

The prizes were presented by Lord Northcliffe on the 23rd of July to 104 winners. The winner of the first prize, 500 pounds, showed an improvement in combined neck, chest, arm and leg measurement of 27½ inches, the increase in his chest measurement being 5¼ inches.

### *Spanish American War Veterans' Encampment.*

The Sixth National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans which is to be held at Tacoma, Washington, early in September, gives every promise of being a successful meeting.

Some of the representatives have visited the west coast while serving in the Islands as members of the army which opposed the Philippine insurrection and they wish to return for one glimpse of that best portion of the United States.

Others of the veterans who have never seen Puget Sound are seizing the opportunity which the encampment will give them to visit the greatest inland sea in the world and to look upon the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition as well as the altogether charming and delightful city of Tacoma.

The men who live in the State which takes its name from the father of our country are of a more than traditional hospitality and their visitors are assured of a welcome which will always be remembered.

### *Place for Lord Kitchener.*

Lord Kitchener, lately Commander of the British forces in India, has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General of the Mediterranean forces, a post recently resigned by the Duke. Kitchener, who will be given the rank of Field Marshal, by virtue of his new post becomes a member of the Committee of Imperial Defense. He will command all the British troops in Egypt, Soudan, Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar.

### *A Dark Secret.*

From Paris comes the news, cablewise, that France proposes to organize a negro army of no less than 200,000 men obtained for the greater part by conscription from the French West African colonies, but including also about 16,000 negroes already under arms and 4,000 to 5,000 forming a colonial militia.

A certain Colonel Mangin appears to be the chief advocate of this radical change in French army plans, and he is quoted as saying:

"In France, where we make no differences, social or otherwise, because of the color of the skin, the negro always has developed rapidly. If he has a special love for show and a melodramatic desire to figure amid moving surroundings, no blame attaches to him. That is merely one of the qualities of his race, marking him as we are marked by other peculiarities.

I say, let the American negro or his comrades anywhere else who are suffering from neglect or inhuman distinctions come to France and join our colored army. Here he will find a welcome, an adequate living, a field for his peculiar abilities and great chances for the future."

### *Tuberculosis Hospital at Fort Bayard.*

A recent comprehensive circular has been put out by the War Department covering preliminary instructions for selecting officers and enlisted men in the Army for treatment at the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. This excellent institution was established that those in the military service who had become infected with tuberculosis might have prompt and efficacious treatment.

The hospital has many cures to its credit and it is an invaluable adjunct of the Medical Department of the Army. Its establishment and the

successful administration of it furnish additional evidence of the broad-minded way in which the medical department of the Army is being administered.

It is easy to think of medical men as narrow and unprogressive. Most of us have seen many such in civil life—country practitioners of the "rule of thumb" kind, desirous of doing good but hide-bound and mentally ossified.

In sanitary operations undertaken and consummated in Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Panama, and in the modern hospitals erected wherever the Army goes, at home and abroad, in an earnest desire to be of the greatest use to medical officers in the National Guard—in short, in everything which the Medical Department of the Army has done in the last ten years—is seen the influence of a fine, healthy, wholesome and progressive thought.

### *Attempting the Impossible.*

The Japanese newspapers have been printing bitter attacks on the military authorities of the empire of the Rising Sun on account of occurrences connected with recent maneuvers undertaken by the South Osaka division of the Japanese army.

A march was undertaken on an extremely hot day, when the thermometer, in fact, registered 120°. The soldiers were told that the march was intended to cultivate fortitude and that much honor would be due the regiment which had no stragglers or sick.

The spirit of competition was keen and many of the soldiers continued to march after they had become delirious. Six men died on the way and dozens fell exhausted. Forty men prostrated by the heat were conveyed by train to the garrison hospital, where several became insane and committed acts of violence. The march consumed 14½ hours, during which time a distance of 29 miles was covered.

While we cannot help feeling sorry for the brave Japanese who thus were unnecessarily made to suffer through the stupidity of an incompetent commander, yet there is to those of us who have heard so much of the invincibility and superhuman physical perfection of the Japanese something rather reassuring in the intelligence which this report conveys that the Japanese are susceptible to the same fatigue and other physical ills as we who are only white men.

### *Cuba Cuts Up Again.*

The rumblings of new and not trivial internal disorders in Cuba are plainly audible here in Washington. It is possible that, lacking the squirrel in its wheel spectacle of Congress at work on the tariff bill or the ponderous evolutions of a heavy-weight but effective President, the newspaper correspondents of the national capital are now reaching out to the uttermost outfield for anything that looks like news.

Also it is possible that there is a great deal in the rumor which we hear, that Cuba is far from satisfied with herself or her present rulers. About everyone in the United States is hoping that Cuba will let us stay in our own back yard, the Army most of all. We Americans have not really lost any Cuban insurrectos and we shall be devoutly thankful if the country takes care of its own recalcitrant politicians.

### *Machine-Gun Officers to Have Field Glasses.*

The Signal Corps will issue, without requisition, one high-power field glass to each field officer of each machine-gun platoon, according to the terms of the circular just issued by the Department.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

### *Warning for Maneuvers.*

The War Department has foreseen difficulties which might arise through damage to private property during field maneuvers and such cases are amply provided for in an order just issued. It is in the following terms:

"The greatest care must be taken by officers and men to avoid unnecessary damage to private property. Officers and noncommissioned officers will be held responsible for wanton damage committed in their presence. Offenders will be immediately placed under guard and will be brought to trial by court-martial without delay.

Immediately upon the establishment of a maneuver camp, the commanding officer thereof will appoint a board, to be composed of not less than three officers, to consider claims for damage to private property. In all cases of deprivations or wanton damage of a minor character, the board of officers will assess the damage, and upon satisfactory evidence the amount will be advanced out of the funds of the organization to which the offenders belong, and will be paid to the claimants with the least practicable delay. Subsequent action against the offenders and stoppages of pay will serve to replace the funds paid out. All claims will be adjusted and settled, as far as possible, before the close of the camp."

### *Important Change in Army Regulations.*

G. O. 157, W. D. 1909, modifies existing Army Regulations in reference to administration very materially. The modifications are as follows:

239. "In the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry arms the regiment is the administrative unit. The headquarters of the regiment are at the station of the permanent regimental commander; in his absence the command of the regiment devolves upon the senior officer on duty with it wherever he may be stationed. The regiment is composed of two or more battalions which, in turn, are composed of two or more companies. The battalion, in a regiment, is not an administrative unit and has no separate records; it is purely a tactical unit conveniently organized for instruction or maneuver, and particularly for combat, either as an integral part of the regiment to which it belongs or separated from it. It is appropriately commanded by a field officer, normally a major, regularly assigned in orders. In the absence of its regular commander the command devolves upon the senior officer of the battalion on duty with it, unless a field officer has been assigned as contemplated in paragraph 242. Whenever incomplete battalions of the same or different regiments are serving together, the commanding officer may designate provisional battalions, and similarly, in the case of incomplete regiments, he may designate provisional regiments. The regulations relating to regiments apply to





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TRADE MARK REG. IN U. S. PAT. OFF.

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THE RED

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TRADE MARK REG. IN U. S. PAT. OFF.

BRAND

CAPT. G. H. EMERSON, OHIO

## RECORDS FALL LIKE LEAVES

BEFORE THE SUPREME ACCURACY AND UNIFORMITY OF

# WINCHESTER MILITARY CARTRIDGES

When at the Government tests, Winchester .30 Caliber Military Cartridges outshot all other makes at slow fire—the supreme test of ammunition for accuracy and uniformity—the knowing ones predicted a general shattering of existing records during the tournament season. And in this the prophets were not mistaken, for already four new world's records have been made by Winchester Cartridges and the season has only just begun. More old records are doomed and if you want to enjoy the honor and distinction accorded a record breaker, combine with your skill the maximum of accuracy and uniformity in ammunition by shooting Winchester Cartridges. They are not only better than ever, but better than all other makes.

### 4 NEW WORLD'S RECORDS MADE WITH RED W CARTRIDGES

#### 224 OUT OF 225 AT 800, 900 AND 1,000 YARDS

Made by Captain G. H. Emerson of Ohio, at Camp Perry, July 29th. His scores were 75 at 800 yards, 75 at 900 yards, and 74 at 1000 yards. Captain Emerson shot a Krag Rifle, Model 1898, with a Winchester barrel and Winchester .30 Caliber Cartridges with 180 Grain bullet.

#### 27 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES AT 1,000 YARDS

Made by Lieut. H. E. Simon, of Ohio, at Camp Perry, July 31st, shooting a Krag Rifle, Model 1898, and Winchester .30 Caliber Cartridges, with 180 Grain bullet.

#### 25 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES AT 1,000 YARDS

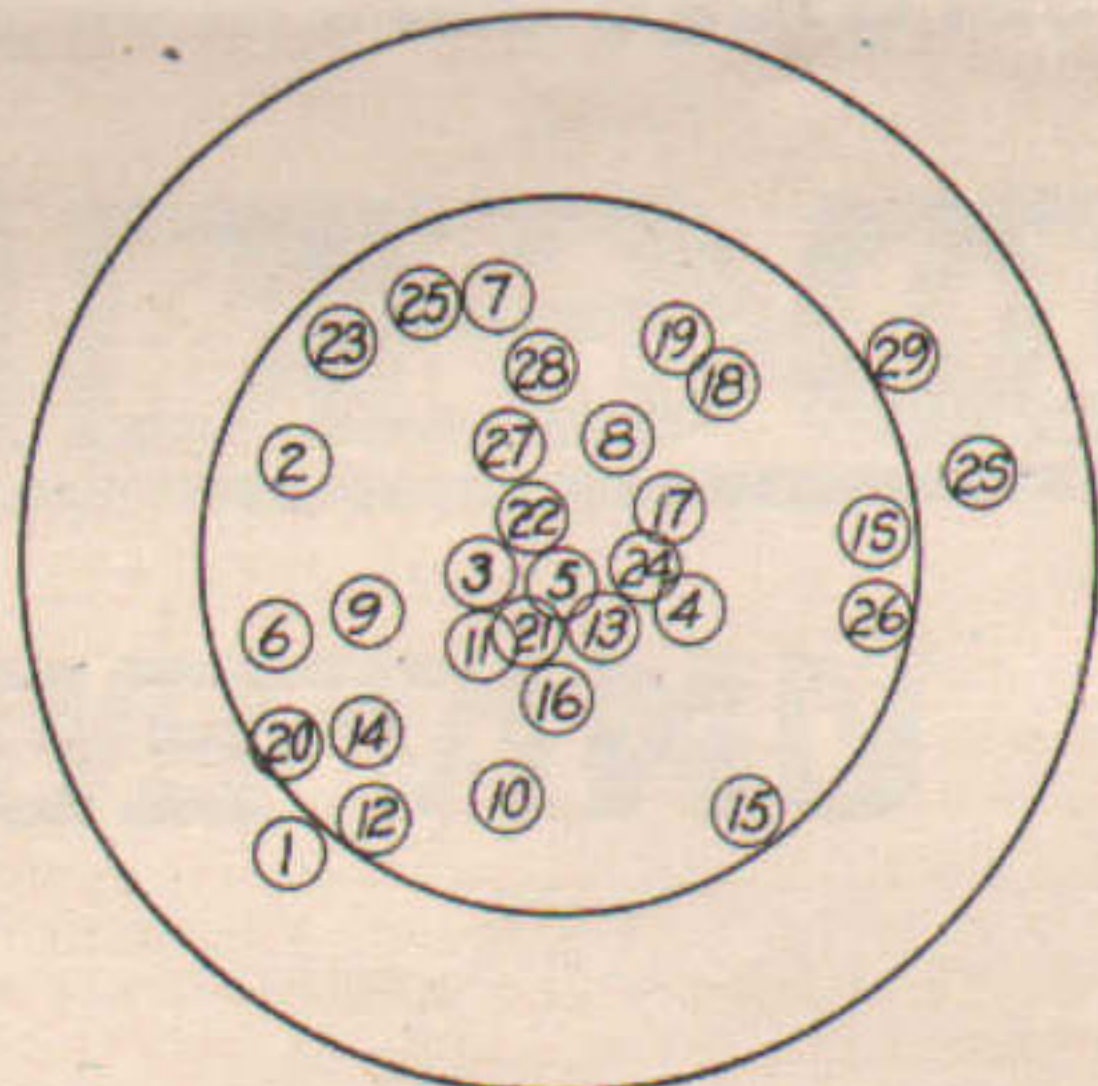
Made by Musician G. W. Chesley, of Connecticut, at Wakefield, Mass., July 24th, with a Krag Rifle and Winchester .30 Caliber Cartridges, with 180 Grain bullet.

