

# UNCLE SAM'S RESERVES

## WIN MOCK ACTION

BY CAPTAIN ELLIS D. MORSON

FROM August 9 to today, the rifle range at Camp Perry, Ohio, has been in constant use. Five distinct tournaments were held with thousands of marksmen, scores and attendants in camp on the range. The program included the seventh annual matches under the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice; the twenty-seventh annual matches of the National Rifle association; the sixth annual matches of the Ohio State Rifle association; the first annual matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle association, and the regular annual competition of the Ohio National Guard.

The Ohio National Guard matches were for members of that organization exclusively. They began August 9 and numbered five matches. Immediately following came the Ohio State Rifle matches of a association, which were open only to its members and members of the Ohio National Guard. 13 matches in all. Next in order were the matches of the Ohio State Rifle association, which were open to all members. They numbered 28, making the total number of matches of the O. S. R. A. 41.

The matches of the Department of the Lakes R. A., which were shot under the direction of the O. S. R. A. numbered six. They were confined to teams and individuals from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, which states comprise the Department of the Lakes.

Preliminary practice for the national matches began on Friday, August 22, and continued on Saturday. Sunday the range was closed. On Monday, August 23, the national team match was opened and was followed by the national individual rifle match and the national individual pistol match. These matches were completed by Friday, when the National Rifle association matches began. They included 17 matches.

During the period from August 8 to 29 the targets were manned by a brigade of the Ohio National Guard and shooting was in progress from eight till 11:30 a. m. and from one to five o'clock in the afternoon.

During the matches of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and the National Rifle association the range was opened and manned by the U. S. army and the national guard. Markers and scores were furnished by the army, a regiment being detailed for duty at the range. Teams entering the national match either substituted themselves or were substituted at the mess hall.

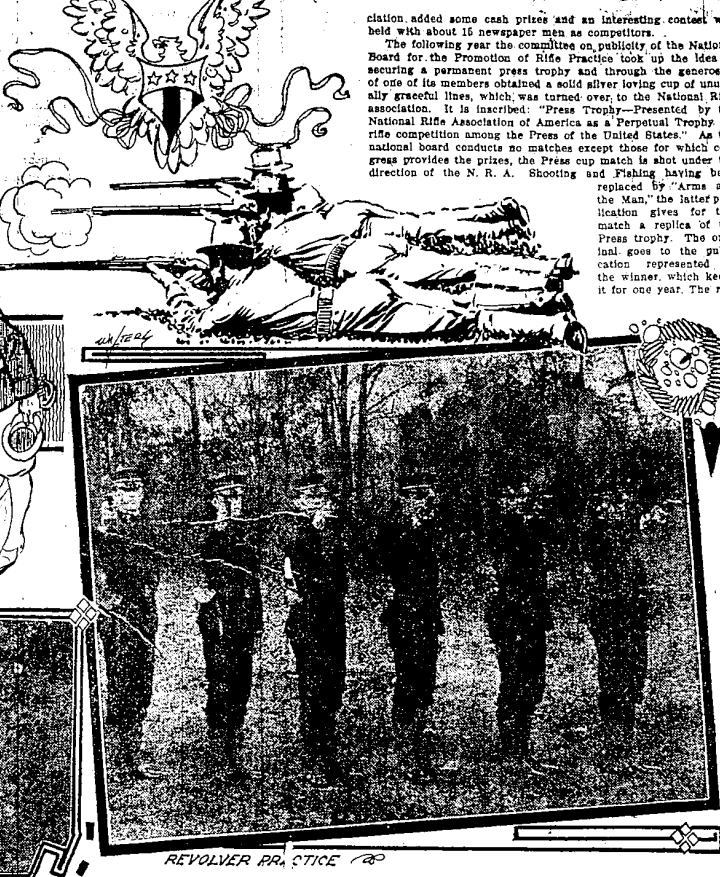
Congress appropriated \$12,000 for the "messing" of competitors during the national matches.

