

The intent of the government this year is to Caldwell representatives of all of American marksmanship. Trick ooting, however, will not be allowed. As the sociation puts it, "the marksmanship to be stured is the deadly deliberate shooting of the nd which left Belleau Wood and the Chateau hierry wheat field covered with Hun dead." The gathering of riflemen will be known as

National Matches of 19, and is the latest a long series of marksanship competitions inited in 1903 and held mually whenever posble for the purpose of imulating rifle pracre as a national sport; veloping riflemen havg the attainments repired of instructors in fle shooting during the ar, and of restoring the nited States to her ghtful and traditional ace as the premier naon of marksmen.

The big matches will held at Caldwell, J., "45 minutes from

roadway." According to details now being aringed by Lieutenant Colonel William C. Harllee. S. M. C., who is executive officer of the atches, rifles will begin to crack in competition early as July 1, and the final "cease firing" ill not sound much before September 1. Dur g the first part of this period practice matches nd minor competitions will be scheduled. These ill be followed up by a period of instruction marksmanship for the civilian teams who will articipate in the national matches. After the thool of instruction, a series of marksmanship ompetitions, which include some of the oldest nd most historic of rifle contests, will be held the National Rifle Association of America. hese events will lead up to those American arksmanship classics which are called the Nalonal Matches. The National Matches, thereore, will probably be held toward the middle end of August.

They consist of three competitions. The most inportant is the National Team Match. In this vent teams of 12 shooting members are pitted gainst one another. Each team, using the nited States military rifle, fires 20 shots rapid re at a target 200 yards-away, 20 shots slow fire t a target 600 yards away and 20 shots slow re at a target 1,000 yards away. To the victors h this competition are awarded four trophies which are highly prized among marksmen: One prize to the service teams; a second to the Nadonal Guardsmen; a third to the civilian clubs, and a fourth to schools and colleges.

The first trophy is known as the National rophy. It is a bronze plaque showing Mars olding in leash the "dogs of war." The secand trophy is known as the Hilton trophy. It is dso a bronze bas-relief, hung about with "scalps" upon which are recorded the names of the teams hat have won it since it was placed in competilon in 1878. The third is known as the Soldier of Marathon; it is a bronze statuette and is the Oldest of the three.

The second of the National Match competitions s known as the National Individual Match wheren individuals instead of teams participate, following the same course of fire prescribed in the team competition.

The third competition is known as the Nadonal Pistol Match and the honor of being victorious in this event is as highly prized among hand-gun enthusiasts as is the victory in the National Individual Match among riflemen.

Program Is Attractive.

The program of the National Rifle Association matches is no less attractive to marksmen. There is "The Wimbledon," a match shot at targets 1,000 yards away, the winner of which holds for one year the Wimbledon cup; presented to American riflemen by the Princess Louise of England in 1878, and assumes the title of "long range champion." There is the Leech Cup Match for the oldest trophy in competition at the present time—a massive silver tankard, a gift to the R. A. in 1874 by the captain of the Irish rifle team which that year visited this country to take part in the first international marksmanthe pole ontest. There is the President's Match, to the winner of which goes an autographed letter of congratulation from the chief executive and the title "military champion," and there is the Marine Corps Cup Match open to everybody, the winning of which is also a signal honor. The trophy in this competition was the gift of the

commissioned officers of the marine corps. Until 1916 there participated in the National Matches only the army, the navy, the marine corps and the National Guard. That year, however, congress authorized the participation of teams composed of members of civilian rifle clubs which are organized under the national board for the promotion of rifle practice in the war department. At the outbreak of the war with Germany there were in the United States more than 2,000 of these clubs with an aggregate individual membership of about 100,000.

THE SKIRMISH RUN OF THE NAVY

During the war the membership of many of these clubs was decimated by volunteer enlistments and the draft, but since the armistice and the demobilization of the troops most of the clubs have become more active than ever before.

The opening of the National Matches to civilian and riflemen has proved a wonderful impetus to rifle practice as a sport, and the effect of this policy, together with that of the government in fostering the organization of rifle clubs, were apparent in the records of American marksmanship made on the fields of France.

Two Teams From Each State.

