


RIFLE
ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA

ARMS AND THE MAN



WIMBLEDON AND PRESIDENT'S WIND UP N. R. A
SERIES

BRITAIN LOSES INTERNATIONAL MATCH

THE NEED OF AN INFANTRY SCHOOL

THE BIG BOYS OF THE REVOLVER TRIBE

EDITORIALS and

THE LATEST NEWS OF RIFLE, REVOLVER AND

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THE NATIONAL GUARD

VOL. LXVI, No. 23



AUGUST 30, 1919

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ARMS AND



THE MAN

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Wimbledon and President's Wind-Up N. R. A. Series

By **KENDRICK SCOFIELD**

(Special Correspondence to ARMS AND THE MAN)

Navy Range, August 25.

INTO the ranks of American riflemen has come a new coterie of distinguished marksmen. They are known as "The President's Hundred," and the pioneer five-score now entitled to wear the brassard which the winning of this honor authorizes gained the decoration in one of the most difficult contests staged in the N. R. A. Matches of 1919. The President's Match, upon the results of which was based the designation of "The President's Hundred," was shot over a four-day period, during which the contestants were treated to almost every brand of Caldwell Range weather. Along with the President's Match came the historic long-range Wimbledon, the Off-Hand Match, the All-Around Match, the Adjutant Generals' Match, and several other rifle and pistol competitions which were in the nature of added events not scheduled in the regular program.

While the big range was crowded day after day with enthusiastic shooters, some of the most interesting contests with the .22-calibre rifle were being staged on the Small-Bore Range, including the tryout for the International Small-Bore Match with England, the Small-Bore Marine Corps, the Small-Bore Wimbledon, the Small-Bore National Individual, and many other events, both re-entry and squadded, in which the "narrow-gauge" rifle figured.

The final week of the N. R. A. Matches opened with a downpour of rain harder than any experienced by the shooters since coming into camp. Beginning on Sunday, the rain held steadily through the night and Monday morning, affecting the camp but little, although it softened the firing points and gathered in pools on the lower parts of the range. The new short-range firing line, to the extreme right of the range, which had just been completed, suffered more than any of the rest, and its use by a few relays on Monday soon churned it to the consistency of pea soup. The rain changed into a misty drizzle by Monday afternoon, and by Tuesday a warm sun broke over the range. The remainder of the week, although marred occasionally by showers, was clear and warm.

This is how the winners in the N. R. A. and the special events lined up:

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PROGRAM

Wimbledon Cup Match.—Won by John W. Hession, New York Athletic Club, score, 99; Capt. Roscoe Arnett, U. S. Marine Corps, second, score, 98; Commander R. R. Stewart, U. S. N., third, score, 98.

The President's Match.—Won by Sgt. J. B. Rhine, U. S. Marine Corps, score, 289; Seaman E. Phillips, U. S. N., second, score, 288; E. M. Newcomb, District of Columbia Civilian,

third, score, 288. Cavalry Cup to highest Cavalryman, won by Maj. H. L. Adams. Major J. Lester Eisner Cup for highest civilian, won by E. M. Newcomb, District of Columbia.

Grand Aggregate Match.—Won by Lt. John A. Zimmerman, U. S. Marine Corps, score, 611; Gy. Sgt. C. L. Weigle, second, score, 609; Sgt. G. F. Thompson, third, score, 607.

Off-Hand Match.—Won by Lt. T. G. Brown, U. S. Infantry, score, 95; Lt. Col. J. K. Boles, U. S. F. A., second, score, 91; A. P. Lane, Connecticut Civilian, third, score, 90.

Adjutant Generals' Match.—Won by Gen. W. W. Moore, the Adjutant General of South Carolina, score 85.

ADDED EVENTS

Special Pistol Match.—Won by Civilian Team, score, 1402; Service Team, second, score, 1390.

Two-Man Team Match.—Won by Thompson-Wiggs, U. S. Marine Corps, score, 380.

Civilian Individual Pistol Match.—Won by A. P. Lane, Norwalk, Connecticut, Rifle Club, score, 287.

Military Individual Pistol Match.—Won by Lt. L. S. Spooner, A. E. F. Team, score, 293.

Military Pistol Team Match.—Won by Infantry No. 1, score, 1381.

Civilian Pistol Team Match.—Won by Connecticut Civilian Team, score, 1365.

In spite of the handicaps imposed by a heavily overcast sky accompanied by rain, the Wimbledon Cup Match and the first stage of the President's Match were run off according to program, the first relays in these competitions going to the firing line at 8 a. m., Monday, August 18.

When it came to shooting the 20 shots for record at 1,000 yards, which is the course of fire on which the Wimbledon is awarded, the thousand-odd riflemen found that no sinecure confronted them. The firing points at 1,000 yards while drenched by the rain were packed hard enough so that there was little soft mud, but the matter of defining targets was difficult enough to daunt even those of keenest eye-sight. To make matters worse the 'scopes which were permitted in this match did not satisfactorily pierce the curtain of rain.

Perhaps a dozen out of the field of 1,000 did not attempt the match. All of the other entrants, however, reported on their relays determined to make the best scores possible.

During the worst part of the morning, John W. Hession of the New York Athletic Club, went to the firing line. He depended for his score upon a rifle equipped with a low-power

'scope which he has used in many matches, and the aid given by his glass, coupled with unusual skill, showed in his first few shots. Nine times Hession sent his bullets into the black. Then he slipped out for a four. Getting back into the black on his eleventh shot, he held his bullets there until he had completed his string.

About 500 of the entrants in the Wimbledon completed their shooting during the morning period, yet a large field remained to register on the targets during the afternoon when the rain changed to a driving drizzle, and gradually ceased. Yet none, during the remainder of the shooting was able to better Hession's score and the big silver trophy presented to the riflemen of America more than a generation ago by the Princess Louise of England, was won on a score of 99.

Although the Wimbledon Cup was won this year with a glass sight, honors are about even in this classic between iron sights and scopes. K. K. V. Casey, who won the cup in 1902, 1907 and 1908 never availed himself of whatever aid his competitors might have obtained from the tubes, and Martin, Cook, Tewes, Vereer and Andrews, each of whom has his name upon the big silver tankard, found the service type of sight sufficient for their needs.

The high hundred, with the first 50 rated according to Creedmoor count were:

THE WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH

Order	Name	Organisation	Score
1	Hession, J. W.	New York Athletic Club	99
2	Arnett, Roscoe, Capt.	U. S. M. C.	98
3	Stewart, R. R., Com.	U. S. Navy	98
4	Durham, N. W., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	97
5	Raymond, P.	Conn. Rifle Team	97
6	Hall, R. G., Lt.	Mass. Civ. Team	96
7	Zimmerman, J. A., Lt.	U. S. M. C.	96
8	Dowling, P., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	96
9	Lee, W. A., Lt. Com.	U. S. Navy	96
10	Reyburn, L. H., 1st Lt.	U. S. M. C.	95
11	Jones, T. J., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	95
12	Weigle, C. L., Gy. Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	95
13	Renew, J. L., Gunner	U. S. M. C.	94
14	Surratt, O. C., G. M. 3 Cl.	U. S. Navy	93
15	Osburn, C. F., Comdr.	U. S. Navy	93
16	Chesley, G. W.	W. R. A. Company	93
17	Anderson, H. H., Maj.	U. S. Cavalry	93
18	Snyder, M. D., Capt.	Albion Rifle Club	93
19	Burson, I. D., Cpl.	U. S. M. C.	93
20	Richard, W. H.	Conn. Civilian Team	93
21	Driver, S. D., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	92
22	Brandon, L. M., Cpl.	U. S. M. C.	92
23	Wierzbowski, J. S., Lt.	U. S. Navy	92
24	Thompson, C., 2nd Lt.	U. S. M. C.	92
25	Derville, J.	Rocky Mountain Rifle Club	91
26	Sharpnack, E. V., Pvt.	U. S. M. C.	91
27	Robertson, J. H., Sgt.	Dist. of Columbia N. G.	91
28	Jackson, W. R.	California Civ. Team	91
29	McMurray, O. M., Maj.	U. S. Infantry	91
30	Walker, W. W., Capt.	A. E. F. Rifle Team	91
31	Morgan, A. M.	C. H. S. R. C.	90
32	Cahill, J. E., Sgt.	U. S. Infantry	90
33	Denny, A. D., Lt. Comdr.	U. S. Navy	90
34	Wise, S. W., Major	Ord. Dept. U. S. Army	90
35	Spooner, L. S., 1st Lt.	A. E. F. Rifle Team	90
36	Rhine, J. B., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	90
37	Foster, E. J., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	90
38	Beil, B. B.	Florida Civ. Team	90
39	Blase, W. H., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	90
40	Lacey, J., 1st Lt.	U. S. M. C.	90
41	Waters, F. H., Cpl.	U. S. M. C.	90
42	Andrews, J. J., Gunner	U. S. M. C.	90
43	Nottke, F. H., Pvt.	U. S. M. C.	90
44	Nash, P.	Nevada Civ. Team	90
45	Thompson, G. F., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	89
46	Wilson, L. E.	Idaho Civilian Team	89
47	Newcomb, E. M.	Dist. of Columbia Team	89
48	Chisholm, P.	Dist. of Columbia Team	89
49	Navum, E. J.	Minnesota Civilian Team	89
50	Kennedy, C. R., Cpl.	U. S. M. C.	89
50	Meek, T. L., Gy. Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	89
50	Spraker, J. C., Civ.	Mass. Civ. Team	89
53	Wykkel, H. P., Sea.	U. S. N.	88
53	Robertson, W. C., Sgt.	D. C. N. G.	88
53	Oas, E., Civ.	Nev. Rifle Team	88
53	Smith, S., Sgt.	Ohio Rifle Team	88
53	Murphy, W. J., Civ.	Mass. Civ. Team	88

Order	Name	Organisation	Score
53	Bayles, H. A., Civ.	Greenwich Rifle Club	88
53	Hull, E. R., Civ.	Wisc. Civ. Team	88
53	Leizeor, H. H., Sgt.	D. C. N. G.	88
53	Webster, F. E., Civ.	Calif. Civ. Team	88
53	Holter, B., Civ.	Whitefish Rifle Club	88
53	Arrasmith, H. S., Civ.	Iowa Civ. Team	88
53	Crossman, Mrs. E. C.	L. A. Rifle and R. Club	88
53	McGarity, R. H., Civ.	D. C. Civ. Team	88
53	Belarmino, V. Sgt.	Phil. Scouts	88
53	Johnson, A. L., Civ.	Wash. State Civ. Team	88
53	Galutera, D., Sgt.	Phil. Scouts	88
53	Hanson, W. G., Civ.	Calif. Civ. Team	88
53	Brown, C. M., Capt.	U. S. Infantry	88
53	Klinger, J. F., Civ.	Wis. Civ. Team	88
53	Fisher, M., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	88
53	Thanisch, R., Civ.	Mass. Civ. Team	88
74	McClure, D. R., Civ.	Rocky Mt. Rifle Club	87
74	Stokes, W. R., Civ.	D. C. Civ. Team	87
74	Chambers, H. J., Civ.		87
74	Ducut, B., Sgt.	Phil. Scouts	87
74	Sutherland, T. M., Civ.	Iowa Civ. Team	87
74	Wade, J. A., Civ.	Wyo. Civ. Team	87
74	Romalewski, S., Sgt.	U. S. Cavalry	87
74	Simms, B. G., Civ.	Iowa Civ. Team	87
74	Conroy, S., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	87
74	Golden, G. C., Civ.	Wash. State Team	87
74	Moser, J. R., Civ.	Ohio Civ. Team	87
74	Frise, H. A., Civ.	Wyo. Civ. Team	87
74	Craig, W. M., Civ.	Ohio Civ. Team	87
74	Gerdes, C., Civ.	Penn. State Civ. Team	87
74	Fricke, A. H., 1st Lt.	J. S. M. C.	87
74	Green, F. G., Capt.	Coast Art. Corps	87
74	Yssac, L., Sgt.	Phil. Scouts	87
91	Davidson, A. C., Civ.	Anaconda Rifle Club	86
91	Hurt, J. W., Maj.	U. S. Infantry	86
91	Miller, C., 1st Lt.	U. S. Cavalry	86
91	Hogue, C. S., Civ.	Frankford Arsenal	86
91	Disbrow, H. W., Capt.	A. E. F. Rifle Team	86
91	Wheeler, F., Civ.	Nev. Civ. Team	86
91	Boles, J. K., Lt. Col.	F. A. U. S. A.	86
91	McGuire, J., Gy. Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	86
91	Palmer, G. S., Cpl.	U. S. Infantry	86
91	Preusseur, D. A., Civ.	Iowa Civ. Team	86

Shooting from firing points ankle deep in soft mud, fourteen of the big field entered ushered in the President's Match on the same rainy Monday morning that witnessed the Wimbledon. Behind the fourteen "possibles," when the shooting of the 20 shots at 500 yards was completed, came thirty-two scores one point off "possible." Wherefore little attention was paid to the firing-line conditions—aside from the personal discomfort attendant upon attempting to kneel, sit or squat from standing—since the contest over the National Match course, as prescribed, would be won at the longer ranges.

On Tuesday, when the second stage of the President's Match was shot—20 shots at 500 yards, 10 shots prone and 5 shots each kneeling, sitting or squatting from standing—conditions showed a marked improvement, although the difficulties presented by the mud at the short range were superseded by others no less troublesome. A hot sun beating down on the range in the afternoon brought its usual companion, the tricky, deceptive mirage, which can be made the rifleman's friend only through an expert knowledge of how to read the heat waves and profit therefrom. Failure to properly read the mirage and to overcome its optical effect on the targets cost many contestants all the advantage of a perfect start. Of the fourteen who headed the list with "possibles" at the end of the first day's shooting, only five remained in the first fourteen at the end of the 500-yard stage, while the remainder had worked upward from the lower ratings. Down in 17th place was Sergeant J. B. Rhine, U. S. Marines, on a total of 194, and in 15th place was E. M. Newcomb, a school boy on the District Civilian Team, also with a total of 194, while in 22d place was Major H. L. Adams, U. S. Cavalry, with a similar total.