Each competitor was entitled to a cot and mattress and necessary camp furniture, such as stool, wash-basin, water-bucket, tin cup, brown, etc. and ample tentage was furnished, all through the courtesy of the state of Ohio. Competitors supplied their own blankets and bedding other than mattresses.

A careful estimate of the number of men at Camp Perry for the matches included 100 regular army officers, 1,000 enlisted men, U. S. A. team contestants and officers, 500 national guardsmen, 100 members of the state and civilian rifle club members, 300 to 500; brigade, O. N. G., 300.

The prize list at the matches at Camp Perry was very attractive to riflemen, as the money was largely in excess of any heretofore divided and the prize lists were much larger. In the national team match the prizes were as follows: Class A, \$450, \$350, \$300 and \$250; Class B, \$350, \$250, \$225 and \$200; Class C, \$300, \$200, \$175 and \$150. In addition there was a trophy for each class and every member of the twelve teams received a medal. In the national individual match there were 39 prizes, amounting to \$390, with the same number of medals. In the du Pont type match, shot under the auspices of the O. S. R. A., the prize money amounted to \$400, divided into 42 prizes. The Ohio matches carried from four to 12 or more prizes. As the matches of the National Rifle association were conducted on a percentage basis a great amount of money was divided and the number of the prizes in the big matches was large. In some of the great individual matches, like the Leech cup match, the total prize money approximated \$800 and more. All the prizes, less the actual expense of operating the range were returned to the contestants in the N. R. A. matches. For the national matches Congress furnished the prize money.

With a few exceptions the press championship trophy for rifle shooting, which is contested for each year. The national rifle matches, is the only big trophy of its kind for which newspaper men strive as representatives of their publications and not personally. There are many working newspaper men who are members or ex-members of the national guard and not a few have served in the army or navy and in the Spanish war. Among them are some excellent shots, and while the restrictions surrounding the Press cup are such as to prevent members of the national guard from competing and thus the number of contestants is curtailed, the contest is always keen and it takes a good score to carry off



AT 200 YARDS

This annual contest grew out of a merry jest at Sea Girl some years ago. Each year there gathers at Sea Girl a happy party of newspaper men, who have been attending the New Jersey matches for a number of years. They have a Correspondents' club, which holds annual meetings and of which Leslie R. Port, son of Governor Port of New Jersey and publisher of a Lakewood journal, is president. The meetings are now held in the governor's mansion at Sea Girl range. Some years ago as a joke the correspondents decided to have a "press match." As they were considerably

### ARE BLONDES INFERIOR?

Blonde women in Chicago, judges of the courts and superintendents of two insane asylums disputed the statement of Maj. Charles E. Woodruff, surgeon in the United States army, that blondes are morally and physically the inferiors of brunettes. They also attacked his assertion that blondes make up a greater portion of the population of jails and similar institutions.

Dr. Woodruff reached his conclusions after he had completed an inspection of the prisons and asylums in New York state and city. He declared these institutions in New York are full of blonde persons who, owing to their nervous temperament, are unable to struggle for existence in a climate to which they are unfitted and have fallen into poverty, disease and crime.

Dr. Woodruff contends that the excess of sunshine in America breaks down the nervous system of blondes, morally as well as physically, and makes them peculiarly liable to the ravages of consumption and other deadly ailments. "Such may be the case in New York, but it is not so in Chicago," one angry society woman, who is a pronounced blonde, declared. "I am sure we are just as good and some of us better than the brunettes. Our divorce courts will show that."

"It will have to decay Dr. Woodruff's theory," declared Judge Theodore Brennan. "In the first place, you see, Mrs. Brennan is a blonde. Judging from the standard in my home I do not think much of Dr. Woodruff's theory. In my experience on the bench, although I have not paid any particular attention to the complexion of the prisoners before me, I believe there have been as many dark persons sent to jail as blondes, if not more."

"As to divorce, I am sure I cannot say whether most of those who figured in them were blondes or brunettes. I think they have been about equally divided."