#### 60 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES AT 500 YARDS

Made by Captain S. W. Wise, of Massachusetts, at Wakefield, Mass., July 27 and 28, with a Springfield Rifle and Winchester .30 Caliber Cartridges, with 150 Grain bullet.

## Winchester Cartridges are the only ones to Shoot in the Open Events at **Camp Perry**

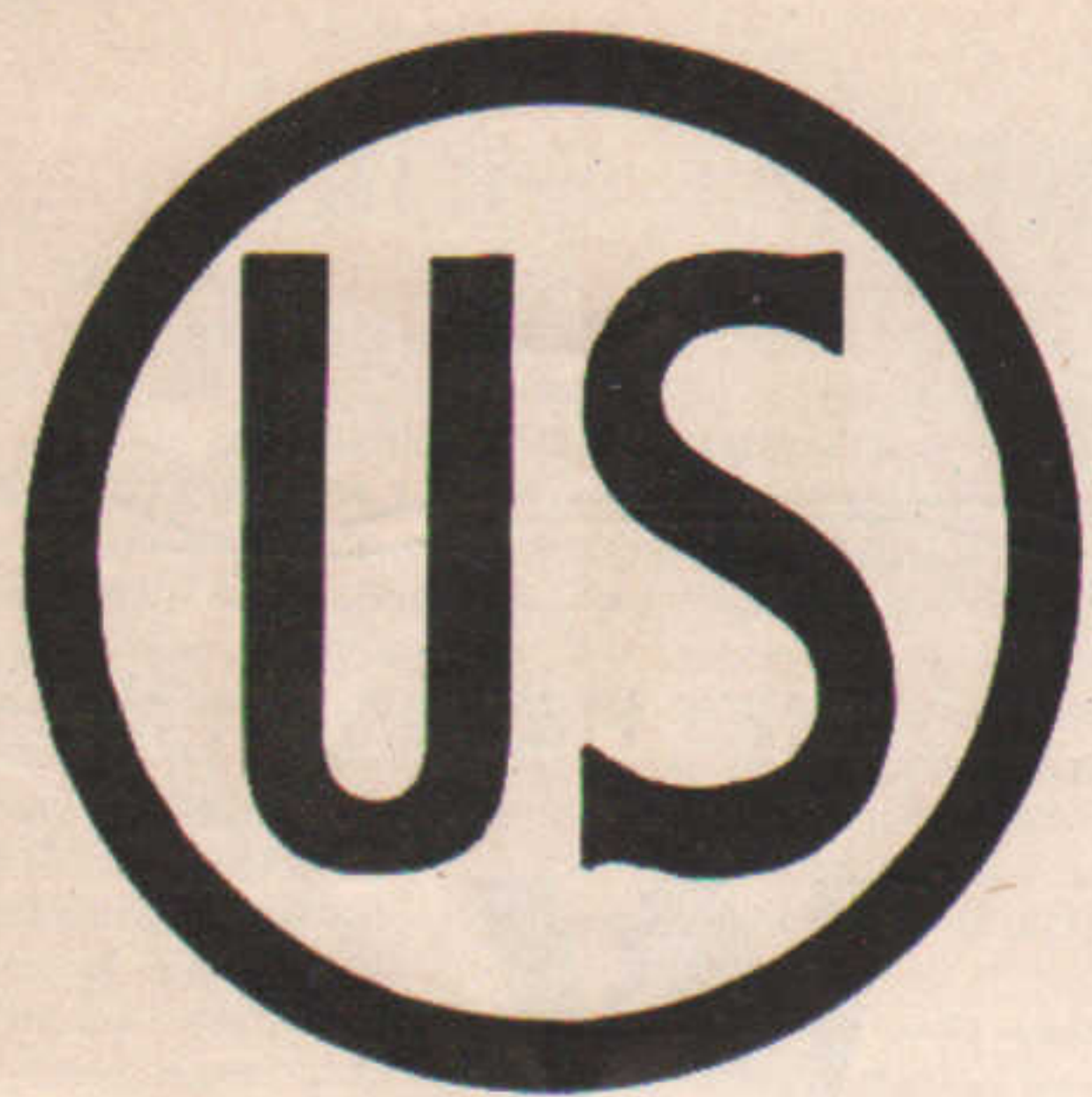
THE RED W BRAND



THE RED W BRAND

TARGET MADE BY LIEUT. SIMON





# CARTR

STANDARD O

**BREAKING RECORDS A**

WINNING THE IMPO

NEW ENGLAND MI

**GRAND AGGREGATE**

ARMY, NAVY AND INTER-STATE MATCH  
GOVERNOR McLANE MATCH

**N. E. AG**

INTER-STATE  
GOVERNOR Q

AND 89 PER CEN

**Remember (US) won EVERY IMPORTANT**

**GOVERNMENT TE**

**RIFLE CARTRIDGES**

First, UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

Second, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

Third, Frankford Arsenal (Govt.)

Fourth, Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

**MOST CONCLU**

**UNITED STATES CA**

NEW YORK

LOWELL, M



**RIDGES**



**F THE WORLD**

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**ORTANT EVENTS IN**

**LITARY MATCHES**

**GGREGATE**

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**T OF ALL PLACES**

**OFFICERS AGGREGATE**

**STATE OF MAINE MATCH**

**ESSEX COUNTY MATCH**

**T MATCH AT CAMP PERRY LAST YEAR**

**EST COMPARISON**

**REVOLVER CARTRIDGES**

**First, UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.**

**Second, Frankford Arsenal (Govt.)**

**Third, Union Metallic Cartridge Co.**

**Fourth, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.**

**SIVE      EVIDENCE**

**ARTRIDGE COMPANY**

**MASS.**

**SAN FRANCISCO**



battalions not organized into regiments unless otherwise specially provided.

242. Field officers of the line of the Army are assigned by the department or other commander to stations or commands where their services are most required, and are there assigned to appropriate duties by the commanding officer, preferably with troops of the units to which they belong. A lieutenant-colonel may be appropriately assigned to the command of any part of a regiment larger than a battalion, or to the command of a battalion in the absence of its major."

#### *Marine Officers to National Matches.*

Lieut.-Col. E. K. Cole has been ordered to Camp Perry to observe the rifle competitions and 1st Lieutenants H. F. Wirgman and Wm. P. Upshur, and 2nd Lieutenants E. H. Brainard and E. V. B. Dourdoure for duty as range officers.

#### *Decision Affecting Contract Surgeons.*

The Attorney-General has rendered a decision relative to the status of Acting Assistant or Contract Surgeons, in which it is held that these gentlemen are not to be classed as commissioned officers.

The particular application of the decision is to the case of contract surgeons who subsequently became officers of the Army. The question was asked, whether such officers should be entitled to credit for Civil War service as contract surgeons, counting such service as equivalent to duty as an officer.

The decision is unfavorable. It declares in unmistakable terms that contract surgeons are not officers in the sense referred to. The decision has received the approval of the Secretary of War and has been published.

#### *New Members of Army and Navy Board.*

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Bailey, Coast Artillery, have been detailed temporarily as members of the joint Army and Navy Board during the absence of Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Gen. Arthur Murray.

Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss has been detailed as a member of the Board vice Maj.-Gen. William P. Duvall.

#### *To Choose Chaplains.*

A board of officers has been appointed, to meet at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Greble, R. I., to examine those who may be authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplains of the Army.

The Board will consist of Maj. Edmund M. Blake, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. William L. Little, Medical Corps; Capt. Jairus A. Moore, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. Edward D. Powers, Coast Artillery Corps; and 1st Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, Medical Reserve Corps.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

#### *Pay of a Disbursing Officer.*

A decision affecting a former ruling in regard to the time for which a disbursing officer of the National Guard may draw pay has been rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury. Under this decision, which represents the latest judgment upon the subject, a disbursing officer may draw pay for a reasonable time consumed in making up his accounts if the service was an encampment or actual field or camp service. If the tour of duty has been rifle practice only, he cannot draw pay for the time so consumed.

#### *Procedure in the Case of Ordnance Shipment Shortage.*

In a shipment of Model 1898 rifles to complete the exchange for Model 1903's, the receiving officers at Springfield and Rock Island found a less number of arms than were called for by the invoice. The Adjutant General from whose State the shipment came has been advised that affidavits of the Company commanders and others who witnessed the packing of the stores should be forwarded to the arsenal that a surveying officer may act.

#### *Retired Officers on Duty with the National Guard May Draw Moderate Pay.*

An officer on the retired list of the Army, detailed for duty with the Organized Militia, requested that an order be issued placing him on mounted duty, because his duty with the Militia made it necessary that he should keep two horses. The officer did not belong to any of the classes named in paragraph 1291, Army Regulations, as required to be mounted; but the War Department held that the proper performance of his duty requires an officer detailed with the Organized Militia to be mounted and that this general view should be taken by the Department, and favorable consideration given to this and similar cases as they arise.

#### *Neatsfoot Oil for Shoes.*

The War Department has informed a Militia officer, in response to his request that nothing has been found which serves better for russet leather marching shoes than neatsfoot oil, and that it is the only oil used for shoes by the Quartermaster's Department.

#### *Naval Militia not Entitled to Campaign Badges.*

The Naval Militia not being a land force, within the meaning of the Act of May 27, 1908, its members are not entitled to campaign badges. The authority to confer campaign badges on persons not in the military service of the United States or in the Organized Militia of the United States, rests not with the War Department, but with Congress.

#### *The Connecticut Team.*

The Connecticut team for the National Matches has been chosen. It will leave the State range, East Haven, August 18, for Camp Perry. The personnel of the team is as follows:

Team Captain, Maj. William M. Stark, Ordnance Department; team coach, Priv. George W. Chesley, Company D, 2nd Infantry; team spotter, Capt. Earl D. Church, Ordnance Department; Sergt. Ellis B. Baker, Jr., Company F, 2nd Infantry; Sergt. George M. Noland, Company M, 2nd

Infantry; Musn. Eugene G. Reising, Company A, 1st Infantry; Corp. Ernest C. Simpson, Company F, 2nd Infantry; Priv. Nels Johnson, Company D, 2nd Infantry; Priv. Mark T. Feeley, Company M, 2nd Infantry; Sergt. Howard S. Williams, Company D, 2nd Infantry; Post Ord. Sergt. Thomas E. Reed; 2nd Lieut. Henry A. Riley, Company D, 2nd Infantry; 1st Lieut. E. Raymond Low, 1st Infantry; Corp. Fred J. Sawyer, Company A, 1st Infantry; Musn. Erick Johnson, Company I, 2nd Infantry; Capt. John A. Hagberg, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. Arthur Putnam Woodward, Ordnance Department; Capt. Burgoyne Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps.

#### *Hawaii.*

The acute need for armories in Hawaii has not in any wise abated. The territorial legislature seems to be very lacking in an appreciation of the situation. As one of the outposts of the nation, Hawaii needs a good National Guard. It cannot continue to maintain an effective organization without a suitable home. That, a local government should be willing to supply in view of the liberal appropriations which the Federal Government has made.

National Guard rifle practice at the range near Honolulu has been going on steadily every Saturday and Sunday. Sergt. Henry Williams, Company A, N. G. H., put on the excellent total of 316 in the National Match course a short time ago.

#### *Third New York Takes to the Field.*

The 3rd Infantry, New York National Guard, made up of companies from Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Medina, Cornell, Geneva, Elmira and other towns and cities, went under canvas at Camp Josiah Porter on Saturday.

The 3rd will remain in camp until next Saturday when it will be replaced by the 74th Infantry.

#### *Arizona Will be Represented.*

A camp began at Fort Huachuca for candidates for places on the National Match team from Arizona. The team will be selected about August 16 and leave on or near that date for Camp Perry.

