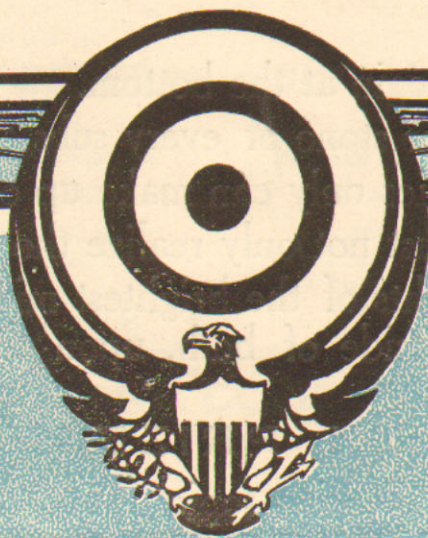


ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLIV. No. 11.

JUNE 18, 1908.



THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

CONTENTS:

Proceedings of the National Militia Board.

The Camp Perry Tryout.

First Maneuver Camp Opens.

Some Long Distance Signalling.

Santiago Ten Years After.

Odd Weapons of War.

Some Experiments with 1906 Ammunition.

The Florida Successfully Torpedoed.

News of the Army, Navy, and National Guard.

\$3 A YEAR.

10 CENTS A COPY.

PERPETUAL PREPAREDNESS THE PRICE OF PEACE!

WE MUST AS A NATION PREPARE FOR WAR THAT WE MAY ENJOY

PEACE

- ¶ To preach this, to teach this, to accomplish this, is the dearest wish of ARMS AND THE MAN.
- ¶ Much of the work of preparation must be done through the National Guard.
- ¶ ARMS AND THE MAN wishes to help the National Guard to do its full part.
- ¶ To build wisely you must begin at the bottom.
- ¶ The Company is the corner stone of every substantial military organization.
- ¶ Practically efficient companies only can make up efficient armies.
- ¶ To do anything well we must not only realize the need but know how.
- ¶ To bring out the best thoughts of the brightest minds in the National Guard, the Regular service, or outside of both, upon this subject, ARMS AND THE MAN offers

SIX PRIZES

for the best papers on the following topic

The Best Course of Instruction for a Company, Troop, or Battery of the National Guard to Fit it for Service in War.

The judges of this contest will be Colonel Erasmus M. Weaver, U. S. A., head of the Militia Division of the War Department, Adjutant General George M. Cole, of Connecticut, and Adjutant General C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin.

PRIZES: First \$50 in cash.
Second 25 in cash.
Third 15 in cash.
Fourth 10 in cash.
Fifth 2 Years' Subscription to ARMS AND THE MAN. (Value \$6.)
Sixth 1 Year's Subscription to ARMS AND THE MAN. (Value \$3.)

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST: Competition not limited to subscribers. Any one shall be eligible to compete; and any competitor may submit as many papers as he may desire. All manuscript submitted shall become the property of ARMS AND THE MAN, for publication therein or not, as the Editor may elect. Manuscript shall be written on only one side of the paper, should, preferably, be typewritten, and may be accompanied by photographs, drawings, or tables. In no case will any manuscript be returned to the author. No article is to exceed 5,000 words.

IDENTIFICATION OF MANUSCRIPT: UNLESS the FOLLOWING CONDITIONS are ADHERED to MANUSCRIPT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. No manuscript will be signed by the author's name, address, or rank. It shall be signed with a pen name. In the same enclosure with the manuscript there shall be a sealed envelope containing a sheet on which shall be written the name and address of the author, and his rank, if any, and the pen name which he has assumed. These sealed envelopes will not be opened until the judges have determined the prize winning papers. They will be identified in this office by the same number as that given the manuscript. All papers intended for this contest must be addressed to the Contest Editor of

ARMS AND THE MAN 1502 H Street Northwest
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The contest will close on July 22, and announcement of the prize winners will be made as soon as the judges have rendered their decision. All prize winning papers will be published in ARMS AND THE MAN.

4—MORE AVERAGES—4

FOR

PETERS SHELLS

<p>Falls City, Neb., June 5-6.</p> <p>390 out of 400</p> <p>—BY—</p> <p>Mr. S. A. Huntley WINNING</p> <p>HIGH AMATEUR AND HIGH GENERAL</p> <p>AVERAGES.</p> <p>Mr. Wm. Veach won Second Amateur Average with 385, and Mr. Ed. O'Brien, 1st Professional Average, 385—400.</p>	<p>Wilmington, Ohio, June 9-10.</p> <p>388 out of 400</p> <p>—BY—</p> <p>Mr. C. A. Young WINNING</p> <p>HIGH GENERAL AND HIGH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>AVERAGES.</p> <p>On the first day he made a run of</p> <p>156 STRAIGHT</p>	<p>Macon, Georgia, June 4-5.</p> <p>372 out of 400</p> <p>—BY—</p> <p>Mr. G. M. Collins WINNING</p> <p>HIGH GENERAL AND HIGH AMATEUR</p> <p>AVERAGES.</p> <p>Also, 2nd Amateur by Mr. H. T. McIntosh 353—400, and the Dixie Handicap, 45—50, by Mr. J. T. White.</p>	<p>Waverly, Minn., June 6-8.</p> <p>349 out of 375</p> <p>—BY—</p> <p>Mr. J. M. Hughes WINNING</p> <p>HIGH GENERAL AND HIGH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>AVERAGES.</p> <p>4———WINS———4</p> <p>In less than a week a case of QUALITY PROVEN.</p>
---	---	--	---

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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

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

A Good Captain Knows Every Man in His Company = = = =

but not even the BEST CAPTAIN can give personal instruction to EACH MAN. The men must be taught to shoot, march, obey orders, drill, and behave themselves in camp and in the armory. What the CAPTAIN CANNOT, lacking time, SAY to each individual soldier under him is said just as it should be said in our new edition of

INSTRUCTIONS for the INFANTRY PRIVATE of the NATIONAL GUARD

An Invaluable Little Book Written in Popular Style by

MAJOR JOHN W. NORWOOD

Revised right up-to-date with full WIND AND ELEVATION tables for 1903 RIFLE and 1906 SHARP POINTED AMMUNITION. And there is a detailed description of the new rifle with ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING EVERY PART. YOU NEED IT and WE HAVE IT TO SELL.

"I find your book 'Instructions for the Infantry Private of the National Guard,' which I purchased from you a few days ago, to be worth its weight in gold. It is one of the finest works for the beginner I have ever seen."

Third Edition Now Ready

Price: Single copy, 25 cents; 10 or more, 20 cents each; 1,000 or more, 15 cents each, prepaid.

