

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLIV. No. 10.

JUNE 11, 1908.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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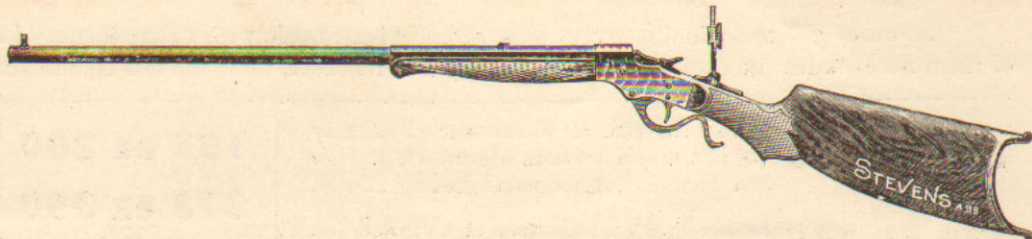
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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIV. No. 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 11, 1908.

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EXHAUSTIVE AMMUNITION TESTS COMPLETED.

THE tests that settled the selection of the ammunition to be used by the American rifle team entered in the Olympic matches, if a team be sent, were held last week, commencing early on Tuesday morning and ending late Friday afternoon. During that time strings of ammunition of three private manufacturers were fired at 200, 600, and 1,000 yards. The short range was fired on Tuesday, 1,000 yards on Wednesday and Thursday, and 600 yards on Friday.

The three private manufacturers competing were the United States Cartridge Co., of Lowell, Mass., the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn. For the United States Cartridge Co., C. W. Dimick and J. E. Burns were present; W. M. Thomas represented the Union Metallic Cartridge Co.; and E. L. Uhl and Captain W. H. Richards the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. Besides these there were present in an official capacity General James A. Drain, president of the National Rifle Association and chairman of the special committee from the executive committee having the test in charge, General William P. Hall, U. S. A., member of the committee, and General Laurason Riggs, Maryland National Guard, member of the committee; Lieutenant Albert S. Jones, secretary of the Association, and Captain F. E. Evans, U. S. M. C., retired, proposed adjutant of the American rifle team. And in an unofficial capacity, Colonel J. G. Ewing, Captain K. K. V. Casey, Captain Herbert W. McBride, Dr. W. G. Hudson, E. A. Everett, W. W. Smith, and Colonel E. J. Dimick.

The arrangements of the officers of the National Guard of the District of Columbia in charge of the Congress Heights rifle range, General George H. Harries, commanding the District troops, and Major James E. Bell, brigade inspector of rifle practice of the District, were perfect. Everything that could be done was done for the comfort, welfare, and convenience of the committee, the contestants, and the observers. Captain Thomas F. King in charge of the range, Lieutenant Totten, his assistant, and Captain T. S. O'Halloran, post quartermaster and commissary, did everything possible to make their guests feel at home. A more cordial welcome could not have been afforded anywhere. The free use of every appurtenance of the range that could be found between the 1,000 yard butts and the firing point was offered for free use. Even the samples of weather dealt out met with every one's approval.

The atmospheric conditions on the first day, June 2, when the firing was held over the 200 yard range, were all that could be desired for a first day's test. Not a breath of wind stirred the heavy foliage which surrounds the range, and through the valley between the firing point and the butts not even the faintest suspicion of a zephyr could be traced. The temperature was about 75 degrees all day, with fairly bright sunlight.

When the competitors assembled at the 200 yard firing point on Tuesday morning it was found that the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. had submitted ammunition having a 190 grain bullet, the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. a 180 grain (Thomas) and a 202 grain (Hudson) bullet, and the United States Cartridge Co. a 150 grain and a 180 grain bullet. There were thus really five kinds of ammunition entered for competition. All were loaded with N. G. S. 2 powder.

Lieutenant Jones was then sent to the butts as official scorer, accompanied by W. M. Thomas for the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Captain Richards for the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., and J. E. Burns for the United States Cartridge Co.

Ballots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 having been placed in a hat, the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. drew number 1, the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. numbers 2 and 3, and the United States Cartridge Co. numbers 4 and 5, these companies to shoot in that order. The machine rest used

was supplied by the Springfield Armory. A brand new model 1903 U. S. rifle was thereupon placed in position and sighted in by Captain Casey, who throughout the tests had charge of the rifle. Captain Evans counted the number of shots fired and loaded and fired the piece at the word of command from General Drain.

An unlimited number of shots before firing record strings was permitted each competitor for sighting in the piece with his particular ammunition. The test then proceeded with two strings of 17 shots each for record, timed fire (based on 2 sighting and 15 record shots in the Bisley competitions), on an absolutely clean record target, with 40 seconds' interval between shots; and 10 shots for record fired as rapidly as the piece could be manipulated.

It had been decided by the committee, as outlined in last week's issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, that only the mean vertical deviation was to be counted for all strings, and any shot entirely off the target was to be charged at the rate of 72 inches as per Ordnance Department rules.*

After the firing on Tuesday was concluded, the committee announced that, as a result of a conference with a representative of each company, the next range to be shot over would be 1,000 yards. And with the consent of all competitors it was agreed to eliminate all rapid fire strings and to increase the interval between slow fire shots from 40 to 60 seconds. An unlimited number of sighting shots was again agreed to at the long range, these sighting shots to continue until the representative of the company whose ammunition was being fired was satisfied with the sighting of the piece.

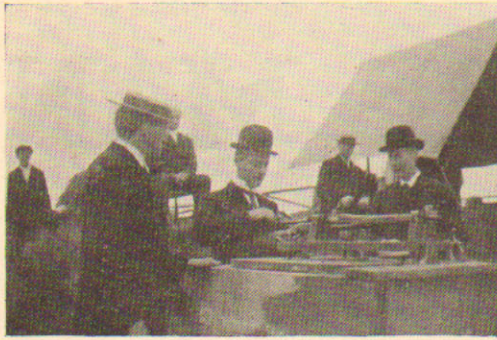
It had been found on the first day that there were numerous delays in cleaning the rifle, due to the presence of metal fouling. This fouling was, of course, largely caused by the rapidity of fire in the rapid fire strings, but it was noticed, even in the timed fire where the rifle had a chance to cool somewhat between shots, that it was necessary after almost every string to use a very strong solution to remove all traces of metal fouling, and that this solution had to be left in the barrel for, some times, as long as 15 minutes. The solvent of the metal fouling used was made of ammonium persulphate and ammonium carbonate dissolved in stronger water of ammonia. It did its work fairly quickly and well in the majority of instances. Before applying the solution, strong water of ammonia was poured into the barrel to cool it off.

Owing to lack of time it was not possible to make tests demonstrating the accuracy life of the barrel with each kind of ammunition submitted, nor what differences of effect on accuracy there would be, if any, if a large number of shots were fired without cleaning the rifle. It was also felt by the committee that any test of horizontal deviations would be fruitless and unnecessary, and, further, that such tests would consume an amount of time impossible to be devoted to them.

On the second day, June 3, firing at the 1,000 yard range began at 8 o'clock in the morning, with about the same temperature prevailing as the day before and about a 4 mile wind blowing from 10 o'clock.

Owing to the increased interval between shots and the necessity for careful marking of all sighting shots, far more time was consumed on the second day in shooting for record than had been the case on Tuesday.

*To compute the mean vertical deviation proceed as follows: With a square draw a horizontal line through the center of the lowest shot on the target. All shots on the target are then numbered consecutively, starting with the highest above the base line. The distance from the base line to the center of every shot is then measured in inches and hundredths thereof on perpendiculars to the base line through these centers. The totals of all these distances are then added and divided by the number of shots on the target. The dividend represents the distance from the base line of a parallel line that is the mean vertical center line of the group. The distances of all shots above this center line and those below it are then measured in inches and hundredths thereof on perpendiculars; to the total of these distances add 72 inches for every shot fired and not on the target, if any, and this total is then divided by the total number of shots fired. This new dividend is the mean vertical deviation of every shot fired.

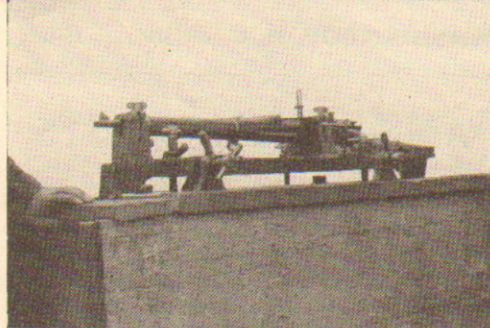


Colonel Ewing spotting the target at 1,000 yards without a glass.
 Captain Casey (left), Captain Evans (loading),
 General Hall (right).

SOME
 SNAP SHOTS
 TAKEN AT THE
 AMMUNITION
 TESTS.



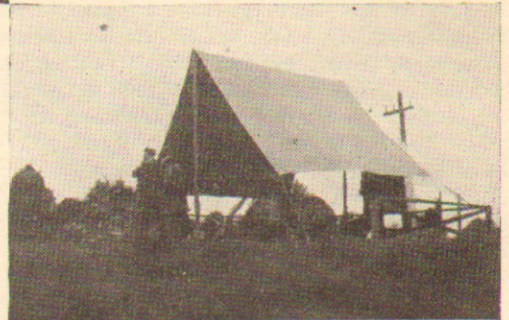
"Winchester" Uhl looking like Napoleon
 and "U. M. C." Thomas following suit.
 E. L. Uhl. Colonel Dimmick.
 E. A. Everett. W. M. Thomas.



The machine rest.
 The platform on which it rests is of concrete,
 about 3 feet high.



Mr. Dimick gives his friends a drink.
 It was the cleaning solution, and what the ammonia
 did to those "picks" was awful. After that, Mr.
 Dimick's friends admired him at a distance.



A conference of the powers.
 The 'scope at 1,000 yard firing point.

Two strings of 17 shots each for record were fired by all contestants, thus making 10 record targets in all. If one may judge from the conversation at the firing point, some of the observers had expected that the sharp pointed bullets (all, with one exception, lighter than that used in the Palma Trophy match at Ottawa last year) would be seriously affected at the long range by even the slightest wind changes and action, but if such was the case they were to be proved wrong in their estimates, for with astounding regularity practically every shot found its mark on the targets.

The firing ceased at 6 o'clock, as everybody was extremely tired, having arisen at the witching hour of 5:30 that morning. This is not the place nor is it the proper time to interject some of the remarks made about "U. M. C." Thomas coming out to the range still in his pajamas; Uhl's sleepiness because the night before he had been "Yule tied;" nor C. W. Dimick's sumptuous repast of a bowl of milk and three dry slices of bread the night before. But one can hardly pass by without commenting on the weird sight of Dr. Hudson smoking a cigarette and drinking a bottle of beer. That was almost too much for all. And when General W. W. Wotherspoon, head of the Army War College, and Colonel R. K. Evans, of the War College and executive officer of the National Matches, arrived in an automobile, it was broadly hinted that they would probably not get home that night as Dr. Hudson was shortly going to drain the gasoline tank.

The third day dawned in a cold drizzle that successfully got into every one's bones and was bad enough to get on one's temper, but in that respect it was unsuccessful. There was almost 92 per cent. saturation all afternoon, although actual rain had ceased at about noon. There was a 10 mile wind blowing from 9 o'clock, and at times this increased to 12 miles. Again prophecies of misses were made, but they did not materialize. Firing was continued at the 1,000 yard range, but only one string of 17 shots for record was fired with each kind of ammunition.

During the day a box of specially loaded Government ammunition for observation by the committee had been received from the Frankford Arsenal. The bullet was found to be very much sharper than any of private make submitted for the test, and the cartridges were the only ones loaded with pyrocellulose powder. This Government ammunition was specially hand loaded and, as stated, of a special design of bullet. Three record strings of 17 shots each were fired with it, the first from a clean rifle. Between the first two strings the rifle was not cleaned. The ammunition held its elevations very well, but did not equal most of that submitted for the competitive test.

Firing ceased at 5:30 as the light was very bad; the committee announced that on the following day there would at least be one string at 600 yards fired with each kind of ammunition, and that this would probably complete the tests which the committee desired to make.

Firing on the fourth, and, as it proved, the last day, June 5, commenced at about 9 and ended at 4 o'clock, during which time one string of 17 shots for record was fired with each kind of ammunition, and one string of 17 shots with the special Government load for observation.

At the conclusion of firing at the 600 yard range the representatives of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. assured the committee that there could no longer be any doubt as to which ammunition should be chosen, and that the tests had been all sufficient and satisfactory. The committee felt assured that the tests had demonstrated all that it was desired to know about the relative merits of the various kinds of ammunition submitted, and, inasmuch as the contestants were unanimously of that opinion, that further test would therefore be unnecessary.

The committee then returned to town and went into executive session.



The smile seraphic born of carrying a message for Colonel Ewing.
 Colonel Ewing was shy, but Mr. Uhl obliged.

After all computations of deviations had been made, and after these computations had been verified by the committee, the following statement was issued by the committee, in the form of a report:

June 5, 1908.

We have the honor to submit herewith the report of the committee from the executive committee of the National Rifle Association of America, which had in charge the test of ammunition to determine what should be used by the American team in the International Olympic Rifle Matches, to take place in England in July of this year.

The result of the test, which was conducted with great care and under careful supervision, representatives of the three companies submitting ammunition being continuously present, was as follows:

Grand aggregate mean vertical deviation of all record shots fired.

- 1st. The United States Cartridge Co., 180 grain bullet. . . 2.83 in.
- 2nd. The United States Cartridge Co., 150 grain bullet. . . 3.14 in.
- 3rd. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 190 grain bullet. . . 4.12 in.
- 4th. Union Metallic Cartridge Co., 180 grain bullet. . . . 5.02 in.
- 5th. Union Metallic Cartridge Co., 202 grain bullet. . . . 5.02 in.

The committee has therefore chosen the United States Cartridge Company 180 grain bullet cartridge as the ammunition to be used by the team. A detailed statement of the record firing is attached.

(Signed) *William P. Hall*, Brigadier General, U. S. A.
 (Signed) *Laurason Riggs*, Brigadier General, Maryland Nat'l Guard.
 (Signed) *James A. Drain*, Brigadier General, Nat'l Guard of Washington.

expectation may be realized there is encouragement in the fact that already entries have been promised from teams nominated by a dozen different countries or nationalities, the total including the United States and Canada.

The part played by Great Britain in international competitive marksmanship, as it is known and extensively practised on the continent of Europe, has hitherto been inconspicuous. It should, perhaps, be explained that target shooting with rifles is conducted in the United Kingdom, the British overseas dominions, and, in the main, in the United States of America, on lines widely divergent from those pursued on the Continent. Our rule has been to carry out matches and contests in accordance with principles that have, at varying lengths, approximated to military practices, holding to the use of service arms and ammunition, whereas elsewhere throughout Europe the utmost freedom of choice, both of weapons and cartridges, has not only been permitted to competitors, but encouraged. The result has been that in many cases rifles seen in use on continental ranges—which as a rule are not more than 300 meters in extent—are really beautiful examples of the gunsmith's craft, but utterly useless to the soldier or the sportsman beyond the limits of the saloon or the protected range. Oftentimes they are constructed to be used only at one distance, and to be fired only in one position. Thus an individual competitor in one match will use one or more rifles for each position—standing, kneeling, or lying down.

As a sequence to these differences of use and practice competitions in which British, Anglo-Colonial, and American riflemen have been pitted against those of the continent of Europe have, as may readily be understood, been of infrequent incidence. The most recent occasion was in 1899, when the National Rifle Association accepted an invitation that was

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECORD FIRING

	JUNE 2 200 Yards		JUNE 3 1,000 Yards		JUNE 4 1,000 Yards		JUNE 5 600 Yards		Grand aggregate mean vertical deviation of all record shots fired at all ranges and kinds of fire
	Slow Fire 17 Shots	Slow Fire 17 Shots	Rapid Fire 10 Shots	Rapid Fire 10 Shots	Slow Fire 17 Shots	Slow Fire 17 Shots	Slow Fire 17 Shots	Slow Fire 17 Shots	
United States Cartridge Co. 180 grain	.74	1.21	.97	1.05	5.63	5.17	5.06	2.81	2.83
United States Cartridge Co. 150 grain	.49	.90	.41	1.05	4.92	6.51	8.26	2.58	3.14
Winchester Repeating Arms Co. . . 190 grain	1.57	1.11	1.40	1.75	9.26	6.65	7.60	3.60	4.12
Union Metallic Cartridge Co. . . . 180 grain	2.11	1.42	2.36	1.48	9.12	9.24	10.90	3.53	5.02
Union Metallic Cartridge Co. . . . 202 grain	1.07	.98	2.57	1.39	16.30	8.02	6.80	3.03	5.02

General Drain, for the committee, then announced that the competitions for places on the team would begin early on Wednesday morning, at Camp Perry as already announced. He stated, further, that only the 180 grain bullet ammunition of the United States Cartridge Co. would be taken to Camp Perry and England, and that all competition and practice would be with this type.

On Friday night Captains Casey and McBride left for Camp Perry, via Wilmington, and on Saturday morning Lieutenant Holcomb, Lieutenant Green, and Sergeant De Loch, U. S. M. C., departed for practice.

Mr. Dimick, of the United States Cartridge Co., announced, before he left for Boston, that his company would have 7,000 rounds of the ammunition at Camp Perry on Tuesday, and that the team would take to England 15,000 rounds.

Generals Hall and Drain, Col. R. K. Evans, and Capt. Frank E. Evans left for Camp Perry on Monday night. They will return to Washington Sunday next.

The following subscriptions to the fund for sending the American rifle team to Bisley have been received:

Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance, U. S. A.	\$ 5
William P. Clyde, New York	25
Colonel S. E. Blunt, U. S. A., command. Springfield Armory	10
William W. Blayne	2
Hayes Brothers	20
L. C. Menager	2
F. McM. Stanton	10
W. W. Wood	5
Gen. George W. Wingate	10
Gen. Charles F. Robe, U. S. A., retired	10
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OLYMPIC GAMES (SHOOTING) AT BISLEY.