Mrs. Theodore Brennan, wife of the jurist, expressed the sentiments of her husband. "I do not see why difference in complexion should have anything to do with morality," she declared.

"In my experience in the criminal court and as a police magistrate I have tried hundreds of men and women," said Judge George Kersten. "The charges ranged from petty larceny to murder. I never noted whether the offenders were of light or dark complexion. I consider one as good as the other."

Investigation at two insane institutions

### BED-BOUND FOR MONTHS

Hope Abandoned After Physicians' Consultation.

Mrs. Emma Shearer, 709 and Washington St., Centralia, Wash., says: "For years I was weak and run down, could not sleep, my limbs ached and the secretions were troublesome; for years I was in bed for four months. Three doctors said there was no cure for me, and I was given up to die. Being urged, I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Soon I was better and in a few weeks was about the house, well and strong again."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

### WHAT SHE ESCAPED.



Jack—There goes young Doty. He took his fiancée out rowing last Sunday, rocked the boat, and the poor girl was drowned.

Ruth—Lucky girl!

Jack—Why do you say that?

Ruth—Why, she might have lived and married the idiot.

### PAINT DURABILITY.

The first thought in painting should, of course, be durability—and durability means simply pure paint properly applied. Pure paint is pure white lead and linseed oil with or without tinting materials.

Some years ago the paint-buyer was likely to get adulterated or counterfeited white lead if he was not familiar with brands. Today he may buy with perfect safety if he only makes sure that the Dutch Boy Painter trademark is on the packages of white lead that he buys. This trademark was adopted by National Lead Company to distinguish the pure white lead made by them from the worthless adulterated and fake goods. It is a guarantee as valuable to the house-owner as the education of a paint expert could be.

### A Candid Judge.

A Dover lawyer tells a story in which figures Hon. H. L. Dawes, who, it seems, in his younger days was an indifferent speaker. Shortly after his admission to the bar he had a case which was tried before a North Adams justice of the peace, and Dawes was opposed by a lawyer whose eloquence attracted a large crowd. The justice was perspiring in the crowded room and evidently fast losing his temper. Finally he drew off his coat and, in the midst of the eloquent address, burst out:

"Mr. Attorney, supposing that you take a seat and let Mr. Dawes speak. I want to thin out this crowd."—Lippincott's.

### Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*.

To Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Weds Her Rich Stepfather.

Social circles in Pasadena, Cal., learned with amazement the other day that Miss Katherine Traphagen has become the bride of her stepfather, Cyrus M. Davis of Los Angeles. Miss Traphagen lived with her sisters in Altadena and was one of the prominent members of the Young Women's Christian association, being director of its short story club.

### Style of Price.

"Are you going to raise any fancy rap on your suburban place this summer?" asked Jones of Smith, as they set in the business district.

"Well, yes," he hesitatingly admitted. "I am going to try to raise the mortgage."

### The Air.

He—So you think married life ought to be one grand, sweet song?

She—Yes.

He—If Sixty-six would you prefer for this matrimonial song?

She—I think a millionaire.

### Afterglow.

"Are you still in the blissful intoxication of love?"

"No, I've reached the headache now."—Exchange.

### From the Life of the Protector.

Cromwell wished to be painted, with the sword.

"Don't you mean the warhorse?" they asked anxiously.

When you hear one man trying to belittle another, his safe to bet that the other is his superior.

Lame back and limbs? That's a young man, but old. Handle him with a cane, a cane, a cane. Absolutely nothing like it for the relief of all pains.

Be Careful!

In going out after fame, make sure that you don't capture notoriety.

And occasionally a man throws off trouble by putting on a bold front.

### Home in San for Harriman

A physician's prescription which costs \$30,000 to fill may seem a bit high, even in these days of luxury, but if you happen to possess more millions than you have fingers and toes and then a good many more you may not mind the expense any more than E. H. Harriman.

