

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVIII, No. 17.

JULY 28, 1910.



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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Overheard on the Range.

Another International Victory.

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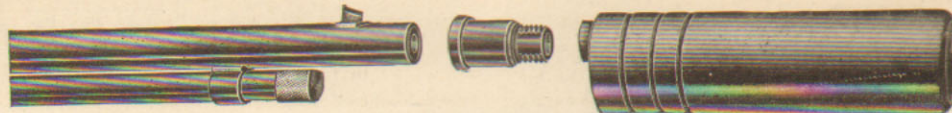
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ARMS AND THE MAN

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VOLUME XLVIII. No. 17.

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HOW TO QUALIFY OUR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPT. WILLEY HOWELL, 6th Infantry, U. S. A.

At the late successful camp of the Missouri National Guard held at Nevada, a lecture was delivered by Capt. Willey Howell, 6th Infantry, U. S. A., to which he gave no title, but which we have called "How to Qualify Our National Guardsmen."

Gen. F. M. Rumbold, the Adjutant General of Missouri, thought so well of this lecture that he took the trouble to secure and forward a copy of it to us to publish or not as we chose. We have read the lecture, like it and do choose to publish it.

It contains much food for thought, and should be valuable to many persons whether those persons be specially interested in military affairs or indifferent to them.

The course of study, the way recommended for National Guard officers to acquire a knowledge of their profession is excellent. His references to books which would assist student officers of the National Guard are good but we cannot consider the recommendations complete lacking mention of the book of Capt. M. E. Hanna, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, just published, entitled "Tactical Principles and Problems."

The more we study Captain Hanna's book the better we like it and the more we are sure it is the most comprehensive as well as the best work of its kind yet produced.

Officers who would familiarize themselves with tactics will not find a better way to do this than by means of "Tactical Principles and Problems."

All there is involved in "Tactical Principles and Problems" is summed up very neatly in a definition given by Captain Howell in the paper which follows: He says: "There is nothing abstruse or difficult about the theoretical part of it (Tactics). It simply means doing the right thing at the right time and in the right place in the presence of the enemy, and that is all there is to it." A good definition, that, and a good address which contained it.

GENTLEMEN: I have been asked to talk to you today on the best course for the Militia to pursue to rapidly coordinate itself with the Regular forces, in order to carry out the idea of instruction, as set forth by the War Department.

In thinking over this matter, I have realized at the outset an important difficulty in the way of my being able to help you. You have your daily lives to live and your business affairs to attend to many and varied as they probably are. Military matters must be at best but a side issue in your existence. Your minds are for the most part, I presume, absorbed with other things and, only occasionally, are able to attend to military business. Thoroughly as I appreciate these facts, I have nevertheless found it hard to form an accurate enough mental picture of them to enable me to completely adapt my ideas on this subject to the conditions which so closely affect you in your most commendable efforts to improve along lines military.

Most that I have to say therefore will necessarily be in the nature of mere suggestion, which, assuming that it commends itself to your common sense as worthy of further consideration, must be left to your own ingenuity for development.

The first question is: What is the War Department's ultimate object in the scheme of instruction it is trying to carry out?

You all appreciate, of course, that the military policy of the American people is unalterably opposed to large standing armies. The reasons we need not discuss, but they are principally concerned with the expense and with a certain vague fear of militarism, which has always obsessed the people. From this it results that, in this country, instead of having specialists in the fighting business to do the fighting, as we have specialists in medical matters to do the healing and specialists in legal matters to help us out when we get into trouble with the law, the American civilian, the man who must spend most, if not all, of his daylight hours in the earning of his daily bread, in addition to bearing numerous other burdens imposed upon him by his position as a member of the body politic, must also find opportunity to train himself, in time of peace, for the performance of the multifarious and difficult duties which will beset him as a soldier in time of war.

Now, the War Department, as the bureau of the general government whose business it is to attend to matters of war, is charged with the initiative in preparing all material, so to speak, which is furnished by Congress, as the representative of the people, to the Government, and getting that material licked into shape for the serious business of war against the time when war shall actually burst upon us.

The problem which confronts the War Department is thus of a dual nature and possesses certain contradictory characteristics.

1. The science of war has within the last few years come to be recognized as a learned profession, which can only be mastered successfully by those who pursue the study of it and train themselves in the practice of it to the

exclusion of every other form of activity.

This means a standing army, highly trained along the proper lines and of a sufficient strength to perform every duty which could be required of the Army of the United States in combating any possible enemy who might attack us or against whom, under any circumstances, we might have to unleash the dogs of war.

Such an army would be, in many respects, from a strictly military point of view, an ideal one. For several reasons and as a matter of policy, it might not be for the best interests of the nation if we had such an army. At all events it is an impossibility in this country.

2. The ideal I have just spoken of is the goal toward which the War Department is working in outlining schemes of instruction for the National Guard and the Regular Army, and in encouraging them in every possible way to activity along proper lines.

With reference especially to the National Guard, it is evident that there are many things against the War Department in its efforts to accomplish its object, most of which are due to the very short time each year which the National Guard is able to devote to the immense task of preparing itself for war. But there are many things in the War Department's favor, also, among the greatest of which are the enthusiasm, interest and spirit of cheerful self-sacrifice with which you gentlemen approach the work in hand.

To sum up in a few words then the ultimate object of the War Department's scheme of instruction is to so prepare the National Guard and the Regular forces that there may be always ready, at a moment's call, a sufficient number of trained officers and men, both Regular and Militia, to form one or more field armies, the number depending on the situation which confronts the Government, said field armies to be in such a condition of equipment and training as to be able to maneuver, fight, supply and otherwise care for themselves sufficiently well to enable them to cope successfully with the highly trained standing armies of Europe, or the Orient.

I would like to invite your attention to a recent step in the direction of establishing that actual coordination of the National Guard and the Regular Army, so necessary to their efficient cooperation in time of war. In General Orders 35 of this year, the War Department provides that the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York shall form the First Field Army District. All the Regular and National Guard forces in these States are organized into brigades and divisions, the regiments are assigned and the troops are to be instructed and mobilized for war accordingly.

The commander of this army is the officer who commands the Department of the East. Division and brigade commanders are to be detailed either from the National Guard or the Regular forces as stated in the list. The assignment of regiments is, as far as possible, in the proportion of one Regular regiment and two National Guard regiments to each brigade,

but where the National Guard brigades are complete they take their proper positions in the Army as complete brigades. Sufficient powers are given the Commanding General, Department of the East, to make him the real and not a nominal commander of the Army. It is the intention of the War Department to continue this organization for the Field Army districts until the whole country is covered.

It is only necessary to mention the great value of such a scheme of organization to have you appreciate it. A comparison in your own minds of such a plan with the haphazard methods that have always obtained with us will make the matter entirely clear. But the War Department only may initiate schemes of this character. However important they may be, they do not intimately concern us here. What we have to do is to get ourselves into such a condition of equipment and training that such plans may be carried out.

To proceed, I may say that I think we have thus stated our problem fairly and I hope completely enough for our purposes. We must continually bear its requirements in mind during the remainder of our present discussion, because we must carefully retain and develop those things that will help us accomplish this end, and we must just as carefully eliminate all things which will not help us accomplish it.

Now, let us leave the consideration of the broad grounds which form the foundation upon which we all hope to build efficient field armies and take up the study of the practical part of our problem.

Considering only the line of the National Guard we have two classes of individuals to train and instruct, officers and enlisted men. Their training as well as their instruction will to a certain extent go hand in hand, but we should perhaps consider them better if we take them up separately.

What do we want the National Guard officers to know in order to fit them for the proper performance of their duties as officers in the field in time of war?

Well, theoretically and in general terms, I should say that they ought to be very familiar with all the duties that they might possibly be required to perform in the field in time of war as commanders of the units of troops which their rank entitles them of right to command, and, in addition, they should know as much as possible concerning the same duties of every officer and enlisted man of lower rank than themselves, and also those of one grade above the rank they hold.

Practically, every officer of the National Guard should be as well instructed within these limits as the time at his disposal will allow.

The reasons for this are perhaps self-evident. No man is able to master thoroughly the requirements of his own position as commander of a tactical unit unless he is familiar with all the forces that go to make up that unit and of which he, as its commander, is in control. Knowledge of such matters is only to be gained by actually serving in the lower grades, or, in lieu of an opportunity to do that, making an effort to become informed of these things.

Again, every officer is the more able to efficiently perform the duties of his own grade if he is able to take the larger viewpoint of those duties habitually held in mind by his immediate superior in rank. Moreover, no one can tell when that immediate superior will be compelled to drop out and those duties will devolve upon himself. It can almost be laid down as a general rule that every lieutenant should be able to command the company, every captain the battalion, and every major and lieutenant-colonel the regiment.

I am aware that this is laying down the general side of a scheme of instruction, which is so comprehensive in scope as to be, perhaps, impossible of accomplishment. But, in this connection, I would say again that we should set for ourselves, in definite and unequivocal terms, the task which we have before us and bend our energies toward carrying it out as far as possible. This seems to me to be the only thoroughly satisfactory way to view our problem.

Now, then, let us get at the details of this matter of the instruction of officers. Let us carefully line up the subjects they must know in order to be efficient in the field in time of war, and just as carefully eliminate from our consideration the subjects which do not so concern them.

First on the list, I should place the requirement that every officer should know how to read a map.

Secondly, he should know thoroughly, and be well practiced in applying, the tactics of his own arm, especially such tactics as concern his own unit. But as I have said before I am in favor of expanding that idea to require officers to know the tactical principles involved in the use of all units included in their own commands and those of the next higher. For instance, a lieutenant-colonel should understand how to handle a patrol, a company and a battalion, as well as a regiment.

Thirdly, our officers should understand the care and the use of the arm with which their troops will have to fight, and, in addition, their equipment.

Fourthly, he should know how to care for his men on the march, in battle and in camp, whether they be well or wounded.

Given these four requisites, well developed, I do not believe any officers

of the line, from a regimental commander down, need trouble themselves about anything else. There are other things, of course, but these are the main ones—the ones without which an officer cannot consider himself properly able to perform his duties in the field.

I would like now to spend a short time in discussing each one of these matters, in order that we shall clearly understand what they mean, what difficulties they comprehend, what is the best method of learning them.

I place the matter of learning to read a map first, because on your ability to read a map depends your ability to use a map in map problems and war games, as well as in planning and working out maneuvers with the troops. In fact, an officer can scarcely accomplish anything unless he is able to use a map.

Fortunately, the National Guard of Missouri has a pretty good map of this maneuver ground, and to learn the use of it, or of any map, it is a very small matter. Looking at it in the simplest way, we have first to know what on the map represents streams, what roads, what houses, fences, trees, etc. Learning that, is simple a matter of remembering certain conventional signs—certain figures or representations, we might say, which are used in making the map, to indicate houses, fences, trees, streams, and such like features.

The next and most important thing, we have to learn, is the meaning of those curved lines, called contours, which we see running here and there across the map. We have to appreciate those lines, by their curvature and relative position with respect to each other, represent important features of the ground in question. For instance, if these lines are close together, we know that the slope of the ground at that place is steep and if they are farther apart then the ground is correspondingly more gentle in slope; that if one or more of them bend in a convex manner at a certain place, then there is a nose in the ground formation, and, conversely, if the bends are concave a stream line is marked out; we see that we are able to determine the watersheds, and the valley and hills by these contours; also what points on the ground are on the same level, and, by a simple mechanical process, whether one or more points are visible from others. And so on.

It is not my intention to speak of map reading any further than is necessary to make clear its importance and its simplicity. It is frequently said that the best way to learn to use a map is to learn to make one. I believe that is true, but I also believe that an officer can learn to read a map without learning to make one, and, that being the case, your lack of time causes me to decide to regulate map making to the limbo of the non-essentials as far as National Guard officers are concerned.

Next, let us take up the subject of tactics. I intend to include under this head the following:

Such movements as are prescribed in our "drill regulations" under the head of "extended order," and those movements only; problems on the map in what we call "maneuver tactics"—that is, problems in patrolling, advance and rear guard work, outposts, attack of positions, defence of positions, marches, positions in readiness, advance guard action, rear guard action, flank marches, etc.; similar problems on the ground involving the actual use of troops to work the problems out; and, finally, the preparations of positions for defence, sometimes called field fortifications, and considered as an engineering matter, but really a part and a most important part of tactics.

I wish I could make perfectly clear to you the whys and wherefores of this thing we call tactics. There is nothing abstruse or difficult about the theoretical part of it. It simply means doing the right thing at the right time and in the right place in the presence of the enemy, and that's all there is to it. Absolutely nothing in it but the application of a little reason and common sense to the conditions that any given situation in time of war presents. Nevertheless, I think you will agree with me that that is one of the hardest things in the world for an individual officer or man to do especially when bullets are flying and turmoil and confusion reign everywhere, but when you expect every man in a great army to apply reason and common sense to everything he does, for the benefit of the whole, then you are looking for the almost impossible. And that's why, in war, things so often go awry.

A good many people can tell us what to do in many, many cases, and we can read the same from any one of a good many books, but we are lost if we depend on that, because precisely the same situation never arises in war a second time any more than lightning ever strikes precisely in the same place twice. Therefore our memory of what we have read and learned is a broken reed to lean on when we are face to face with the stern reality. We must learn to think, we must learn to reason, to depend on ourselves, to work things out, to apply our knowledge, practically to every variation of conditions that may come before us, and, above all, we must learn to do it quickly.

That is the difficult part of the task before us and it is the consideration that led me to say, without argument, earlier in this talk, that the science of war has of late years come to be looked on as a profession that requires years of application to master.