#### *Inspection of Field Batteries.*

1st Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, Ordnance Department, will inspect the following National Guard batteries at the places indicated: Northfield, Vt., and Lawrence, Mass.: Norwich Cadets and Battery C, Field Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Providence R. I., and Worcester, Mass.: Light Battery A, Field Artillery, Rhode Island National Guard, and Battery B, Field Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Boston, Mass.: Battery A, Field Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

#### *65th New York Does Well in Camp.*

The 65th New York Infantry, Col. Samuel M. Welch, had 95½ per cent of its strength present in the camp of this year, a showing which should excite the admiration of other organizations. It is not of much consequence what the paper strength of an organization may be. What counts is that strength which can be depended upon when it is ordered out and needed.

#### *2nd New Jersey Infantry Takes a Walk.*

The 2nd Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, marched into camp at Sea Girt the first of this week. Companies M, I, C, K and H, commanded by Maj. W. B. Martin, left New Brunswick early Sunday afternoon. Companies A, B, D, E, L and F left at about the same time from Trenton. Col. N. Y. Dungan, commanding the regiment, spent his time about equally between the two battalions, passing from one to the other by automobile. The men stood the march well and seemed to thoroughly enjoy this taste of real field service.

#### *Massachusetts Maneuvers Approach Apace.*

The District of Columbia National Guard, with the exception of its battery of Field Artillery, and Signal Corps will go on board two transports on the evening of August 11. The destination of these transports is not stated but the general impression is that they will land either at Plymouth or New Bedford on the coast of Massachusetts.

The defense of the city of Boston will be carried on by the whole of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, including the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Infantry, Coast Artillery Corps acting as Infantry, 1st and 2nd Corps Cadets, 1st Squadron Cavalry (3 troops), 1st Battalion Field Artillery (3 batteries) and the Ambulance and Signal Corps, in all about 7,000 men. This army will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Pew, M. V. M., and will have added to it troops of the 10th Cavalry.

In addition to the District of Columbia troops, New York will send the 1st and 2nd Companies of Signal Corps, 22nd Regiment of Engineers, 1st, 2nd and 3rd batteries of Field Artillery, the 7th and 14th Regiments of Infantry and Squadron A, Cavalry.

New Jersey furnishes one troop of Cavalry.

Connecticut, one battery of Field Artillery, one troop of Cavalry and two regiments of Infantry.

The invading forces will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood will be chief umpire and he will be assisted by a force of trained umpires almost entirely drawn from the graduates of the Fort Leavenworth school.

We hope to be able to discuss these maneuvers which, in some respects, are the most important and epoch-making ever attempted in the country, in a later issue of this paper.

#### *Maryland Men for Camp Perry.*

The State rifle team will leave Baltimore for Camp Perry, via the B. & O. R.R., Saturday, August 14. At this time no order has been published nominating the team which will represent Maryland in the National Match, but the probable line-up will be: Col. Chas. D. Gaither, Team Captain; Maj. S. J. Fort, Range Officer; Maj. L. M. Rawlins, Team Coach; Capt. D. W. Jenkins, Lieut. F. Byrn Shepherd, Sergt. E. O.



Wright, Sergt. R. Forney, Lieut. C. K. Duse, Lieut. J. deP. Douw, Sergt. F. Gemmill, Priv. A. Jones, Sergt. C. Graham, Sergt. J. E. Givan, Priv. W. Langstroth, Sergeant Munshower, Lieutenant Edgar, Sergeant Helmrich and Corporal Collins.

*New Jersey National Team Made Up.*

Gen. Bird W. Spencer will again captain the New Jersey team, which will have for its 1909 members—Lieut.-Col. Arthur Rowland, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes, Maj. W. S. Price, Maj. W. B. Martin, Lieut.-Col. W. Libby, Capt. Chas. F. Silvester, Capt. A. H. Pfeil, Capt. J. Malcolm, Capt. W. A. Higgins, Capt. Owen Smith, Capt. J. J. Feron, Capt. R. B. Vanderhoof, 1st Lieut. A. C. Jaggard, Sergt. C. W. P. Silvester, Sergt. A. W. Muller, Sergt. A. C. Mayer and Priv. W. C. Dancer.

*Noncommissioned Officers Delayed.*

The class of noncommissioned officers brought together at Fort Leavenworth for special instruction to fit them for duty with the various National Guard organizations did not commence its work until last week. Target practice and other necessary duty made it impossible to send all of the men to Fort Leavenworth in time to commence July 1, as originally intended. It now seems likely that the course of instruction will not be completed until about October 1.

*General Wood in Jersey.*

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood was the guest of Governor Fort of New Jersey, at Sea Girt last week. During the time that the General was with the Governor, over two hundred prominent physicians were present by invitation. We wish to say once more that we heartily applaud the evident purpose of the Governor of New Jersey to familiarize the influential men of his State with the National Guard, its needs, the causes for its existence, and the necessity for giving it the fullest moral, financial and political support.

The week before last he had several hundred prominent clergymen visit him at the National Guard camp; last week, medical men of repute. If this is not excellent judgment and the best of wise statesmanship, we are badly mistaken. We recommend his example to Governors of other States, and we suggest to Adjutants General that they urge their Governors to take similar action.

*Additional Officers for Massachusetts Maneuvers.*

Orders are out detailing, in addition to those already named, the following officers for duty during the combined maneuvers in Massachusetts: Capt. W. S. Guignard, 2nd Field Artillery; 1st Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 20th Infantry; Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Infantry; Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Infantry; 1st Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 24th Infantry; Majors Charles H. Barth, 12th Infantry; Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 1st Infantry; Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps; Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Artillery; Alfred M. Hunter, Coast Artillery Corps; Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Infantry; Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Infantry; and Herbert H. Sargent, 2nd Cavalry; Captains Arthur Johnson, 13th Infantry; H. H. Tebbetts, 10th Infantry, and Thomas E. Merrill, General Staff; Maj. Benjamin A. Poore, 22nd Infantry; Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, General Staff; Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Cavalry, Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Infantry, and Capt. James H. Moss, 24th Infantry.

*Naval Militia at Home.*

Members of the Naval Battalions of the District of Columbia returned on August 10 from their ten days' cruise on board the battleships of Uncle Sam's Navy. Officers and men were made part of the crews of the ships upon which they were scattered and they participated in target practice, battle drill, night attacks, laying of mines and torpedoes and all the routine and special work of a maneuver cruise.

The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Naval Reserve men were also serving on the ships at the same time. Representatives of all of these organizations express themselves as more than satisfied with the treatment received from officers and men of the Navy and they feel fully assured that the short term of sea service was of exceptional benefit and profit.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

ORDNANCE TESTS OF A REVOLVER.

The recent test of the "Triple Action Safety Police" revolver, made by the Hopkins and Allen Arms Company, by officers of the Ordnance Department at Springfield Arsenal was the regular government test prescribed for revolvers. Our readers will be interested in the conditions of the trials to which the Government submits a revolver so we reproduce the program in full.

1. Time required by an ordinary machinist to dismount and assemble.
2. Initial velocity, mean of 10 rounds, at 37.5 feet from muzzle.
3. Accuracy:
  - (a) 10 rounds from fixed rest at 25 yards.
  - (b) 10 rounds from fixed rest at 100 yards.
4. Penetration in pine butts at 100 yards (mean of 5 shots).
5. Rapidity of loading, firing, and ejecting. Time required to fire 10 rounds, beginning and ending with empty chamber.
6. Endurance test: Fire two hundred and fifty rounds, allowing revolver to cool for five minutes after each fifty rounds.
7. Fouling: After completion of endurance test lay revolver aside without cleaning for forty-eight hours. Then fire fifty rounds from the revolver.
8. Dust test: (a) Dismount revolver and carefully clean it; then place under sand blast for fifteen seconds. After wiping off with hand, and blowing dust away, fire revolver twelve rounds. (b) Without cleaning, place revolver under sand blast for fifteen seconds. After blowing and rubbing sand off with bare hand, fire revolver eighteen rounds.
9. Rust test: Dismount revolver and remove all oil by boiling in solution of soda. After assembling immerse for five minutes in a saturated solution of sal ammoniac and then expose to the air for forty-eight hours. Then fire revolver twelve rounds, both single and double action.

The revolver tested had a cylinder holding five cartridges, a barrel four inches long, and rifling giving one turn in 18 inches. It was double action and had a safety device by which, if, when cocking the piece, the thumb slips off the hammer, there will be no explosion, as the hammer flies forward and hits the frame and not the firing pin. In other words, the hammer will not hit the firing pin unless the piece is finally cocked and the trigger pulled.

In caliber it was .38, weighing when empty, one pound, one ounce. It had 38 parts, including 9 springs, 3 flat and 6 coil. 923 shots were fired from the weapon during the test and at the conclusion the revolver was found to be in perfect condition. The officer of the Ordnance Department who made the test in concluding his report to the Department, remarks:

"It is not the intention in this report to make any comparison of this revolver with that made by any other firm. This revolver appears to be well adapted for police purposes. It is light, easy to carry and manipulate, is safe, and sufficiently deadly and accurate at short ranges.

It is thought that a larger caliber or a longer barrel would make the revolver too dangerous for use in a populous city, endangering the lives of innocent parties. I understand that in some cities the use of a smaller caliber and less dangerous weapon is prescribed by the authorities for the use of the police."

An illustration of the revolver tried out is shown herewith. It is fur-



TRIPLE ACTION SAFETY POLICE REVOLVER.

nished with three styles of handle, namely, walnut, rubber, and a large wooden handle known as Army Service, the latter, giving the best grip, is shown herewith.

THE MARYLAND STATE RIFLE AND REVOLVER MATCHES.

The annual State rifle and revolver matches of the Maryland National Guard began at the State rifle range at Saunders, Monday, August 2, and by permission of the State military authorities the annual matches of the Maryland State Rifle Association were shot during the week.

THE LUPUS MATCH.

The Lupus Match, a curtain raiser, was called Monday morning at 9.30 a. m., twenty-six drawing for a place and finishing.

Capt. "Jack" Rittenhouse of the 4th Regiment finished in the first relay at slow fire, with an 87 that looked good all along the line but the gallant captain slipped up a few at the hurry-up game and was nosed out by one point when Sergeant Givan of the Brigade Staff finished with 123.

2 sighting shots and 20 shots for record, slow fire, at 200 yards and 10 shots, rapid fire, at 200 yards on the regulation "A" target.

	S. F.	R. F.	Tl.
Sergt. J. E. Givan	84	39	123
Capt. J. Rittenhouse	87	35	122
Lieut. J. deP. Douw	82	38	120
Sergt. W. F. Renehan	78	38	116
Sgt. E. T. Munshower	116	Lieut. C. K. Duce	104
Lieut. H. E. Lupus	115	Corp. E. A. Arney	102
Sgt. G. Kaesmeyer	115	Corp. J. Collins	102
Corp. R. A. Helmrich	114	Sgt. J. R. Barnes	94
Sgt. F. Gemmill	114	Sgt. E. M. McColgan	91
Sgt. R. Forney	113	Sergeant Ritter	90
Priv. A. Jones	113	Private Garland	88
Capt. D. Jenkins	111	Sgt. E. J. Byrnes	81
Sgt. E. O. Wright	110	Priv. H. A. Tegler	81
Maj. S. J. Fort	110	Priv. C. Schaal	73
Private Bassett	108	Priv. R. O. Rose	71

GOULD LONG RANGE MATCH.

2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 800 and 1,000 yards.