On Thursday morning the 1,000-yard stage of the big match was shot. Many a rifleman went to the firing line taking with him a reputation for consistent good shooting at the long range, who returned with confidence more than shaken by reason of the "in-and-out" performance in which he found himself indulging.

(Continued on page 448)

Britain Loses International Match

By KENDRICK SCOFIELD

(Special Correspondence to ARMS AND THE MAN)

Caldwell, August, 25.

AMERICA retains the Sir Thomas Dewar Challenge Trophy. The privilege of keeping on this side of the Atlantic the greatest of all small-bore prizes was won on the Caldwell Range by a team of 20 riflemen, when they hung up a grand total of 7617 out of a possible 8,000 points. The British total recorded August 13, and announced by Mr. E. Newitt, representing the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain, when all American targets were in and scored, is 7523 points. Striking an individual average shows that the United States Team scored 380.85 points per man out of a possible 400, and the British 376.15 points, a difference of 4.7 points. The American score establishes a record, since this is the first international out-door match, all others having been gallery competitions. This is the fourth victory out of six international small-bore meetings credited to the United States.

The shooting of the International Small-Bore Match was the climax of the most interesting series of .22 calibre events ever staged in the United States, and the small-bore enthusiast who leaves the National Matches of 1919 without having had his desire for this form of sport completely satisfied, will be hypocritical indeed. During the week of August 18, the chief events on the "narrow gauge" program were run off with marked success. The program was marred only by one thing—the necessity of eliminating all shooting at 200 yards, and the destruction of the butts on this range, by the flood which made this omission imperative, can manifestly in no way be considered the fault of the men



Firing line, second relay, in the Small-Bore International

who arranged and ran off the small-bore program. In the more important competitions which preceded the International Match, and which in many instances paralleled the events which were holding the attention of riflemen on the service range, these winners have been announced:

Small-Bore National Individual Match. Won by Capt. G. L. Wotkyns, score, 392 out of 400.

Small-Bore Marine Corps Match— Won by D. W. Price, Iowa, score, 195 out of 200.

Small-Bore Wimbledon— Won by Col. J. K. Boles, U. S. A., score, 195.

Timed Fire Match— Won by A. M. Morgan, District of Columbia, score, 99.

From the beginning of the squadded competitions on the small-bore range, interest in the personnel of the Interna-

tional Team ran high. Early in the week, Captain E. C. Crossman, U. S. A., American representative of the N. R. A., and Captain of the International Team, was advised that Lt. Col. Townsend Whelen, one of the best small-bore and service rifle shots in the country, who was to have been Coach as well as a shooting member of the team, could not be on hand for the event. However, with plenty of good material at hand in the scores of .22 calibre riflemen who were entering the squadded competitions, Captain Crossman set out to select his team.

The British go through no elimination contests in order to determine the personnel of their international teams. The team Captain, vested with autocratic authority, simply scans the statistics of the annual meetings, and selects certain riflemen who, in his opinion, will be good consistent shots, on the theory that "the low scores win matches," advises the shooters of their selection and tells them where and when to report for the match.

A different system was followed by Captain Crossman. He used the Small-Bore National Individual Match as the basis of his selection, and named the 40 high contestants in this event to enter an elimination shoot over the same course—20 shots each at 50 and 100 yards, position prone—this course being the one originally scheduled but with the 200-yard stage abandoned. The fact that with the elimination of the 200-yard shooting, this course of fire was identical with that which the British had laid down for the International Match, was a most fortuitous circumstance.

As the result of this elimination, these shots were picked by Captain Crossman to represent the United States in the Dewar Trophy contest:

Name	Nat.		
	Elim.	Ind.	Tot
Capt. W. H. Richard...	388	390	778
Capt. G. L. Wotkyns...	384	392	776



"Old Timers" with the service arm watching small-bore shoot. Left to right: Frank Hoppe, Col. S. W. Brookhart, Maj. Stuart Wise, and W. H. Richard.



Mrs. E. C. Crossman, wife of Capt. Crossman, Chief of the Small-Bore Range, and a good shot with the service rifle, being coached in the use of the small-bore by Capt. A. F. Laudensack.

A. E. Hart.....	382	390	772
Capt. A. F. Laudensack	385	385	770
W. C. Andrews.....	384	385	769
E. B. Rice.....	386	382	768
J. A. Wade.....	385	383	760
Com. R. R. Stewart....	386	380	766
Lt. Col. J. K. Boles....	381	384	765
J. E. Miller.....	379	385	764
Capt. D. A. Preussner..	387	376	763
J. L. Renew.....	384	379	763
Capt. P. A. Raymond..	377	385	762
Com'dr W. A. Lee.....	386	375	761
Capt. G. W. Chesley....	378	383	761
J. G. Schnerring.....	384	376	760
W. R. Stokes.....	381	379	760
D. W. Price.....	375	384	759
A. M. Morgan.....	382	375	757
Comdr. H. D. Denny....	380	374	*754
Mrs. E. C. Crossman...	374	380	*754

*The last two competitors tied for twentieth place.

Alternates

F. Redding.....	375	378	753
A. A. Clouet.....	380	373	753
B. G. Simms.....	379	373	752
S. W. Wise.....	373	379	752
F. W. Croneis.....	382	370	752

The shoot-off between Mrs. Crossman and Commander Denny did not materialize because of the ruling out of D. W. Price, of Iowa. Price, who is a one-armed shot of no mean ability, uses a forked stick fixed to his wrist. This device was officially considered an artificial rest, which is barred under the rules.

On registered targets supplied by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, and under the conditions agreed to by the committee representing the riflemen of Great Britain and America at the time the challenge was accepted last June, the shooting of the International Outdoor Small-bore Match of 1919 began at 8.20 o'clock Sunday morning, August 24. By one o'clock, the 400 shots comprising the Match had been fired. This is comparatively slow shooting compared with that which is customarily indulged in by the English small-bore men, and almost without exception the riflemen representing the United States took the full period of 10 minutes each string of 10 shots. The shooting was done in two relays of 7 each and one relay of six. Between relays the targets were exhibited and scored and a brief practice period was permitted. Coaching was allowed, the third relay coaching the first, the first coaching the second and the second coaching the third. Special lots of .22 calibre ammunition bearing the marks of all the standard manufacturers were available, and in the contest there figured twelve Winchester Bolt-action rifles, one Savage Bolt-action, one Winchester Musket, two Stevens 414, and two old Ballard-actions with Andrews barrels.

On going to the firing line, the first relay found conditions which were little short of ideal. The British and the

American flags, which flew from either end of the 50-yard butts, drooped most of the time in motionless air. Now and then tiny inconsequential puffs would come from 12 o'clock. The light was good and the atmosphere clear. The seepage-lake which still stretches between the shooting house and the targets, gave off no troublesome glare.

The shooting was slow and deliberate; too slow in fact, for Captain Crossman was forced to caution the relay, when only 1 minute more of shooting time was left, that the allowance for the string was nearly exhausted. At that time J. E. Miller, of Ohio, had fired only 5 shots, all in the 10-ring, under the impression that his time was unlimited. Firing rapidly he completed his six remaining shots at the target within the less-than-a-minute available. When his target was scored it was found that he had placed four out of his second string of shots in the bull's-eye, but had fallen out for a Four on his eighth shot.

The results of the first relay were: Lee, 194; Laudensack, 193; Wotkyns, 196; Miller, 199; Stokes, 196; Chesley, 193; and Richard, 195; a relay total of 1,366 out of 1,400, and an individual average of 195.14.

Shooting conditions continued better than good during the second relay, although the occasional puffs of wind came stronger, but at no time in this period did windage merit serious consideration, the worst effect of the light 12-o'clock puffs being to slightly affect elevations. The shooting of the second relay resulted in these scores: Mrs. Crossman, 191; Denny, 187; Boles, 189; Renew, 189; Andrews, 194; Stewart, 190 and Preussner, 191; a relay total of 1,331 points, and an individual average of 190.14. The publication of this information brought from Mr. Newitt the stimulating observation that if the United States Team kept up the pace they had set in the first relay that they would win the Match, but if they fell back to the speed of the second relay, they stood a good chance of losing.

The third relay at 50 yards, although composed of six shooters only, showed a speed commensurate with the standard set by the first relay, scoring a total of 1,153 out of a possible 1,200, an individual average of 192.16.

The general average of the first three relays—192.48—was better than that obtained in any of the re-entry matches which had been staged prior to the International, and this brought considerable encouragement.

The first half of the match ended about 10.40 o'clock and No. 1 relay went on at 100 yards for practice. The first few practice shots fired at the longer range, showed that the changing light due to the ascending sun, an almost imperceptible haze which rose from the seepage-lake, and a freshening wind

dead in the faces of the shooters, would make the last stage an interesting one. It was suggested that under the rules of the match, which prescribed that the contest must be finished in one shooting day, that a postponement might be taken, but the team members voted against this as contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the agreement, and the first relay went on for record.

The wind soon died down, although the light continued to change, yet the scores at 100 yards showed up consistently good. With only 83 points down, the individual scores showed Lee with 187, Laudensack with 182, Wotkyns with 195, Miller with 185, Stokes with 190, Chesley with 187, and Richard with 191; a grand relay total of 1,317, and an individual average of 188.14. The general law of averages between ranges on the small bore fixes three points as the number which any consistently good shot may expect to lose in a score changing from 50 to 100 yards, and the first relay had exceeded this by only one point.

When the members of the second relay had climbed into their slings and settled down to the day's work, those spotting through 'scopes realized that their shooting would not fall far below that of the first, and that a consistent performance at least might be expected. They were not disappointed. The relay total was 84 points down. The individual average was 188.

When the last relay went to the firing line, the light had steadied down considerably, but the 12 o'clock wind had gained considerably in strength and the mid-day heat was intense.

Every spectator in the small gallery of old-timers and new enthusiasts who could get hold of a 'scope had one trained on the targets, and interest in the outcome of the match was high. The final shot was fired and the targets brought from the butts and after inspection were hurried to the statistical office. The third relay of six had shot a score 66 points down, a relay total of 1134 and an individual average of 189.

As soon as the targets were checked and the grand total made, Captain Crossman of the United States Team, stepped from the range house, and announced the two scores. When Captain Crossman had completed the announcement, Mr. Newitt congratulated the United States Team upon having made an unusually high score. He declared that he would take pleasure in reporting to the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs that every condition in the Match had been compiled with, and that the contest had been shot in a sportsmanlike manner.

Analysis of the Individual scores shows these totals:

(Continued on page 452)

The Need of an Infantry School

By LIEUT. COL. PAUL B. MALONE, Infantry, U. S. Army

(During the war Brigadier General in the American Expeditionary Forces)

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Lieut. Col. Malone is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, 1894; honor graduate, Army School of the Line, 1909; graduate of Staff College, 1910; member of the General Staff, 1911-1912. He was Chief of the Training Section, General Staff, Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, France, from the date of its organization until February 12, 1918, when he took command of the 23d U. S. Infantry and participated as its commanding officer in all the operations of the Second Division up to the 25th of August, 1918, when he took command of the 10th Brigade, 5th Division, and commanded the latter through the St. Mihiel offensive, the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the forcing of the Meuse, and the subsequent operations up to and including the date of the Armistice.)

He was promoted to the grade of Colonel on August 5, 1917, and to the grade of Brigadier General on October 1, 1918. He participated as a staff officer and a commander of troops in the Santiago campaign, in the Philippine Insurrection, and served as a staff officer and commander of troops for two years in France.)

UPON the organization of the Headquarters A. E. F. in France in 1917 it became apparent that the enunciation of a well defined doctrine of combat was a matter of paramount importance. The belligerents had come essentially to a standstill on the soil of France and Belgium and a victorious peace could be hoped for only as a result of an Allied offensive by which the invader would be completely defeated or at least driven back into his own country. This involved the breaking of the Hindenburg Line. So formidable was this line believed to be that a declaration direct or indirect that it could or would be broken by American arms seemed positively audacious, but so great was the faith of the Commander-in-Chief in American characteristics, that he did not hesitate to announce his confidence in victory by means of open warfare.

Accordingly the following cable was sent to the War Department on October 21, 1917:

"Recommend that instruction of divisions in the United States be conducted with a view of developing soldiers physically, and a knowledge of sanitation, inculcating high standards of discipline, producing superior marksmanship both on the range and in field firing exercises in large bodies. Close adherence is urged to the central idea that the essential principles of war have not changed, that the rifle and bayonet are still the supreme weapons of the infantry soldier and that the ultimate success of the Army depends upon their proper use in open warfare."

In view of the events which occurred on July 18, 1918, when the 1st and 2nd American Divisions and the French Moroccan Division plunged through the

German lines between Soissons and Rheims, in view of all subsequent achievements of American arms, this announcement of policy seems like prophecy.

As this cablegram has already been widely discussed and has been printed in full in the Congressional Record, it is betraying no confidence, publishing no confidential document, to reproduce it here.

This doctrine constituted the guiding principle about which the whole plan of training of the American armies in France was organized. This doctrine, like any other, could be transmitted to the great mass of troops forming for combat on the battlefields of France only by the creation of Centres of Instruction to which selected officers might be sent to hear enunciated again and again the essential principles of combat and to see these principles exemplified again and again in manoeuvres with live ammunition.