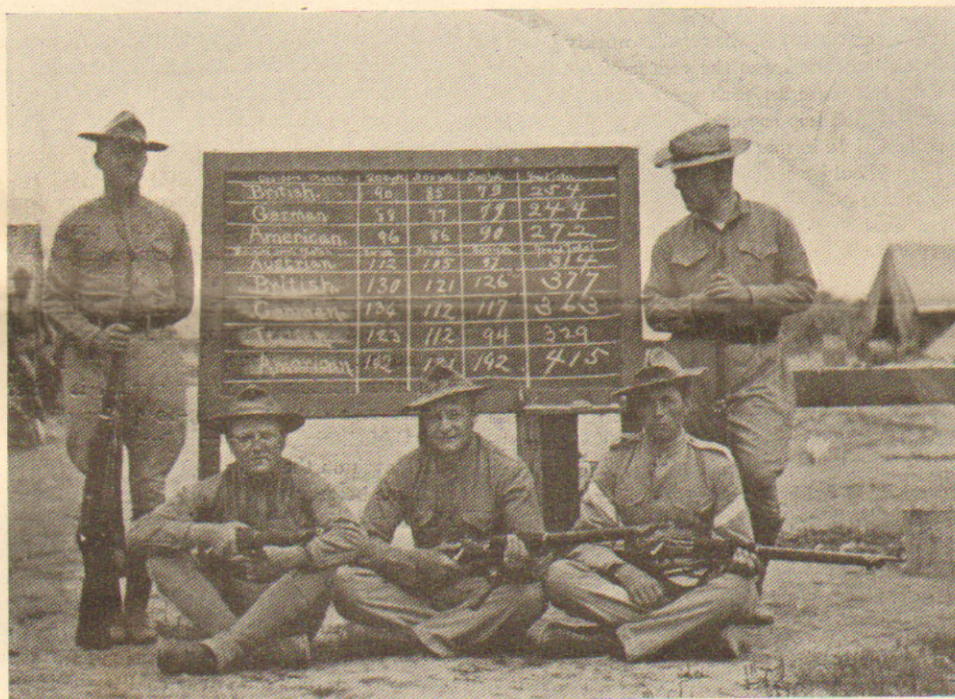
I would like to draw an illustration of this matter from the life of the average business man. Such a man starts in business fairly early, say in some subordinate position. He learns buying and selling, how and when to advertise, how to feel the pulse of the trade and all that sort of thing. He reads no books, he apparently studies nothing, but day by day he is piling up business experience, and learning to apply common sense and reason to conditions and problems as they arise before them. Presently he accumulates something and branches out for himself. Perhaps before, he has mainly confined to doing what he was told and his success depended on the amount of judgment he used in doing it. Now, all the initiative and responsibility rest on him.

He might judge every set of conditions that arise from day to day in the light of his past business experience. He must apply common sense and reason to his buying, his selling, his planning for future expansion, and all that. Perhaps he does this unconsciously, but he does it just the same. If he does it well, he is what we call a success. If he does it poorly his enemies, in the shape of his business competitors, take advantage of his errors, they mark his problems, so to speak, and our business man is a failure.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL VICTORY.

WE are indebted to Capt. Wm. C. Harlee, Commandant of the Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Maryland, for the accompanying photograph, which was sent to the Captain "Tommy" Holcomb, who is to be seen in the picture.



THE VICTORIOUS TEAM OF U. S. MARINES IN FAR AWAY CHINA.

Everybody knows "Tommy," and while China is a long way off the photograph has made it possible for all of his friends to see him and his team, which cleaned up the British, German, Austrian and Italian teams in two matches using the military arms of the respective countries.

Peking is an especially interesting place for a rifle match. Since the unpleasant affair in 1900, foreign powers have seen fit to keep detachments of troops, ranging from forty strong, in the case of the Belgians, to two hundred and fifty Britishers, for the protection of the various legations. An excellent range was provided by the Chinese government, some years ago, situated a mile and a half to the east of the city wall. The tract is about a third of a mile wide, and is divided into five ranges, separated by mud walls, two legation guards using each range. The Americans share theirs with their British cousins. The country is flat as a billiard table, and protection for the residents of the thickly populated district behind the targets, is provided, more or less, by a mud wall about fifty feet high. Accordingly, the American Guard (which consists of U. S. Marines, and therefore ready for the fray), recently issued a challenge.

Each Guard was to be represented by a team of three enlisted men, the conditions as follows:

Ranges, 200, 300 and 500 yards; position, prone at all ranges, head toward targets; number of shots, 2 sighters, and 10 for record at each range; arms and ammunition, as issued by the respective governments; prizes, money for the first three places, given by the American Guard.

Another challenge was issued for an officers' match, teams to consist

of two or three officers as the other guards preferred, to be shot under the same conditions as the other match, the American officers' mess offering as prizes, a silver cup to each member of the winning team.

The Austrians, British, Italians, and Germans accepted the challenge for the first match, and the British and Germans entered teams of two for the officers' match. The Russians could not enter, being quarantined for smallpox, and the Japanese declined, as did the Belgians and French; the Belgians for the reason that their men were in camp in the hills, and the French for the reason that their rifles are sighted for meters, not yards which would "mettrait le concurrent dans une trop grande inferiorite" (whatever that means).

The match was accordingly shot on June 16. The weather conditions were excellent, and the American team, at least, made better scores than they had in practice. It was an exceedingly interesting match, though not very close. The queer names some of those foreigners had for what is known in God's language as a "bullseye," were a sin.

Col. J. Abbot Anderson, the commandant of the British guard, a man of fifty-five summers, (and, incidentally, about the best sport in Peking), was one of the British officers to shoot. To the huge delight of Colonel Barnett, the American Commandant, Colonel Anderson tied Holcomb's and Waller's scores at three hundred yards. Colonel Barnett being on the shady side of fifty himself, felt a brotherly interest in Colonel A., which held his patriotism and loyalty to his junior officers temporarily in abeyance.

The scores were as follows:

Officers Match (200 Yards). ⁷			
American	96	86	90—272
British	90	85	79—254
German	88	77	79—244

Enlisted Men's Match.			
American	142	131	142—415
British	130	121	126—377
German	134	112	117—363
Italian	123	112	94—329
Austrian	112	105	97—314

OFFICERS' MATCH.				
American Officers' Team.				
200 Yards.				
Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C.	45	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	49	
2nd Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., U. S. M. C.	55	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	47	
96				
300 Yards.				
Holcomb	34	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 4	43	
Waller	45	4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	43	
86				
500 Yards.				
Holcomb	55	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4	46	
Waller	34	5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 3 5	44	
90				
Total				272

British Officers' Team.				
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Col. J. Abbot Anderson	45	43	37	125
Lieutenant Kirkpatrick	45	42	42	129
254				
German Officers' Team.				
Oberleutenant Wittekind	45	38	41	124
Oberleutenant Wolff	43	39	38	120
244				

ENLISTED MENS' MATCH.
American Team.

200 Yards.		300 Yards.		500 Yards.		
Corp. J. Smith, U. S. M. C.	54	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4	47			
Corp. C. F. Seefelt, U. S. M. C.	44	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5	47			
Priv. C. Shuler, U. S. M. C.	44	5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	48			142
300 Yards.						
Smith	44	5 5 4 4 4 5 3 5 5 4	44			
Seefelt	55	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5	43			
Shuler	44	4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4	44			131
500 Yards.						
Smith	55	4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4	46			
Seefelt	55	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	49			
Shuler	55	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5	47			142
Total						415
British Team.						
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.		
Sergeant O'Donnell	45	40	41	126		
Sergeant Gregory	41	40	41	122		
Sergeant Griffin	44	41	44	129		377
German Team.						
Steinerker	46	35	40	121		
Wittig	45	38	41	122		
Baltrussat	43	41	36	120		363
Italian Team.						
Mainoldi	47	40	40	127		
Giacchetti	38	40	39	117		
Abita	38	32	15	85		329
Austrian Team.						
Eichler	32	39	38	109		
Brucic	40	33	23	96		
Njulassy	40	33	36	109		314

OVERHEARD ON THE RANGE.

By "OTIS."

WE were again at the revolver range for the regular weekly League Match and the "Crank" as usual was the center of a group of revolver enthusiasts. His presence each week was anticipated with a great deal of pleasure as on each trip something new would be sure to make its appearance. The last time it was some new ammunition, or rather the new U.M.C. .38 Sharp Shoulder cartridge, which was described in the last issue of ARMS AND THE MAN.

The "Crank" was showing a revolver which looked like a Colt Officer's Model in miniature, but which was really the new .22 Colt Police Positive built for the .22 W. R. F. Cartridge, and fitted with a six-inch barrel and target sights. The revolver was passed around for inspection and comment. The opinion seemed to be universal that the only fault to be found with the weapon was the grip. That is, the grip was not sufficiently far enough back from the trigger to allow of the hand grasping it comfortably.

After a few shots were fired some difficulty was found in making the cylinder revolve properly and after about the fourth shot it absolutely refused to work. A careful examination was made and it was found that the shells had evidently swelled some as it was with difficulty that they were ejected from the cylinder. It was found that the bases of the shells were rubbed bright in spots which seemed to explain why the cylinder did not work properly. The force of the explosion had apparently swelled the heads and forced them back against the wall of the frame. The "Crank" then tried some long and long rifle black but it was at once apparent that it would be useless to expect any accurate results as the shells fit so loose that there was almost room enough for them to drop completely through the cylinder.

"I think," said the "Crank," "that Mr. Chas. Newton was about right in what he said in an article in ARMS AND THE MAN some time ago. I will read that portion of his criticism of the weapon which referred to the cartridge, and by the way I might say he found the same trouble with the grip as we did. Here is what he said:"

As to the cartridge used it has long been recognized as a remarkably good cartridge, for a rifle, it being very accurate in still weather up to and even beyond 200 yards, made with great care and very uniform and reliable in its operation. However, this cartridge was intended for use in rifles only, and if there is any one object which is more difficult of accomplishment than the obtaining of an "all-round rifle" it is to obtain a cartridge which will shoot well in both rifle and revolver; and this is just the trouble encountered here.

The .22 W. R. F. was intended for use in a rifle having a barrel of from 22 to 26 inches in length, consequently in order to make it the best cartridge which could be made for a rifle having such length of barrel it is loaded with a powder adapted to burn completely within about the first 22 inches of the barrel. And this it doubtless does.

But when we came to place this cartridge in a weapon having but a six-inch barrel it is an entirely different story since the combustion stops when the bullet has traveled but six inches and a great deal of powder is driven out of the muzzle unburned; as a result six of the black powder cartridges fired in succession will leave the forward half of the barrel so filled with burned-on powder that you cannot see the rifling.

Smokeless cartridges were then tried and did quite accurate work at a distance of ten yards, still they appeared varied considerably in strength, as determined by the report and recoil, and with both black and smokeless powder when the range was extended to forty yards they shot from one to

two feet beyond the bullseye when held on the same sighting which was correct at ten yards, thus indicating that the velocity was inconsiderable. An examination of the barrel after firing one of the smokeless cartridges showed a large amount of unburned powder.

An examination of the black powder cartridges showed that they were loaded with a powder, apparently FFG in granulation, which is abundantly coarse for rifles and would do fine work if the barrel were long enough to give it time to burn completely, while for a revolver it should be loaded with FFFFG in order to get the powder burned within the length of barrel available.

The smokeless cartridges seem to be loaded with Dupont No. 1 powder, judging from the appearance of the powder, and also judging from its action, which likewise is an admirable powder where there is sufficient length of barrel to permit it to burn, but in a revolver something much quicker should be used, either Dupont No. 2, Dupont bulk shotgun, Infalible shotgun powder or Bullseye, as the utmost speed of burning to be found in any powder on the market is necessary for use in a revolver.

Therefore, while the revolver is, or rather when the target stocks are furnished, will be, all right, the cartridge will not be a success as a revolver cartridge until it is loaded expressly for revolver shooting, and this loading will doubtless be with a charge of Bullseye with the bullet seated down in the shell—after the manner of the .32-44 and .38-44 S. & W. revolver cartridges—sufficiently so that not over fifteen to twenty per cent. of air space over the powder is left. When this is done the combination will in all probability be all its advocates had hoped.

"Now, you can say what you like, but Mr. Newton knows what he is talking about," said the "Crank." "I like this little gun. In the first place it cuts down the cost of shooting seventy-five per cent, and that is an important item. Outside of the grip the 'feel' is about the same as you would get from a .38. Place this little .22 alongside of an Officer's Model and if you didn't know it was a .22 you would have to look real hard to discover the difference. I can't understand why some of the ammunition companies don't make a cartridge to fit this gun. Surely it would pay them to do so. In my opinion it is all that is necessary to make it one of the most popular revolvers made today.

"Have any of you folks noticed the neat little program just gotten out by the National Rifle Association? No? Well, you are certainly a fine bunch of sleepers. Here you are about an even dozen. All cranks and dope artists of the first water. Living in the same town with the N. R. A. and not knowing of this program. Well, you take my advice and go over to the Hibbs Building and see Secretary Jones and get one. He will also give you one of the Camp Perry programs. While you are there you might take out an annual membership because if any of you boys go to Perry you can save money by being an annual member.

"I noticed Parnly Hanford of the Mahattan Rifle and Revolver Association is doing some wonderful shooting with that .38 Special revolver. He has an 8-inch Pope barrel and special sights fitted to it and loads his own ammunition. He shoots what is called the Manhattan load which consist of a charge of 2 3-10 grains of Bullseye, 114-grain Ideal bullet and U.M.C. No. 6 primer. Just think of making a 30-shot score of 267, in a match on the International target and then the following week going that one better and making 268. He certainly is a wonder and no mistake. I understand he likes the International target and says that it keeps one from becoming careless. Now that is just the sort of person you would expect to make a good score. A 251 by Dr. I. R. Calkins of the Springfield Club is the nearest anyone has come to this in a match."

The sun had gone down behind the pine covered hills in a great red ball of fire. The last gun had been cleaned and oiled and the lockers carefully closed. A wash in the cold water of the spring which trickled down from the hills above and they were ready for the journey home.

Slowly they toil up the pebbly, winding road talking of the lessons learned that day. At the top they pause and look back over the little valley where, down among the deepening purple shadows, the gathering mists gleam in the pale light of the young moon like so many tiny lakes.

The hills, which all day had hurled back and forth the sharp crack of the rifle and revolver, now were stilled. Thus they stood for a long time in a silence broken only by the drowsy twittering of the birds or the whispering of the breeze among the grasses. The plaintive call of the bob-white which had gladdened their hearts during the afternoon was no longer heard.

With darkness almost upon them the "crank," knocking on his boot-heel the ashes from a cold pipe, and remarking that "There is more to this shooting game than the mere making of bullseyes," slowly led the way to the road which would take them home. Thus ended another day.

Quite Contrary.

Mother—I'm afraid Gwendoline is setting her heart on that young Penniless.

Father—You think so?

Mother—I'm almost sure of it.

Father—Well, he is not a fit person for her to marry. He is as poor as a rat, and has no prospects. Something must be done to set her against him.

Mother—I have thought of that and have hit upon what I think is an excellent plan.

Father—Yes. What is it?

Mother—We must tell her that we want her to marry him.—Tit-Bits.

WELL DONE!