Yards	800	1000	Tl.
Sergt. J. E. Givan	47	49	96
Priv. A. Jones	49	46	95
Sergt. R. Forney	49	46	95
Sergt. F. Gemmill	48	46	94
Priv. W. Langstroth	48	46	94
Sgt. W. Renehan	92	Maj. S. J. Fort	80
Lieut. C. Edgar	90	Lieut. C. K. Duce	80
Capt. E. A. Smith	90	Sgt. H. Stermer	75
Sgt. E. O. Wright	90	Priv. H. Bassett	74
Lieut. H. E. Lupus	89	Sgt. A. P. Rogers	73
Sgt. G. W. Kaesmeyer	88	Corp. E. A. Arney	73
Lieut. J. deP. Douw	86	Sgt. E. J. Byrnes	68
Sgt. L. H. Ritter	85	Sgt. E. T. Munshower	62
Sgt. R. A. Helmrich	84	Corp. J. Collins	52
Capt. J. E. Rittenhouse	82	Corp. P. Schaal	49
Capt. J. E. Godwin	82		

800 YARD NOVICE, M. S. R. A.

2 sighting shots and 10 for record at 800 yards.	
Sergt. J. R. Barnes	47 Lieutenant Lupus
Priv. A. Jones	47 Sgt. Munshower
Sergeant Forney, 43; Lieutenant Edgar, 43; Sergeant Byrnes, 43; Sergeant Stermer, 42; Sergeant Emory, 40; Sergeant Ritter, 40; Captain Godwin, 38; Sergeant Hains, 38; Private Tegler, 36; Corporal Collins, 35; Corporal Arney, 34; Sergeant Helmrich, 32.	

Tuesday morning broke fair and practically windless, the conditions save for light changes being ideal for shooting. The star contest of the week, the Adjutant General's match, held the center of the stage, representing as it does the military rifle championship of the State.

Sergeant Givan started off with a rush at 200 yards and Sergeant Wright of the 5th Regiment was his only dangerous competitor across the range.

7 shots for record at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. No sighting shots.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH.

Yards	200	300	500	600	800	1000	Tl.
Sergt. J. E. Givan	32	30	35	33	34	30	194
Sergt. E. O. Wright	32	29	35	34	31	30	191
Lieut. C. K. Duce	29	31	32	32	34	30	188
Lieut. J. deP. Douw	185	Sergeant Renehan	174				
Priv. A. Jones	185	Major Fort	174				
Sergeant Kaesmeyer	184	Sergeant Munshower	174				
Captain Rittenhouse	183	Captain Smith	168				
Captain Jenkins	181	Lieutenant Edgar	168				
Sgt. F. Gemmill	180	Private Bassett	165				
Sergt. R. Forney	179	Sergeant Ritter	153				
Captain Godwin	177	Sergeant McColgan	141				
Corporal Helmrich	174						

In passing it may be said that the scores of the first seven men in this contest were higher than the winning score of last year.

THE MEALY MATCH.

Among a few the Mealy match was a favorite, though the reason for the small annual entry is difficult to explain. Open only to marksmen, it would seem to be a good place to have fun with the targets but this year as last the most interested of the youngsters were alone in their glory.

The winner turned up in a new recruit, Private Hill of Company M, 5th Regiment. Hill is a recent graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of Baltimore, and during his school days got interested in rifle practice instituted for the benefit of schoolboys by the Public Athletic League of Baltimore. He early demonstrated his ability indoors and has taken to the military rifle as a duck takes to water.

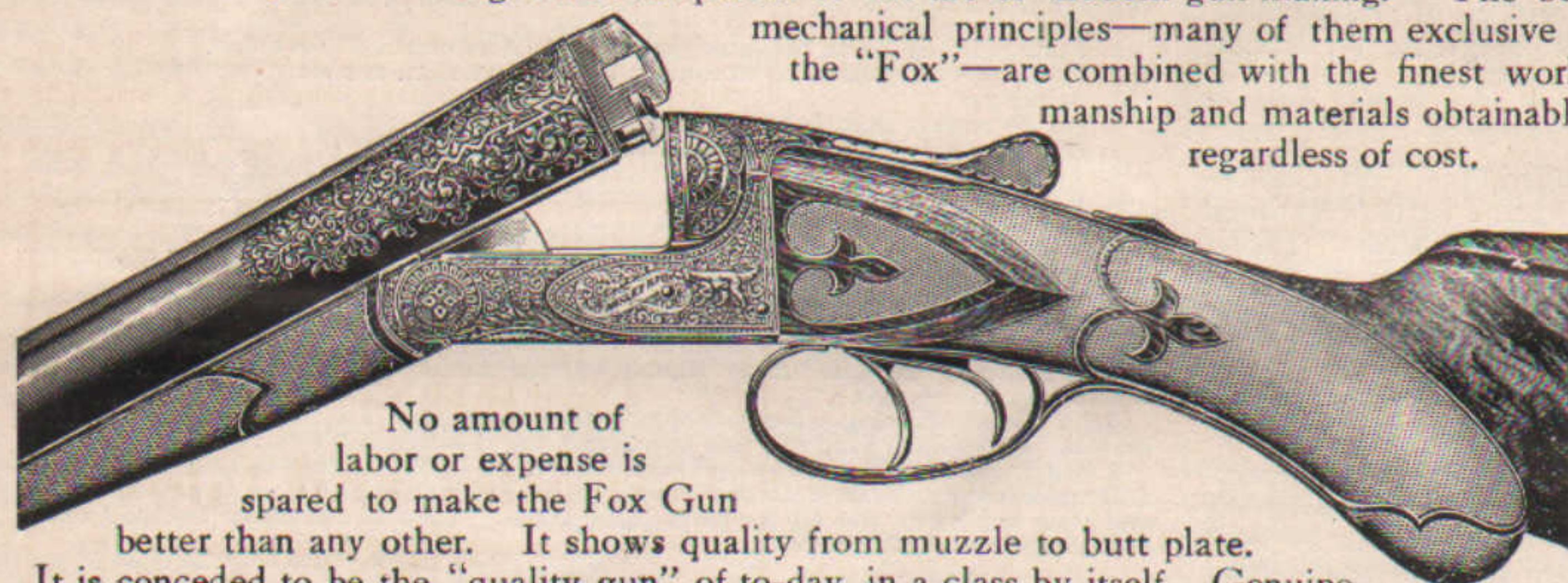
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Priv. H. W. Hill	42	42	31	115



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Corp. H. P. Stamer	31	38	39	108
Private Laubheimer	105	Private Roberts	87	
Private King	101	Private Kellner	86	
Corporal Schaal	100	Private Albaugh	86	
Corporal League	98	Private Johnson	84	
Corporal Kowman	97	Private Miller	83	
Private Bowers	91	Private Kraemer	80	
Sergeant Emory	91	Private Street	79	
Private Boyle	89			

**ALLCOMERS' SKIRMISH MATCH.**  
 The M. S. R. A. presented an Allcomers' Skirmish match, which proved to be something of a handicap match as well. The mower had not been used for some time, and Anne Arundel County is celebrated for its quick growing qualities both of canteloupes and weeds. Therefore some entries could not see their target, and all who had a poor run naturally claimed the same excuse.

**One Run on "B" Target.**

Lieutenant Donn	95	Lieutenant Duce	85
Sergeant Forney	95	Sergeant Givan	85
Captain Jenkins	93	Sergeant Munshower	78
Sergeant Wright	93	Lieutenant Edgar	74
Corporal Helmrich	92	Sergeant Ritter	68
Private Jones	90	Captain Godwin	68
Sergeant Renehan	88	Major Fort	63
Sergeant Gemmill	86	Sergeant McColgan	49

The weather man again handed out a good day Wednesday, and two good matches were completed on time. The M. S. R. A. 200 yard Novice failed to fill and was called off.

**MARYLAND STATE MATCH.**  
 As a test of skill, and an event of great regimental interest, the Maryland State match represents the annual blue ribbon contest between the three infantry organizations of the Brigade. The 4th and 5th being stationed in the same city, increases the spirit of rivalry and the 1st Regiment suffers in the contest because it cannot well assemble a team at frequent intervals for practice owing to the distance between the stations of its scattered companies.  
 The 4th Regiment team was victorious again this year, and won with a score that was nearly 400 points better than the winning score of last year, the third team in order also topping that score by 111 points.  
 2 sighting shots and 10 for record over the National Match course with the B skirmish target.

**4th Regiment, M. N. G.**

Yards	200	300	400	500	600	800	1000	R.F.	Sk.	Tl.
Sergeant Forney	41	44	47	40	36	86	294			
Lieutenant Duce	41	45	46	46	37	87	302			
Sergeant Gemmill	41	46	47	42	33	83	292			
Corporal Helmrich	41	42	41	36	42	85	287			
Captain Ryley	42	44	46	28	36	88	284			
Captain Smith	39	44	50	38	33	89	293			
Sergeant Renehan	36	46	45	32	36	96	291			
Lieutenant Lupus	43	45	40	32	31	90	281			
Totals	324	356	362	294	284	704	2324			

**5th Regiment, M. N. G.**

Private Langstroth	40	47	46	38	32	90	293
Sergeant Graham	43	47	44	37	35	93	299
Lieutenant Shepherd	45	47	48	31	27	87	285
Captain Godwin	41	41	43	33	27	78	263
Sergeant Kaesmeyer	41	41	48	38	23	82	273
Private Saxelby	40	43	44	41	23	78	269
Sergeant Wright	42	46	45	47	37	82	299
Captain Jenkins	44	48	48	37	35	87	299

Totals . . . . . 336 360 366 302 239 677 2280  
 1st Regiment, M.N.G. 296 322 337 296 224 566 2041  
 Friday's program consisted of the Distinguished Expert match as the chief event for the rifle, an Association Consolation match for those eliminated from the above, and for the revolver men the Winans Trophy and the Coale Cup. The seven men firing at the 500 yard stage, in the rifle match, scored 66 bullseyes out of 70 shots fired for record, and the same men, firing at 600 yards, averaged close to 47 each, Lieut. J de P. Douw of the Brigade Staff finishing with the high total of 397, and he will hold the trophy for the year and will receive a medal from the State. Sergeant Gemmill will also receive a medal.

At 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire, two sighting shots and ten for record at each range, one skirmish run on "B" target, and 10 shots rapid fire at 200 yards on "A" target.

Yards	200	300	500	600	800	1000	Sk.	R.F.	Tl.
Lt. Douw	43	42	50	47	48	40	87	40	397
Sgt. Gemmill	41	43	50	45	40	39	92	38	388
Sgt. Collins	43	44	48	46	46	45	90		
Sgt. Givan	41	44	50	46	47	42	97		
Capt. Jenkins	45	44	49	47	46	39	91		
Lt. Edgar	41	40	49	49	46	41			
Capt. Rit'ham	40	43	49	48	48				
Capt. Hirsh	41	41							
Maj. Fort	41								
Capt. Smith	43								
Lt. Lupus	44								

**Consolation Match.**  
 Ten shots at 200 and 600 yards.  
 Yards . . . . . 200 600 Tl.

Corporal Helmrich	45	45	90
Sergeant Munshower	89	Sergeant Kaesmeyer	81
Lieutenant Lupus	88	Sergeant Beach	79
Sergeant Ritter	85	Major Townsend	70
Sergeant Forney	83		

The revolver matches were finished during the afternoon, both having extremely small entries. Maj. S. J. Fort of the Brigade Staff duplicated his feat of last year, by again capturing both trophies, closely followed by Maj. L. M. Rawlins.

At the close of the week's shooting the Brigade Staff has captured all the open, individual rifle matches and both revolver matches, Ord. Sergt. J. E. Givan winning three, Lieutenant Douw, Aide-de-Camp, two with the rifle.

**THE WINANS MATCH.**  
 Slow fire, 20 seconds to each shot, ten shots at 75 yards. Timed fire, 20 seconds to each score of five shots, ten shots at 25 and 50 yards. Rapid fire, 8 seconds to each score of five shots, ten shots at 15 and 25 yards.

Yards	75	50-25	25-15	
	S.F.	T. F.	R. F.	Tl.
Maj. S. J. Fort	42	44-49	47-50	232
Maj. L. M. Rawlins	42	44-49	44-50	229
Capt. E. A. Smith	38	43-47	47-50	225
Sergeant Renehan	43	39-47	44-47	220
Capt. G. U. Pope	42	37-39	33-32	184
Capt. J. E. Godwin	37	25-37	38-41	178

**THE COALE CUP (REVOLVER) MATCH.**  
 Twenty-five shots, 50 yards, A target.

Maj. S. J. Fort	25	23	21	24	23-116
Maj. L. M. Rawlins	22	23	22	24	22-113
Capt. G. U. Pope	22	23	22	23	22-112
Sergeant Renehan	23	22	22	22	20-111
Capt. E. A. Smith	23	22	22	21	22-110
Maj. J. W. Shirley	20	22	21	23	22-108
Capt. J. E. Godwin	23	21	19	21	20-104
Capt. J. E. Rittenhouse	21	21	21	21	20-104

Lieut. A. S. Jones, Secretary of the N. R. A., and Captain Wells, U. S. A., were among the visitors to the range during the week. Captain Wells was detailed to attend the recent brigade encampment and accepted an invitation to make the visit during the State matches. The range has been in charge of Col. Chas. D. Gaither, as Executive Officer, assisted by Captain Baird, U. S. A., retired, Lieutenants Kefauver, Taverner and Smith of the Guard.

**NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE MATCH.**  
 Associated with the regimental team match was the New York Clothing House Match, as a company contest for tyro's. This filled fairly well, Company D, 5th Regiment, winning out by two points.

**Co. D, 5th Infantry.**

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Private Byran	33	36	38	107
Private Tegler	32	37	38	107
Private Earler	39	39	45	123
Private Rose	36	28	41	105
Private Shipley	38	33	37	108

Totals	178	173	199	550
Co. M 5th Infantry	169	185	194	548
Co. C, 1st Infantry	171	174	185	530
Co. M, 1st Infantry	161	180	182	523
Co. A, 1st Infantry	154	165	171	490
Co. M, 5th Infantry (2nd)	160	166	163	489
Co. A, 5th Infantry	169	172	140	481
Co. K, 5th Infantry	148	165	164	477
Co. F, 5th Infantry	152	166	140	458
Co. H, 4th Infantry	146	140	116	402

**GOVERNOR'S MATCH.**  
 Thursday, the 4th and 5th Regiments each entered a team in the Governor's Match, and both intended to beat the Brigade Staff team. At the finish the 5th's team had beaten both. The 4th topped the Brigade Staff, but neither of these teams had reckoned with the company team that Captain "Dave" Jenkins had carefully coached and steered with a winning score, closely followed by the team of Company C, 1st Regiment. Captain Jenkins is a member of the State team, and had the distinction of mustering the largest company of his regiment at the annual inspection of this year. Being an enthusiastic as well as competent shot himself, he



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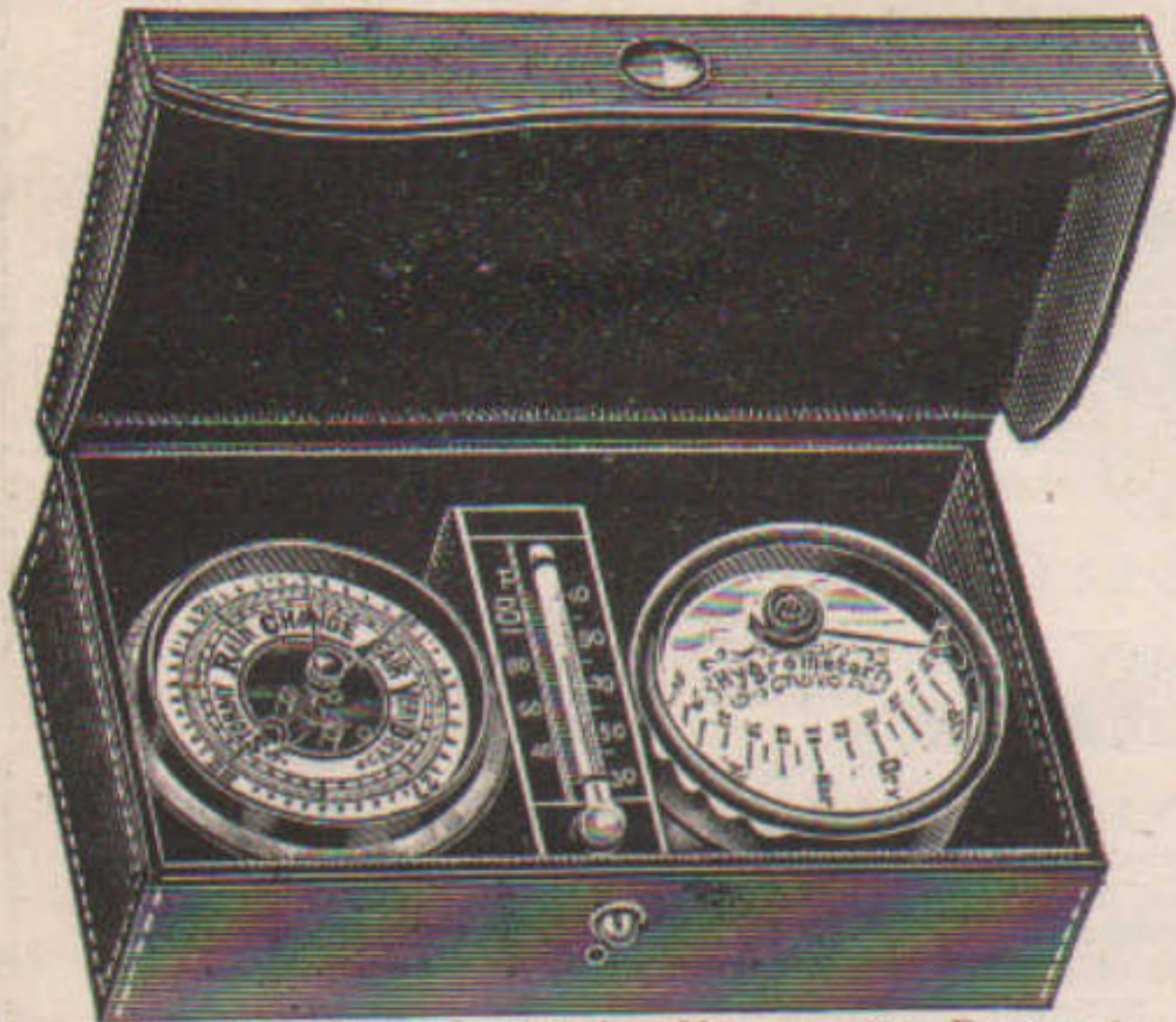
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Company M, 5th Regiment.			
Yards	200	500	Tl.
Captain Jenkins	29	32	61
Sergeant Barnes	27	33	60
Private Hill	30	29	59
Sergeant Wright	30	33	63
Private Smith	27	31	58
Totals	143	158	301

Co. C, 1st Reg't	298	Co. B, 4th Reg't	278
5th Reg't Staff	297	Co. H, 4th Reg't	262
4th Reg't Staff	296	Co. D, 5th Reg't	256
Brigade Staff	286	Co. A, 1st Reg't	211
Co. F, 5th Reg't	281		

**BAIRD SKIRMISH MATCH.**  
 Capt. Wm. F. Baird, U. S. A., retired, who is attached to the Brigade as the military representative of the government, takes much interest in rifle practice and presented a handsome copper shield as a prize for annual competition. Company F, of the 5th Regiment, won out without much trouble.

One skirmish run to be governed by the conditions of the skirmish run in the National Match.

Company F, 5th Regiment.		
Graham	94	
Johnes	93	
Langstroth	80	
Dogge	86	
Totals	353	

Co M, 5th Reg't	338	Co. A, 1st Reg't	271
Co. B, 4th Reg't	320	Co. H, 4th Reg't	269
Co. C, 1st Reg't	317	Co. D, 5th Reg't	245

**M. S. R. A. CUP MATCH.**  
 The program for the day was closed by the M. S. R. A. Cup Match, which was won by Lieut. J. deP. Douw, of the Brigade Staff, with the corking good score of 91, possible 100.

Two sighting shots and twenty shots for record at 1,000 yards.

Lieut. J. deP. Douw	91	Sergeant Kaesmeyer	83
Sergt. F. Gemmill	88	Lieutenant Duce	82
Priv. W. Langstroth	86	Sergeant Graham	82
Sergeant Wright	86	Sergeant Beach	76
Private Jones	86	General Riggs	68
Sergeant Givan	85	Major Fort	68
Sergeant Forney	85	Colonel Gaither	65
Q. M. S. Berger, N. G. Y.	85	Lieutenant Edgar	62

Friday afternoon practically closed the tournament so far as the State matches were concerned and as Saturday morning had been left open purposely in case delayed events needed extra time, there being nothing left over, every one took a good rest in preparation for the two team matches scheduled for the afternoon. Fresh targets were pasted on the frames, the firing line raked smooth and a regulation Maryland lunch prepared for the visiting teams from Washington, that made their appearance shortly before noon in charge of Captain King.

The Championship Team Match was added to the program of the Maryland State Rifle Association just for the purpose of decoying in some outside talent and now that the way has been shown by the District boys another year may see teams from Virginia and West Virginia as well. Some years back, when Saunder's range was new, an invitation was issued to the District of Columbia to tend a seam over for a match at 1,000 yards, which was accepted, the Maryland contingent defeating their neighbors and friends by quite a margin. This year the tables were turned with a vengeance, both District teams topping the scores of all the Maryland teams entered. When Colonel Gaither presented the trophy to Captain King, as the representative of the winners, though not easily nonplussed, the amiable colonel was this time completely taken back, for Captain King expressed himself as being greatly pleased to have won, but refused to accept the trophy as neither of his teams were formed according to the conditions of the contest and also explained that he and his colleagues had come over for a friendly visit and shoot, incidentally getting in a little practice for team members.

Truly as we grow older in the great game of rifle shooting it is seen what a generous and sportsmanlike feeling is generated and cultivated by its devotees.

The Brigade Staff team having finished third in this case falls into possession of the trophy and will add it to the collection that will adorn headquarters office for the next year.

Each of these annual meets is thought to have been the most successful and the most enjoyable, but there was something about this particular week of shooting that will make it memorable. Possibly it was the weather, more than likely it was the remarkable exhibition of skilful rifle shooting that was given during the time, each day making a new record. Colonel Gaither, the executive officer, had all arrangements made for taking care of a much larger number of entries than appeared, and he was ably assisted by Capt. W. F. Baird, U. S. A., retired, Lieutenants Kefauver, Smith and Taverner. No accident or unpleasant incident marred the week, not a single protest was entered, and many remarks were made complimentary to the excellent marking.

The scores of the Championship Team Match, the Tyro Team Match, and the Association revolver match follow in order.

**CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM MATCH.**

Brigade Staff Team.				
	200	600	1000	Tl.
Gen. L. Riggs	37	41	42	120
Sergt. J. E. Givan	45	45	42	132
Sergt. J. Kotwall	41	41	46	128
Lieut. J. deP. Douw	42	48	45	135
Maj. S. J. Fort	41	46	43	130
Totals	206	221	218	645

Field Staff and N. C. S. Fourth Infantry	614
Company M, Fifth Infantry	611
Staff Team, Fifth Infantry	605
Company D, Fifth Infantry team	484
Second Team, District Columbia N. G.	654
First Team, District Columbia N. G.	650

**COMPANY TYRO MATCH.**

Company M, Fifth Infantry (First Team.)			
	200	500	Tl.
Private Hill	40	39	79
Private Mullikin	43	45	88
Private Wilbur	37	44	81
Totals	120	128	248

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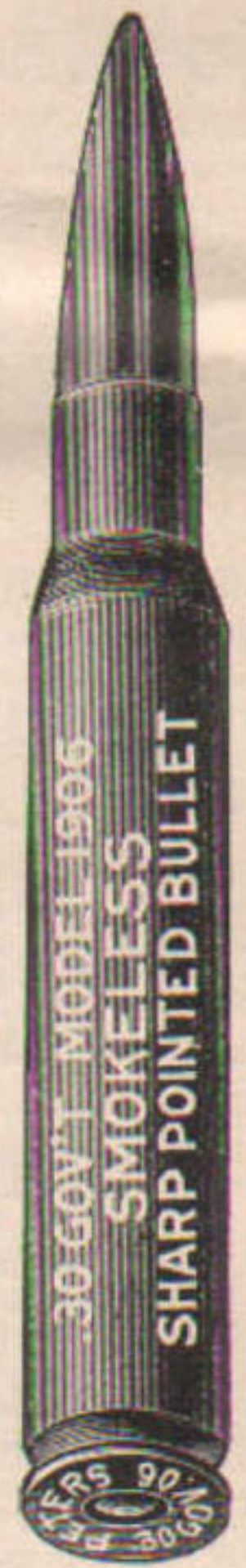
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Company M, Fifth Infantry (Second Team)..... 207  
Company A, Fifth Infantry..... 198  
Company D, Fifth Infantry..... 187  
Company F, Fifth Infantry (Second Team)..... 166  
Company F, Fifth Infantry (First Team)..... 156  
The State Association revolver match, 10 shots rapid-fire at 25 yards, 10 shots timed fire at 50 yards and 10 shots slow fire at 75 yards went to Capt. E. A. Smith, Fourth Infantry, with an aggregate score of 131. Mr. Christhelf, of the Maryland State Rifle Association, finished in second place, with 119, and Capt. G. W. Pope, Fourth Infantry, in third place with 109.

**MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.**  
The range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was swarmed this afternoon with militiamen and all the targets from the 50 yard revolver range to the 1,000 yard rifle range were fully occupied. A large number of the members of the association are away which accounts for the unusually small number shooting for the association trophies. In the 1,000 yard match F. Daniels was high with 48. The scores, 1,000 yard match: F. Daniels, 48, 46, 45; W. Charles, 43. 200 yard match: M. Darling, 81, 78; M. Weeks, 80, 80.

**NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.**  
Several of the members of the club repaired to the outdoor range at Robey, Va., on Saturday, August 7, and spent the afternoon with the revolver at 25 and 50 yards. Great improvement is being shown, which is further illustrated by the fact that the white pasters are not used with such frequency as formerly. The following scores were turned in, all using the .38 military. Paul Scharf, a new member, was shooting a new .38 revolver and a .38 Winchester magazine rifle.

Sheridan Ferree.....	75	66	80
25 Yards, 5 Shot-strings.			
Sheridan Ferree.....	33	38	43
F. J. Kahrs.....			35
Sheridan Ferree, Rapid Fire at 25 yards...	33		38

**LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.**  
The regular monthly medal shoot for the pistol and Hoegee handicap revolver medals took place August 1. Will A. Wright, using his .38 revolver, scored 263 and his 9 points handicap landed him on top with 272, winning the handicap medal. In the pistol contest C. W. Linder won the trophy with 263. Conditions were 30 shots per man at 50 yards on the Standard American target. Following are the scores:

Revolver Handicap Medal Shoot.						
	Score.	Hcp.	Tl.			
Will A. Wright.....	93	85	85	263	9	272
W. E. Smith.....	82	84	84	250	21	271
A. B. Douglas.....	85	90	95	270	scr.	270
I. C. Douglas.....	92	85	83	260	9	269
H. D. Thaxter.....	80	86	92	258	9	267
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	86	78	81	245	18	263
C. W. Linder.....	76	77	85	238	24	262
J. E. Holcomb.....	70	76	82	228	21	249

**3 Bolt 3 Piece**

**1909 MODEL Ithaca-Gun**

**OUR new "3-Bolt, 3-piece" 1909 Model gun has the simplest and fastest lock ever put in a gun. Some makers claim a three-piece lock, but do not show or count the main spring—now we both show and count the main spring—see cut above. Please note we have cut out all cocking bars, levers and push rods and hook right on to the toe of the hammer. The hammer has only a half-inch to travel as compared with over an inch travel in other guns—the hammer falling in 1/2 part of a second—in other words, our hammer working continuously would fall 625 times in the short space of one second. If you are a trap shooter you will readily see the advantage of this lock—we figure it will increase your score 5 per cent. We make dainty little twenty-gauge guns in all grades hammerless.**

Send for art catalogue and special prices, 18 grades, \$17.75 net to \$300.00 list.

**ITHACA GUN CO., Dept. 61, ITHACA, N. Y.**

**Pistol Medal Shoot.**

C. W. Linder.....	88	92	83	263
I. C. Douglas.....	87	86	86	259
A. B. Douglas.....	86	79	89	254
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	83	86	85	254
J. E. Holcomb.....	85	82	86	253
H. D. Thaxter.....	83	83	83	249
W. E. Smith.....	81	79	82	242

**SHELL MOUND PISTOL AND RIFLE CLUB, EMERYVILLE, CAL.**  
At the regular monthly shoot of the club, held recently the following scores were made:

Rifle scores—Champion class: L. S. Hawxhurst, 203; M. W. Housner, 199, 220; H. Wobber, 205; J. M. Klassen, 220, 219. First class—A. M. Poulsen, 175, 194; A. Thompson, 220, 197; K. O. Kindgren, 140, 179; W. A. Siebe, 135, 170; F. J. Povey, 207, 207; E. Schierbaum, 209, 226; G. Holstein, 107, 129; C. Otten, 185, 191.

Second class—R. Long, 184, 194; S. Phillips, 126, 131; J. W. Phillips, 124, 167; J. D. Phillips, 178, 145; C. W. Whaley, 169, 177; P. Paulson, 178, 161; J. Logue, 173, 182; M. Neilson, 154, 173; F. Mante, 163, 175. Third class—H. W. Kleinenbroich, 200, 196; W. Guild, 180, 193; J. Day, 139, 189; P. Larkin, 147, 183; L. Erickson, 182, 175; F. Lindberg, 120, 165; L. Sutter, 175, 170.

Pistol and revolver scores—First class: J. E. Gorman, 94, 90; W. A. Siebe, 91, 90; C. J. Doehring, 90, 78; H. Windmueller, 91, 86; F. J. Povey, 89, 87; H. A. Harris, 88, 90; R. S. Wixson, 83, 72. Second class—J. Phillips, 68, 68; H. Wobber, 85, 82; A. Poulsen, 83, 79; Capt. P. Larsen, 82, 86; C. W. Whaley, 91, 75. Third class—W. Guild, 58, 70; H. W. Kleinenbroich, 77, 78; L. R. Murphy, 34, 15; K. O. Kindgren, 81, 69; L. Erickson, 58, 44; A. Henry, 57, 70; M. W. Housner, 76, 76; W. S. Hawxhurst, 68, 60; E. Schierbaum, 64, 80; A. H. Ramm, 35, 42; Unclassified—C. Thiele, 46, 61; W. Williamson, 52, 60.



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Mr. Arthur Killam, of St. Louis, at Fayette, Mo.,  
August 3 and 4, 1909

Mr. Killam had runs of 150 *unfinished*, and 112  
Mr. W. R. Crosby also ran 112 and 101 straight

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We are the Only Makers of Graphite in the World.



PROVIDENCE, R. I., REVOLVER CLUB.  
The following scores were recorded at the Arlington range recently:

July 24.	
Donaghy, .38 Colt.....	87 88 86 88 90
.22 Pistol.....	88 87 81 86 91
July 31.	
Joslyn, .22 Pistol.....	90 91 94 96 85 94 90 91 86
.38 Colt, 75yds.	84 76 65
Joslyn, .22 Pistol.....	85 88 95 88 88 94 88 90 88 89
Liebrich, .22 Rem... ..	71 73 74 78 86 78 72 78 85 75
Parkhurst, .38 Colt... ..	80 89 84 90 86
Miller, .22 Pistol.....	87 78 82 88 84 85 89 90
Almy, .22 Pistol.....	91 89 88 84 84 83
.38 Colt.....	89 89 88 85 82 82
Powell, .22 English Military Rifle, 150 yards, 4-inch bull:	45 44 44 42 42 41

LOS ANGELES RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.  
Depending on the fact that the Seventh California was at camp down by the briny and therefore most of the Militia contingent being absent, six highwaymen put in an appearance at the regular monthly medal shoot, July 25, hoping to win the medal through the absence of all the good shots. C. F. Nichols was a trifle better than the rest, with 13 "fours" and two "bulls" he walked off with the trophy, while the air was rent with the excuses of the other five for their showing, although no one listened to the other fellow. Captain Pearson of the Ninth Regular leather-pounders—which is a regiment of brunettes—showed up with a Winchester 25-20 and bored out straight fours with the little rifle in spite of the puffy wind. Hansen used the Ideal bullet No. 308241—154 grains, but it proved too light for the puffy wind and both Hansen and Crossman, who used the same load, got many a four from the switching of the Glendale zephyrs.

Pearson leaves us for a trip to Yosemite and then a return to duty with his troopers, July 30, and we are sorry to see him go. If all the Regulars are like him, we shall have a provost guard await all trains and gather them up as they come in. Visiting riflemen or revolver men are cordially invited to call upon us at the range and to help us perforate the three or four rings which seem to occupy so large a space on the targets. Communication with either the secretary, E. C. Crossman, the vice-president, J. M. York or the treasurer, G. T. Kellogg, by telephone will result in a guide and a specially engraved invitation being despatched to the visitor.

Tacoma and Spokane have signified their desire for another match and will be taken into camp—or take us into camp—some time in August. The scores:

Offhand Medal Match 15 Shots at 200 Yards, Any Rifle. Allowed.

C. F. Nichols.....	62	E. C. Crossman.....	60
E. D. Nichols.....	61	H. C. Miles.....	60
Capt. S. B. Pearson... ..	60	P. S. Hansen.....	58

Practice Scores.

Yards.....	200	300	500
E. C. Crossman.....	39	42	..
H. C. Miles.....	..	34	39
S. B. Pearson.....	38	38	..
P. S. Hansen.....	38	37	..
C. F. Nichols.....	38	21	(5 shots)
E. D. Nichols.....	..	33	37

CITY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, OPEN MATCH, COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB.  
W. H. Spencer, who came back to the city Saturday afternoon, July 31, and who was still in the championship race, was paired with Sears, who put him out handily 229 to 210. Sunday proved to be ideal Dominic weather, clear and hot, and he proceeded to clean up the championship. Crossman was the first victim and gave the champion the race of his life. Conditions made since the championship match was begun worked a hardship on Crossman, who actually beat Dominic two points. However, he died game and entered no protest.

Scores in semi-final:  
Dominic... 88 89 47—224 Crossman... 89 90 47—226  
Handicap allowance of five points gave the match to Dominic by three points. In the finals the spectators were treated to a revolver match such as has seldom been seen. Both Sears and Dominic had trained faithfully for this race and were in form to shoot the scores of their lives. Both contestants started off with tens, the center ring in bullseye, and it looked at the beginning as if it would be a hotly contested race. For a time they shot on without either one gaining much advantage. After awhile Dominic began to forge ahead and was leading by eight points at the end of 50 shots. After the eighth card had been counted it was seen that Dominic had increased his lead to 26 points. Sears,

although plainly out of the race, came strongly at the finish and closed up the gap considerably at the end. Following are the scores:

Chas. Dominic.....	86	93	91	89	92
Sidney E. Sears.....	89	93	87	89	84—893
	84	87	89	90	90
	88	81	82	93	90—874

Some good looking targets were shot during the day. Sears made 90 bullseyes out of 100, Dominic 87 out of 100 and Crossman 54 out of 55.

This championship match, a regular annual affair with the Colonial Revolver Club, is becoming more popular each year, and Dominic by winning it twice in succession in competition with the best revolver shots anywhere, shows that he is at the very top of the country's best shots.

In the regular trophy shoot of the Colonial Revolver Club Sears came out on top, getting an allowance of 5 points from Crossman who finished with same total. Scores:

Sears.....	82	93	90—265	Gray.....	83	82	81—246
Crossman... ..	88	89	88—265	Olcott.....	87	75	80—242
Dominic... ..	87	89	84—260	Frese.....	87	76	76—239
Mrs. Cross'n	85	89	82—256	Summerf'd.	78	70	87—235

Championship Class.  
Crossman, 231, won from Frese, 201.  
Duvall, 180, won from McCullough, 178.  
Dominic, 220, won from Dr. Moore, 214.  
Spencer, 208, won from Gray, 203.  
Summerfield, 182, won from Turner, 142.  
Olcott, 217, won from Rich, 206.  
Mrs. Crossman, 204, won from Van Kleck, 202.  
Bell, 170, won from Ebert, 188.  
Summerfield, 195, won from L. F. Alt, 171.  
Mrs. Crossman, 221, won from Louis Alt, 171.  
Crossman, 218, won from Summerfield, 199.  
Sears, 223, won from Mrs. Crossman, 205.  
Summerfield, 211, won from Gilmore, 198.  
Spencer, 205, won from Fassett, 176.  
Dominic, 224, won from Crossman, 226.