Arms And The Man Publishing Co.,

1502 H Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

RIFLE SHOOTING

IS

IMPOSSIBLE

WITHOUT A

RIFLE RANGE

Blue Prints can now be had for the details of RIFLE RANGE CONSTRUCTION.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

"Modern Rifle Shooting from the American Standpoint"

BY W. G. HUDSON, M. D.

NOW SELLING AT 50 CENTS PER COPY

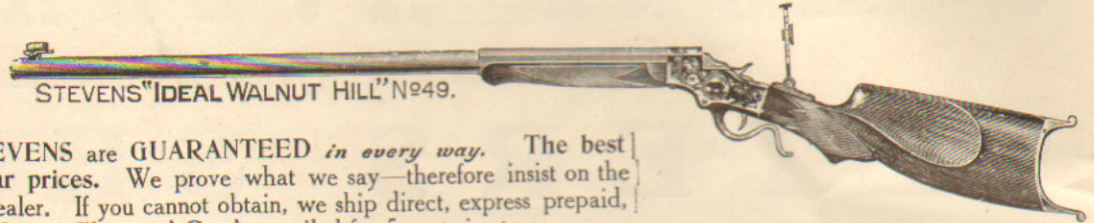
Address: RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION,
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY

WILMINGTON, - - - DELAWARE

STEVENS

"IDEAL WALNUT HILL" RIFLE, No. 49

GIVE IT A THOUGHT—when contemplating the purchase of your next Firearm. Remember at that time that STEVENS and ACCURACY are synonymous. RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, PISTOLS branded STEVENS are GUARANTEED in every way. The best value in arms attainable at popular prices. We prove what we say—therefore insist on the STEVENS when ordering from your Dealer. If you cannot obtain, we ship direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of Catalog Price. Our 160-page Illustrated Catalog mailed for 5 cents in stamps.



STEVENS "IDEAL WALNUT HILL" No. 49.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL COMPANY

P. O. BOX 3320

NEW YORK OFFICE: 98 CHAMBERS STREET

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

A WINNING HAND

- 10 of Spades (UMC):** New Jersey State Championship won by A. P. Kinney—UMC Nitro Club shells and Remington gun. Nebraska State Championship won by Geo. W. Maxwell—UMC Arrow shells and Remington gun.
- Jack of Spades (UMC):** Iowa State Championship won by John Peterson—UMC Nitro Club shells. Iowa Diamond Badge won by John Peterson—UMC Nitro Club shells.
- Queen of Spades (UMC):** Pennsylvania State Championship won by H. E. Buckwalter—UMC Arrow shells.
- King of Spades (UMC):** Illinois Amateur Championship won by Jesse Young—UMC Nitro Club shells and Remington gun. Two-Shot Championship of Illinois won by Bert Waggoner—UMC Arrow shells.
- Ace of Spades (Remington):** Ohio Championship and Highest Average won by R. O. Heikes—UMC Arrow shells and Remington gun. Ohio Team Championship won with Nitro Club shells.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

A Year's Subscription to

ARMS AND THE MAN

The National
Military and
Shooting Weekly
Regular price
\$3.00

AND

OUTING

America's
Magazine of
Outdoor Life
Regular price
\$3.00

COST OF BOTH SINGLY, \$6.

WE OFFER BOTH FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$4.00.

Arms And The Man Publishing Co.

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DO IT NOW.

Grand American Handicap Some Records to be Proud of

SIXTEEN GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAPS

Out of a total of eighteen
(Ten at Pigeons and Eight at Targets)
Have been won by Shooters who used

DU PONT BRANDS

DUPONT
HAZARD

"INFALLIBLE"
"NEW SCHULTZE"

and "NEW E. C. (IMPROVED)" are

DU PONT BRANDS

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY

Established 1802.

Wilmington, Del.

A cablegram received late Wednesday afternoon states that the entry of American rifle team in the Olympic Matches has been accepted by the British Olympic Council. The team will therefore sail, as originally contemplated, on the St. Louis this Saturday.

ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIV. No. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 18, 1908.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD.

THE National Militia Board, provision for the organization of which was made in the amendments recently approved to the Act approved January 21, 1903, met at 10 o'clock on June 15 in the office of the Secretary of War. All five members were present: Adjutant General C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, Adjutant General Bibb Graves, of Alabama, Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry, of New York, Adjutant General Oran Perry, of Indiana, and Brigadier General James A. Drain, chief of ordnance, of Washington (state). After paying their respects to Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Oliver, the members of the board, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Weaver, chief of the division of militia affairs, proceeded to 1744 G street, where quarters had been made ready, and in which building the division of militia affairs is now located.

The secretary of the board announced that under the order prescribing the instructions for the guidance of the board, the rules of procedure are those set forth in Army Regulations and orders and authorized by the customs of the regular service for military boards, and under such rules the senior officer should act as president. General Boardman, the senior officer, requested the privilege of waiving his rank in favor of General Drain as president. The same request was made by General Henry and General Perry, and then, on motion of General Boardman, seconded by General Graves, General Drain was elected president of the board. On motion, the board requested the secretary to take part in all of its discussions.

By the order of Secretary Taft, Colonel Weaver, as chief of the militia division, is *ex officio* the secretary or recorder of the board. The first session lasted all day, from 11 o'clock until 5:30 in the afternoon, with but a short period for lunch. That night the members were the guests of General Oliver at dinner, where they met Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, Gen. William P. Duvall, general staff, Gen. George B. Davis, judge advocate general, Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, head of the Army War College, Gen. Arthur Murray, chief of artillery, and Colonel Weaver.

It became apparent shortly after the board convened that its members were in such accord and sympathy with the problems before it that the session would, barring unforeseen contingencies, be a short one and that the results achieved in the way of recommendations under the new law would be arrived at in most harmonious fashion. This was the case. The Tuesday session was a long one, from 9 in the morning until 5:30 at night; but on adjourning for the day it seemed that a morning session on Wednesday would end the present labors of the board. This was borne out when at 12:20, Wednesday noon, the board adjourned, after completing its recommendations in the form of a memorandum to the Assistant Secretary of War. This memorandum is as follows:

Under Section 6 of War Department Orders of June 5, 1908, prescribing the instructions for the guidance of the National Militia Board, the following recommendations are submitted for your consideration:

Question: (a) How shall the supplies to be issued be allotted to the various states, etc?

Recommendation: The board, after careful consideration of the conditions existing in the various states with respect to equipment of the organizations for field service, is unanimously of the opinion that the organized militia can not be fully equipped for field service for the sum of two million dollars.

It is, further, of the opinion that the process of equipment must be carried on for a period of years before it can be completed; and that for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1908, issues under the provisions of

"An Act to further amend the Act entitled 'An Act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes, approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three,' approved May 27, 1908," be made pro rata upon a basis of the organized enlisted strength of the militia as shown by the inspection reports of the United States officers for the year 1908.