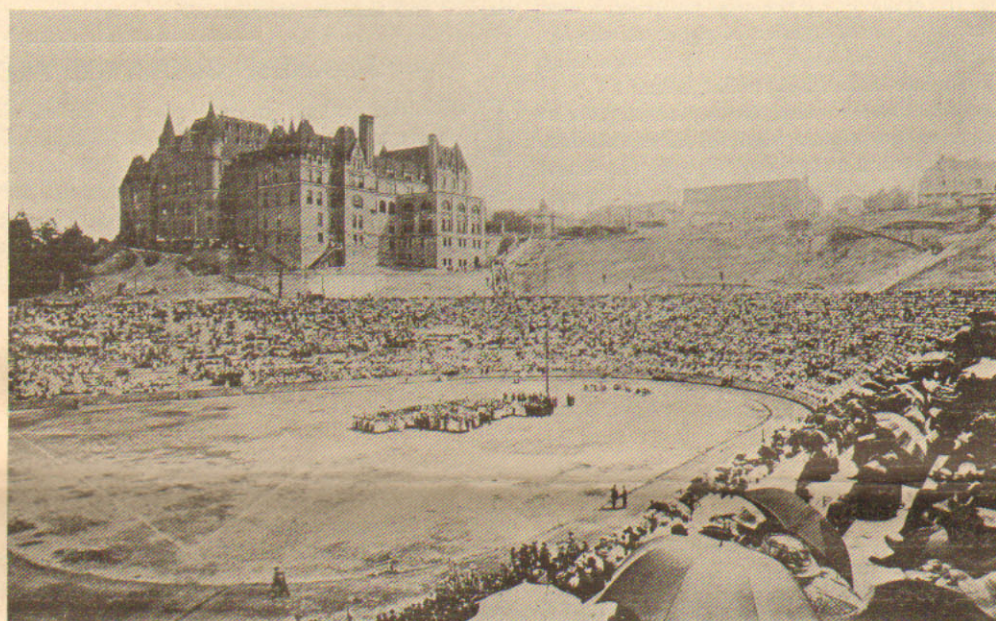
THE July number of the Infantry Journal, the successor to the Journal of the Infantry Association of the United States, comes in new and pretty dress. Its colors charm us, and its ways beguile us. We think it is the best number ever put out because though the name is a little new the Infantry Journal is still the official organ of the U. S. Infantry Association.

The editorials in the July Infantry Journal, particularly that one entitled "The Day of the Walrus," are above ordinary even for a journal whose editorials are ordinarily above ordinary.

We commend the editor of the Infantry Journal upon an exceptionally good piece of work; his accomplishment is the more praiseworthy because consummated in the midst of the summer's fiercest heat.

THE NEW TACOMA STADIUM.

THERE has just been completed at Tacoma, Washington, a great stadium, which was erected at a cost of over \$100,000 and which has a seating capacity of 30,000 persons. It also has what is considered one of the best athletic fields in the world.



MADE POSSIBLE BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF TACOMA.

It was built by popular subscription, and will forever stand as a monument to the enterprise of the school children of Tacoma, who raised the major portion of the necessary funds.

All of this week will be devoted to a military tournament under the auspices of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. During the week over 2,000 Regular soldiers will participate in the exercises which will take place in this immense amphitheatre.

PRACTICAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

AN editorial in ARMS AND THE MAN for May 12 brings again to mind the hot scrap over the proper form of military target which has been going on in England for years.

The writer, being a subscriber to several English papers devoted to shooting, has followed the course of the wordy war with much amusement. It would be hard to find a debate in which the respective members of the two sides could see so little in their opponents' cause.

Those espousing the cause of the so-called "practical" target of the much-mooted Solano type, failed entirely to keep in mind that the bullseye target is the most perfect mark yet devised for the instruction of untrained riflemen.

On the other hand the upholders of the bullseye as the sole means of making a sharpshooter out of Jeems Rottenshot and Giles Neverhittem, seemed to forget the bitter lesson learned by the British from the fighting Dutchmen of South Africa—that ability to align the sights on a dun colored target against a harmonizing background; to snaphoot with accuracy when a moving target was the mark; to recognize the target and keep it regardless of its surroundings and to take cover wherever it was available—that all these details were far more important for actual fighting than ability to lie bellywhopper and leisurely drop shot after shot into a black bull against a white background.

There would seem, to the unattached spectator of the fight over the form of target, a middle ground on which these extremists can meet with perfect consistency. It is as nonsensical to try to instruct in the use of the rifle a man who cannot stay on a paper target at 50 feet with a .22 caliber rifle, by using the confusing Solano target, as it is to prepare expert shots for field service by giving them an extra course on the same white targets against which they have directed their shots for the past ten years.

It is certainly perfectly logical to use the sandbag rest and the empty rifle to teach the green man how to align his sights and to pull the trigger without disturbing his aim. It is surely just as logical to graduate him to the .22 miniature rifle of Service form when he has learned the elements of handling the rifle and to use the paper target with contrasting bullseye as a mark and to show him where his shots are going. A paper target is a cold, unfeeling register of what one did when pulling the trigger. The blissful uncertainty and the many happy excuses always present in the use of a target of the Solano type, won't work with a white paper target and a black spot in the middle of it.

And having passed through these two stages, what could be better than the same contrasting black spot on white paper outdoors with the Service rifle as a weapon with which to hit it. There is enough to teach the still green rifleman—wind, changes of light, that the rifle won't kill

him merely because it roars and kicks, and the ability and will power to squeeze the trigger carefully in spite of the blow that results without having the disconcerting element of a mark on which it is difficult for even the expert to align his sights.

On the other hand, with that man advanced to the stage where he can judge the effects of wind, when he doesn't care a whoop about the kick of the most mulish rifle in the country and can plant his shots with monotonous regularity in a black bull on a white background, it is time to change his course.

There remains for him only the satisfaction of beating the other fellow, with the slow increase of knowledge that comes to the man who has mastered the tricks of target shooting up to the expert stage. There is just as much reason in keeping him at this game—or in allowing him to follow it merely to beat some other fellow, less skilful—as there would be in keeping a boy eternally in the eighth grade in school.

He still falls short of being a good field shot, a shot worthy of the reputation gained by the Boers. Pry him loose from his fascinating stunt of hitting a black bull on a white background at a known distance as often as possible and put him at a new game where he may make a poor showing for a while and you have trouble. The new game may be more useful and more interesting to the spectators and really more fun to the competitors, but maybe the expert is tumbled from his pinnacle by some man who has a more perfect control of his rifle on a moving target, a more highly organized physical make-up, qualities that may have put him below his stolid brother in deliberate fire on a stationary target.

Try introducing rapid fire in a Schuetzen club, tumble some of the topnotchers from their lofty eminences and install on the heights John Stayatthebottom and Harry Cantholdstill—and listen to the wails from those whom the new order of things sent to the coal-pile in the basement.

The man who will abandon his old lady game of holding a fifteen-pound pig of iron with a hole in it as nearly in line with a German ring target as possible and who after trying half a day with a running deer target will say that his old game is more fun, is hopeless. But he is the exception.

The trouble is that most of us have to take things as we find them, have to shoot on stationary targets of the accepted form because there's nothing else to use.

Did you ever read over the new Small Arms Firing Regulations of the Army for 1909? It is hard to figure out a more useful course from start to finish and, what's more, some of the stunts described look like more fun than a badger and a bulldog in the same cage. The trouble is that most of us get into a rut, a rut that finally assumes the proportions of a Grand Canyon and the pioneer rifleman who tries to clamber out and see what's outside has bricks thrown at him or is pulled down before he gets his coat-tails out of reach of the common herd.

They had a new skirmish match at Perry last year, in which the members of two opposing squads were represented by figures which their rivals shot at. The squad with the most living members at the end of the match won, of course. The vote was that this was more fun than any other stunt at the meet while the opinion of the spectators was undividedly in favor of it.

And let me say right here that it is a mistake to forget the spectator end of it. Could we gather the small one-tenth of the crowds that go to baseball games and inveigle them into going to our rifle shoots instead, we'd have less trouble in getting appropriations for the benefit of the Militia and civilian rifle clubs and we'd have a whole lot more members. But the crowds won't come out to the shoots for the very good reason that watching a lot of men plug away at small squares of paper at varying distances is somewhat less exciting to the unprejudiced than witnessing a knitting match between picked teams from the old ladies' home.

We've got thousands of men who have reached the expert stage, who don't have to practice any longer to learn that a wind will deflect a bullet a certain distance for a certain range and strength of zephyr, who know that it is useless to hold ever so steadily on the bull if the trigger is given a final vicious yank, and who don't expect to hit the same place on the target between bright sunshine and the shadow of the passing black cloud.

Why not sick 'em on something new, something more practical, more interesting to participants and spectators alike and incidentally prepare for eventualities—for the time when the ambassador is given his passports and the landlord of the Washington legation's domicile gets the keys for an indefinite period?

It is not as though this were a crowded country; it is crowded in some localities and a whole lot less in others, but we have opportunities for shooting not given to any other nation of importance. We can install running deer targets without killing off the inhabitants of the hamlet just across the ridge when we get to using it. It is not impossible to pull off stunts similar to the Evans Skirmish Match on many of our ranges but on how many ranges will it be shot this summer?

The Militia officer is busy trying to qualify as many men as he can under Special Course C and working with the worthy endeavor of showing as few third and second and fourth class men on his target report as possible. There's some excuse for this. There is also much excuse for the civilian club that shoots on the same range with the Militia; it is hard to pull off novel stunts under such circumstances. But it is not hard to shoot rapid fire on any range and yet the civilian club that takes up this game is the rare exception.

The writer, in organizing the Pacific Coast Rifle and Revolver League, tried to put one across as to rapid fire being part of the program, hoping that the other fellows were not looking, but the argus-eyed guardians of the other clubs' interests promptly jumped on the rapid-fire part with both feet and we stick to the same old slow-fire stunt. The reason thereof is hard to see.

It strikes the writer as being just a matter of habit which the doubly cursed Schuetzen game has helped to foster. There is more to shooting than putting all one's shots as near to the center of a mark as possible, under the most favorable circumstances. This is fine, a praiseworthy endeavor—when done under conditions we find in game shooting or in war, with the object on the move, where time enters into the question of hitting or with the object shot at industriously trying to work the Golden Rule backwards on you with a bullet.

Imagine trying to hit a buck walking up hill, with your rifle spiked on four fingers and your elbow jammed into your floating ribs. Still worse, imagine hitting a buck on the run with this position. Or pot the horses of a suddenly unmasked field battery running for its life with the same commonly used offhand position. For years there was a rule in the English N. R. A. that forbade the fingers of the left hand being brought back to the trigger-plate. This was aimed directly at the Schuetzen method of holding.

It does not cost much to drive eight stakes in the ground 150 yards from the firing point and to these stakes tie toy rubber balloons. Yet divide your men into two squads of four each and let them blaze away at the other fellow's balloons and you'll see more fun in five minutes than all the rest of the day put together.

To the writer's mind a running deer target on the plan of that used at

Bisley would be a lot more fun than any offhand match and would be a heap more use into the bargain for the man who hunts and in preparing men for actual fighting.

Take the same target but made with a field gun, its horses, drivers and cannoneers in place of the deer silhouette, install it at Perry and the writer will place a small bet that the crowd won't be found far from it when it is in operation. And, riflemen being human, despite all reports to the contrary, what is amusing to a crowd is usually interesting to the shooters themselves.

It's hard to overturn tradition and usage and to get men, who are trained to the idea that the highest use of a rifle is to hit a small black spot as often as possible with all the time in the world to do it, into the swing of a new game requiring a little different sort of skill. Common sense doesn't hesitate in saying which game has the more pleasure and excitement in it, all prejudices aside.

The situation seems to simmer down to the question of whether rifle shooting is a game or a means to an end; merely a sport followed for the pleasure that's in it without thought for its application to serious work, or a training for future need, a pleasurable sort of training, but yet with a definite end always before its participants.

If the latter hypothesis be true, then we can surely find a course of target practice and for our National Matches that will land us nearer our desired end than the present one.

JAPANESE ORDNANCE PROGRESS.

FOREIGN service journals give us information that the Japanese have a new automatic rifle. It is stated that this rifle, the joint invention of two officers of the Japanese Army, Major Nambu of the Artillery and Captain Hino of the Infantry, has undergone some recent experiments at the School of Musketry at Tvyama.

Its inventors claim that while it is similar in its operation to machine guns it is simpler, and light enough to be carried like an ordinary rifle without impeding the movements of the soldier. In firing the empty cartridge case is expelled automatically upon the opening of the breech-block, and a new cartridge is introduced into the chamber by the closing of the breech.

There seems to be no complete description available of the field gun adopted by the Japanese since the war in Manchuria. It is therefore interesting to note the following details:

"The fuse of the shrapnel is graduated up to 7,900 meters. The gun weighs 1,741 kilograms with the carriage, which weighs 801 kilograms. The artillery wagons are not armored. The battery has 6 guns. The limber carries 36 cartridges, the hind-carriage 64, but the light regimental ammunition column carries, in addition, 448 rounds per gun. Although the battery had 6 guns in the maneuvers of 1909 many of the batteries had only 4."

THE BLOOD SUCKER.

THERE has always been much legend and little real knowledge spread in connection with the genuine vampire," says the Indian Field: "When modern scientific explorers started working out the animal life of tropical America they found all the old stories of blood sucking bats confirmed, and sometimes had personal experience, but still they failed to bring the evil beasts to the bar of scientific justice.

Waterton thought the creature was the flat-nosed bat (*Artibeus planirostris*), which is a fruit-eater. He never got bitten himself, presumably, as was suggested, because he always bled himself for every ailment, and the vampire had too much sense to waste time on him. Then Bates, in his charming book, 'The Naturalist on the Amazons,' describes how bats filled his bedroom and shared his bed. He caught some crawling over him, 'and dashed them against the wall.' But the specimens thus secured were not the right bats.

Before Bates's time, however, although that naturalist seems to have been unaware of it, Darwin, who, unlike most of his followers, was as great an observer as a theorist, had run the real offender to earth at Coquimbo, in Chili, by a stroke of luck. A servant of his caught a bat in the very act of bleeding a horse, and so settled the guilt once and for all on *Desmodus rufus*. This true vampire-bat turned out to be a quite insignificant creature, not unlike the English Noctule Bat in general appearance and size, but with a small 'nose-leaf' and no web between the hind legs. The really remarkable thing about it is its perfect adaptation for secret and painless blood-letting.

Most bats have teeth very like those of the carnivora, with long canines and small incisors, but in the true blood-sucking vampires the incisors are very large and broad and exceedingly sharp-edged, thus being able to inflict a shaving surface-cut which causes no pain, but a great deal of bleeding. Indeed, not only does the sleeper very rarely wake under the winged blood-letter's attentions, but a bite may be inflicted, unfelt, on a person who is awake at the time."

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.

IN THE FAR SOUTH SEAS.

We have taken a great deal of pleasure in the perusal of the report of the National Rifle Association of New South Wales for the year 1909, the volume having been sent to us by the Secretary of the Association.

