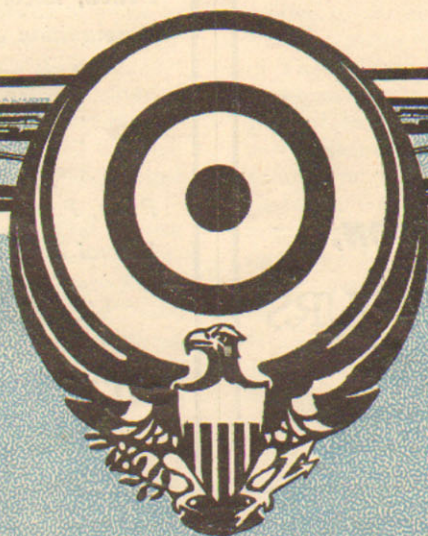


ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLIII No. 25.

MARCH 26, 1908.



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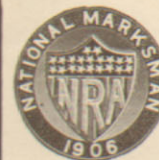
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VOLUME XLIII. No. 25

NEW YORK, MARCH 26, 1908.

\$2 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Development of the American Rifle.

BY MAJOR S. J. FORT, M. N. G.

IT is not difficult to understand the imminent need that came to our prehistoric ancestors for some sort of projectile weapon, when we consider what a small part they occupied in the scheme of nature, and the tremendous efforts they were obliged to make to live. Many of the fierce animals were carnivorous and the battle for food and raiment became in truth a struggle in which the fittest survived. Tribal influences were unknown, and the protection afforded by community of interests did not exist. Small wonder that in time under the spur of dire necessity they should have devised the club and the primitive spear, the point hardened by fire and later tipped with bone or stone.

Then was evolved the sling, followed by the bow. Our British ancestors brought the bow and arrow to a very high degree of perfection. It was for many years the weapon of the Anglo-Saxon race, and youths were taught its use at an early age. The cloth-yard shafts had a deadly range of 200 yards, and at shorter distances were quite capable of penetrating ordinary armor. The Normans are credited with the invention of the bow-gun, in which the bow was fitted to a stock something like that of the more modern gun, and this weapon proved to be the forerunner of the primitive hand-gun, the iron tube taking the place of the bow, the projectile force being supplied by the expansion of gases generated by the combustion of gunpowder.

The introduction of gunpowder as a propellant is credited to Bethold Schwarz, a German monk of the Order of St. Francis, a native of Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and an ardent student of chemistry. An accidental mixture of charcoal, sulphur, and saltpeter exploded during some of his researches, from the unintentional application of a spark from his furnace, and the clerical chemist, undismayed by the astonishing and terrifying results, made further investigations and in time was able to give his discovery to the world as a finished product. This occurred about the year 1340, and 500 years later the city of Freiburg erected a handsome fountain in his memory, suitably inscribed and surmounted with a statue of the discoverer.

With the introduction of gunpowder appeared huge, clumsy, cannon, rude in construction, consisting of a hollow, iron tube, closed permanently at one end and discharged by a slow match. As each war brought experience and the possibilities of such weapons for the purposes of offense and defense became more apparent, better cannon appeared and the first unwieldy hand fire arms, practically hand cannons, came into use, differing only in size from the larger weapons. The first improvement was a mechanism attached to the side of the barrel by which the slow match was held until needed and then brought into contact with the vent by pulling back a sort of trigger. This was known as the match-lock and was first used late in the 14th century. The next improvement was the so-called wheel-lock, in which a coiled spring, wound up like a clock, furnished the motive power to a wheel with sharp cogs on its circumference, which, when released by the trigger, revolved against a bit of flint, the sparks thus evolved falling into the pan which connected with the powder charge.

This invention did away largely with a serious defect in previous weapons, the great danger of injury to the face and eyes of the individual firing the gun, from particles of burning powder, smoke and flame that invariably appeared from the wide vent, precluding anything like taking accurate aim along the barrel or holding the butt against the shoulder in order to take aim. But while at this time a heated discussion was raging as to whether the shoulder, the chest, or the stomach was the proper place to rest the butt while the piece was discharged, the general contour of hand fire arms had changed for the better and with the advent of the flint-lock in 1630, the more shapely stock, and crude sights then in use, made this weapon of considerably more importance from a military standpoint, even

though the best authorities of the time considered the musket more as a handle for the bayonet than as an arm for accurate shooting.

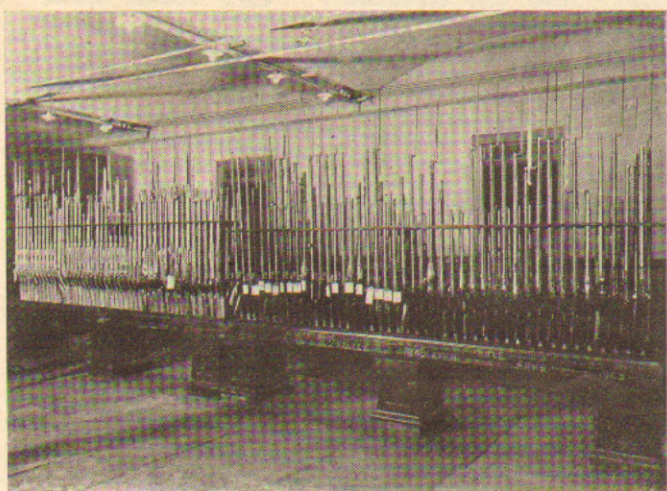
Having now cleared the field by this rapid resumé of the early and general history of fire arms, let us see where our own country stands in its relation to the subject. The history of the American rifle really begins in Germany, to which country is ascribed the invention of the grooved barrel, the distinctive feature of the weapon. The idea seems to have originated in Leipzig as early as 1498. Zoller, of Vienna, is credited with the invention about the same time, and Augustus Kotter, of Nuremberg, was celebrated for his star or rose grooved barrels, in which the grooves were cut spirally along the barrel, about 1520. Long before the rifle was recognized as an effective arm for military purposes, the sturdy burghers of southern Germany, Switzerland, and the Tyrol had developed rifle shooting into a science. Shooting societies were formed, not merely for sport, but for purposes of mutual defense, which have existed until the present time. While the smooth bored musket, with a maximum effective range of about 50 yards, still remained the regulation military weapon of almost every nation, the target and big game shooters of central Europe and the pioneers of America were using the rifle, despite the lack of interest of the military authorities.

A German mechanic and gunsmith, by the name of Deckerd or Dechert, came to America in the early part of the 18th century and settled in Pennsylvania near Lancaster. A young American mechanic by the name of Mills, then living near Baltimore, apprenticed himself to him and in course of time mastered his trade which included something more than the mere details of boring a barrel, for the gunsmith of those days was compelled to work in wood as well as in steel and iron. Being gifted with an experimental turn of mind as well as being a thoroughly trained mechanic, Mills, after locating his shop at Charlotte, N. C., began to turn out weapons that upset all former theories of his craft and soon became famous for the excellence of his work. His barrels, for instance, varied from 42 to 48 inches in length, the wood of the stock extending the full length of the barrel, almost surrounding the iron with a wooden sheath, and was attached to the barrel by pins instead of bands. Mills also introduced more accurate sights, the set trigger and the greased leather patch. The round ball then used weighed from 32 to 80 grains and took a charge of powder weighing from 70 to 90 grains, the extreme killing range being about 350 yards. Apprentices trained in this shop scattered about the country and turned out rifles equally as good as those of their teacher, and American frontiersmen, recognizing their effectiveness, would have nothing else as a protection for their homes and as a purveyor of game by which the table was supplied. These weapons made history at a rapid rate, during the Indian wars, the War for Independence, the war of 1812, the war with Mexico, and during the war between the States.

Washington, having hunted and camped with the hardy pioneers while a young surveyor, recognized the true value of the rifle in the hands of a man accustomed to its use and by his advice, the American Congress in 1775 called into existence the first body of armed troops, the nucleus of the present regular army, six companies of expert riflemen from Pennsylvania, two companies from Maryland, and two from Virginia, each company to have three commissioned officers and a total of 77 enlisted men. Every boy who is a native Marylander has a right to be proud of this company of Maryland riflemen who, under the leadership of Michael Cresap, a famous frontiersman, marched from Frederick, in this state, to Cambridge, Mass., a distance of 550 miles in twenty-two days without the loss of a man, and all through the war with England kept up their reputation as good soldiers and good shots.

At this time England was receiving many warnings as to the skill of the American rifleman, and the following extract from a letter sent from this state to the Earl of Dartmouth, is of interest:

"Maryland, December 29th, 1775. * * * Rifles, infinitely better than those imported, are daily being made in many places in Penn-



Government Collection of Small Arms.

sylvania and all the gunsmiths elsewhere are constantly employed. In this country, my lord, the boys as soon as they can discharge a gun, frequently exercise themselves therewith, some a-fowling and others hunting. The great quantities of game and the great privileges of killing, make the Americans the best marksmen in the world, and thousands support their families principally by the same, particularly riflemen on the frontier, whose objects are deer and turkeys. In marching through the woods, one thousand of these riflemen would cut to pieces ten thousand of your best troops."—(*Niles, Principles and Acts of the Revolution*, '76 ed., 265-6.)

In the early days of the Republic when there was neither money, factories, or time to manufacture arms, it is not surprising that the first regulation military arm used by the American Army was imported from France, through the interest of General Lafayette, and known as the Charleville musket. About 1799 a similar model was manufactured by the Government that remained the regulation arm until 1814, when the so-called Harper's Ferry rifle was introduced. In 1818 came the Hall breechloading rifle, and between this year and 1842, there were several changes, the model last adopted having a percussion lock. Between 1842 and 1878 there were again great changes, the principal ones being the definite adoption of the rifled barrel, the introduction of the breechloading system and the metallic cartridge, the model 1878 Springfield rifle being the best military arm, for several years later, in use by any nation in the world.

The invention and adoption of the metallic cartridge, made possible the use of smokeless powder in the rifle, and as early as 1882, there appeared a chemical compound of this nature, the invention of a German chemist and army officer, Carl Dittmar. This was at first only suitable for use in shotguns, and its success as a propellant, even though limited to one weapon, turned the attention of this country and foreign powers toward investigation of such compounds. American manufacturers as usual were fully equal to the occasion, for in 1889 the American Navy was armed with the Lee straight-pull rifle of caliber .236 and smokeless cartridges, the first strictly modern arm introduced into the American service. This was followed in 1892 by the issue of the United States Magazine rifle, caliber .30, more familiarly known as the Krag-Jorgenson, taking its hyphenated name from its Scandinavian inventors, Capt. O. Krag, an officer in the Ordnance Department of the Danish Government, and E. Jorgenson, a master mechanic in the same establishment. It has been succeeded by the model 1903 magazine rifle.

Generally speaking, military arms have been tried out in actual warfare, governments apparently being oblivious to the constantly reiterated maxim, "in time of peace prepare for war," and this disastrous method coupled in this country with the unwillingness of the Ordnance Department to believe that civilians knew enough of the science of ballistics to be of service in demonstrating the practicability of propellants or projectiles, has retarded the advance of progressive development for many years. The only war in which this country has been engaged since, the great Civil War, was that in 1808 with Spain, and that serio-comic contest proved far reaching in its results in more ways than one. America was shown, during that war, that even as a country with immense resources, she was absolutely unprepared for war. Her citizens, just as brave as those who answered to the call in '76, were not trained riflemen, her weapons and ammunition were archaic and practically useless for modern war-

fare. It is true that America is still without a war policy and still unprepared, but not to the extent seen in 1898.

The relations now existing between the thinking civilian and the Army expert are the closest possible. Both are working for the same end; both recognize the merits of the other. The consequence has been that today the advance in the development of the American rifle during the past decade has been greater than has occurred in ten times that many years previously. The now antiquated but still serviceable black powder has been displaced by the high power explosive and propellant; the lead bullet of the same period has its prototype in the metal-jacketed bullet; the single shot breechloading rifle has been supplanted by the breechloading magazine rifle. The muzzle velocity of the modern rifle projectile is now nearly 3,000 feet per second.

Instead of waiting for another war to come before testing the accuracy of the new arm and ammunition, under the fostering care of the Government, the reorganized National Rifle Association and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, ranges have been built all over the country, rifle practice for the Regular Army, the National Guard and civilians has been encouraged, teams of expert rifle shots from the Regular Service and the National Guard have annually met to compete with each other, thousands upon thousands of cartridges have been expended by Army and civilian experts in practice and experimental shooting. The result is that today America has the best rifle and the best ammunition of any nation in the world, rifle shooting has become a scientific recreation for hundreds of able bodied men who knew nothing of its requirements ten years ago, and if war now comes knocking at our gates, we have ready for service a large body of trained and expert riflemen.

Coubells Becomes a Military Man.

WHEN Mr. Coubells came in, he came in with the step of precision, head up, chin in, chest out and little fingers against the seams. He put his hat on the peg with the gesture of a soldier saluting and marched into the kitchen.

"Well," he said with a brisk vocalization and a certain distinction of the consonants, "I've done it!"

"Done what?" asked Mrs. Coubells, looking up from the stove, and with a hasty glance at his shoes she added: "Did you wipe your feet? I had the rugs up in that hall today, and it's no joke."

"Oh, hang the rug," breathed Mr. Coubells to himself, feeling that his entrance had been spoiled. He marched into the pantry, through the dining room and back into the kitchen. "Well, I've done it!" he repeated, clicking his heels together and looking at Mrs. Coubells with a look that cried: "Dern it, why don't you *ask* me? I'd ask you!"

"Done what?"

"Joined!" cried Mr. Coubells with a military salute.

"Joined what?"

"The Guard!" cried Mr. Coubells with another military salute.

Mrs. Coubells put a fork into a potato to see it if were done.

"Oh, have you?" she remarked. "I don't believe they're done yet," she added. "That last lot of potatoes are the slowest cookers I ever came across."

"Do you cook them *right*?" asked Mr. Coubells, throwing his head back, folding his arms and subtly savoring of the cook-tent.

Mrs. Coubells gave him a slow, slow look, dignified to a degree where it made the teeth chatter. She added nothing to this look, but for the time being it was sufficient, and Mr. Coubells, the meekest of husbands except when the spirit of war was upon him, unfolded his arms and went and sat in the dining room with the air of a man who is waiting until his supper is ready.

Now, in the solitude of the dining room Mr. Coubells' martial spirit returned unto him. He arose from his chair, went through the manual of arms, performed the various motions of fence—standing with his legs so far apart that he looked like a dwarf, but lunging at an imaginary foe like a giant—and "Ha!" he cried as he feinted, and "Ha!" he cried again.

"What are you doing in there, Alexander?" cried Mrs. Coubells from the kitchen. "I put that room straight today and I don't want it all upset. What are you trying to do?"

"Fencing," said Mr. Coubells shortly.

"Well, be careful," Mrs. Coubells cautioned him from the kitchen, "or you'll break something. That's the very last time I shall buy my potatoes from Snudden's," she continued as she brought the meat in. She was turning to go back after the vegetables when Mr. Cou-



Panoramic View of Pine Plains, N. Y.

Where maneuvers of the Department of the East will be held.

bells fell in step behind her. "Forward, march!" he cried. "Hep . . . Hep . . . Hep . . .!"

Mrs. Coubells wheeled around.

"Tention!" cried Mr. Coubells, clicking his heels together.

"Stop it!" cried Mrs. Coubells.

"Right about face," said Mr. Coubells, but there was no ring in his voice.

"Stop it, I say!" cried Mrs. Coubells, advancing a step.

"It's the first duty of a soldier, my love," pleaded Mr. Coubells, retreating a step.

"What is?" she demanded.

"To learn the manual, my love," said Mr. Coubells.

"No!" she cried, stamping her foot. "The first lesson of a soldier is *discipline*, and I want you to sit *down* and be *still*! DO YOU HEAR ME?"

The eagle of the standard silently folded its wings and became a pigeon of peace, the visions of glory departed, sighing themselves into oblivion, the rumble of the snare-drums died away, the last soldier turned the last corner, the crowd dispersed, the wind blew cold, and as the shades of evening fell upon the field the scene changed: the bivouac became an easy chair, the moon turned into a hanging lamp, the singing of shot and shell was the singing of the kettle on the kitchen stove, and like a good husband, a good citizen and a good soldier, Mr. Coubells looked with respect upon his superior officer, sat down and was still.—*The Evening Sun*.

The Pine Plains Maneuver Ground.

WITH the proposed restoration to the Army appropriation bill by the Senate of the item of \$1,000,000 for joint Army and Militia maneuvers, stricken from the bill in House debate, it appears at this time as if such proposed restoration will successfully ensue. It is hoped, in the joint conference of the Senate and the House on the Army appropriation bill, that the House conferees will agree to the Senate's plan.

Should this be the case, Pine Plains, in Jefferson County, N. Y., will probably be the scene this summer of the largest and most imposing maneuver camp ever held in the United States east of the Mississippi river. As at present contemplated and ordered by the War Department, the camp will include all the Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers, and Field Artillery, of the Department of the East, and, if the appropriation for Militia participation is included in the bill as finally agreed upon, with them would be at least one regiment from each of the National Guard organizations of the New

England and Middle Atlantic states. Maj. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the Department of the East, will command the maneuver camp.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, regards such joint maneuvers, if it becomes possible to hold them, as the very culmination of that much to be desired contact of Regular and Guardsman in actual field work. What effect the establishment of such a joint maneuver camp would have in states where regiments have already been detailed for coast defense work, to act as Infantry supports for the Coast Artillery Corps, Colonel Heistand was not prepared to say. "If these maneuvers at Pine Plains shall be held it is contemplated to have a progressive series of field movements, starting with the smallest unit and working up to brigade maneuvers. According to the present plans the encampment there will commence on June 15 and end July 15. We are all hoping that Congress will grant this opportunity to the regiments of the National Guard to meet us at Pine Plains this summer."

Pine Plains is a triangularly shaped tract of land about ten miles long and about four miles wide at its base, north of and adjacent to the Black River. It lies between the villages of Carthage and Black River, about seven miles from Watertown, practically in the geographical center of Jefferson County. There are three railroads whose lines bound the confines of the camp, each side of the triangle being made by a different railway system, and no point of the camp is more than three miles from at least two of the lines of railroad communication.

Five small villages, Felts Mills, Great Bend, Deferiet, Sterlingville, and Black River adjoin the Plains. All these villages have extensive railway sidings and accommodations for the detraining and entraining of troops. There are also capacious warehouses for the accommodation of military stores. Colonel Heistand estimated that 10,000 troops could be handled per day by the railroads without congestion, owing to the magnificent topographical and railway conditions existing in this region.

The Pine Plains maneuver ground itself lies at a considerable height above the Indian and Black Rivers, the former the northwestern and the latter the southern boundary of the camp. There are no marshes, bogs, or stagnant pools anywhere in the Plains; and the ground is sandy, covered with light turf. Even the most heavy rains do not long affect it, because it is so easily drained. The nights are always cool in summer, nor is it excessively hot in the daytime. There are a number of springs and small creeks running through the Plains, affording good drinking water. The Plains were originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, but this has all been cut off, and since then the land has been used for no purpose except to provide grazing in the spring.



Southwestern Boundary of Pine Plains Maneuver Camp.

Annual Inspections of Educational Institutions.