Under the laws controlling the government competitions, a National Guard team and a civilian team from each state are authorized to attend the matches. These teams are named by the governor of the state, who may select the personnel of the teams through competition or according to geographical distribution, or arbitrarily. In addition to the two teams authorized. as many additional teams as desired may enter the competitions at their own expense.

The National Matches, since their inception and until 1918, have been held either upon a United States army or a state rifle range. This year, however, the championships will be decided upon a United States navy range.

For the past ten years the navy has made every effort to develop its bluejackets into good riflemen, on the theory that proficiency with small arms contributes in a large degree to proficiency in handling huge naval rifles, developing among the men physical control and co-ordination of mind and body-a principle which found enthusiastic supporters in Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt. Therefore, when war was declared against Germany, the office of gunnery exercise of the navy department lost no time in enlarging the scope of its courses in marksmanship.

The development of this activity took the form of establishing a chain of rifle rangesthe principal stations being at Caldwell, N. J., the largest of the chain; Wakefield, Mass.; Cape May, N. J.; Peekskill, N. Y.; Great Lakes, near Chicago; Glenn Burnie, Md.; Virginia Beach, Va.; Mount Pleasant, S. C., and San Diego, Cal. On these ranges corps of trained instructors not only saw to it that the seamen from the battleship fleets were trained in handling of arms, but took on the work of instructing any army recruits that were sent to them. In addition to this, and in connection with the range chain, Secretary Daniels threw open the facilities of the navy shooting camps to citizens, urging all civilians to visit the ranges and learn to shoot.

Recognizing the service which the navy has performed in the cause of rifle practice toward bringing the United States again to its traditional place in the forefront of nations as marksmen, the national board for the promotion of rifle practice recommended that the secretary of war accept an offer made by the secretary of the navy of one of the big navy ranges for use during the National Matches in 1919. Approving this recommendation, the secretary of war tendered the invitation to the navy to conduct the competitions. When Secretary Daniels accepted for his department, he placed the conduct of the

matches under the director of gunnery exercises, U.S. navy, and named Lieutenant Col. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., as executive officer. Colonel Harllee has long been identified with rifle practice in the navy and among the marines. He conceived the idea of a great chain of navy rifle

single range system ever established, and had it operating the rail lines during the calin full operation soon after war was declared. Scope of Program.

THE FIRING LINE

In undertaking to conduct the National Matches of 1919 at the invitation of the secretary of war, the navy planned to overlook nothing toward making these competitions the greatest of their long line and toward gathering at Caldwell representatives of all the branches of American marksmanship.

The United States army rifle of the same type which was used by the American army and marine corps division in France will predominate in most of the events, but the high-power service weapon, capable of carrying a steel-jacketed bullet to an extreme range of more than three miles will not be featured to the exclusion of do in many of these matters. The other firearms except in the strictly government competitions. But for the purpose of supplying the contestants in the government events with the best rifles and ammunition which can be procured the government arsenal at Springfield is now at work producing weapons, while the Frankfort arsenal is turning out the necessary ball cartridges.

To provide a program attractive to all shooters at the National Matches it is planned to stage at Caldwell events in which the small-bore rifle will be fired at short ranges, as well as a few events to interest any of the trap-shooting fraternity who may drop in as transients or as visitors. The Caldwell range is within 20 miles of New York City and within accessible distance of a population of 10,000,000. It was built entirely by the force of bluejackets which operated it. It is a model range in every respect. It was the last range built by the navy and all the best features developed in the construction of other ranges were utilized there. It has unlimited capacity for targets. It can accommodate 100 teams for each stage of the match-twice as many as any other range, and has the largest and best equipment of buildings of any range in America. It has electric lights and all modern conveniences, with splendid facilities not only for it is probable that the treaty will be shooting but also for the accommodation and entertainment of the regular teams and transient knows how long the debate on the participants and visitors.

Caldwell is reached at a cost of twenty-seven | fate is to be. The opposition is as cents by the Hudson Tube from New York to bitter as ever, while advocacy is just Newark, and thence twelve miles by trolley to as firm as ever. Caldwell. .

While the range is now open and available to the general public for practice, the executive officer, Lieutenant Colonel Harilee, will maintain an office at the offices of the National Rifle association in Washington and all inquiries should be addressed there until July 1, when the National Match staff will assemble at Caldwell.