It possesses more than ordinary interest. The scores, conditions of the different matches, portraits of officers of the Association and the well-acquainted caricatures of shooting men and teams all are exceptionally interesting because they are reflections of life on the other side of the earth. And yet life not so very different from ours, because the men concerned are Colonial Englishmen and blood brothers of our own.

We think, perhaps, the thing which drew us most was a description of the Governor's Cup, a team match representing an attack upon a position. It suggests in its shaping our own Evans Service Skirmish Match.

The trend of events is such that we believe the time has about arrived when a more practical form of shooting can be done in competition. If this is true all the information we can gain from the work of other countries should be of great value to us.

The conditions of the Governor's Cup are as follows:

1. Teams to consist of a commander and ten men from any ship of H.M. Navy, and N.S.W. teams as follows:—The Naval Brigade, any Regiment or Corps, Rifle Clubs (active members, officers on the reserve, and police who are bona-fide members), or Police, or Cadets, each of whom may enter one or more teams.
2. Teams will be extended to about ten yards between the men, who will take advantage of all cover, firing in any suitable position, and using natural rests.
3. The advance will be in a general line, under the direction of a Range Officer, who will point out the objectives to the team, and the Commander will use his discretion as to the pace to be adopted.
4. The position will be marked by targets representing field guns, mounted men, skirmishers, etc.
5. Ranges (unknown) from 2000 yards to the position.
6. Two hundred rounds of ammunition per team will be supplied free of charge, and will be issued near the first firing point. Ammunition must not be transferred from one competitor to another after the team has commenced. Any team found with excess ammunition in its possession will be disqualified. The Commander must carry a rifle or carbine, and may fire.
7. Marking.—Each hit on the field gun will count eight points; mounted scouts, five points; and head and shoulders, four points. The total number of hits will be recorded by the Range Officer at the targets, after the whole of the shots of each team have been fired.
8. One hundred points will be allowed each team, which, however, may be deducted in whole or in part at the discretion of the umpire for failure

to take proper advantage of cover or for other irregularities during the attack.

9. A time limit of twenty-five minutes per team will be allowed. In the event of it being found necessary to stop the shooting, the "cease fire" will be sounded and the time thus lost will be allowed to the team then competing.

Dress: Drill Order.

In the event of ties, the teams concerned will divide.

Increasing the range to 2,000 yards for the first firing is a good idea, and in that way the match is a better one than the Evans, but the competitive feature is decreased rather than intensified by the omission of the killing off of principals found in the Evans.

It will be remembered in our Service match each figure of the target represents a man of an opposing team, and when a hit is made a man is dropped out. This could be done in the Governor's Cup and we think such a change would be beneficial.

The serious difficulty, one almost insurmountable from the standpoint of competition, is that the element of luck cuts so large a figure in a match of this kind. It will take a great deal of serious thought to develop a plan under which we may simulate Service firing and yet preserve the equality of conditions necessary for a satisfactory competition.

We believe the task, while difficult, is not impossible, and we hope to see something of the kind evolved before the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice meets next year. We could easily extend the program of the National Matches to include an event of a more practical character, and we believe 1911 is the time to make the start.

SIDE BY SIDE.

The joint camps of instruction into which seventy-five odd thousand of the Organized Militia have gone, are now, or are going, have eclipsed, in point of attendance, benefit derived, and good feeling engendered, all those which have gone before.

Since the first joint maneuvers were attempted in this country each year has brought a larger measure of success to those charged with the responsibility of conducting them.

There have been occasional lapses under which some officer new at the game has undertaken to do with green troops all he could expect to accomplish with seasoned units, but taking it all in all, the plans of the War Department have worked out exceedingly well.

Preceding the joint maneuver camps by camps of instruction for officers was a measure of great wisdom. Coming one after the other in that way is in the matter of instruction distinctly like striking while the iron is hot.

A great part of life for most of us is made up of learning the same thing over and over again, mainly because we lack the facilities for receiving our knowledge in regular and well proportioned doses.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

We talk glibly about universal and eternal peace. What we mean every one knows. We are referring to the termination of armed strife between men; to the cessation of organized efforts to shoot, stab, cut or explode each other to death. It is all very well to preach peace; to hope for, to pray for and to work for that end, but peace is no part of living. Living is *striving* and that is all there is to it.

The man who does not find every-day existence bringing him fight after fight is *non compos mentis*, or a mere floater in the back eddies of the stream of life. No panoply of war, no martial music, no deadly weapon, none of the external evidences of combat are necessary to furnish the stage settings for the leader of a forlorn hope in the battle of existence. If the citadel of a strong enemy is to be taken, the participant in the *every-day* fight must ask himself the same questions which arise in the mind of the soldier whose duty requires the utmost hazard.

Thus he says first, "What is required?"—second, "Is it necessary?"—next, "Is there no other way?" and then, "If I sacrifice myself so will the victory lie with my cause?"

In the every-day war as in all others, there are fighters with blind courage, but it is not they whose efforts count for most. The hero in either war is the one who counts the cost, who fears, but conquers his fears, who dreads

but over-lives his dread, and who does, because the thing is *necessary* to be done.

There is another phase of this question which we cannot pass by without notice.

To regulate wars we have laws, regulations and orders. These are made to be obeyed. The first principle of military administration is the yielding of implicit and unquestioning obedience to the commands of constituted authority. It is the same in the war of every day.

And yet there comes a time in every battle and there may be a moment in the life of any man when he must rise superior to all laws. It is a dangerous doctrine to preach. We dare not preach it, because the great mass of men in war or peace are not fit to decide for themselves, and yet for the sake of truth we ought sometimes to admit, as we are admitting now, that in a great crisis great men act as if there were no such things as laws or regulations or orders.

Does not the capacity to differentiate between an occasion and no occasion, for the disregard of conventions established, offer one of the identification marks by which we may determine the capacity, the depth, breadth, in fact the spiritual *cubic contents* of a man?

KRUPPS STILL GROWING.

THAT the great firm of Krupps is still growing is shown by a report just published by the Essen Chamber of Commerce. The report is dated May 1, and gives the total number of men employed as being 68,905, an increase of some 5,000 during the last two years. In 1909 Krupps used 1,394,000 tons of coal and 771,000 tons of coke. The gas works produced gas for 2,004 street lamps and for 32,207 workshops, offices, and dwelling houses. In addition the central electric generating station produced 39,640,000 kilowatts of electric energy, compared with 25,541,000 kilowatts in the previous year.

In 1909 the cast-steel works contained 7,500 working machines, 435 steam boilers, 554 steam engines of from 2,000 to 7,000 horsepower, and an aggregate capacity of 89,430 horsepower; 2,690 electric motors having an aggregate power of 50,491 horsepower.

In the testing house of the cast-steel works at Essen and in the rolling mills 220,000 tests were carried out in 1909, being 20,000 more than in 1908. In addition 31,500 shots and 308,250 pounds of powder were fired during 1909 in the three proof butts attached to the works. In the previous year these figures were 30,000 shots and 202,500 pounds. The aggregate weight of the projectiles fired amounted to 775 tons of metal.

SCHOOL FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

AFIELD service school for medical officers, to be known as the Army Field Service School for Medical Officers, has been established as a part of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The object of this school is the preparation of the officers of the medical corps of the Army and the Organized Militia for the better performance of their duties as administrative or staff officers on field service, and to make research into such subjects as may concern medical officers in service.

The course of instruction will cover a period of not less than six weeks beginning about the first of April of each year. A total of six medical officers of the Organized Militia may be detailed for instruction upon the approval of the Secretary of War. The course of study will be divided into three departments: The Department of Care of Troops; The Department of Military Art; The Department of Engineering.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NEWS.

BY LIEUT. A. S. JONES, *Secretary, N. R. A.*

THE Washington office of the Association will be closed at the end of this week, when the Secretary will make his departure for Detroit to attend the matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association and the Michigan State Rifle Association. At the close of these matches he will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, arriving there on or about August 6. All communications and entries for the matches should be addressed to him at Camp Perry. Squadding tickets will not be mailed to entrants but held at the headquarters of the Association at Camp Perry until called for.

Some slight return has been received from the circular letter sent to the National Guard regiments throughout the country which are not members of the Association, applications having been received from the 56th Iowa Infantry and the 3rd Indiana Infantry.

A boys' summer camp located in the mountains of West Virginia has organized a rifle club called the Camp Green Briar Rifle Club and has made application for affiliation as a Fifth Class organization.

Thirteen new annual members were elected this week. They were: Lieut. John DeP. Douw of the Maryland National Guard; James McGlashan, a member of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburg, Pa.; Capt. F. S. Ransom, commanding officer of the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Shanghai, China; E. K. Harris, O'Fallon, Mo.; James A. Gleason, Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles M. Hammond, Detroit, Mich.; Lieut. T. H. Clarke of the 74th New York Infantry, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. V. Babine, National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Washington, D. C.; W. H. W. Perry, Valentine, Tex.; Frederick W. P. Oepel, Kalispel, Mont.; and Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, Lieut. Allen Rutherford, and Sergt. H. E. Stadie of the Regular Army.

Three life members were also elected. They were: Will Ringwood Moon of New York City; Paul V. Heine, Reading, Pa.; and Joseph L. Johnston, Portland, Ore.

One of the N. R. A. rifle clubs has forwarded to the Secretary of War a long protest against the delays in the Ordnance Department in filling requisitions. The matter will probably receive careful attention by the department, which it is hoped will result in some reform along these lines. It does seem that some of the red tape which is wound around this department might be cut without any detriment to the systematic keeping of records.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT AT FORT MONROE.

WHILE at battle practice on July 21, conducted by student officers of the Coast Artillery School, during the first loading of gun Number 1, known as Battery De Russy, Capt. James Prentice in command, the gun was prematurely discharged and the breech block blown to the rear.

Eleven of the enlisted men were killed and several injured. The discipline at the Battery after the accident was excellent. Sergeant Brinkley, gun-pointer, Corporal Humphrey, range-setter, and other enlisted men, although severely shocked and slightly injured, under supervision of officers, rendered aid to those who were severely and mortally wounded.

Lieutenant Van Buesen was struck by a fragment which broke his leg, and although slightly burned by gases, supported himself on the railing of the platform and directed that assistance be offered to those others in the vicinity who were lying helpless with burning powder grains in their clothing. Lieutenant Hawes with his bare hands extinguished burning material which threatened to ignite the second powder charge which was on its way to the emplacement.

The findings of the Board composed of Maj. John B. Hayden, Maj. Wm. P. Smith and Capt. Harrison Hall, all officers of the Coast Artillery Corps stationed at Fort Monroe, was made public by the War Department as follows:

"That at Battle command service practice on July 21, 1910, conducted by the student officers of the Coast Artillery School, during the first loading of gun number one, and before the rotation of the breech-block had commenced, the primer was fired, causing a premature explosion of the powder charge, which blew out the breech block and resulted in the death of eleven men.

The board is of the opinion that this explosion was caused by the failure of the safety device on the firing mechanism to function properly in this instance, and is forced to this conclusion, notwithstanding the fact that previous tests and long experience gave assurance that this firing mechanism afforded the protection intended."

THE BISLEY MEETING.

On Tuesday, July 5, the Bisley General meeting was held in the Umbrella Tent with Lord Cheylesmore, Chairman of the Council, presiding. He described the year as one of records, but stated that a serious condition of affairs existed with regard to the entries, a considerable falling off in the numbers having taken place from year to year. He thought there was not enough encouragement given by the County Association, and seemed to think it would be an excellent idea to institute a substantial prize for men of the territorial forces in their first four years of service.

There was now one prize for each two and a half men and the actual prizes given in the King's Match involved a loss to the Association of £624. They were giving £5,250 in prizes, but were only taking £4,980 in entrance fees.

In 1890 they gave £5,753 in prizes and the entrance fees netted £8,413. The Association was, therefore, out of pocket for the several competitions to the extent of £370 as compared with a former surplus of £3,260.

With reference to the Empire Cup Match Lord Cheylesmore stated that it would be a good thing to take the trophy over to Australia and give the Australians an opportunity of winning it back.

A meeting was held at Bisley by the representatives of the teams who competed for the Empire Challenge Trophy to confer as to the future of the Match. Colonel Paine of the Australian team presided. He explained that the Empire Match was instituted by Australia with a view to bringing

all parts of His Majesty's dominions together in friendly competition. By reason of the great distance which separated Australia and England he did not think they could undertake to send a team every year but he thought that the time had arrived when the British Team should again visit Australia.

The rain fell heavily on Wednesday night, and was followed by a strong gale which made shooting very hard. The principal events of the day were those connected with the public schools and there was a large attendance on hand to witness the Ashburton Shield competition. At 200 yards the wind had very little effect and scores were high, several making possibles. After lunch at the 500-yard range the difficulties of shooting against a strong and shifting wind were at once encountered. Possibles were put on by four of the competitors while about a dozen made 34's. The contest was won by Bradfield with the fine score of 524, beating by 12 points the previous highest score obtained in the match last year by Rugby.

The two most important matches Thursday were the Albert, in the morning and the Mackinnon. The former, the last of the squadded individual competitions, was won by Colonel Mellish with the good score of 217.

Eight teams competed for the Mackinnon. Though the wind was not strong it was decidedly tricky and naturally affected the scores. At the first range Canada took the lead with Scotland only 5 points behind; at the 900 yards they succeeded in further increasing it. During the final stage at 1,000 yards it looked for a time as though there would be a close finish, for two of the most famous Scottish shots unaccountably failed to find the target, in one case no fewer than four times. The Canadians won with a score of 1,567. Not so good as that with which they won a year ago but the difference is to be accounted for by the weather.

With the exception of the Canadians the Ross Rifle was used by but one member of the Scotch, by one of the English and by two of the Indian teams.

The forty-ninth contest for the Elcho Shield began on Friday morning on the Stickle-down range in the cold, gray weather that had held for several days.

The feature of the 900-yard shooting was the work of Dr. Sellars, who obtained a possible, which included eleven centrals. But only one point less excellent was that of Colonel Sandman, who also had eleven in his possible, but who was unlucky enough to be just outside the bull on his sixth shot.

At the end of the match England led Ireland by 3 points, with Scotland trailing along in the rear.

At 1,000 yards Dr. Sellars again made a fine score. Colonel Mellish made a 74 for England and the relative positions of the teams at the end of this stage remained the same.

At 1,100 yards the English Team increased their lead and won from Ireland by 30 points with a score of 1,678. Comparison cannot be made with previous shooting as 100 yards was added to all three ranges.

Last year the English score was 1717. From this it can be seen that the shooting was exceptionally good. Mellish and Sykes made thirteen consecutive bulls at 1,100 yards.