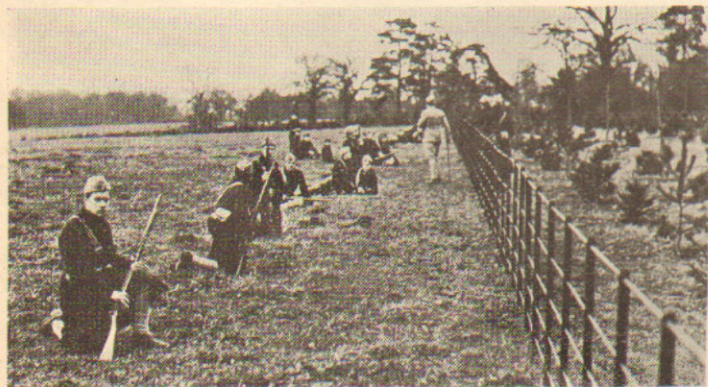
IN Special Orders, No. 66, the War Department orders the following officers of the General Staff, U. S. A., to make the annual inspections of the military departments of educational institutions named:

Capt. Julius A. Penn: West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas; Peacock Military School, San Antonio, Texas; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas; Carlisle Military Academy, Arlington, Texas; Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Okla.; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. M.; New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mesilla Park, N. M.; University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.; St. Matthew's Military School, Burlingame, Cal.; Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.; University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Nevada State University, Reno, Nev.; Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.; Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Wash.; University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho; Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo.; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

Capt. George H. Shelton: Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.; North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga.; University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.; Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio; Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.; Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.; Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.; Grove City College, Grove City, Penn.; West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; Pennsylvania State College, State College, Penn.; Girard College, Philadelphia, Penn.; St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Penn.; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Penn.

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan: University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn.; Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss.; Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La.; Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.; Drury College, Springfield, Mo.; Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Bles Military Academy, Macon, Mo.; Iowa State College, Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Ames, Iowa; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa; State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. Dak.; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Capt. Peter C. Harris: North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N. C.; Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga.; Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.; South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.; Fork Union Academy, Fork Union, Va.; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md.; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Delaware College, Newark, Del.; Rutgers Scientific School, New Brunswick, N. J.; College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city; De La Salle Institute, New York city; Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y.; Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y.; University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.; University of Maine, Orono, Me.



Eton College Rifle Volunteers.

In field maneuvers against Harrow School Cadet Corps, England.

The Naval Militia Coming Into Its Own.

NOW that the House Committee on Naval Affairs has favorably reported the Naval Militia bill, it would seem that our volunteer sailors are at last to be recognized in a proper and fitting manner. The purpose of the bill is to place the Naval Militia on the same footing with the Navy, as the National Guard has been placed with the Regular Army through a bill recently reported from the House Militia Committee. The Navy Department is enthusiastically in favor of the Naval Militia bill and the Government has appropriated this year \$100,000 to aid in the reorganization of the Naval Militia.

In the same manner that the Army and National Guard cooperate in joint maneuvers camps, it is the desire of the Navy Department to have combined exercises between the Navy and the Naval Militia organizations in the states bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes during the coming summer. With this end in view letters have been sent by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry to the governors of states having Naval Militia organizations, requesting that officers of these several organizations confer with one another on this subject and report the result of their conferences to the Navy Department.

Commander Samuel W. Stratton, of the District of Columbia Naval Militia, is of the opinion that the coast states should ask Congress to appropriate money for modern ships for the Naval Militia, and that, following the construction of such ships, arrangements should be made with the Navy Department for cooperation between officers of the regular Navy and the Naval Militia.

Commander Stratton says that at present there should be some officers of the Naval Militia on the cruise which the battleships are now making. He claims that in this way they would gain valuable experience, which they would be able to get in no other way, and the efficiency of the men would be better in every detail. He added that Assistant Secretary Newberry has issued orders that the Naval Militia participate in the coming maneuvers of the auxiliary craft under Commander Marsh, if they wish to do so.

Opinions of leading officers of the Naval Militia seem somewhat at odds on the proposition of having the several states bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Great Lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico build torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines, as training vessels for the Naval Militia. Several New York Naval Militia officers, although they favor the torpedo boat system of militia training, fear that the construction of such vessels would result in a financial burden that few of the states are in a condition to bear.

Others expressed the belief that because of the limited time the Naval Militia men have to give up to active sea duty they could not become efficient in the handling of such delicate war machines of the sea as torpedo boats and destroyers.

"But," said most of the officers, "we will favor anything that will improve the Naval Militia and provide better coast defense than we have at the present time."

Capt. J. W. Miller, who commands the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia of New York, said: "I think that anything that will enlarge the fleet, either by state or Government action, and will promote the efficiency of the Militia, would be an excellent thing, but from past experiences I doubt if the time has arrived when any state, with the exception of two or three of the larger ones, is in the financial condition to expend the amount of money necessary for building and maintaining torpedo boats and destroyers. Steps toward having vessels for such purposes on the coast are to be passed upon at this session of Congress when it deals with a Naval Militia bill now before it which places the Naval Militia in the same relation to the Navy Department as the land Militia is to the Army. This should have been done at the time of the passage of the Dick bill. The enactment of a naval reserve law—which is also being considered—with proper framed regulations, would place at various points along the coast torpedo boats or other vessels, on board which the Naval Militia of the state and the United States Naval Reserve would exercise and cruise. There are many vessels now laid up in ordinary at the Navy yards at an expense to the Government which could be made exclusive factors for training men for the service. A strong distinction should be made between war duties of the state Naval Militia and that of the national Naval Reserve. The function of the former is, after preparation in peace, to be able in war to defend the localities with which they are familiar, while the duty of the latter is to furnish much needed deep sea sailors for general service."

R. P. Forshe, who commands the 2nd Battalion of the Naval Militia, with headquarters at Brooklyn, is opposed to the use by the Naval Militia of torpedo boats, destroyers, and submarines.

College and Schoolboy Rifle Clubs.

THE National Rifle Association of America, at a recent meeting of its executive committee, decided to put into active operation the recommendations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice on the subject of schoolboy rifle shooting, wherein they said:

"In considering the matter of the encouragement of rifle practice among schoolboys, one cannot help being impressed with the urgent necessity for the early training of the individual in rifle practice.

"It may be assumed that sixty or seventy per cent of the aggregate number of a large body of volunteers would be under the age of 25. In cities, where boys often commence business careers at the age of 18 or 20, it is oftentimes hard for them to get the time, even if they so desired, to practice with small arms; therefore, if we are to get any considerable measure of groundwork for our whole scheme of rifle practice, we must commence with the boys at school, and offer every encouragement which will conduce to that end. It is therefore essential that, wherever possible, indoor ranges be provided in public schools and other institutions, and that a special endeavor be made to promote the use of private and other ranges by schools."

President Roosevelt also speaks on this subject, in his late message to Congress, urging this very thing and said: "We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country, and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs in all parts of the land."

The National Rifle Association believes with President Roosevelt that the education of the American youth in the proper handling of the rifle is most desirable and essential to our future national welfare. Our educational system, as exemplified by the public schools, is the best in the world, and lacks only one feature, that of military training. The high schools being provided by the state, the student benefiting therefrom owes a duty to the state in return, and it would be no hardship to prescribe military drill and discipline as part of the prescribed course to be taught in these schools, especially rifle shooting for boys of 12 years of age and upward.

No parent should be timid about sending a son to a school or college where the use of fire arms is taught. That's the school to send him to. It is far better for the young man that he be taught the correct use of the gun, under the supervision of some expert, than to do as he surely will if he is a natural boy, experiment on his own hook, and perhaps with sad results.

There are some, however, who, when the question is brought before them, protest vigorously against putting fire arms in the hands of their boys. It is not our purpose to antagonize their views, but rather to point out to them the absurdity of such an attitude. It has been said by some that teaching a young man how to shoot at an early age, he comes to thirst for a time when there shall be war. As most of us know, this is absolutely not the case. War is a terrible thing and the young man who is taught the use of fire arms in his youth soon learns this. He knows the power of the weapon in his hands, and he is loth to use it, unless in time of dire need, and when his country calls.

It is oftentimes said that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. In the use of fire arms this is especially true; a man or boy who thoroughly understands the use of the gun is careful and conservative, while the boy with the little knowledge, is more apt to be careless.

It is hardly necessary to state that the experience of our recent wars has pointed out that while there is no difficulty in case of war in getting all the volunteers that the country requires, and they can be given a reasonable amount of drill in a few weeks, it takes a long time to teach them to shoot, and that unless they can shoot accurately they are of little value as soldiers. If, however, the young men who are graduating from our schools in the different states should be skilled riflemen, the country could rest content with a small standing army, knowing that in case of war it can put into the field at short notice a force of volunteers whose skill in rifle shooting will enable them to be fully the equal of any army which may be brought against them.

Our nation is a government "of the people, for the people and by the people," but if the people lose their patriotism, if they lack vitality and military vigor, if there no longer can be found among them the spirit of self-sacrifice for the public welfare, the Government will be weak, its citizens unworthy of freedom, and their liberties forfeited in the end, such as were those of the mighty Roman empire. We owe it as a duty to our country to foster by every means the martial spirit in the bosom of our youths.



Target Practice at Culver Military Academy.

As a first move toward putting into operation the plans for schoolboy rifle shooting, the by-laws of the National Rifle Association of America were amended to provide for affiliated clubs from institutions of learning. The by-laws, as amended, read:

4th Class Organizations—College rifle clubs, to consist of rifle clubs, composed, so far as shooting members are concerned, of students in colleges, universities, and institutions of learning conferring degrees. The affiliation fee for a club of this class is \$5, which also covers the first year's dues.

5th Class Organizations—Schoolboy clubs, to consist of rifle clubs composed, so far as shooting members are concerned, of students in public schools, academies, preparatory, high, and private schools, being all schools which do not confer a degree. The affiliation fee for a club of this class is \$2, which also covers the first year's dues.

To become eligible to affiliate with the National Rifle Association, twenty or more students must organize themselves into a club, first securing the consent of the school authorities. A president, treasurer, secretary, and captain are elected from the members (which may include instructors), and the N. R. A. by-laws are adopted.

The club is now ready to apply to the National Rifle Association for membership. Blanks for this purpose, as well as the by-laws, will be furnished by the secretary of the National Rifle Association on application. After the club has been elected to affiliated membership, it will be presented annually with a medal for competition among its members.

The competition for these medals will be on an outdoor range, the conditions being as follows:

For 4th Class Clubs—10 shots standing at 200 yards, target A; 10 shots prone at 500 yards, target B, with 2 sighting shots at each range.

For 5th Class Clubs—10 shots standing at 200 yards, target A, 10 shots prone at 200 yards, target A, with 2 sighting shots at each range.

If the institution has no range of its own the National Rifle Association will endeavor to secure permission for the club's members to use the local ranges of the Militia. Medals also will be given to schoolboys under 18 years of age for qualifying on both indoor

and outdoor ranges. Boys who win these medals will be known as Junior Marksmen.

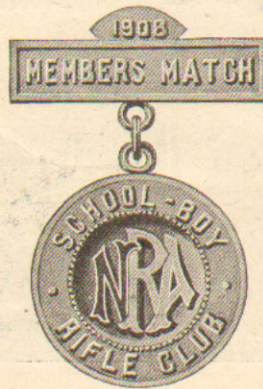
For indoor shooting .22 caliber rifles will be used. The distance will be 50 feet and a target with a 1-inch bullseye has been adopted. Positions will be both standing and prone, and a competitor will be required to make a total of 40 points standing and 42 prone in 10 shots, to be entitled to a medal. For outdoor shooting the regular .30 caliber Krag rifle will be used, and 20 shots will be fired at 200 yards, 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone on the A target. A competitor will be required to make a total of 40 points standing and 42 points prone to entitle him to a medal. Two sighting shots will be allowed on all strings fired on outdoor ranges.

The National Rifle Association proposes to hold outdoor championship matches each spring for schoolboys and college students. The program will include inter-collegiate and inter-scholastic matches as well as prizes for special classes, both team and individuals. The inter-collegiate match trophy was presented three years ago and has been shot for twice. It was won in 1905 by Princeton and in 1905 by George Washington University.

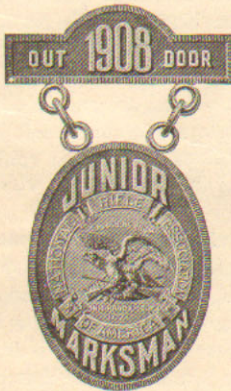
Members of the 4th Class, collegiate clubs, are eligible to compete for a National Marksman's qualification. A total of 50 points out of



Medal presented to 4th Class clubs.



Medal presented to 5th Class clubs.

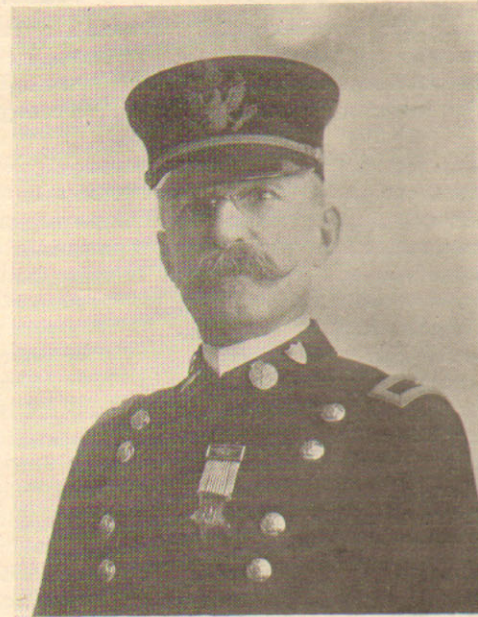


a possible 75, firing 5 shots at 200, 300, and 500 yards will entitle the shooter to a lapel button and enrollment in the War Department as a National Marksman.

Affiliated with the National Rifle Association at the present time are the following college and schoolboy clubs:

College and University Rifle Clubs—4th Class—Columbia University Rifle Club, Cornell University Rifle Club, Harvard University Rifle and Pistol Club, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Rifle Club, Yale University Rifle Club, College of St. Thomas Rifle Club, St. Paul, Minn.; University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.

Schoolboy Clubs—5th Class—Commercial High School Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Culver Military Academy Rifle Club, Culver, Ind.; Hamilton Institute for Boys Rifle Club, New York city; Kemper Military School Rifle Club, Boonville, Mo.; Marist College Rifle Club, Atlanta, Ga.; N. Y. Military Academy Rifle Club, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Paterson High School Rifle Club, Paterson, N. J.; Riverview Academy Rifle Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Stamford High School Rifle Club, Stamford, Conn.; St. John's Military School Rifle Club, Manlius, N. Y.; St. Matthew's Military School Rifle Club, Burlingame, Cal.; Harvard School Rifle Club, Los Angeles, Cal.; Company A, United Boys' Brigade Rifle Club, Dumont, N. J.; Roane County High School Rifle Club, Kingston, Tenn.; Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill.; Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Gen. J. B. Lauck,
Adjutant General of California.

The Needs of the National Guard.

By THOMAS WILHELM, Major, U. S. A., Retired.
Colonel, Assistant Inspector General, N. G. Cal.

An Address Delivered Before the Commonwealth Club, of San Francisco.

AT the outset I wish to say that I very much regret the unavoidable absence of Gen. J. B. Lauck, Adjutant General of the state, who was requested to prepare a paper on the above mentioned subject, to be read before the representative men assembled here tonight. Were he able to be present he could more clearly than I explain to you in detail the needs in general of the National Guard, and the value of encouragement and moral support, which, to be effective, must be active and not, as heretofore, simply passive. General Lauck is a veteran of the Civil War, and was for many years an officer of the National Guard of this state. He has been for a number of years Adjutant General of California, and is well informed as to our laws and requirements, giving all of his time to the work of that office.

Before touching the keynote of this paper as to the needs of the National Guard, it may be well to go back to the beginning of the work of the Militia of this country, and show in a small measure something of the share it has had in the defense of, and history of the United States. The constitution of the United States provides for a Militia, and it is called "the safeguard of a free state." This Militia, or citizen soldiery, existed and was important from our earliest history, and augmented in old Continental days by the sturdy Minute Men and Forest Rangers, won for us our independence. The Militia was the salvation of the country in their day, and from Lexington to Appamattox has been indispensable as a guard and shield of the nation. Today, our National Guard is in the place of those noble men, and will be ready in loyalty to answer any call of the nation or state, but they need the unqualified support of men like you.

In colonial times the defensive establishment of the United States was composed mostly of Militia, which in later years disintegrated and was reestablished according to circumstances. Our Organized Militia has always struggled for an existence because of the lack of needful legislation and proper encouragement. But little importance was attached to its value unless the country was on the verge of conflict, either domestic or foreign, and in such cases only did the people take an interest in military service, forgetting all about it as soon as such service was no longer required. This lack of consideration of its value invariably resulted in military inefficiency on the part of state troops, and objection on the part of legislative bodies, on account of such inefficiency, to support properly those establishments which are so much to be depended upon in case of need; and emergencies, as history shows, invariably present themselves with but little warning.

(Continued on page 602.)

ARMS AND THE MAN

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Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor-in-Chief

John Taylor Humphrey, Assistant Editor

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic, but that a man should 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.

A Word to Young America.

This edition of ARMS AND THE MAN will go by special arrangement to a great many schoolboys, and to them we wish to speak in this editorial.

In this great country of ours, of which we are so proud, there are a multitude of schoolboys who a little later will be the men to take the places of us who are shouldering the burdens of today. The strength of any nation, but particularly the strength of such a one as ours, depends upon the character of its citizens.

The first duty of a nation toward its citizens is self-preservation, the obligation to maintain the integrity of the nation. You have all heard many times that "self-preservation is the first law of nature."

Well, that is true up to a certain point, and with certain limitations. You all know that the mother bird will often seek to protect her young at the risk of her own life, and we do not need to refer to the sacrifices which our own mothers have made and still stand ready to make for us. The Bible says, "Greater love than this hath no man, that he lay down his life for his friend."

Now the best friend of a citizen of a free country is that country, because that means not only protection to him, but to all his fellow citizens. Its existence guarantees him life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If it be destroyed he might as well be destroyed. We do not care to go about boasting of our patriotism,—Americans are not built that way—but do not let any one in this matter of fact age persuade you to be ashamed of loving your country, any more than you would allow them to urge you to be ashamed of loving your mother. But you must know that love is not enough. Suppose some one should insult your mother, would you not fight to defend her? If you would not, there is bad blood in you, and you do not belong in the United States.

Your country is your larger mother, and you would most surely wish to defend her in need. Defending your country means bearing arms in her defense, and that is not all; in fact, it is only the beginning. You must not only be willing to serve your country when she needs you; you must also be able. A great many people will tell you that wars are wrong and that the days of war have gone forever. To our certain knowledge the same thing has been said for 4,000 years, but that has not made it possible for any nation to altogether avoid war. You know what Ruskin says of nations, that "they were born in war and expired in peace."

A thousand years ago the Chinese nation decided that war was wrong, so wrong that she would never more indulge in it. Almost ever since she has been the prey of other nations; and but lately we saw Japan and Russia fighting upon Chinese soil over a disposition of Chinese territory, while that nation looked on helplessly.

It is wrong for you to wish for war, but war is the inevitable law of life, so long as separate nations exist and man's nature remains unchanged. So we would be wrong if we did not do our part to prepare for the inevitable conflict which sooner or later must come.

In many countries military service is compulsory. This is not the case with us, because we feel that we can depend upon our citizens to come forward in case of need to help protect the country. We believe that our faith in the patriotism of the people of the United States is justified, but a patriot untrained for war is about as useless in a battle as a girl in a football game.

Here then in the United States where our nation demands nothing of us, it would seem that the best thing we can do to requite her consideration is to learn as much as we can of what a soldier ought to know before a war comes, as come it must.

There are three ways in which a boy can thus fulfil his obligations to his country.

First: You can join the Regular Army of the United States; that means becoming a professional soldier. This is a noble calling, but one which should not be entered upon unless you have a special aptitude in that direction. The Regular Army is small, very small; it ought to be larger, and there is not room for very many in it. It is the best army, officer for officer, and man for man, in the world. If you are not in it, you should still do all you can to help those who have made the sacrifice of joining it. You can always remember at least that the uniform of your country's army is a badge of honor, and every man who wears it, from the highest to the lowest, is entitled to your respect.