THE National Rifle Association has undertaken for the executive of the forthcoming Olympic Games the management of the competitions in marksmanship—rifle, pistol, and revolver—which will be fired on the Bisley ranges on July 9, 10, and 11, the last half of the week immediately preceding the association's own summer meeting, that will open on July 13, says *The London Field*. The international contests promise to prove of exceptional interest. In the Olympic Games 23 nations will be represented by competitors. In the shooting contests it is hoped that the representation will be almost as widespread. That this sanguine

urgently pressed upon them by the Ligue Nationale des Tireurs Hollandais to send a team to compete in the Grand Concours International, which took place that year at The Hague. The Englishmen, who fired with the long Lee-Enfield service rifle, were hopelessly beaten, and after that experience it was reluctantly felt that it would be a useless and profitless task to enter further teams for international contests on the continental plan. In 1903 the American Palma Trophy was shot for by international teams at Bisley. The conditions of this match, however, are that it is fired with the military arm of the countries represented by teams at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. Two continental teams took part, representing France and Norway. It proved an exceedingly interesting contest; but our Gallic and Norse friends, despite their pluck and a really good "shoot" by one of the Frenchmen, found themselves very much outclassed by the Americans, British, Canadians, Australians, and Natalians when the scores were classified and totalled in the order shown.

In the case of the matches that are shortly to take place in connection with the Fourth Olympiad a happy, and it would almost seem the only satisfactory, expedient, by which the difficulties that have hitherto prevented a more frequent interchange of international courtesies amongst marksmen, has been resolved upon. This is a plan to hold matches of both kinds, the continental, or saloon, kind, and what for conciseness may be called the British, with equal championship honors attached to each. Then, in addition to what are described in the schedule as the "international" matches, there are included a number of competitions for both individuals and teams with miniature, or low power, rifles, pistols, and revolvers, and a series of matches in which the target will be the well known Bisley running deer, which, it is interesting to note, was cut out of a sheet of steel, an inch in thickness, from a template traced from a life size cartoon drawn in charcoal by Sir Edwin Landseer, that is now jealously treasured at the headquarter offices of the National Rifle Association. It should be mentioned that during recent years the iron profile has given place to a light, penetrable framework of wood and canvas.

The conditions of the international match, for teams using the military rifle of their respective countries, fitted with regulation sights, suggest that the contest may resolve itself into one of endurance almost as much as accuracy. After 2 sighting shots at each distance competitors will fire 15 others at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, two days being allowed to complete the detail. Following this a special match will be fired by individual competitors, of which each country represented in the international team match may nominate 12, who will be permitted to use any rifle, and in this case any sights. At 300 meters there will also be a team match, conducted on distinctly continental lines, and an individual

contest as well at the same distance with any rifle equipped with an open foresight. As regards ammunition in the matches conducted on continental lines, individuals and teams will be allowed complete freedom of selection provided that which is used is testified by captains of teams not to be dangerous. In the team match at 300 meters each member will fire 120 rounds—40 standing, 40 kneeling, and 40 lying down. No fewer than 10 sighting shots will be permissible in each of these positions, and this protracted order of procedure will be repeated in the individual contest at this distance. The miniature rifle competitions will vary in distance from 25 to 100 yards. Their number and variety will be found almost embarrassing. Also for teams and individuals there will be pistol and revolver matches, and single and double shot sweeps and pools on the running deer range. The numerous clubs that now have pavilions and houses at Bisley have hospitably determined to make the foreign visitors their guests by extending to them the privileges of honorary membership during their stay in this country. They will also be made free for the time being of membership of the National Rifle Association, which will afford them opportunities for practice on the ranges before the opening of the meeting.

FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS OF INFANTRY IN MODERN BATTLE.

Deduced from Recent Wars and Writings of the Best Military Authors.

BY LIEUT. COL. R. K. EVANS, U. S. A.

PART III.

(Conclusions.)

THE functions and operations of Infantry in a modern battle have not materially changed since the Franco-Prussian War, the first contest between armies both armed with breech loading rifles and rifled cannon. Its principal function is to constitute the body of the line of battle and to deliver or repel the attack. Recent improvements in arms and scientific inventions make it necessary, in order to obtain the best results from Infantry, to work it in close and intimate relations with the other arms and special troops.

With Artillery. Formerly it was an axiom of battle tactics that the Artillery must prepare the Infantry attack. In the light of the lessons of recent wars it is now accepted that the simple preparation, with the cessation of Artillery fire when the Infantry attack is launched, is no longer sufficient. The Artillery should continue to support the Infantry attack in its progressive stages up to the final assault. To this end the Infantry must be educated and trained to expect and even demand that the Artillery sometimes fire over their heads during the advance.

With Cavalry. On account of the great extent of front of modern lines of battle sometimes covering 50 miles or more, there will frequently be opportunities for good Cavalry under able leaders to accomplish great results during the progress of battles, especially in surprises and turning movements, as was shown by the brilliant work of a brigade of Japanese Cavalry which, at the battle of the Shaho, dismounted, attacked and arrested the advance of a Russian Infantry column which was in the act of turning General Kuroki's right flank and getting on his communications.

With machine guns. The most conspicuously new feature of modern wars is the use of machine guns in battle. They are undoubtedly terrible engines of destruction, when conditions favor their use. Both Russia and Japan entered the war with very few machine guns and both increased the number largely before peace. The machine gun has come to stay as a weapon of mobile armies. The question of their organization and distribution is still in the experimental stage in other armies, as in ours.

There is a general agreement among most military men who have considered this subject, first, that there must be a certain number of machine guns permanently belonging to regiments, and second, that there should be a reserve of machine guns at the disposal of some commander superior to the colonels of regiments, the brigade, the division or corps. For us, I would recommend a machine gun company belonging to each regiment of Infantry, of one captain, two lieutenants, and 85 men, with 6 guns. This company should be divided into 3 platoons. A platoon could be given each battalion, or the whole company worked together as circumstances require.

The reserve guns should be organized into machine gun battalions of 4 companies each, under the order of some superior commander. In further considering the subject we are confronted with the difficulty that we have no organizations, in peace, higher than the regiment, so any further discussion of the subject must be purely theoretical.

With the Signal Corps. The use of an organized Signal Corps on the battlefield is comparatively new, and its great possibilities are constantly being developed both in war and peace maneuvers. In order to assure the cooperation of the Infantry and Artillery throughout the attack, Infantry units to include battalions should be in constant communication with their superiors and especially with the Artillery. In this way the

Artillery can know what changes the Infantry desire them to make in the nature and direction of their fire. The Signal Corps can do this in various ways already in use, among which are field telephones, telegraphs, buzzers, and heliographs, or by devices yet to be introduced. The Signal Corps offers great possibilities through its development of increasing the efficiency of the Infantry attack by maintaining constant communication between the widely scattered Infantry units and the Artillery.

Good Infantry is the product of numbers and quality. It may be discussed under two headings: The Individual and The Organization.

THE INDIVIDUAL.

The requirements placed upon the individual soldier in ranks, under the conditions of the present Infantry attack, are greater than ever before. A little over one hundred years ago, in the days when Infantry fought in close order, in shoulder to shoulder formations, and when the sergeants in the Prussian army carried whips to scourge the privates to their work, the personality and individuality of the man was of minor importance. But today in the Infantry attack the private is left to a great extent to his own devices from the moment of the first deployment. He must advance over the one or two thousand yards, swept by Artillery and Infantry fire, between the point of deployment and the enemy's trench. During this advance, he must be guided by his own intelligence and impelled by his own courage and sense of military duty and honor. If he elects to hide in some spot covered from fire and spend an hour or the remainder of the day there, it will be difficult, often impossible, for his officers to know whether he is dead, wounded, exhausted, or simply acting a cowardly shirk at the most important moment of his military life.

The Infantry attack draws heavy drafts on the courage and devotion of the men in ranks. They must separate to advance over the fire swept zone, and later they must concentrate—frequently with few or no officers—to charge the enemy's trench in the final assault. It is not every man who possesses the moral and physical stamina to pass through this ordeal.

We have a plentiful supply of men who *will* do this; we also have a large number who would not and could not. To be able to make successful Infantry attacks we must select our men, rejecting the weaklings and cowards, and then instruct and train them in the use of their arms, and how to take advantage of cover in the advance. No nation except ourselves contemplates attempting the Infantry attack with men in ranks who have not had at least two years of drill, instruction, and discipline. While the theory that we are a superior people who can make war successfully without preparation is a pleasing and popular conceit, and orators voicing it are rewarded and regaled by the liberal applause of the unthinking vain, and conceited mob, what answer can we give to this question? Are we treating the private soldier honestly, kindly, and humanely—are we giving him a "square deal" when we send him into battle unprepared, fighting in an organization which is little better than a mob, to meet a soldier who has had two or more years of drill, instruction and discipline, and who does his work in an organization which years of drill and practice have made an almost perfect military machine?

The saddest, most heart-sickening sight I have seen in my 37 years in the Army, was 2 regiments, one of Regulars, one of Volunteers, who behaved disgracefully in battle while our flag waved over them in the winds of the Philippines and Cuba. They refused to advance, they lay down or ran away, while on the same fields other regiments assaulted the enemy's trenches and did everything that could be expected of the best and bravest soldiers. What was the matter? Were the men in these misbehaving regiments cowards? No, not at all. They were as good individually as any. They had simply been put into battle without sufficient preparation for this final examination and supreme test of fitness for their business. There they were, lying down, running away, when ordered to advance, disgracing themselves and the nation's uniform, not through any fault of their own, but merely because they were not given a "square deal," not given an opportunity—no, not even a possibility—to prepare themselves for the most serious work of the soldier's calling, the supreme ordeal—battle.

Our military legislation, our military policy, fails entirely to provide the ways and means of making soldiers out of brave and willing individuals of forming dependable military organizations for them to fight in before war is actually upon us, before the banner is hung on the outer wall and the bugles sound *Forward!*

In all the splendid Infantry attacks which the Japanese army made in the war in Manchuria they never sent a soldier on the firing line who was not fully instructed in what was required of him in battle. They learned their lesson at home, in peace, among the hills and valleys of Japan, and the history of their army furnishes no such discreditable pictures as ours gives at Bladensburg, Bull Run, and the instances I have mentioned—and they by no means exhaust the list of similar occurrences.

It is a cruel and unjust thing to send men to war and refuse to give them the opportunity or even the bare possibility of meeting the enemy on equal terms, with equal arms, instruction, preparation, and readiness.

How long will our government continue to demand of its soldiers in war "bricks without straw," and, instead of laws and institutions which will make it possible for them to meet their enemies in battle with equal chances of success, blindly persist, in the face of some disgraceful pages in our history, to offer them that cheap, meretricious, and pernicious form of flattery, long since worn threadbare by the tongues of dangerous demagogues who never saw a battalion in the field, smelt powder, or heard the angry whistle of a hostile bullet, that "we need no army in peace, we are the people, and can whip the trained soldiers of other nations without instruction or preparation?"

However excellent the individual, his limitations in battle are exceedingly small. To possess real military efficiency, he must be coordinated with hundreds and thousands of other excellent individuals, and they must be welded into the various organizations which go to make armies, and they must all be taught to work together and to use the numerous death dealing instruments and munitions with which modern science has armed the hand of war.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Military organizations are the expressions, in concrete form, of the intelligence and the power to accomplish united, coordinated work on the nations who create and use them. Mobs are known to be cowardly and incapable of united effort to any common end.

Military organizations are of the highest importance in utilizing, to the best, the services of individuals on the one hand, and in creating armies which it is possible for a commander to direct to any desired end and object on the other. If we have not organizations, then we have mobs, and mobs are often more dangerous to themselves than to the enemy.

Throughout our history, as a nation and a government, we have treated the question of military organizations with the most sublime and persistent contempt. Our laws and regulations have never provided for any organization higher than the regiment in peace. But still worse, our system of enlistment and recruitment has been and is so faulty, or more correctly, lacking, that we have never put a regiment into battle with full war strength, whose officers and men have had a year's training together. Our regiments in war have always been either skeleton organizations, when composed of instructed officers and men, or when the ranks were full, they have been inefficient because the officers and men had not had the necessary drill and instruction.

So much for regiments. As to the organization of higher units, they have not been seriously considered in peace. We are all familiar with mobs of individuals. Let us not forget that there is also a mob of organizations.

A division which is hurriedly thrown together during war and rushed into battle before its commanding general has ever seen it together, had an opportunity to march it, or deploy it for action, is only a mob of organizations, which are incapable of supporting or assisting one other under fire. I have had the honor of being a member of several such aggregations, and fully and gratefully appreciate how lucky I am to be still living.

The most conspicuous lesson of the Russo-Japanese war, for us, is the fact that the Infantry division is the great fighting machine of modern war. It is the first great unit in which the three arms and the special troops work together under one head and for a common end. We have not begun to practically prepare our Infantry for war, until we organize, equip, and train divisions in peace.

[The End.]

THE NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD.

SECRETARY of War Taft issued on June 5 the following order with regard to the National Militia Board, which will meet for the first time on June 15 at the War Department:

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of the board of officers provided for by section 11 of the act to further amend the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1903, which was approved by the President on May 27, 1908:

1. The official designation of the board shall be "The National Militia Board."
2. The board shall meet in the city of Washington at such times as may be specially designated by the Secretary of War.
3. The rules of procedure governing the board shall be those prescribed by Army regulations and orders and authorized by the customs of the regular service for military boards.
4. The chief of the division of militia affairs, office of the Secretary of War, shall act as the secretary of the board and as such shall attend to all the clerical work connected with its transactions; he shall not take part in the discussions of the board unless requested by it to do so.
5. The proceedings of the board and all official papers pertaining to its work shall be kept on file in the division of militia affairs.
6. All action of the board shall be submitted in the form of a written memorandum and recommendation addressed to the Assistant Secretary of War for his consideration and for such final action as may be ordered by the Secretary of War.
7. The board is authorized to apply to the Assistant Secretary of War for an appointment of a time for consultation with him or with the Secre-

tary of War whenever the importance or nature of the business before it indicates that such a consultation is desirable.

8. The board is authorized to obtain through the Assistant Secretary of War from the head of any office or bureau of the department such information as it may require in the transaction of its business, and upon request therefor by the board the Assistant Secretary will authorize the attendance for the purposes of consultation of officers of the general staff and the bureaus of the department.

9. The scope of the board's deliberations and recommendations shall include only such matters as may be referred to it by the Assistant Secretary of War or be presented by any of its members during an authorized meeting.

10. The board will submit to the Secretary of War annually on September 15 a complete report of its transactions.

NEW WAR MATERIAL ABROAD.

WHEN smokeless powder was introduced it was found not only that it was nearly smokeless but also that it gave higher muzzle velocities with lower maximum pressures in the bore. This could result only from a greater pressure on the bullet while in the bore and a more gradual burning of the powder. The diameter of the bore could be reduced and yet the bullet at the fighting ranges would have energy enough to kill a man; indeed, the range was greatly increased. Moreover, the great velocity made the trajectory of the bullet very flat, so that when the sight is once set for any particular range it will require no change for a considerable distance short of that range or over it, because it will still kill a man advancing or retiring, since it will change in height very little.

The reduction in caliber, of course, enabled the soldier to carry more rounds of ammunition, which became more and more desirable as the rapidity of fire (by improving the firearms) increased.

Now the tendency has been for some years to diminish the caliber for this very reason, but as the diameter gets less the bullet naturally gets lighter, and a light bullet does not carry its energy so well to the longer ranges as a heavier one. Consequently the small caliber bullet is not so effective at the longer ranges as a heavier bullet, and its trajectory is more curved at these ranges, although flatter at the nearer ranges.

This became especially noticeable in the latest form of pointed bullet, which is so splendidly adapted to overcome the resistance of the air by its extremely pointed shape. Another trouble in still further reducing the caliber was the increased maximum pressure in the bore due to the extremely small area of cross section of the bullet for the powder gases to act on.

A new bullet and musket invented by Herr Puff, a gunsmith and mechanical engineer of Spandau, give a greater velocity and flatter trajectory with less recoil than any weapon and ammunition now used. The principle on which the invention is based is this: that the bullet while in the bore shall have as great a cross section area as possible in order to enable it to receive the greatest possible amount of the pressure or energy of the powder gases, and at the same time shall take another form on passing through the bore and on leaving the muzzle, so that while in the air it will have as small an area of cross section as possible, says a writer in the *New York Sun*.

This is accomplished in a very simple way by merely giving the present pointed bullet a little longer cylindrical part and bulging out a ring around its circumference very much like the so called band (for taking the rifling, in an artillery projectile. This ring stands out only about one millimeter in height above the rest of the bullet, but this is enough to give the base of the latter an area of cross section 20 per cent greater than it has now, so that the pressure of the powder gases on it is increased by that amount. This, then, accomplishes the first part of the object to be attained.

To effect the second part the bore of the present musket has to be slightly changed. At and near the muzzle it remains the same, but at the breech block the depth of the grooves of the rifling is increased (the diameter between grooves is about that of the band of the bullet), gradually becoming less toward the muzzle, near which the rifling is the same as that of the present musket.

The bullet thus becomes gradually smaller in area of cross section as it moves through the bore. This gradual change, in spite of the greater total pressure on the bullet, greatly reduces the shock of recoil, or what soldiers commonly call the "kick" of the musket, which in this new arm is really quite small.

On leaving the bore the bullet has therefore the same diameter as the present bullet and is consequently no more retarded by the air. The result is a considerably greater muzzle velocity and a lower maximum pressure in the chamber or bore.

The material has been tested in Russia and in Germany and has been approved by the highest authorities. General Rohne and Colonel Heydenreich, two of Germany's most noted ballisticians, have spoken very highly of this advance in the mechanics of small arms. One of them remarks that the inventor must now go one step further and invent a bullet which will expand again on striking its target in order to increase

the so called stopping power of small caliber bullets. The accuracy of fire is apparently about the same as that of the present pointed bullet. Its perforating power, due to its increased velocity, is, however, much greater, and a very important point is that it will perforate the present armor shield of field guns at a range of over 218 yards, whereas the present bullet can hardly perforate it as close as 164 yards.

The great advantages of the new material may therefore be summed up as follows: Greater muzzle velocity and less maximum pressure in the bore; greater perforating power; a flatter trajectory, especially at the longer ranges; less energy of recoil.

A heavier bullet of the same caliber as the present may consequently be used with advantage; or the caliber of the present bullet may be reduced with advantage; or, finally, a more energetic powder can be used without exceeding the allowable pressure in the bore of the gun.