There were eight teams entered for the Kolapore Cup. At the first range (300 yards) Canada led, but the mother country finished but 3 points behind with Australia close up.

At 500 yards Canada increased her lead by 3 points, while Australia drew close up to the first two. Upon going to 600 yards it was very evident that the finish would be exciting, and so it proved. Canada had made a possible of 796 while the last two of the English teams were firing and with one shot to go an inner was required to beat it. The man up was Grey, who was a young man and the state of affairs was unknown to him. Unaware of the great responsibility resting upon him he fired with much deliberation and scored a bull. The Mother Country thus won the match by 2 points.

Burr and Skilton scored possibles at the last range.

"Saturday was newspaper day at Bisley, and chief of the four big events was the competition for the 'Daily Telegraph' Cup. It was also the forerunner of the heavy week of the Service rifle competitions, the earlier days of the meeting having been a good deal taken up with 'match,' or fancy, rifle shooting. That marksmen owe much to the pursuit of match rifle shooting there is no gainsaying, for it has been the happy hunting-ground of the inventors, and improved ammunition and mechanism, with better sighting appliances, have often sprung from that source. And by no means the last word has been spoken toward the perfection of the rifle. That brings up another and pressing subject—the need for reconsidering the construction and reading of targets, owing to the glut of high scores such as embarrassed recorders witnessed at the butts on Saturday.

In several respects it was a fine day for high scoring. Although dull, the light was fairly good, there was not too much wind, and, for once in a week or more, no rain fell during shooting hours. There was an unprecedented return of possibles in all the competitions, due mainly to the now general adoption of the new 'peep,' or aperture sights. In fact, so excellent has been the shooting that in many instances ties will have to be shot off this week to find the winners in various events. For not even the device of 'centrals,' within the 'bullseyes,' has disclosed the real victors. For instance, while last year there were ten 'highest possibles,' 35 points, in the 'Daily Telegraph' competition, this year forty-one possibles have been made by competitors. Further, but forty-three marksmen scored 34 points in 1909; this year no fewer than 162 are returned as having made 34's.

To the handsome 'Daily Telegraph' Cup, one of the annual gifts made by the proprietors of that journal to encourage rifle shooting, the N. R. A. adds £350 in prize money to the 131 competitors who make the highest totals. Last year the major part of the winners scored but 33 points. This year thirty-two riflemen each made 34's. The winner of the cup was declared to be Priv. J. A. Steele, of Canada (whose string of bullseyes comprised centrals), with General Hesling, of H. M. S. Excellent, his nearest competitor. Much the same happened in all the other 'shoots,' and in a more marked degree, for two of them were fired at shorter ranges than the Daily Telegraph, which is a 600 yards 'shoot,' with seven shots thereat.

In the 'Graphic' 122 made highest possibles, as against seventy last year, or nearly double, the number. The sister contest, the 'Daily Graphic,' was remarkable in the same way. This year fifty-five made highest possibles; in 1909 there were but twenty-one marksmen who achieved that distinction.

In addition to the newspaper 'shoots' and the Wimbledon Cup, in which also many possibles were piled up, there were the Stock Exchange and the Conan Doyle, which are known as concurrent contests; that is, the scores or aggregate made in the other count for victory in these two.

It might be interesting to mention that His Majesty, King George, contributes £350 to the N. R. A. program, £250 as the King's Prize and £100 as the Prince of Wales Prize.

The King at the Marlborough House received several of the over-seas teams, including the Australians, the Singapore Riflemen, and the Malay States Guides.

Shooting with the Service rifle on Monday was devoted to the two leading events, the Prince of Wales Prize and the Alexandra series. A sum of £300 given by the N. R. A. supplements the Prince of Wales prize of £100, and is divided into sixty-three other prizes, to competitors for seven rounds at 300 yards, and ten at 600. Fine weather favored the contest with the exception of a brief period during the afternoon when a mirage hung in front of the 600-yard targets and a variable breeze blew across the range from right to left, it was almost an ideal day for shooting.

There were numerous possibles put on at 300 yards. The winner was Sergeant-Major Wallingford, of the Hythe School of Musketry. He takes the prize for the second time, having won it in 1898. In England Wallingford is recognized as one of the most expert riflemen in his country.

Capt. Hart McHarg, of Canada, like Wallingford, made the full score at both ranges but had fewer centrals. The first stage of the King's Prize began on Tuesday morning with many possibles put on at the 500-yard range. There was a new rule whereby the sighting shot could be claimed as the first shot for record, and in the case of those competitors who made a bullseye or a central this option was almost invariably exercised.

A notable exception, however, was that of Mr. E. Skilton, who had a bullseye for his first sighter. Most men would have taken it for the first shot to count, but he did not do this, and his next shot obtained a central. The entries in the match this year totaled 1,093, about 102 short of last year's entries.

(To be continued.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT INFORMATION.

Special report of new work undertaken, of modifications in supplies for the Service, and of experiments and tests made by the Ordnance Department during the months of May and June, 1910.

THE ORDNANCE BOARD.

Test of the Vickers-Maxim method of electrically decoppering guns.—The presence of ammonia in the electrolyte did not prevent pitting of the bore. A thick dark deposit was found in the electrolyte upon removal and the lower elements of the bore were badly pitted.

Test of the modified 15-pounder gun, model of 1898, and 15-pounder barbette carriage, model of 1898 MI, including 2-inch telescopic sight and range drum.—Modifications generally satisfactory. Certain changes in design recommended, including a movable index for the range drum, omission of right shoulder rest, change in position of the elevating hand wheel, simplification of the electrical equipment and change in the means for adjusting the telescopic sight.

Test of the Goerz periscopic sight and mounting for 6-inch D. C.—This sight was tested on a 6-inch D. C., L. F., model of 1903, and with certain minor modifications has been recommended for a Service test.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL.

Shell with day tracer.—A new composition has been prepared and will be subjected to test in connection with certain projectiles for attack of airships.

Two-wire electric primer.—Ninety primers shipped to the Proving Ground for test and report.

Two-wire combination electric-friction primer.—Design submitted.

Electric firing device for seacoast cannon.—Two sets have been received from the General Electric Company. A few alterations are necessary, upon completion of which shipment will be made for test at the Proving Ground.

Shrapnel cases of improved physical qualities.—An order for 100 experimental cases has been given, upon receipt of which an experimental lot of twenty-five shrapnel of an efficiency of approximately 53 per cent, will be made up for preliminary test at the Proving Ground.

Tools for loading projectiles.—The pamphlet which covers these tools and the plates contained therein are undergoing a complete revision, to bring them up to date with the latest tools and methods used in loading projectiles.

Range finder.—A range finder used by the German Army has been submitted for test. The principles of the range finder are similar to those of the Weldon range finder.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND.

Test of a lot of 25 Frankford Arsenal 1-pdr. steel shell.—The above projectiles were fired from 1-pdr. subcaliber tube into a sand butt, using charges of smokeless powder giving pressures ranging from 23,500 to 31,025 pounds per square inch.

All shells were recovered in good condition except 6 from which the band had stripped and two that were broken up by having struck a shell fired in a preceding round.

No marks of rifling were found.

It is thought that this lot of shell passed satisfactorily the prescribed ballistic test.

Test of Picatinny Arsenal smokeless powder, Lot 53, 1910, for 1-pdr. subcaliber.—Ten rounds were fired with this powder from 1-pdr. sub-caliber tube using charges varying from 970 to 1,225 grains.

Current tests made as follows:

- 6 lots F. A. 31-second combination fuzes, 1 lot retested.
- 1 lot Firth-Sterling A. P. shell—14-inch.
- 1 lot Firth-Sterling A. P. shot—14-inch.
- 1 lot Bethlehem shrapnel case—4.7-inch.
- 5 lots Semple shell tracers in 1-pdr. 3-inch field gun and 3-inch 15-pdr.
- 3 lots Semple shell tracers for information of Semple Company.
- 3 6-inch guns proved.
- 1 12-inch gun proved.
- 4 10-inch disappearing carriages proved, after having been remounted in fortifications at Fort Hancock, N. J.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Infantry and Cavalry National Match Teams.

The team which is to represent the Infantry of the Army in the National Match this year has been in training at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and will leave for Camp Perry about July 30.

The Cavalry Team has been practicing at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will also leave for Camp Perry about July 30. It is probable that both teams will enter the N. R. A. and Ohio State competitions.

Moldy Hay Responsible for the Deaths of Horses.

During the encampment of Regular troops and the National Guard of the District of Columbia and West Virginia a number of fine horses were suddenly stricken with spinal meningitis, necessitating the destruction of several of the animals by shooting.

An official investigation was conducted by Dr. Adolph Aechorn of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and it was his opinion that the disease was the result of feeding moldy hay to the animals. From outward appearances the hay seemed to be in perfect condition.

New French Battleships.

A French service journal gives the following description of the new battleships Jean Bart and Courbet, which are to be begun August 1 and finished within three years.

These ships are intended to have: three 1909 model torpedoes for each of the four tubes; 100 rounds of ammunition for each 12-inch, 275 for each 5.5-inch, and 306 for each 1.8-inch gun. Two groups of Parsons turbines, driving four screws, will be fitted. Coal capacity, 2,700 tons, to be sufficient for 8,412 miles at 10 knots and 2,280 miles at full speed. Eight 36-inch and two 24-inch searchlight projectors will be carried, and the complement will be 941 officers and men.

Rewards for Heroism.

Since July 1, 1909, there have been awarded nine certificates of merit. Priv. Nicholas J. Burke, 135th Coast Artillery Corps, on July 1, 1909, at Chesapeake Bay, near Fort Monroe, Va., rescued a comrade from drowning at the risk of his own life.

Corp. Elza A. Hart, 162nd Coast Artillery Corps, on October 11, 1909, at the Key West Barracks, Florida, voluntarily risked his life to save valuable public property, during a hurricane, by boarding a launch, remained on board and succeeded in guiding the launch to a safe mooring.

Priv. Fred M. Huntington, Company A, 18th U. S. Infantry, on October 21, 1909, near Looc Batanges, P. I., for distinguished service, while a private of Company G, 26th U. S. Infantry Volunteers.

Corp. Wm. J. Kunz, 162nd Coast Artillery Corps, on October 11, 1909, at Key West Barracks, Florida, for the same heroism as performed by Corporal Hart.

Corp. John Malone, 47th Coast Artillery Corps, February 6, 1910, at Fort Washington, Md., at the risk of his own life rescued a comrade from drowning.

First Class Priv. Charles J. Morris, on November 19, 1909, at Fort Wood, N. Y., rescued a nine-year-old boy from drowning.

Cook Henry Reister, on December 8, 1909, at Fort McKinley, Me., remained in the ice-cold water ten minutes supporting a comrade until assistance was rendered from dock above.

Musician Victor Turner, Company C, 17th U. S. Infantry, on Sweetwater Creek, Ga., June 29, 1909, for meritorious conduct in saving the life of a drowning comrade at the risk of his own.

Cook Thomas S. Williamson, on May 7, 1909, near Iriga Anbos Camarines, Luzon, P. I., while a private of Company A, 26th U. S. Infantry, rescued a native Philippine boy from drowning at the risk of his own life.

To Experiment with Water-proof Cloth.

Experiments are being conducted with the view of ascertaining the best material from which to select a cloth for the shelter-tent and ponchos recently adopted by the Army.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

How to Requisition for Ball Cartridges.

Ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, for the United States magazine rifle, Model of 1903, are packed 60 in a bandoleer and twenty bandoleers in a box, making 1,200 rounds of ball cartridges in each package. In submitting requisitions for these cartridges, such number thereof should be called for as will make even boxes of 1,200 rounds each. When broken boxes are issued, it causes considerable avoidable trouble and additional expense in packing.

Wish Enlistment Papers in Office of D. M. A.

The Adjutants General of the States and Territories have been requested to furnish the War Department with copies of the enlistment blanks used by the Organized Militia for file in the office of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

Washington Coast Artillery can Shoot.

An Associated Press dispatch brings us the information that the Everett and Bellingham Companies of the National Guard of Washington Coast Artillery Reserve secured perfect records at Fort Worden in target practice with the ten-and-twelve-inch guns, which at that point defend Puget Sound.

The companies have been one week in the Fort undergoing their annual training. Inquiry at the War Department produces the information that these records if they are proven to be correct are unsurpassed in the history of National Guard Coast Artillery units.

The Annual Encampment in Michigan.

The first and third regiments of Infantry, Michigan National Guard, will go into camp near Ludington for ten days' instruction commencing Tuesday, August 9.

Each regiment will have a separate camp and a suitable course of instruction in matters pertaining to drill, discipline, guard duty, camp sanitation, etc., will be instituted.

Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st Infantry, U. S. A., is assigned as the instructor to the 1st Infantry. Capt. George B. Pritchard, 5th Cavalry, U. S. A., is assigned to the 3rd Infantry.

Rifle Matches at Mt. Gretna.

The annual State rifle and revolver competitions were formally opened on Monday, July 25, by Col. Frank K. Patterson, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The program for the shoot is as follows:

Monday, July 25, Bowman match; Potter match, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Tuesday, July 26, Potter match, rapid fire and skirmish; Hershman match.

Wednesday, July 27, Wiggins match.

The regimental and troop matches will be as follows:

Thursday, July 28, Infantry and Cavalry matches; Bradley match, 200 and 600 yards.

Friday, July 29, Bradley match, rapid fire and skirmish; Infantry and Cavalry skirmish matches.

Saturday, July 30, Rapid fire match; Brigade match.

Monday, August 1, Dougherty match, 200 and 600 yards; Dougherty match, 1,000 yards.

Tuesday, August 2, Dougherty match, skirmish and rapid fire; Long range match.

Wednesday, August 3, Governor's medal match.

Florida State Rifle Association Matches.

Commencing August 3, the matches of the Association will be held on the rifle range near St. Augustine.

The executive officer is Maj.-Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, The Adjutant General. The chief range officer is Capt. Lawrence C. Menager, Asst. I. S. A. P., 1st Infantry.

There are several important matches scheduled to be shot: The Taliaferro Trophy Match at 200, 300 and 500 yards; the Short Range Match at 200 yards; the Mid-range Match at 600 yards; the Skirmish Match, one skirmish run; the Long Range Match at 1,000 yards, and the Members Cup Match, which gives the prize to the one making a grand aggregate of short, mid, long range and skirmish matches.

The Florida State team will be selected from those making the highest aggregate scores in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th matches.

Delaware Goes into Camp.

Camp Pennewill has been established at Rehoboth, with the 1st Delaware Infantry with Col. Theodore Townsend in command. Capt. Joseph K. Portello, 5th U. S. Infantry, is in command as Inspector-Instructor. Adj. Gen. I. P. Wickersham has established his headquarters in camp.