Question (b): What method shall be adopted in submitting requisitions by governors; and passing upon the same by the War Department? Recommendation: That the methods followed in making and filling requisitions and the forms of requisitions used shall correspond as nearly as practicable to the methods followed and forms used in furnishing supplies to the regular troops. In this connection, it is recommended that all requisitions be transmitted through the chief of the division of militia affairs and that action thereon by the War Department be addressed to the adjutants general of states, territories and the District of Columbia, and sent through the chief of the division of militia affairs.

Question (c-1): What shall the clothing allowance be?

Recommendation: The clothing allowance recommended by the board is \$8.33½ per man per year

Question (c-2): When shall it go into effect?

Recommendation: It shall go into effect when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the provisions of the law relative to this subject have been carried out.

Question (c-3): What shall be the method of computing it?

Recommendation: It shall be based on the report of the organized enlisted strength of the militia as shown by the last inspection reports of the United States officers.

Question (c-4): Shall said allowance be available for other supplies if all is not required for clothing in any given year?

Recommendation: The clothing allowance shall be available to arm, uniform and equip the organized militia for field service if all is not required in any given year.

Question (d): How shall the ammunition allowance be apportioned, etc.?

Recommendation: The board recommends that an apportionment of 25 per cent of the corresponding Regular Army ammunition allowance be issued to the states, territories and the District of Columbia, according to their organized enlisted strength as shown by the last inspection reports of the United States officers; an additional 25 per cent to be issued upon a showing satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the ammunition previously issued has been judiciously expended

Question: Whether, under Section 8 of the amended "Dick" Bill, the provision that the Secretary of War is authorized to issue from time to time to the organized militia under the wording of "such other accouterments, equipments, uniforms, clothing, equipage, and military stores of all kinds" are included the usual marksman's, sharpshooter's, expert rifleman's and distinguished rifleman's badges, to be given to those of the militia who qualify under the Small Arms Regulations, United States Army.

Recommendation: With relation to the letter submitted from General Bird W. Spencer by the Assistant Secretary of War, the board recommends that such issue as is there spoken of be not made from the sum available under the provisions of the Act approved May 27, 1908.

The board recommends the issue of a uniform decoration for classification under special course "C" to the individuals qualifying thereunder

in the various states, territories and the District of Columbia, the cost of the manufacture and issue of such decorations to be charged to the allotment of the states under the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and that, to such of the states as may allow their men to qualify under the Regular Army course, decorations for such qualification be issued to the states in a similar manner.

Recommendation: It is recommended by the board that the 124th Article of War be so amended as to place the order of precedence, regardless of the date of commission, as follows: regular, militia, volunteer, instead of as now provided in said Article, where the order is: regular, volunteer, militia.

Recommendation: It is recommended by the board that the articles of clothing to be allowed under the clothing allowance shall be those included in the annual allowance to the regular service, with the exception of articles pertaining to or constituting a part of the dress and full dress uniforms, but including ponchos.

Recommendation: It is recommended by the board that, for the purpose of allowing the states to make immediate requisitions for stores under the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1908, a safe maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War for this purpose is \$19.00 per man of the organized enlisted strength as shown by the last reports of the United States inspection officers.

Recommendation: The board recommends that, in future inspections of the militia by the United States, members of organizations of a state temporarily absent from their home stations may be attached, by competent authority, to other organizations of the same state for inspection.

The board realizes the importance of the work which has been assigned to it; and it has attempted at this meeting only to consider the definite questions propounded to it by the Secretary of War and some minor questions which were raised at the meeting by the members. On the broad questions of general policy involved in the execution of the Act of May 27, 1908, the board does not yet feel that it is fully qualified to offer recommendations or suggestions. The questions to be considered are of such magnitude that it desires to be more fully advised before making recommendations along the lines of general policy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) IAS. A. DRAIN,

Brigadier Gen., Chief of Ordnance, of Washington,
President.

ORAN PERRY,
Brigadier General, Adj. Gen. of
Indiana,
Member.

NELSON H. HENRY,
Brig. Gen., Adj. Gen. of New
York,
Member.

BIBB GRAVES,
Brigadier Gen., Adj. Gen. of
Alabama,
Member.

C. R. BOARDMAN,
Brig. Gen., Adj. Gen. of
Wisconsin,
Member.

Approved, June 17, 1908.

ROBERT OLIVER SHAW,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Generals Henry, Graves, and Boardman left for home on Wednesday and General Perry leaves Thursday.

THE CAMP PERRY TRYOUT.

By CAPTAIN FRANK E. EVANS, U. S. M. C., Retired.

THE tryout for places on the proposed Olympic Rifle team at Camp Perry on June 10, 11 and 12, will long stand as a remarkable contest. The closeness of the leading 12 men from start to finish, the swift changes in standing, and the quality of the scores put up with the new rifle and the splendid United States Cartridge Company's 180 grain bullet, made it not only a memorable match but assured those who were fortunate enough to witness it that the United States would be represented by a team that is entitled to rank with the great Palma Trophy teams of 1903 and 1907, provided a team were sent. The feature of the match, however, was the great work of Eastman, of Ohio. Another competitor who deserves special mention was Lieutenant Greene of the Marine Corps. Starting in with araw shoulder that required careful binding and heavy pads, he held his own with the fast company, and his final winning out was an exhibition of pluck that showed the caliber of the team of which he is now a member. Greene and Hessian were added to the original team of 8, and this afternoon met with the approval of the competitors and the gallery.

Every facility of the big range was at the disposal of the candidates, and Adjutant General Critchfield, Colonel Miller, and the corps of the range and club house showed what efficiency and hospitality represent in Ohio. Maj. John J. Dooley, of Maine, the representative of the United States Cartridge Company, acted as pit officer, Capt. F. E. Evans, of the Marine Corps, and Lieutenant Beecher, of Ohio, as range officers, and, at various times, Gen. W. P. Hall and Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., in a similar capacity. The tryout was shot with 10 single targets at each range, 2 men to each of 9 targets and 3 men at the 10th target; and the shoot went off without a hitch. By mutual agreement the morning of the first day was spent in practice, the record shooting beginning at 1.30.

When the competitors faced the targets at the first range the conditions were fatal to the 10 bullseyes 200 yards down the field. There was no weight in the wind that crept in from the lake and loafed across from 2 o'clock. The light was perfect and bulls cropped up with monotonous regularity. Offhand was easy going under such conditions and with the men prone and with ammunition that in the test had given a vertical mean deviation of less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch it looked like a squad of Scheutzen experts at work. Winder, of Ohio, and DeLoach, of the Marines, set the pace with a possible and six others wandered out the black but once each. The markers and scorers, rookies all, started in their shooting life with ideas that will later meet with some rude shocks.