Not only is this new material a great step in advance but it is also a great improvement toward the future of the Infantry musket, whether that is to be an automatic or repeating rifle, the type France is energetically perfecting at the present time, or a musket of reduced caliber, the line along which Italy and several other nations are now working.

A traveling kitchen capable of furnishing troops even on the firing line with hot meals is also attracting the attention of military men. The kitchen wagons are drawn by horses and accompany the troops on the march, but more than that, in the trenches before the enemy the horses are unhitched and the wagons can be moved about by the men to give those in the trenches a hot meal at any time.

Think of our soldiers in the Civil War lying for days in the trenches before Vicksburg or Petersburg and snatching an occasional meal of hardtack and bacon, or our men at Santiago with little or nothing but what they carried with them on their backs, being served a hot meal of soup or stew while the action was in progress. And yet that is exactly what happened in Manchuria on both sides and will happen again in the next war.

Portable field kitchens are being tried in all the European armies, and some model will undoubtedly be used in the next war.

The Russians used two different types in the late war, one 4 wheeled, for the Infantry and Artillery, the model of Colonel Bogajewski, capable of holding 300 rations; the other 2 wheeled, for the Cavalry, the model of Brun-Zalenski, capable of holding 170 rations.

During the campaign, however, the 4 wheeled type proved too heavy, often requiring 6 horses and more on bad roads; consequently the 2 wheeled type was most generally used even by the Infantry. In Russia, therefore, the 2 wheeled wagon is being introduced generally, 1 for each squadron of Cavalry and battery of Field Artillery, 2 for each company of Infantry—1 for meat, the other for grits, etc.

These wagons contain merely a large kettle, double walled, the furnace, for wood or coal, below. The flame and hot air play in the space between the walls, the products of combustion escaping by a low sheet iron pipe in front. The kettle has a tight cover with a safety valve in its top. There is a faucet in the rear to let out the contents of the kettle, and also one through the bottom for cleaning. The packing about the kettle is a poor conductor of heat, so that the contents can be kept hot a long time.

The Japanese used in the field a sheet iron stove capable of being taken apart, similar to the American model. For their transportation 10 animals to the battalion were allowed. Each company had one. Each Cavalry squadron and battery had a cooking apparatus and 2 horses to carry it. But of course with this equipment they could not cook on the march as the Russians did.

In Germany the Russian wagons have been used since 1902, but only experimentally. They were tried in the Harz and in the Giant Mountains, and recently they have been used in the annual maneuvers.

Meanwhile the German War Department has offered three prizes of 5,000, 3,000 and 2,000 marks respectively for the best portable field kitchens fulfilling the conditions of lightness, durability, capable of following the troops even in difficult country, drawn by 1 horse, capacity of kettle 150 liters, and arranged to carry also the driver's pack of 33 pounds and the oats for the horse, 40 pounds. The portable kitchens of this kind add but little to the length of the wagon train and are considered to conduce immensely to the comfort of the troops.

In France the Russian wagons are also being tested. Besides, a wagon made by a French firm, resembling an Artillery limber in appearance, capacity 300 liters of soup or coffee, has been tested.

In Switzerland a cooking apparatus invented by Colonel Ringier and made by the aluminum works of Gonterschwil is used. It can cook for a whole platoon in half an hour and the contents of the kettle can be kept hot for 15 hours. The kettle filled with the soup and meat ration weighs only 270 pounds.

In Austria at least 11 field kitchens were tried in the maneuvers last year. They proved particularly useful to the 84th Infantry regiment in its maneuvers over the Jablinka Pass. The portable field kitchen was able to keep up with the troops at all times.

The Field Artillery has everywhere been striving to find a projectile which shall combine the good qualities of both shell and shrapnel, so that a single kind of projectile will suffice under all conditions.* The Ehrhard Gun Company of Dusseldorf has such a projectile which is rapidly gaining in favor. It can be fired (to get the range) as a shell, and it gives an excellent cloud of smoke on bursting which can readily be recognized in position as either in front of or in rear of the target; again, it can be fired as shrapnel with excellent hitting or destructive power against a line of skirmishers or against earthworks and other resisting objects.

The destructive range of Field Artillery has been considerably increased of late years. The last German field service regulations state that the effective action against closed companies or squadrons has been extended from 3,000 meters to 4,000 meters for Field Artillery and from 6,000 to 7,000 for the heavy field pieces or Artillery of position. The armament of nearly all the principal armies with the modern Field Artillery material has been practically completed, so that all are nearly on a par as regards material alone. All German Field Artillery and other carriages have recently been painted service color—greenish gray.

The problem of the soldier's field equipment is one that is continually before the military authorities. On the one hand every effort is made to lighten his pack in order that he may be able to march and fight better; on the other hand the improvements in material and the changes in conditions of warfare constantly demand additions to his pack: intrenching tools, range finders, cooking utensils, tools for removing obstructions (wire entanglements, etc.), and others too numerous to mention.

The weight of the arms, ammunition and equipments carried by the Infantry soldier of the different armies of the world is as follows:

	<i>Pounds.</i>
Germany.....	60.71
France.....	57.48
France (Alpine troops).....	70.61
Italy.....	64.10
Italy (Alpine troops).....	63.02
Japan (summer).....	62.40
Austria-Hungary.....	58.55
Russia.....	64.25
Switzerland (old pack).....	66.41
Switzerland (experimental pack, 1907).....	56.96

The French Infantryman therefore carries the lightest pack and the French Alpine chasseur the heaviest. The average pack weighs 62.41 pounds.

The United States soldier marches very light, but then he has no prescribed intrenching tools or individual cooking implements (other than his mess kit) to carry, so that it is not possible to compare his equipment directly with that of the European soldier.

It is a remarkable fact that although our soldiers in the Civil War taught the art of intrenching on the field, ours is today the only important army not provided with a definite portable intrenching tool for the men to carry in their packs. The lessons of 1861-65 Austria had not learned in 1866, nor France in 1870-71. But in 1877-78 Turkey had learned the lessons, and Russia paid the penalty of her neglect. At the beginning of the South African War England again paid the penalty of neglecting field intrenchment, whereas the Boers made full use of it. The recent campaign in Manchuria has again called attention to its great importance in battle, and the military world is once more restlessly striving to perfect the Infantry equipment in that respect.

In the European armies the intrenching tools carried into the field are definitely prescribed in regulations. Some of these are carried by the men in their packs, others on special wagons accompanying the troops.

For example, the soldiers of a battalion of Infantry in Germany carry the following: 400 short handled spades, 40 pickaxes, and 20 axes and hatchets. The Engineers and other special arms carry a greater supply, including also saws, wire cutters, etc., which are also carried by the Cavalry. Recently the folding saw carried by the Cavalry in Germany has been improved so that its two wooden packing sticks can be used as handles for the three cornered file and the round awl.

The question of reducing the weight of the pack (exclusive of arms and ammunition) has occupied the military world for a long time, but now it is proposed to reduce the number of rounds of ammunition carried by the soldiers because it is believed that 90 rounds a man (instead of 120 or 150) will be quite sufficient for all ordinary cases. Of course this is only a proposed change; it will probably meet with little favor, but it is a matter worth considering.

Dr. Hogyes, a Hungarian army surgeon, proposed inlaid soles or socks of asbestos for the soldiers, and they have been adopted for the Hungarian army. The idea is that the marching capacity of the soldier is less endangered by his getting tired than by the sensitiveness of the skin of the feet in coming in contact with the leather of the shoe.

*Similar experiments in our Army have recently been made at Fort Riley, as already noted in ARMS AND THE MAN.—EDITOR.

ARMS AND THE MAN

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THE FIRST STEP COMPLETED.

Before this issue has come from the press the competitions for places on the rifle team which is to represent the United States in the Olympic matches at Bisley this summer will have commenced. Thirty two entrants were named as candidates before it became necessary to cable to the British Olympic Council the personnel of our team. This was done on May 30, in order to comply with the rules.

Camp Perry has been made ready for occupancy. The clubhouse has been opened and at the moment of writing really nothing remains to be done except for the competitors to put in an appearance.

The ammunition that is to be used by the team has been selected after a series of strenuous tests, as told elsewhere in this issue. The best ammunition offered to the committee won. There can now be no doubt of that. Every representative of the three companies competing was satisfied with the fairness and the method of test. And, while it is of course true that every man wanted his own ammunition to come out ahead, all are convinced that the results of the tests have demonstrated the superiority of the kind chosen over the others submitted to the committee. Nor is it proper that the splendid sportsmanship and good will which remained steadfastly to the fore among the competing ammunition companies should pass unnoticed. All, with one voice, said that the tests should demonstrate the best ammunition offered, and, once this was determined, all would do everything they could to help make the trip of the team a success.

The ammunition which will be used in the competition for places on the team will be the 180 grain bullet of the winning manufacturer. No further tests of ammunition will be made, as those conducted at the Congress Heights range have demonstrated, to the complete satisfaction of the committee, the superiority of this type of ammunition.

We cannot pass without notice the hospitable and courteous treatment accorded the committee and the contestants by the District authorities and the officers in charge of the range. Nothing was forgotten by them and every want seemed to be anticipated. The full facilities of the range were offered without stint.

The team will sail on the *St. Louis* on June 20. It will probably arrive at Bisley on June 28, and thus 9 or 10 days' practice will be possible before the commencement of the matches on July 9. It is to be hoped that, as a result of the team's entry in the Olympic matches, an international contest for the Palma Trophy can be arranged, to be held in the United States next summer.

Should assurances be received that the support of other nations and the British colonies will be accorded us in this endeavor, Americans may count

on seeing next year at some one of the big ranges in this country the greatest international shooting contest that has ever been held. It will be the endeavor of the members of the team to promote a proper feeling of good fellowship between our British cousins and ourselves, and establish, besides that, an *entente* with the representatives of the other nations foregathered at Bisley that will cement forever the feeling of kinship that should properly exist among all users of the rifle.

Our readers may depend upon it that no stone will be left unturned to the end that, regardless of nationality, all those who love to pit their skill with the rifle against the elements may meet in harmony in the United States next year and cement in perpetual friendship the bond that there should be among all devotees of the grandest sport on earth.

GRANT AND TAFT.

The newspapers, urged on by divers gentlemen of political proclivities who have no use for Mr. Taft, have been trying to be very cross about something the big Secretary said in a speech he made in New York on Decoration Day.

Mr. Taft remarked that General Grant was to be most highly praised for rising above his own weaknesses. Mr. Taft was right. What does the good book say: "He that conquereth himself is greater than he that taketh a city."

General Grant resigned from the Army because he had been too harshly rebuked for being seen under the influence of liquor. Afterwards, through his own strength of will and nobleness of purpose, he put his weakness behind him and became one of the greatest military figures of all history. What the Secretary of War said was the truth, and it was the kind of truth which does good, not harm.

The silly twaddle usually poured out by the popular orator when he rants of our heroes would, if taken seriously, forever discourage all the rest of us from trying to do things.

We do not mean that a destruction of the character of a dead man is a worthy deed. Far from it, but Mr. Taft was not taking away from the glory of Grant; he was adding to it, as every sensible man knows. It is a pity that those who seek to annoy him just because he is not of their political tribe should be able to make their howls heard by any intelligent man.

The observation of Mr. Taft was such as would be made by a serious minded, honest hearted student of life as life is; but it was in no sense such a remark as a politician would have made. It therefore causes us to admire Mr. Taft rather more than less.

We are in need of public men who are not afraid to tell the truth whether with good or evil effect upon themselves, if the telling will help other men to do better.

OUR CONTEST.

We wish to call the attention of our military readers, particularly those belonging to the National Guard, to the conditions of the contest as set forth on the inside front cover page of this issue. We believe that such a contest will bring forth the best thought on the subject from those most vitally interested in it and most capable of setting down a plan of campaign to be followed, subject to local conditions, by company, troop, and battery commanders of the National Guard.

We have received a considerable number of manuscripts since the contest opened, but the race is still young. The date of closing is July 22, so that considerably more than a month has still to elapse before the papers submitted will be turned over to the judges. Two of these judges, Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, and Colonel Erasmus M. Weaver, chief of the Militia Division of the War Department, are member and secretary, respectively, of the National Militia Board. The third judge is Adjutant General George M. Cole, of Connecticut.

Inasmuch as the National Guard receives a decided impetus, both as to recruiting and the personnel that will offer itself for enlistment, by virtue of the joint maneuver camps and joint coast defense exercises and the amendments to the Act of January 21, 1903, recently passed and approved, the problem has changed materially from what it was 10 years ago.

The National Guard is no longer, if it ever was, a play force. Its problems are real and difficult, too. What better way of solving some of those problems than writing their solution down so that "those who run may read," and be benefited accordingly, just as the writing down of individual ideas begets other and better ideas. We feel certain that any officer entering the contest will be benefited many fold by the mere putting on paper of ideas that he has worked over and over in his efforts to improve his command. Any one may compete.

All successful manuscripts will be published in ARMS AND THE MAN as soon after the judges have rendered their decision as possible.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD.

The National Militia Board appointed under the provisions of the new militia law will have its first meeting June 15. This board will act in an advisory capacity and will constitute a practical extension of the General Staff of the Army to assist the Secretary of War in administering the affairs of the National Guard.

One of the most important questions which will come before it at its initial meeting is that involved in a recommendation of regulations to properly carry out the provisions of Section 13 of the law. The board will naturally inquire in the beginning what the purpose of the section is. Obviously but one answer can be returned: That the United States, desiring to make the National Guard ready for instant service in the field, must first see to it that the state subdivisions of the force are properly armed, clothed, and equipped for field service.

It is not going to be possible to instantly put into action machinery by which this can be satisfactorily and completely accomplished. The task is a large one and it must be approached in a broad minded way.

The conditions vary in the different states and due consideration must be given to all these local conditions. The board must take hold of this matter with a purpose to make such recommendations as will, if adopted, soonest put on a war footing the organized militia of every state and all the states.

But the work of the board should not stop here. Created as it has been with a membership embracing all sections of the country and with the chief of the militia division of the War Department as its secretary, it forms the connecting link between the Regular service and the National Guard. It should accomplish, and we have no doubt it will accomplish, many things for the betterment of the National Guard and to the benefit of the country.

A CANADIAN MOOSE HUNT.

THE October sun was perhaps an hour high as two men pulled to a cabin door, paused to press down the tobacco tighter in the bowl, and with their rifles at half cock started across a clearing, writes Douglas W. Clinch in *The Field*. The ruts in the frozen ground had not softened or the tiny pools yielded their armament of Jack Frost as the last backwoods fence was walked and the hunters swung in the narrow trail of the forest with cautious strides. All day the hunt was kept up in the hope of encountering some traveling bull moose. In vain had they called on different occasions with varying success, without, however, getting their moose to leave the sheltering forest. Finally a halt was called and rifles rested as the substantial lunch produced from the guide's game bag was spread out. This having been disposed of, and the situation and events of the day gone over, it was decided to work their way towards the settlements, when the call of a cow moose echoed through the forest.

Now, many hunters hear such calls, but few are lucky enough to be within a few hundred yards at such times, as in the present case. Listening attentively, they were rewarded by hearing another call, and, being now able to locate it, they shortly emerged on a forest clearing, to behold an immense cow calling from a hardwood ridge. In spite of the cold they nestled down in the moss and patiently awaited results, for the guide was sure there was a bull handy. Meanwhile the cow continued sending her alluring notes from her position at intervals of about three minutes. It seemed a considerable time, but in reality was only a few minutes, when an answer from the right of the hunters caused their nerves to tingle in a certain way known to the initiated Nimrod.

Nearer and nearer it came, and gradually the crashing of bushes obliterated any other sound. With nostrils dilated, head thrown back, and antlers

resting on withers, a big bull with an immense spread tore into the open and made direct for the cow, who had now turned, but in the opposite direction. The quick glance taken showed the head to be an exceptionally large one, and the rifles spoke with all possible rapidity. Still onward was the bull carried by his rush, and the hunters' hopes sank, only to rise again as a set of hoofs showed against the dull skyline over the ridge in the direction the moose had disappeared. Tearing forward and shoving shells into the magazine, they came on him in his death struggle, and with a heart shot put him out of his misery. The cow, who had disappeared, returned while they were dressing the game, and had to be driven away. The spread was over 56 inches, with beautiful pans, and rewarded the men for their hours of tramping. A road was cut, and, with the assistance of a lumber wagon, the bull conveyed to the railroad on the following day.

Such is a typical moose shooting day in any province in Canada, but few are lucky enough to shoot their game under exactly such circumstances. Calling and still hunting are two distinct methods, both of which have been reduced to a science. Like all sports of its class, there is considerable difference of opinion from authorities whose record cannot be questioned. There are more arguments *pro* and *con* in reference to calling than were ever advanced on the stroke of a college eight or the tying of a "diamond hitch." Concerning still hunting little is heard, as the percentage of guides who are past masters in the art is in the minority. To them the signs of a broken twig, running sap, the length of track, the secrets of the barren, swamp, and greenwood are an open book. It is something one cannot explain in words but it is sure and certain in its results.

When forming opinions on the relative qualifications of the sections I have hunted I have tried to bear in mind the extent to which the countries I have visited have been hunted. For instance, a fair caller can easily summon a bull during September, if he is located far back from the settlements and no foreign element has disturbed the natural surroundings. On the other hand, in a section hunted by many annually the caller must be familiar with all the tricks of the game.

A good caller is one who has hunted alone, spent weeks at a time in an undisturbed moose country, and lain for hours within sight and a hundred yards of a cow as she called. The notes used are very hard to get at first, but I think I am safe in saying that a man who can call after a fashion, or, in other words, has the idea, will find little difficulty in getting the exact note from hearing the genuine call. Personally I have never heard any two men who resorted to exactly the same tactics. One of the most famous guides of this continent, and a man who has reached his three score years and ten, says each time he goes into the woods he learns something new. This perhaps explains the reason some never tire of the sport and commence to fret under the bridle of civilization as soon as the leaves commence falling. They cannot explain it, nor do they try.