Second: There is the National Guard. This is a force organized by each of the states in which men who cannot give up all their time are trained in peace for war. Any of you who are well behaved and physically strong can join the National Guard when you are old enough, and there learn much of a soldier's duties, without interfering with your other work. This is a very attractive service for a young man. It is a service which entered into with an earnest purpose can give you many returns for your time and effort. You will be taught discipline in the National Guard, and if you are a good soldier you have every opportunity to rise there until you shall command men. That of itself is great training for you, and it can be made a service of much pleasure. Back of all this, though, as a National Guardsman you are preparing yourself to do the utmost credit to your country, your state, and yourself when war comes.

Third: If your inclinations or obligations are such that you cannot enter either the Regular Army or the National Guard, you can learn to drill in your cadet companies, and that is of some use. But one thing you can surely do if you wish to make yourself a fit citizen to share in the glories of a great republic. You can learn to shoot a rifle. It takes a considerable time to learn to shoot a rifle well, but any healthy boy can do it if he will only try.

Soldiers who cannot shoot are so much dead wood in an army. You should not feel that you are fit to be called a man until you have made it your business to become a good rifle shot. Rifle shooting is one of the cleanest, manliest sports in which a boy can indulge, and it has the particular recommendation of adding tremendously to your value as a citizen. The National Rifle Association of America has made some plans to assist boys to learn to shoot the rifle, and if you are interested in what we have told you, you should see to it that your school has a rifle club. The officers of the National Guard who are near you will help if you ask them, or you can write to the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN for his advice concerning the best way to proceed.

At any rate, do not let another day go by without thinking all these things over. It is only by thinking of your obligations as heirs to an American citizenship that you can find the best way to prove yourself worthy.

Regular Versus National Guardsman.

When a man writes as does an individual who signs himself Lieut. Paul H. Clark, U. S. A., in a recent issue of a monthly magazine, about the military affairs of this country, he should be limited to a discussion of the Army alone, or some one should take the trouble to censor his contributions. Let us quote that particular portion of his article to which we take exception:

The material composing our National Guard—state Militia—is good, and for their patriotic efforts they deserve far better support and encouragement than they receive; but they are not, in any sense of the word, trained soldiers.

Every large military experience that the nation has had has proved that the National Guard—state Militia—cannot be depended upon to give efficient field service. The Regular Army is always ready for instant service anywhere and for any length of time, be it warfare in the Philippines or elsewhere.

In the beginning let us say for the benefit of Mr. Clark, or those

who may hold to his opinion, that there has been a very great change in the National Guard since our last war—a change for the better in every way. Real progress has been made, and definite steps forward have been taken which will ultimately result in making this force equal to any task a peace trained soldier can perform.

An officer of the United States Army, whose article, *The Lamb Rampant*, has attracted considerable attention lately, with a far clearer knowledge of the facts, took occasion to say in the course of that contribution, that some National Guard regiments were equal in efficiency to any Regular regiment. In making this statement the father of *The Lamb Rampant* was quite within the truth, as indeed he was in most of his statements. We may say in passing that we heartily approve of such articles as his, as we do also of the general purpose evidently held by Mr. Clark, but no one has a right to speak as an expert upon such a subject unless he knows what he is talking about.

The author of *The Lamb Rampant* made only one serious misstatement, and that was in relation to the number of troops immediately available for the defense of New York harbor. He said 3,000 on two days' notice; we say 25,000, and the General Staff will agree with us.

Returning now to Mr. Clark and his dismissal of the National Guard as an efficient field force with a curt paragraph from which he kindly seeks to remove the sting by praising the patriotic spirit of the National Guardsman, we point out to Mr. Clark and those who are not yet aware of the awakening in the National Guard, that the organization as it exists today can no more be compared to that in existence at the beginning of previous wars, than the flint-lock to our latest new Springfield. More than that, the advances which have been made are but a drop in the bucket to what can and will be done. Today the organization, armament, and discipline prescribed for the National Guard is that of the Regular Army. Recognition on the part of the Federal Government, of the Congress, of the officers of the Army, and of the people, that the National Guard is a tangible military asset has made this possible.

Better laws, increased appropriations, assistance from officers of the Army, a better realization of their real function as part of the military arm of our Government by the National Guardsmen, have all worked a great change in the last five years. This change has apparently escaped the attention of Mr. Clark. Nor is this all. In the recent expression of opinion by the National Guard Association of the United States at its convention in Boston, there is positive evidence of the determination of the National Guardsmen to go as far as is humanly possible to prepare themselves in peace for war. Nor is this the whole story. Not stopping with preparation, these men who have been misnamed by this self-appointed critic have asked the Congress of the United States to place upon the statute books such laws as will make them immediately available in a national crisis.

The first requisite in a soldier is a desire to serve; the second, ability to do the things which a soldier has to do. The National Guard has already shown itself to be possessed of the first, and a comparison of the shooting records of both forces will show that even now it has acquired one of the most essential elements of the second.

The trouble with Mr. Clark and a few other gentlemen like him is that they do not recognize it to be the system, or rather the lack of system, which has always made our Militia an unsatisfactory force at the outbreak of any war. There is a system now, not a perfect one, not by any means all that it should be, but a foundation upon which a force of real military efficiency can be built. And it will be built unless the misguided utterances of the ignorant or the misinformed count for more than the arguments of those who understand. We deprecate the short-sighted, narrow view of some of our brethren of the Regular Service who can see no military salvation for the country except through a large increase in the Regular Army. We need a Regular Army, and it should be and will be increased, but that result cannot be attained by misstating the value of the National Guard.

There is a necessity for both forces, the Regular Army and the National Guard, and each must be of the highest efficiency. Officers of each must do their best to attain this result in both. The Regular must understand the National Guardsman better, and the National Guardsman must know more about the Regular. They are equally interested in a common cause, the best good to the country to which they owe allegiance.

The Regular needs the National Guardsman and the National Guardsman is largely dependent upon the Regular. Closer association in joint maneuvers and the detail of officers to various organizations have already worked wonders in this direction, but the closer affiliation of the two indispensable branches must go still further. There is no limit to the assistance which they can render to each other.

Let it be borne in mind continuously by both the Regular and the Guardsman that their service is owing to their country and not to the particular branch to which they may happen to find themselves temporarily attached.

(Continued from page 600.)

President Madison recommended amendments to the Militia laws without avail. In the meantime there sprang up a volunteer system that supplanted the Militia in general, which, by the time of the Mexican War was virtually dead. These volunteers made a brilliant record battling in Mexico, and both for and against the Union, and filled the world with wonder at their deeds.

Soon after the War of the Rebellion the subject of new Militia laws was repeatedly taken up by various legislative bodies, but until the passage by Congress of the Dick bill, in 1903, the existing laws had remained practically the same for more than one hundred years.

We are a people who have never sought war, but war may be forced upon us at any time, in the race for supremacy, by other nations. To safeguard our country, what can be better preparation during the times of peace than the stimulation of our state troops in every way possible? This is of vital importance, and is just what we are seeking to have done by legislative enactments and other needful effects. Should war come, it is only by the faithful training and work of our Organized Militia that the states will be at once ready to answer any call for the defense of the nation.

There has never been a lack of military spirit and true patriotism on the part of our citizen soldiers, and it is shown by the history of the country that whenever they have been called into activity in defense of state or nation, they have suffered great disadvantages from the lack of encouragement in their preparatory efforts; and, to a very great extent, the absence of a proper interest shown in them and their work by their fellow citizens and men responsible in public affairs, and the want on the part of such men of a full realization of military necessity and appreciation of military respectability, as well as domestic and national safety. As to the needs of the citizen soldier, this lack of a proper valuation of his service is one of the conditions from which the National Guard suffers today. Now, gentlemen, how will you apply your duty to this need of the state soldier?

In 1860 the old Militia system had been abandoned, and Congress had passed no law establishing a new one. This system had been very indifferently supported by national and state legislation. Companies were scattered throughout the land, were poorly equipped, and there were but few that had regimental formation, and these were seldom, if ever, concentrated for even ordinary battalion instruction. Uniformity of military clothing between organizations did not exist, and interior economy was unknown to them. Instruction was seldom, if ever, given for campaigning as to supplies, transportation, sanitary measures, and the care in general of the soldier.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the citizen soldier, then as now, was loyal, full of patriotism, and willing to serve his country as best he could, and upon the shortest notice; but when the demand for troops suddenly fell upon the country in 1861 it was found that the small number of citizen soldiery in the land was so poorly instructed, and had so little knowledge regarding military duty, that it was at once apparent that the only force that could be most readily made of service was that of the well-disposed men of the country, and they had to be organized under the old law of 1799. This resulted in training and general instruction after the volunteer regiments were organized, and it is well known in history that it was not until more than a year after they were placed into service that they became really effective in campaigning and interior economy.

Notwithstanding this lack of training, they went into action with energy and loyalty, sadly deficient in trained officers, and with but little military knowledge and practice to accomplish the greatest advantage with the least loss. Almost countless lives might have been saved, and thousands of congested hospitals would have been unnecessary had the Militia of that day been on a footing such as the Government, the state, as well as the National Guard itself, today is

so much in earnest to accomplish. The men are willing to prepare themselves for emergencies, but need, and must have, to become effective, not the passive, but the active, cooperation of the state and the men of affairs thereof.

That the necessity for military training was not properly appreciated prior to and at the beginning of the Civil War, even by some of those in military authority, may be exemplified by the opinions expressed by a high Government official in the early days of the rebellion, one who was a most excellent executive officer in the civil functions of governments, but without understanding as to organization and unity of action in a military force. In conversation with an Army officer of high rank in Washington on the eve of aggressive action on the part of the enemy, he gave expression to the following ideas:

"Get together all the men you can and move against the enemy; if he retreats, follow him and fight him until he breaks up or surrenders; if he resists, fight him until he retreats. It is the man behind the gun that makes all the difference worth talking about."

While this last is true, the service of the man behind the gun in this connection is worthless unless he is thoroughly conversant with its construction, care, and use, and is well trained on the target range, and appreciates the fact that under certain conditions in action his rifle is his only friend, a want of thorough acquaintance with which leaves him poor indeed, if not an impediment to his command.

With a few exceptions, the National Guard of California is not provided with suitable rifle ranges; otherwise the requisite facilities are on hand. The Government of the United States makes liberal allowance for many of the requirements on requisitions from the Adjutant General's office, but the various organizations of our Militia are always more or less hampered by the limited allowance provided by the state for the acquisition of suitable ranges. The state expects an adequate defensive body, but provides for its support just short of its vitality. Unreasonable liberality is not asked, but until better judgment is exercised than heretofore on the part of our legislative bodies the funds appropriated become in a measure useless, being insufficient for the proper maintenance of the state troops, and is wasted to some extent in the half-hearted endeavor to keep up the semblance of a necessary protective establishment.

The history of the National Guard of all the states of the Union has most surely demonstrated the value of the services of the men who give their leisure, and many of their business, hours without compensation, to the acquirement of military knowledge, and who, in the wars of the United States have fought side by side with the Regular Army in the defense and protection of the country.

Why in California should the National Guard be called upon, or even allowed, to struggle for an existence on account of a want of aid from the state and the lack of hearty encouragement from the men of affairs, particularly at the home stations of the companies? Surely this support and encouragement has been very far from adequate in view of the value of a well trained and equipped military force, and unless a more liberal appropriation be made by the legislature for the maintenance of the state organizations in question, it will be impossible for them to fully comply with the requirements of the Federal Government and the laws of the state.

It must be understood that the day of the "picnic soldier" is of the past; but even he demonstrated his value in many ways in times of trouble, and should not be underrated. However, we have now come to a time when the state soldier, in part supported by the national Government, is looked upon as a necessary auxiliary to the Regular Army. Congress, the War Department, and the Army are doing their share, and now it rests with the state legislature, and the Guard itself, with the active cooperation of you, and men like you, as to just how serviceable our National Guard shall become.

It is not so important to remember what the friends of our state soldiers, in their good offices, have said for them in the past, as it is to note what they are willing to do now for their future welfare. In proportion to the immensity of our country, we have today the smallest standing army in the world, and the value of a well trained, disciplined, and equipped body of men that can be called upon to augment that army in case of need cannot be overestimated. Our main reliance has been, and is, on the National Guardsmen and the great body of unorganized militia, the latter as fixed by our constitution, and we perhaps do not need a larger standing army than is necessary for domestic possibilities, and a training school for officers.

(To be Continued.)

The National Guard.

Virginia Military Appropriation Increased.

The legislature of Virginia has raised the military appropriation from one-half of one per cent of the state's revenue to one and one-half per cent. This will make available during the present year the sum of about \$54,000, instead of \$18,000, as it would have been under the old law. Of this increased sum during the current year \$15,000 is to be spent for a permanent camp and rifle range. All the military people in Virginia are highly elated at this action of the legislature, as the increase, while not as large as the needs of the Militia warrant, will prove a substantial impetus toward recruiting and will enable the state troops to put themselves in better condition than they have been heretofore.

New Springfield for New York Regiments.

In General Orders No. 12, Adjutant General Henry, of New York, designates the commanding officers of the following organizations to receive a number of U. S. Magazine rifles, caliber .30, model 1903, chambered for model 1906 ammunition, and other ordnance property as set opposite their respective organizations:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|------|
| Squadron A | 230 | 69th Regiment, Infantry | 640 |
| Squadron C | 150 | 14th Regiment, Infantry | 650 |
| Troop B | 60 | 47th Regiment, Infantry | 540 |
| Troop D | 60 | 8th Artillery District | 490 |
| 23rd Regiment, Infantry | 700 | 9th Artillery District | 730 |
| 71st Regiment, Infantry | 700 | 1st Co. Signal Corps | 100 |
| 12th Regiment, Infantry | 780 | 2nd Co. Signal Corps | 80 |
| 1st Regiment, Infantry | 950 | 22nd Regiment Corps Eng. ... | 700 |
| 2nd Regiment, Infantry | 890 | 13th Artillery District | 1110 |
| 10th Regiment, Infantry | 820 | 7th Regiment, Infantry | 860 |

The following is the text of the Burr-Todd bill introduced in the New York Senate and Assembly to provide for the acquisition of land for a field rifle range, the equipment thereof, the sale of the Creedmoor rifle range, etc.:

"Section 1—The armory commission is hereby authorized to acquire for the state, by purchase or by condemnation, in the manner prescribed in section seventeen of the military code, as much land as may be obtainable and necessary for a field rifle range, and to dispose of the lands and buildings owned by the state, known as the Creedmoor rifle range, in the city of New York, by public sale, after due publication and advertisement, or in such other manner as shall be determined by the said armory commission to be for the best interests of the state, the proceeds of such sale to be paid into the state treasury. The said armory commission is authorized to dispose of said lands in one parcel or in small parcels as may be determined by said commission to be for the best interests of the state. Any deed of land acquired under the provisions of this act must, before it is accepted, be approved by the attorney general, as to its form and the sufficiency of the title thereby conveyed.

"Section 2—The sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this act, and shall be paid by the treasurer on the audit and warrant of the comptroller and the certificate of the armory commission.

"Section 3—This act shall take effect immediately."
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Denike, colonel of the 10th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has made application to be retired from active service and placed on the retired list. As soon as Colonel Denike is relieved, command of the regiment will devolve on Lieut. Col. Charles E. Davis, president of the New York State National Guard Association.

In calling attention to a public hearing in Albany held on Tuesday of this week on the Burr-Todd bill for the acquisition of a rifle range near New York, Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry says: "The importance of securing a rifle range, in order to maintain this line of instruction in the Organized Militia located in Greater New York and vicinity, as well as giving an opportunity to the public schools and rifle clubs, cannot but fail to be appreciated. I would, therefore, desire your personal presence at this hearing, and that you furthermore communicate directly, or through the channel of this office, with your representative in Senate and Assembly your views. Prompt action is absolutely necessary to secure recognition."

National Guardsmen are very much interested in the bill introduced in the state legislature by Assemblyman Isaac Sargent, which amends the Civil Service law so that honorably discharged Guardsmen or members of the Naval Militia are included in the exemption allowed veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars, and volunteer firemen. The exemption protects them from removal from a Civil Service position without hearing on formal charges and otherwise placing their names on the preferred list, if for any reason they should be suspended from their positions. The commander of every organization in the Guard is heartily in favor of the bill, which it is also said will be a great help in inducing many men to serve their time honorably.

It has been officially decided that the 14th Regiment shall open the state camp at Peekskill on Saturday, July 4, when a national salute will be fired at noon. As already announced the 12th and the 69th regiments will also perform duty at Peekskill. In the event of Congress failing to pass a special appropriation for joint Army and National Guard camps, the National Guard organizations scheduled to

go into camp with the Army at Pine Plains may be ordered to the Peekskill camp. The National Guard organizations if given a choice, however, would much prefer to be on duty with the Army. The men are much better cared for than at the state camp, and there is not so much "fuss and feathers."

Governor Hughes reviewed the 2nd Naval Battalion at the formal opening of its new armory at the foot of 52nd street, Brooklyn, last Saturday night. The Governor, with his staff, and Brigadier General Eddy, commanding the 2nd Brigade, and his staff, together with many invited guests from the United States Navy Yard and National Guard organizations, thoroughly enjoyed the maneuvers of the six divisions of the battalion, consisting of 250 officers and men, under command of Commander Robert P. Forshew. The 2nd Battalion was organized in 1896, with 16 members, and has grown to its present size despite the difficulties met with in having to drill in borrowed armories and headquarters established wherever hospitality was extended. Commander Forshew certainly deserves the greatest possible amount of credit for his untiring and successful work.

Cooking School in Pennsylvania.

On Saturday evening, April 4, at the armory of the 2nd Infantry, N. G. P., in Philadelphia, Maj. Frank L. Mueller, 1st Brigade Staff, N. G. P., will hold a session of his cooking school. Capt. F. J. Koester, U. S. A., in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks, at the Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., has been detailed by the War Department to attend this session of Major Mueller's school, and deliver a lecture to the men. Major Mueller has requested that ARMS AND THE MAN publish his invitation to officers of the National Guard of any state, who may be in Philadelphia on that evening, to call on him and visit the cooking school at this session.

During the last week the four companies of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment, N. G. P., were inspected by Major Barth, U. S. A., at their Pittsburg armory, and every company had 100 per cent of its men present. The inspection of the 3rd Battalion, 18th Regiment, is being made this week.

The armory of Battery C, F. A., N. G. P., at Phoenixville, was crowded to the doors at the annual inspection of the battery by Capt. T. N. Korn, 3rd Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Col. Sheldon Potter, Chief of Artillery, N. G. P. The battery had all of its 77 men present. Many prospective recruits were present at the inspection.

Review of the 1st New Jersey by Governor Fort.

Governor Fort, of New Jersey, will review the 1st Regiment, N. G. N. J., some day during the third week in April. Owing to the continued session of the legislature the Governor is unable to decide on a date at this time.

Co. F, 3rd Regiment, N. G. N. J., Capt. Charles H. Lincoln, of Vineland, has been ordered disbanded and mustered out. This company was formerly Co. K, of the 6th Regiment, and had a most excellent record under Captain Lincoln. At the last inspection the company had 100 per cent present. Last year 18 service medals were awarded in the company for men who attended every drill and meeting during the year. The vacancy in the 1st Battalion thus made will probably be filled by a new company to be organized in Camden by Captain Martindale.

Wisconsin Officers' State Rifle Association.

At the convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard on March 19, a state rifle association was formed, to be affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America. The state association started out with 50 chartered members. The officers are: President, Gen. C. R. Boardman; vice-president, Col. Otto H. Falk; treasurer, Maj. B. H. Dally; secretary, Lieut. F. H. Fowler; executive officer, Col. R. B. McCoy.

Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., was a speaker at the convention of the association, as was also Gen. Charles King. General MacArthur was urgent in his remarks that men and boys should be taught the use of the rifle, and offered to help in any way for the securing of the military arm by the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, to be substituted for the swords now used by them. This order is very desirable, in Wisconsin, at least, of making this change; but General MacArthur's opinion was that it would require an act of Congress to have the War Department furnish the uniformed rank with either the Krag or the Springfield. He offered to do anything that he could to help them.