Michigan National Match Team Selected.

After a competition lasting three days, the team which will represent Michigan in the National Matches this year was finally selected from 43 who reported for the event. The team was selected from the highest aggregate scores three times over the National Match course.

It was recommended that a mess be established at Camp Perry, and that the team practice as much as possible on the home range through the balance of the month, assemble at Detroit, July 29, for the State competition, leaving immediately at the close of these events, August 6, for Camp Perry, and to remain until the completion of the matches.

The personnel of the team follows: Priv. Frank Mier, Co. H, 3rd Infantry; Capt. Wm. B. Kalmbach, Co. B, 2nd Infantry; 1st Lieut. Albert B. Newton, Co. G, 2nd Infantry; Capt. Percy Patterson, F. & S., 3rd Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Neil P. Geidy, Co. D, 2nd Infantry; Priv. Chas. Hammond, Co. C, 1st Infantry; Priv. Andrew Bonscore, Co. K, 3rd Infantry; Capt. Albert C. Wilson, F. & S., 1st Infantry; Maj. Earl R. Stewart, 2nd Infantry; Priv. Claude O. Jackson, Co. H, 1st Infantry; Sergt. Edward A. Lamphier, Co. C, 2nd Infantry; Maj. Michael J. Philips, Brigade Staff; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Conboy, Co. K, 2nd Infantry; 1st Lieut. Chas. F. Lahmann, Co. H, 3rd Infantry; Col. Geo. B. McCaughna, 3rd Infantry; Maj. Harry B. Britton, 1st Infantry, Team Captain; Capt. Guy M. Wilson, Co. A, 3rd Infantry, Team Coach; Capt. Geo. C. Blicke, Co. H, 2nd Infantry, Team Spotter; Capt. John L. Boer, Assistant Inspector Small Arms Practice, Range Officer; Capt. Oscar E. Kilstrom, Commissary, 2nd Infantry, Commissary and Quartermaster.

New Jersey Troops at Sea Girt.

For the brief period of two weeks Camp Fort has been formally established at Sea Girt, N. J., with the 1st Regiment of Newark, N. J., in command of Col. John D. Frazer, and the 5th Regiment of Paterson, in command of Col. Edw. W. Hine. Battery A, of East Orange, has also arrived in camp. Gov. John Franklin Fort and the members of his staff have taken possession of the little "white-house" which will be the executive mansion for some time to come.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

United States Revolver Association, Springfield, Mass.
C. S. Axtell, secretary-treasurer, 27 Welles Street.
National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C. Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary, Hibbs Building.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Aug. 1—Beginning that date the annual matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association in conjunction with the Michigan State Rifle Association and the National Guard, at the Detroit Range.
Aug. 8 —Beginning that date the matches of the Ohio National Guard and the Ohio State Rifle Association.
Aug. 15-18—National Rifle Association matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
Sept. 18-25—Outdoor Championship Revolver Matches of the United States Revolver Association.
Friday, August 19, and Saturday, August 20—Preliminary practice for the National Team Match.
Commencing August 22, at Camp Perry, Ohio, the National Team Match to be followed in succession by the National Individual Match and the National Pistol Match.

U. S. REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

A "C. Q. D." was received from St. Louis on Sunday morning making frantic requests not to insert the advertisement which was sent us by one of the Colonial Revolver Club members a few days before the match with the Century Revolver Club.

The idea was that if the Century beat the Colonial there was something over twenty-five revolvers for sale as the owners had no further use for them. Immediately upon receipt of the aerogram we "killed" the copy.

In the following mail the scores came and showed that the Colonial aggregation had beaten the Century outfit by 62 points. W. C. Ayer was high man for the Colonial Club with 244. Charles Dominic for the Century Club was high with 247. The weather conditions were good but a constantly changing light bothered the shooters.

The Smith & Wesson Club was scheduled to shoot with Fort Douglas but inasmuch as Fort Douglas has not yet been heard from it is doubtful if there was any match. The Smith & Wesson scores have been received, however, and show the high man to be Dr. I. R. Calkins, with a score of 230.

The National Capital Club was scheduled to shoot with Culebra, Canal Zone. The weather was clear and outside of a ten-mile breeze the conditions were good for making fair scores. J. C. Bunn was high man with the score of 224. All of the team used .38 revolvers and full charge ammunition excepting Bunn who used hand-loaded. Ferree used the mid-range cartridge with sharp shoulder bullet.

The New York Club shot Portland, Ore., and needless to say won the match. Parmly Hanford, high man in the league to date with the magnificent score of 268, used a .38 special with Pope barrel and hand loaded ammunition. Dr. J. R. Hicks used a .38 Officers Model and hand-loaded. All of the balance of the team used 38's with Pope barrels, and hand loaded ammunition. The score made by the Mandattan team is the highest to date.

The high score for the Portland team was made by J. T. Moore, 239. The team shot on Sunday.

W. C. Ayer used a new .22 Colt Police Positive. C. C. Crossman shot a hand-made revolver and hand-loaded ammunition. Dr. M. R. Moore a .38 officers' Model and hand-loaded. Mrs. E. C. Crossman a Spaedy, No. 38, and hand-loaded. George C. Olcott shot a .38 Special and loaded. M. T. Borcur shot a Colt .38 Officers Model and hand-loaded. Mrs. Charles Dominic used a .38 Special 6 1/2 inch Target and hand-loaded. All of the team with the exception of S. E. Sears used the same. S. E. Sears shot a .38 Special 8-inch target and hand-loaded.

The official scores for July 2 and 9 are as follows:

July 1, 2, 3.	
Colonial	1379 v. Smith & Wesson... 1361
Century	1329 v. Fort Douglas... 1220
Manhattan	1396 v. National Capital... 1192
Portland, Ore.	1201 v. Providence... 1221
Culebra, no shoot.	

July 8, 9, 10.	
Smith & Wesson	1338 v. Century... 1344
Fort Douglas	v. Manhattan... 1403
National Capital	1120 v. Portland, Ore... 1114
Providence	1279 v. Culebra... 1149
Colonial, no shoot.	

Standing, July 9.


	Won.	Lost.
Century	2	2
Manhattan	2	2
Providence	2	2
Colonial	1	1
National Capital	1	1
Culebra	1	1
Portland, Oregon	2	2
Smith & Wesson	2	2

SMITH & WESSON—FORT DOUGLAS.

SMITH & WESSON.	
C. S. Axtell, S. & W.	79 76 73—228
Capt. F. A. Wakefield, S. & W.	63 78 79—220
P. J. Dolfin, S. & W.	66 74 70—210
Dr. W. A. Armstrong, S. & W.	60 66 58—184
Dr. I. R. Calkins, S. & W.	78 78 74—230
Geo. H. Chandler, S. & W.	79 61 68—208
Unofficial total.	1280

Dead Shot

Smokeless



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

5th Eastern Handicap Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 20 & 21, 1910

High Average Over All
An Amateur, Using Dead Shot
Broke 353 out of 360, 16-yard Targets, and
Broke 36 out of 40 Double Targets
Of All Targets Thrown, Broke 571 out of 600

High Professional Average
Mr. C. G. Spencer, using Dead Shot
352 out of 360, 16 yard Targets
Mr. F. D. Kelsey, using Dead Shot
Broke 146 Straight

The longest straight Amateur Run of the Tournament

American Powder Mills

CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY

BOSTON

MANHATTAN—PORTLAND, OREGON.

MANHATTAN.	
Parmly Hanford	87 91 90—268
Dr. J. R. Hicks	83 82 85—250
J. A. Dietz	83 75 79—237
Jos. E. Silliman	68 83 84—235
Dr. R. H. Sayre	80 71 77—228
Tom Anderson	68 76 81—225
Unofficial total	1443

PORTLAND.	
J. T. Moore	88 71 80—239
W. H. Hubbard	78 78 78—234
F. C. Hackney	69 74 77—220
Geo. W. Wilson	65 71 76—212
F. Berkey	65 64 76—205
R. H. Graddock	74 61 62—197
Unofficial total	1307

COLONIAL—CENTURY.

COLONIAL.	
W. C. Ayer	75 87 82—244
C. C. Crossman	78 83 79—240
Dr. M. R. Moore	85 85 66—236
Mrs. C. C. Crossman	77 84 72—233
Geo. C. Olcott	81 66 82—229
T. M. Borcur	78 80 60—218
Unofficial total	1400

CENTURY.	
Mrs. C. Dominic	65 70 52—187
A. E. Everett	65 70 71—206
L. A. Fasset	78 75 71—224
W. A. Spencer	78 71 81—230
Chas. Dominic	86 77 84—247
S. E. Sears	80 83 81—244
Unofficial total	1338

NATIONAL CAPITAL—CULEBRA.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.	
J. C. Bunn	88 62 74—224
H. H. Leizear	74 72 71—217
S. Ferree	61 74 79—214
R. Alderman	52 67 68—197
F. W. Holt	56 46 79—171
L. Clausel	56 41 45—142
Unofficial total	1165

CULEBRA.	
L. D. Cornish	74 66 69—209
C. B. Larzelere	62 72 69—203
F. E. Sterns	60 69 67—196
F. A. Browne	63 60 70—193
W. L. G. Perry	53 76 49—178
T. E. L. Lipsey	65 61 61—187
Unofficial total	1166

Marines vs. Maryland National Guard.

En route from Wakefield, Mass., where the Marine Corps rifle team gathered a lot of experience, practice and some prizes, Captain Harlee thought it might be some more experience for his merry men to stop over on his way to Winthrop and take a fall out of another Class A team that hails from Maryland. Colonel Gaither, the team captain of the aforesaid Maryland team, was willing to take a bump or two all in the good cause, consequently the Marines went into camp for two days and a night at Saunder's range, and last Monday morning when a drizzling rain let up for a few minutes, Lieutenant Coyle in the absence of Captain Harlee and Colonel Gaither thought it best to begin the argument before it got worse instead of better.

The conditions of the match were those of the National

match and while the first relays at 200 yards finished with only dampness to contend with, rain fell while the last relays were at the firing points which did not help the scores very much. After lunch had been served the wind hauled around a bit and by the time the men were shooting at 1000 yards the sun was out, so that weather conditions were first-class for the remainder of the day.

At 600 yards, the Marylanders put up the closest finish to their opponents during the entire match and while they failed to win by 200 points, showed that the men are fairly well balanced in their team work considering the handicaps under which the team has to do its practice.

That the Marine Corps team is a good one goes without saying but not being pushed to win, probably did not exert themselves to put up phenomenal scores.

Marine Corps Team.

Yards	200	600	1000	Sk.	200R.	F.	Tl.
Lund	43	46	46	51	43	229	
Smith	44	48	40	63	24	219	
Farnham	46	49	43	57	48	243	
Fragner	44	47	43	86	48	268	
Schrivier	44	45	44	69	45	247	
Walstrom	45	47	49	57	42	240	
Eiler	42	47	46	58	47	240	
Hale	42	48	46	84	42	262	
Higgenbotham	44	46	48	90	48	276	
Worsham	42	47	47	75	39	250	
Peterson	42	49	48	45	44	228	
Joice	42	47	41	85	46	261	
Totals	520	566	541	820	516	2963	

Maryland Team.	
Givan	47 48 23 48 41 227
Kotwall	35 46 44 72 44 241
Duce	40 46 46 45 32 209
Edgar	40 43 43 58 38 222
Graham	44 46 47 30 35 202
Lupus	46 47 41 90 43 267
Renehan	37 49 44 62 42 234
Fort	41 45 42 63 43 234
Gemmill	42 49 45 66 42 244
Munshower	41 44 41 67 38 231
Collins	43 44 46 40 41 214
Douw	40 45 39 74 39 207
Totals	496 552 521 715 478 2762

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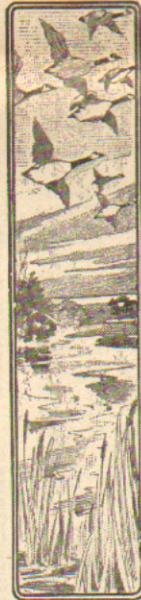
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WEATHER conditions aren't always at their best in the "blind" or in the skiff. That's when you want your gun to stand you in good stead—when you don't want it to balk or double.

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Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club.

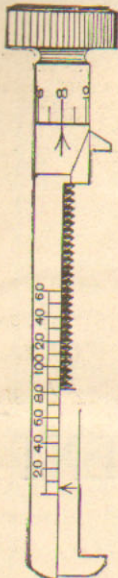
The Shell Mound Pistol & Rifle Club gave a surprise party to their king, A. M. Poulsen, on Tuesday evening, July 12, 1910, 25 of the members were present and a jolly time was spent until the early hours of the morning. A beautiful present was given our king by his comrades. Hail "Our King," A. M. Poulsen.

Let's not overlook a little article we read about our famous Manhattan's of New York published in one of our best military weeklies headed "Manhattans have no Home." We are very sorry to read it, let them come out here and the doors they will find wide open and the word

"Welcome" above, but we think them a little selfish when they want to cop all the glory by saying: "From its membership alone could be made up an international team to defend the title of the championship of the world with the revolver which we won at the 1908 Olympic Matches."

This word "we" dont jibe with James E. Gorman of the Golden Gate Rifle & Pistol Club of San Francisco, Cal. Where would the Olympic title have been had it not been for San Francisco's famous James E. Gorman?

And what about the Indoor Matches last winter where



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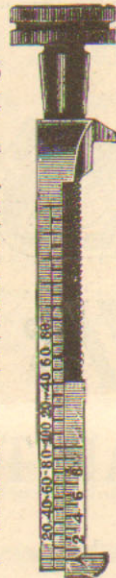
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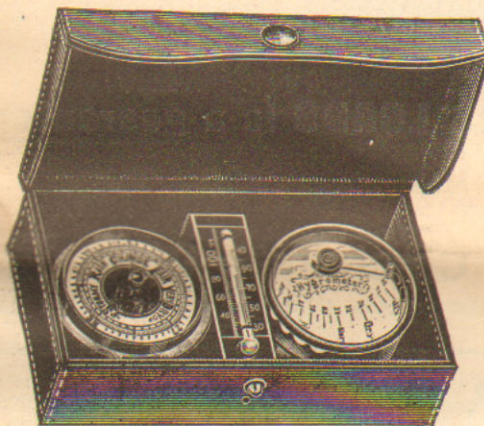
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Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan was in third place with Springfield first, and Frisco, second. Let Manhattan have all that is coming but let us give the credit where it is due, even Los Angeles Revolver Club was too much for Manhattan in the Indoor Matches.

Manhattan, you are a good bunch and the world should be proud of you, but still there are others.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The article referred to by our correspondent was written in this office by one of our staff. It was not intended to detract from the glory of others. While we appreciate the fact that the Golden Gate Club has some most excellent shots still there are other clubs equally as well supplied.