The record head of Canada is 72 inches, and was shot by Chester Root, of the city of Montreal. That of Ontario is 2 inches smaller, and was killed in 1906. Dr. W. L. Munro, of Province, R. I., killed one on the Nipisiguit, N. B., under the guiding of Charles Cremin, in October, 1907, with a perfect spread of 68½ inches. The Alaska record is, I think, 78½ inches, shot by Mr. Read, an Englishman, and now in the International Collection in New York. The average hunter is satisfied with a spread of from 45 inches to 50 inches, providing he had to work to get it and the surroundings of its capture were of the most nerve tingling and exciting nature. After four or five years no one can tell exactly the age of a moose and though there are many arguments as to how low the antlers set, the size of the antler at the butt, the number of points, there are, on the other hand, exceptions to each.

HERE AND THERE.

A Billet for Every Bullet.

The following Associated Press dispatch has been received from Lodz, Russia:

General Kaznakoff, the Military Governor General of Lodz, has issued an order to the police that suspects shall not be arrested alive if any risk is incurred thereby, but shall be killed. The order adds that if troops are obliged to use their firearms against a crowd, as many persons shall be killed and wounded as shots are fired.

If they could only have shot so well in the Russo-Japanese War as they are now commanded to do in peace, against civilians!

Shields for Modern Warriors.

Recent experiments at Sheffield, England, suggest the possibility, says *Harper's Weekly*, that in this century shields may once more form an important part of the equipment of an army. Steel shields, 3 millimeters in thickness and about 150 square inches in area, have been devised, which afford complete protection against bullets fired from the service rifle at a range of 400 yards. The small size of the shield, which weighs only 7 pounds, requires that the soldier shall lie prone on the ground in order to be sheltered. Each shield has a loophole for the rifle, and studs at the sides, so that a series of them can be linked into a continuous screen. The idea is that by the use of such shields the necessity of digging trenches may be avoided.

Cadets Parade at West Point in Honor of the Gray.

The New York City chapter of Confederate Veterans Camp, the United Southern Societies, the Dixie Club, and the Daughters of the Confederacy, and their friends visited West Point on June 6, about 1,000 strong, and in honor of their presence the corps of cadets was turned out for parade.

Cuban Officers to Attend German Maneuvers.

Through the American Embassy at Berlin, arrangements have been completed for the attendance at the Imperial German Army maneuvers of three officers of the newly created Cuban Army. General Pino Guerra will head the Cuban delegation, together with a major and a captain of Field Artillery. Another guest there of the Emperor will be Prince Kuni, a Japanese military student of European army organization.

Russian Naval Budget Cut.

The estimates of the Admiralty for the construction of four battleships has been rejected by the Duma. The Duma voted, however, to grant \$36,500,000 for the purposes of the naval budget, instead of the \$43,500,000 asked for.

Objection in Boston to U. S. A. Recruiting Bureau on the Common.

Objection is being made against allowing the United States Army to maintain an open air recruiting bureau on Boston Common. Near the frog pond a large Army recruiting poster is set up every pleasant day, and a sergeant and a corporal are stationed nearby to answer any questions that may be asked them by prospective recruits. Mayor Hibbard gave his permission for the establishment of this station, and now several citizens want him to have the billboard and the soldiers removed, on the ground that a bad precedent will be established by their maintenance on the Common.

Conviction of Eight German Noncoms for Brutality to Soldiers.

Eight noncommissioned officers of the Guard Artillery regiment, recently tried by courtmartial on the charge of maltreatment of subordinates, have been found guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two weeks to 15 months. No less than 600 counts were charged in the specifications against Sergeant Thamm, who was convicted of having caused a gunner to commit suicide for fear of further ill treatment. According to the evidence before the court, Thamm was proved to have used horsewhips and bit chains upon his victims and forced them to run the gauntlet between two lines of noncommissioned officers and older soldiers.

Arab Marksmanship.

Regarding the war in Morocco, the last stages of which wrought havoc among the French troops, a French journal recalls a remark once made by the French General Canrobert, in describing the taking of Zaatcha in the Arabian campaign.

"All around me," said the famous General, "the staff officers were being killed like flies. I alone remained untouched. Why? For a very simple reason. As usual, I was wearing full dress uniform, with all my decorations and medals glistening in the sun. Consequently the Arabs aimed at me personally."

The times have changed since then, and the Moroccans are better marksmen, as the French troops found to their cost.—*London Globe.*

Sunday Rifle Practice in England.

In speaking of the legal aspects of rifle club meetings on Sundays, Justice Lindley, in the *English Law Journal* is reported as follows: "The conclusion of the whole subject is that rifle practice on Sundays during divine service is forbidden by the ecclesiastical law; and it is restricted at all hours by the Acts of 1625 and 1781. In other words, rifle target practice on Sundays by parishioners in their own parish, except during divine service, is perfectly lawful, provided care is taken to prevent the rifle range from becoming a place of public amusement and entertainment on payment of money. But rifle ranges open on Sundays to non-parishioners are prohibited by the Act of 1625, and, if open to the public on payment, by the Act of 1781."

For the Construction of a Chinese Navy.

It is believed that Chinese officials who met in Peking some two months ago decided on the construction of a new Chinese navy, to be started with some 15 or 20 vessels, appropriations for which will shortly be made. The basis for this action is said to be the growing hostility of China toward Japan and a determination that under no circumstances will she tolerate Japanese aggression.

The New British Service Sword.

As noted in ARMS AND THE MAN of April 16, it has been decided by the British War office to have all dismounted officers equipped with the sword as they used to be, instead of with the rifle as has been the case ever since the commencement of the Boer War. The sword that was formerly in use in the British army was patterned after an Italian dueling sword; it is believed that the new weapon with which the officers are to be armed will be a strong, serviceable sabre, modeled after the Japanese sabre.

United States Troops Invade Maine Town.

Under this caption the Philadelphia *Record* prints the following despatch from York Harbor, Maine, under date of June 4: The selectmen of York have defied the Federal authorities in the matter of opening the draw of the new bridge across the York river, and, as a result, Lieutenant Colonel George N. Zimm, with a company of United States soldiers, was ordered here from Portland, under orders from Washington, to open the river to navigation. The bridge which is causing all the trouble was built three years ago by the state, without the authority of the selectmen. It was made the issue at a city election when the legislature tried to saddle the cost of maintaining it on the city, and selectmen were elected

pledged to ignore its existence. Since its construction the bridge has never been opened, and all navigation above the bridge is barred to a dozen interior towns which depend largely on water transportation. When the selectmen refused to obey mandamus orders these towns obtained, the United States Courts ordered the soldiers in. With his soldiers Colonel Zimm reached here tonight, and at once served notice on the selectmen that unless the bridge was opened within 24 hours he would order his soldiers to tear it apart.

Japan Active in Suppressing Korean Insurrection.

Active movement to suppress the insurrection is now general throughout Korea. Japanese troops have been distributed in all disaffected provinces and an aggressive campaign has been inaugurated with a view of quickly capturing the various semiorganized bands of insurgents and suppressing the insurrectionary element. The Associated Press representative has been officially informed that during the 9 days ending June 4, 69 engagements took place between the Japanese and Korean troops and the insurgents, in which 372 of the latter were killed and 55 taken prisoners. The Japanese casualties have not been given out, but are believed to be considerable. All information regarding the movement of troops is refused at the Japanese headquarters. A considerable number of Korean police under Japanese officers are participating in the campaign against the insurgents.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

During the recent indoor rifle contests for colored school boys in Washington some amusing things were seen and heard. The colored boys shot very well indeed, which was the more remarkable as little or no opportunity for practice has been given them. At the butts one evening a contestant was striving with all his might and main to hold his piece steady, but despite his utmost efforts the muzzle described an almost perfect circle from left to right. A companion standing behind said "Say, Buck, hol' on, you're wrong; you don' have t' win' that thing up t' make it go off." Another colored boy was heard to remark, after vainly endeavoring to put all his shots in the bullseye, "Well, et does sho' seem to me dat dat bullseye jes' simply fades away."

The Navy and the Naval Academy Rifle Teams.

Organization of rifle teams to represent the Navy and the Naval Academy at Camp Perry will be commenced this week, this work having been deferred until after the graduation exercises of last week. The following officers have been detached from vessels on the west coast, and ordered to the Naval Academy, with a view of being selected for membership: Ensigns Isaac F. Dortch from the *Culgoa*, Stephen Doherty from the *Kentucky*, John W. Wilcox, Jr., from the *West Virginia*, and Robert A. White from the *Maryland*, and Midshipmen Carl T. Osborn from the *Rhode Island*, John W. Lewis from the *Alabama*, Vaughn V. Woodward from the *Kentucky*, and William F. Amsden from the *Minnesota*. Midshipmen H. J. Kneer, A. D. Denney, E. E. Wilson, W. LeR. Heiberg, L. C. Stark, W. A. Lee, Jr., and G. E. Brandt, who graduated Friday from the Naval Academy, will be retained at Annapolis for duty in connection with the rifle team.

The teams will use the range at the Naval Academy for preliminary practice, and will go thence to Camp Perry to finish practice.

Civil War Campaign Badges Ready for Distribution.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has reported that the Civil War campaign badges are ready for distribution, and that the Indian and China campaign badges will soon be ready. In order that early distribution may be made, commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries and detachments will forward promptly to The Adjutant General of the Army the names of enlisted men under their commands who have been listed for the badges referred to herein and who are now in the service. In all cases the organization in which the soldier served while earning the right to a badge will be stated.

Paragraph 524, Manual for the Quartermaster's Department, is rescinded.

"Turkey Order" Creates Joy.

In Circular, No. 41, paragraph 2 reads as follows:

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORDS "NATIONAL HOLIDAYS."—The words "national holidays," used in connection with the issue of dressed chicken or turkey in the garrison ration, are construed to mean those days that are declared legal holidays by the Federal Government, and that are of general observance. They embrace New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Old Pennsylvania Railroad Station House for Flying Machine.

Acting Secretary of War Oliver granted permission, on June 5, to Israel Ludlow to use the old Pennsylvania Railroad station at 6th and B streets to house the aeroplane he has been constructing. It is believed that it will be completed in time for participation in the trials to be held at Fort Myer this summer.

Company C, 14th U. S. Infantry, Holds Small Arms Record.

The War Department on Wednesday afternoon last made public the following figures of merit for the target practice season of 1907: Company C, 14th Infantry, carried off high honors with a figure of merit of 111.11. Troop K, 5th Cavalry, was highest in 1906, with a figure of 129.99. Vancouver Barracks was the post having the highest figure in 1907 with 94.63, as against Fort Wingate in 1906 with 107.29. Other high records in 1907 were: Troop L, 8th Cavalry, 107.43, 14th Infantry, 94.51, and 4th Cavalry, 84.11.

Monthly Naval Directory.

Starting July 1, the Navy Department will issue a monthly directory containing the names and stations of officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps similar to the Army List and Directory. Previously this Navy directory has been privately printed and issued semiannually as the Naval Register.

New Office in the War Department.

John C. Schofield, chief clerk of the War Department, has been promoted to the office of assistant and chief clerk, in accordance with the terms of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill passed at the recent session of Congress. The appointment of Mr. Schofield as assistant and chief clerk is intended to relieve a situation which might arise in the event that the secretary and the assistant secretary be out of the city. In this case the ranking Army officer would be acting Secretary, but this condition may lead to an embarrassing conflict of authority between the military bureaus.

Mr. Schofield was chosen for this office because of his long experience in the War Department, which he entered as a clerk 24 years ago. By virtue of his new appointment his salary will be increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Women to Witness Torpedo Tests Against the Florida.

Unless some unforeseen contingency should arise, the tests of torpedo firing against the monitor *Florida* will be made the latter part of this week in Hampton roads. Several hundred Army and Navy officers will witness the tests, and it is believed that Secretaries Metcalf and Taft, and possibly the President, will be spectators. A number of the officers will be accompanied by their wives on board the dispatch boat *Dolphin*.

For the Establishment of a Small Arms Department.

It is rumored that within one or two months a small arms department may be organized in the War Department to carry out the work incidental to the manufacture, test, acquisition of new ideas and patents, etc., of small arms and small arms ammunition. It was said that the constantly increasing amount of detail connected with this branch of ordnance work would in a short time necessitate some such step being taken.

A Decision Regarding Pay of Enlisted Men Not Present at Pay Table.

In Circular, No. 43, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, May 15, 1908.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: By your reference of the 5th instant I have received for approval amended form No. 28 B, Pay Roll of Detachment, and a form of subvoucher to accompany the same.

It is intended to use the subvoucher to effect payment to men who, from some exigency of the service, are absent from the pay table. I can see no objection to the paymaster turning over to the company commander the pay of men thus necessarily absent at the time of payment, and the company commander acting as the agent of the paymaster in making payment to the men who will receipt for the same on the subvoucher. This subvoucher properly certified by the company commander will be attached to the pay roll to support the paymaster's claim for credit.

The forms are approved. As soon as printed, please send me several copies of each for purposes of record.

All the papers in the case are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

By direction and with the approval of
GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Under this decision, when enlisted men are not present at the pay table owing to exigencies of the service, the paymaster may place in the hands of the company commander for delivery the pay of the men thus necessarily absent, notation of "Not Paid" being made on the pay rolls opposite the names of the men. In such cases the company commander upon turning over the pay to the men will require them to sign a subvoucher (Form 28 H, Pay Dept.); will himself sign the certificate thereon attesting payment, and forward the subvoucher to the paymaster without delay.

Manufacturers' Directions to be Officially Recognized.

Hereafter at the time machinery and electrical appliances are turned over to troops for their use and care under the provisions of paragraph 1535, Army Regulations, the manufacturers' printed directions or translations thereof which are furnished with the machines will be officially borne on the invoices, and these instructions will have the force of orders in the absence of any special instructions that may be issued by the War Department and that may be in conflict therewith.

A Signal Corps Circular Regarding Noncommissioned Officers.

In a recent circular to the Signal Corps, Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer of the Army, states: "It appears to this office that a number of noncommissioned officers are re-enlisting in the Signal Corps, with continuance of warrants under existing orders, who either through lack of study or for other reasons are not qualified to satisfactorily perform the various kinds of work required of men of their grades, or through bad habits or lack of attention to duty are not fitted for the grades in which they are serving. It is therefore directed that commanding officers of Signal Corps noncommissioned officers, excluding those stationed in the Philippine Islands, who are about to be discharged, notify the chief signal officer of the Army prior to the discharge of the soldier whether or not he is fully qualified in all respects to perform the duties required of men of his grade and whether or not the continuance of his warrant is recom-

mended. If it is recommended that the warrant be not continued upon re-enlistment, the communication should be sent at least three months prior to the date of the soldier's discharge, so as to allow time for a decision to be made and the soldier notified thereof before the date of his discharge. Par. 1, Cir. No. 9, Nov. 2, 1907, Signal Office, and Pars. 18 and 19, Signal Corps Manual No. 7, are modified accordingly."

Graduation at the Naval Academy

With the graduation ball on Friday evening last commencement week at the Naval Academy came to an end. A class of 200 members, more than have ever before received diplomas at one time, graduated. Official reports of the final examinations show that in the second, third, and fourth classes a total of 69 students were found deficient in their studies. Of these, 13 will be dropped, 9 will be turned back to the next lower class, others will be re-examined, and some will be permitted to resign.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Attention is called to the ARMS AND THE MAN prize contest, conditions of which will be found on the inside front cover of this issue. Every one is eligible to compete. Read the conditions of the contest carefully.

Disbursements at Maneuver Camps, etc.

In reply to an inquiry from an adjutant general of one of the states, Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, chief of the Militia Division of the War Department, has written that all moneys allotted and to be met by the United States under the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for joint maneuver camps of Regular troops and the National Guard will be disbursed by United States officers.

Adjutant General A. J. Scott, of Georgia, has notified Colonel Weaver that Georgia troops at the Chickamauga camp of instruction would be armed with the Krag, model 1898 rifle, and not with the model 1903 U. S. rifle.

The following communication has been addressed by Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver to the adjutants general of Washington, Oregon, and California: "In view of the fact that Congress has enacted the new militia law, which permits the United States to equip the National Guard without charge, the cost thereof to be charged to the allotments of all the states, I desire to advise you that the time has arrived when your state should take the necessary steps to initiate the organization of companies of Coast Artillery in the localities adjacent to the fortifications. The companies required, with their strength, will be found on page 9 of War Department Circular, No. 17, of March 8, 1907, copy herewith. I strongly urge that prompt measures be taken to commence the organization of these companies, as I received the impression from our conversation on the subject that you would be prepared to do this just as soon as the Government was in a position to furnish the necessary equipment."

The office of the Division of Militia Affairs will late this week move to the third floor of the building at 1744 G Street, N. W., at present occupied by the *United States Infantry Journal*. Captain Clark is going to move to the floor below. The Militia Division will be enlarged and given the necessary stenographers, clerks, and messengers, to carry on the work which has been so increased by the passage of the amendments to the Act of January 21, 1903. The building at 18th and G Streets was occupied by Jefferson Davis when he was secretary of war.

Governor George Curry, of New Mexico, has requested that provision be made for a troop of Cavalry, N. G. N. M., in the joint maneuver camp at Atascadero Ranch, as well as the Territory's battalion of Infantry and Signal Corps.

Instead of sending, as originally contemplated, two Infantry regiments, a squadron of Cavalry, and the Signal Corps of the Colorado National Guard, Adjutant General C. A. Kelley has requested that provision be made for 1 Infantry regiment of 9 companies and band, 1 battery of Field Artillery, and the Hospital Corps, at the maneuvers at Fort D. A. Russell, from August 1 to 10. The original plan, if carried out, would have taken every soldier of the Guard from Colorado at one time.

Inquiry has been received from an adjutant general, asking whether an inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of captain, may be appointed for each regiment in addition to the other staff officers, in accordance with the provisions of the militia bill recently passed by Congress, and whether, if this inspector of rifle practice was appointed, and attended the Chickamauga maneuvers with his regiment, he would be entitled to pay of officers of equal rank. He has been informed that as the militia law approved May 27, 1908, provides for one assistant inspector of small arms practice with the rank of captain for each regiment of Infantry or Cavalry, such officer would receive the pay of his rank while attending camp in that capacity.