General King, formerly a captain in the Regular Army and brigadier general, retired, Wisconsin National Guard, was enthusiastic in his praise of the work of the Wisconsin troops during the past year, and congratulated Adjutant General Boardman and his officers on the splendid showing of the Wisconsin regiments.

A New Rifle Trophy in Michigan.

Congressman J. W. Fordney, of Saginaw, Mich., has donated a handsome silver loving cup, valued at \$150, and to be known as the Fordney trophy, to be competed for every year by teams of four men, from each company of the 3rd Infantry, and one team of four from the Field and Staff. The conditions are 2 sighting shots, and 10 shots for record at 200, 500, and 600 yards each. Every member of a winning team will receive a gold medal, but will be ineligible to further competition on company teams for this trophy.

Changes in the Connecticut Naval Militia.

Adjutant General George M. Cole, of Connecticut, in General Orders No. 11, changes the official designation of the organization now known as the "Naval Battalion, C. N. G." to "Naval Militia, C. N. G." New ratings are prescribed for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions, except that as long as the 4th, or Artificer, Division is located in New Haven, the 1st Division shall have no rating in the Artificer Branch.

General Cole has ordered that all service ammunition, caliber .30, Krag, be returned to the state arsenal at Hartford at once, in exchange for the new model 1906 ammunition.

Major Palmer, U. S. A., Retired, to Serve in Georgia.

At the request of Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Maj. Frederick L. Palmer, U. S. A., retired, with his consent, is detailed, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, for duty with the Organized Militia of the state of Georgia, and will report at once to Governor Smith, at Atlanta.

A South Dakota National Guard Paper.

We are in receipt of Number 1, Volume 1, of a splendid little publication, entitled the *South Dakota Guardsman*, to be published monthly at Sioux Falls, in the interests of the South Dakota National Guard. It contains a most interesting and important article on *Rifle Shooting*, by Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th U. S. Infantry, and is newsy and good to read. The paper deserves the support of every Guardsman in South Dakota and their civilian brethren who have or who shall some day serve in the National Guard. We wish every success to the *Guardsman*, and offer our assistance in any way that it may be desired or acceptable.

The attention of every reader of this column is called to a most important article in another department, *Arms and Ammunition*, giving details of operation and illustrations of the breech mechanism of the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, adapted to model 1906 ammunition, which is being issued to the National Guard.

Here and There.

Chinese Will Boycott Japanese Wares.

A cable despatch from Hong Kong states that, as a result of the recent indignation meetings held in Canton, the local Self-Government Association has proclaimed that the anniversary of the release of the steamer *Tatsu* shall be observed as a day of public mourning. Lecturers have been engaged to travel through the province and denounce the weakness of the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs and to urge a boycott of Japanese goods.

The Army to Honor the Navy.

Tentative plans on the part the Army is to play in the great military and civil pageant following the arrival of Admiral Evans and the battleship fleet at San Francisco, show that there will be at least 3,000 Regulars in line. General Funston will be in command, attended by his complete staff. There will be a provisional regiment of Coast Artillery, the 22nd Infantry, a squadron of the 4th Cavalry, a company of Engineers and a company of the Signal Corps. It is likely that the National Guard of California, or at least those organizations in and near San Francisco, will also participate in this parade.

Farman's Aeroplane Flies Almost Two Miles.

Henry Farman, the English aeronaut who recently won the \$10,000 Deutsch-Archdeacon aeronautical prize, on March 21 sailed twice around the military drill grounds at Issy-les-Moulineaux in his aeroplane, at a height of from five to seven meters from the ground. His total flight was 2,735 yards in 3 minutes 31 seconds. The total duration of flight was 3 minutes 47 seconds. Afterward, accompanied by Leon Delagrangé, he entered the latter's aeroplane and made a short but successful flight, the first time that an aeroplane has carried two persons in successful aerial flight. It is believed by witnesses of these flights that the only thing needed to insure long flights of an aeroplane is an improved and lighter motor.

Horses by the Hundred.

In times of peace only two-thirds of the cavalry of the British army is horsed. In times of war—such as during the Boer war—as many as 230,000 horses have been required at short notice. Germany would need about 1,000,000 horses for cavalry and artillery to put her colossal forces in the field, while France could manage with 750,000. Britain's bill for army horses is estimated at about \$400,000 a year. France spends upward of \$500,000 annually, while Germany, it has been calculated, must pay at least \$1,500,000 on this feature of military life.—*Answers.*

Col. Byron L. Bargar, of Ohio, author of *The Laws and Customs of Riot Duty*, writes to ARMS AND THE MAN as follows:

"I have the honor to enclose my subscription renewal order, with \$2 in payment. ARMS AND THE MAN is steadily improving, and I hope that its subscription this year will be quadrupled. It is now the standard weekly on matters of the most vital importance, and, like other educators, it can attain great results only by persistent effort. I hope that it will receive the encouragement it so well merits."

National Capital Notes.

Special to ARMS AND THE MAN.

The General Militia Bill.

Sentiment in both houses of Congress toward the general Militia bill, the measure prepared by the National Guard Association of the United States, seems to be very favorable. The bill, as previously and exclusively reported in ARMS AND THE MAN, has passed out of the Militia Committee of the House with a unanimous favorable report. So far Mr. Steenerson, chairman of the House Militia Committee, has been unable to secure the permission of Speaker Cannon to bring the bill up in the House. Mr. Steenerson is taking a very active interest in the measure, realizing as he does its importance to the country, a realization, in fact, which comes to every man who is acquainted with the history of the United States and who has studied military conditions. It is believed that once the bill is brought up in the House there will be little difficulty in passing it.

New Skirmish Targets.

The Chief of Ordnance has recently replied to a question concerning skirmish targets. It will be remembered that the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice provided in its rules for this year's national matches for the use of the G group or skirmish targets upon the B or mid range target. This was to be accomplished either by pasting the two silhouettes upon a B target reversed or by having a special target printed with the two figures appearing on it, instead of the bullseye and rings. Upon this question General Crozier says: "In reference to the skirmish targets, Rock Island Arsenal has been given an order to manufacture 5,000 with group G printed on 6 by 6 paper. It is unofficially understood that no difficulty whatever will be encountered in the manufacture, but the formal answer has not yet been returned. In any case, the department will be able to meet the demand even if it becomes necessary to paste the D and E targets on blank paper."

Officers' Exclusion Clause in National Matches.

A number of letters have come to members of both houses of Congress, in relation to the amendment to the Army appropriation bill, which by its terms would debar officers from competition in the national matches. The opinion is universally expressed by those who are acquainted with target practice and the methods employed to carry it on, that the retention of this exclusion clause in the law would have a tendency very greatly to retard the cause of rifle practice in this country.

Battleships in Target Practice at Magdalena Bay.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Admiral Evans, commanding the battleship fleet at Magdalena Bay, via San Diego, that within 48 hours of the arrival of the fleet at the target grounds the *Vermont's* 3-pounders had opened fire. On Saturday night last the *Louisiana* made the bay brilliant by firing shells equipped with flaming tracers at targets painted black, with white bullseyes, instead of the reverse target colors as used in the daytime. Only two days were required for the laying out of all the targets, unusually rapid work. Ships will use their secondary batteries at 1,700, 1,900, and 2,000 yards, intermediate at 3,000, 3,600, and 4,000 yards, and big guns from that range up to and including 9,000 yards.

New Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps.

New drill regulations for the Hospital Corps will probably be ready for distribution by the War Department in about two weeks. The text has been prepared by Maj. Charles Mason, of the Medical Department, and is accompanied by half-tone illustrations which are reproductions of photographs taken at Washington Barracks.

Signal Corps Has a New Balloon Plant at Fort Omaha.

The War Department announces that it will soon be possible for the Signal Corps to commence balloon operations at Fort Omaha, Neb., on an extensive scale. A hydrogen gas plant and a gasholder of 50,000 cubic feet capacity have been constructed at this post, at a cost of about \$12,000. Hydrogen is to be generated by electricity. The generator need not be operated more than two or three times a year, since the storage facilities will be sufficient to supply balloons during the intervening periods. It is also intended to supply gas from this plant to balloons at distant points. This will be effected by condensing the gas in tubes, which can be readily shipped. The balloon establishment at Fort Omaha will hereafter be known as the Signal Corps Aeronautical Park. An officer of the Signal Corps is soon to be selected to have charge of it. The choice lies between Capt. Charles de F. Chandler and 1st Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, both of whom are well known and successful aeronautical experts.

A Fine Old Sloop of War Burned.

The old *Monongahela*, sloop of war, after passing through many hairbreadth escapes and extraordinary happenings, has at last met her end. The Navy Department on Thursday last received a brief telegram from Lieut. Commander Stearns, commanding the United States naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, stating that the *Monongahela* was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th. The *Monongahela* was built at League Island Navy Yard in 1862. She cost \$378,000, had a length of 227 feet and beam of 38 feet, with a tonnage of 1,378. The *Monongahela* was indeed a battle scarred veteran of the Civil War. She was hammered by Confederate forts on the Mississippi and the Gulf, and was at one time commanded by Admirals Winfield S.

Schley and George Dewey, then lieutenants. She was Admiral Farragut's flagship at one time. At Santa Cruz, in the Danish West Indies, in the late '60's, the *Monongahela* was struck by a gigantic tidal wave, and when the seas got through with her, she was a mile and a-half inland, high and dry, and likely to stay there till she rotted her bones away. But Yankee ingenuity would not be denied, and ways were built from ship to shore and down these the *Monongahela* was pushed and pulled until she at last glided back into the sea. It took three months to move the stranded ship sidewise to the water's edge and then over 2,500 feet of coral reef into deep water. This overland trip started on November 18, 1867, under the direction of Naval Constructor Thomas Davidson. The *Monongahela* was used as a station ship at Guantanamo.

Machine Guns for the Army.

Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., has completed plans for supplying a sufficient number of machine guns for the Army based on a war footing, the force thus provided for consisting of 600,000 Infantry and 50,000 Cavalry. Every regiment of Infantry and Cavalry is to have a platoon of two machine guns. Estimated on this basis 1,300 such pieces will be required for the Infantry and Cavalry arms, and it is estimated that a like number will be needed for other Army purposes. Transports will use about 50 of these guns. The department has already acquired 563 machine guns, and it is hoped that Congress will provide funds for the acquisition of 987 more at an early date.

Not So Serious.

Change of Regimen.

A physician having been summoned by Mrs. McCafferty to attend her son, said after a hasty examination of the patient: "What he needs is a change of regimen. And the change should be made at once." Next day an old friend of the family called.

Old Friend—"An' how is the boy, Mrs. McCafferty. Is he much better? What does the docthor say?"

Mrs. McCafferty (sadly)—"The docthor he didn't say as Willie was much one way or t'other, but he did say the poor boy must change his regiment at once. Ain't it terrible! An' he was elected lieutenant o' the 69th only last week!"

The Hottentot Tot.

If a Hottentot taught a Hottentot tot
To tot ere the tot could totter
Ought the Hottentot tot
To be taught to say "aught"
Or "naught," or what ought to be taught her?
Or—
If to hoot and toot a Hottentot tot
Be taught by a Hottentot tooter,
Should the tooter get hot if the Hottentot tot
Hoot and toot at the Hottentot tutor?

Exchange.

The Complaint of Cactus Jim.

(A Magazine Westerner and Stage Figure.)
I'm Cactus Jim and I'm peaceful, too,
When I stay at home, as I ought to do,
But I all swell up like I'm full of yeast
And I'm downright bad when I get back east.
When you see me here with my stage costume,
With my shooting irons and in real full bloom,
I'm bad all through, but I sometimes sigh
For the simple life of the alkali.

I'd cut these wild and woolly scenes,
But I'd lose my job with the magazines.
And I never wash or comb my hair
Or change my shirt like I used to there.
I hate to drink like I have to here,
But I hit it up for the atmosphere;
For a real bad man, like you never see
Out west, come east and look at me.

The pay is good and I have to stay,
But the quiet life out cactus way
Has charms for me, for a man don't see
So much doggoned artillery.
I like pure air, and I hate to choke
From the steady smell of the powder smoke
As I have to here, but it's smoke for me
Or back to the farm where I ought to be.

I'm a living lie, I am, that's what,
But they serve me piping red and hot.
And I seem to take, and I won't be rude
Enough to quit while the pay is good.
But I wish sometimes that I could be dressed
In the quiet garb of the peaceful west,
And watch the sun go down and sigh
For the simple life in the alkali.

J. W. Foley, in the New York Times.

The Accuracy Life of the .30 Caliber Model 1903 Rifle.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM F. SPICER,
United States Marine Corps, Retired.

It seems a little late to ask this question, when the service is supplied with, probably, the finest rifle ever made, and our Ordnance Department is constantly making improvements in the quality of the steel in the barrel, the powder, and with the present velocity, accuracy and penetration has perhaps touched the high-water mark of perfection and efficiency in small arms.

That our rifles are accurate to a nicety there can be no doubt when we consider the high scores made at record practice.

They are certainly more accurate than is the holding on the mark of the average shooter; but how about their continued accuracy—the life of the modern weapon?

An article by Major Brown, of the 3d Cavalry, in the May-June number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, on experimental firing with the model 1903 rifle, is most interesting, and has stirred the undersigned to submit for criticism, with a hope of inviting discussion on the subject, a theory that the form (type) of rifling and erosion of the bore are intimately related.

Major Brown's experience, after seven months' experimental firing, puts the life of the rifle for extreme accuracy at from 1000 to 1500 rounds, a somewhat less number of rounds than does the test reported in Appendix III to the Report of Chief of Ordnance for 1905, which places it at 2000 rounds, after which the arm becomes "unsuitable for accurate target work."

So far as the writer knows, this difference in results may have been due to a difference in the ammunition used, but even so high a number as 2,000 rounds does not stagger the theory as to rifling.

A life of accuracy of from 1000 to 1500 rounds, as above quoted, would be a sufficiently long life, perhaps, for even the demands of a protracted campaign, if the arm were used only for hostile shots; but we must consider the great amount of target practice necessary as a preparation of the soldier for warfare, at least 180 or 190 shots a year for one who is an average shot. In the case of recruits, or should conditions be unfavorable, the preliminary shots alone may add greatly to this number, and should war break out at about the time when the greater part of the arms in service have been in use for several years, and there should not be time enough in which to call them in and issue new ones, the men must go into action with arms that are already falling behind in their most essential quality, just at the critical moment (and hostilities often begin before a declaration of war), for they will have been fired in the course of, say, four years' of target practice alone, at least 760 times.

Adding to this the practice in collective fire prescribed by paragraph 143, Firing Regulations, it would seem to be a conservative estimate if the number of shots fired in four years is put at nearer 1000 or more, and although the arms will still be serviceable for the requirements of battle, yet they will not be in their best condition.

Considering, therefore, the amount of erosion (said to be first seen in the form of so-called scales) found in the bore of the model 1903 rifle, the type of the rifling, the composition of the projectile and its covering, the question occurs to the mind: Does the bullet fill the rifling to the bottom of the grooves absolutely and completely to the very last thousandth of the inch, and keep it so filled throughout the length of the base, maintaining a perfectly gas-tight fit?

I think it possible that there may be grounds for doubt.

That the jacketed bullet does upset and does take the rifling more or less completely, and follows the twist satisfactorily, may be easily demonstrated by firing a bullet measuring 0.305 inch through a barrel that measures 0.308 inch, and even 0.309 inch.

Such an arm is good enough for hunting purposes and is accurate at short and medium ranges—for a while.

This is the case with some of our high power sporting rifles, and it is hardly necessary to allude to the short life of such an arm, due to erosion of the bore by reason of the loosely-fitting bullet.

The experience of several experts, both in the service and out, with various high power rifles (and the writer recalls more particularly Lieut. Townsend Whelen's articles written on this subject), which if rightly quoted, goes to prove that the barrel in which there is a gas-tight fit will outlast that through which more loosely fitting bullets are fired. Hence, a suggestion that strengthens the idea that type of rifling has much to do with erosion.

But the service rifle should be the most perfect instrument of its

kind, and should far outlast the sporting rifle, for it is important that it should be accurate at long range work, at the beginning of an action, and it is likely to be fired a hundred times to but a few shots of the latter; yet, notwithstanding the fact that in the service rifle there is a better, a tighter, fit of the bullet in the barrel (I believe it is made 0.001 inch, or more, larger than the bore at the bottom of the grooves), it still remains that its life of accuracy is too short.

Whether this is due to gas cutting, or whether the steel itself succumbs to the intense heat, regardless of fit of bullet, I am not competent to judge.

As the erosion is found to destroy the bore at the breech where the bullet has not yet filled it completely at the instant of discharge, it would seem that, if due to the former condition, the erosion must be caused largely by at least a temporary escape of gas before the bullet is upset.

The metal in the barrel is the best for the purpose that is so far known, and I believe is to be further improved; and the same may be said of the powder—also being constantly improved.

The composition of the bullet, its length, shape, and temper, are the result of exhaustive study and experiment on the part of those officers who have devoted themselves to this particular department of professional work, with untiring zeal; and the writer wishes, in submitting this paper, not to be interpreted as in any way questioning or criticising the skill of such officers, but rather to be understood as seeking to prolong the accuracy life of the rifle by suggesting (even at the risk of displaying ignorance of the interior ballistics of the arm), a possible cause of erosion which seems to him to be susceptible of elimination to some extent by a departure from the present form or type of rifling and composition of the bullet.

The material composing the bullet and its jacket is the natural outcome of the small caliber, quick twist, and high pressure.

All these features have undergone a radical change since the days of lead bullets, slow twist, and black powder, and yet the same form—profile—of the lands adopted for the soft bullets and slow twist is still adhered to for the hard bullet and quick twist. Why is this?

The thought occurs to one that some change in this one feature may be the one thing needed to prolong the life of the weapon, and the question arises: Does the copper jacket lend itself readily to being bent into and over the small angles at bottom and top, respectively, of the lands, and thus seal the bore completely?

In the case of the cupro-nickel jacket (itself fairly hard and elastic already) it is hammered at one blow by the force of the discharge, and hardened still more into and over the angles of the lands, and by friction receiving the impress of the lands spirally along its length in the form of channels with a cross-section giving a nearly flat surface with walls, or ridges, at about right angles to it—minute though they be.

These channels, when the bullet is upset by the discharge, are forced by the lands into the core of the bullet, which, being non-elastic, does not recover and press outward by regaining its former shape, and the form of the channel cut in the jacket by the lands would, by reason of its hardened angles, tend to resist more obstinately such recovery, even if it were possible.

Now, the upsetting of the bullet is (according to my idea) accomplished by the application of the force of the discharge in a transmitted lateral, radial direction, the resistance of the driving edge of the rifling, due to the quick twist, causing this force to shorten the bullet by jamming it upon its length and making it fill the rifling; but, it is maintained, this accomplished, the radial pressure must cease to be exerted at this same initial intensity, and the remainder of the force, therefore, employed in simply pushing the bullet out the bore, and here is the crux of the whole matter.

We have, behind the bullet, the gas at a tremendous pressure. The rifling (the lands) has, by the pressure of the discharge, forced the jacket into the core of the bullet, making therein a bed for itself, the counterpart of the channel in the jacket; but the cupro-nickel jacket, itself elastic and made harder by the blow of the discharge and friction against the lands, has no doubt recovered slightly in the direction of its former shape, as will all thin metals when hardened and forced out of position, witness the resizing of a shell which, in the process, must be forced into a die at great pressure that is smaller than standard size, to allow for the recovery of springing back of the metal.

(To be Continued.)

The interesting article published last week under the title of *Gun Stories* should have been credited to *The Asian*, of Calcutta, India.

Arms and Ammunition.