The scores for the range were:

First Stage, 200 yards.	
Sergt. J. F. DeLoach, U. S. M. C.	75
Maj. C. B. Winder, Ohio	75
Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio	74
Lieut. B. South, Ohio	74
Maj. W. B. Martin, N. J.	74
Lieutenant Eddy, Ohio	74
Corp. I. L. Eastman, Ohio	74
Lieut. C. B. Chisholm, Ohio	74
Sergt. W. P. Leushner, N. Y.	73
Lieut. E. A. Greene, U. S. M. C.	73
J. W. Hessian, Dupont R. A.	73
Capt. G. B. Shields, Pa.	73
Capt. Benedict, Ohio	72
Lieut. T. Holcomb, U. S. M. C.	72
Sergeant Jeffers, Mass. V. M.	72
Capt. K. V. Casey, Del.	71
Capt. J. C. Semon, Ohio	70
Capt. H. O. McBride, Ind.	70
Sergt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio	70
Capt. S. A. Sten Hammar, Pa.	69
Sergeant Evans, Pa.	66

The same clip was maintained at the next range, 500 yards, the same conditions holding. Here Eastman limbered up and redeemed his 4 at the first range, stringing out 15 bulls. South and Semon followed his example and the general run of 4's that were made were on close speaking terms with the edge of the black. The scores for the 500 yard range follow:

First stage, 500 yards.			
Eastman	75	Martin	73
South	75	Hessian	72
Simon	75	Casey	72
Leushner	74	Holcomb	72
Winder	74	Semon	72
Jeffers	74	DeLoach	71
Greene	73	Eddy	71
Benedict	70	Shields	69
Hammar	69	Emerson	68
Evans	68	Chisholm	67
Emerson	66	McBride	60

The 600 yard range brought practically no change in the bullseye weather unless it was registered in the dope book of Casey. Naturally the scores here dropped a bit, for the 600 range is never a respecter of conditions. Eastman bulled the market again and when he scored his last bull was still at the top of the squad. Simon and Winder were hot on his trail and only 9 points separated the first 12 men. Minor changes were made in the standing but scores were so closely bunched that only one change was made in the personnel of the first 12, Casey displacing Eddy of Ohio. Down in the pit Dooley's artists were marking with the smoothness of Creedmoor experts and the match had settled into a close shooting, smoothly run competition. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to Dope, ammonia and otherwise. Even a casual observer would have noted the keen feeling of competition that lay close to the surface as scores were compared and the usual post mortem held.

The scores for this range of the range were:

First stage, 600 yards.			
Eastman	73	Jeffers	70
Simon	73	Martin	70
Winder	72	Semon	70
Greene	72	Shields	69
Leushner	72	De Loach	69
Casey	71	Hessian	68
South	71	Hammar	68
Benedict	68	Eddy	68
Holcomb	65	Emerson	65
Chisholm	64	McBride	59

First stage, total 200, 500 and 600 yards.			
Eastman	222	Martin	217
Simon	222	Casey	215
Winder	221	De Loach	215
South	220	Semon	213
Leushner	219	Hessian	213
Greene	218	Eddy	213
Jeffers	217	Shields	211
Benedict	208	Holcomb	208
Hammar	206	Chisholm	204
Emerson	204	Emerson	201
Evans	194	Evans	194
McBride	189	McBride	189

Weather was breeding out in the lake later in the afternoon and from the northeast black clouds were piling up. It had all the earmarks of a Lake Erie northeaster, and the competitors looked dubiously forward to the possibility of finishing the tryout in three days of wind and rain. To be exact there was a difference of opinion on this point, for Casey wore a cheerful grin at the possibilities of conditions that would call for first class doping. With the morning of Thursday, however, came no rain but a dry northeaster was whipping up the lake and racing across the range, between 1 and 2 o'clock at an 18 mile pace. There were fears at the start that the working of the targets would be seriously handicapped with a young gale bearing from that quarter, but Dooley's squad rose equal to the emergency and sashed targets and spun the marking disks with the nonchalance of old stagers, spurred on by the man from Maine. They even found time to wear perpetual grins at his down east merry quips.

Eight hundred was the first event on the day's programme. The wind, with sudden gusts and slight changes in direction, effectually barred the scoring of a possible. Captain Shields of Pennsylvania led the field with a pretty 74, scoring his only 4 at the first shot of his string. Four 73 strings were hung up, by South, Jeffers, Benedict, and Hessian, and the scores for the conditions were high and uniformly so. Simon, with a 72, nosed Eastman out of the top by a scant point. Shield's score displaced Casey from the 12 and Benedict was after the leaders.

The scores for the range were:

First stage, 800 yards.			
Shields	74	Semon	72
South	73	Eastman	71
Jeffers	73	Leushner	71
Hessian	73	DeLoach	71
Benedict	72	Holcomb	71
Simon	72	Winder	70
Greene	72	Martin	70
Casey	68	Hammar	68
Emerson	67	McBride	67
Chisholm	67	Eddy	67
Emerson	67	Emerson	67
Evans	65	Evans	65

First stage, Total 200, 500, 600 and 800 yards.			
Simon	294	Martin	287
Eastman	293	Hessian	286
South	293	De Loach	286
Winder	291	Shields	285
Jeffers	290	Semon	285
Greene	290	Casey	285
Leushner	290	Benedict	283
Eddy	280	Holcomb	279
Hammar	274	Chisholm	271
Chisholm	268	Emerson	268
Emerson	259	Evans	259
McBride	257	McBride	257

The following range placed Eastman back in the lead, a possible at 900 yards making the field sit up and take notice of the Ohio youngster. It netted him a margin of 6 points over the next man, Greene, but between Greene and the next 12 men there was a gap of only 9 points, an indication of the even work of the squad. Casey had passed Shields by a point and was back in the top 12, while Benedict had taken DeLoach's place. The 900 stage finished the shooting for the morning but no change was apparent in conditions as the day wore on. The wind was a cold one and marked by quick puffs that kept the riflemen wary. It was a splendid test of the real shooting qualities of the competitors and the gap between the leaders and the rest of the field grew with each shot.

The scores for the range were:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Eastman (75), Greene (72), Semon (71), Hessian (71), Benedict (71), Leushner (70), Holcomb (70) for the 900 yard stage.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Eastman (368), Greene (362), Simon (362), South (361), Leushner (360), Winder (360), Jeffers (359) for the 200, 500, 600, 800, and 900 yard stages.

The 1,000 yard range was keenly anticipated by both the squad and the handful of range officers and spectators. Benedict's score of 72 in the teeth of the wind was a splendid performance, and so close was the fight that it placed him at the top, with Eastman tied for the total. Except for changes in the relative standing, the first 12 remained intact, and it was evident that the winners in the tryout would be found among them. Eastman bumped into a miss on his first record shot, and a 2 later in the string gave him a 58. Even with this break his average for the course was 71 and had his 1,000 yard stage been up to the standard of his past ranges his average would have been close to 73.