Following the methods forced upon the Allies by the experience of three years of war and also the methods followed by the enemy, a school plan was adopted by the Commander-in-Chief. Fourteen Army Schools were created at Langres and vicinity for the training of general staff officers and instructors for Corps Schools, all of whom would be indoctrinated according to the fundamental idea of American methods of combat. Nine schools were provided for each Corps, principal among which was the Infantry School, to which noncommissioned officers and officers up to and including the grade of lieutenant colonel were sent from combat divisions, even those serving at the front, to receive instruction on the accepted American doctrine, thus counteracting the tendency of protracted periods of trench warfare to reduce initiative and destroy aggressiveness. These officers and non-commissioned officers, returning to the commands from which they came, imparted the instruction they received and the spirit of it to the troops whom they commanded. Graduates of the Army Schools were to be instructors at the Corps Schools, thus maintaining a continuity of thought which would bind the whole Army together as a team pulling solidly on the traces in a single direction. By no other method could the tremendous mass of raw American material be given that purpose and direction and unity of effort which would produce harmony on the battlefield of the millions to be launched against the enemy. No matter what may be the strength of the American Army of the future, it

is equally apparent that the sound policy adopted in the A. E. F. should be followed here insofar as conditions permit, and that every arm of service should have its school of instruction for the development of its special functions, while co-ordinating schools for all arms must exist along the general lines adopted in France.

It is futile to think that this plan or any other could or did produce on the battlefields of France a perfectly working machine. It did not and it could not in the time at our disposal. Lack of preparedness for a great war cannot be overcome in a few months. Our losses were great, sometimes almost staggering accordingly. Our problems would have been immeasurably less difficult, our losses perhaps half as great in many commands, had we had in America during the quarter century before the war a plant of proper extent at which our military leaders of minor units might have been taught in theory and practice the underlying principles of combat which were learned with such bitter suffering in France. Responsibility for this is a matter of no consequence to the heroic infantrymen who left their dead bodies on the victorious battlefields of France. Their leaders were doing their best; they merely did not know because they were never taught.

The great outstanding lesson for the future is this: Success on the field of battle without sacrificial losses is possible only by close adherence to fundamentally correct doctrine of combat carefully taught at centers of instruction of sufficient extent and diversity as to permit all the lessons of war to be illustrated in extensive manoeuvres of all arms of service working in harmony with the doctrine; and losses of American lives in action will bear a close but inverse ratio to the extent to which training of Infantry in time of peace is given to the leaders of the infantry units.

In this connection it will be illuminating to present the following facts:

(a) The infantry in France constituted of 39% of the entire Army in France. Victory for American Infantry meant victory for America. In winning for America the Infantry absorbed 66% of all the casualties, and therefore 66% of all young men called to service must be trained as infantrymen. More vital still, the fight of the Infantryman being at close range his hurt is more likely to be mortal and so it is that of all the dead who lie in the recorded and unrecorded graves of France nearly 89% of them are Infantrymen. (Exact percentage not yet known.)

(b) No matter what may be the training of the other arms of service, all is lost if the Infantry fails. Leadership in the Infantry and the conservation of

(Continued on page 453)

ARMS AND THE MAN

1111 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY SATURDAY

Editor

BRIG. GEN. FRED H. PHILLIPS, Jr., Secretary N. R. A.

Associate Editor

KENDRICK SCOFIELD

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

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH AND THE SMALL BORE GAME

THAT the team representing the United States should have won the International Small-bore Match for the Dewar Trophy at this particular time, when outdoor shooting with the .22 calibre rifle is just gaining a foot-hold in this country may be regarded as a most fortuitous happening. The representative of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Britain has congratulated our team upon the manner in which the match was shot and upon the score which he regards as being unusually excellent. And so a "clean win" is placed to the credit of the group of shooters who participated in the first outdoor contest of its kind.

The winning of the Small-bore International at Caldwell, also, reflects a dignity upon the minor .22 calibre competitions

N. R. A. MATCHES

(Continued from page 444)

The firing points at 1,000 yards had hardened, and conditions underfoot were good, but over the range there hung a light haze. At the firing point, little or no wind was noticeable—hardly enough to make allowances for. The messages from the markers in the pit, however, indicated a choppy wind far down the range. There was no mirage to disclose the veering of the air currents. Consequently a five would be followed by a three, or a two by a bull's-eye. These conditions prevailed until about noon, when bright sunlight brought the mirage. During the afternoon those on the firing line sweltered. But the scores were better than during the morning hours.

When it came the turn of Sergeant Rhine to shoot, he managed to drop on five points from his string, finishing with a 95, which, added with his consistently good scores at the shorter distances, gave him the match on a score of 289. One point

and emphasizes the fact that practice with the light rifle is no longer to be lightly dismissed as inconsequential in the shooting game.

It is safe to predict that there will be a popular demand for small-bore events at all the National Matches of the future and that many citizens who otherwise would find rifle practice impossible can learn hold, trigger squeeze and sight adjustment through firing what has long been regarded as a "gallery rifle."

The question as to what extent practice with the .22 calibre rifle may be regarded as contributory to accuracy with the service arm, is still a moot question in the minds of many instructors. In an intensive course of training such as would be used in making expert riflemen of a green division in a period of twelve or sixteen weeks, the .22 calibre rifle might not play an indispensable part. But as a medium through which to interest citizens in the shooting game, where the matter of range facilities and expense enter into the problem, and as a means of promoting a clean outdoor sport, the .22 calibre rifle is destined to play a far more important part in the future than even the service rifle.

To satisfy one's self that small-bore outdoor shooting is not only practical but fascinating, there is need only to scan the entry lists in the small-bore matches at Caldwell and to consider the personnel of the International Team and the alternates. In these lists, among many others, are to be found the names of such service rifle experts as Stuart Wise, W. A. Lee, the only man who ever won the National Individual and the National Pistol Matches in the same year, O. M. Shriver, Don Preussner, J. L. Renew, and Perry Schofield. Some of the men never fired in a .22 calibre match before this year at Caldwell. Others never had seriously fired a small-bore in their lives. Yet their names have been frequently among the winners and many are to be found among those of the principals and alternates on the International Team. This is conclusive proof that the good service rifleman can adapt his knowledge of the service rifle to the small-bore. By inference, it may be assumed as evidence that the reverse is also true and that the man who has learned the intricacies of shooting the .22 calibre rifle on the outdoor range, will have obtained a valuable grounding in the principles of service rifle shooting.

below him, but in third place, young Newcomb, the school boy, finished on a total of 288, having hung up 94 at 1,000. To Newcomb goes the Major J. Lester Eisner Trophy, offered to the high civilian score in the President's Match, a huge silver loving cup, which becomes the property of the winner. In ninth place Major Adams stood when the scores were tabulated, and by virtue of being the high Cavalryman in the competition, was awarded the Cavalry Cup. It is particularly fitting that Major Adams should win the Cavalry trophy. He was a member of the Cavalry team at the time the cup was presented for competition by the Marines as a token of their respect for the sportsman-like qualities of the mounted riflemen in the settlement of a dispute over the result of a match.

In addition to the prizes which go to the winners in this competition, special recognition is given to the one hundred men who finish first in the list. These men henceforward will be known as "The President's Hundred" and will be identified by a special brassard worn on their shooting coats. "The President's Hundred" for 1919 include:

PRESIDENT'S MATCH

Order	Name	Organization	200	500	1,000	Total
1	Rhine, J. B., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	98	96	95	289
2	Phillips, E., Sea.	U. S. N.	97	97	94	288
3	Newcomb, E. M., Civ.	D. C. Civ.	97	97	94	288
4	Dyer, O. L., Sgt.	13th Inf.	100	98	90	288
5	Von Ermannsdorff, E.	U. S. M. C., Sgt.	100	94	93	287
6	Crawley, T. B., Sgt.	A. E. F., Rifle.	97	92	97	286
7	Gettys, C. M., Civ.	Wyo. Civ.	99	97	90	286
8	Fisher, M., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	99	99	88	286
9	Adams, H. L., Maj.	Cavalry	99	95	91	285
10	Denny, A. D., Lt. Cmdr.	U. S. N.	97	98	90	285
11	Derville, J., Civ.	Montana Civ.	100	96	89	285
12	Luce, L. C., Civ.	Wyo. Civ.	99	95	90	284
13	Coulter, R. O., Cpl.	U. S. M. C.	99	95	90	284
14	Wierzbowski, J. S., Lt.	U. S. N. Gt. Lks.	99	95	90	284
15	Mullaly, E. L., Capt.	U. S. M. C.	99	95	90	284
16	Farkas, J., Sgt.	14th Cavalry	99	99	86	284
17	Jackson, J., Capt.	U. S. M. C.	97	96	90	283
18	Thompson, 2d Lt.	U. S. M. C.	98	96	87	283
19	Wiggs, O., Mar. Gun.	U. S. M. C.	99	93	90	282
20	Blase, W. H., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	100	93	89	282
21	James, V. L., 1st Lt.	24th Inf.	94	92	95	281
22	Rutherford, A., Lt. Col.	Inf.	97	92	92	281
23	Wozniak, T., Sgt.	5th Inf.	93	93	90	281
24	Lecuyer, R., 1st Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	96	96	89	281
25	Klinge, J. F., Civ.	Wisc. Civ.	99	93	89	281
26	Christman, J., Eng.	Coast Art.	100	92	89	281
27	Collister, F. C.	8th Cav., 1st Lt.	99	96	86	281
28	Jenson, J. C., Cpl.	D. C. N. G.	92	92	96	280
29	Hogue, C. S., Civ.	Frankfort Ars.	95	93	92	280
30	Thompson, G. F., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	97	91	92	280
31	Ramsey, R. W., Gy. Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	99	91	90	280
32	Grant, R. A., 2d Lt.	U. S. M. C.	96	95	89	280
33	Poirier, E., Pvt.	U. S. M. C.	99	94	87	280
34	Nettleton, H. S., Lt.	5th Cavalry	99	94	87	280
35	Brown, T. G., 1st Lt.	41st Inf.	100	97	83	280
36	Miller, C., 1st Lt.	Cavalry	93	91	95	279
37	Titus, R. F., Cpl.	A. E. F. Rifle.	96	94	89	279
38	Spooner, L. S., 1st Lt.	A. E. F. Rifle.	99	94	86	279
39	Purdy, B. W., Pvt.	U. S. M. C.	96	90	92	278
40	Waters, J. F., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	97	90	91	278
41	Wilson, L. E., Civ.	Idaho Civ.	97	93	88	278
42	Davidson, W., 1st Lt.	2d Inf.	99	91	88	278
43	Short, L. M., Sgt.	3d Wash. Inf.	99	93	86	278
44	Snyder, M. D., Capt.	Albion Rifle Club.	97	97	84	278
45	Weigle, C. V., Gy. Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	98	96	84	278
46	Givan, J. E., Civ.	Maryland Civ.	96	90	91	277
47	Arnett, R., Capt.	U. S. M. C.	94	92	91	277
48	Jackson, H. C., Maj.	Un. Mo. Coach.	96	90	91	277
49	Peyton, L. K., Cpl.	A. E. F. Rifle.	93	96	88	277
50	Berg, A. C., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	97	92	88	277
51	Waters, F. H., Cpl.	U. S. M. C.	97	92	88	277
52	Holzbaur, R.	G. M., 3d Cl. U.S.N.	98	91	88	277
53	Hession, J. W.	N. Y. A. C.	97	94	86	277
54	Stewart, R. R., Commdr.	U. S. N.	99	93	85	277
55	Faragher, J. J., 2d Lt.	U. S. M. C.	99	93	85	277
56	Wyckoff, R. B., Pvt.	U. S. M. C.	96	98	83	277
57	Parsons, G. A., 1st Lt.	13th Cav.	99	97	81	277
58	Stanley, E. E.	Iowa Civ.	92	92	92	276
59	Clark, A. E., Capt.	Inf. U. S. A.	94	91	91	276
60	Schory, A. O.	Ill. Rifle Team.	96	91	89	276
61	Ora, Lee.	Utah Civ.	97	91	88	276
62	Wilde, A. A., Sea.	U. S. N.	97	91	88	276
63	Nottke, F. H., Pvt.	U. S. M. C.	96	93	87	276
64	Mueller, H. J.	Fort Harrison R.C.	98	91	87	276
65	Zimmerman, J. A., 1st Lt.	U. S. M. C.	98	93	85	276
66	Andrews, J. J., M. G.	U. S. M. C.	98	94	84	276
67	Hall, G. S.	Cal. Civ.	96	97	83	276
68	Lapere, O. R., Cpl.	U. S. M. C.	95	85	95	275
69	Dishrow, H. W., Capt.	A. E. F.	91	90	94	275
70	Feemster, L. J.	New Mexico	91	91	93	275
71	Thanish, R.	Mass. Civ.	95	89	91	275
72	Crowley, F. W., Capt.	Cavalry	97	87	91	273
73	Wise, S. W., Maj.	Ord. Dept. U.S.A.	93	93	89	275
74	Kesse, H. A., 2d Lt.	6th Regt. Minn.	96	90	89	275
75	Sprout, W. A., Ensign.	U. S. N.	95	92	88	275
76	Cornwell, G. B.	D. C. Civ.	96	93	86	275
77	Smith, S., 1st Sgt.	A. E. F.	98	91	86	275
78	Fody, M., 2d Lt.	U. S. Cavalry	100	89	86	275
79	Dela Cruz, T., Pvt.	Phil. Scouts	98	94	83	275
80	Hogan, F.	Utah Civ.	88	92	94	274
81	Borrego, L., 1st Sgt.	Phil. Scouts	95	91	88	274
82	Preusseur, D. A.	Iowa Civ.	95	92	87	274
83	Chenowith, L., Sgt.	A. E. F.	96	91	87	274
84	Laughlin, J. F.	Mass. Civ.	100	87	87	274
85	Wilson, M. J.	Minn. Civ.	93	95	86	274
86	Brown, C. M., Capt.	U. S. Inf.	100	88	86	274
87	Meek, T. L., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	98	91	85	274

Order	Name	Organization	200	500	1,000	Total
88	Simmons, F. L.	U. S. Inf.	98	92	84	274
89	Cotton, R. A.	A. E. F.	99	92	83	274
90	Callan, J. F.	Austin R. C.	97	95	82	274
91	Wheeler, H. O.	Tombstone R. C.	97	82	94	273
92	Frederick, K. T.	Manhattan R. Asso.	92	89	92	273
93	Krukan, J. N.	Wis. Civ.	91	92	90	273
94	Robinson, C.	Iowa Civ.	94	90	89	273
95	Powell, T. H., Pvt.	U. S. M. C.	95	89	89	273
96	Sawyer, F. L.	Mass. Civ.	94	91	88	273
97	Danzalan, S., Sgt.	Phil. Scouts	94	91	88	273
98	Ruebke, J.	Idaho Civ.	95	90	88	273
99	Williams, G., Sgt.	A. E. F.	94	92	87	273
100	Holter, R.	Mont. Civ.	96	90	87	273