On May 7 General Crozier, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., addressed a letter to Colonel Weaver, of which the latter, in turn, sent copies to the adjutants general of states. This letter stated that from experiments conducted by the ordnance department it had been conclusively demonstrated that "any powder containing nitroglycerine is injurious to the barrel of the musket, and on this account a pure gun cotton powder has been adopted for service. * * * and that this department cannot approve of the use of any but pure gun cotton powders in the musket which has just been issued." This letter has been published in a circular by one of the adjutants general, and as a result thereof a letter has been received by General Crozier from a manufacturer of reloading tools, etc., stating that the circular was being misunderstood, that National Guard officers construed it to mean that only pure gun cotton powders could be used in the model 1903 U. S. rifle even with reduced loads. The following endorsement of General Crozier on that letter is self explanatory: "It was not the intention in the letter of May 7, 1908, to discountenance the use in the new musket of any but pure gun cotton powders except for service charges. Caliber .30 gallery practice ammunition having been discontinued, the use

of reduced charges in the new musket was not then considered. No objection is seen to the use of other smokeless powders for reduced loads. It is recommended that notice be given to the militia that the disapproval of the use of any but pure gun cotton powders applies only to service charges."

Colonel Weaver has informed several correspondents that before going into joint maneuver camps it is desired that all officers be physically fit and conditioned to stand the work that they will encounter there. The same thing applies to the enlisted men of the several commands, and it is desired that commanding officers of regimental and smaller units will see to it that no officer or enlisted man be taken to camp who is not in the best of physical shape.

Oregon Troops for American Lake Maneuver Camp.

The entire Oregon National Guard, with the exception of Battery A, Field Artillery, will encamp at American Lake, Washington, from August 3 to 12. The battery will assemble in a camp for target practice near Seaside, Oregon, from July 13 to 22.

Naval Militia Accounts.

Paymaster D. W. Nesbit of the Navy, on duty in the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, has succeeded Paymaster Samuel McGowan, in charge of the accounts of the Naval Militia of the United States. Pay Inspector McGowan has been ordered to duty as fleet paymaster of the Atlantic fleet on its cruise around the world.

Naval Militia Maneuvers at Gardiner's Bay and the Chesapeake.

The following schedule for naval militia maneuvers in Gardiner's Bay and the Chesapeake, under supervision of Navy officers, has been promulgated: Upon being signaled: Vessels will exercise boats individually. Vessels will send boats alongside ship designated for inspection. Away armed boats for distant service and rescue parties. When underway and conditions are favorable, all vessels will be directed to swing ship for compass errors. Signaling by senior ship, all others repeating. Signaling by vessel designated, all others repeating. Life boat in port and at sea. Trained gun crews and selected gun pointers will be sent each day on board the *Yankee* and *Prairie* to exercise with main battery preparatory to target practice at Navy regulation target. Get underway each day to practice getting underway, anchoring, life boat, etc. Night exercises: naval militia vessels to guard harbor against an attack by torpedo vessels. Fire quarters on signal. Target practice with main battery guns of the *Yankee* and *Prairie* under the rules for preliminary practice U. S. gunnery instructions, 1905. The allowance of gun pointers will be one for each 50 of the enrolled membership of the organization. This target practice is regarded as among the most important features of the maneuvers and the gun pointers will be classified as directed in the above mentioned Navy gunnery instructions.

Detail of Officers with Rhode Island Troops.

Second Lieut. John deB. W. Gardiner, 11th U. S. Cavalry, has been detailed to accompany three troops of Cavalry, Rhode Island National Guard, on their practice march from July 6 to 11. First Lieut. Pelham D. Gassford, 2nd Field Artillery, has been detailed for duty with the field battery of the Rhode Island Guard during its encampment from July 13 to 18.

Assignments of Massachusetts Regiment in Coast Defense Exercises.

The following will be the stations of the 9th Infantry, M. V. M., in the joint maneuvers in Boston harbor, June 21 to 30 inclusive:

Fort Revere—Col. William H. Donovan (inspector of supports), Maj. George F. H. Murray, Maj. James E. McGourty, surgeon, Capt. Asa L. Phelps, adjutant, Capt. James L. Molloy, quartermaster, Capt. John P. Kane, paymaster, Capt. William R. Murphy, inspector small arms practice, Capt. J. L. Molloy, commissary, Chap. James Lee, 1st Lieut. Benj. J. Flanigan, battalion adjutant, 2nd Lieut. William L. Ford, battalion quartermaster, regimental N. C. staff and band, Companies B, E, H and I. Fort Andrews—Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan, Maj. John J. Sullivan, 1st Lieut. Martin J. Healy, battalion adjutant, 2nd Lieut. —, battalion quartermaster and commissary, Companies F, G, K and M. Fort Strong—Company L. Fort Warren—Capt. Patrick F. Butler, assistant surgeon, Company A. Fort Heath—Company C. Fort Banks—Maj. William J. Casey, 1st Lieut. George F. Keenan, battalion adjutant, 2nd Lieut. William L. Conrad, battalion quartermaster and commissary, 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Bogan, assistant surgeon, Company D.

Last Sunday the U. S. S. *Gloucester* made her weekly trip for instruction, leaving her anchorage about 8:30. The detail was made up from Companies A, B, C of Boston and E of Lynn, of the Naval Brigade. About 60 men were taken out.

Work on the U. S. S. *Inca* at Lawley's yard is progressing slowly, and it will be some time before she will be ready for duty.

The Boston companies are devoting half of the drill period each week to battalion evolutions, in preparation for the parade at Charlestown, June 17. Lieut. Commander Daniel M. Goodridge will command on that day and will have several of Capt. Dillaway's staff officers on his staff.

New Jersey Order Regarding Model 1906 Ammunition.

Adjutant General R. Heber Breintnall, of New Jersey, has issued the following order of the inspector general of rifle practice, Gen. Bird W. Spencer: "Pursuant to instructions received from the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., the use of any ammunition other than that issued by the Government is prohibited in the rifle, model 1903, now issued to the troops. The powder now used in this ammunition is known as pyrocellulose and assures an accuracy life of the musket from two to three times as great as with nitroglycerine powder. Ammunition loaded by private makers or by private individuals, if desired to be used in the present arm, must

contain a pure gun cotton powder in all respects similar to pyrocellulose and none other."

The men of the 1st Infantry and the 1st Troop, who are going to the joint maneuver camp at Pine Plains, N. Y., on June 25, are looking forward to the athletic games which will be held there on July 4. The events will be as follows: No. 1, 100-yard dash; No. 2, relay race, for mounted troops; No. 3, artillery drivers' contest, for artillery troops only; No. 4, hasty entrenchment, for infantry troops only; No. 5, shelter tent pitching; No. 6, shoe race; No. 7, running broad jump; No. 8, retiring sharpshooters' race; No. 9, 880 yard relay race; No. 10, equipment race; No. 11, tug-of-war; No. 12, baseball game.

District Attorney Informed Regarding Discharge of Enlisted Man in New York from His Civil Employment.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has referred the complaint of 1st Lieutenant William D. Spear, 28th Company, C. A. C., relative to the discharge from employment of John Miller, a private, by Arthur Abrams, to the office of the District Attorney of New York County for his consideration, under Section 171b of the Penal Code.

Requisition has been made by Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry upon the Navy Department for two Morris tube outfits for 3-pounder guns for the U. S. S. *Wasp*, used by the New York Naval Reserve.

General Orders, No. 30, May 26, publishes G. O., No. 75, W. D., c. s., amending paragraphs 70, 100, and 226, Regulations Governing the Organized Militia. (Published in ARMS AND THE MAN of May 14, 1908.)

The average total strength of the National Guard for April was 15,188. The average total strength of the division for March was 14,945.

The results of the annual inspection and muster of the several subdivisions of the 10th Infantry are as follows:

	Aggre- gate.	Pres- ent.	Ab- sent.
Headquarters.....	49	47	2
Company A.....	51	51	..
Company B.....	69	69	..
Company C.....	57	55	2
Company D.....	68	68	..
Company E.....	60	60	..
Company F.....	61	61	..
Company G.....	62	57	5
Company H.....	73	73	..
Company I.....	104	104	..
Company K.....	63	63	..
Company L.....	74	74	..
Company M.....	71	71	..
Totals.....	862	853	9

The present attendance shows a gain over last year and places the regiment fourth in the State in that respect. The general condition of the regiment, as shown by the muster, is very satisfactory. The percentage of those present in the regiment was 98.96.

District National Guard in Coast Defense Exercises July 26.

It has been decided that the National Guard of the District of Columbia will go into camp for instruction in coast defense work at Forts Hunt and Washington, on the Potomac. The brigade will leave on July 26 and return to Washington on August 9.

Thirty-four men of Company G, 1st Infantry, who have been taking a 10 days' practice march, mounted, through Maryland and Virginia in the neighborhood of Washington, returned to the armory on June 7. The company covered 250 miles in its trip. Captain Bean hopes to organize a troop of Cavalry next year and it is believed that almost all the men of his company would join it. There is no provision at present for any units of Cavalry in the District National Guard, and permission to make the change would have to be secured from Congress.

Rifle Shooting in Pennsylvania Regiment.

Colonel Miner, 9th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, has issued an order that the rifle range at Sugar Notch will be open for two days a week for only those men who are trying for the regimental and the junior regimental rifle teams.

The complete equipment of the newly organized Engineer company at Scranton has been received. The officers of the organization will probably publish a daily bulletin while in camp at Gettysburg.

Qualifications in Companies F, 4th Infantry, and H, 8th Infantry, are showing a daily average increase that is very gratifying. The Pottsville range is crowded every day with representatives of the two companies and Captains Fertig and Mellon are in almost constant attendance.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

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Board of Survey Meets in Olympia, Wash.

A board of survey convened at Olympia, Wash., on June 2, for the purpose of reporting and passing on such ordnance and quartermaster stores as were submitted for its inspection. The board consisted of Col. John Kinzie, Lieut. Col. Matt H. Gormley, and Capt. F. T. Liggett. Captain Liggett had just returned from a tour of property inspection preparatory to closing all records on June 30 so as to prepare a prompt report to the War Department.

Brigadier General James A. Drain, retired, was returned to the active list of the National Guard of Washington, under the provisions of G. O., No. 10, May 22, 1908, with the same grade and rank as held upon retiring, and was assigned to duty as chief of ordnance.

California Regiments in Joint Maneuver Camps.

Adjutant General J. B. Lauck, of California, has decided to send the 2nd, 5th, and 7th Regiments of Infantry, 3 troops of the 1st Cavalry, from Sacramento, Salinas, and Los Angeles, respectively, and 2 companies of the Signal Corps to the joint maneuver camp at Atascadero Ranch, in San Luis Obispo County, where these troops will be encamped from October 4 to 16. The California troops ordered to participate number about 2,000 men.

Adjutant General Farnham, of Maine, Issues Order About Red Cross.

In Circular, No. 8, Adjutant General Augustus B. Farnham, of Maine, publishes the following communication relating to the American National Red Cross, from Charles D. Sigsbee, Rear Admiral, U. S. A., retired, chairman of the Red Cross Extension Committee: "You will be doing the Red Cross and the cause of humanitarianism in general a great service if, in such manner as would best suit your convenience or compose with what is consistent, you should make known the fact to the members of the National Guard in your State that they are eligible to membership; that no obligations are imposed, other than their good will; that the payment of one dollar per year secures and retains such membership, and that when it is possible the Red Cross hopes to set in motion a series of instructive and entertaining lectures on subjects connected with work in field, camp and garrison."

The matter of organizing a Coast Artillery Corps is receiving much attention in Maine military circles just now. Captain Laurence C. Brown, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., appeared before the board of National Guard officers who are charged with the revision of the military code of the state for presentation to the next legislature, in Portland, on June 3. In order to organize such a corps, one of two steps would be necessary under the law as it now stands: Either one of the two Infantry regiments would have to be made a Coast Artillery organization; or an entirely separate corps of that arm would have to be organized. The amended militia law of Maine, Section 26, states that the National Guard of that state "on a peace footing shall consist of not more than 24 companies of Infantry, one battery of Light Artillery, two troops of Cavalry, a Signal Corps, and a Naval Reserve."

In General Orders, No. 12, General Farnham publishes the regulations for the organization and government of the medical department of the National Guard.

Attention is called to the ARMS AND THE MAN prize contest, conditions of which will be found on the inside front cover of this issue. Every one is eligible to compete. Read the conditions of the contest carefully.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Canadian Service Rifle.

Fully two years ago we asked the manufacturers of the Ross military rifle, adopted by the Canadian government as the service arm, to send us full details as to the weapon, its mechanism, ballistics, etc. Though their various replies were extremely courteous, yet they requested us to await final and official information, as certain changes were in contemplation.

Later we obtained the loan of one of the rifles, and tested it at 500 yards, in comparison with the model 1898 rifle (Krag). With American .303 ammunition, it shot fairly well, though the sights were not at all satisfactory. The action, of the straight pull type, impressed us favorably, as it allowed rapid manipulation.

The adoption of this rifle by the Dominion, while the mother country was issuing a new arm, the short Lee-Enfield, brought out much criticism. Improvements in various respects have been made, but considerable doubt still remains as to the merits of the rifle.

From our contemporary, the *Canadian Military Gazette*, we quote as follows:

"The Dominion Small Arms Committee has got down to business in earnest and are evidently determined to find out just where the Ross rifle stands as a service weapon. To this end many and exhaustive tests are being made. The first one was called the stippling test and took place in the factory at Quebec. * * * The handling of the Lee-Enfield was entrusted to Armorer Sergeant Major Hoad, of the Ordnance Corps, while E. J. Evans looked after the Ross.

"The Lee-Enfield required five tools for the test, only three being used for the Ross. On the word being given the experts started work. The Ross weapon was taken to pieces in 1 minute 10 seconds, while the work on the Lee-Enfield took 1 minute 40 seconds, and was not then complete, the sergeant major declaring he could not complete the task without a vise.

"The reassembling of the pieces was then started, the Ross being put together in 1 minute 32 seconds, the Lee-Enfield requiring 1 minute 50 seconds, one of the pieces not having to be replaced, as it had not been removed, owing to the want of a vise.

"Six firing tests were then carried out, each one consisting of 50 rounds. The first three were single firing, standing, kneeling and any position respectively. The next three were magazine firing, prone, kneeling and standing respectively. The Ross rifles were fired by Geo. Mortimer and

R. White of the Ross Factory, while a squad of privates from the R. C. R. shot with the Lee-Enfield. The results were as follows:

	Rifle.	Time	Hits.	Bulls-eyes.
1st	Ross.....	2m.45s.	49	22
	Lee-Enfield.....	3m.22s.	46	11
2nd	Ross.....	2m.52s.	50	22
	Lee-Enfield.....	3m.44s.	38	2
3rd	Ross.....	3m.33s.	43	23
	Lee-Enfield.....	4m.13s.	49	24
4th	Ross.....	1m.49s.	50	11
	Lee-Enfield.....	5m.45s.	46	17
5th	Ross.....	1m.38s.	50	10
	Lee-Enfield.....	4m.51s.	50	26
6th	Ross.....	1m.34s.	47	13
	Lee-Enfield.....	3m.27s.	34	4

"In rapidity of fire the Ross was far and away ahead of its competitor in every competition. In accuracy the Lee-Enfield won two tests, and broke about even in the third, while the Ross won the remaining three. It is however noticeable that in the two tests in which the Lee-Enfield was downed the worst, the same man was handling the weapon. Possibly with another man behind the gun the result would have been different. While there is no doubt that the Ross rifle made the best showing under the conditions, the contest would have carried much more conviction had it also been handled by a squad of privates instead of by two experts like Mortimer and White.

"The following is a summary of all the tests:

"Firing from the magazine, 150 rounds, the Ross rifle took 5 minutes, 1 second, made 147 hits, 34 bullseyes. The Lee-Enfield took 15 minutes, 3½ seconds, made 130 hits, and 47 bullseyes. In that magazine firing the Ross rifle had 15 rounds fired (that is, loaded and fired) before the Lee-Enfield had loaded and fired 1 shot.

"Total summary of the six tests: 300 rounds, the Ross rifle took 14 minutes, 11 seconds, made 294 hits, 101 bullseyes. The Lee-Enfield took 26 minutes, 29 seconds, made 263 hits and 84 bullseyes."

Little Gun Kills Big Bear.

Do not worry about the following story. It may not be true, and even if it be true, it may be all for the best. The Vancouver (B. C.) *World* prints it as gospel. Ergo?

"To kill a big grizzly bear, weighing nearly 800 pounds, with a .32 caliber revolver is something that few men accomplish and very few would care to attempt. Yet that is the unusual feat which Dr. A. McKay Jordan, the well known oculist, accomplished about a week ago while visiting some mining claims he is interested in near Jedway.

"Dr. Jordan, who has just returned from a three weeks' visit to mining properties on Queen Charlotte Island, is having the skin of the bear dressed by a local taxidermist. The 8 small bullet holes in the skin are in themselves proof of his unique experience. Of course, it is very doubtful if the bear would ever have been bagged had he not been caught in the water and practically at the mercy of Dr. Jordan and his friends.

"They were taking a load of supplies to a new camp in a small boat, and while passing through a channel between two islands, which was only a couple of yards wide, came upon the bear swimming across the channel. They headed him off from the shore despite the animal's angry snarls. Dr. Jordan was the only one of the party who had anything in the shape of a firearm, and that was only a revolver with .32 short cartridges. He emptied one load of these at the half immersed bear, but the bullets had little effect except to glance off the hard skull and make the animal redouble his efforts to get away from his pursuers and reach shore.

"Dr. Jordan and his companions got closer to the bear with their boat, and in the meanwhile the revolver was loaded up again. Two more shots were sent into the animal at short range and finally one, right over the temple, fired from a distance of less than 10 feet, did the trick. The bear doubled up as the bullet crashed into his brain. The bear was so heavy that the four men in the boat were unable to drag him on board, and the carcass was towed ashore to be skinned and cut up."

NOT SO SERIOUS.

Nothing.

A young lady who had been ill wrote to her fiance in a distant city:

"Dear One—Your birdie has been very, very sick. It was some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctor said I must think of nothing, absolutely nothing. Dear One, how much I missed you. I thought only of you, and now I am well again."

After reading it the young man sat for a long time silent.—*Rehoboth Sunday Herald.*

The Debit Side Tells.