The scores for the range were:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Benedict (72), Hessian (68), Martin (67), Casey (67), DeLoach (67), Jeffers (66), Winder (65) for the 1,000 yard stage.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Benedict (426), Eastman (426), Hessian (425), Jeffers (425), Winder (425), Simon (425), Leushner (425) for the 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yard stages.

At the unanimous desire of the shooting men, the original plan to limit the two days' shooting to one stage of the course was changed and Dooley's men filed out of the long range pits to make a radical change in the scenery by setting up the 200 yard targets. Having accomplished this trick with despatch and neatness the war went on. Capt. Sten Hammar of Pennsylvania, who had a slight advantage on the rest of the field whenever he took the prone position, being as tall as Tommy Holcomb is short, cracked out a possible. Even at the short range the wind called for careful manipulation but only one score below 70 was made. When the statistical officer had footed up the end of the two days' shooting, as pretty a race as any enthusiast might fancy was developed by the cold figures. With Eastman in the lead there were now but 20 points between him and the 17th man, and but 10 in the first 12 men, with 5 ties of from 2 to 3 men in the totals.

The scores at this range were:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Hammar (75), Eastman (74), Winder (74), Leushner (74), Greene (74), Casey (74), South (73) for the 200 yard stage.

The weather was improving through the night and the prospects of better conditions showed a depression in the attitude of Casey. By this time the shooting fever had reached boiling point, and merely to show that they were human shots the squad agitated the idea of winding up the match on Friday by shooting the remaining 5 ranges in the day. Even Greene, with his raw shoulder, was a party to the agitation and the riflemen turned in with a fairly definite idea that the trick could be turned.

Friday brought a warm, clear day, with a wind that ran about 8 miles from 1 to 2 o'clock and the riflemen made the most of the improved conditions. Promptly at 8.25 the assault on the 500 yard targets began and Dooley's corps spun the white disk and hung spotters in the bulls the rest of the day. Five possibles were scored, Winder, Simon, Greene, Semon, and Sergeant Evans from Pennsylvania being the artists. Twenty of the 21 scored 70 or better. Winder's possible landed him at the head of the procession, a familiar sight to riflemen, but his team mate, Eastman, was but a point to the bad. But 9 points now divided Winder in first place from Jack Semon in twelfth, and the fight was becoming even more close than at the end of the first day.

The scores here were:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Winder (75), Simon (75), Greene (75), Semon (75), Evans (75), Casey (74), South (74) for the 500 yard stage.

The next range, 600 yards, made no material change in the fortunes or misfortunes of the field. Eastman again set a fast pace, leading with 74 and picking up 3 points on Winder. Holcomb was warming up and beginning to pull up with the leaders. Hessian was shooting like a house on fire and was after top honors. The scores for the range ended the morning's work and by a unanimous vote it was decided to run off the remaining 3 long ranges in the afternoon with an hour's lapse between the last 2.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Eastman (74), Hessian (73), Chisholm (73), South (72), Shields (72), Eddy (72), Holcomb (72) for the 600 yard stage.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Eastman (647), Hessian (644), Winder (644), Leushner (643), Simon (642), South (641), Casey (640) for the 200, 500, and 600 yard stages.

For the first time the conditions at 800 permitted of high scoring. Three possibles were made here, Casey, Semon and Chisholm being the lucky trio. Chisholm's brace was catching the eye of the field, for the "Commodore" was shooting in his Palma form of last year, after a poor start. South had bad luck with his string and his reverse dropped him 4 places. Casey was forging ahead with Greene at his heels, while Billy Martin's 68 cost him 2 places, with the end of the match in sight.

The scores at this stage were:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Casey (75), Semon (75), Chisholm (75), Simon (74), Winder (74), Greene (74), Leushner (73) for the 800 yard stage.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Eastman (719), Winder (718), Hessian (717), Simon (716), Leushner (716), Casey (715), Greene (714) for the 200, 500, 600 and 800 yard stages.

At the 900 yard stage Leushner and DeLoach put up a 74 each, and 5 scores of 73 brought happiness. Half way through his string "Commodore" Chisholm got tired of running bulls, and made a 4, having then scored 29 consecutive bulls. Casey went him 2 better on the same target, having gathered in, from his ninth shot at 600 yards, 31 straight bulls. When the contestants for international honors packed up their dope bags to drop back to 1,000 yards, the race was clean cut with a chance for the first 11 men to make good in the fight for the team of 8, and not one of the leaders able to afford any let up in his work. A miss spelled ruin for most of them and the strain had become intense.

The situation is best shown by the scores.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Leushner (74), DeLoach (74), Eastman (73), Simon (73), Casey (73), Jeffers (73), Martin (73) for the 900 yard stage.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Eastman (792), Leushner (790), Simon (789), Casey (788), Hessian (787), Greene (783), Winder (783) for the 200, 500, 600, 800 and 900 yard stages.

Casey at the 1,000 yard range was in an excellent position to go after the world's record for the Palma distances, made by George Bryant and Winder at Ottawa, of 219 points; for at the two previous ranges he had lined out a 75 and a 73 and needed but a 72 to upset the figures. A miss destroyed his chances, and a solitary miss dropped Hessian from fifth at the end of 900, to tenth place. Hessian's miss was a bull on Sergeant Evans' target and he paid the time honored penalty that night. When the dust settled the final standing was:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Eastman (72), Martin (72), Simon (71), Leushner (71), Benedict (70), Jeffers (70), Casey (68) for the 1,000 yard stage.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes Eastman (864), Leushner (861), Simon (860), Casey (856), Benedict (851), Martin (851), Jeffers (851) for the final standing.

The various ties were settled by combining the 1,000 yard scores and giving the place to the man with the highest aggregate.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PINE PLAINS, N. Y.

FIRST MANEUVER CAMP OPENS.

Special Correspondence ARMS AND THE MAN.

THE first joint maneuver camp of Regulars and the National Guard, as provided for in the \$1,000,000 clause of the Army appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress, opened on June 13 at Pine Plains, N. Y. Major General Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the Department of the East, stood on Saturday morning in front of his headquarters on the Hog Back overlooking the miles of sand waste and scrub oaks and the ferns that constitute Pine Camp, watching the Regular troops of his command swing into camp exactly as per the schedule laid down for them—Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery. From a dozen different points they came, but they came on time. Some of them had marched 250 miles. Some had traveled a still greater distance on railroads, but, regardless of the length of the hike, they foregathered during the hours set for them to rendezvous.

In two hours, or, to be exact, 1 hour 57 minutes, 2,000 Regulars had completed their travels and arrived during the hours set down for them in General Grant's orders. The first to gallop in was a squadron of the 15th Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, at exactly 10 o'clock. At 11.57 a battalion of the 12th Infantry arrived from Fort Porter. And the way those chaps pitched tents, transferred stores, and got cleaned up and had dinner was a caution. It seems to come as a special gift to some men to do things that way, and that bunch of Regulars surely did have "get there" to a preeminent degree.