At the close of the President's Match, the scores in the Grand Aggregate Match were announced. These were based on the results of this event and those in the Wimbledon, Marine Corps, and Members' matches. The match was won by Lieut. John A. Zimmerman, of the U. S. Marine Corps, on a grand total of 611 out of 700 points. The scores of the high hundred in this event were:

GRAND AGGREGATE MATCH

Order	Name	Organization	Total
1	Zimmerman, John A., 1st Lt.	U. S. M. C.:	
		Wimbledon	96
		Marine Corps	193
		Presidents	276
		Members	46
			611
2	Weigle, C. L., Gy. Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	609
3	Thompson, G. F., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	607
4	Durham, M. W., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	607
5	Osburn, C. T., Cmdr.	U. S. N.	605
6	Denny, A. R., Lt. Cmdr.	U. S. N.	604
7	Derville, Jack, Civ.	Rocky Mountain	604
8	Arnett, Roscoe, Capt.	U. S. M. C.	603
9	Stewart, R. R., Cmdr.	U. S. N.	603
10	Waters, F. H., Cpl.	U. S. M. C.	603
11	Crawley, T. D., Sgt.	A. E. F. Rifle	603
12	Miller, Charley, 1st Lt.	Cavalry	602
13	Newcomb, E. M., Civ.	D. C. Civ. Rifle	602
14	Jones, T. J., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	602
15	Snyder, M. D., Civ.	Albion Rifle	602
16	Hession, J. W., Civ.	N. Y. A. C.	601
17	Faragher, J. J., 2d Lt.	U. S. M. C.	599
18	Spooner, L. S., 1st Lt.	A. E. F. Rifle	599
19	Wise, S. W., Maj.	Ord. Dept.	597
20	Brown, C. M., Capt.	Inf. Camp Dodge	597
21	Wade, J. A., Civ.	Wyo. Civ.	597
22	Wierzbowski, J. S., Lt.	Great Lakes	597
23	Wilson, L. E., Civ.	Idaho Civ.	596
24	Loughlin, J. F., Civ.	Mass. Civ.	593
25	Reyburn, L. H., 1st Lt.	U. S. M. C.	592
26	Kennedy, C. R., Cpl.	U. S. M. C. (Quan. R. R.)	591
27	Smith, S., 1st Sgt.	A. E. F. Rifle	590
28	Hogue, C. S., Civ.	Frankfort Arsenal	589
29	Phillips, E., Sea.	U. S. N.	588
30	Luce, L. C., Civ.	Wyo. Civ.	588
31	Dowling, P., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	585
32	Peyton, L. K., Cpl.	A. E. F. Rifle	585
33	Morgan, A. M., Civ.	Central High, Wash., D. C.	585
34	Wozniak, T., Sgt.	Inf. Camp Dodge	585
35	Adams, H. D., Maj.	Cavalry Camp Dodge	584
36	Prothero, H. C., Civ.	Washington State	583
37	Cazzell, L. C., Civ.	Tex. Civ.	582
38	McMurray, C. M., Maj.	Inf. Camp Dodge	581
39	Cahill, J. C., Sgt.	Inf. Camp Dodge	581
40	Bayles, H. A., Civ.	Conn. Civ.	581
41	Hurt, J. W., Maj.	Inf. Camp Dodge	581
42	Nottke, F. H., Pvt.	U. S. M. C.	579
43	Williams, G., Sgt.	A. E. F. Rifle	579
44	Fody, M., 2d Lt.	Cavalry Camp Dodge	579
45	Callan, J. F., Civ.	Tex. Civ.	579
46	Anderson, H. H., Maj.	Cavalry Camp Dodge	579
47	Dyer, O. D.	Sgt. Inf. Camp Dodge	578
48	Stokes, W. R., Civ.	D. C. Civ.	578
49	Jensen, J. C., Cpl.	D. C. N. G.	577
50	Stokes, W. L., Civ.	Utah Civ.	577
51	Simmons, F. L., Maj.	Inf. Camp Dodge	577
52	Chesley, G. W., Civ.	Conn. Civ.	576
53	Disbrow, H. M., Capt.	A. E. F. Rifle	576
54	Thompson, C. D., Sgt.	U. S. M. C.	576
55	Chenowith, L., Sgt.	A. E. F. Rifle	574
56	James, V. L., 1st Lt.	Inf. Camp Dodge	574

57	McGarity, R. H., Civ.....	D. C. Civ.....	573
58	Surratt, O. C., G. M., 3cl....	U. S. N.....	572
59	McKenney, J. E., 1st Lt.....	Inf. Camp Dodge.....	572
60	Henson, L. V., Gy. Sgt.....	A. E. F. Rifle.....	572
61	Sexton, J. P., Civ.....	Ariz. Civ.....	571
62	Jackson, W. R., Civ.....	Calif. Civ.....	571
63	Duce, C. K., Civ.....	Maryland Civ.....	571
64	Schroder, C., Civ.....	Calif. Civ.....	570
65	Morris, R. M., Civ.....	D. C. Civ.....	569
66	Wykkel, A. P., Sea.....	U. S. N.....	568
67	Cline, L. L., Civ.....	Tex. Civ.....	568
68	Bcil, B. B., Civ.....	Fla. Civ.....	568
69	Robinson, C., Civ.....	Iowa Civ.....	568
70	Davidson, W., 1st Lt.....	Inf. Camp Dodge.....	568
71	Palmer, C. S., Cpl.....	Inf.....	566
72	Ducut, B., Sgt.....	Phil. Scouts.....	566
73	Brown, T. G., 1st Lt.....	Inf. Camp Dodge.....	566
74	Szymanski, E. A., H.A., 1st cl.	Great Lakes.....	565
75	Driver, S. R., Sgt.....	U. S. M. C.....	565
76	Clark, A. E., Capt.....	Infantry.....	565
77	Schory, A. O., Lt.....	Great Lakes.....	565
78	Hogan, F., Civ.....	Utah Civ.....	564
79	Adkins, C. R., Civ.....	Unattached.....	562
80	Belamino, V., Sgt.....	Phil. Scouts.....	562
81	Marler, T. G., 2d Lt.....	Utah N. G.....	562
82	Burson, I. D., Cpl.....	U. S. M. C.....	561
83	Yob, J. C., Civ.....	Rocky Mountain.....	561
84	Gibney, J. J., 1st Lt.....	Engineers Camp Dodge.....	560
85	Morrison, C., Lt.....	U. S. N.....	560
86	Holzbaur, H., G. M., 3d cl....	U. S. N.....	558
87	Miller, T. O., Civ.....	Tex. Civ.....	557
88	Crain, N. B., Capt.....	Coast Artillery.....	557
89	Cornwell, G. B., Civ.....	D. C. Civ.....	557
90	Lyon, W. E., 1st Sgt.....	Cavalry Camp Dodge.....	556
91	Keck, F. M., Cpl.....	U. S. M. C. (Quan. R. R.).....	555
92	Rutherford, A., Lt. Col.....	Inf. Camp Dodge.....	555
93	Blount, R. E., Maj.....	Cavalry Camp Dodge.....	554
94	LaTourette, L. D., Civ.....	Ariz. Civ.....	554
95	Hansen, W. G., Civ.....	Calif. Civ.....	553
96	McClincy, M. I., Sea, 2d cl....	U. S. N.....	553
97	Brandon, R. H., Cpl.....	U. S. M. C.....	553
98	Robertson, J. K., Sgt.....	D. C. N. G.....	553
99	Smith, R. W., 1st Lt.....	A. E. F. Rifle.....	553
100	Crabb, E. L., Civ.....	Wyo. Civ.....	552

Order	Name	Organization	Total
9	Mosier, J. R., Civ.....	Ohio Civilian Team.....	89
10	Overand, H., Civ.....	Rocky Mt. Rifle Club.....	88
11	Schnerring, J. G., Civ.....	Frankford Arsenal.....	88
12	Hall, G. S., Civ.....	California Civilian Team.....	88
13	Stokes, W. R., Civ.....	D. C. Civilian Team.....	88
14	Best, R. L., Civ.....	Idaho Civilian Team.....	88
15	Sawyer, F. L., Civ.....	Massachusetts Civilian Team.....	88
16	Hogue, C. S., Civ.....	Frankford Arsenal.....	88
17	Zimmerman, J. A., 1st Lieut....	U. S. M. C.....	88
18	Miller, W. W., Civ.....	Pennsylvania Civilian Team.....	87
19	Kincaid, H. J., Civ.....	Nevada Civilian Team.....	87
20	Baker, J. A., Jr.....	Norwalk Rifle Club.....	87
21	Schumacher, J. J., Civ.....	Illinois Civilian Team.....	87
22	Raymond, P. A., Civ.....	Connecticut Civilian Team.....	87
23	Harvey, G., Civ.....	Massachusetts Civilian Team.....	87
24	Clark, A. E., Capt.....	U. S. Infantry.....	87
25	Luce, L. C., Civ.....	Wyoming Civilian Team.....	87
26	Hansen, W. G., Civ.....	California Civilian Team.....	86
27	Loughlin, J. F.....	86
28	Denny, A. D., Lt. Comdr.....	U. S. Navy.....	86
29	Lee, W. A., Lt. Comdr.....	U. S. Navy.....	86
30	Hendrick, J. B., Civ.....	Michigan Civilian Team.....	86
31	Lane, D. E., Capt.....	U. S. Infantry.....	86
32	Wade, J. A., Civ.....	Wyoming Civilian Team.....	86
33	Dowling, P., Sgt.....	U. S. M. C.....	86
34	Murphy, W. J., Civ.....	Massachusetts Civilian Team.....	86
35	Hurt, J. W., Maj.....	U. S. Infantry.....	86
36	Yob, J. C., Civ.....	Montana Civilian Team.....	86
37	Gettys, C. M., Civ.....	Wyoming Civilian Team.....	86
38	Stewart, D. M., Maj.....	U. S. Infantry.....	85
39	Leawitt, A. B., Civ.....	N. Y. Civilian Team.....	85
40	Mueller, H. J., Civ.....	Ft. Harrison R. C.....	85
41	Schreiner, E., Sgt.....	U. S. M. C.....	85
42	Langville, I., Civ.....	Massachusetts Civilian Team.....	85
43	Bayles, H. A., Civ.....	Greenwich R. C.....	85
44	Morris, R. M., Student.....	D. C. Civilian Team.....	85
45	Spraker, J., Civ.....	Massachusetts Civilian Team.....	85
46	Stoll, W. C., Capt.....	U. S. Infantry.....	85
47	Stewart, R. R., Comdr.....	U. S. Navy.....	85
48	Andrews, W. C., Civ.....	Ohio Civilian Team.....	85
49	Nolan, P., C. B. M.....	Navy Team Hamp. Rds.....	85
50	Osburn, C. T., Comdr.....	U. S. Navy.....	85

Recalling the early days at Creedmoor and Walnut Hill, when special military match rifles were more commonly encountered than now, the Off-Hand Match was shot August 21. A large field entered, drawn by the fascinating prospect of getting away for once from the routine of strictly military positions and weapons "as issued," in an event calling for two sighting shots and twenty shots for record at 200 yards, standing. Any rifle weighing not more than 12 pounds was admitted and any sight not containing glass. There was considerable regret that the grand old man of the off-hand game, "Doc" Hudson, was not among the contestants, but there was a sprinkling of veterans and many promising recruits in this form of sport.

In spite of the fact that practically no restrictions were placed either upon weapon or sights, there were comparatively few match rifles in evidence, the majority of the shooters being perfectly willing to rely on the Springfield; nor was their confidence entirely misplaced.

The conditions under which the off-hand match was shot could hardly have been better, the afternoon being almost ideal. The light wind blowing from 9 o'clock was hardly of sufficient strength to exert any particular effect upon the flight of the bullet. Amateurs at the game of shooting standing, however, discovered that even a light wind at times can interfere with a steady hold.

The high fifty in the Off-Hand Match were:

THE OFF-HAND MATCH

Order	Name	Organization	Score
1	Brown, T. G., 1st Lt.....	U. S. Infantry.....	95
2	Boles, J. K., Lt. Col.....	F. A.....	91
3	Lane, A. P., Civ.....	Norwalk Rifle Club.....	90
4	Snyder, M. D., Capt.....	Albion Rifle Club.....	90
5	Shriver, O. M.....	U. S. M. C.....	90
6	LaTourette, L. D., Civ.....	Arizona Civilian Team.....	89
7	Wheeler, F.....	Rifle Club.....	89
8	Hitch, O. F., Civ.....	Indiana Civilian Team.....	89

Adjutant General William Woodbury Moore, of the State of South Carolina, won for the third successive time the Adjutant Generals' Cup Match, fired August 22. He secured 85 at 200 and 500 yards against 78 by his nearest competitor.

The trophy won by General Moore is a handsome silver cup presented to the National Rifle Association by the officers of the 9th United States Infantry, to be competed for by the Adjutant Generals of all the States of the Union.

General Moore first won the cup at the competition held in 1916 at Camp Black Point, Jacksonville, Fla. He repeated in 1918 and 1919, no match being held in 1917.

In spite of strong opposition, the General was especially determined to win this year. Perhaps an important factor in his tremendous effort to defeat his opponent was the fact that he was instructed by his commander-in-chief, Mrs. Moore, not to return to South Carolina unless he brought home the cup.

General Moore has the distinction of working his way up the military line from the grade of private in 1888 to the rank of brigadier general in 1910.

In addition to the regular N. R. A. program, many special events were staged on the Caldwell range during N. R. A. week. These included rifle and pistol, individual and team matches arranged and sponsored by the Executive Officer, and by groups of shooters who desired to participate in contests of a special nature.