What's in a Score?

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Following the match between the Maryland State Rifle Team and the crack team of the Marine Corps, shot on this range recently, came another team match the following Friday, between two teams of ten men each, chosen from the twenty survivors of the gruelling contest to determine the final personnel of the team to represent Maryland at Camp Perry. The seventeen men who will be on the list when published this week, at the close of the State matches, will certainly know they have been shooting and Colonel Gaither has done his best to give every man a fair chance to win his place as well as a training such as has not been seen on the range before this year.

It is not an easy task to divide twenty men into equal parts and have each division of the same shooting strength, but in this case there was little difference between the two teams when the final totals were announced, the winning team having possibly a shade the best of the more experienced men. Both teams got off at 200 yards with the wrong foot, neither being able to average much more than centers as a total. Sergeant Givan got a first mortgage on the bull and allowed only three points to get by him for a total of 47, but none of the other nineteen men were holding well enough to put up better than 43.

At 600 yards the first relay found the conditions rather baffling, the puffy wind from two o'clock being responsible for more shots out of the four-ring than look well on the score board. The second relay also had their troubles though Major Fort apparently found the conditions favorable for he started off with two sighting shots in the bull and never left that ring until the first shot after the score was finished, which was a close four, the spotter hanging well over into the black, but not quite close enough to enable the run to be continued. Lieutenant Douw also pulled seven straight bulls, but unfortunately caught a couple of fours and had to be satisfied with 48. Captain Jenkins and Sergeant Gemmill of A team finished with 47 each at this range, which were the next highest scores to those mentioned above.

The 1,000-yard stage was shot immediately after lunch and here Lieutenant Lupus and Sergeant Luchessi of A team with Sergeant Collins of B team, drew high

scores of 46 each, Lieutenant Douw trailing along next with 44. B team was now twenty points in the lead and every one got together for the skirmish run. Lieutenant Douw hung up 98 in the first relay, with 18 hits in the figure and two fours just under the line. Not quite so good as that "poorest one" sent in from Oklahoma and recently figured in these columns, but still tolerably good for a run under match conditions. Sergeant Renehan, of the same team, drew an 88 and Sergeant Gemmill of A team scored an 86, which were the three highest runs made, A team averaging nearly 66 and B team not quite 70.

The rapid fire closed the match, Lieutenant Douw scoring 46 for the highest, and B team winning by a surplus of 73 points.

B Team, Maryland National Guard.

Yards.....	200	600	1000	Sk.	R.F.	Tl.
Douw.....	43	48	44	98	46	279
Renehan.....	42	44	42	88	43	259
Givan.....	47	45	38	73	42	245
Fort.....	39	50	38	78	40	245
Collins.....	41	38	46	71	41	237
Duce.....	41	40	42	70	42	235
Smith.....	43	37	43	58	40	221
Edgar.....	43	43	38	56	35	215
Kotwall.....	40	39	39	54	38	210
Rowe.....	39	43	35	49	38	204
Totals.....	418	427	405	695	405	2350

A Team, Maryland National Guard.

Gemmill.....	42	47	43	86	44	262
Lupus.....	42	43	46	69	43	243
Luchessi.....	40	42	46	72	37	237
Forney.....	42	44	40	74	35	235
Jenkins.....	42	47	42	61	39	231
Wright.....	38	46	39	60	41	224
Rittenhouse.....	41	43	41	66	33	224
Munshower.....	42	42	41	46	42	213
Sykes.....	38	35	33	68	34	208
Smith.....	38	36	29	56	42	200
Totals.....	405	425	400	657	390	2277

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, July 22, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.

Williamson.....	213	204	204	200	197	195
R. L. Brinton.....	151	113				

Honor Target 3-Shots.

Williamson.....	20	17	14	—51
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50 Yards Pistol Match.

H. A. Dill.....	90	88	88	87	86	85	81	80
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Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York.

25 Yard Revolver on 20 Yard Target.	
J. A. Baker, Jr.....	85 85 84 83 82 79
J. L. R. Morgan.....	83 83 82 81 80
Dr. H. R. Cronk.....	83 81 81 76
Wm. Macnaughtan.....	84 83 85
J. E. Silliman.....	83 81 79
Dr. C. Philips.....	81 76
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	86 80
J. A. Dietz.....	84 81

Selecting the Maryland Team.

The State rifle matches are being shot this week and the matches of the Maryland State Rifle Association are again included among the regular State events. The State Rifle Team will be chosen and announced at the close of the matches and will leave for Camp Perry August 6, to remain until the close of the National matches.

Peters

Loaded Shells

At the Top in the EASTERN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

- First in Eastern Handicap 97 ex 100 (tie) by Mr. D. D. Engle
- High Score in Preliminary 97 ex 100 (21 yards) by Mr. C. A. Young
- 2d Prof. in Preliminary Handicap 96 ex 100 (18 yards) by Mr. J. T. Skelly
- 3rd " " " 95 ex 100 (20 yards) by Mr. Neaf Apgar
- Second Professional Average 351 ex 360 (tie) by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson
- Third Professional Average 350 ex 360 (tie) by Messrs. Neaf Apgar, Sim Glover and C. A. Young

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THE EASTERN HANDICAP.

THE TOURNAMENT AT A GLANCE.

- Preliminary Handicap, winner, Geo. E. Dimock, Jr., Score 97 out of 100 from 16 yards.
- Eastern Handicap, winner, Chas. H. Newcomb, 97 out of 100.
- High Professional, F. G. Bills, 576 out of 600.
- High General Average, Chas. H. Newcomb and C. M. Powers, 571 out of 600.

The Interstate Association's Fifth Eastern Handicap Tournament was held at Edge Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 20 and 21, under the auspices of the Highland Shooting Association.

J. A. R. Elliott the veteran New York professional led the way the first day. Out of 200 targets shot at Elliott broke 195, beating C. M. Powers, the Decatur, Ills., amateur, and Geo. L. Lyon, the Durham, N. C., professional, by one target. Elliott shot a "streak" from the first target to the last, his best performance being in the single target events in which he broke 178 out of 180. Three of his five misses were in the event at 10 pairs. Powers, who led the amateur contingent, started at a terrific clip, breaking straight in the first four events. Two of his six misses were in the event at 10 pairs.

Eighty-six contestants took part in the first day's events and with but little wind and a sky line for a background, there was the best kind of incentive for high scores. The Philadelphia contingent did not turn out in any great numbers, but those who did shoot made good scores. C. E. Mink broke 193, while Chas. H. Newcomb broke 191.

The first day's scores follow:

F. G. Bills..... 200 193	C. M. Powers... 200 194
J. R. Graham... 200 192	W. R. Crosby... 200 191
Geo. L. Lyon... 200 194	C. H. Newcomb. 200 191
Neaf Apgar.... 200 190	C. E. Mink..... 200 193
L. J. Squier... 200 190	Sim Glover.... 200 191
W. Henderson.. 200 189	W. H. Heer.... 200 193
F. S. Wright... 200 192	

SECOND DAY.

Geo. E. Dimock, Jr., a Yale student and a member of the Yale Gun Club, won the Preliminary Handicap from one of the classiest fields that ever shot in an Eastern Handicap Tournament. The collegian broke 97 out of the 100 shot at. The youngster shot in a steady and calm manner from his first target to the last, yet the

majority of contestants and spectators did not realize that the quiet Yale boy stood any chance of winning until the last twenty was well under way. Then the consistent marksmanship which he had employed throughout the event showed its result for he was king pin among the amateurs and winner of the valuable trophy given by the Interstate Association to the high amateur, besides winning a nice sum in cash. Dimock shot from the 16-yard mark and broke straight in events one and three, and losing one each in the second, fourth and fifth events. Dimock was an "unknown" when he stepped off the train early in the morning to begin "work," but when he left for the city after winning his honors he was the cynosure of all eyes. It is seldom that such a comparative unknown can beat out such a field in a tournament the magnitude of the Eastern Handicap Tournament. Even the big crowd of professionals on the grounds, and they were the pick of the country, were beaten out by this mere lad with the exception of Walter Huff, C. A. Young and A. E. Sibley all of whom totaled the same score the Yale gunner achieved.

Two veteran amateurs, J. H. Vanderveer and J. R. Graham, kept close to Dimock throughout, but were forced to bow to defeat by one target, each of them breaking 96. J. T. Skelly, professional, also reached the 96 mark. The other high men in the race were A. E. Conley, Neaf Apgar, F. S. Bender and W. F. Clarke, all of whom accounted for 95.

The morning program called for four events of 20 singles each and one event at 10 pairs. Ninety-one contestants participated, and they included the cream of the amateur and professional rank of the country. With ideal weather the contestants had little to complain of, for everything favored good scores, and they were made with surprising regularity. Walter Huff, professional, was high gun in the morning events, breaking 99 out of

100 shot at, the missed target being in the event at 10 pairs. H. P. Herman, of Philadelphia, and C. M. Powers made Huff extend himself to win high gun, for they finished with 98 apiece. G. S. McCarty broke 97.

The two women contestants made good scores. Mrs. Margaret K. Park broke 91 in the Preliminary Handicap, and 88 in the morning events. Miss Anna E. Rieker broke 83 in the Handicap and 78 in the morning events.

The scores of the second day follow:

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
F. G. Bills..... 100 94	W. R. Crosby... 100 96		
Fred Gilbert... 100 92	L. S. German... 100 94		
W. H. Heer.... 100 90	C. G. Spencer... 100 92		
J. A. R. Elliott... 100 95	H. D. Freeman... 100 94		
J. R. Graham... 100 90	W. Henderson... 100 95		
J. M. Hawkins... 100 96	G. L. Lyon.... 100 96		
C. H. Newcomb. 100 95	C. A. Young... 100 94		
H. L. David.... 100 91	W. M. Poord... 100 92		
Sim Glover.... 100 92	R. O. Heikes... 100 91		
H. P. Herman... 100 98	Walter Huff... 100 99		
F. S. Wright... 100 95	G. S. McCarty... 100 97		
C. M. Powers... 100 98	L. F. Townner... 100 92		
Thos. Tansey... 100 92	L. J. Squier... 100 95		
F. D. Kelsey... 100 93	W. B. Darton... 100 92		
J. S. Fanning... 100 94	J. T. Skelly... 100 94		
J. T. H. Keller, Jr. 100 92	W. E. Grubb... 100 92		
F. S. Cantrell, Jr. 100 91	V. Williams... 100 94		
F. P. Jebb.... 100 95	F. S. Bender... 100 92		
A. E. Conley... 100 90	A. B. Richardson 100 93		
J. A. McKelvey. 100 94			

THIRD DAY.

Chas. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, one of the best amateur shots in the East, won the Eastern Handicap on the concluding day of the tournament. To win the Eastern, the title all the amateurs were seeking, Newcomb had to defeat D. D. Engle, of New York City, in a special event at 20 targets. The New Yorker and Philadelphian tied with a score of 97 out of the 100 shot at, and to determine the winner of the title, besides the permanent possessor of the diamond watch fob presented by the Interstate Association, they had to shoot off the tie. The

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JOHN W. GARRETT, of Colorado Springs, Colo., makes a new world's record, breaking 100 targets straight, 80 singles and 10 pair. A feat never before accomplished in the annals of shooting history. The former record was held by F. G. Bills, of Chicago, also made in our Patented Glasses. Guy V. Deering, of Columbus, Wis., wins Amateur Championship event, shooting in our Patented Glasses. J. W. Garrett also wins high professional average for all targets shot during the entire week, both handicap and 16-yard events. He also tied for the Professional Championship of America, being shot out in the tie.

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men shot from the handicap distances they were using in the regular event, Newcomb being on the 20-yard mark, and Engle on the 17-yard mark. There was little doubt as to the winner after the first ten targets had been fired at. Newcomb shot steadily and with utmost confidence, while Engle seemed to be laboring under a strain. In his first ten targets Engle lost two, while Newcomb dropped only one in the 20. Engle did better on his next round of five, breaking them all, but went completely to pieces on his final five by losing three of them. Newcomb won the shootoff and trophy by a score of 19 to 15.

The final day of the tournament brought out the best attendance and entry list of the three days. One hundred and one contestants took part in the morning events, and one hundred eight participated in the Eastern Handicap.

The greatest interest, of course, centered in the Eastern Handicap and the desire to land that honor, not to say anything of the trophy and purse hung up for the winner, keyed the amateurs to high tension during the afternoon. While Newcomb and Engle led the way for the amateurs, J. M. Hawkins, professional, made the best score, breaking 98 out of the 100. Newcomb and Engle had to shoot a "streak" to top the others. L. S. German, F. G. Bills, G. L. Lyon, C. J. Biddle and C. G. Westcott, the latter two amateurs, were right in the running for high honors with 96. Four contestants totaled 95, Walter Huff, V. Williams, Jesse Griffiths and Harry Sloan each reaching that mark.

Geo. E. Dimock, the Yale boy, who won the Preliminary Handicap, shooting from the 16-yard mark, was placed at the 19-yard mark in the Eastern Handicap and his score in consequence fell off, he finishing with 89. Newcomb and Powers tied for high general average for the three days, they each finishing with 571 out of 600 shot at. J. R. Graham was runner up with 567.

F. G. Bills, the Chicago professional, led the expert contingent with 576 out of 600 shot at. Bills won the Hanover Hotel trophy, which was donated for the contestant who made the best general average for the three days, including both amateurs and professionals.