The topography of the country has been totally changed in the last few weeks. The waste scenes described in the March 26 and June 4 issues of *ARMS AND THE MAN* have been transformed into a veritable inferno of activity. Forage for horses and food for men stood mountain high ready for distribution. Roads have been made where it seems as if even the Creator had never intended there should be roads. Telephones connect isolated sections. Civilization has touched with blessing hand the desert strip that was once Pine Plains. The Signal Corps got busy on the jump and started in heliographing some foolish looking things 25 or 30 miles away. No one seemed to know to whom they were talking, nor would an officer in charge answer. However, they seemed to enjoy it, and that is always an important item in the general order of things.

On the Hog Back, which is practically in the center of the 13,000 odd acres, is division headquarters. It is shaped as its name would imply, a quarter mile plateau from which the whole camp can be seen. The perspective from its summit shows a fan like arrangement of company streets, all densely populated with human ants that are working against time to have everything in complete order by Sunday morning. The Massachusetts regiments, the 2nd, 6th and 8th Infantry, are far away to the left of General Grant's headquarters. Then come the tents of the 23rd New York Infantry, the Regular Infantry, the Cavalry camp and corrals, Squadrons A and C, N. G. N. Y., and off on the right the Field Artillery, and the 1st New York Battery. About 7,000 men were in camp on Monday afternoon and the war game was on in earnest.

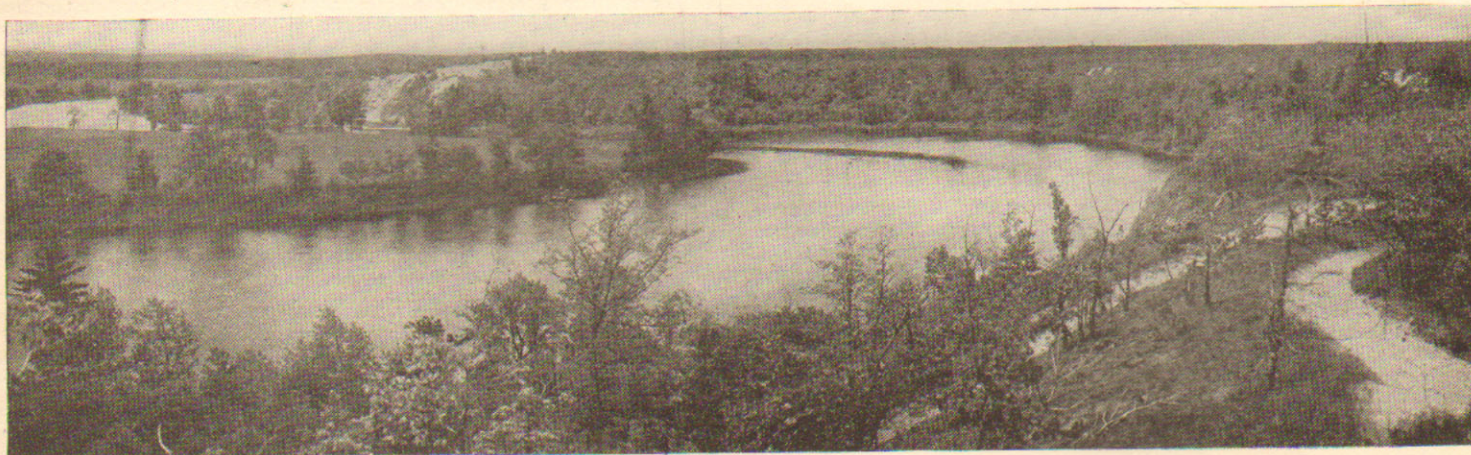
The dryness of the soil has been referred to before but it is as nothing to the dryness of one's throat. The writer remembers a state camp some years ago, in the old days of the militia, when it was the custom of the governor to come to camp accompanied by his popinjayed staff, resplendent in glorious blue and gold; when the sentries walked post in beautiful distinctive regimental dress uniforms; when it was all a play affair. There was not a saloon or canteen within the camp, but just outside, opposite the guard tent, was a thirst emporium. Over its hospitable doors hung a huge sign: "Countersign given with every drink." Well, there's nothing like that at Pine Camp. There's water and plenty of it, and good water, too, so far as water can be good—to drink. But of anything stronger there isn't a sign. The inhabitants of this section believe that "all signs fail in dry weather." But it isn't only the signs that have failed here. One cannot even remember that he ever had a drink.

A game of baseball got started early this (Sunday) afternoon. The teams came from the 24th Infantry (colored) and they went at it rather tamely; that wasn't so strange, in the light of the hard work they had just completed. But one of their officers wasn't so pleased with the manner of the game. "Here, you men, get in the game and get used to the sun. It'll harden you up. I'm going to play with you. I'm not Captain Blank while playing, but simply Tommy Blank. Now, darn you, play ball." Off went his coat, and it soon came Captain Blank's turn to bat. With a vicious swipe he drove the leather hard past third for a good two bases. A big, greasy black soldier was on the coaching line at first base. As the captain hit the ball he began to get busy. "Run, Tommy; oh, yo' tallow faced, bandy legged dog gone son of a gun, run; yo' heah me? Run. Get yo' three bags." The captain stopped at first base, turned on his heel, and looked hard for a moment at the grinning dorky. Returning to the plate he donned his blouse, and said: "I'm Captain Blank from this time on—or until further orders." And then the game went merrily on.

Later this afternoon a first class young tornado hit the camp. The misbegotten wind from over the Canadian line did things to those tents that never were seen the like of before. You've seen a lot of papers go flying off a desk and out the window, thence upward in a swirling, madcap way, through the canon of city office buildings, on the first rush of a thunderstorm wind? Well, that's the way those big canvas tents acted. After the storm was over some 5,000 soldiers were temporarily homeless.

The only lucky ones were the New York troops. The three Massachusetts regiments had every tent blown down, and some five or six of their men were more or less bruised, one coming out of his tussle with the wind with a broken collar bone. They were a rueful looking lot of men. Major Bridgman's organization, Squadron A, lost only a few tents; they had been well put up and withstood the blasts. The 1st Battery, under Captain O'Ryan, was equally lucky. And they were about the only soldiers in camp who slept comfortable and dry that night. The rest of the camp was in mourning, from the major general commanding down to Abraham Lincoln Tecumseh Sherman Johnson, of the 24th.