Chief in interest among these competitions was the match shot on the pistol range August 22 by a team composed chiefly of the members of the victorious A. E. F. Pistol Team which won first honors at Le Mans, France, in the Inter-Allied competitions, against a team selected from the civilian riflemen in camp. This event called for five-man teams and the National Pistol Match course of fire was prescribed. To provide medals, each contestant contributed to a fund.

Many of the best hand-gun shots in camp showed up for the team try-out, and two men not on the A. E. F. team won

places with the military outfit. The service team had the better of the argument by a good margin through the slow and the timed-fire stages, and shot well with their .38-calibre Smith & Wessons. But the civilians, shooting automatic pistols, came in strong at the finish, and the match ended in their favor on a total of 1402 to 1390. The scores:

SPECIAL PISTOL MATCH, SERVICE VERSUS CIVILIAN

		Civilian			
Order	Name	Slow	Time	Rapid	Total
1	Lanc, A. P.	98	95	94	287
2	Snyder, M. D.	95	93	96	284
3	Spencer, W. H.	94	94	95	283
4	Baker, J. A.	94	97	84	273
5	Bailey, J. S.	97	89	87	273
					1,402

		Service				
Order	Name	Organization	Slow	Time	Rapid	Total
1	Ramee, Capt.	P. R. Inf.	98	97	95	290
2	Raymond, Capt.	A. E. F.	96	99	90	285
3	Montesinos, 1st Lt.	P. R. Inf.	96	91	88	275
4	Griffin, 1st Lt.	A. E. F.	95	94	81	270
5	Beverley, 1st Lt.	A. E. F.	97	97	76	270
					1,390	

The other special added attractions included: The Two-Man Team Match, the Civilian Individual Pistol Match, the Military Individual Pistol Match, the Civilian Pistol Team Match, and the Military Pistol Team Match.

The Two-Man Team Match, over the National Match course, was fired August 19. The 25 high teams in this competition were:

TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH

Order	Team	Organization	200	1000	Total
1	Thompson-Wiggs	U. S. M. C.	194	186	380
2	Rutherford-Wolniak	U. S. Infantry	195	185	380
3	Jackson-Mullaly	U. S. M. C.	199	180	379
4	Moore-Andrews	U. S. M. C.	199	177	376
5	Critten-Phillips	U. S. Navy	191	184	375
6	Gettys-Luce	Wyoming Civ. Team	196	179	375
7	Myers-Titus	A. E. F.	198	177	375
8	Lacey-Nordstrom	U. S. M. C.	199	175	374
9	Best-Wilson	Idaho Civ. Team	195	177	372
10	Blount-Anderson	U. S. Cavalry	198	174	372
11	Smith-Henson	A. E. F.	193	178	371
12	Spooner-Gray	A. E. F.	193	177	370
13	Morrison-Sprout	U. S. Navy	196	173	370
14	Coulter-Von Erdmansdorf	U. S. M. C.	200	169	369
15	Fisher-Smith	U. S. M. C.	199	169	368
16	Blade-Blase	U. S. M. C.	200	168	368
17	Disbrow-Williams	A. E. F.	187	180	367
18	Kimberling-Beyer	1st Inf., U. S. A.	196	171	367
19	Jean-Lawless	A. E. F.	194	172	366
20	Coppedge-Crawley	A. E. F.	195	169	364
21	Fory-Fettleton	U. S. Cavalry	198	166	364
22	Ayers-Ryan	U. S. Navy	193	170	363
23	Waters-Lecuyer	U. S. M. C.	195	168	363
24	Hillman-Hoy	Co. "C," U. S. M. C.	182	180	362
25	Lee-Denny	U. S. Navy	198	164	462

The Civilian Individual Pistol Match, following the course of fire in the N. R. A. Pistol Match, resulted as follows:

Order	Name	Organization	Slow	R.F.	R.F.	Total
1	Lane, A. P.	Norwalk R. C.	98	94	95	287
2	Hall, G. S.	Calif. Civ.	98	93	95	286
3	Wilson, L. E.	Idaho Civ.	98	97	91	286
4	Burton, J. T.	Fla. R. & R. Club	97	93	90	280
5	Schroder, C.	Calif. Civ.	98	92	90	280
6	Baker, J. A., Jr.	Norwalk R. C.	96	95	87	278
7	Bayles, H. A.	Greenwich R.	91	96	90	277
8	Bailey, J. S., Jr.	Pt. Arthur, Tex., R. T.	94	94	89	277
9	Raymond, R.	Conn. Civ. Team	94	94	88	276
10	Lipscomb, E. P.	Tex. Civ. Team	94	94	88	276
11	Whester		92	91	92	275
12	Parmley, Frank	Kan. Civ.	98	92	85	275
13	Spencer, Wm.	Mo. Civ.	92	96	86	274

14	Turner, J., Ill.	Civ. R. T.	94	92	87	273
15	Schumaker, J. J., Ill.	Civ. R. T.	91	94	87	272
16	Snyder, M. D.	Ind. Civ.	96	95	81	272
17	Lyman, V. A.	Ancon P. & R. Club	97	95	80	272
18	Niedner, L. C.	Mo. Civ.	99	91	81	271
19	Thanisch, R. J.	Mass. Civ.	93	91	86	270
20	Raymond, P. A.	Conn. Civ.	93	95	81	269
21	Hogue, C. S.	Frankford Arsenal	92	92	84	268
22	Reenbke, J.	Idaho Civ.	87	96	81	264
23	Cline, L. L.	Texas Civ.	88	89	86	263
24	Cazzell, L. C.	Texas R. C.	89	90	82	261
25	Hull, E. R.	Wis. Civ. Team	94	87	79	260
26	Cook, W.	D. C. Civ. Team	93	78	83	254

The results in the Military Individual Pistol Match, over a course identical with the Civilian Individual, were:

Order	Name	Organization	Slow	20 R.F.	10 R.F.	Total
1	Spooner, L. S.	1st Lt., A. E. F. Team	98	97	98	293
2	Montesinos, S. M.	1st Lt., Porto Rico Inf.	100	97	93	290
3	O'Connor, M.	Capt. U. S. Inf.	97	95	96	285
4	Raymond, D. R.	Capt., A. E. F. Team	98	98	87	283
5	Christofferson, C. J.	1st Lt., U. S. Cav.	98	91	93	282
6	Ramee, F.	Capt., Phil. Scouts	95	97	90	282
7	Smith, R.	1st Lt., A. E. F. Team	100	89	91	280
8	Nelson, H. N.	2nd Lt., A. E. F. Team	94	91	93	278
9	Berg, A. C.	Sgt., U. S. M. C.	97	92	88	277
10	Grant, C. F.	1st Lt., Ord. Dept., U. S. A.	98	92	87	277
11	McKone, S. C.	Sgt. Maj., 4th Kan. Inf.	92	92	89	273
12	Denney, A. D.	Lt. Comdr., U. S. Navy	90	94	88	272
13	Frederich, K. T.	1st Lt., N. Y. Cav.	97	95	80	272
14	Jackson, H. C.	Major, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.	92	85	83	270
15	Gulutera, D.	1st Sgt., Philippine Scouts	96	84	89	269
16	Beverly, J. R.	1st Lt., U. S. Inf.	94	90	84	268
17	McKinney, J. E.	1st Lt., U. S. Inf.	98	94	76	268
18	Johnson, J. F.	1st Lt., U. S. Inf.	97	82	88	267
19	Griffin, L. E.	1st Lt., U. S. Inf.	86	91	89	266
20	Osburn, C. T.	Comdr., U. S. Navy	90	87	87	264
21	Cook, G. E.	Capt., Ord. Dept., U. S. A.	97	91	76	264
22	Becker, J. P.	Cpl., Minnesota N. G.	93	88	81	262
23	Simmons, F. L.	Major, U. S. Inf.	95	88	78	261
24	Navas, M. B.	1st Lt., Porto Rico Inf.	93	91	77	261
25	Yssac, L.	1st Sgt., Phil. Scouts	90	89	79	258

In the Pistol Team Matches over the National Pistol Match course, these were the results:

MILITARY PISTOL TEAM MATCH

Order	Team	Slow Fire	20s Fire	10s Fire	Total
1	Infantry No. 1:				
	Ramee, Capt., Phil Scouts	97	96	93	286
	Montesinos, 1st Lt., P. R. Inf.	97	93	87	277
	Simmins, F. W., Maj., Inf.	95	95	86	276
	O'Connor, M., Capt. Inf.	93	91	89	273
	McKinley, J. E., Capt. Inf.	95	91	83	269
	Totals	477	466	438	1,381
2	A. E. F. Pistol Team	491	459	420	1,370
3	A. E. F. Rifle Team	454	438	391	1,283
4	Minnesota National Guard	387	345	356	1,088

CIVILIAN PISTOL TEAM MATCH

1	Connecticut Civilian Rifle Team:				
	Lane, A. P.	99	94	94	287
	Bayles, H. A.	95	90	85	270
	Hession, J. W.	100	86	83	269
	Harrison, C. W.	96	77	87	260
	Baker, J. A.	96	92	91	279
	Totals	486	439	440	1,365
2	Texas Civilian Team	474	449	427	1,350
3	Missouri Civilian Team	478	457	394	1,329
4	S. Dakota R. & R. Club	463	442	424	1,229
5	Kansas Rifle Team	416	425	316	1,157

SMALL BORE MATCHES

(Continued from page 446)

INTERNATIONAL TEAM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Order	Name	Individual Total
1	Wotkyns, G.	391
2	Morgan, A.	388
3	Richard	386
4	Stokes, W. R.	386
5	Hart, A. E.	385
6	Raymond, P.	385
7	Miller, J. E.	384
8	Preussner, D.	382
9	Rice, E.	382
10	Lee, W. A.	382
11	Andrews, W.	382
12	Renew, J.	379
13	Chesley, G.	379
14	Stewart, R.	377
15	Crossman, Mrs. E. C.	377
16	Denny, H.	376
17	Laudensack, A.	375
18	Boles, J.	374
19	Schneering, J.	374
20	Wade, J.	373

The shooting of Armand Morgan who made next to the highest individual score, and that of Mrs. E. C. Crossman is worthy of special mention. Morgan is a 17-year-old school boy from Washington and in all of the N.R.A. matches on the service range has managed to keep up with most of the older shots. His score in the Small-Bore International of 391 includes 194 points out of 200 at 50 yards, and 194 points at 100 yards. Morgan's scores in the other small-bore matches were above the average, although he was up against some of the best shots in the country.

Mrs. Crossman has shot in practically every one of the N.R.A. service range matches both this year and at Camp Perry in 1918, and is never to be found among the tail-enders. She is probably the only woman who has ever shot in an International Small-bore Match, and in the contest just ended she finished in fifteenth place, tied on her total score with the holder of 14th place, and bested five experienced shots. At 50 yards, Mrs. Crossman made a score of 191 out of 200 at 100 yards, a score of 186.

THE regular small-bore program of the N.R.A. has proved so popular that many events which at first glance seemed to be crowded out through lack of time, will be run off during National Match week.

These competitions include the Small-Bore National Team Match, the Boy's Team Match, the Egg-Team Match, and several of the re-entry events which have been running continuously, with an award of prizes at the end of each week.

These are the scores in the competitions finished last week:

SMALL-BORE WIMBLEDON

Order	Name	Total
1	Boles, Col. J. K.	195
2	Richard, W. H.	193
3	Miller, I. E.	193
4	Craig, W. M.	189
5	Simms, B. G.	189
6	Shriver, O. M.	189
7	Turner, J.	180
8	Chesley, G. W.	188
9	Miller, J. H.	188
10	Crossman, Mrs. E. C.	187
11	Woodworth, Al	187
12	Wise, S. W.	187
13	Renew, J. L.	186
14	Parkhurst, T. H.	186
15	Morrison, C.	186
16	Gussman, H. J.	185

Small-bore National Individual (Match P)

50 and 100 yards, 20 shots per range. Prize, \$150 gold watch, gold medal, 9 bronze medals, cash, 20 places.

1	G. L. Wotkyns	292	\$6.30
2	W. H. Richard	390	4.70
3	A. E. Hart	390	3.15
4	P. A. Raymond	385	1.55
5	J. E. Miller	385	1.55
6	A. F. Laudensack	385	1.55
7	W. C. Andrews	385	1.55
8	G. W. Price	384	1.55
9	J. K. Boles	384	1.55
10	J. A. Wade	383	1.55
11	G. W. Chesley	383	.60
12	F. W. Cronies	382	.60
13	E. B. Rice	382	.60
14	A. L. Woodward	381	.60
15	Mrs. E. C. Crossman	380	.60
16	A. A. Clouet	380	.60
17	R. R. Stewart	380	.60
18	B. G. Simms	379	.60
19	J. R. Moser	379	.60
20	J. L. Renew	379	.30
21	W. R. Stokes	379	.30

Small-bore Marine Corps (Match M)

Prize, DuPont cup and cash, 20 places and 6 bronze medals.

1	D. W. Price	195	\$4.80
2	W. R. Stokes	195	3.60
3	B. G. Simms	194	2.40
4	W. H. Richard	194	1.20
5	A. E. Hart	193	1.20
6	P. A. Raymond	193	1.20
7	J. A. Wade	193	1.20
8	C. H. Johnson	193	1.20
9	W. C. Andrews	193	1.20
10	J. K. Boles	192	1.20
11	L. J. Corsa	191	.45
12	J. W. Miller	191	.45
13	Mrs. E. C. Crossman	191	.45
14	L. J. Miller	191	.45
15	G. L. Wotkyns	190	.45
16	G. W. Chesley	190	.45
17	D. A. Preussner	190	.45
18	A. F. Laudensack	190	.45
19	J. A. Miller	189	.45
20	J. Turner	189	.45

50-Yard Sweeps (Match E)

Second week, final closing for special prize.

277 entries. \$69.25 in pool. Prize B. S. A. No. 12 Martini rifle.