Finals.  
Sears vs. Dominic.  
100 Shots in Strings of 10 Shots.

Dominic.....	86	93	91	92	89	93	87	89	84—893
Sears.....	84	87	89	90	90	88	81	82	93 90—874

Averages for the entire tournament: Crossman, 900; Dominic, 890; Sears, 878.

Following scores have been made recently by members of the Colonial Revolver Club in medal competition of the United States Revolver Association.

Mrs. C. C. Crossman	80	81	81	82	83	83	83	84	84	84	85
	86	86	87	87	87	88	88	88	88	90	91
M. Summerfield...	81	85	85	86	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chas. Dominic... ..	82	89	90	91	94	94	..	..	..	..	..
W. C. Ayer.....	80	81	82	83	84	84	87	87	88	..	..
W. H. Spencer.....	80	80	88	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. E. Sears.....	81	83	83	84	87	88	89	90	90	90	93
W. L. Shrader....	88	89	90	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. C. Crossman... ..	81	83	84	84	85	86	86	87	87	87	88
	88	89	89	89	89	89	90	90	91	92	92
	93	93	96	96	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. R. Moore....	83	85	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:  
Knowing your interest in all things pertaining to rifle shooting I enclose account of the making of a new record. The ability some reporters show in handling their cases is remarkable. From this clipping one would infer that Corporal Urick was breaking blue rocks with rifle and revolver at from 200 to 600 yards rise which would make Hardy or Topperwein go some.  
E. L. S.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A new record for revolver and rifle shooting was established in the northern rifle and pistol competitions now being held at Fort Sheridan, Corp. J. C. Urick, Company I, 19th Infantry, breaking 600 out of 700 targets. The shooting was on the regular tion range of 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards.

KRANTZ'S RIFLE GALLERY.  
The following scores were made at the gallery, at 25 yards, on one-quarter inch ring target.

July 10.	
Thos. Krantz.....	240 241 242 241 247—1211
A. J. Krantz.....	241 242 238 243 242—1206
July 17.	
A. J. Krantz.....	245 247 244 244 247—1227
July 24.	
A. J. Krantz.....	245 243 247 242 246—1223
Thos. Krantz.....	241 239 244 241 243—1209
July 30.	
Twenty-five shots on Peters No. 4 target at 50 feet, possible 125.	..
A. J. Krantz.....	119 Thos. Krantz..... 118

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all need "3 in One" oil. It makes reels run right —ALWAYS. No sticking, no jerking, no back-lashing. Just an easy, steady action that feeds or reels the line evenly, smoothly at any speed.

"3 in One" prevents rust on steel rods, prevents cracking of cane or bamboo rods and makes all joints fit snugly. Makes silk or linen lines stronger and last longer. Prevents twisting and tangling.

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**PREVENTS REMOVES RUST**

Positively removes the residuum of any high power powder now on the market.  
If you fail to clean your rifle thoroughly, Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9 will do it for you.  
This has been tested and endorsed by the most prominent riflemen of America.  
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Speaking of A MILITARY PRIMER, Captain Frank E. Locke, 5th Infantry, O. N. G., says:  
"The information obtained from the larger and more elaborate text books by even the most careful reading is comparatively small to the average layman, but your work puts the subject matter in so concise and understandable form that it is quickly grasped and readily understood by any student. I feel that we of the Guard owe you everlasting gratitude."  
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.



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 GEORGE M. COLE, Adjutant General, Connecticut.

"We have used about 300,000 of your bullets this season in reloaded ammunition indoor and outdoor."  
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"Your bullets save us money and a great amount of work in cleaning barrels. We can qualify more men with them."  
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In a 100 shot match, Wm. H. French of Newark, N. J., averaged over 45 for each 10 shot string at 200 yards, off-hand, with Springfield rifle and bullet 308334. It is common-sense and economy for every State to reload their empty shells. Is your organization doing it?

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That may be our fault for not having tried hard enough to tell you. Not jestingly, not flamboyantly, but in just simple, plain United States earnest, if you miss one number you lose a lot, and to let yourself be without more than one means that you are out of step with the military, the shooting, in short, with the real man's world.

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## DIEGES & CLUST

23 JOHN STREET NEW YORK.

S. A. Huntley won first amateur average with 383 out of 400, including a run of 113 straight, with Dead Shot smokeless powder. Mr. Kraeger won the high general average with 384 out of 400, including a run of 109 straight with Dead Shot smokeless powder.

**THE VERY TELESCOPE FOR A RIFLEMAN.**  
 Among those articles which Thomas J. Conroy, of 28 John Street, New York City, has put in stock that he might supply a demand on the part of many riflemen for modern range equipment, is the Lord Bury telescope, an instrument which is in use by many of the most prominent riflemen in this country and England.

The celebrated Lord Bury is acknowledged by all the leading riflemen to be the best handy size sling telescope made; it has powerful achromatic lenses of 22 miles range and gives fine definition with good light. It is most suitable for rifle practice and is one of the best glasses for active service use. It will show the paster plainly on a target at 1,000 yards and is especially useful in long range shooting for showing drift of mirage. The normal magnifying power is X 25 diameters and this can be increased to X 35 diameters by means of the panoramic tube with which the telescope is provided. With the power of X 35 diameters, it is capable of showing 22 bullet holes in the bullseye of a miniature target at 100 yards. It is mounted in dull bronzed brass, there are three draw tubes and the body is covered with leather. A shoulder strap and leather caps are attached so the telescope forms its own case. Diameter of object glass 1 1/2. Length of telescope closed 10 1/2 inches, when fully extended 31 inches, weight 2 pounds.

#### MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

At 2628 Broadway on August 5.

20 Yard Revolver.

G. Grenzer	91	89	90	86	87	84	84
F.W. Wurster, Jr	87	82	81	Lieut. A. Wendt	89	81	79
M. Hays	88	84	82	Dr. C. Phillips	83	82	80
J. E. Silliman	90	85	83	C. W. Green	81	80	
E. Schmitzler	85	Dr. W. G. Hudson	89				

At Armbruster's Park on August 7.

50 Yard Revolver.

H. M. Olney	75	78	76	79				
Dr. R. H. Sayre	82	79	89	87	83			
W. H. French	91	92	88	92	85			
E. Schmitzler	84	85	82	77	82	90	83	79
J. E. Silliman	92	89	81	90	87	93	71	93

Man Target.

Gust Naffz	58	F. Mathie	56	O. Mathie	56	O. Mueller	55	H. Abraham	53	P. Weinkauff	52	A. Lipinski	52	H. Schmidt	46
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Wausau Target, 6-inch Center, Best Hits.

P. Weinkauff	F. Mathie	O. Mathie	H. Abraham	Gust Ringle	O. Mueller	G. Naffz	John Dern
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Citizens Target, 3 Shots.

G. E. Gerde	F. O'Connor	J. J. Lohmar	Wm. Weinkauff	E. Langenhalm	C. Behnke	L. Leak	F. Lotz	B. Arendsee	H. Juers
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Flag Target.

(\$1.00 for 20 shots on a card; three cents paid for every point scored; number of cards unlimited.)

### THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

#### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Aug. 10-12—St. Paul, Minn. The Interstate Association's fourth Western Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.

Aug. 11-12—Laingsburg (Mich.) Gun Club. R. E. Simpson, secretary.

Aug. 11-13—Ogden, Utah. Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, under the auspices of the Wasatch Gun Club. Henry L. Ernstrom, secretary.

Aug. 12—Evansville (Ind.) Gun Club. Al. Willerding, secretary.

Aug. 12-13—Holly Springs, Miss. Remington Gun Club. P. H. Anderson, secretary.

Aug. 13—Clarksburg, W. Va. Monongahela Valley Sportsmen's League. Ed. H. Taylor, secretary.

Aug. 13-14—Atlantic City (N. J.) Gun Club. A. H. Sheppard, secretary.

Aug. 16-18—Memphis (Tenn.) Gun Club. John W. Turner, secretary.

Aug. 17-18—Novinger (Mo.) Gun Club. R. D. Frankford, secretary.

Aug. 17-18—Ortley, S. D. Owl Gun Club. F. Hayden, secretary.

#### SPRINGFIELD SHOOTING CLUB.

The club will hold a Labor Day tournament on September 6. This shoot is not registered. C. L. Kites is secretary.

#### HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

At our regular semimonthly shoot on July 31, Febiger shot high gun.

Leaders for the trophies: Class A—Febiger, 88.75 per cent; Class B—Brumber, 77.5 per cent; Class C—Lortz, 48.82 per cent.

Programs for our seventh annual tournament have been sent out and while we have a good mailing list we are receiving requests for programs which indicate we will have a good attendance. Twelve professional shooters are slated for the day.

Scores follow. First three are trophy events.

Shot at	10	20	20	15	5	20	25	25
Febiger	8	19	17	..	3	19	24	23
Walls	8	17	18	..	..	..	..	22
Gardiner	6	15	19	..	..	..	..	23
Tomlinson	7	14	18	..	..	17	21	..
Brumber	6	13	16	..	..	..	13	..
Lortz	4	14	10	..	..	..	..	..
Farwell	7	..	..	9	..	..	..	..

### NEWS OF THE TRADE.

#### ALL USING DEAD SHOT.

At the Missouri-Kansas Shoot at Lexington, Mo., July 26 and 27. C. G. Spencer broke 387 out of 400, shooting Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At the Warrenton, Mo., tournament, July 29, D. G. Barstow won first professional average, breaking 196 out of 200, using Dead Shot smokeless powder. A. Mermod won second amateur average with 190 out of 200, and also won the special cup with 20 straight from 20 yards, shooting Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At Danbury, Conn., July 31, Harry Metcalf with 24 out of 25, using Dead Shot smokeless powder, won the Ithaca gun event.

At the Redfield, S. D., tournament, July 27 and 28,

#### COLTS AT CAMP PERRY.

Commercial Row at Camp Perry this year will have an exhibit of especial interest to National Guardsmen and the representatives of Civilian Rifle Clubs.

The Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company has arranged for quarters where all shooters will be welcomed, and where will be shown a complete line of Colt revolvers and automatic pistols.

The evolution of the army revolver will be shown by samples of such arms as have been adopted by the Government, all Colt's, including the original six-shooter introduced into the west by the United States troops, the old "powder-and-ball" type, famous during the Mexican war, and the latest caliber .45 which the company is now furnishing for use in the Philippines and Cuba.

The new Colt Army Special, which is eligible for the pistol matches this year, is meeting with universal favor among the experts who have become familiar with this improved arm and many officers have already equipped themselves with this model. As there will undoubtedly be many shooters who have not seen this new arm, the company will have a good supply of carefully selected samples on hand so that those who may desire to procure fine shooting, improved model Colts, may do so at short notice.

Adjutants General or their representatives, as well as the Regulars and National Guardsmen, will also have an opportunity to see one of the Benét-Mercié automatic rifles in which the Government is now interested. One of these portable machine guns is now on its way across the water and will be on exhibition at the Colt tent throughout the meet. At some time during the tournament a practical demonstration will be given with the Benét gun, showing its general handiness and rapidity of fire under field conditions.

#### GOOD SHOOTING WITH PETERS.

A. Killam won second professional average and Mr. F. E. Rogers third professional average at Warrenton, Mo., July 29, scoring 192 and 182, respectively, out of 200, both with Peters shells.

Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters shells, won high professional and high general averages at Tamaqua, Pa., July 29, with the exceptionally fine score of 172 out of 175.

At Glen Falls, N. Y., July 30, T. H. Keller, Jr., tied for second professional average with Peters shells, scoring 185 out of 200.

H. A. Murrelle was second professional at Houston, Texas, July 31, scoring 94 out of 100; L. N. Moeser and Sam Bering were second and third amateurs respectively, with scores of 93 and 85, all three using Peters shells.

E. H. Storr was high gun of the Baltimore Shooting Association, Baltimore, Md., July 30, scoring 95 out of 100 with Peters shells.

#### U. M. C. STEEL LINED SHELLS AND REMINGTON GUNS.

Geo. Maxwell broke 98 out of 100 at Fort Dodge, Iowa, July 30, which was high gun. Mr. Kautzky was high amateur with 93. Both used U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. Mr. Maxwell used a Remington gun.