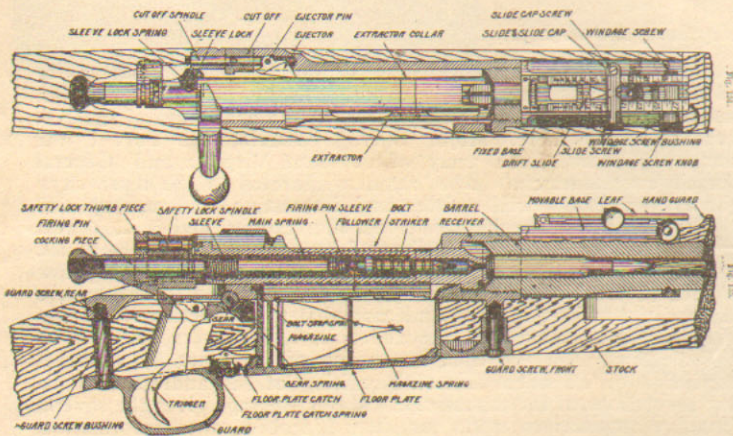
United States Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903, Adapted to 1906 Ammunition; the Assembled Parts and Their Operations.

Knowing that details of operation and illustrations of the breech mechanism of the United States Magazine rifle, model of 1903, adapted to the model of 1906 ammunition, will be of interest to our readers, especially in view of the fact that this arm is now in the hands of the Regular Service and is being issued to the National Guard, we present it herewith.

Most of the operating parts may be included under the bolt mechanism and magazine mechanism. The bolt mechanism consists of the bolt, sleeve, sleeve lock, sleeve lock pin, sleeve lock spring, extractor collar, cocking piece, safety lock, firing pin sleeve, firing pin, striker, and mainspring.

The bolt moves backward and forward and rotates in the well of the receiver; it carries a cartridge, either from the magazine, or one placed by hand in front of it, into the chamber and supports its head when fired. The sleeve unites the parts of the bolt mechanism, and its rotation with the bolt is prevented by the lugs on its sides coming in contact with the receiver. The hook of the extractor engages in the grooves of the cartridge case and retains the head of the latter in the countersink of the bolt until the case is ejected. The safety lock, when turned to the left, is inoperative; when turned to the right—which can only be done when the piece is cocked—the point of the spindle enters its notch in the bolt and locks the bolt; at the same time its cam forces the cocking piece slightly to the rear, out of contact with the sear, and locks the firing pin.

The bolt mechanism operates as follows: To open the bolt, raise the handle until it comes in contact with the left side of the receiver, and pull directly to the rear until the top locking lug strikes the cut-off.

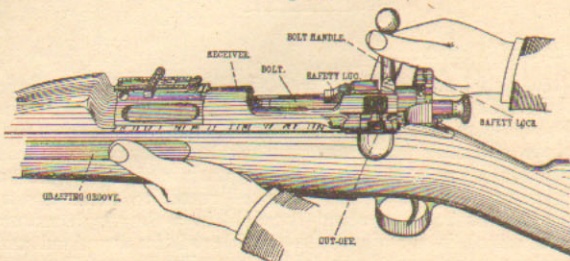


Raising the handle rotates the bolt and separates the locking lugs from their locking shoulders in the receiver, with which they have been brought into close contact by the powder pressure. This rotation causes the cocking cam of the bolt to force the firing pin to the rear, drawing the point of the striker into the bolt, rotation of the firing pin being prevented by the lug on the cocking piece projecting, through the slot in the sleeve, into its groove in the receiver. As the sleeve remains longitudinally stationary with reference to the bolt, this rearward motion of the firing pin, and consequently of the striker, will start the compression of the mainspring, since the rear end of the latter bears against the front end of the barrel of the sleeve and its front end against the rear end of the firing pin sleeve.

When the bolt handle strikes the receiver, the locking lugs have been disengaged, the firing pin has been forced to the rear until the sear notch of the cocking piece has passed the sear nose, the cocking piece nose has entered the cock notch in the rear end of the bolt, the sleeve lock has engaged its notch in the bolt, and the mainspring has been almost entirely compressed.

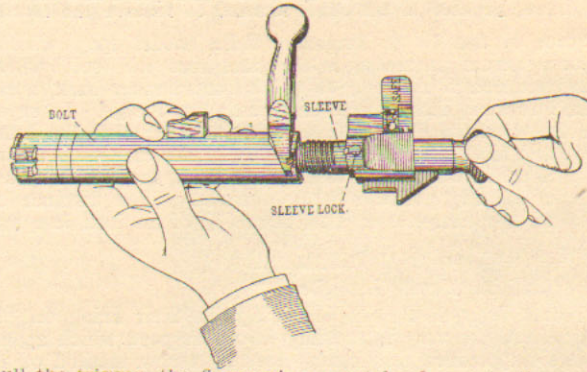
During the rotation of the bolt a rear motion has been imparted to it by its extracting cam coming in contact with the extracting cam of the receiver, so that the cartridge case will be started from the chamber. The bolt is then drawn directly to the rear, the parts being retained in position by the cocking piece nose remaining in the cock notch and locked by the sleeve lock engaging its notch in the bolt.

Fig. 138.



To close the bolt, push the handle forward until the extracting cam on the bolt bears against the extracting cam on the receiver, thereby locking the sleeve from the bolt, and turn the handle down. As the handle is turned down the cams of the locking lugs bear against the locking shoulders in the receiver, and the bolt is forced slightly forward into its closed position. As all movement of the firing pin is prevented by the sear nose engaging the sear notch of the cocking piece, this forward movement of the bolt completes the compression of the mainspring, seats the cartridge in the chamber, and, in single loading, forces the hook of the extractor into the groove of the cartridge case. In loading from the magazine the hook of the extractor, rounded at its lower edge, engages in the groove of the top cartridge as it rises from the magazine under the action of the follower and magazine spring. The position then occupied by the parts is shown in Fig. 134 and Fig. 135, and the piece is ready to fire.

Fig. 139.



To pull the trigger, the finger piece must be drawn to the rear until contact with the receiver is transferred from its bearing to the heel, which gives a creep to the trigger, and then until the sear nose is withdrawn from in front of the cocking piece.

Just before the bolt is drawn fully to the rear, the top locking lug strikes the heel of the ejector, throwing its point suddenly to the right in the lug slot. As the bolt moves fully to the rear, the rear face of the cartridge case strikes against the ejector point and the case is ejected, slightly upward and to the right, from the receiver. Double loading from the magazine is prevented by the extractor engaging the cartridge case as soon as it rises from the magazine and holding its head against the face of the bolt until ejected.

It will be noted that in this system of bolt mechanism the compression of the mainspring, the seating of the cartridge and the starting of the empty case from the chamber are entirely done by the action of cams.

The piece may be cocked either by raising the bolt handle until it strikes the left side of the receiver and then immediately turning it down or by pulling the cocking piece directly to the rear. In firing, unless the bolt handle is turned fully down, the cam on the cocking piece will strike the cocking cam on the bolt, and the energy of the mainspring will be expended in closing the bolt, instead of on the primer; this prevents the possibility of a cartridge being fired until the bolt is fully closed. The opening and closing of the bolt should each be done by one continuous motion.

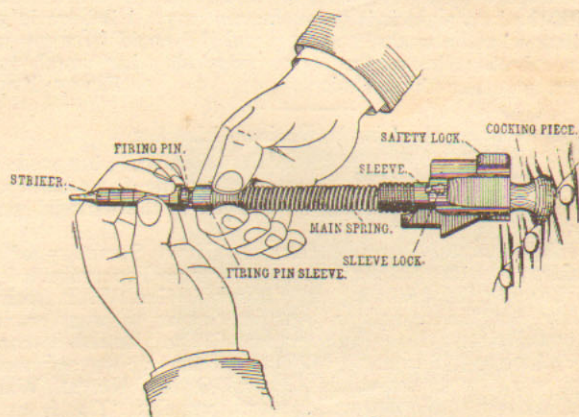
The magazine mechanism includes the floor plate, follower, magazine spring, and cut-off.

To charge the magazine, see that the cut-off is turned up showing "on," draw the bolt fully to the rear, insert the cartridges from a clip, place either end of a loaded clip in its seat in the receiver and, with the thumb of the right hand, press the cartridges down into the magazine until the top cartridge is caught by the right edge of the receiver. The cartridge ramp guides the bullet and cartridge case into the chamber. The magazine can be filled, if partly filled, by inserting cartridges one by one. Pushing the bolt forward, after charging the magazine, ejects the clip.

When the cut-off is turned down, the magazine is "off." The bolt cannot be drawn fully back, and its front end projecting over the rear end of the upper cartridge holds it down in the magazine below the action of the bolt. The magazine mechanism then remains inoperative, and the arm can be used as a single loader, the cartridges in the magazine being held in reserve. The arm can readily be used as a single loader with the magazine empty.

When the cut-off is turned up, the magazine is "on;" the bolt can be drawn fully to the rear, permitting the top cartridge to rise high enough to be caught by the bolt in its forward movement. As the bolt is closed this cartridge is pushed forward into the chamber, being held up during its passage by the pressure of those below. The last one in the magazine is held up by the follower, the rib on which

Fig. 140.



directs it into the chamber. In magazine fire, after the last cartridge has been fired and the bolt drawn fully to the rear, the follower rises and holds the bolt open to show that the magazine is empty.

The bolt and magazine mechanism can be dismantled without removing the stock. Place the cut-off at the center notch; cock the arm and turn the safety lock to a vertical position, raise the bolt handle and draw out the bolt (Fig. 138). Hold bolt in left hand, press sleeve lock in with thumb of right hand to unlock sleeve from bolt and unscrew sleeve by turning to the left (Fig. 139).

Hold sleeve between forefinger and thumb of the left hand, draw cocking piece back with middle finger and thumb of right hand, turn safety lock down to the left with the forefinger of the right hand, in order to allow the cocking piece to move forward in sleeve, thus partially relieving the tension of mainspring; with the cocking piece against the breast, draw back the firing pin sleeve with the forefinger and thumb of right hand and hold it in this position (Fig. 140) while removing the striker with the left hand; remove firing pin sleeve and mainspring; pull firing pin out of sleeve; turn the extractor to the right, forcing its tongue out of its groove in the front of the bolt, and force the extractor forward and off the bolt.

To dismount magazine mechanism, with the bullet end of a cartridge press on the floor plate catch (through the hole in the floor plate), at the same time drawing the bullet to the rear; this releases the

floor plate. Raise the rear end of the first limb of the magazine spring high enough to clear the lug on the floor plate and draw it out of its mortise; proceed in the same manner to remove the follower.

A feature of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, model 1903, which may not at first attract attention, is the fact that the bolt when the action is open comes about 13-16 of an inch farther back, measured from the buttplate, than is the case with the Krag. In rapid fire practice due caution must be exercised in order that the bolt may not strike the face. This is more especially the case with those who bend the neck forward, and attempt to hold the head as well as the rifle in sighting position between shots. The distance of the trigger from the buttplate is also about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch less than on the Krag.

Results of British Naval Gun Tests.

The recent tests of British battleships in their firing on the old battleship *Hero* are very interesting in one respect, which appears to be of such importance that it may lead to a new method of attacking battleships. After hitting the *Hero* four times she sank, and, strange to say, without having her underwater armor pierced. This was known from the fact that shells were used which do not perforate armor. The experts believe that in all probability one of the high explosive shells struck the water at a little distance from the ship, continued its course under water for a short distance, and struck the *Hero* at her most sensitive point, namely, below her armor, and therefore acted like a torpedo. Further experiments are being made to determine whether shells striking the water close to a target can be counted on to act in this way. That shells striking the water continue on their course for a short distance was well known, but no one ever supposed that this could be utilized to advantage in actual battle.

Skeleton Targets for Telescope Sights.

The article in the issue of March 12 by C. W. Rowland starts an interesting discussion. For more than a year past the Kansas City Rifle Club (all the members of which use telescopes) has shot on a German ring target with the 18-ring black and the 25-ring black. When we used the Standard American target we blacked the 12-ring and the outer half of the 7-ring. This was quite a relief, as the cross-hairs of the telescope showed so much better.

In our indoor shooting this winter we used a card with the 23-ring black, the 24 and 25 being white. I made the first targets of this kind used here, and while they were preferred by all the members, some of them thought they would not be considered a standard target, and if a record should be made on one it would not be recognized.

I have always held the opinion that if the dimensions or rings were the right size the color would have nothing to do with the case. It should be remembered that the present round black (bullseye) was made its size and shape because that was the best form for either a front aperture or a pin-head. If an outline or skeleton bullseye is better adapted to a telescope—and it certainly is—why not use it?

About the only place it would be impracticable to use a skeleton target would be in a match where the sights were mixed. Then the user of a low power telescope can quarter the bull with his cross-hairs about as easily as the man with a front aperture can circle it, and the telescope man's eyes will be normal at the end of the day, while with the iron sight it is quite the contrary. I believe in giving every fellow what he wants, however, and if I could have my way, I would have both styles of targets at every shooting match and let the contestants take their choice.

FRANK EVANS.

Sight Covers Can be Used in the National Matches.

We were recently asked, by a civilian rifleman who possesses a model 1903 Government rifle, as to whether the front sight cover, which is in effect a shade, would be allowed in the national matches this year.

An inquiry sent to General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, and president of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, brought the following reply through Gen. W. P. Hall, Adjutant General: "In regard to your inquiry as to whether, in the national matches, the front sight cover will be allowed in competitions, the Assistant Secretary of War directs me to say that the following provision, contained in General Orders No. 11, War Department, January 21, 1907, will govern, namely: 'The front sight cover, however, being a necessary adjunct to the proper protection of the sight, will be kept on the rifle at all times, except during rifle range practice, when its use is optional.'"

National Rifle Association.

A LETTER has been sent to the various national rifle associations throughout the world inquiring as to the probability of teams entering a match for the Palma trophy this year. The National Rifle Association is ready to place the trophy in competition if they are assured that teams will be entered, and September is suggested as a desirable time for the match.

The annual report of the association for the year 1907 is ready for issue. It is a book of over 200 pages with many illustrations, and contains much information of value to all interested in rifle practice. Copies will be mailed by the secretary, Lieut. A. S. Jones, 299 Broadway, New York, on receipt of 10 cents.

Recent Publications.

Human Bullets.

We have recently been reading a most curious contribution to the personal literature of war, a book by Tadayoshi Sakurai, called *Human Bullets, a Soldier's Story of Port Arthur*.^{*} Sakurai was first a regimental color bearer and later a lieutenant of the line. The book is a very vivid presentation of what a Japanese soldier thinks he thinks and what he wishes you to think he thinks amidst war's alarms. We cannot deny to the Japanese the credit due them as brave soldiers, but they are not so brave as they tell us, not so fearless as they would have us believe.

Coming newly into the family of nations, with their strange grafting of modern knowledge upon the strong stem of a barbarian warrior race, they seem to feel the same fear of being underestimated which is evident in so many of our self-made men. Besides that, the Japanese are adepts in the art of auto-hypnosis. No doubt they fully believe all of the things they have to tell us about themselves. Anglo-Saxons have done as great deeds of daring as ever were performed by the Japanese, but what passes for modesty with us usually prevents the telling in the first person of the motives which animated us. We count those things as self-evident.

A strange, incomprehensible race to us are the Japanese, but well worth the most serious study. As a side light on one of the great sieges of history *Human Bullets* should be in the library of every soldier and student of human nature.

Gettysburg and Lincoln.

A new book by Maj. Henry Sweetser Burrage entitled *Gettysburg and Lincoln*,[†] adds much that is of value to the bibliography of that famous battle and Mr. Lincoln's address at the dedication of the National Cemetery there. Major Burrage describes, in Part I, the march of General Lee's army of northern Virginia and General Meade's countermarch. The chapters devoted to the three days' fight are extremely well written and interesting, and accompanied as these chapters are by numerous illustrations and well drawn maps, the reader is enabled easily to follow the course of the battle. In Part II Major Burrage devotes considerable space to telling how the idea of the National Cemetery was evolved, who the men were who had the project in hand and carried it to completion, and gives in their entirety several of the addresses and prayers delivered at its dedication. Not the least interesting of these are the passages descriptive of President Lincoln's writing of his address and his later corrections of the manuscript. Major Burrage gives the several successive transcripts made for Mr. Lincoln's own information. The book will prove of value and interest to every person interested in the history of the Civil War and in Mr. Lincoln's beautiful address.

General King's New Book.

The American to Kiplingize our soldiers has not yet made himself known, but Gen. Charles King, Regular, instructor of National Guardsman, and volunteer, has done more for us in this direction than any other man. He makes West Point live for us, and his tales of frontier soldiering, when the sullen hostile was an ever present menace to the adventurous settler, have given us many a charming hour. His new book, *To the Front, a Sequel to Cadet Days*,[‡] brings us some other pleasant pictures of life at the Point, in the mines, and amongst the Indians. General King's officers are good and his enlisted men almost too good to be true; but there is a real soldier swing to the things they do and say which is very pleasing. We are hoping that some day General King will give us a story of National Guard life. If he does not write such a one soon, we give him fair warning that we shall. There is material in plenty; it only needs shaping.

The Pistol and Revolver.

The Pistol and Revolver^{**} is by A. L. A. Himmelwright, president of the United States Revolver Association, captain American team, second Franto-American revolver match, etc. Interest in pistol and revolver shooting has increased markedly during the past few years, especially since the successful adaptation of smokeless powder, with its greater cleanliness and lessened recoil to these arms. The author has, in this book, covered the field in a thorough manner and it is a work which is certain to be considered the standard authority on the subject. Included in it is his contribution to *Guns, Ammunition and Tackle*, brought up to date.

Chapters are given on Military, Target, and Pocket Arms, Ammunition, Sights, Position, Target Shooting, Police Revolver Practice, Pistol Shooting for Ladies, Clubs, Range Construction and Equipment, Hints to Beginners, 1908 Revolver Regulations for the Army, Navy, and National Guard, Rules and Regulations of the United States Revolver Association, Records, etc. The entire book is fully illustrated.

* For sale by ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO.; price, \$1.40.

† For sale by ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO.; price, \$1.65.

‡ For sale by ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO.; price, \$1.35.

** For sale by ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO.; price, paper, 60 cents; cloth, \$1.00; morocco, \$1.50.

Zettler Rifle Club Annual Open Indoor Tournament.**R. Gute**

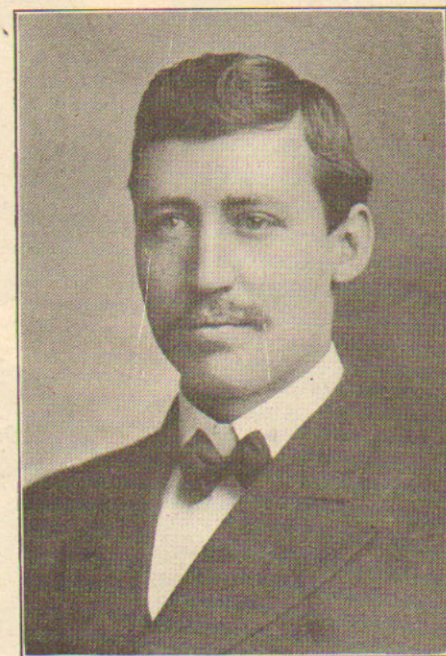
The 12th annual open tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club was brought to a successful conclusion on March 21, having been in progress since the preceding Saturday at the club's headquarters, 159 West Twenty-third street, New York. While the number of riflemen in attendance was not quite as large as was the case the previous year, competition between the contestants was unusually keen, and the four ranges available were constantly occupied. Additional facilities could, in fact, have been used to advantage much of the time. The management of the tournament was excellent, members of the shooting committee being in constant attendance, rendering immediate decisions on the value of the numerous targets presented for records. The Zettler custom has always been to give the lower value to a shot unless the line was clearly cut, and this rule, while proving a bit disappointing to some of the visiting riflemen was, of course, equally fair for all.