1	W. H. Richard	100	\$10.35
2	J. Miller	100	10.35
3	N. B. Crain	100	10.35
4	A. F. Laudensack	99	2.80
5	G. W. Chesley	99	2.80
6	J. L. Renew	99	2.80
7	J. Turner	99	2.80
8	F. W. Cronies	99	2.80
9	W. Andrews	99	2.80
10	S. W. Wise	99	2.80
11	J. K. Boles	99	2.80
12	George Schnerring	99	2.80
13	J. A. Wade	99	2.80
14	W. Stout	98	1.20
15	K. H. Fitchner	98	1.20
16	L. J. Miller	98	1.20
17	W. R. Stokes	98	1.20
18	C. M. Gettys	98	1.20
19	L. J. Corsa	98	1.20
20	R. V. Miller	98	1.20
21	W. A. Lee	98	1.20

First Week 383 Entries.

1	J. G. Schnerring	100	\$14.36
2	J. E. Miller	100	14.36
3	J. L. Renew	100	14.36
4	A. Shivel	99	4.14
5	A. F. Laudensack	99	4.14
6	F. H. Cronies	99	4.14
7	Capt. W. H. Richard	99	4.14
8	Lieut. Col. T. Whelen	99	4.14
9	J. Turner	99	4.14
10	A. E. Hart	99	4.14
11	W. C. Andrews	99	4.14
12	Capt. G. L. Wotkyns	99	4.14
13	J. A. Wade	98	1.92
14	A. L. Woodworth	98	1.92
15	H. C. Espey	98	1.92
16	W. M. Craig	98	1.92
17	Lieut. P. S. Schofield	98	1.92
18	Capt. J. M. H. Wallace	97	.83
19	G. H. Chesley	97	.83
20	C. F. Johnson	97	.83
21	F. B. Glassford	97	.83
22	E. Palmer	97	.83
23	H. Parkhurst	97	.83
24	A. L. Rober	97	.83

100-Yard Sweeps (Match I)

10 shots at 100 yards, any sights. DuPont Cup first prize. Pool \$41.

164 entries.

1	J. E. Miller	99	\$5.12
2	J. L. Renew	99	5.12
3	C. H. Johnson	99	5.12
4	E. B. Rice	98	5.12
5	W. H. Richard	98	2.05
6	J. K. Boles	98	2.05
7	G. W. Chesley	97	1.80
8	J. Derville	97	1.80
9	W. A. Lee	97	1.80
10	S. W. Wise	97	1.80

11	J. A. Wade.....	97	1.80
12	K. H. Fitcher.....	96	.82
13	W. G. Hansen.....	96	.82
14	E. J. Moberg.....	96	.82
15	C. S. Hoge.....	96	.82
16	J. G. Schnerring.....	96	.82
17	J. K. Barton.....	96	.82
18	E. B. Rice.....	96	.82
19	A. E. Hart.....	96	.82
20	R. W. Lake.....	95	.41
21	W. Andrews.....	95	.41

*First Week
Division of Cash*

1	J. E. Miller.....	99	\$10.50
2	J. L. Renew.....	99	10.50
3	J. A. Wade.....	98	3.75
4	Corp. R. Ancelin.....	98	3.75
5	J. G. Schnerring.....	98	3.75
6	Capt. W. H. Richard..	98	3.75
7	H. Otto.....	97	3.00
8	F. W. Cronies.....	97	3.00
9	Capt. G. L. Wotkyns...	97	3.00
10	P. Raymond.....	96	2.10
11	A. L. Woodworth.....	96	2.10
12	S. M. Shearman.....	95	1.20
13	R. B. Wychoff.....	95	1.20
14	W. C. Andrews.....	95	1.20
15	C. H. Heag.....	95	1.20
16	Capt. N. B. Crain.....	95	1.20
17	J. Turner.....	95	1.20
18	Lieut. Col. T. Whelen..	94	.40
19	W. G. Hansen.....	94	.40
20	J. W. Hessian.....	94	.40
21	B. Holter.....	94	.40
22	H. Parkhurst.....	94	.40
23	S. L. Beecher.....	94	.40
24	E. J. Moburg.....	94	.40
25	W. M. Slaymaker.....	94	.40
26	F. C. Kimms.....	94	.40

The Century Sweeps

10 shots at 100 yards, metallic sights.
155 entries. \$38.75 in pool.

1	A. Shivell.....	99	\$6.75
2	J. E. Miller.....	99	6.75
3	J. A. Wade.....	98	2.40
4	J. Turner.....	98	2.40
5	W. H. Richards.....	98	2.40
6	S. W. Wise.....	98	2.40
7	Bornwell.....	97	1.90
8	J. L. Renew.....	97	1.90
9	J. G. Schnerring.....	96	1.25
10	J. K. Boles.....	96	1.25
11	A. F. Laundensack....	96	1.25
12	S. L. Beecher.....	96	1.25
13	C. H. Stewart.....	96	1.25
14	G. W. Chesley.....	96	1.25
15	P. Raymond.....	95	.65
16	T. H. Parkhurst.....	95	.65
17	L. C. Cazell.....	95	.65
18	Mrs. E. C. Crossman..	95	.65
19	W. Stout.....	95	.65
20	J. W. Hessian.....	95	.30
21	W. B. Crain.....	95	.30

*Timed Fire Match
(Match N)*

Squadded.
50 yards.

1	A. M. Morgan.....	99	\$3.80
2	B. G. Simms.....	97	2.35

3	W. C. Andrews.....	97	2.35
4	D. W. Preussner.....	96	.95
5	W. H. Richard.....	95	.95
6	J. A. Wade.....	95	.95
7	W. D. Denny.....	94	.95
8	J. W. Hessian.....	94	.95
9	P. A. Raymond.....	93	.95
10	E. S. Hall.....	91	.55
11	J. E. Miller.....	91	.55
12	W. R. Stokes.....	91	.55
13	A. F. Laundensack....	90	.35
14	J. L. Miller.....	90	.35
15	O. M. Schriver.....	89	.35
16	R. H. Larke.....	89	.35
17	T. H. Parkhurst.....	88	.35
18	C. H. Johnson.....	88	.35
19	G. L. Wotkyns.....	87	.35

*Ladies' Sweepstakes
50 Yards.*

1	Marjorie F. Kinder....	100	\$2.00
2	Mrs. E. C. Crossman..	100	2.00
3	Mrs. E. S. Mitchell....	90	1.25
4	Mrs. J. M. Wallace....	88	1.00
5	Mrs. J. H. Rudolph....	68	.75
6	Miss E. Dorland.....	66	.50
7	Mrs. J. A. L. Starr....	25	.25
8	Mrs. G. L. Wotkyns...	21	.25

INFANTRY SCHOOL NEEDED

(Continued from page 447)

life in the Infantry are paramount to all other considerations. Yet,

(1) Every other arm of service has in America a center of instruction in which the latest thought for that arm may be taught.

(2) There does not exist in America a single Infantry School, except the arrested Benning project which got under way so late that it was caught by the armistice.

The message of the Commander-in-Chief to the American people is as pregnant with truth today as it was on October 21, 1917, the date on which it was transmitted. If American people are to save their sons, 66% of whom must be Infantry, from useless destruction they must insist that instruction in time of peace shall be both adequate and intelligent.

It is time, then, that men returning from service in France should candidly present to the people an outline of that which seems to them to constitute adequate and intelligent instruction, no matter what the strength of the Army may be. Perhaps nothing can be more convincing than the actual experience of American troops on the battlefields of Europe and it would therefore seem pertinent to outline such actual experience with a view to presenting the manifest lessons to be drawn therefrom.

The 23rd Infantry (3rd Brigade, 2nd Division), which I commanded occupied the Sommedieu Sector, just south of Verdun, from March 17, 1918, to some-time in May. This was strictly trench

warfare in its most highly developed state. The battlefield was an intricate network of trenches through which men wound their way in complete concealment. Standing behind a strip of camouflage one might search the hostile terrain for hours without discovering a single sign of life. The battlefield was a ghastly void, yet from the listening posts in close contact with the enemy back to the second position six or seven kilometers to the rear, hundreds of eyes were watching, thousands of men burrowed like rats in dug-outs, were lying in readiness, each group bearing a fixed relation in the plan of defense to adjacent units; the whole intricate system of observation and reconnaissance, terrestrial and aerial; of communication by all means; of protective barrages and counter-offensive preparation; of supply, evacuation, hospitalization, sanitation and final relief, is the result of the most intense and careful study without which disaster is sure to befall the command which is without adequate training.

Visible targets being almost totally absent, the rifle was used but little. Artillery and machine guns and trench mortars, concealed and protected by all the known devices and echeloned in depth over a distance of six kilometers, poured out their stipulated quota of harassing fire on areas where the greatest damage might be inflicted, and each night patrols crept through No Man's Land, brilliantly lighted from time to time by hostile flares, and sought the chance of an encounter with equally insignificant forces of the enemy.

No decisive results can be obtained by such operations, yet it would be folly to imagine that trench warfare will cease to play a part in future operations. When troops halt in the presence of the enemy they must entrench according to scientific methods or suffer heavy and totally unnecessary losses from hostile artillery fire; and whenever great forces of approximately equal strength come into contact there will be a period of stabilization during which the conditions of trench warfare in France will be closely approximated.

The rolling terrain of eastern France with its shell-torn hills and valleys, shattered woods, wreckage of villages (heaps of shell-battered rocks will do), barbed-wire entanglements, small-gauge tracks for supply, etc., must be scientifically reproduced on the future training ground of modern American infantry leaders in order that the lives of American boys may not be needlessly sacrificed in combat with an enemy that had the wisdom to make himself ready.

From this theater we withdrew for a brief period of training, and on the 30th of May, 1918, we were called from Chaumont-en-Vexin to block the road from Chateau-Thierry to Paris along which the victorious German army was

advancing. There is neither time nor space to discuss this wonderful period in American military history except as to its bearing on our present and future problems in training.

The American Second Division encountered the Germans on a rolling agricultural terrain, covered by prosperous villages, farms and woods, all untouched as yet by the hand of war. There were no trenches. Our infantry had outrun our artillery and most of our machine guns, and our supply of hand and rifle grenades. We met the enemy in the open with the rifle and bayonet. Turning back to the message of the Commander-in-Chief more than seven months earlier, let us note the concluding sentence:

"Close adherence is urged to the central idea that the essential principles of war have not changed, that the rifle and the bayonet are still the supreme weapons of the infantry soldier and that the ultimate success of the Army depends upon their proper use in open warfare."

The whole training of the A. E. F. had been directed with a view to meeting this supreme test. All America was thrilled with the manner in which the American Infantry*, practically unsupported by artillery during the early days of June, flung back the hostile masses by rifle fire and decisively turned the tide of victory in favor of the Allies, who never again suffered a real defeat.

Having checked the hostile advance, having filled the gap from the vicinity of Vaux on the right to the vicinity of Gandelu on the left, the Second Division assumed the offensive to wrest from the invader the dominating and important ground which he had won. The 4th Brigade (Marines), conquered the Bois de Belleau; the 3rd Brigade swept the hostile front from Vaux on the right to the center of the line, including the conquest of the Bois de la Roche, similar in all essential details to the Bois de Belleau though not so extensive. Our early operations had been conducted with the rifle and bayonet; our final attacks were completely planned and carefully executed to a time scale preceded by an artillery preparation and accompanied by creeping and standing barrages of artillery and machine guns. The end of the operations found us as firmly entrenched on our conquered ground as the means at our disposal would permit and with all of the modern appliances of trench warfare thoroughly installed.

In short, during those thirty-nine days of continuous combat we had passed through every phase of modern warfare from rencontre in the open fields to temporary stabilization after successful assault.

* The 4th Brigade (Marines), like the 3d Brigade (composed of the 9th and 23d Infantry and 5th Machine Gun Battalion), was organized and fought as Infantry.

Will any school of instruction for American Infantry officers and non-commissioned officers be adequate and intelligent which does not allow us to exemplify in maneuver, on approximately as varied a terrain, the lessons we learned at Chateau-Thierry?

Within a week after our relief we were enroute in trucks to the Foret de Retz where we debussed on the morning of July 17th at about 9:00 A. M. and learned for the first time that we were to attack the next morning at 4:35 A. M., jumping off from the eastern extremity of the forest and penetrating the enemy's position about 10 kilometers. Tanks in large numbers were to assist. Totally unlike all previous operations the attack was to be a complete surprise and therefore necessarily without artillery preparation.

The situation demanded an all-night march through the forest guided only by the map and compass to the jump-off trenches which we had had no opportunity to reconnoiter. In a downpour of rain the men stumbled onward through the pitchy blackness, broken from time to time by friendly flashes of lightning, each man clinging to the belt or shoulder of the man in front to avoid separation and loss of direction.

The leading battalion was compelled to double-time during the last ten minutes, and, without halting, to deploy and plunge over the top, as our massed artillery, silent until that moment, sent forth its tons of bursting shell upon the astonished enemy. Our infantry ripped through the barbed-wire entanglements and, close up to the creeping curtain of steel laid down by the artillery, rolled over the German defenses to their objectives. The end of the day found us in possession of more prisoners than there were men in the regiment. The German line had been smashed. The 1st and 2nd American Divisions and the French Moroccan Division had constituted the spearhead which had plunged through the hostile flank and vitally threatened the safety of his positions.

The hope inspired by our achievements at Chateau-Thierry had been translated into thrilling accomplishment. The American doctrine announced by the Commander-in-Chief, on October 21, 1917, had been magnificently vindicated. Within a few days the whole German Army on either flank of the spearhead was in full retreat, not in the hope of totally avoiding but in the hope of minimizing the disaster that now confronted the Central Powers. The hope of world domination had vanished in a day. The House of Hohenzollern was doomed.

Is it the part of wisdom to deny to our sons the opportunity to train on an area so extensive and diversified as to prepare for conditions on our future battlefields as difficult as those encountered in the

Foret de Retz and as fraught with results for America, and in fact for all mankind? Yet the war has terminated and the project to secure such an area for America has been suspended.