"The late Admiral Balch," said a naval officer, "used often to complain of the increasing cost of national armaments.

"The armaments, he would say, continually cried out for money, money, nothing but money. They were like the shopkeeper's son.

"When did James last write to us?" the shopkeeper asked his wife one day.

"Look in the cashbook," the wife replied.—*Washington Star.*

A Good Reason.

A certain company of Scottish Volunteers was firing a course of musketry. One of the men, a tailor by trade, had the misfortune to miss the target every shot. Observing this, one of his comrades remarked:

"Man, Jock, I wonder at ye no bein' able to hit the target, seein' ye're sae guid at threading a needle."

"Ay, Tam," replied the unperturbed tailor, "but ye dinna thread a needle at 500 yards!"—*Canadian Military Gazette.*

ON THE RANGE.

To ensure publication of scores in ARMS AND THE MAN they must be received by us on Monday, at 1502 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 17-18—51st annual prize shoot of the New York Schuetzen Corps, Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.
 July 20-21—39th annual prize shoot of the southern New England Schuetzen Bund. H. C. Young, chairman shooting committee, New Haven, Conn.
 July 27-Aug. 1—New England Military Rifle Association, annual tournament at Wakefield, Mass. Major J. M. Portal, secretary, Woburn, Mass.
 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.

CO. E, 1ST INFANTRY, WIS. N. G.

After participating in the Memorial Day parade the company proceeded to the South Milwaukee rifle range in heavy marching order to camp there over night. Owing to the fatigue of the previous day, the scores made on Sunday morning were not of the best. Priv. Alex. Shiells succeeded in getting a 49 at 800 yards, and Captain Imhoff rolled up a 47 at the same range. An 18 to 20 mile wind was blowing and the day was very dark.

	Slow.	Timed.	200	300	500	600	800	1000	200	Tl.
Targets	200	300	500	600	800	1000	200	Tl.		
Lieut. G. E. Bacon	39	42	44	36	44	31	34	270		
Priv. Alex. Shiells	33	39	40	40	49	30	27	258		
Priv. Wm. Shiells	32	38	40	38	42	30	30	250		
Capt. M. D. Imhoff	31	38	31	32	47	31	36	246		
Sergt. J. M. Stoltz	37	32	37	36	41	30	31	244		
Sergt. E. J. Vartley	40	36	40	37				153		
Priv. Wm. Binger	34	39	39	40				152		
Corp. E. Wenzel	37	39	41	30				147		
Priv. L. Schnetz	38	36	33	32				139		
Musc. J. Silber	35	38	27	32				132		
Art. R. E. Jones	36	38	38	14				126		
Priv. G. Hagel	37	41	40					118		
Lieut. R. Arnold	38	38	41					117		
Sergt. M. Zass	33	39	39					111		
Priv. N. Salm	36	39	36					111		
Sergt. F. Morrow	33	40	37					110		
Priv. W. Loth	34	39	37					110		
Priv. H. G. Buck	34	32	43					109		
Corp. W. Schum'r	31	39	38					108		
Corp. F. Paul	32	39	37					108		
Priv. H. Lorenz	35	37	35					107		

SENATORIAL TROPHY MATCH, D. C. N. G.

The Senatorial trophy match and preliminary tryout for place on the brigade team was conducted recently at the Congress Heights range. The match is open to all officers and enlisted men who have qualified as expert riflemen. The trophy is a silver cup, presented by 21 United States senators, to be held 1 year, the winner to receive a gold badge, designating him as Champion Rifleman of the District of Columbia, and \$5 in cash; second prize \$5, and 5 prizes of \$2 each. The eighteen contestants making the best scores with such other officers and enlisted men of the brigade as may be deemed desirable will be designated to continue practice; and from these will be selected the teams to represent the brigade in matches or competitions during the season. The men so selected are as follows: Captains Summers, Cookson and Forsyth; Lieutenants Farrow, Leizear, Holt, Lackland, McAnnally, Putnam, Heidenreich, Alderman, Burton, Clausel and Johns; Sergeants Brown, Powers, Schriver, Windsor, Cole and Richardson; Corporals Stambaugh and Clouser.

Name	Rank	Organization	200	300	500	600	800	1000	Skirmish	Total
			Yds. R.F.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	(2 runs)	
Alex. Summers	Captain	Co. I, 2nd Regiment	42	38	37	41	35	131		324
W. Milton Farrow	1st Lieut.	I. R. P. 4th Battn.	42	42	44	48	35	107		318
Thomas Brown	Sergeant	Co. I, 1st Regt.	42	35	41	40	40	123		311
Thos. F. McAnnally	1st Lieut.	Or. Mr. 4th Battn.	42	35	46	37	39	109		308
Wm. W. Cookson	Captain	I. R. P. 1st Regiment	46	40	41	39	37	99		302
Henry H. Leizear	1st Lieut.	I. R. P. 3rd Battn.	43	33	40	46	36	103		301
Richard Powers	Sergeant	Co. B, 1st Regt.	41	22	45	38	39	113		298
O. M. Schriver	Sergeant	Co. I, 1st Regt.	42	35	42	43	31	105		298
H. C. Caldwell	1st Lieut.	I. R. P. 2nd Battn.	40	38	38	44	29	94		283
Saml. W. Forsythe	Captain	Co. M, 1st Regt.	41	30	30	44	31	103		279
J. H. Windsor	Sergeant	Co. K, 1st Regt.	39	30	37	42	25	98		271
J. W. Pattison*	Sea. App.	3rd Div. Naval Battn.	42	31	36	44	32	86		271
Ralph Alderman	1st Lieut.	I. R. P. 1st Battn.	43	38	41	36	36	76		270
Louis A. Clausel	2nd Lieut.	Co. K, 2nd Regiment	40	31	44	32	28	92		267
R. H. Clouser	Corporal	Co. B, 1st Regt.	37	30	37	39	25	90		258
Frank D. Lackland	1st Lieut.	Co. K, 2nd Regt.	38	36	40	41	37	95		257
H. G. Stambaugh	Corporal	Co. K, 2nd Regt.	34	18	38	31	39	92		252
Harry E. Burton	1st Lieut.	Adj't. 5th Battn.	39	24	38	39	43	69		252
J. H. Cole	Or. Mr. Sgt.	6th Battalion	37	32	31	44	37	62		243
Malvin E. Johns	2nd Lieut.	Co. I, 1st Regt.	42	26	29	42	43	57		239
Frank W. Holt	1st Lieut.	Or. Mr. 6th Battn.	41	33	40	38	26	59		237
H. F. Richardson	Sergeant	Co. K, 2nd Regt.	42	23	42	31	28	65		231
J. E. Smith	Sergeant	Co. A, 1st Sepe. Batt.	33	18	39	41	24	89		224
H. B. Hollifield	1st Lieut.	Surg. 3rd Battalion	40	37	34	32	13	64		222
Chas. N. Putnam	1st Lieut.	Signal Corps	41	39	26	19	18	72		215
M. B. Atkinson*	Private	Co. E, 1st Regiment	40	36	33	29	29	39		206
W. W. Woodward	Private	Co. E, 2nd Regiment	38	38	31	22	18	56		195
Millard B. Hodgson	1st Lieut.	Co. F, 2nd Regt.	34	29	29	31	15	52		190
O. Hammerbacker	Sergeant	Signal Corps	32	32	24	24	21	46		178
Joseph Wade	Private	Co. B, 1st Sepe. Batt.	38	24	37	25	14	39		177
E. D. Norris	Private	Co. I, 2nd Regiment	42	23	33	40	32	0		170
Edward H. Brian	Captain	Co. E, 2nd Regiment	37	26	27	17	24	33		164
C. G. Gardner	Corporal	Co. K, 2nd Regiment	35	29	2	33	23	58		160
F. H. Heidenreich	1st Lieut.	Adjutant 6th Battn.						103		103

*Not eligible to compete.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly competitions of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held at its range on May 6, with good shooting conditions, and good scores were the rule except at long range where the shooters were considerably bothered by changing elevations. L. Lewis had the best score of the day in the offhand matches, a medal score of 87. W. R. Murphy had a fine military score of 48 for high, W. T. Abbott being second with 47. No long range shooter reached the 40 mark, R. L. Dale being top man with 38. Military rifle and revolver medals were won by W. R. Murphy and E. J. Connelly. At the midweekly shoot W. Charles was high at 1000 yards with two 45's.

Offhand practice match.	Offhand medal match.	Long range match, 1000 yards.
H. E. Tuck: 86, 86, 87; J. E. Lynch, 80.	L. Lewis: 87, 79, 76; F. H. West: 82, 81, 80, 80.	R. L. Dale: 38, 36; C. B. Pratt: 37; J. E. Lynch: 27, 26.
Offhand Military match.	Pistol medal match.	Allcomers pistol match.
W. R. Murphy: 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5—48; W. T. Abbott 47, 43, 42.	D. G. Fox: 92, 90, 89, 89, 88, 88; C. F. Lamb: 85, 82, 80.	H. E. Luck: 93, 87; H. G. Robinson: 87, 85, 84.
Wednesday, June 3, Long range match.	Wed. Charles: 45, 45, 43, 43; F. Daniels: 40, 38; R. L. Dale: 38, 37.	Silver and gold rifle medal, 10 scores of 45 or better.
		W. R. Murphy: 45, 45, 45, 47, 46, 46, 45, 45, 45, 47.
		Bronze and silver revolver medal, 10 scores of 44 or better.
		E. J. Connelly: 46, 46, 45, 44, 44, 45, 47, 47, 45, 47.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFLES vs. U. S. S. Tennessee.

On Saturday, May 30, in a rifle match held at the Redondo rifle range, a team picked from the members of the Southern California Rifles defeated a team from the U. S. S. Tennessee by the narrow margin of 24 points. The match was hotly contested at all the ranges. Shooting was at 200 yards, offhand; one score at 300 yards, sitting, and one at 300 yards, prone. A. D. Ostrander of the rifles made the highest score offhand, 44. At the 300 yard range, Smith, a member of the sailors' team, made 45, which was high score for the match. E. D. Neff, captain of the Rifles, and Geo. Simpson, also of the Rifles, tied in the totals with 128. Neff having made 9 bullseyes to Simpson's 8, was entitled to first place. The light on the targets was nearly even at all times, the sun being obscured by clouds, which made the conditions excellent. Arrangements were made with Surgeon M. D. Guest, the captain of the sailors' team, to hold another match at the Schutzen Park range where the 500 yard range will be used. The scores were:

U. S. S. Tennessee.	200 yds. sitting.	300 yds. prone.	300 yds. Tl.
Meade	36	39	43
Guest (Captain)	39	38	38
Williams	37	42	36
Hamrick	39	33	42
Smith	31	38	45
Hartson	36	32	37
Bales	37	31	36
Murry	32	36	35
Myer	33	38	29
Holton	35	37	17
Totals	355	364	358
Southern California Rifles.	43	42	43
Neff (Captain)	43	42	43
Simpson	42	42	44
Ostrander	44	39	39
A. Orrill	36	40	40
Everhart	39	37	31
Norman	35	32	40
Bresce	22	38	43
Rush	33	33	34
Don Orrill	32	28	37
Hackett	38	23	32
Totals	364	354	383

Rifles won by 24 points.

CYPRESS HILLS RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Very few riflemen turned out for the weekly practice shoot on June 7. The revolver cranks were well represented by regulars and visitors. All the riflemen present were shooting the model 1903 U. S. rifle and a determined effort was made to lower Otto's colors but they failed to do the trick and Otto remains high man. These rifles appear to be remarkable—everything fed into them in the form of ammunition turn out bullseyes if the rifle is held right. Scores shot, Creedmoor count:

50-yard revolver.	Stand. Prone.	Stand. Prone.
Otto	41	41
Thew	38	44
Squibb	38	43
Kalloch	85	71
Green	80	83
Shedd	81	81
Gilberg	41	45
Edghill	39	44
Burger	41	39
Olberg	36	41

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, ME.

No doubt the bad weather kept quite a goodly number away from our range on Memorial Day. However, we had some great shooting. Adams, with his Remington pistol, did some great execution, his high score being a 99. Hatch put in his time practicing on the French target, while the veteran Wilkins hung to the rifle at 200 and 500 yards. This was virtually the opening of the season and such an array of prizes we have to shoot for this summer. Our committee has arranged for some very nice club medals bearing an inscription of the original Myles Standish with his bell-nosed gun over his shoulder. These have been supplied in gold, silver and bronze, for ten 93's, ten 88's and ten 80's for the pistol and revolver respectively; and for ten 46's, ten 43's and ten 40's respectively with the rifle at 20 yards. In addition to these medals there is a set of two cups, i. e., one for the highest string and one for the best 10 string during the outdoor season, at each distance with the rifle, and also pistol and revolver.

500 yards, medal match, military rifle.	200 yards medal match, military rifle.
G. H. Wilkins	48 48 47 45 44 44 44 44 43 43
G. H. Wilkins	43 43 43 43 42 41 41 40 40 40
J. M. B. Webber	40 40
L. E. Ward	42 42 42 42 41 41 40
W. H. Bailey	42 40 40 39
B. R. Reed	41 39 38 37 39
C. J. Perkins	42 40 40 40
A. L. Mitchell	42
A. F. Graffam	40 41 39 39 37 37
Revolver medal match.	
S. B. Adams	99 96 95 92 90 90 90 90 89 89
F. L. Hayden	94 92 90 89 89 88 87 87 87 87
A. L. Mitchell	90 89 84 84 83 83 82 81 80 80
W. H. Bailey	84 83 83 83 82 81 81 80
W. M. Fawcett	92 90 89 89 88 87 87 87 87 87
W. Thombs	86 84 84 77
Practice revolver match.	
S. B. Adams	95 94 93 92 90
Kimball	92 66 68
A. L. Mitchell	89 87 87 85 85 86 86 88 83 82
W. M. Fawcett	93 91 91 90 89 89 86 86

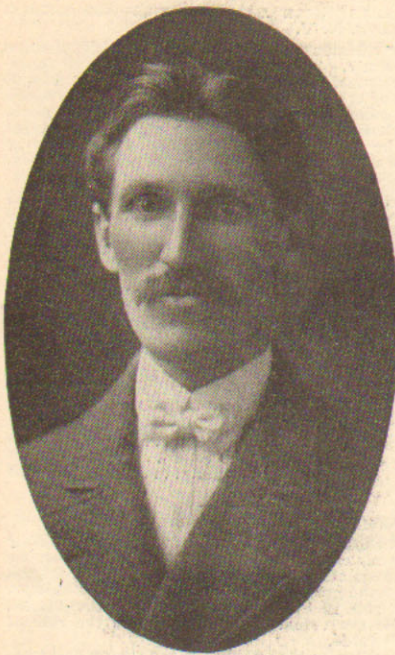
LOS ANGELES REVOLVER AND RIFLE CLUB.

A tryout shoot was held Sunday, May 31, for the purpose of selecting 10 men to represent the club against Providence, R. I., on June 14. The first 4 men making the team shot a respectable average, but the shooting of the younger member of the Douglas Clan, A. B. by name, put the rest of the bunch in the shade. For a comparatively new hand at the revolver game, the shooting of Douglas is very fine. He started in with two scores of 88 each as a little preliminary practice and then bored out 95 as easily as he made his 88's, his average for the 30 shots necessary to qualify for the team being 90½. In the two shoots preceding Douglas scored the same for his 30 shots—93—91—83, showing that his score of 95 was no freak score. As he is only 19 years of age, and has been shooting but a year, Douglas should show championship form with his present rate of improvement. J. B. Fox landed the silver button for a score of 85 shot in competition and E. C. Crossman won the gold trophy for his score of 90 shot under the same conditions. Crossman ascribes his improvement to the fact that he listened to the advice of his friend Hurlburt of the Providence Club—and then did the opposite.

Interest was added to the shoot by the presence of Colonel Cooke of the Iowa National Guard and a member of the Des Moines Rifle and Revolver Club. Colonel Cooke is an ex-member of the Iowa state rifle team and the club took much interest in his description of the celebrities of the shooting world as he saw them. Mr. Standish, of the Myles Standish Rifle Club, of Portland, Me., also called on us and expressed himself as being much pleased with the club.

On June 7 we are to shoot against the Colonial Revolver Club of St. Louis, 10 men per team, 30 shots per man at 50 yards. Scores:

Revolver team.	Tl. Ave.
A. B. Douglas	88 88 95 271 90½
W. A. Wright	86 81 85 252 84
E. C. Crossman	78 83 90 251 83½
I. C. Douglas	85 85 79 249 83
J. B. Fox	78 75 86 239 79½
C. W. Linder	69 87 82 238 79½
W. S. McFarland	74 85 78 237 79
W. R. Cutts	75 82 79 236 78½
W. E. Smith	75 77 81 233 77½
Mrs. E. C. Crossman	75 66 67 208 69½
Others competing.	
H. D. Thaxter	65 71 71 207 69
W. G. Eisenmeyer	52 77 74 203 67½
H. G. Norton	65 73 57 195 65
A. M. Smith	55 64 62 181 60½
Colonel Stibbs	45 50 43 138 46



Rudolph Gute.

VICTORIOUS AT ROCHESTER WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES AND RIFLES TAKE LEADING HONORS

Winchester cartridges and rifles again demonstrated their exceptional shooting qualities at the 4th Annual Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League, held in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27—Feb. 1, making new world's records and winning firsts in the majority of the events, as follows:

CONTINUOUS MATCH: R. Gute, First, (tie) four perfect scores of 75.

BULLSEYE TARGET: R. Gute, perfect target of O°—a World's Record.

SKIDDEO MATCH: R. Gute, First, (tie) four perfect scores of 75.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH: R. Gute, tied for second place, score 2460.

RAPID FIRE MATCH: Harry Harrison, First, 81 shots in one minute, score 570. This is a World's Record. Mr. Harrison also made a new World's Rapid Fire Record, firing 101 shots in one minute.

Both Mr. Gute and Mr. Harrison used Winchester Cartridges, and the latter also used Winchester rifles. The increasing popularity of Winchester cartridges was evident by the fact that more participants used them than any other make. Their phenomenal showing at this important tournament proves the superior qualities of the Red-W Brand.

SHOOT THEM AND SHOOT WELL

COMPANY L, 1ST REGIMENT, N. G. N. J.