General Grant had only words of praise for the Massachusetts and New York organizations and the way they handled themselves. They had arrived in camp with the evident intention of absorbing all the knowledge that was flying around loose and were in a fair way to get it. They went



SOUTHWESTERN BOUNDARY OF PINE PLAINS MANEUVER CAMP.

at things in a business like manner that won them admiration from the older hands at the game. They got their tents up quickly and well and came out of the storm in better shape than the Regulars. They carried themselves like the soldiers they are, and the general belief has gone around that these men are going to give a pretty good account of themselves in the Blue and Brown operations that will commence almost at once. They are not as hard as the Regulars; but the way men fresh from city desks and easy chairs handled their camp burdens was a revelation to some of the officers of the Army who hadn't seen much of the militia since the concentration camps of '98. "That's a right smart sprinkling of men," one of these officers remarked. And a "right smart sprinkling" they were. The honor of the National Guard is safe so far as this week's camp is concerned, at any rate, and the clip that those men of the 2nd, 6th and 8th Massachusetts, 23rd New York, Squadrons A and C, and the 1st Battery set for succeeding militiaman is a pretty swift one.

The following program has been arranged for the Pine Plains camp by General Grant for the month commencing June 15 and ending July 15: June 17, all special troops bivouac on the night of June 16-17; June 18, militia, night attack; June 19, regular and militia problem; June 22, regulars and militia maneuver; June 23, regulars, preparatory work for maneuvers; June 24, regulars and militia maneuver; June 30, militia outpost, reconnaissance, and night attack; July 1, regulars and militia night operations, June 30 and July 1; July 2, regulars and militia, preparatory work for problem; July 3, regulars and militia, problem maneuver; July 8, regulars and militia, bivouac, night of July 7 and 8, scouting and information; July 10, regulars and militia, problem; July 13, regulars and militia preparatory work for maneuver; July 14, regulars and militia maneuver.

Tomorrow (Monday) morning the really hard work of the tour commences for every one. There will be marching and countermarching, and swift riding of umpires from one part of the seat of war to another. What the writer is wondering about is: "Where, oh, where, is the next drink coming from—and when?"

SOME LONG DISTANCE SIGNALLING.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

DURING the last few years the much vaunted wireless seems to have crowded the other methods of Army and Navy signalling from the center of the public stage, although the subtle fluid can by no means take the place of the flags, the torches at night, the heliograph, or even the rockets as a means of communication between the different units of a great army.

The last war, between the Japanese and the Russians, demonstrated the futility of entire dependence upon electricity as a messenger boy, the "juice" like other messengers at times finding diversions along the way in the form of good "grounds," open lines, faulty instruments and other causes well known to the electrician, that prevented it from reaching its destination. Not infrequently this failure to make good came in the midst of some great movement where constant communication was necessary to consummate the plans of the Islander commanders. We know very little of the real campaign conducted by the little brown men against their great adversary to the westward, the freedom accorded the prying war correspondent in most wars being denied this eager gentleman by the Islanders, and the personally conducted excursions which were held in honor of the war correspondents showed just what the Islanders wished to have known—and no more.

It would be interesting to know how many movements of the great Islander armies failed of their object, or only partially accomplished what they were expected to do, through failure of communication between the brains of the army and the different members—sort of a paralysis, as it were. We know that the brown men depended too much upon electricity and, when the fluid failed them, they were much at sea. Very few instances are recorded of their successful use of old Sol, or of the flags. The failure to utilize the heliograph more might have been due to two things: a flat country through which they were operating, or a cloudy time of year, either of which would of course prevent the use of the wonderful sun writer.

It is a question whether, in spite of the strides which have been made in the wireless and its adaptation to land use, it can equal the more certain visual signalling—particularly in a country that is rough in character, minimizing the efficiency of the fluid and adding to the value of the visual method of communication. About the first demonstration of the value of some quicker method than the mounted orderly in the delivery of orders or messages was in Sherman's campaign during our own civil war. At Kenesaw Mountain particularly, did the flags do splendid work—from the standpoint of the Northern troops.

The heliograph, while dependent upon the rays of the sun and elevations sufficient to carry its flash over the curvature of the earth, has proven itself to be one of the most valuable of modern signalling contrivances.

That "there's nothing new under the sun" was proven more than once by the heathen Apache, during the long and wearisome campaigns against him in Arizona. Time and again some little column of our troops, plodding across that country of wonderful distances and perpetual sunlight, would find the birds flown, in spite of every precaution, on their arrival at the nest of the vultures; and it would transpire that some keen eyed Apache buck, comfortably ensconced on the top of a commanding peak, had flashed the coming of the troops across the miles of space in between. His apparatus was merely a piece of broken mirror or other polished surface as he had never heard of the Myers Code—but he got there just the same.

The English and the Boers in South Africa used the helio continually, the country greatly resembling our far southwest in climate and character, offering every advantage to the flashing instrument. At times some amusing situations took form when a Boer heliograph would get in line with a couple of English instruments and the Boer signalman, often recruited from the German army, would express his opinion of the English, their character, knowledge and fighting ability in brilliant sentences that would make the English writhe in impotent rage. And not infrequently the English signal books would fall into the hands of the Boer fighters. Then some carefully coded message would flash across the space, to be read by the Boers as one would read large print and the sudden vicious crackle of the Boer rifles would spring out where no Boers were supposed to be, or some carefully planned English expedition would find the expected victims gone and some insulting message chalked on a nearby rock.

Our English cousins hold the long distance record for heliograph signalling over land, having sent and received messages at the wonderful distance of some 130 miles. To perform such a feat would, of course, require that the two stations be on mountains of at least 1,400 feet elevation above the surrounding country, and if either mountain was much under the height the other of course would have to be correspondingly higher, to prevent the flash from being cut off by the curvature of the earth.

There are no well authenticated instances of signalling in the United States over land alone, but our Regulars are supposed to have done some wonderful work in the mountains of Utah and Colorado.

The record for signalling over land and water is held at present by the First Company, Signal Corps, National Guard of California, stationed at Los Angeles.

In the great Sierra Madre range overlooking Los Angeles and the San Gabriel Valley at the foot of the range, towers Mount Wilson, rising between six and seven thousand feet above the surrounding country and commanding southern California for a hundred miles around. Out on the blue Pacific, some 30 miles from the California coast and nearly 70 miles from Mount Wilson, lies the magic isle of Catalina; famed for its fishing and the beauties of its marine gardens and scenery. The Los Angeles Signal Corps nearly every summer divide into two parties, one of them climbing Mount Wilson and enjoying the wonderful vista of mountain and green country and sea which stretches away on every side. The other party invade peaceful Catalina and establish their station on Black Jack, the highest peak on the island. Then setting up their heliographs the two parties, one enjoying the pleasure of the mountains and the other striving to rouse the envy of their highland brothers by recitals of the fine fishing or swimming or boating which they enjoyed while off duty, borrow some of the arrows of Old Sol and send them flaming back and forth across the 30 miles of water and 40 miles of green country that intervenes between. The accuracy of these messages has been proven time and again and the



Heliograph Squad, 1st Signal Company, Los Angeles, Cal., Signalling from Catalina Island to Mt. Wilson, 70 miles away.

record of combined land and water heliographing rests undoubtedly with the California boys.