(To be concluded)

WATERFOWL DIE FROM EATING SHOT

Wild ducks and other waterfowl sometimes die from lead poisoning resulting from swallowing stray shot which they pick out of the mud about shooting grounds. Many ducks that become sick from lead poisoning finally recover, but it is probable that the effect is permanently injurious not only to the individual but to the species. It has been ascertained by experiment that lead greatly impairs the virility of male domestic fowls. Females mated with them lay many infertile eggs, while in many of the eggs that are fertilized the embryo dies in the shell or the chick emerges weak and unable to withstand the hardships of early life. What effect lead poisoning has on female wild fowl has not been definitely ascertained, but, as the fact is well known that lead produces abortion in female mammals, there is a possibility that it exerts a bad effect on female waterfowl during the breeding season. Thus, the supply of waterfowl is likely to be decreased by lead poisoning not only by the number of birds that die directly from it but indirectly by impairment of reproduction.

These facts are set forth by the United States Department of Agriculture in a Bulletin. Reports of waterfowl apparently sick from lead poisoning have been coming in for several years. The Biological Survey undertook an investigation at various shooting grounds to determine how common the taking of shot by waterfowl is, and a series of experiments to ascertain the effect of shot swallowed. It was found that at places where much shooting is regularly done from blinds, shot at the bottom of the shallow water are so numerous that one or more was found in practically every sieveful of mud or silt, and that they are swallowed by waterfowl whenever found as a result of this habit of swallowing small, hard objects to supply grit for the gizzard.

The experiments have shown that shot swallowed are gradually ground away in the gizzard and pass into the intestines, producing a poisoning that results in progressive paralysis and, usually death.

The list of species known to have been poisoned by eating shot consists of mallard, pintail, and canvas-back ducks, the whistling swan, and the marbled godwit.

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SHOOTING NEWS AND COMMENT



The Big Boys of the Revolver Tribe

By DR. S. J. FORT

WAR, like politics, makes strange bedfellows; witness the revolvers of .45 caliber made by the Colt and Smith & Wesson companies for emergency service overseas, after we had thought the revolver was permanently discarded as a military weapon.

We have been acquainted with a .45 Colt revolver for many years and loved it well, but had anyone predicted the appearance of a Smith & Wesson of this calibre who would have believed it? When Uncle Sam called for it, however, he promptly got it, and believe me, it is some gun.

These weapons were issued as Model 1917 revolvers and we used both as well as the automatic pistol at the Small Arms Firing School, Camp Perry, Ohio, last summer, in training student officers, discontinuing their use only after word came from Gen-

eral Pershing that sufficient automatic pistols were being supplied overseas troops and that revolvers were no longer needed.

The question was asked many times at Camp Perry, "which is the most accurate weapon, the revolver or the automatic pistol?" and proved somewhat difficult to answer as devotees of the short-gun are prone to judge the so-called accuracy of such weapons entirely from a target shooter's standpoint and from results obtained by deliberate aim.

In all our training work with the pistol at the Firing School, we tried to get away from deliberate aim except in preliminary shooting while teaching how to aim and squeeze the trigger, impressing upon the students that the automatic pistol was first, last and all the time a rapid fire weapon. Also that the revolver had been developed

from the single shot pistol for the same purpose, but when compared with the automatic in this respect the manipulation required by its mechanism served as a handicap not observed in the self-loading pistol.

The following figures taken from official manuals of each weapon may be of interest at this point.

Distance	Automatic, Model 1911		Colt .45, Model 1917	
	mean radius	mean vertical deviation	mean radius	mean vertical deviation
25 yds.	0.855	0.619	1.058	0.092
50 yds.	1.356	0.910	2.042	1.724

These figures were obtained by firing with a fixed muzzle rest and give the automatic pistol quite a bit the best of the argument, but admitting them to be correct, in actual firing on the range, I doubt if there is any noticeable difference between the two up to 25 yards, both being shot under conditions calculated to bring the best results.

At 50 yards, I have seen some remarkably high scores made at slow and at timed fire with the automatic pistol, and I have seen some very low scores made with the same weapon by expert shots, but taking it by and large, I believe the revolver in the hands of the average expert shot will shoot consistently higher scores at this distance than the automatic, chiefly due to better sights and smoother trigger pull.

Admission of the Model 1917 revolvers to the National Pistol Match of 1919 on the same level as the automatic pistol, will supply a lot of interesting data as to the

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ARMS AND THE MAN

relative merits of the two weapons at a standard distance and three distinct types of firing.

With from 1,500 to 2,000 entries comprising all sorts of shots from the very expert, the near-expert and so on down to those who will make their debut at the targets, it will be interesting first of all, to see how many choose the revolver in preference to the automatic.

The unreconcilables who never have and never will admit the superiority of the automatic, by heck, ought to turn out in force for this match, but at any rate if there are any number of revolvers along the line

it will be a good fight and whichever way the figures decide, the pistol shooting game will be boosted.

If the revolver is permitted a four pound trigger pull and the automatic is kept at six pounds, I look to see the revolver punch out the high slow fire total, freely admitting that the automatic is quite capable of putting over a possible on the 5-inch bull of the L target.

Experts like Dr. Snook and others of the old-timers who cut their eyeteeth on the revolver, will be likely to hold the pistol level in the five-shots-in-twenty-seconds stage, but when it comes to the five-shots-in-

ten-seconds stage the automatic ought to take the honors.

Now a few words about the revolvers themselves. The recoil of each is a trifle heavier than the automatic, and as the Colt has a larger handle than the Smith & Wesson, it may prove a better handling weapon for the man who has a large hand or experiences difficulty in holding the latter revolver.

Most of the Smith & Wessons we had at Perry had smooth and about four pound trigger pulls. The Colts needed attention in reducing the weight and smoothing up of their pulls.

We had some trouble with primers blowing back and choking the cylinders of our Smith & Wessons, as the cylinders set up close to the frame, so if using one in the match it might be well to scan the cartridges supplied to see that the primers are well seated and are not thick headed, otherwise an accident may occur at a critical stage.

If the cartridges are not issued in clips, don't waste time chasing around to find some. They are only of service in extracting the empty shells and if these stick in the chamber, use another empty to pry them out or punch them out with a lead pencil.

Final disposition of the war time revolvers is not yet settled and the interest excited by their use in the National Match may result in their retention as an additional service side-arm in stead of junking them. If ever placed on sale, don't bother as to their appearance, they will prove well worth their price.

This war has taught us the effectiveness of the large calibre pistol, and now, is the time to start training the next generation in the use of a man's size hand-gun. While I would not advocate laying aside the .22 calibre automatic pistol or its single shot relative, or the target sighted revolver, it seems to me the United States Revolver Association should make a big effort towards boosting the big boys of the revolver tribe as well as the automatic pistol of the same calibre.

In passing let me call attention to the fact that a hardened lead bullet can be fired through the automatic pistol without stripping or leading the barrel, and as a matter of economy a cartridge loaded with the service charge of powder and a lead bullet might prove less costly than the present jacketed bullet type of cartridge.

The surprising ignorance of the first principles of pistol shooting exhibited by the majority of student officers sent to the Firing School was paralleled by many of the regular army officers sent to the same place and the experience and results obtained at Perry and at Camp Benning prove most conclusively the necessity for some provision being made by the Government for a widespread training in the use of the pistol and revolver, just as is being done for the revolver even though the war is over and the League of Nations prevent other wars. The Treaty of Peace may yet prove to be a "scrap of paper."

Wants Matches With Other Clubs.

The Reed Indoor Rifle Club of Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to hear from clubs who would like to engage in "by mail" matches, in both offhand and prone 25-yard shooting, the targets from each club to be mailed to the opposing club the day following the match. This style match is inexpensive, and allows each club to do their best by shooting on their own range, besides giving a comparison of what the various clubs are accomplishing in offhand and prone shooting.

The Reed club has conducted a few such matches successfully, usually shooting 25 shots each offhand and prone per man, ten men on the team. Standard 25-yard target used with 1/2-inch 10-ring. 1/4-inch rings counting 1 to 9. Secretaries of interested clubs are asked to write Carl J. Stilwell, 112 Fremont Ave., Springfield, Ohio, who is corresponding secretary of the Reed Indoor Rifle Club.

San Antonio Teams Stage Match

H. F. Stilwell's rifle team trounced the seven-man aggregation of Sergeant D. May on August 5, on the Municipal Range, San Antonio, Texas, 534 to 512. E. P. Lipscomb, on the losing team, was high gun with 88.

The match was fired on the 8-inch bull's-eye at 300 yards. The scores:

H. F. Stilwell, 72; Sergeant C. Johnson, 82; Sergeant J. D. McNeeley, 72; F. S. Superville, 72; J. H. Stevens, 68; W. J. West, 82; Sergeant H. H. Mitchell, 86; total, 534.

Sergeant D. May, 80; A. Johnson, 66; Jack Saunders, 82; B. K. Mainard, 72; E. P. Lipscomb, 88; E. C. Threadgill, 58; C. J. Norris, 66; total, 512.

Standing, M. Steadman scored 78 on the 8-inch bull's-eye at 300 yards with the rifle. J. D. Lowery shot 64. Prone, E. P. Lipscomb scored 84, 88 and 90. With the pistol, Lipscomb shot 100, 99 with the right hand on the 5-inch bull's-eye at 20 yards, and 99, 98 with the left hand. Sergeant Charles Woessner scored 85, 88, 91, 93.

Rifle Galleries for Public Schools

We have with us today, as the professional introducer at a political outing would say, boys who can shoot. They enjoy nothing better than to shoot. If they can't get a gun, a slingshot will do. But shoot they must and shoot they will.

First, permit us to introduce to you Richard L. Beck, 10 years old, and the son of Frank G. Beck, of Martin's Ferry, O. This youngster is truly a marvel in all that the word implies. His specialty is a rifle, but he performs feats with the firearms that make the average man hide his head in shame—that is, if the said man makes any claims about his shooting ability.

Richard began to shoot a 22-caliber rifle when he was 7 years old. His father insists that it is the duty of every dad to instruct the boys of the family in the use of firearms.

"It not only is giving them an education in clean sport," said Mr. Beck, "but it serves to prevent the possible accidents that happen when boys handle guns away from the watchful eyes of their elders. For boys will be boys, and I have yet to come in contact with one who did not have a try at a gun, with or without parental permission and proper coaching.

Shooting Instructive in Schools

"My boys always open their rifles when they take them out of the cases, and they always put on the safety catch when they stop shooting to run up and look at the target. To my mind there would not be any danger of accidents were these safety rules followed. We should take great care to teach our children marksmanship, and if I had my way there would be a rifle gallery in every public school, where pupils, at the proper age, could learn the use of firearms under the supervision of competent instructors."

Mr. Beck does not confine his instructions to Richard and his other son, Frank, Jr., aged 13. A number of the lads of the neighborhood, playmates of Richard and Frank, Jr., find the Beck home a most pleasant rendezvous, and Pater Beck coaches them all in the use of the rifle. At times he has a dozen and more in the class, and the says they all take a deep interest in shooting.

But, to return to Richard, it was in 1915 that he first gained prominence as a boy marksman. Then, shooting at a 3-8-inch bull's-eye from standard distances, he scored 55 out of a possible 60 points with 12 shots, 28 out of a possible 30 with six shots and 23 out of a possible 25 with five shots.

In 1916 the Topperweins visited Bridgeport, and when they had finished with their remarkable exhibition, Dick Beck entertained the schoolboys by showing them what he could do with a rifle. He gathered the clay balls, potatoes, apples, blocks and clay birds which the Topperweins left on the grounds and, ranging them in a row on stones, he scored 90 hits with 100 shots. He

then took two tin cans, started them rolling, one at a time, with a shot, and kept them rolling until the rifle was empty. Out of the 30 shots he missed just three.

Frank Beck, Jr., the eldest son, will be heard from in the shooting world before long. He uses a .22 repeater. His trouble has been that he aims with his left eye and shoots from his right shoulder. His father intends to get a piece of black glass to cover the left eye, which would force him to use the right orb. Mr. Beck is giving both boys instruction with a .22 revolver.

Another boy wonder is Joe Pacini, 18 years old, of Norfolk, Va. His specialty is a shotgun, and he is a wizard at the traps, where he shatters clay pigeons. He began shooting targets in May, 1915, and his progress has been amazing. The boy is a member of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Gun Club, and he not only has shot well at all the club meets, but on two occasions led his club, scoring 45x50 and 47x50, and in one of the Virginia State championship shoots he broke 87 in 100.

New Directory of Game Officials

The twentieth annual directory of officials and organizations concerned with the protection of birds and game in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, revised by the Bureau of Biological Survey to August 1, 1919, has just been published as Department Circular 63 by the United States Department of Agriculture. It presents in convenient form the addresses of persons from whom information may be obtained concerning game laws. It also shows the date of establishment of each State commission or wardenship, the changes which have occurred in such offices since last year, and the publications issued by game officials.

During the year legislative changes affecting the administration of the game laws have occurred in Idaho and Indiana. Idaho created a department of law enforcement with a fish and game bureau under its jurisdiction; and Indiana, a department of conservation with a division of fish and game, which was also specially authorized to encourage and assist in the organization of game protective associations throughout the State.

In 46 States and in Alaska the enforcement of game laws is intrusted to game commissioners, wardens, or other State officers; in Florida and Mississippi, to county wardens; and in the District of Columbia, to the Metropolitan police. Several national and two international organizations are interested in the protection of birds and game. In addition, State associations and many local organizations co-operate in the work of protecting game in 30 States and in Alaska. Thirty States and the District of Columbia have Audubon societies, organized especially for the study and protection of non-game birds.

These clubs have been admitted to membership in the National Rifle Association.

CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS

District of Columbia

United States Shipping Board Rifle Club—C. S. Brock, secretary; J. H. Croxdale, president; E. J. Skidmore, vice-president; John A. Lutz, treasurer; J. P. Cowperthwaite, executive officer. Membership, 143.

New York

Chester Rifle Club—George L. Wilson, secretary; Wm. H. Smith, president; A. M. Goldsmith, vice-president; E. D. Chamberlain, treasurer; H. B. Tuthill, executive officer. Membership, 26.