The two-man team match among the members of Company L, which was held on June 1, proved a close and interesting competition. Private P. J. O'Hare and Private A. Fitzpatrick were the winning team with a score of 172. Priv. G. Fred Snellen and Priv. John A. Fitzpatrick were close seconds with a total of 171. The scores:

	Standing.	Prone.	91.	G. T. I.
Priv. P. J. O'Hare.....	46	47	93	
Priv. A. E. Stewart.....	40	39	79-172	
Priv. G. F. Snellen.....	47	49	96	
Priv. J. A. Fitzpatrick.....	34	41	75-171	
Priv. Harry Haythorne.....	41	47	88	
Priv. Walter Scherrer.....	37	43	80-168	
Lieut. Frank E. Snyder.....	45	46	91	
Corp. T. Bauderman.....	35	35	70-161	
Priv. Jos. B. Flynn.....	44	47	91	
Lieut. L. E. Batchelor.....	33	37	70-161	
Corp. J. L. Terwilliger.....	41	47	88	
Priv. Henry Voss.....	34	36	70-158	
Priv. C. E. Hoagland.....	40	43	83	
Sergt. Geo. H. Bowman.....	35	38	73-156	
Sergt. Edw. C. Fullard.....	40	41	81	
Sergt. C. C. Fraley.....	37	37	74-155	

CINCINNATI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made by members of this association at 200 yards, offhand, on the standard American target, on May 31:

	King score.	Special scores.	5 shot score.
Freitag.....	80	88 80 80 74	40
Nestler.....	79	87 85 81 79	44
Hofer.....	77	84 78 78 78	38
Drube.....	78	74 .. .	36
Tindle.....	82	75 .. .	41

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The members made the following scores on May 30:

Dominic.....	89	84	86	88	83-430
Mrs. Crossman.....	89	81	85	86	86-427
C. C. Crossman.....	80	75	80	72	68-375
Phil. Grundman.....	72	74	80	72	71-369

May 31.

Cup shoot, 30 shots, at 50 yards, on standard American target:

Chas. Dominic.....	95	82	89-266
C. C. Crossman.....	83	93	88-264
Mrs. C. C. Crossman.....	84	90	88-262
W. L. Schrader.....	84	81	90-255
L. F. Alt.....	88	83	83-254
Dr. M. R. Moore.....	82	86	81-249
Paul Frese.....	77	85	80-242
M. Summerfield.....	78	79	82-239
Wm. G. Todd.....	76	74	75-225

Practice scores.

Schrader.....	81	87	88	87	88-431
Mrs. Crossman.....	83	89	87	84	84-427
Crossman.....	84	81	86	83	93-427
Moore.....	78	85	85	95	82-423
Alt.....	74	77	89	88	83-411
Todd.....	75	85	82	76	74-392
Frese.....	81	77	80	76	77-391
Summerfield.....	83	71	77	81	78-370

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER GALLERY NEW YORK.

The appended scores were made in the International Rifle and Revolver Gallery, 862 Eighth avenue, New York City.

	20 yards revolver.				
Moller.....	82	79	86	73	78 90 88 86 86 ..
Glaser.....	74	77	82	84	84 88 72 89 75 87
Heintz.....	80	81	86	82	88 81 87 90 88 ..
Alexandre.....	85	72	80	81	77 75 78 83 82 ..
Frances.....	67	63	69	..	.. .. ..
Mico.....	80	78	79	..	.. .. ..

	20 yards pistol.				
Wilbur.....	82	75	74	72	85 77 88 87 88 80
Phillips.....	79	89	88	85	86 83
Mico.....	81	83	84	73	.. .. ..
Heintz.....	91	89	93	80	88 94

AT THE TRAPS.

To ensure publication of scores in ARMS AND THE MAN they must be received by us on Monday, at 1502 H St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENTS.

June 23-26—The Interstate Association's ninth Grand American Handicap target tournament at Columbus, Ohio; \$1,000 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.
August 18-20—The Interstate Association's third western handicap target tournament at Des Moines, Iowa; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

June 13—Trenton, N. J. Trenton Shooting Association. F. W. Mathews, manager.
June 13—Waterbury, Conn. Mattatuck Rod & Gun Club. D. R. Walker, Secretary.
June 16—Aberdeen, Md. Aberdeen Gun Club. L. S. German, president.
June 16-17—Eldora, Iowa. Eldora Gun Club. W. B. Ljell, secretary.
June 16-17—Macon, Missouri. Macon Gun Club. G. N. Davis, secretary.
June 17-18—Goshen, Indiana. Goshen Gun Club. Henry M. Kolb, secretary.
June 18—Berea, O. Berea Gun Club. J. F. Beswick, secretary.
June 18-19—New Franklin, Mo. New Franklin Gun Club. A. McLachlin, secretary.
June 20—Maple Park, Ills. Maple Park Gun Club. M. J. Beverly, secretary.
June 21—Coleman, Wis. Coleman Gun Club. W. J. Reinke, secretary.
June 23-24—Schell City, Mo. Schell City Gun Club. Henry Shaw, secretary.
June 26-27—Del Rio, Texas. Val Verde Gun Club. W. B. Matthews, manager.
June 30-July 1—Cambria, Ills. Cambria Gun Club. Chas. Stocks, secretary.
July 4-5—Thermopolis, Wyo. Thermopolis Gun Club. R. L. Talbot, secretary.
July 4—Middletown, N. Y. Progress Gun Club. F. W. Strader, manager.
July 4—Monticello, N. Y. Monticello Rod and Gun Club. E. G. Rundle, secretary.
July 7-8—Birmingham, Ala. Birmingham Gun Club. R. H. Baving, president.
July 8-9—Covington, Indiana. Western Indiana Gun Club. Louis C. Allen, secretary.
July 15-16—Mexico, Mo. Afro-American Trap Shooters League. T. J. Elliott, manager.

TOURNAMENTS REGISTERED DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6.

July 4—San Antonio, Texas. Laurel Heights Gun Club. A. E. Aitchell, secretary.
July 7-8th—Sunbury, Pa. Sunbury Gun Club. H. N. Brosious, secretary.
July 16—Quarryville, Pa. Quarryville Gun Club. J. R. Armstrong, secretary.
July 21-23—Cumberland Island, Ga. Brunswick Rod and Gun Club. R. G. Jackson, secretary.
July 28-29—Viola, Ills. Viola Gun Club. E. R. Frazier, secretary.
August 10, 12—Vicksburg, Miss. Vicksburg Gun Club. J. J. Bradfield, secretary.
Aug. 25-26—Seattle, Wash. West Seattle Gun Club. L. E. Diller, secretary.
August 29—Bethel, Conn. Bethel Gun Club. C. K. Bailey, secretary.
Sept. 8—Rochester, N. Y. Riverside Gun Club. Harry Harrison, secretary.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

The 6th anniversary tournament of the club was run off on June 6. Weather conditions were all that could have been desired. 58 men were in attendance and shot through the main part of the program which consisted of six events, at 25 targets each, there being some 21 valuable merchandise prizes, an aggregate value of over \$300. The winners of the several events follow:

First event: L. M. Palmer, Jr., T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., L. W. Colquitt.

Second event: L. M. Palmer, Jr., Fred Hodgman, M. R. Baldwin.

Third event: Geo. H. Piercy, C. G. Blandford, M. R. Baldwin.

Fourth event: C. G. Blandford, K. C. Henry, Dr. Culver.

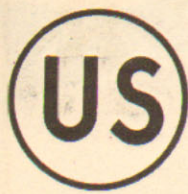
Fifth event: F. H. Schaeffler, C. G. Blandford, F. W. Moffett.

Sixth event: K. C. Henry, T. J. O'Donohue, F. W. Von Deeston.

The main event of the day was the contest for the anniversary handicap. In this event the scores made in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th events, plus handicaps computed from the scores made on the Metropolitan Championship of April 1st, constituted this event—5 men had a perfect score, Messrs. Hetherington, of Jersey City, E. W. Reynolds, of Bergen Beach, Dr. Moeller, of Englewood, C. G. Blandford, of Ossining, and M. R. Baldwin, of Orange. The tie was shot off at 50 targets per man, with one-half the regular allowance of handicap, and resulted in E. W. Reynolds winning first place with a score of 47, J. W. Hetherington second place with 46 to his credit, C. G. Blandford capturing third place with 41 to his credit. The prizes were unusually valuable, Reynolds taking home a \$100 Sauer gun, while Hetherington and Blandford each became the possessors of two very handsome gold medals or watch fobs. Four sets of traps were used, everything working so smoothly that the program was completed by 4 p. m., so early that two impromptu prize events at 24 targets each in which some 20 men took part, were run off. The scores of the regular program follow.

Scores, anniversary shoot, June 6:

Targets.....	Events 3-6.					Hc.	Tl.
	25	25	25	25	25		
E. A. Guenther.....	18	21	20	21	22	17	8 88
W. B. Perley.....	14	20	17	21	22	20	0 80
A. R. Allan.....	18	22	21	20	20	21	21 94
F. S. Hyatt.....	15	16	16	16	19	14	18 83
J. W. Hetherington.....	20	20	20	19	22	21	20 102
H. Von Lengerke (prof.).....	18	21	21	18	18	23	.. 80
H. T. Schriver.....	23	23	22	19	23	22	0 86
L. W. Colquitt.....	22	23	20	19	22	23	12 96
K. C. Henry.....	21	19	23	24	19	24	0 80
L. M. Palmer, Jr.....	24	25	23	21	23	20	0 97
A. C. Ackerman.....	..	..	24	19	21	19	0 83
J. W. Winter.....	..	..	15	20	18	20	0 73
Wm. Hassinger.....	18	20	23	18	19	23	0 83
H. L. Brown (prof.).....	22	20	19	18	18	22	.. 77
Dr. D. L. Culver.....	23	22	19	24	20	19	0 83
F. W. Moffett.....	16	23	22	22	24	23	2 93
C. W. Billings.....	19	21	20	21	16	21	3 81
Fred Hodgman.....	24	24	22	23	21	21	2 89
H. H. Stevens.....	24	22	24	24	24	..	96
F. H. Schaeffler.....	22	22	20	22	25	21	.. 88
A. B. Brickner.....	15	17	18	20	20	16	12 86
H. T. Lee.....	22	19	20	23	21	20	10 94
Wm. Simonson.....	21	19	19	21	21	24	12 97
T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.....	23	24	22	18	19	24	10 93
Chas. G. Bleston.....	23	20	24	24	25	21	7 101
Fred Von Deeston.....	18	20	21	23	19	24	7 94
Howard M. Booth.....	17	21	22	18	20	14	8 82
Gus Grieff (prof.).....	15	19	22	18	17	20	.. 77
W. J. Sorter.....	21	20	23	21	16	20	10 90
C. J. Westervelt.....	21	18	14	21	15	20	17 87
Dr. F. Moeller.....	23	22	19	20	21	22	23 105
H. B. Tuthill.....	19	18	16	21	15	21	.. 73
G. F. Brown.....	18	17	11	14	14	9	.. 48
Alva Peck.....	17	20	13	8	15	10	.. 46
S. Potter.....	16	19	17	14	20	21	0 72
J. S. Fanning (prof.).....	23	23	24	23	20	22	.. 89
Frank L. Barnes.....	21	19	21	21	20	21	.. 83
M. V. Lenane.....	18	17	22	20	20	18	14 94
Jos. Willi.....	14	20	16	15	17	18	0 68
Dr. J. L. Gardner.....	22	19	18	16	12	20	0 59
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.....	20	20	20	22	18	21	8 89
John Philip Sousa.....	18	15	19	18	14	12	0 63
Neaf Appgar (prof.).....	25	23	23	25	21	25	.. 94



AMMUNITION GOES TO ENGLAND

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE
NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROMOTION
OF RIFLE PRACTICE
(Established by Act of Congress)

HIBBS BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 5, 1908.

We have the honor to submit herewith the report of the committee from the executive committee of the National Rifle Association of America which had in charge the test of ammunition to determine what should be used by the American team in the International Olympic Rifle Matches, to take place in England in July of this year.

The result of the test which was conducted with great care and under careful supervision, representatives of the three companies submitting ammunition being continuously present, was as follows:

Grand aggregate mean vertical deviation of all record shots fired.

- 1st. The United States Cartridge Co., 180 grain bullet 2.83 in.
- 2nd. The United States Cartridge Co., 150 grain bullet 3.14 in.
- 3rd. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 190 grain bullet 4.12 in.
- 4th. Union Metallic Cartridge Co., 180 grain bullet 5.02 in.
- 5th. Union Metallic Cartridge Co., 202 grain bullet 5.02 in.

The committee has therefore chosen the United States Cartridge Company 180 grain bullet cartridge as the ammunition to be used by the team.

A detailed statement
of the record firing
is attached.

(Signed) *William P. Hall*, Brigadier General, U. S. A.
(Signed) *Laurason Riggs*, Brigadier General, Maryland National Guard.
(Signed) *James A. Drain*, Brigadier General, National Guard of Washington.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECORD FIRING.

	June 2 200 Yards		June 3 1,000 Yards		June 4 1,000 Yards	June 5 600 Yards	Grand aggregate mean vertical deviation of all record shots fired at all ranges and kinds of fire		
	Slow Fire 17 Shots	Slow Fire 17 Shots	Rapid Fire 10 Shots	Rapid Fire 10 Shots	Slow Fire 17 Shots	Slow Fire 17 Shots			
United States Cartridge Co. 180 grain	.74	1.21	.97	1.05	5.63	5.17	5.06	2.81	2.83
United States Cartridge Co. 150 grain	.49	.90	.41	1.05	4.92	6.51	8.26	2.58	3.14
Winchester Repeating Arms Co. 190 grain	1.57	1.11	1.40	1.75	9.26	6.65	7.60	3.60	4.12
Union Metallic Cartridge Co. 180 grain	2.11	1.42	2.36	1.48	9.12	9.24	10.90	3.53	5.02
Union Metallic Cartridge Co. 202 grain	1.07	.98	2.57	1.39	16.30	8.02	6.80	3.03	5.02

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

In Reloading Ammunition

Use W.-A. 30 Cal.

For .30-40 and .30-45

Lightning: For Other High Power Cartridges.

Sharpshooter: For Black Powder Rifles.

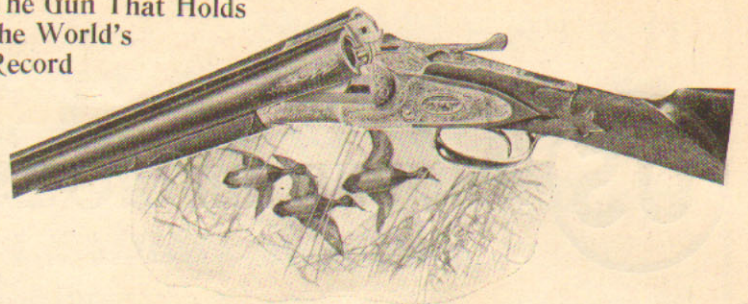
Unique: For Gallery Loads.

Bullseye: For Revolvers.

For Information Address RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Gun That Holds
the World's
Record



The Smith Gun equipped with the Hunter One-Trigger holds the world's record of 419 straight, made by W. R. Crosby in 1905. Smith Guns are recognized by all leading professional and amateur sportsmen as the highest grade guns made.

SMITH GUNS HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER

The Hunter One-Trigger is the only perfect, practical one-trigger ever produced. It is non-frictional and cannot balk or double. It increases the efficiency of the second barrel by 50 per cent., and has met with instantaneous and universal popularity.

The Hunter One-Trigger can be attached *only* to Smith Guns.

THE HUNTER ARMS CO., 79 Hubbard St., Fulton, N. Y.

M. R. Baldwin	21	23	24	23	23	22	8	100
E. E. Hallinger	19	20	18	23				80
Geo. H. Percy	25	22	21	23			3	94
C. E. Jacobus	15	20	19	18			8	80
Thos. Dukes	20	15	19	18			12	84
E. W. Reynolds	22	22	20	24			18	106
G. W. Boxall	23	23	20	19			10	95
Harry A. Hilsinger	18	18	19	15				70
H. H. Wells	18	21	20	20			20	99
T. W. Lydcker	21	21	18	19				79
Chas. Thomas	21	16	22	19			10	88
H. M. Brigham	19	23	24	22			0	88
Chas. H. Philbrook	19	18	18	23			0	79
W. C. Damron	18	20	19	13			5	75
A. E. Hendrickson	17	14	20	16			10	77

Shootoff of ties in anniversary handicap at 50 targets per man.

		He.	Tl.	
J. W. Hetherington	19	17	10	46
C. G. Blandford	17	21	3½	41½
Dr. P. Moeller	14	15	11½	40½
E. W. Reynolds	20	18	9	47
M. R. Baldwin	17	20	4	41

3, 2, 1. High professionals were Rolla O. Heikes, 146; Fred. Gilbert, 144; C. A. Young, H. D. Freeman and J. Garret, 143 each. The amateurs were headed by George Volk on a score of 143, and B. S. Cooper, A. W. Kirby and D. M. Anderson, 139 each. Several very creditable long runs were made. Fred. Gilbert leading with 74; H. D. Freeman, 71; George Volk, 70; J. M. Hawkins, 69; R. O. Heikes, 69 and 58; J. R. Taylor, 63; D. M. Anderson, 58.

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
R. O. Heikes	150 146	Kent Johnson	150 134
Fred. Gilbert	150 144	F. LeNoir	150 133
C. A. Young	150 143	Webster	150 132
H. D. Freeman	150 143	W. B. Darton	150 132
J. Garret	150 143	D. D. Gross	150 131
Geo. Volk	150 143	Chamberlain	150 129
J. R. Taylor	150 140	Hopkins	150 127
Cooper	150 139	Bibbee	150 126
A. W. Kirby	150 139	L. J. Squier	151 125
Anderson	150 139		

Wednesday, the shooting began promptly in the morning and was finished about 5 o'clock. High professional was R. O. Heikes with 183 out of 190. J. R. Taylor was only one behind, with 182. For the amateur George Volk was high with 175. Among the visitors at the grounds was Mr. Elmer E. Shaner, who was here to take a last look at the arrangements for the G. A. H.