Rifles will be furnished at the firing points or visitors may bring their own rifles. An instructor (coach) will be provided at each firing point and when separate parties visit the range special instructors will be assigned to them to give preliminary instruction. The range is now open for all comers and groups or teams visiting the range for practice preliminary to participat- like. Hayes was president at the ing in the matches will receive special instruction.

Beginning about July first daily re-entry will be conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle association and each day there will be awarded medals to the winning competitors and qualification medals to all who qualify in the National Rifle association, marksman, sharpshooter and expert rifleman courses. At no time, either before or during the matches, will there be any expense for range practice. Sleeping accommodations will be provided without charge (but sojourners must bring their own blankets), and meals will be furnished at the cost price of the navy ration (now 60 cents per day).

A "team" in the National Team Match consists of twelve (12) principals or firers, two or more alternates, one coach, and a team captain who may be, or may not be also a principal or firer. The rules of the match will provide for teams from universities, colleges and schools, and it is earnestly hoped that a large number of universities, colleges, military schools and high schools will be represented by teams.

A separate pistol range will be operated so that pistol shooters may be accommodated at any time. When the more important pistol matches are held, it will be necessary to have them on the larger rifle ranges in order to provide a sufficient number of targets.

NUMBER OF BIG PIECES OF LEG. ISLATION ON PROGRAM IS UNPRECEDENTED.

## LONG DEBATES ARE CERTAIN

Appropriation Bills Must Be Put Through in a Hurry, but Some Other Measures Will Require a Great Deal of Time.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.-Congress is considering, or already has considered in part. a program of legislation on which nearly every measure appears as a top liner. It is doubtful if ever before in the history of the country, there were so many big pieces of legislation before congress at one time as is the

were given either full or partial consideration in one or the other of the two houses within the space of four days in order to prove the point of the legislative importance of this ses-

In less than a handful of extremely hot weather days congress discussed the woman suffrage amendment; the peace treaty; legislation for the return of telegraph and telephone lines to private operation; the repeal of the luxury tax section of the war revenue bill; a resolution for the investigation ranges and at the of war department expenditures; the beginning of the agricultural appropriation bill, with its war undertook the rider to repeal the daylight saving work of construct- law; the request of the railroad admining the greatest istration for \$1,200,000,000 for use in endar year; army and navy appropriation bills; enforcement of war-time and constitutional prohibition, and legislation concerning the display of the red flag in public demonstrations.

### Will Require Months of Work.

It is some list, is it not? One or two of these things already have been acted upon, but weeks and perhaps months of discussion must follow before even this comparatively small section of the congressional calendar can be cleared up. It is perfectly futile to attempt at this early stage of the session to prophesy what congress will Republican majority, of course, must consider the possibility of presidential vetoes, and must make up its mind whether it will profit more by a veto than by holding off on legislation which is certain to meet the "I forbid."

For two or three weeks prior to the convening of the extra session the beliet of bystanders and onlookers in Washington was that September would see the close of debates and that at that time the congressmen might return to their homes to get three months' rest before coming back again for the regular session in December. Now all such thoughts have gone down the wind. Congressmen are all planning to stay here at least until convention time next year. It is believed that unless something comes to change the complexion of things the senate will debate the pact of peace and the covenant of the league of nations for

It is of course possible that means may yet be found to separate the pact of peace from the league covenant for action purposes, and if this is the case sanctioned quickly, while heaven league itself will continue, or what its

# Haste With Appropriation Bills.

There is speed being made on the appropriation bills. It is absolutely necessary in order to run certain branches of the government that these bills shall be put through and signed by the president before the advent of July. Not very many times in the history of the government have departments been compelled to run moneyless. Once on a time the army got along a while without any pay. Congress passed an army appropriation bill, but tacked a rider on to it which the president of the United States did not time.

The president cannot sign part of a bill while vetoing part of it. He must either sign or veto the whole thing. It is likely some day that the occasional mounting of riders in the saddles of appropriation bills will be discontinued. As a rule the riders never reach their destination.

One thing will delay to some extent legislation in congress this year. There will be a presidential campaign on in 1920, and the invariable custom of congress has been to talk considerable politics during the session preceding a presidential campaign. It is as impossible, apparently, to divorce political speeches from the consideration of legislation in congress as it would be to divorce the ocean from the shore. The contact is close and probably always will be close. Legislation, hot weather and politics make three inseparable companions in the good summer time in Washington preceding the year in which the American people choose their chief magistrate.