Several months ago the financier's physician decided his patient was not getting enough sunlight and so he prescribed a solarium, or sun room, on the top of the new Harriman home, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth street, New York. The financier looked at the prescription and turned it over to his architect, Grosvenor Atterbury, 20 West Forty-third street. Mr. Atterbury, in turn, called in Julius Peabody, one of the cleverest of his staff, and together they drew the plans.

The solarium will occupy the entire top of the house and will comprise an sun room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms and a sitting room. Each will be so arranged that it can practically be made an open-air room, or so shielded that rain will be excluded and air permitted to enter in event of bad weather. Then, by an arrangement of shades and blinds the sun's rays may be governed so that the temperature will be kept even.

The sun room proper will extend across the Fifth Avenue side of the building and will be 482½ feet inside measure. Looking up from Central park, the effect will be that of a greenhouse, as the entire side will be inclosed with windows. Along the Sixty-ninth street side will be a dozen windows opening into the sun room, sitting room and bedrooms.

In the center of the sun room will be a skylight 12½ feet. This will be constructed of glass heavy enough to withstand the most severe storms and so arranged that it may be opened or closed. The idea is to keep it open in pleasant weather that air may be admitted.

As the walls from the cornice to the main flat roof project inward at an angle of 45 degrees, the distance from the floor to the ceiling will not be as great at the sides of the room as in the center. At the sides the walls will measure 10 feet six inches.

One of the novelties will be an interior porch. This will be built on the Sixty-ninth street side of the sun room and will be 148 feet. It will be such a porch as one might find at the entrance to a summer house and will permit a view of Sixty-ninth street and Central park and a bit of Fifth Avenue. As the sun apartments are 65 feet above the pavement the view will be magnificent. Moreover, the air at this distance from the pavement is free from dust and exceptionally fresh.

It is the idea to make a sort of conservatory out of the porch. Plants may be grown here and it is likely many rare blooms will be cultivated. Enough sun will be admitted to develop orchids and ripen grapes. As a heating apparatus will be installed the chill blasts of winter cannot injure the plants. Nor can the hot sun of summer burn them, for the shades and blinds may be drawn and the cooling plant set to work.

When the improvements are completed Harriman will probably live out of doors among the most beautiful of flowers if he chooses. He can have all the sun there is without leaving his home and he can take the fresh-air sleeping cure if he sees fit. With the exception of the plants, which will be out of doors to all intents and purposes and far enough from the street to sleep undisturbed by city noises. Even the air from the park will suggest the country.

becomes the property of the winner. As the trophy is properly inscribed with the name of the winner, the publication represented and the score, it will in time be a very interesting as well as handsome affair. In addition the National Rifle association gives a life membership to the second man, and there are a number of cash prizes. While the N. R. A. matches follow the national matches and have been shot at Camp Perry for two years past and will be this year, Sea Girl still keeps up the "Press match," for which Arms and the Man provides a cup and the N. J. R. A. the cash prizes. The Illinois State Rifle association and several others have press rifle matches.

Dunning and the state hospital for insane at Elgin, failed to uphold the theory of Dr. Woodruff.

Of course I cannot state positively off-hand whether there are more blondes than brunettes confined in this institution," said Sup. Wildlife of Dunning. "I do not think, however, that there is any difference in the numbers. I will say, though, that I have found the light-complected inmates inclined to be of more nervous temperament than the dark patients."

"It may be true of the jails and insane institutions in New York," commented Dr. Podstat, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Elgin, Ill. "I have not found such to be the case at this institution. There are as many patients here of dark complexion as there are blondes."

Of 263 convicts in Clinton prison, whom he observed, Dr. Woodruff states that 19 had very light hair, 81 had light brown hair, 51 dark brown hair and 112 had darker shades.

The doctor maintained that this is far above the true average of blondes. Of nearly 5,000 men admitted to the Elmira reformatory Dr. Woodruff found 318 blondes, 30 with dark hair, 103 with sandy, 1,203 with light brown hair, 1,449 with dark brown hair, 1,406 with black.

He concludes that unless the blonde American finds some better means of survival than he has at present he will be wiped out, as a type, in favor of the brunette.

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