South Carolina

Carlisle School Rifle Club of Bamberg—W. C. Duncan, secretary; G. R. Youmans, president; Harry Snyder, vice-president; C. F. Brooks, treasurer; Rhett Turnipseed, executive officer. Membership, 134.

LIFE MEMBERS

J. W. Beeler, 320 North 12th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Carl P. Zimmer, Fullerton, Calif. Orange grower and rancher.

BOYS' RIFLE CLUB

North Carolina

Camp Craggy Rifle Club of Chimney Rock—Bebie Tatum, secretary; Allen Kegel, president; James Wilson, vice-president; Jack Combs, treasurer; W. P. Eavenson, executive officer. Membership, 26.

JUNIOR MEMBERS

Paul F. Flynn, 107 Hungerford Street, Hartford, Conn. 13 years.

George R. Hill, Howardsville, Maryland. 12 years.

John Tabb Fisher, 806 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va. 15 years.

Alan Russel Stoner, 1107 North Dodds Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn. 15 years.

Elmor Peddle, Terre Haute, Ind. 14 years.

Garrett Abel Johnson, 237 Fifth Street, Gilroy, California. 16 years.

Clifton Lilly, Rhodell, W. Va. 14 years.



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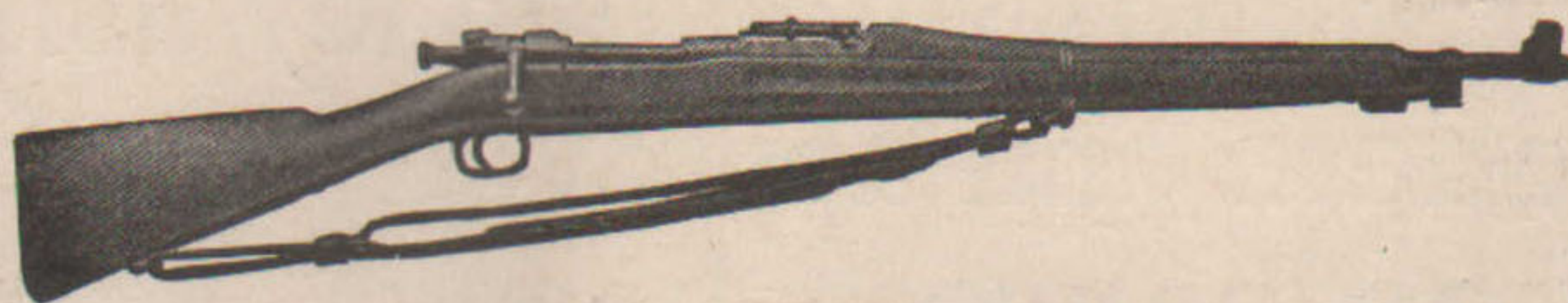
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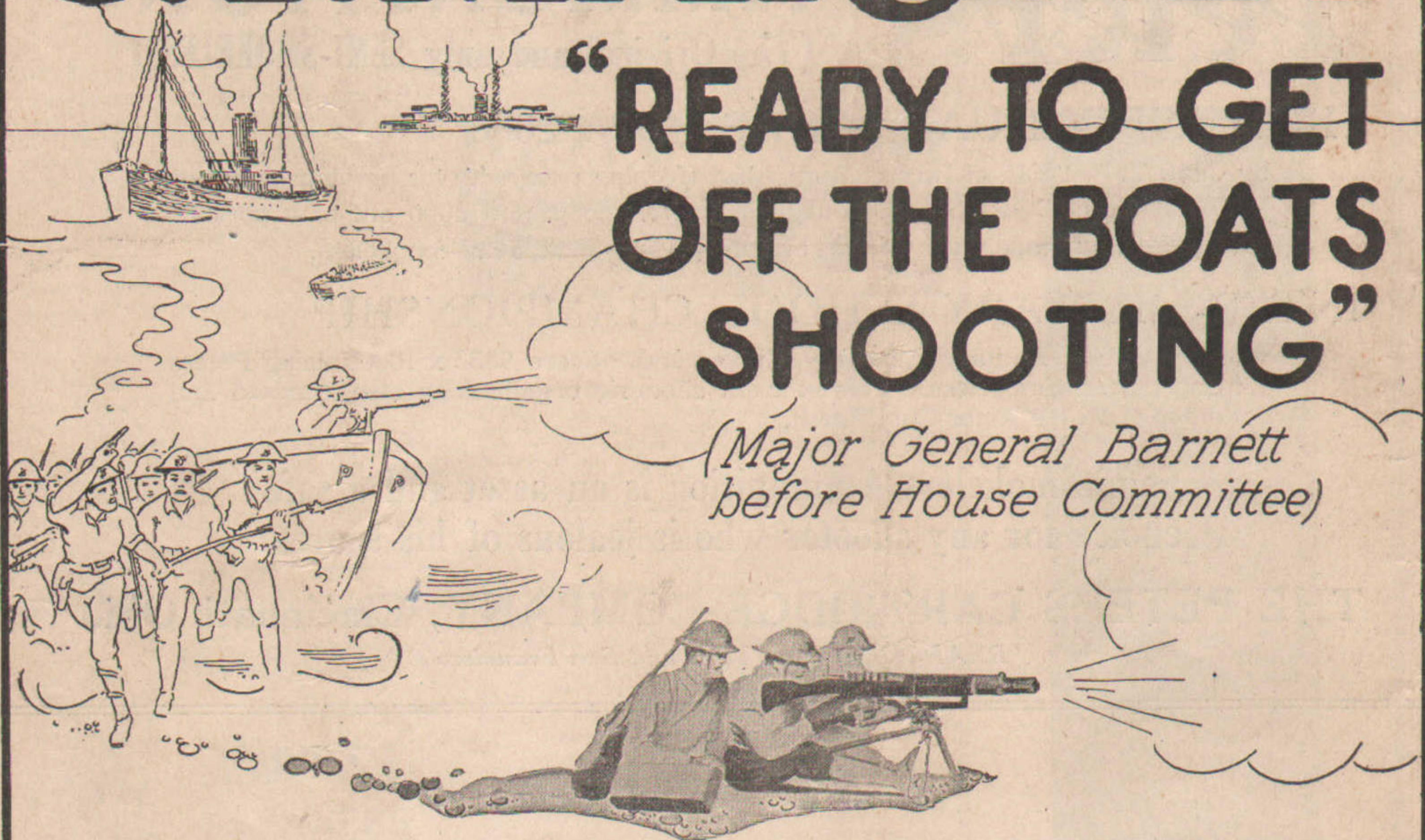
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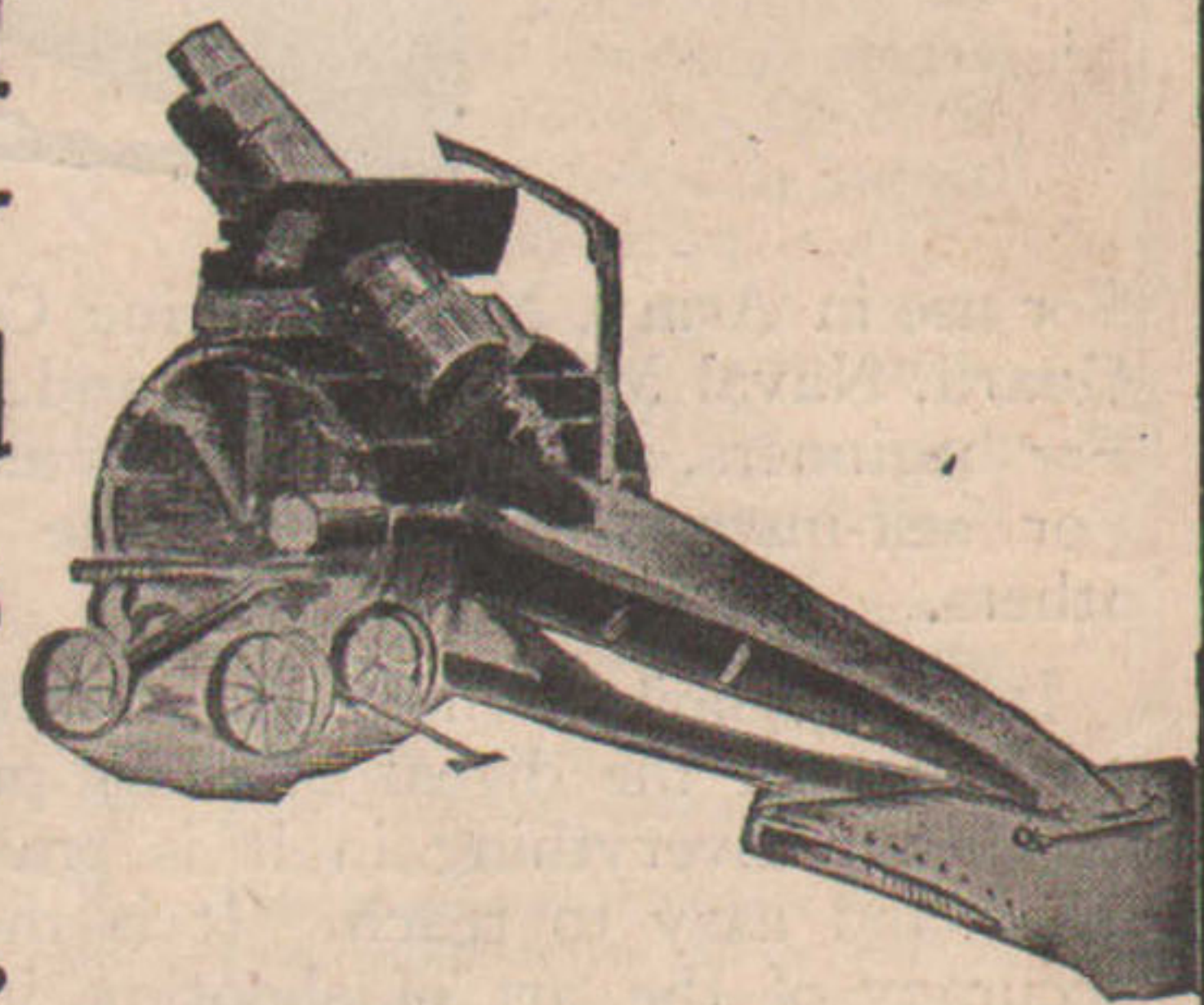
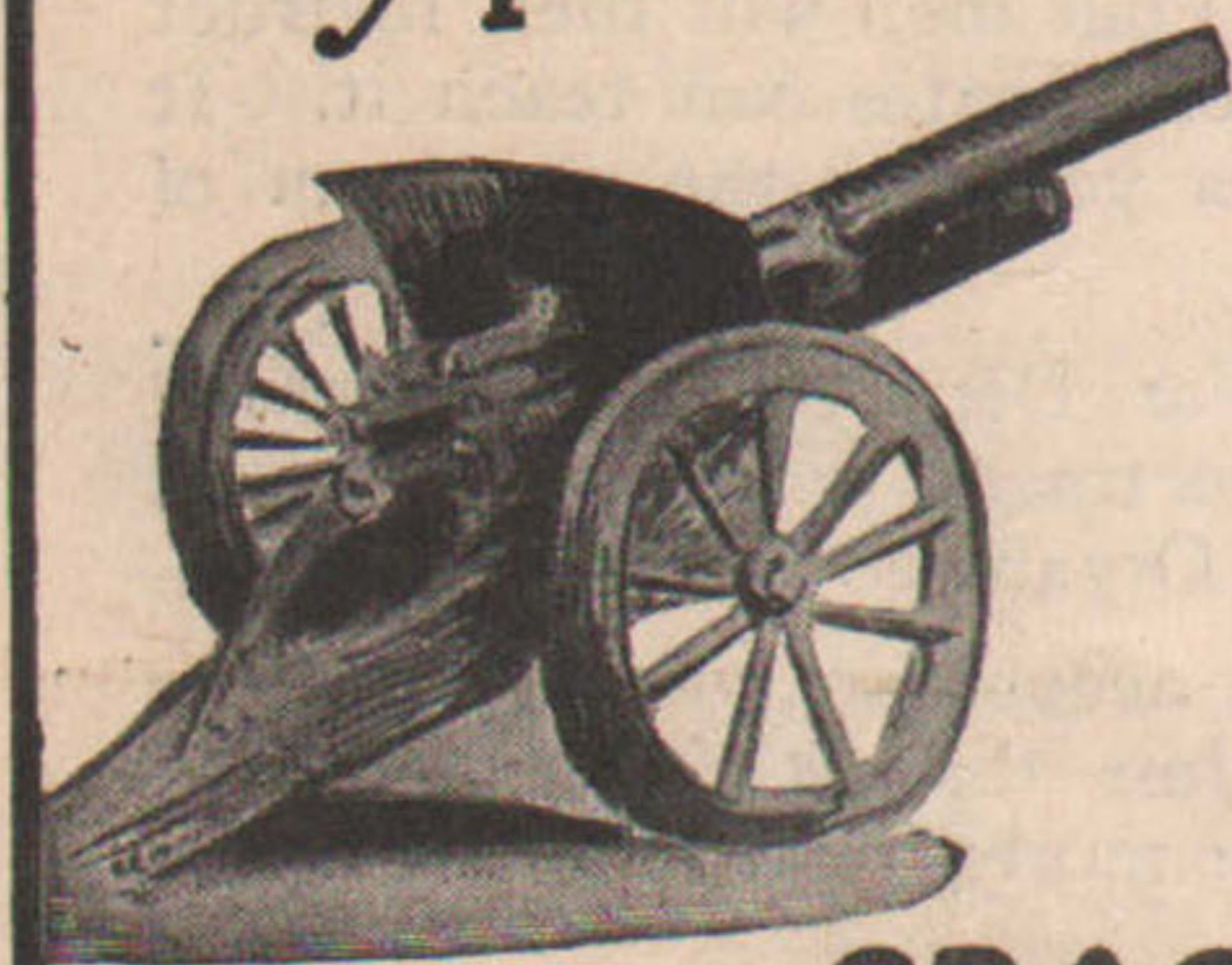
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