At Redfield, S. D., July 28, John Sack of Aberdeen, S. D., was high gun for the day, dropping only 4 out of 200. He used U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

Sim Glover walked away with the high score at Sandy Hill, N. Y., July 31, breaking 189 out of 200, with U. M. C. Steel Lined shells and a Remington Autoloading shotgun.

At Fayette, Mo., August 3, Arthur Killam was high gun, dropping only 3 out of 200, shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. Out of 27 shooters, 11 were shooting Remington Solid Breech Hammerless guns, six Remington Autoloaders and five Remington Pumps.

R. J. Jackson, was high gun at Del Rio, Tex., in the tournament July 29-30, breaking 216 out of 240. He

#### STATE COMPETITIONS IN TENNESSEE.

The National Guard of Tennessee has just finished its State competition, with the following results:

State Individual, which is the Expert Riflemen course as per Special Course, Course C.

Col. R. S. Henry, Chief of Ordnance, 1st	391
P. Q. M. Sergt. John Moore, 2nd	389
Capt. W. H. Hyde, Ord. Dept, 3rd	388

State Regimental Cup Match.

Third Infantry, 1st	2033
First Infantry, 2nd	2030

The J. M. Dickinson Trophy, for best Skirmish Run.

Maj. F. H. Phillips, Jr., Q. M. Dept., 1st	97
Lieut. T. T. Rankin, Troop "B"	92

Irby Bennett Trophy, 600, 800 and 1000 Yard Match.

Color Sergeant Fulghum, 1st Infantry	121
2nd Lieut. John Fleming, Co. "D," 1st Infantry	121

Awarded to Sergeant Fulghum account of best score at longest range.

Berry-Palmer Rapid Fire Match.

Capt. W. H. Hyde, Ord. Dept.	80
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Fischer Cup, Best Score in individual match for Third Infantry.

Capt. Jas. A. Gleason, A. I. S. A. P., 3rd Inf	351
1st Sergt. R. R. Dooley, Co. "D," 3rd Inf	349

Company Cup.

Company "E" Third Infantry	366
Company "K" 1st Infantry	364

#### WAUSAU SCHUETZENVEREIN.

The scores of the regular shoot of the club on Sunday, July 25, were as follows:

K.T.	U.T.	K.T.	U.T.		
O. Mueller	227	65	W. Lohmar	193	53
T. Mathie	213	59	S. Karas	164	38
G. Naffz	203	56	G. Mueller	160	62
O. Mathie	199	64	H. Schmidt	153	56
A. Lipinski	192	59	J. Zuhse	64	46
T. Ritter	195	53			

#### THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF WAUSAU SCHUETZENVEREIN.

The thirty-fifth annual, local shooting tournament of the Wausau Schuetzenverein was held on August 1, in its park. Seven different targets were in use, the King, Union, Peoples, Man, Flag, Wausau and the Citizen. The latter was well patronized by our fellow citizens. All prizes were cash, except those on the citizen target. Frank Mathie won the honor of being king for the next year and received, besides cash, a fine gold medal. The prize winners and their scores are as follows:

King, 10 Shots.

F. Mathie, 1st, 212; G. Naffz, 208; A. Lipinski, 208; P. Weinkauff, 207; O. Mathie, 202; O. Mueller, 202; J. Dern, 197; H. Abraham, 196; F. Ritter, 196; W. Lohmar, 186.

Union, 3 Shots.

A. Lipinski, 1st, 68; G. Naffz, 66; W. Lohmar, 62; F. Mathie, 60; O. Mueller, 59; P. Weinkauff, 59; H. Schmidt, 58; O. Mathie, 53; J. Dern, 53; S. Karas, 52; H. Abraham, 50; Gust Mueller, 45; F. Ritter, 42; Gust Ringle, 20.

Peoples, 3 Shots.

O. Mueller, 71; F. Mathie, 71; O. Mathie, 70; P. Weinkauff, 69; Gust Naffz, 66; H. Abraham, 65; W. Lohmar, 65; A. Lipinski, 63; F. Ritter, 62; Gust Ringle, 62.



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used U. M. C. Steel Lined shells and a Remington Pump gun.

Geo. Beattie broke 99 out of 100 at Hamilton, Ont., July 31, and won the gold medal presented by the Hamilton Bowling and Athletic Club. He used U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. Court Thomson, also shooting them and a Remington gun, broke 94.

At the Long Gun Club, Long Lake, Ill., where the Graham brothers live, they were discourteous enough to make all the high scores themselves. J. R. Graham broke 187 out of 200, which was high, and Ed. Graham was next with 184. D. A. Hanagan made the high score of 87 out of 100. All shot U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

**COLTS ARE MOVING ALWAYS.**

Reports of the first week's shooting at Bisley this year show that Colt Revolvers are maintaining their established reputation by winning all first prizes.

At the Wakefield shoot Midshipman A. D. Denney won the Vaughn Match and Midshipman Lee, the Sears match, both of these experts show Colt Army Specials.

**WORLD'S RECORD AND PHENOMENAL LONG RANGE SHOOTING.**

It is given to few men to make a world's record at anything, and when one has accomplished such a feat, he is set apart from his fellows as possessing qualities along certain lines in a more marked degree than most individuals. This is the case with those gentlemen who have recently distinguished themselves by making world's records at long range shooting and the fact that they used one brand of ammunition gives color to the assumption that this ammunition is superior to all other makes for the reason that it was used in competition with various brands.



MUS. GEO. W. CHESLEY, 2ND CONN.

Mus. G. W. Chesley, 2nd Connecticut, whose picture appears above, led the van by making a world's record of 25 consecutive bullseyes at 1,000 yards, in Wakefield, Mass., July 24, shooting Winchester .30 caliber cartridges with 180 grain bullet. Following him, Capt. S. W. Wise, 6th Mass., made a world's record of 60 consecutive bullseyes at 500 yards, using Winchester .30 caliber cartridges with 150 grain bullet. Since then Capt. G. H. Emerson, of Ohio, shooting at Camp Perry, July 29, has shattered all existing records, making the phenomenal score of 224 out of 225 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, his separate scores being as follows: 75 at 800 yards, 75 at 900 yards, and 74 at 1,000 yards. Captain Emerson shot a Krag rifle, Model 1898, with a Winchester barrel and Winchester .30 caliber cartridges with 180 grain bullet. Lieut. H. E. Simons, of Ohio, can also be included in the ranks of the above, having made a record of 27 consecutive bullseyes at 1,000 yards at Camp Perry, July 31. He also shot Winchester .30 caliber cartridges with 180 grain bullet.

Such records as these, which are historical, draw attention more than ever to the unerring accuracy and uniformity of the winning Winchester Red W cartridges.

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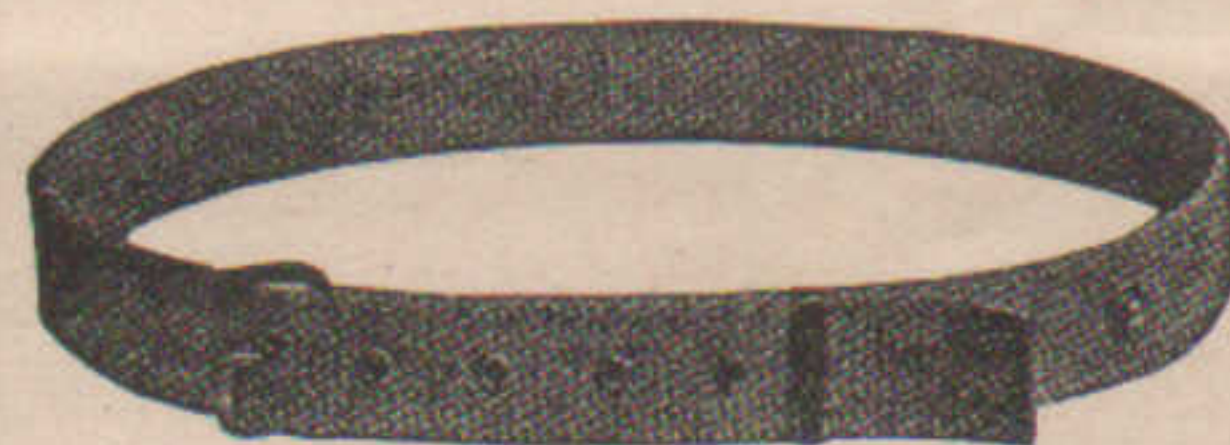
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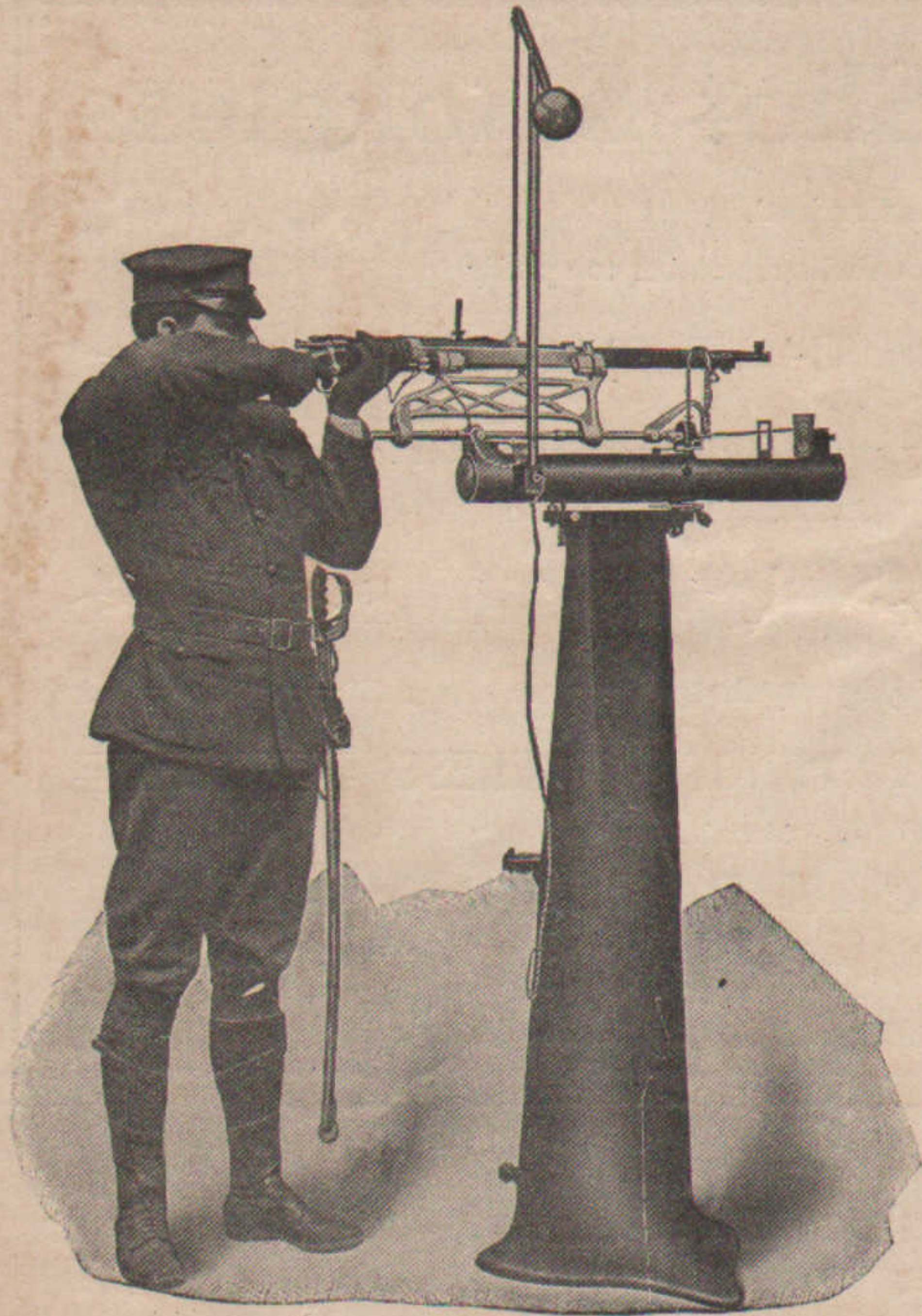
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