The main event of the tournament, the 100-shot match, brought out 41 entries, including the leading experts of the country. The honor of winning first place went to R. Gute,

**L. P. Ittel.**

of Jeffersonville, N. Y., with the excellent total of 2,468 out of 2,500. He was also the victor in the 1907 contest, with 2,469. The conditions of this year's match were similar to those adopted for the first time at the tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States, the competitors being required to complete their scores on the day they were commenced. At Rochester, Mr. Gute found himself somewhat handicapped by the weight of his rifle, 16 pounds, so that he recently had the barrel turned down to one-half octagon, reducing the total weight of the arm to 14½ pounds. This allowed him to shoot his scores without undue fatigue. The rifle, has a Stevens action and Stevens-Pope barrel, 30 inches long, and is mounted with a Stevens 6 power cross-hair telescope. It is fitted with a palm rest. Mr. Gute used Winchester .22 short cartridges. In the last four Zettler tournaments, his scores have been as follows: 1905, 2,466; 1906, 2,464; 1907, 2,469; 1908, 2,468, averaging a fraction less than 2,467.

A. Hubalek, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the winner of the Indoor League championship for 1908, duplicated the score he made in that contest, 2,464, taking second place. He was unfortunate in shooting the majority of his score with the stock of his rifle slightly loose from the action, causing occasional unaccountables.

**A. Hubalek.****Gus Zimmermann.**

President Zettler Rifle Club.

The tightening of a screw remedied the difficulty, and his last scores showed immediate improvement. He shot a Stevens 30-inch barrel in a Ballard action, Stevens 6 power cross-hair telescope, palm rest, and Peters .22 short cartridges.

Third place went to L. C. Buss, New York, with 2,463. In his last three strings, 248, 249, 248, he made the strongest finish of any of the competitors. His rifle was a Stevens-Pope, with a Stevens 3 power aperture telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.

W. A. Tewes, Jersey City, the holder of the record score of 2,481, was fourth, making 2,457. His last 50 shots aggregated 1,236, a winning gait, but he was unfortunate in his earlier scores. He shot a Zischang-Ballard, 6 power cross-hair telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.

Owen Smith, of Hoboken, N. J., recorded the same total as Mr. Tewes, but was outranked for place on high 10-shot score. His rifle was a Stevens-Pope-Ballard, Stevens 5 power cross-hair telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.

Sixth place went to G. F. Snellen, of Newark, N. J., with 2,456. He was one of the few competitors using a 3-pound pull instead of the set trigger, and a badly swollen forefinger on his right hand, due to a bowling accident, handicapped him considerably. He used a Stevens-Pope rifle, 5 power cross-hair telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.

H. M. Thomas, of New Haven, Conn., was next with 2,455. His rifle, one of the new Winchester take-down model, was fitted with a Stevens 5 power cross-hair telescope. He used Winchester .22 short cartridges.

F. C. Ross, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., made 2,455 also, but was outranked. He used a Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens 5 power cross-hair

telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.

L. P. Ittel, of Pittsburg, Pa., made 2,454. His rifle, a new one, was the duplicate in most respects of that with which he has won so many victories in the past. It was a Stevens-Pope, 30-inch barrel, Stevens 5 power aperture telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.

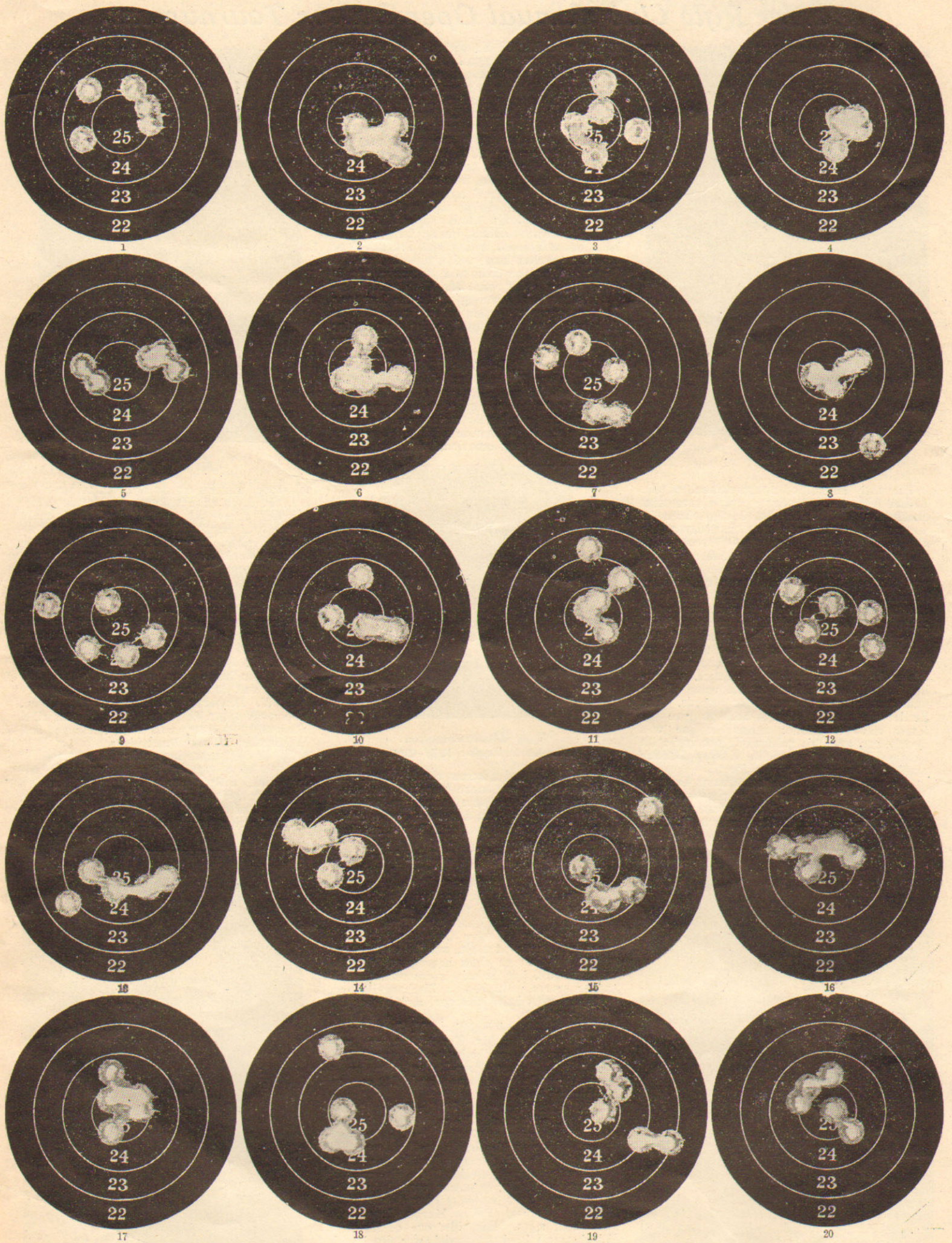
Dr. W. G. Hudson, of New York, who recently returned from a trip to Panama, entered the tournament with but little practice, making 2,452. His rifle, a Zischang-Ballard, was mounted with a Stevens 5 power aperture telescope. In the 100-shot match he used U. M. C., Peters, and Winchester ammunition. The barrel was somewhat pitted, and leading was considerably in evidence.

J. W. Dearborn, of New Haven, Conn., also made 2,452. He used a Winchester rifle, Stevens 5 power cross-hair telescope and Winchester .22 short cartridges.

H. B. Williams, in making his score of 2,391, used a regular Stevens repeating gallery rifle, with 3 pound trigger pull and a telescope sight, a creditable performance with this type of arm.

On the ring target there were no less than

**H. M. Thomas.**



Annual Open Indoor Tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club.

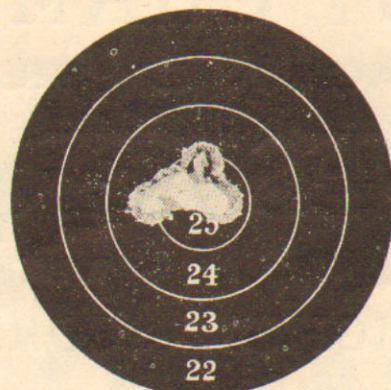
Winning Score of 2,468 by R. Gute; Stevens-Pope Rifle, Stevens Telescope, Winchester Ammunition.



Score of 125 by A. Hubalek, Stevens-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



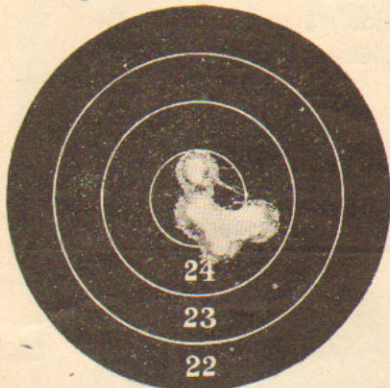
Score of 125 by G. F. Snellen, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



Score of 125 by H. M. Thomas, Winchester rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridges.



Score of 125 by F. C. Ross, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



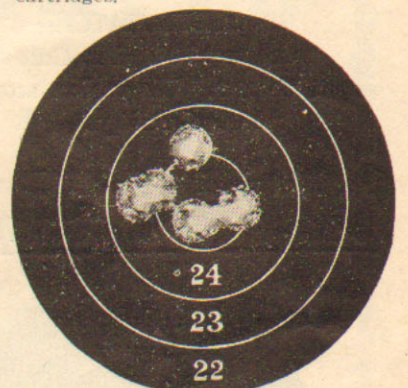
Score of 125 by L. P. Ittel, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



Score of 125 by Dr. W. G. Hudson, Zischang-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridges.



Score of 125 by T. R. Geisel, Winchester rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



Score of 125 by George Schlicht, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



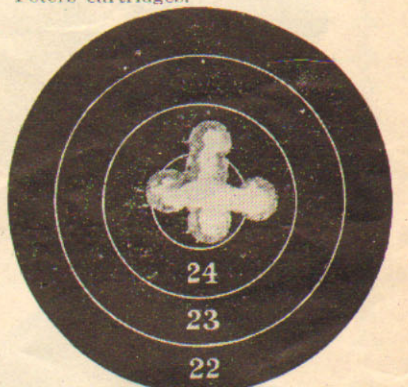
Score of 125 by M. Dorrier, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



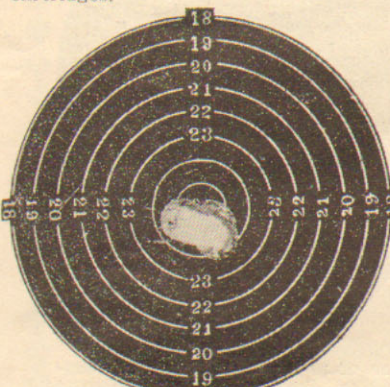
Score of 125 by J. Kaufmann, Winchester-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



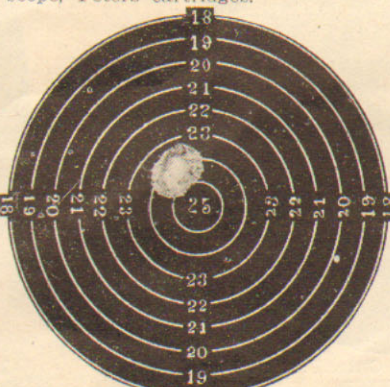
Score of 125 by W. E. Reynolds, Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



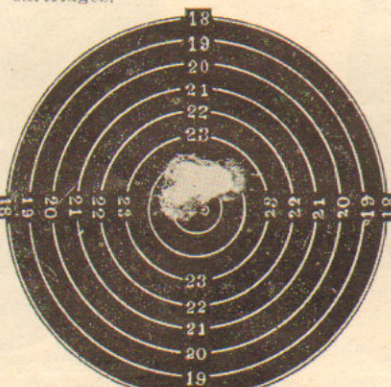
Score of 125 by G. Hoffmann, Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridges.



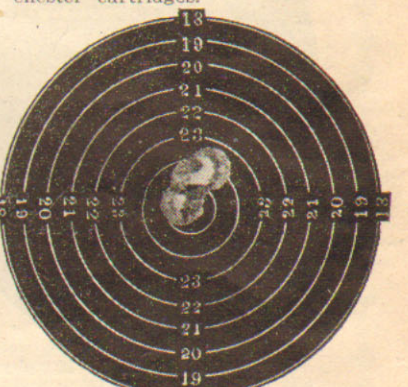
Score of 75 by L. P. Ittel, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



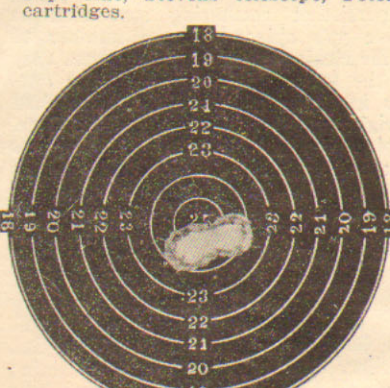
Score of 75 by R. Gute, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridges.



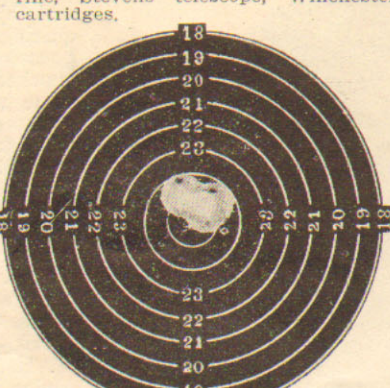
Score of 75 by A. Hubalek, Stevens-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



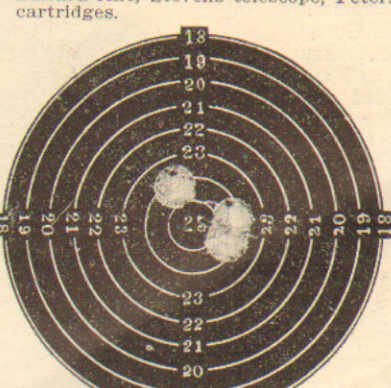
Score of 75 by Jesse Smith, Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope, U. M. C. cartridges.



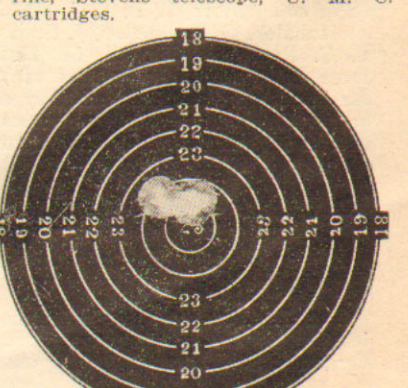
Score of 75 by Dr. W. G. Hudson, Zischang-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridges.



Score of 75 by H. M. Thomas, Winchester rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridges.



Score of 75 by Owen Smith, Stevens-Pope-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



Score of 75 by G. F. Snellen, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.

Annual Open Indoor Tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club.
Perfect Scores in the 100-Shot and Reentry Matches.

100-SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

WON AGAIN BY RUDOLPH GUTE WITH

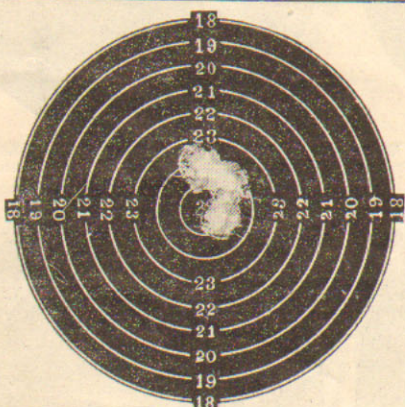
WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES

MAKING

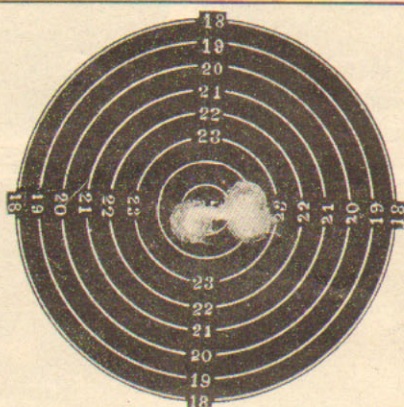
2468—HIGHEST SCORE OF THE YEAR—2468

Besides winning the Gallery Championship Match of the Zettler Rifle Club shoot, held in New York City, March 14-21, Winchester cartridges were tied for first in the CONTINUOUS MATCH—H. M. Thomas, 5 perfect scores of 75; 2nd in the BULLSEYE MATCH—A. F. Laudensack, target of 6°, 2nd in the ZIMMERMANN MATCH—R. Gute, 5 scores of 39, 16 scores of 38. Mr. Gute's average for the 100-Shot Matches that he has competed in is over 2,465—the highest of any shooter. His perfect score of 0° made on the Bullseye Target at Rochester remains unequaled. This shows that Winchester Cartridges—

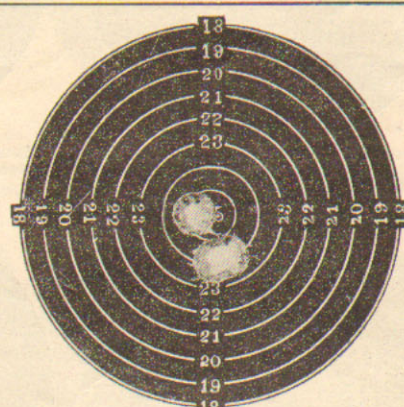
THE RED W BRAND STILL HOLD THE PALM



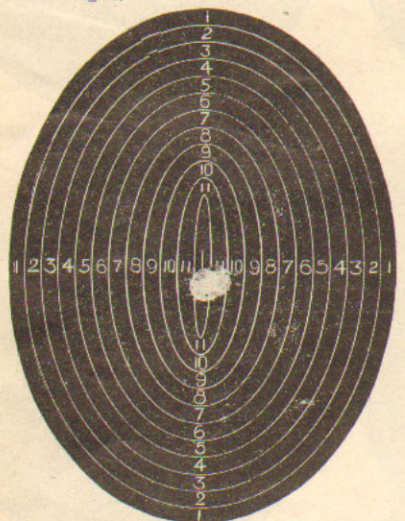
Score of 75 by S. N. Murphy, Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



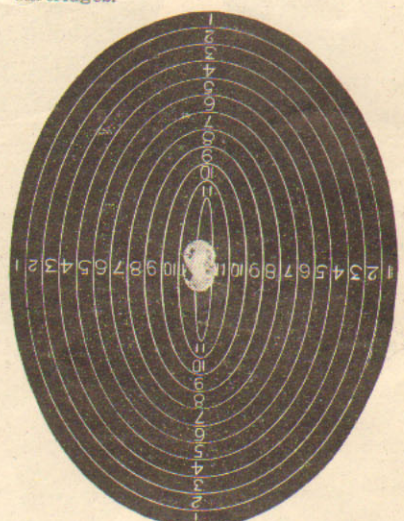
Score of 75 by L. C. Buss, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



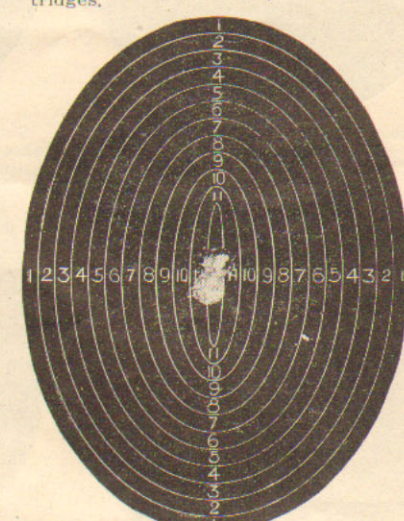
Score of 75 by L. Reali, Winchester rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



Score of 39 by S. N. Murphy, Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges. Reduced.



Score of 39 by R. Gute, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridges. Reduced.