Thursday was a perfect day, bright and clear, and not too hot for comfort. The first prize was won by Geo. Volk in 47. E. Cain got second on 46. The team race was captured by G. Volk and F. Faltz on a total score of 48. This team also won the trophy last year. High amateur honors went to Geo. Volk on 148. J. M. Hawkins led the professionals with 151; R. O. Heikes, 149; J. Garret, 145.

Event 9.—Review trophy, 25 targets per man. Two-man team championship of the state, entrance \$1.00. Toledo Team. Thomville, No. 2.

Volk	25	Grubb	24
Foltz	23-48	Neel	21-45

Portsmouth G. C. Cincinnati G. C.

Edwards	25	Alkire	24
W. Shattuck	22-47	Anderson	21-45

Columbus No. 1. Cleveland No. 1.

J. R. Taylor	23	Flick	23
Chamberlain	23-46	Doolittle	21-44

Friday, the last day of the tournament, was the nicest day of the week. Not too warm, but clear and bright with no wind to interfere with the flight of the targets. The contest for the L. C. Smith cup resulted in a tie between R. Heikes, Webster and Cromley on 48. The shoot-off was at 25 targets and was won by Heikes with 23. Darton was high man in the contest, breaking 49, but he was not eligible. Freeman also got into the tie, but, not being a resident of the state, could not win. George Volk, of Toledo, made the high run of the day, 77 straight. In the event at doubles Taylor was high with 19, Gross and Upson getting 18 each. High averages for the day were: G. Volk, 185; Doolittle, 180; Hopkins, 179; Upson, 178; Anderson, 177; Rolla Heikes was high professional with 188; Gilbert, 187; Hawkins, 186; Taylor, 183; Garret, 182. High amateur average for the three days went to Volk on a score of 508 out of 545. Anderson, 497; Upson, 491; Edwards, 488; Flick, 484; Chamberlain, 482; Hopkins and E. S. Rogers, 480. High professionals, R. O. Heikes, 520 out of 545; J. M. Hawkins, 518.

The L. C. Smith Trophy was presented to the League by the manufacturers of the L. C. Smith Gun, at the annual meeting held at Galion, in May, 1888. It is emblematic of the championship of Ohio and was first placed in competition at this meet and was won by R. O. Heikes on a score of 29 out of 30.

L. C. Smith trophy, 50 targets, individual State Championship.

Targets	25	25	Targets	25	25
—Bk.	—	—	—Bk.	—	—
R. Heikes	24	24	Webster	24	24
Cromley	24	24			

Shootoff.

Heikes	23	Webster	20	Cromley	19
--------	----	---------	----	---------	----

GENERAL AVERAGES.

	Professionals.				16 yards.			
	1st	2nd	3rd	Tl.	1st	2nd	3rd	Tl.
R. O. Heikes	183	149	188	518	145	149	153	447
J. M. Hawkins	181	151	186	518	144	151	151	446
J. R. Taylor	182	144	183	509	146	144	147	437
H. D. Freeman	179	142	182	503	142	142	150	434
J. Garret	178	145	182	505	141	145	148	434
W. B. Darton					142	142	148	432
Fred. Gilbert	179	139	187	505	142	139	150	431
F. E. Rogers	172	143	175	490	141	143	146	430
C. A. Young	167	140	181	488	135	140	148	423
L. J. Squier	165	141	172	478	135	141	143	419
T. Marshall	166	139	174	479	133	139	142	418
D. D. Gross	161	122	170	453	128	122	134	384
H. W. Heikes	144	136	153	433	117	136	127	380

Amateurs.

Geo. Volk	175	148	185	508	142	148	153	443
Dr. Edwards	166	145	177	488	139	145	146	430
D. A. Upson	172	141	178	491	143	141	144	428
Anderson	174	146	177	491	146	146	146	430
J. A. Flick	166	142	176	484	133	142	144	419
E. S. Rogers	166	142	172	480	136	142	140	418
W. R. Chamberlain	173	136	173	482	139	136	141	416
Hopkins	162	139	179	480	129	139	147	415
B. S. Cooper	166	136	172	474	136	136	143	415
F. Foltz	168	135	168	471	140	135	138	413
E. Cain	162	137	167	466	134	137	142	413
F. Alkire	167	139	161	467	135	139	136	410
Webster	165	132	174	471	134	132	143	409
Burns	159	136	164	459	134	136	137	407
Lon Fisher	167	132	174	473	132	142	142	406
Kistler	159	136	171	466	131	136	139	406
W. Shattuck	160	131	167	458	133	131	141	405
Grubb	150	137	171	458	123	137	144	404
E. M. Stout	164	138	158	460	131	138	132	401
A. W. Kirby	172	130	165	467	138	130	132	400
Fishinger	162	124	176	462	132	124	144	400
K. P. Johnson	160	130	166	451	139	130	142	411
Doolittle	153	129	180	462	123	129	147	399
Walters	143	131	160	434	115	131	128	394
Bibbee	147	132	154	433	121	132	132	385
Hendrickson	150	125	151	426	125	125	129	379
Hulshizer	147	114	166	427	123	114	137	374
Parker	150	121	159	430	119	121	132	372
Shell	148	127	155	430	118	127	124	369
Bolin	151	129	149	429	117	129	119	365
Wertz	141	114	152	407	118	114	128	360
Bottenfield	145	118	144	407	116	118	126	360
Wells	138	118	161	417	107	118	132	357
Neel	139	114	138	391	118	114	116	348
Barnhouse	131	120	132	383	109	120	115	344
J. N. Hedgus	146	119	122	387	123	119	98	340
H. I. Jackson	139	107	120	366	109	107	95	311
Rugg	116	106	134	356	95	106	116	307
Valentine	137	98	97	332	108	98	79	285

The 22nd annual meeting of the League was held at the Chittenden Hotel, Wednesday evening, 11 clubs being represented. The usual routine business was conducted. Columbus being chosen as the place for the 1909 tournament. The election of officers resulted in the unanimous selection of J. H. Smith, president; D. D. Gross, vice-president; Jesse Smith, secretary and treasurer. Some effort was made to change the provisions of the program so that average money should be paid on scores made in the 16-yard shooting only, as only these scores will be used in compiling yearly averages by the Interstate Association. The motion was lost.

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

The members of the Ossining Gun Club who spent Wednesday afternoon, June 3, at the clubhouse near the camp grounds had a fine time in every way. The regular meetings of this popular and prosperous club are generally held on the first Wednesday of each month in the village, but an innovation was tried most successfully this week. First came a members' shoot at 4 o'clock which was followed by the regular meeting at five, and then came a fine beefsteak broil and general good time at six, invitation to which is hereby acknowledged with thanks, regretting our inability to be on hand to enjoy the good things.

Routine business was transacted at the meeting and the broil, under "Captain Jack" Aitchison's skillful

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direction, was a feast for an epicure, and the chef sustained his time honored reputation in preparing the immense juicy and tender steaks. Some other time honored reputations in the feeding line were more than sustained, too. Event 5 was a distance handicap at 10 targets, and Alderman Blandford had a clean score from the back line. Town Clerk Hubbell corralled the honors in No. 6, and John T. Hyland annexed No. 7, after shooting off with Messrs. Fisher, Rohr, and Tuttle.

Mr. Hyland also got 8 in No. 10, which was at 21 yards. No shooter was eligible for more than one prize.

Dr. Sherwood shot for the first time in several years, breaking 6 with a borrowed gun, and George Bruce, Jr., tried his luck for the first time at the erratic and elusive clays and broke 2 out of his 10. The scores follow:

Targets	10	10	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	10
E. Brewerton, 17	5	4	11	7	6	8	5			
J. T. Hyland, 18	6	3	13	5	4	7	6	6	8	
Wm. Fisher, 17	6		6	4	7					
G. B. Hubbell, 18	6		6	8	5	4				
W. S. Smith, 18	6	11	6	7	6					
C. G. Blandford, 21	9	13	8	9	9	10	9			
A. Aitchison	2		5	4						
A. Rohr, 16			3	2	7					
N. J. Tuttle, 16			6	4	7					
Dr. E. B. Sherwood						6				
Geo. Bruce, Jr.						2				
Wm. A. T. Clark						8				
A. Bedell						9	5			

LAUREL SPRINGS, PA., ROD & GUN CLUB.

The club held its postponed shoot on June 6. There were 5 prize events. Mitchell won the first, Brown the second. Third, 3 prizes: Lilly, first; Brown, second; Fink, third. Fourth prize won by Brown. Fifth by Lilly. Charles E. Mink gave an exhibition, breaking nine pairs of doubles. Scores:

Targets	10	15	25	25	25	Tl.
Lilly	7	12	23	22	22	86
Brown	8	15	22	23	18	86
Burt	6	8	19	14	12	59
Fink	5	10	21	16	15	67
Mitchell	10	14	17	17	17	75
Farrell	8	11	17	12		48
Congezzer	3	11	18	10	13	55
Phillips	6	11	17	17	7	58
G. Brown			17	11	28	
McGear				13	13	

HIGHLAND GUN CLUB, EDGE HILL, PA.

After several postponements the prize class handicap shoot of the club was decided on June 6, Hamil winning by 2 targets from Perry after the two had tied at 100 targets. But a small field competed, and Davis and Dr. Wentz were out of the competition after a second string. It then developed into a struggle between Hamil, Perry and Harkins, but the latter fell down on his third and fourth strings and finished one target behind, Perry and Hamil finishing with 95 each.

The shoot-off was at 25 targets and the struggle for honors was keen, Hamil three times having a lead of 1 target, only to be tied up by Perry. In the last five Hamil broke his straight, while Perry dropped 2, the

former winning out by a score of 21 to 19. The score follows, the handicap being added to the actual breaks:

	Hdp.	scr.	18	18	19	21	76
Dr. Wentz	8	24	21	25	25	25	95
Mamil	6	21	25	24	25	95	
Harkins	6	22	24	23	25	94	
Davis	4	22	17	17	23	79	
Boyer	4	25	25			50	

Shoot-off.
Hamil..... 21 Perry..... 19

CLEARVIEW GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The first of a series of special prize shoots at 50 targets was shot on June 6 by the club on the grounds at 75th and Brewster avenue. Harry Fisher did the best shooting of the field by breaking 22 out of each of his 2 strings of 25, but this being the first of the series the winners of yesterday may not be in at the finish. The scores:

	Special 50 target prize event.	13	10-23		
Fisher	22	22-44	Paulson	13	10-23
McCullough	21	19-40	Renner	10	17-27
Hill	19	22-41	Armstrong	15	15-30
Elwell	18	19-37	Paul	8	15-23
Van Lear	17	15-32	Redman	13	19-32
Forsyth	15	17-32			

MEADOW SPRINGS GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A field of 24 gunners faced the monthly target shoot of the club on June 6. The program called for 4 sweep-stake events, a club shoot at 25 targets, with handicaps counting, and an extra 25-target event, making a total of 100 targets thrown during the afternoon for the gunner who shot all the way through. Howard was high gun with 86 breaks out of his 100 targets. In the club event Howard and Milton tied up for high gun with a score of 25. On the shoot-off Howard won by 23 to 22 he breaking 20 to Milton's 14, the same handicaps being added to each gunner's score. Scores:

Targets	10	15	15	15	B.	H.	T.	25	Tl.
Gothard	5	9			16	3	19		33
Severn	10	12	8	12	21	0	21	20	83
Howard	9	14	8	7	23	3	25	23	86
Laws	6	11	3	8	14	0	14		42
Alexander	6	8			16	8	24		38
Pierce	8				20	4	24		32
Freeman	8	12	5	12	18	0	18	16	71
Milton	5	8	4	7	17	8	25	22	71
Cantrell	10	9	8	13	20	2	22	22	82
Beyer	8	12	7	12	12	8	20	22	81
Downs	7	9	6	8	20	0	20	19	69
Sloan	6	9	4	14	16	5	21		54
Bender	3	16	12	0	12	14	23		
Franklin	7	7	19	4	23		30		
Connor	7	6	7	6	15	0	15	14	55
Aiman	6	12	9	12	15	0	15	20	74
Chandler			11	17	4	21		32	
Henry	5	10	9	12	18	0	8		32

Shoot-off 25 targets, handicaps added
B. H. Tl. H. B. Tl.
Howard..... 20 3 23 Milton..... 14 8 22

TRADE NOTES.

Edward Goodrich Acheson has transferred to the Acheson Oildag Company his patents and trade marks covering his latest important and valuable products—Oildag and Aquadag. These patents and trade marks cover the industrial world, twenty-two countries in all, a fact that bears testimony to the recognized possible wide application of Oildag and Aquadag.

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The Acheson Oildag Company has established offices and works at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

At Walla Walla, Wash., J. E. Cullison won the Brownlee medal, shooting U. M. C. Magic shells. E. J. Chingreen won the individual championship, also shooting U. M. C. shells. Billy Heer did some fine shooting at the recent Dayton, Ky., shoot by breaking 386 out of 400 targets on the program. He used U. M. C. shells and his Remington gun as usual. At Chicago, May 26, the Diamond Badge handicap from 18 to 22 yards was won by J. R. Graham, who tied with Mr. Willard with 93, both shooting from 20 yards, but on the shoot-off Mr. Graham broke 25 straight and Mr. Willard 20. Both shot U. M. C. Nitro Club shells. H. Dunnill broke 92, Geo. Roll 91, B. Dunnill 90 and Max Kneussl 90, all standing at 20 yards and all shooting U. M. C. Nitro Club shells. Billy Stannard was high professional in this event, standing at 21 yards with a score of 89, also shooting Nitro Clubs. It seems that all the top scores in this event were won with U. M. C. Nitro Club shells. R. O. Heikes won the high average at Cleveland, May 29 and 30, dropping only 15 targets out of 350. He used U. M. C. shells and a Remington Autoloading shotgun.

During the last week or two the extremely high averages made with Winchester shells and guns at the important shoots are worthy of notice. J. Mowell Hawkins, shooting at Pittsfield, Mass., May 29-30, broke 297 out of 300 targets, shooting Winchester shells and gun and winning high general average. At St. Paul, Minn., May 29-30, F. G. Bills, shooting Winchester shells and a Winchester repeating shotgun, broke 295 out of 300 targets, winning high general average. At Kansas City, Mo., May 31, S. A. Huntley won high general and high amateur averages, shooting Winchester Repeater shells and a Winchester shotgun, scoring 218 out of 225; F. O. Williams and F. M. Shea were third and fourth amateurs respectively, all shooting Winchester shells and guns. Jno. W. Garrett scored 215 out of 225, being second in average with Winchester shells and gun. C. G. Spencer made a score of 586 out of 600 at Lincoln, Neb., May 26-27-28, winning high general average, and shooting Winchester Leader shells and a Winchester gun. L. S.

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German was high at Shamokin, Pa., May 29-30, breaking 293 out of 300 with Winchester shells. At Lockport, Ill., May 30-31, Barton Lewis, an amateur, was high with 378 out of 400, shooting Winchester gun and shells. Chas. Dockendorf and H. G. Clark were 2nd and 3rd amateurs respectively, both shooting the same combination. W. D. Stannard was high professional, shooting Winchester shells. At St. Joseph, Mo., June 2-3, Ed. O'Brien won high professional average, scoring 388 out of 500 with Winchester Leader shells and a Winchester gun. At Mt. Horeb, Wis., June 2, A. E. Von Wald won high amateur average, shooting Winchester Repeaters, and scoring 133 out of 150. At the New Jersey State Shoot, held at Jersey City, June 2-3-4, W. H. Ford, of Wilmington, won high amateur average, scoring 430 out of 480 with Winchester Leaders.

J. T. Atkinson, using Peters factory loaded shells, won second amateur average at Belle Vernon, Pa., May 10, 136 out of 160. A. P. McDowell, of Paulkton, S. D., won high amateur average at Cogswell, N. D., May 12-13, scoring 239 out of 255. Mr. McDowell also won high amateur average and high general average the first day, losing only 4 out of 150. He used Peters factory loaded Premier shells. At Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 8, there took place perhaps the more remarkable live bird match ever pulled off. It was a challenge match for a purse between Harvey Hess, of Nanticoke, Pa., and Thos. Eley, of Wilkes-Barre. The match was 100 birds per man, 28 yards rise. Mr. Eley missed his 84th bird, and Mr. Hess his 95th, and each man went out with a score of 99 out of 100. Their fine shooting caused a lot of enthusiasm among the crowd present, and the quality of the ammunition was the subject of general comment. Each man used Peters factory loaded Ideal shells. The tie will be shot off at some date yet to be decided upon. L. H. Fitzsimmons won fourth professional average at the Columbus, Wis., shoot, May 19-20, scoring 282 out of 300 with Peters shells. Mr. Fitzsimmons tied for first general average the second day with 142 out of 150. Second amateur average at Vicksburg, Miss., May 11 and 12 was won by Harvey Dixon with Peters factory loaded shells; score 418 out of 450. W. A. Wiedebusch, of Fairmont, W. Va., won high amateur average at Clarksburg on May 5 with Peters factory loaded shells. Score 163 out of 180. C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won second professional and second general averages at New Berlin, O., May 22, score 191 out of 200.

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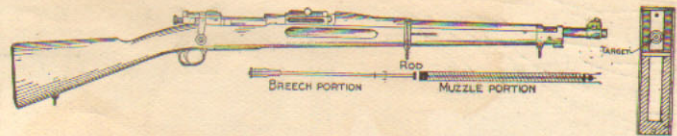
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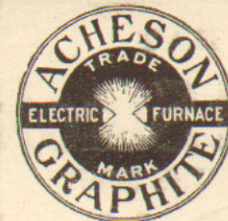
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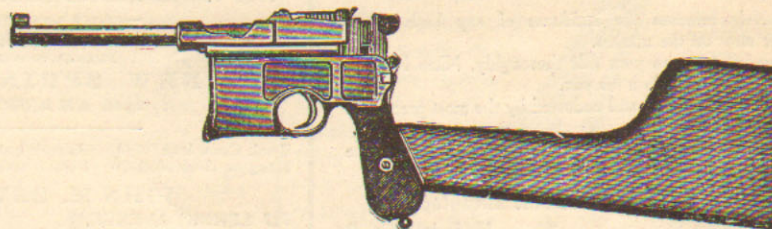
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