A wrist whistle is made for the u of soldiers and policemen.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Teacher of English Bible in the M wdy Bible Institute of Chicago.) Copyright, 1919, by Western Newspaper Union,

## **LESSON FOR JUNE 22**

LOVE.

LESSON TEXT-I Cor. 13. GOLDEN TEXT-Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.-I Cor. 13:13. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL-Lev. 19:18; Deut. 6:4, 5; John 10:27; 3:16; 1 John 4:7-21.

PRIMARY TOPIC-How to Show Our JUNIOR TOPIC-Whom We Should Love and How. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC-The Greatest

Thing in the World. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC-The Strongest Bond Between Men and Women.

The best gift of the Holy Spirit is the love of God shed abroad in our hearts. Not all can teach, preach, work miracles, speak with tongues; case today, and in saying this one is but the gift of love is within reach mindful of those congressional periods of all. The "more excellent way" of in which the country was engaged in | the last verse of chapter 12 is the way of love. Love is not a mere senti-It is only necessary to take a list of ment or emotion, but a mighty dythe comparatively few things which namic which transforms the life, expressing itself in practical service to men.

### I. The Pre-eminence of Love (vv. 1-3).

It transcends:

(1) Speaking with tongues. For men to possess the loftiest elequence, to be able to speak in other languages, and to be lacking in love is to be as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Pleasing and powerful speaking is desirable, but to love is better.

(2) The gift of prophecy. To disclose the events of the future, to be able to unfold all mysteries-of nature and providence—is good but to love is better.

(3) Faith of the most vigorous kind. Such as would remove mountains.

(4) Philanthropy of the most generous sort, prompting one to surrender all earthly goods for the sake of the poor.

(5) Heroism which leads even to martyrdom without love is profitless. II. The Attributes of Love (vv. 4-7).

1. It is long-suffering and kind. It means not only to bear long but to be kind all the while. Patience is a remarkable virtue. It is much easier to bear long than to show the spirit of kindness all the while.

2. It is free from envy. Those who love are free from that envy which is engendered because of the good, or the success of others.

3. It is free from empty boasting. Love has as its supreme aim the doing of good to all and does not seek their admiration and applause. 4. It is well behaved. Love is po-

lite and mannerly. It knows how to behave at all times.

5. It is unselfish. Love seeks the good of others and is forgetful of self. 6. Does not give way to passion. It is not quick tempered. It is not easily aroused to resentment.

7. It takes no delight in evil; does not impute evil motives to others; is not suspicious, but forgiving.

8. It rejoices in the truth. It sympathizes with that which is true and has a common joy with it.

9. It beareth all things—that is, it incases itself with its own mantle and shuts all evil out.

10. It is trustful, hopeful and firm. III. The Permanence of Love (vv. 8-13).

Prophecy, as prediction, will be fulfilled; prophecy, as teaching, will be brought to an end in the day when teaching is not needed. "And they shall not teach every men his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for all shall know me, from the least to the greatest" (Heb. 8:11; cf. Jer. 31:34). Tongues shall cease, for as the languages of earth were caused by God's judgment for sin so shall Christ's redemption bring the nations back to one tongue. Knowledge shall be done away with by a wider and nobler intelligence. The twilight shall be lost in the day. Childhood shall be lost in maturity, for at Christ's coming we shall see him face to face and be like

### The School of Gentleness. With what infinite gentleness the

him. Love will always abide, for God

is love.

Great Physician ministered to bruised reeds and broken hearts! What tender names be gave them! "Sot!" "Daughter!" He was never rough. never brusque, never impatient, never in a hurry! His tender approach was part of the cure. His very touch had healing power. He handled the burdens of men in such a way as to inmediately make them lighter. Many a broken heart was strangely comforted by his presence even before the life had been made whole. Most surely the hospital work of our Savious was a school of gentleness!

Do Not Shun the Light.

The man who shuns the light for feits his own final peace of heart. He who refuses to face his worst forfeits the possibility of finding his best. He does not solve the question of his sin fulness; he shelves it .- i'ercy C. A ....

# Silence.

If the prudence of reserve and docorum dictates silence in some circumstances, in others prudence of a higher order may justify us in speaking our thoughts.-Burke.