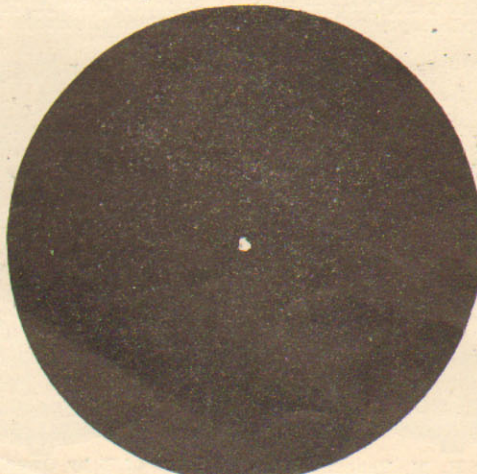


Score of 39 by L. P. Ittel, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges. Reduced.

eight competitors, L. P. Ittel, H. M. Thomas, A. Hubalek, G. F. Snellen, J. Smith, R. Gute, L. C. Buss, and Dr. W. G. Hudson, with three or more perfect scores of 75, and as the best three only counted, they divided the first eight prizes. The premiums for the best five tickets went to L. P. Ittel, H. M. Thomas, and A. Hubalek, each having five 75's.

First prize on the bullseye target went to L. C. Buss who recorded a shot measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees on the first entry. A. F. Laudensack was second with 6, and M. Dorrier and R. Gute tied with $6\frac{1}{2}$.

The Zimmermann trophy match proved a leading feature of the tournament. Early in the week S. N. Murphy, of Grand Gorge, N. Y., made two perfect scores of 39, including two runs of five 13's. As last year but two 39's were secured, and those by different competitors, his chances for first place appeared favorable. L. P. Ittel, last year's winner, and R. Gute, had an eye on the trophy, however,



Bullseye measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, by L. C. Buss, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges. Reduced.

and by persistent reentering succeeded in making five 39's apiece. For a number of hours on the closing evening of the shoot they "bucked" the target, side by side. The outcome was in favor of Mr. Ittel, who had amassed eighteen 38's to sixteen for Mr. Gute. Mr. Murphy, who had left it to the champions to fight it out, took third, and G. F. Snellen fourth.

The ammunition, rifle and telescope manufacturers were well represented, among those present being: J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., J. F. Carraher, E. R. Northrop, F. L. Smith, F. C. Ross; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., S. G. Lewis, James Lewis, T. C. Davis, C. B. Brown; Peters Cartridge Co., T. H. Keller, G. E. Cook, G. R. Benjamin; Union Metallic Cartridge Co., G. L. Marble.

The many friends of T. H. Keller missed his genial presence on the closing days of the shoot, an attack of illness confining him to his home.

James T. Skelly, of the E. I. du Pont Pow-

STEVENS

RIFLES AND TELESCOPES

MAKE ANOTHER CLEAN SWEEP

At the Zettler Rifle Club Shoot (New York City), March 14—21 STEVENS RIFLES and STEVENS TELESCOPES won all leading prizes. Two-thirds of the Crack Competing Marksmen used STEVENS TELESCOPES and materially raised their scores thereby.

Summary of Results:

THE CHAMPIONSHIP 100-SHOT MATCH—first, second and third prizes were respectively won by R. Gute, scoring 2,468 points, equipped with a Stevens-Pope Rifle and Stevens Telescope.

A. Hubalek, scoring 2,464 points, equipped with Stevens Rifle and Stevens Telescope.

L. Buss, scoring 2,463 points, equipped with a Stevens-Pope Rifle and Stevens Telescope.

ON THE RING TARGET, six out of eight tying for first place used Stevens and Stevens-Pope Rifles and Stevens Telescopes.

PREMIUMS FOR FIVE BEST TICKETS.

L. P. Ittel and A. Hubalek both tied for first place by making Perfect Scores. Mr. Ittel used a Stevens-Pope and A. Hubalek a Stevens Rifle. Stevens Telescopes were fitted to both Rifles.

ZIMMERMANN TARGET.

Every high score made by L. P. Ittel, R. Gute and S. N. Murphy, respectively, were secured with the STEVENS.

BULLSEYE TARGET.

First Honors in this Match were won by L. Buss, equipped with Stevens-Pope Rifle, fitted with Stevens Telescope.

Second Prize Winner used a Stevens Telescope, and Third and Fourth Prizes were obtained by M. Dorrlor and R. Gute, respectively, equipped with Stevens Rifles and Stevens Telescopes.

A splendid example of OFFHAND Shooting was furnished by H. B. Williams, scoring 2,391 points and shooting a Stevens Repeating Gallery Rifle, fitted with Stevens Telescope.

Stevens Single-Shot and Repeating Rifles are the Bull's Eye Kind—THE MOST ACCURATE IN THE WORLD.

Write for descriptive matter. Ask your Dealer for Stevens Arms and Telescopes—prove our claims by using them.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.

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CHICOPEE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

SUCCESS, VICTORY AND HONORS

FOR

PETERS Cartridges

THE SEMI-SMOKELESS KIND

At the annual open tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club, New York, March 14-21, 1908, 75% of the contestants used **PETERS** Cartridges, with following great results:—

ONE HUNDRED SHOT MATCH—14 out of first 20, including A. Hubalek (2,464) 2nd, L. C. Buss (2,463) 3rd, W. A. Tewes and Owen Smith (tie—2,457) 4th, G. F. Snellen (2,456) 5th, F. C. Ross (tie—2,455) 6th, L. P. Ittel (2,454) 7th.

ZIMMERMANN TROPHY MATCH—1st prize won by L. P. Ittel, with 5-39's (possibles) 18-38's. A WORLD'S RECORD.

CONTINUOUS MATCH—L. P. Ittel and A. Hubalek, two of three tied for first premium with 5 possible scores of 75. 7 out of first 11 making full scores of 75 used **PETERS** .22 Short CARTRIDGES.

BULLSEYE MATCH—1st L. C. Buss $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, 3rd M. Dorrier $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, 6th G. F. Snellen and H. J. Behrmann (tie) 7 degrees, 7th L. P. Ittel $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees,

THE HIGHEST SCORE—A WORLD'S RECORD

2481 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 2500

MADE BY W. A. TEWES

at the **CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT** of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States, 1906,

STILL REMAINS UNEQUALED

ELEVEN championships in ELEVEN successive years, 1898 to 1908, won with

PETERS Cartridges

The Peters Cartridge Company

New York { 98 Chambers St.
T. H. Keller, Mgr.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

New Orleans { 321 Magazine St.
J. W. Osborne, Mgr.



PERFECT Metallic Cartridges

U. M. C. Cartridges are as near perfect as human hands and brains can make them.

AT THE ZETTLER TOURNAMENT

Jesse Smith of Columbus, Ohio, tied for first place in the Re-entry Match. He made 4 perfect targets of 75 each, showing the remarkable uniformity and accuracy of U. M. C. .22 Short Black Powder Cartridges.

THE WORLD'S RECORD

VICTORIOUS AMERICAN TEAM

used U. M. C. .30 Government Cartridges exclusively and by choice. These cartridges had the Hudson-Thomas Pointed Bullets, which can be had only in U. M. C. Cartridges.

The new Thomas Pointed Bullets are now also furnished and only in U. M. C. Cartridges. They feed through a Krag magazine and have the same wonderful accuracy.

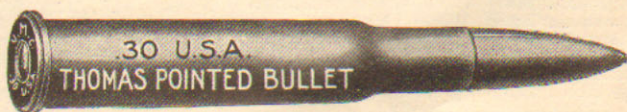
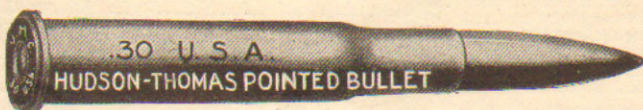
Cartridges for the new **SPRINGFIELD RIFLE** are nearly ready for the market. These cartridges will have the famous U. M. C. pointed bullets.

WRITE FOR DETAILS

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company

Write to

M. HARTLEY COMPANY, Sole Representative,
313-315 Broadway, New York City



der Co., and Seneca G. Lewis, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., shot an impromptu match on Friday which attracted a large and interested gallery. The stakes having been put up, five bullseye targets were purchased for each competitor and the match was on. Jim obtained the best bullseye (measuring something less than 1,000 degrees from the center) in the first half dozen rounds, thanks to the able coaching he received from



S. N. Murphy

J. W. Hessian. Seneca, however, proved to be a strong finisher, and on his very last shot secured a creditable bullseye, winning a victory which it will take Jim years to live down.

The prizes were awarded by Henry D. Muller on Saturday evening, President Gus Zimmermann, of the Zettler Rifle Club, in the presence of an enthusiastic gathering, adding appropriate remarks as the various competitors came forward.

Following are the scores in the various matches, all shooting at 25 yards:

| 100-Shot Match. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| R. Gute .. | 124 | 124 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 125 | 121 | |
| A. Hubalek | 124 | 125 | 124 | 123 | 124 | 123 | 123 | 124 | 123 | 125 | 123 | |
| L. C. Buss | 247 | 245 | 246 | 246 | 247 | 246 | 245 | 247 | 248 | 247 | 246 | 246 |
| W. A. Tewes, | 247 | 243 | 246 | 245 | 247 | 246 | 244 | 248 | 249 | 248 | 248 | 246 |
| Owen Smith, | 245 | 242 | 244 | 242 | 248 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 248 | 247 | 248 | 245 |
| G. F. Snellen, | 246 | 247 | 245 | 247 | 246 | 247 | 241 | 247 | 245 | 246 | 246 | 245 |
| H. M. Thomas, | 246 | 245 | 248 | 244 | 243 | 247 | 244 | 248 | 242 | 249 | 245 | 246 |
| F. C. Ross | 245 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 249 | 241 | 248 | 248 | 242 | 245 | 245 |
| L. P. Ittel | 243 | 246 | 245 | 244 | 245 | 248 | 247 | 247 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 |
| W. G. Hudson, | 244 | 242 | 242 | 247 | 247 | 245 | 250 | 241 | 244 | 248 | 246 | 245 |
| J. W. Dearborn, | 243 | 245 | 242 | 248 | 245 | 246 | 245 | 246 | 248 | 244 | 245 | 245 |
| M. Baal .. | 242 | 246 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 248 | 247 | 243 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 245 |
| Geo. Geisler, | 244 | 245 | 242 | 245 | 241 | 246 | 246 | 247 | 244 | 247 | 247 | 244 |
| W. Keim .. | 243 | 244 | 246 | 245 | 243 | 244 | 248 | 245 | 243 | 242 | 247 | 244 |
| A. F. Laudensack, | 245 | 239 | 245 | 248 | 244 | 239 | 244 | 244 | 245 | 244 | 244 | 243 |
| M. Dorrier | 243 | 244 | 247 | 245 | 245 | 242 | 244 | 242 | 241 | 244 | 242 | 243 |
| W. Rosenbaum, | 244 | 243 | 246 | 244 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 245 | 245 | 243 | 243 | 243 |
| J. Kaufmann, | 243 | 247 | 242 | 241 | 243 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 238 | 243 | 243 |
| J. Smith .. | 244 | 239 | 245 | 244 | 241 | 243 | 241 | 243 | 244 | 248 | 242 | 242 |
| W. E. Reynolds, | 241 | 246 | 242 | 240 | 245 | 245 | 243 | 242 | 246 | 241 | 243 | 243 |
| F. L. Smith | 245 | 243 | 246 | 243 | 248 | 239 | 242 | 245 | 243 | 236 | 243 | 243 |
| G. Hoffmann, | 242 | 240 | 244 | 240 | 245 | 241 | 242 | 241 | 241 | 242 | 241 | 241 |
| J. W. Hessian, | 238 | 242 | 238 | 242 | 240 | 249 | 240 | 239 | 244 | 245 | 241 | 241 |
| C. Zettler | 244 | 240 | 238 | 235 | 242 | 244 | 239 | 244 | 242 | 243 | 243 | 241 |
| L. Maurer | 235 | 237 | 239 | 237 | 238 | 245 | 242 | 245 | 243 | 244 | 244 | 240 |
| G. T. Ross | 240 | 229 | 241 | 242 | 235 | 242 | 244 | 245 | 243 | 240 | 240 | 240 |
| P. L. Amouroux, | 237 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G. J. Donavan | 236 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. B. Williams | 236 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. P. Hansen | 232 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. Reali | 231 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G. T. Conti | 239 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimmermann Trophy. | 239 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. P. Ittel | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| R. Gute | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| S. N. Murphy | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| G. F. Snellen | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |

| Bullseye Target. | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Deg. | | Deg. | |
| Buss | 5 1/2 | G. T. Ross | 9 3/4 |

| | | | |
|------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| Laudensack | 6 | F. C. Ross | 10 |
| Dorrier | 6 1/2 | Amouroux | 10 |
| Gute | 6 1/2 | Hoffmann | 10 1/2 |
| Snellen | 7 | H. D. Muller | 11 |
| Behrmann | 7 | T. H. Keller | 11 |
| Dearborn | 7 | O. Smith | 11 1/2 |
| Ittel | 7 1/2 | Geisel | 11 1/2 |
| Keim | 8 | H. Roffmann | 12 |
| Hessian | 8 | J. Muzzio | 12 |
| Zimmermann | 8 1/2 | J. W. Hessian | 59 |
| Murphy | 9 | H. J. Behrmann | 59 |
| J. Smith | 9 | G. Zimmermann | 53 |
| A. Allchin | 9 | | |

| Ring Target. | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|
| | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| L. P. Ittel | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| H. M. Thomas | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| A. Hubalek | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| G. F. Snellen | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| J. Smith | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| R. Gute | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| L. C. Buss | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| W. G. Hudson | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| O. Smith | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| S. N. Murphy | 74 | 75 | 75 |
| L. Reali | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| A. F. Laudensack | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| F. L. Smith | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| M. Baal | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| F. C. Ross | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| W. A. Tewes | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| P. J. Donavan | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| J. W. Hessian | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| W. Keim | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| T. R. Geisel | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| J. Kaufmann | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| G. Schlicht | 73 | 73 | 73 |

On the Range.

Reports must be received not later than Monday of each week to insure publication.

Aug. 10-13—Annual matches, Ohio State Rifle Association, Camp Perry, Ohio.
 Aug. 14-20—Annual matches, National Rifle Association, Camp Perry, Ohio.
 Aug. 21-27—Annual matches, National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Camp Perry, Ohio.

After April 5, all communications and scores intended for this department should be mailed to 1502 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Owing to the unusual demands on our columns this week numerous club reports are unavoidably omitted.

United States Revolver Association.

The annual indoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association from March 15 to 22, were held by clubs throughout the country. The scores and original targets have been forwarded to Secretary Crabtree, and complete results will be published in an early issue of ARMS AND THE MAN.

The following reports have been received, and are published subject to correction.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York.

Revolver and pistol marksmen of New York who competed in the matches of the United States Revolver Association at the headquarters of this association, made the following scores:

| Match A—Any Revolver. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Dr. R. H. Sayre | 49 41 48 48 43 45 44 44 46 46=454 |
| A. L. A. Himmelwright | 432 |
| P. Hanford | 431 |
| B. F. Wilder | 429 |
| T. Le Boutillier | 426 |
| T. Anderton | 406 |
| G. P. Sanborn | 384 |
| B. Glazier | 380 |
| H. B. Vandever | 370 |
| R. E. Fox, Jr. | 357 |

| Match B—Pistol. | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Dr. R. H. Sayre | 45 45 49 45 48 46 49 40 44 44=455 |
| T. Le Boutillier | 44 40 46 43 44 47 44 45 48 44 47=448 |
| P. Hanford | 47 39 49 43 47 38 45 41 45 45=439 |
| T. Anderton | 433 |
| G. Grenzer | 400 |
| J. E. Stillman | 419 |

Providence, R. I., Revolver Club.

Entering the United States Revolver Association (indoor) pistol championship match for the first time, Walter H. Freeman gave a good account of himself when shooting his scores March 20 at the gallery, and we feel he stands a good chance for high position on the national honor list:

Walter H. Freeman, .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, Peters cartridges 91 94 89 92 89=455

Three men entered for state championship, one withdrawing and leaving Lieut. Miller and W. B. Gardner to fight it out. This contest was a most interesting one from the fact that the men are inseparable, both shot the same pistol, a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson and Peters cartridges, and it is difficult to tell who really is the best, the scores being tied, and the Lieutenant winning on the association rule of the score having the fewest number of low shots taking precedence.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Lieut. H. C. Miller | 83 | 81 | 75 | 72 | 73=384 |
| W. Bert Gardner | 78 | 85 | 69 | 72 | 80=384 |

7th Regiment Rifle Club, New York.

The second night's shooting in class cup match No. 4 at the 7th Regiment armory on March 14 brought out a good entry list and some excellent scores were made. The feature of the evening was the score of 70 made by

Private A. Scholz, of Co. A, the record for the season. Three men qualified as experts and four as sharpshooters. Priv. W. H. Hanley, Co. A, took the lead for the first time in the championship aggregate match. The scores:

| First Entry Prize Winners. | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-----|--------|
| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | T1 | |
| Expert, Sergt. J. Milleman, Co. E | 31 | 34 | 65 | |
| Sharpshooter, Corp. R. E. Larendon, Co. G | 32 | 33 | 65 | |
| Novice, Lieut. W. S. Covell, Co. F | 29 | 33 | 62 | |
| New Member, Priv. J. L. Turner, Co. D | 31 | 34 | 65 | |
| Class Cup Match No. 4. | | | | |
| Expert Class. | | | | |
| Sergt. J. Millenian, Co. E | 69 | 68 | 137 | |
| Priv. A. Scholz, Co. A | 70 | 64 | 134 | |
| Priv. W. H. Hanley, Co. A | 67 | 67 | 134 | |
| Sharpshooter Class. | | | | |
| Priv. P. E. Ahern, Co. C | 69 | 67 | 136 | |
| Corp. C. P. Stewart, Co. F | 68 | 66 | 134 | |
| Corp. O. H. Osenkop, Jr., Co. B | 68 | 66 | 134 | |
| Novice Class. | | | | |
| Lieut. W. S. Covell, Co. F | 66 | 64 | 130 | |
| Priv. A. E. Aigeltinger, Co. C | 60 | 56 | 116 | |
| New Member Class. | | | | |
| Priv. K. Lydecker, Co. H | 67 | 64 | 131 | |
| Priv. J. L. Turner, Co. D | 65 | 64 | 129 | |
| Priv. H. Allen, Jr., Co. F | 64 | 59 | 123 | |
| Expert Qualifications. | | | | |
| Lance Corp. B. A. Richardson, Co. I | 69 | 79 | 148 | |
| Corp. O. H. Osenkop, Jr., Co. B | 68 | 75 | 143 | |
| Corp. C. P. Stewart, Co. F | 68 | 84 | 152 | |
| Sharpshooter Qualifications. | | | | |
| Corp. G. R. Langdon, Co. E | 31 | 34 | 65 | |
| Lieut. W. S. Covell, Co. F | 33 | 33 | 66 | |
| Priv. J. L. Turner, Co. D | 31 | 34 | 65 | |
| Sergt. A. B. Wade, Co. K | 32 | 33 | 65 | |
| Championship Aggregate Match. | | | | |
| Priv. W. H. Hanley, Co. A | 69 | 68 | 68 | 65=338 |

1st Regiment, N. G. N. J.

Co. L vanquished Co. E on the 1st Regiment ranges on March 14 by a total score of 693 to 619. Private O'Hare was high man, with a score of 92, 44 standing and 48 prone. The scores:

| Company L. | | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | Standing | Prone | T1 |
| Sergt. McDonald | 42 | 44 | 86 |
| Priv. Haythorne | 43 | 46 | 89 |
| Sergt. Brower | 34 | 45 | 79 |
| Lieut. Snyder | 42 | 48 | 90 |
| Sergt. Fullard | 39 | 44 | 83 |
| Priv. Terwilliger | 43 | 42 | 85 |
| Priv. Flynn | 42 | 47 | 89 |
| Priv. O'Hare | 44=329 | 48=364 | 92=693 |
| Company E. | | | |
| Priv. Stegman | 32 | 40 | 72 |
| Corp. Leary | 34 | 40 | 74 |
| Corp. Hibigh | 39 | 38 | 77 |
| Capt. Wakefield | 31 | 43 | 74 |
| Lieut. Allwood | 41 | 41 | 82 |
| Sergt. Mauer | 37 | 40 | 77 |
| Sergt. Rehmann | 38 | 46 | 84 |
| Lieut. Short | 37=289 | 42=330 | 79=619 |

Co. C, 4th Regiment, N. G. N. J.