The scores of the third day follow:

Shot at Bk.	Shot at Bk.
Fred Bills... 100 99	W. R. Crosby... 100 98
Fred Gilbert... 100 96	L. S. German... 100 97
Walter Huff... 100 98	W. H. Heer... 100 98
C. G. Spencer... 100 99	C. A. Young... 100 96

C. M. Powers... 100 97
J. R. Graham... 100 96
H. D. Freeman... 100 94
H. P. Herman... 100 91
J. M. Hawkins... 100 97
G. L. Lyon... 100 96
C. E. Mink... 100 96
J. T. Skelly... 100 96
H. H. Stevens... 100 99
R. O. Heikes... 100 98
W. D. Blood... 100 92
F. D. Kelsey... 100 99
A. E. Sibley... 100 94
F. S. Wright... 100 96
Thos. Tansey... 100 93
W. B. Severn... 100 91
P. B. Pfeleger... 100 94
J. S. Fanning... 100 95
J. L. Englert... 100 94
W. E. Clark... 100 95
Edw. Bank... 100 91
H. L. Brown... 100 93
J. B. McHugh... 100 95
I. H. Keller, Jr... 100 97
W. E. Grubb... 100 92
W. H. Matthews... 100 90
W. Ewing... 100 95
W. E. Lockwood... 100 90
E. H. Adams... 100 90
G. F. Hamlin... 100 92

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

F. G. Bills... 94
Fred Gilbert... 92
W. H. Heer... 92
J. A. R. Elliott... 93
J. R. Graham... 96
J. M. Hawkins... 92
C. E. Mink... 92
C. A. Young... 97
Jesse Griffith... 91
Walter Huff... 97
G. S. McCarty... 92
J. F. Towner... 93
H. H. Stevens... 94
Chas. Nuchols... 91
J. S. Fanning... 91
H. L. Brown... 92
J. T. Skelley... 96
Edw. Banks... 94
T. H. Keller, Jr... 93
V. Oliver... 89
J. H. Vandever... 96
D. T. Leary... 92
W. A. Welnoski... 93
W. D. Blood... 92
E. Ford... 91
M. M. K. Park... 91
G. E. Dimock... 97
H. Sloan... 90

Geo. McCarty... 100 97
Neaf Apgar... 100 98
J. A. R. Elliott... 100 94
W. Henderson... 100 98
A. L. Ivins... 100 93
C. H. Newcomb... 100 97
L. J. Squier... 100 95
Chas. Nuchols... 100 94
H. L. Appleton... 100 92
G. E. Dimmock... 100 93
Sim Glover... 100 96
F. Mathews... 100 94
H. S. Welles... 100 97
L. F. Towner... 100 93
A. H. Durston... 100 90
H. Sloan... 100 95
E. A. W. Everett... 100 90
P. M. Kling... 100 95
W. B. Darton... 100 95
A. E. Conley... 100 94
J. H. Dreher... 100 90
V. Williams... 100 97
D. T. Leahy... 100 92
E. A. Cordery... 100 92
E. R. Johnson... 100 92
W. A. Welnoski... 100 90
F. Shilling... 100 90
J. R. Rishel... 100 90
D. D. Engle... 100 92
G. R. Cleveland... 100 89

A. E. Conley... 95
W. T. Smith... 90
A. H. Durston... 93

A. E. Sibley... 97
B. S. Janett... 91

EASTERN HANDICAP

F. G. Bills... 96
L. S. German... 96
C. G. Spencer... 90
G. S. McCarty... 93
Neaf Apgar... 90
J. A. R. Elliott... 91
H. Kahler... 94
C. E. Mink... 93
J. T. Skelly... 93
H. H. Stevens... 96
R. O. Heikes... 92
Sim Glover... 90
F. D. Kelsey... 93
A. E. Sibley... 94
F. S. Tomlin... 93
P. B. Pfeleger... 90
F. B. Jebb... 90
W. B. Darton... 93
Conley... 93
F. S. Bender... 91
C. G. Westcott... 96
V. Oliver... 93
D. D. Leahy... 94
D. D. Engle... 97
M. N. Wentz... 92
J. P. Sousa... 90
L. R. Lewis... 90
G. F. Hamlin... 92
F. M. Eames... 92
W. D. Blood... 90
H. L. Appleton... 93

W. R. Crosby... 91
Walter Huff... 95
C. M. Powers... 90
J. R. Graham... 93
H. D. Freeman... 90
J. M. Hawkins... 98
G. L. Lyon... 96
C. H. Newcomb... 97
J. L. Squier... 92
Chas. Nichols... 92
Jesse Griffith... 95
A. L. Ivins... 91
F. W. Mathews... 94
F. S. Wright... 92
Harry Sloan... 95
P. M. Kling... 92
J. S. Fanning... 92
W. F. Clarke... 92
Edw. Banks... 93
V. Williams... 95
D. K. Rishel... 90
J. B. McHugh... 91
T. H. Keller, Jr... 92
H. J. Biddle... 96
Miss Anna Ricker... 94
W. E. Lockwood, Jr... 93
W. E. Grubb... 91
V. V. Dorp... 93
John McKean... 94
H. E. Buckwalter... 91

Preliminary Handicap Purse—98 Entries.

40 Entries @ \$5.00... \$200.00
8 Penalty Entries @ \$8.00... 64.00
8 Penalty entries for targets only @ \$2.00... 16.00
42 Entries for targets only

98 Added money... 100.00
Total... \$380.00

Winners.	Score.	Amount.
Geo. E. Dimock... 97	\$83.60	
J. H. Vandever... 96	60.80	
J. R. Graham... 96	60.80	
A. E. Conley... 95	36.70	
F. S. Bender... 95	36.70	
W. F. Clarke... 95	36.70	
H. P. Herman... 94	19.00	
F. D. Kelsey... 94	19.00	
Harry Kahler... 93	6.65	
L. F. Towner... 93	6.65	
Thos. Tansey... 93	6.65	
W. Welnoski... 93	6.65	

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Eastern Handicap Purse—108 Entries.

53 Entries @ \$8.00	\$424.00
5 Penalty entries for targets only @ \$2.00	10.00
50 Entries for targets only	
108 Added money	200.00
Total	\$634.00

Winners	Score	Amount
C. H. Newcomb	97	\$126.80
C. J. Biddle	96	91.90
C. G. Westcott	96	91.90
H. H. Sloan	95	60.20
V. Williams	95	60.20
J. D. McKean	94	36.45
D. T. Leahy	94	36.45
F. W. Mathews	94	36.45
Harry Kahler	94	36.45
G. S. McCarty	93	7.15
J. R. Graham	93	7.15
C. E. Mink	93	7.15
F. D. Kelsey	93	7.15
F. S. Tomlin	93	7.15
A. E. Conley	93	7.15
W. E. Lockwood, Jr.	93	7.15
H. S. Appleton	93	7.15

South Cumberland, Md., Gun Club.

The registered shoot of the club was held on July 20. The attendance was poor but all but one shot through the program. F. Bellmeyer was high amateur 132 out of 150. O. D. Williams and E. W. O. Kaufman tied for second on 127. Only two professionals participated, D. W. Gashorn and Ed. H. Taylor getting 119 and 127, respectively.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

Good Work with .22 Colt.

Included in the matches this year at the Wakefield, Mass., shoot was one open to any caliber, .22 revolver; re-entry, timed fire, five shots in 20 seconds; distance 25 yards, on the Government "N" target.

The match was won by Musician E. G. Reising of the Connecticut Rifle Team, who made three perfect or highest possible scores, and Supt. G. T. Hoffman, of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium and Dr. C. E. Ordway, of Winchester, Mass., tied with one possible and a total of 148 out of 150 points each for second place.

All three men shot Colt .22 caliber Police Positive Target Revolvers and their exceptionally high scores prove the accuracy and perfect working of these new model revolvers under rapid fire match conditions.

A Fine Stevens Record in International Match.

In the recent International Match between the United States, Great Britain and Australia, fifteen shooters equipped with Stevens Rifles, scored from 469 to 498 points out of a possible 500. Fourteen of the crack shots were equipped with Stevens telescopes. In the match last year, the use of telescopes was not permitted and in consequence the average per cent of each man on the American Team was 94.5 per cent; this year the average per cent per man was raised to 98.3 per cent, which is very significant of the value of Stevens telescopes.

This important International shooting contest shows once more how indispensable Stevens rifles and telescopes are for top-notch scores.

Among fifty of the American crack shots who represented the American rifle team, those that made the best showing at the targets were equipped with Stevens rifles and Stevens telescopes.

With the U.M.C.-Remington Combination.

Still another State Championship has been won with the U.M.C.-Remington product. At Aitkin, Minn., July 12-13, U. M. Sugrue with U.M.C. steel lined shells and a Remington autoloading shotgun, and E. A. Feldman, also with U.M.C. steel lined shells, tied for the Minnesota State Diamond Badge at 45 out of 50, shooting both singles and doubles; Mr. Sugrue won in the shootoff with 23 out of 25. First professional average was won by H. G. Taylor, breaking 383 out of 400 with U.M.C. steel lined shells and a Remington gun. J. S. Frink won first amateur average, scoring 378 out of 400, using U.M.C. shells and a Remington pump gun. Chas. MacQuaid won second amateur average, scoring 373 out of 400, with U.M.C. steel lined shells. At Brainerd, Minn., July 8, first amateur average was won by A. C. White with U.M.C. steel lined shells, breaking 179 out of 200. At Crookston, Minn., July 15-16, Sam Hamilton with U.M.C. shells won first amateur average, scoring 368 out of 400.

At the Idaho-Utah Sportsmen's Association tournament, July 11-13, A. P. Bigelow, of Ogden, won first amateur average, breaking 415 out of 435 with Nitro Clubs; G. L. Becker won second amateur average, scoring 411 out of 435 with Nitro Clubs and a Remington autoloading shotgun. The team event was won by the Tremont team, composed of H. L. Tucker, who used the Arrow shell and an autoloading shotgun; C. McClure, with Arrows, and Roy Lohr, with a Remington autoloading shotgun. Besides winning second amateur average, G. L. Becker used the U.M.C.-Remington combination in winning the Confar Challenge Medal, making two straight runs of 25, and 24 out of 25 in the shootoff. The Salt Lake Handicap Medal was also won by Mr. Becker, making the excellent score of 48 out of 50 from 22 yards.

W. W. Rice and P. Osborn won first and second amateur averages at Collinsville, Conn., scoring respectively 157 and 152 out of 175 with U.M.C. steel lined shells.

U.M.C.-Remington quality was tried and was not found wanting at the Columbus, Ohio, tournament, July 12-15. Dr. F. M. Edwards won first amateur average, breaking 476 out of 500 with U.M.C. shells; Dr. Wm. Shaddock won third amateur average, breaking 468 out of 500, also shooting U.M.C. shells and a Remington autoloading shotgun; F. C. Koch won fourth amateur average, Ed. Epplie tied for fifth, H. E. Smith won sixth, and Ed. Cane and J. K. Nolder seventh and eighth. All of the above shooters used U.M.C. steel lined shells; Messrs. Koch, Cane and Nolder used Remington pumps, and H. H. Smith a Remington autoloading shotgun. Special mention should also be made of C. C. Mandeville, who won the special gun event by breaking 30 straight with U.M.C. shells, and F. W. Markman, who won the 50 bird handicap race on Thursday by breaking 50 straight with the U.M.C. steel lined shell; and C. Coburn, who won the 50 bird handicap race on Friday by breaking 49 out of 50, with U.M.C. shells and a Remington pump.

The Championship of British Columbia was won by True Olliver on July 1, at Vancouver with a Remington pump gun. This is the second consecutive year that this championship has gone to the Remington pump.

"WIRELESS CABLEGRAM."

HADES, 4-11-44.

STEVENS, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

Shotgun received. Best gun this side Styx for pattern and penetration. Tested by placing 100 empty Brimstone Club Shells open end up on head of sulphur barrel. Loaded one shell with 4½ drs. "Spike-tail" powder and 100 B. B. shot. Placed in gun and fired straight up from centre of barrel head. Shot came down in ten minutes and de-capped 99 shells. One unaccountable.

Later: Wig-wag message from up above says G. Washington, walking along edge of cloud, was stung underneath the ball of the great toe by venomous insect. From location of injury supposed to be Helgramite. Says must keep our d—d bugs locked up.

(Signed) ANANIAS MUNCHAUSEN & Co.,

Dealers in Fire & Art Works.

Some Good Dead Shot Averages.

On the third day of the midsummer shoot of the Columbus Gun Club, W. R. Chamberlain of Columbus, Ohio, was high over all, score 149 out of 150. He also made the longest run of the tournament, 147, using Dead Shot Smokeless.

Geo. Kreger broke 379 out of 400 at the two day tournament of the Crookslow Gun Club, winning the high average over all. He used Dead Shot Smokeless.

At the Winnipeg Gun Club two day tournament, the Interstate Championship, H. E. Peck and O. C. Bottger

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THE POST ADJUTANT, Sea Girt, N. J.

broke 46 out of 50. Mr. Bottger won the shootoff with 23 out of 25. Both of these gentlemen used Dead Shot Smokeless.

In the preliminary event of the 5th Eastern Handicap, A. E. Sibley, a Dead Shot Smokeless expert, tied the winning score with 97 out of 100.

F. D. Kelsey using Dead Shot missed the first target thrown for him in the morning events of the 5th Eastern Handicap, but he broke the next 99 to dust.

H. H. Stevens using Dead Shot Smokeless broke 99 out of 100 in the morning events of the 5th Eastern Handicap.

EASTERN HANDICAP

AGAIN WON BY



Four consecutive Eastern Handicaps have been won by UMC Steel Lined Shells.

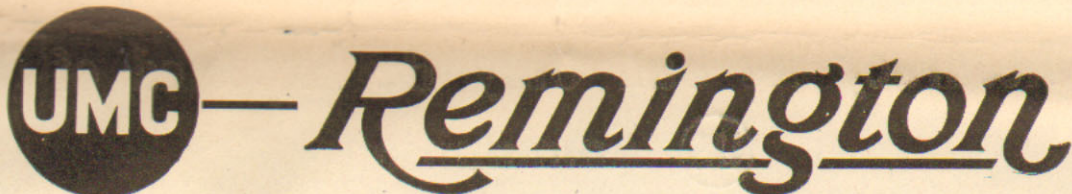
Nine consecutive Interstate Handicaps the unbroken record of UMC Steel Lined Shells.

For two years UMC Steel Lined Shells have held first place in the Interstate Handicaps, winning each and every Handicap, until UMC Shells have become the universal choice of the best shooters.

Eastern Handicap, won by Chas. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, Pa., score, 97-100, from 20 yards, and 19-20 in shoot-off, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.

Mr. C. G. Wescott, of Leesburg, Fla., tied for second place, score, 96-100, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.

High Amateur Average. Mr. Chas. H. Newcomb tied for High Amateur Average at all targets, score, 571-600, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.



Tied for Second Place in the Preliminary Handicap—score, 96-100: Jay R. Graham, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun. (*Shooting from 21 yards*). J. H. Vanderveer, using UMC Steel Lined Shells. (*Shooting from 18 yards*). (*The event was won from 16 yards*).

The following long runs were made at the Tournament: Chas. H. Newcomb, 123, with UMC Steel Lined Shells. W. H. Heer, 112, with UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Gun. Geo. L. Lyon, 104, with UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

Did You Know

that Remington guns have won 7 out of the last 14 Interstate Handicaps, 50% of the winnings of the biggest shooting events of 1908, 1909 and 1910, conclusively demonstrating Remington Idea Merit.

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NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE TEAM MATCH
GOVERNOR McLANE

THE BERWICK
MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH
THE HENRY MATCH
OFFICERS' AGGREGATE, 1st, 2nd and 3rd
GRAND AGGREGATE, 2nd and 3rd

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