In the weekly competition for places on company team, the following scores were made with Krag rifle .30 caliber, reduced load, cast bullet, at 75 yards, 3-inch bull:

| | Standing | Prone | T1 |
|--------------------|----------|-------|----|
| Lieut. Baker | 45 | 49 | 94 |
| Priv. Bianchi | 47 | 46 | 93 |
| Priv. Minervini | 45 | 48 | 93 |
| Capt. Higgins | 45 | 47 | 92 |
| Sergt. Reimers | 45 | 47 | 92 |
| Priv. Liddell | 44 | 47 | 91 |
| Priv. Raimondi | 45 | 45 | 90 |
| Lieut. Wells | 45 | 44 | 89 |
| Priv. W. J. Wright | 44 | 44 | 88 |
| Corp. Durkee | 44 | 43 | 87 |
| Priv. Kuhl | 43 | 40 | 83 |
| Priv. Boothroyd | 39 | 43 | 82 |
| Priv. J. Brewer | 36 | 43 | 79 |
| Priv. Murtha | 37 | 38 | 75 |
| Corp. Walsh | 32 | 40 | 72 |

Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association.

The following scores were shot on March 18:

| 25-Yard Rifle. | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Graff | 240 | 238 | 238 | 235 |
| Campbell | 226 | 228 | 228 | 230 |
| W. French | 228 | 226 | 226 | 228 |
| Snellen | 248 | 247 | 247 | 246 |
| French | 245 | 242 | | |

At the Traps.

Reports must be received not later than Monday of each week to insure publication.

Forthcoming Events.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENTS.

May 5 to 7—The Interstate Association's third southern handicap target tournament at Birmingham, Ala.; \$1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
 June 23-26—The Interstate Association's ninth Grand American Handicap target tournament at Columbus, Ohio; \$1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
 July 14-16—The Interstate Association's third eastern handicap target tournament, at Boston, Mass., \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Aug. 18-20—The Interstate Association's third western handicap target tournament at Des Moines, Iowa; \$1000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Sept. 1-3—The Interstate Association's Rocky Mountain handicap tournament at Denver, Colo., \$3,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Apr. 1—Second annual team championship of metropolitan clubs, under the auspices of the Montclair, N. J., Gun Club. Edward Winslow, secretary.
 April 1-2—Cedar Bluffs Gun Club, at Cedar Bluffs, Neb. L. I. Schere, secretary.
 April 5-6—Upper Alton Gun Club, at Upper Alton, Ill. H. E. Winans, secretary.
 April 7-9—Pittsburg, Gun Club, at Pittsburg, Kans. B. W. Brown, secretary.
 April 8—Palatka Gun Club, at Palatka, Fla. R. M. Burt, secretary.
 April 9-10—Berwick Rod and Gun Club at Berwick, Pa. W. I. Shrader, secretary.
 April 12—Forest Park Gun Club, at Atchison, Kans. Alva Clapp, secretary.
 April 20—Watertown Gun Club, at Watertown, Mass. H. W. Jordan, captain.
 April 21-22—Manito Gun Club, at Manito, Ill. J. C. Ramsey, manager.
 Apr. 21-23—Kansas State Sportsmen's Association, at Hutchinson, Kans. Chas. T. Rankin, secretary.
 April 22-23—Columbus Gun Club, at Columbus, Ohio. O. F. Shattuck, secretary.
 April 29—Youngstown Gun Club, at Youngstown, Ohio. Joseph Seaborn, secretary.
 May 12-14—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association, at Des Moines, Iowa. Budd and Whitney, managers. Des Moines, Iowa.
 May. 13-14—Ossining, N. Y., Gun Club. C. G. Blandford, captain.

FIXTURES.

April 23-24—Spring tournament, Freehold, N. J. Frank Muldoon, manager.
 April 25—Spring tournament of the Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club, Glens Falls, N. Y. F. B. Chapman, secretary.
 May 29-30—Cleveland, Ohio, Gun Club, open tournament. F. H. Wallace, manager.

After April 5, all communications and scores intended for this department should be mailed to 1502 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Owing to the unusual demands on our columns this week numerous club reports are unavoidably omitted.

The Morris Gun Club, of Morristown, N. J., will hold an all-day open shoot on April 9. A feature will be the team match between the home club and Bernards ville.

Morris Gun Club, Morristown, N. J.

The regular monthly shoot of this club was held on March 19. Dr. Betts led in the duPont cup match, with 24 out of 25. It becomes the property of the member winning it three times.

| Shot at Bk | | Shot at Bk | |
|------------|--------|------------|-------|
| Tunis | 65 50 | Betts, Jr. | 50 21 |
| Fulford | 45 23 | Whitehead | 60 38 |
| Gardner | 100 80 | Trowbridge | 75 53 |
| Howard | 100 80 | Pierson | 65 51 |
| Dr. Betts | 100 70 | Fanning | 90 83 |

Ossining, N. Y., Gun Club.

There was good fun at the regular bi-monthly shoot of this club on March 21. Willi, Barlow, and Dietrich again showed that they had too liberal an allowance of misses-as-breaks by going straight in about every event. Barlow got another win on the rifle. Willi won out in event 3 for the camera. Event 4, for the chafing dish, lined out two ties between Willi and Dietrich, which was left to be decided at the next shoot. Event 5 was the team race for silver spoons. The team made up of Bedell and Willi won out after shooting off a tie with Fisher and Barlow. The wins on the prizes stand as follows: Chafing dish, A. Bedell and C. Dietrich have two of the necessary three wins, while F. Brandreth, W. Coleman, DeL. Nichol, Jr., W. S. Smith, and J. Hyland have one each; for the rifle, Willi and Barlow have two each and Blandford, Burdick, Smith, and Dietrich each have a win; in the camera series, Willi has two wins while Barlow, Blandford, Smith, and

Dietrich have one each. These are all sliding handicaps, but the chafing dish event. Bedell, Willi, and Blandford tied on 80 per cent of breaks.

| Event | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------|----|------|------|------|------|------|
| Clays | 10 | H 25 | H 25 | H 25 | H 25 | H 25 |
| J. T. Hyland | 5 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 16 | 4 |
| E. Brewerton | 6 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 22 | 6 |
| J. C. Barlow | 7 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 21 | 6 |
| J. Willi, Jr. | 7 | 5 | 22 | 6 | 25 | 7 |
| C. P. Dietrich | 6 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 25 | 9 |
| C. G. Blandford | 9 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 21 | 3 |
| A. Bedell | 8 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 22 | 3 |
| A. Altchison | 4 | | | | | |
| W. Fisher | | | 6 | 24 | | 6 |
| J. W. Carpenter, Jr. | | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 11 |

Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.

The Montclair traps were kept pretty busy on March 21, some forty-six men being present, six events being run off, and over 5,000 targets being thrown. The first five events were all for gold trophies, the winners of the first, second, and third prizes being as follows: Event 1, Lyon, Hodgeman, and Ogden; event 2, Dukes, Hodgeman, and Piercy; event 3, Bavier, Jacobus, and Baldwin; event 4, Lyon, Jacobus, and Wethling; event 5, Colquitt, Piercy, and Elias.

In the three-cornered team race, Montclair came out ahead with a score of 151, with Orange second with a score of 143. McDonough made the best individual score in the event.

There were quite a bunch of the N. Y. A. C. boys present trying the traps in preparation for the big championship event of April 1.

Team race, 25 targets a man:

| Wykagil Country Club. | | Orange Gun Club. | |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Scoble | 22 | Von Lengerke | 20 |
| Ogden | 20 | Wickes | 21 |
| Held | 21 | Mosler | 18 |
| Pelham | 21 | Richardson | 21 |
| Howard | 19 | McDonough | 25 |
| Bavier | 16 | Baldwin | 19 |
| Calhoun | 21=140 | Wethling | 19=143 |
| Montclair Gun Club. | | Soverel | |
| Colquitt | 21 | Soverel | 20 |
| Dukes | 23 | Allan | 20 |
| Cockefair | 24 | | |
| Piercy | 21 | Team total | 151 |
| Boxall | 22 | | |

Yale vs. Crescent Athletic Club.

At New Haven, on March 20, the Yale Gun Club defeated the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn by a margin of 4 points. Stephenson of the Crescents was high with 88. This was the second match of the season, Yale having lost the first contest, at Brooklyn. Scores follow:

| Yale. | | Crescent. | |
|---------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Gosnell | 80 | Hendrickson | 67 |
| Shaw | 78 | Brigham | 77 |
| Trudeau | 82 | Palmer | 81 |
| Hebard | 81 | Stephenson | 88 |
| Pugsley | 81=402 | Grinnell | 85=388 |

Crescent Athletic Club vs. Boston Athletic Association.

The Crescent Athletic Club team of Brooklyn defeated the Boston Athletic Association team March 21 in a 100-target match at the B. A. A. range. The B. A. A. team went to Brooklyn Feb. 29, and this was a return match. The first contest was won by the New Yorkers by 37 targets, and they won today by exactly the same margin. The totals of the first match were Crescent 580, B. A. A. 543; today's totals were Crescent 660, B. A. A. 623.

The wind rather interfered with the work of the men of both teams. F. B. Stephenson and Moffatt were tied for high gun honors for Crescent with a score of 88; they shot off the tie, and Moffatt won by a score of 23 to 22. Eugene E. Reed was high gun for B. A. A. with a total of 86.

The visitors were guests at a banquet at the B. A. A. quarters in Boston in the evening.

| Crescent Athletic Club. | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|
| Targets | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Capt. Geo. Stephenson | 20 | 24 | 21 |
| Brigham | 15 | 19 | 18 |
| Kryn | 21 | 18 | 21 |
| Southworth | 23 | 18 | 22 |
| Moffatt | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| Grinnell | 22 | 19 | 19 |
| Palmer | 22 | 22 | 19 |
| F. B. Stephenson | 20 | 25 | 21 |

| Boston Athletic Association. | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Capt. Owen | 17 | 15 | 18 |
| Gilman | 19 | 20 | 23 |
| Clark | 19 | 17 | 16 |
| Ellis | 18 | 20 | 24 |
| Adams | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| Faye | 21 | 21 | 18 |
| Powell | 20 | 22 | 21 |
| Reed | 18 | 22 | 23 |

A special 100-target match, which was won by Mayor, took place after the other event. Dr. Gleason of the B. A. A. was tied with Moffatt with 92 targets for second place. The scores: Mayor 93, Dr. Gleason 92, Moffatt 92, Palmer 90, Grinnell 88.

Middlesex Gun Club, Lexington, Mass.

The members of this club had a fine afternoon's sport March 21. The contest was for the high average, a leg on the Peters trophy, and a leg on a gun. In the preliminary event, 20 targets, Burnes carried off the honors. In the Peters trophy event Freeman and Brown tied with 39 each. In this event C. F. Marden, of Salem was high with 44, but not being a member of the club he was not eligible to contest for the cup. This was the second leg, and the

winner will be the holder of the six best scores. In the gun trophy event Brown and Burnes tied with 25. It was the first leg in this event, and the winner will be the holder of the best three scores in the season's events. C. F. Marden, of Salem, was the winner of the high average for the afternoon with 83, Brown being second with 81.

In a special match at the close of the program between Darton and Burnes for 50 targets, Burnes broke 48 and Darton 44. The scores:

| Events | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------|------|----|----|
| Targets | Yds. | 20 | 50 |
| Marden | 17 | 17 | 44 |
| Brown | 17 | 17 | 39 |
| Burnes | 17 | 19 | 33 |
| Freeman | 16 | 14 | 39 |
| Dinnin | 17 | 15 | 36 |
| Richardson | 16 | 12 | 27 |
| Darton | 19 | | 37 |
| Langstroh | 16 | | 24 |
| Sears | 16 | | 14 |

Event 1, preliminary; event 2, for Peters trophy; event 3, for gun.

Palefaces, Wellington, Mass.

The regular weekly Paleface shoot on March 18 had a baker's dozen shooters, and poor weather conditions made good scores practically impossible. Cavicchi and Jack, with 80 and 73 respectively, won the cups given on the program.

| Shot at Bk | | Shot at Bk | |
|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| Cavicchi | 100 80 | Horrigan | 100 68 |
| Jack | 100 73 | Watson | 100 68 |
| Buffalo | 100 72 | Sibley | 100 64 |
| Clark | 100 72 | Charles | 100 60 |
| Reed | 100 70 | Darrah | 100 53 |
| Hodges | 100 69 | | |

Powers trophy handicap:

| Hcp Bk | | Hcp Bk | |
|----------|------|---------|------|
| Horrigan | 20 2 | Hodges | 10 5 |
| Sibley | 18 1 | Charles | 11 4 |
| Jack | 18 1 | Fisher | 6 8 |
| Cavicchi | 15 1 | | |

New England Kennel Club, Braintree, Mass.

Henry N. Richards was high man at the weekly shoot of this club on March 21, winning both the club cup in the single barrel contest and the leg for the season trophy in the double barrel contest. There were many good scores in the latter contest, only two getting below 20. The scores:

| Club Cup. | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|
| H. N. Richards | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| Mark Hopkins | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| A. Blanchard | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| J. J. Cairnes | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| R. C. Storey | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| W. O. Gay | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| G. Perry | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Arthur Lyman | 1 | 10 | 11 |

Cincinnati, Ohio, Gun Club.

The pleasant weather on March 21 brought out a very good crowd and they stayed late. Charlie Young, the Peters trade representative, was present and secured high gun honors with 95, getting 48 out of the first 50. Keplinger did some fine work and got second place on 92. He made the only straight score made in any event during the afternoon, getting them all in the last 25. In the 50-target race Anderson finished first with 46, beating Young by two targets.

100-target match:

| Targets | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Bk |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| C. A. Young | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 95 |
| Keplinger | 24 | 22 | 21 | 25 | 92 |
| Anderson | 21 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 90 |
| Miss Altherr | 21 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 87 |
| Bultman | 23 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 84 |
| Fultz | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 82 |
| McFee | 22 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 81 |
| Meyers | 17 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 69 |
| Blake | 16 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 69 |
| Wright | 13 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 62 |

50-target race:

| Targets | 25 | 25 | Bk |
|--------------|----|----|----|
| Anderson | 22 | 24 | 46 |
| Young | 20 | 23 | 43 |
| McFee | 19 | 22 | 41 |
| Miss Altherr | 19 | 22 | 41 |
| Fultz | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| Keplinger | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| Bultman | 18 | 18 | 36 |
| Blake | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| Meyers | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| Wright | 18 | 12 | 30 |

Practice events:

| Shot at Bk | | Shot at Bk | |
|------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| Fultz | 75 57 | Miss Altherr | 25 23 |
| McFee | 50 44 | Blake | 25 17 |
| Bultman | 100 74 | Wright | 25 18 |
| Keplinger | 75 63 | Meyers | 50 29 |
| Young | 75 64 | Anderson | 75 67 |

S. S. White Gun Club, Holmesburg Junction, Pa.

Four prizes were the incentive offered March 21 by this club, and as they were all club events there was a fair turn-out of trap shooters. Each prize shoot was under a secret handicap, and the results go toward the different trophies, which are awarded annually. A more perfect day could not have been desired, and as a rule the scores were high, the targets flying true, aided as they were by the wind.

Frank Cantrell was high gun of the day in the club shoot, leading the field with 25 straight breaks. For the challenge cup, composed of three classes of gunners, Charles Beyer won in class A, S. W. Lilly in class B and Charles

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Read in class C. The shoot for the special cup developed into a close race and resulted in three ties between Beyer, Fontaine, and Newcomb. In the shoot-off Charley Newcomb won by breaking 24 to 21 for Fontaine. The duPont trophy shoot honors went to W. Firth, although on actual breaks Fontaine and Frank made straight scores. The spoon trophy was won by Cantrell. On actual breaks Newcomb and Beyer tied, each breaking 94 of his 100 targets in the four prize events. There were several in the 90 per cent class. Cantrell, Cotting, Firth and Lilly all finishing within that mark. Fontaine, though only breaking 86, really did some meritorious shooting, especially in the last two shoots, breaking 49 of his 50. The scores by actual breaks follow, each event being at 25 targets:

| | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|----|
| Events | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Targets | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Seyern | 20 | 17 | 21 | .. |
| Read | 13 | 21 | 8 | 12 |
| Pratt | 18 | 21 | 21 | 24 |
| Fontaine | 17 | 20 | 24 | 25 |
| Cantrell | 25 | 22 | 23 | 22 |
| Beyer | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| Cotting | 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| Heite | 19 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Kendall | 16 | 14 | .. | .. |
| White | 21 | 22 | 19 | 19 |
| Tansey | 23 | 21 | 23 | 22 |
| Harper | 21 | 24 | 21 | 23 |
| Hinkson | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Frank | 23 | 22 | 22 | 25 |
| Lilly | 22 | 24 | 23 | 22 |
| Robinson | 21 | 23 | .. | .. |
| Perry | 19 | 18 | 15 | 18 |
| George | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 |
| Firth | 17 | 18 | 13 | 22 |
| Newcomb | 23 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| Brown | 24 | 19 | .. | .. |

Event 1, club shoot; event 2, challenge cup; event 3, special cup; event 4, du Pont trophy.

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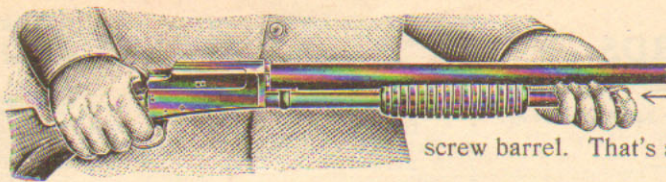
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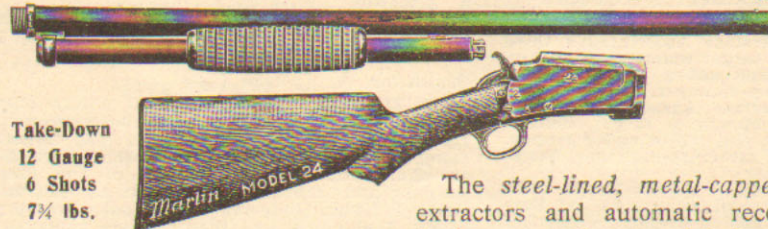
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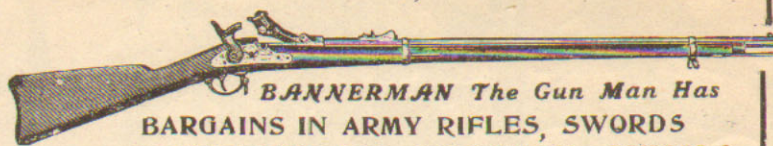
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| | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5=50 |
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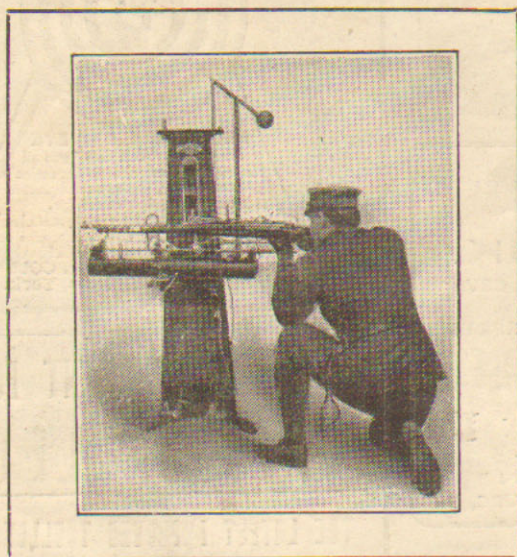
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