During the annual inspection of the state forces, made by Colonel Wilhelm, late of the Regular Army, the Los Angeles boys established two stations, one of them on a shoulder of Mount Lowe, the next door neighbor of Mount Wilson, and the other on a bluff in the outskirts of Los Angeles itself. Over this distance, some 27 miles, messages were exchanged with the ordinary three foot flags, telescopes of course being used to read the flags. The doubting colonel requested that a message be sent from the mountain, where he was stationed, and delivered by the Los Angeles end of the company to his hotel, he himself furnishing the message. The message was delivered and the astounded colonel on his arrival in the city found it had been delivered correctly. Signalling over 27 miles with a three foot flag is something that is, to put it mildly, rather out of the ordinary.

While the electric fluid under favorable circumstances is quicker and more easily read in its different forms of Army signalling than any method of visual communication, yet for all round use, particularly in a rough, mountainous country, unfavorable for the fluid and helpful to the older ways, it is a question whether the spark can ever supplant the more certain wig wag or heliograph.

ODD WEAPONS OF WAR.

An Interesting Collection at Springfield Arsenal.

MOST people know the Springfield arsenal as the place where the latest type of government rifles are made, and, incidentally, where many useless firearms are stored until they are sold at auction and go to arm the levies of some small Central American republic. A few have heard of the museum of rifles and weapons of all sorts that have been collected there for years, and still fewer are aware of what has been done recently to put this collection in respectable shape. The collection has been in existence for years but only this year was a move made to preserve the exhibit and add to it other relics and interesting pieces that had rested in the obscurity of the arsenal store rooms, says the *Hartford Courant*. When the appropriation for fitting up the commandant's headquarters is expended, Springfield and the United States government will have a collection of arms to be proud of.

Certainly there are few in the country more complete and that can offer more types of arms or show as completely the evolution of the modern repeating rifle. To be sure, the work has only been half done as yet, but the change under the efficient manager, appointed under the new regime, has been remarkable, and the big room in the upper story of the executive building fairly bristles with shining bayonets and sabers and the polished barrels of muskets and rifles of different vintages. Some red tape is encountered before one can see the collection, for the museum will not be open to the public for a number of weeks, although the commandant is courteous himself to chance visitors, and especially those from out of the state. The presentation of one's card and a clear statement of one's wish is essential.

SOME QUAIN T WEAPONS.

The first thing that attracts attention is the neatness. There isn't a speck of dust or a flake of rust on the hundreds of rifle barrels that gleam in long rows down the room. The stray bits of armor picked up in China or Japan, with long spikes and indescribable two edged swords, shine as if they had just arrived from Spotless Town. Near the door is a notable array of cutlery, just as it was used by the forefathers of the colony of Connecticut in King Philip's war, and near them a Puritan relic of another vintage—none other than a pike used in John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry. On a little stand at the end of this table is the long Cecil, in miniature, that kept the Boers out of Kimberley in the South African campaign. This beautiful toy, complete in every detail, was turned out by a manufacturer of this city, after government drawings. The gun was designed by Labram, an American, who had worked in shops in this country that did government work, and he made it from heavy shafting. Labram was killed by a shell during the siege.

One of the things the curator shows is a matchlock of the fifteenth century. In this piece the pulling of the trigger drags the match piece backward over the vent and holds it there. There is also a beautiful old fashioned blunderbuss, that must have been used as a wall piece, for it is too heavy for any ordinary mortal to carry around. This is mounted in brass and is the beauty of the collection. Not so very far from this is a battery gun used in the closing days in the civil war. It has 25 brightly polished barrels, that ingeniously spread with a lever to cover a wide zone. The caliber is approximately .50 and the gun was evidently loaded with ammu-

munition that was not of the fixed type. After the ball and cartridges had been inserted at the breach, a sort of train must have been laid in a groove behind the barrels. A projecting shoulder was apparently all the protection the gunner had, and he must have been in mortal danger all of the time.

THE ROBERTS REPEATING GUN.

The gun reminds one of a boy's firecracker cannon of the simpler type and evidently worked on the same plan. The Roberts repeating gun, which stands near, is quite an affair and must have done considerable execution. The cartridges are made of heavy turned metal, with nipples for the caps. They are fed into a hopper over the breech, and run down upon a revolving cylinder. On the outside of the latter are semi circular spaces, into which the cartridges run. As the cylinder revolves after the fashion of a revolver, the charges are held in place by the surrounding chamber and come out in an opening at the bottom. The tag on this weapon says it was used at Petersburg.

The types of bayonets are not the least interesting part of the collection and they are of all kinds, from the old fashioned straight, three edged affair of the flintlock musket to the long knife blade of the latest type of Springfield. Some of them are patterned after a hunting knife, and would make dandy implements for a sportsman. There are others of the old trowel variety, and still others, very rare, of the spatulate shape that is prized by all collectors. One department is devoted to Chinese firearms, and considering time, place, and circumstances, this is the most notable of all. The two and three man guns are there, or the gingals, as they are called. Some of them are nine feet long. Many of them are matchlocks, but others are Mausers and Winchester bolt action guns made on a gigantic scale. With a bore big enough to put your fist in, they have all the outward mechanism of the American guns—bolt, firing pin and breech action.

EARLY BREECH LOADING FLINTLOCK.

They were brought over after the Boxer outbreak and show how the Chinese tried to graft modern methods into the time honored two man gun. One of the gingals has the screw principle applied to the breech. Among the Burnside, Martini-Henrys, Spencers, and all sorts of Springfields and other foreign patents is a breech loading flintlock of 1832. The loading chamber of this gun turns up for the cartridge, and slides back into place. The hammer and flint appear to be poised over the top of the barrel, which must have made it hard to sight. Its caliber is 5.35, and it of course used paper cartridges. There are cases and cases of Krags, and Springfields of different models, some of them after special patterns, and one sporting model Springfield would make a collector envious. The regular sporting type has been followed, but the stock is a beauty and its grain is something choice to look at.

It isn't possible to forget the "hostiles" in a collection of this kind, and two or three racks are devoted to carbines and rifles taken in the Indian campaigns. Some of them were in Custer's ill fated campaign, and were taken months after, when the red men became good citizens. The Indians used raw hide in mending their guns, and the weapons are swathed with tightly sewed bands of this material. With the inordinate vanity of a savage, they have removed the breech plates in many cases and filled the stock full of brass headed tacks. Many of the carbines have rows and rows of these metal ornaments. A number of the guns were taken from the cavalrymen in 1873 and retaken in 1881. Among the others is a Wesson breech loader, caliber .40, rim fire, a Maryland rifle, a Sharp & Hawkins gun, where the entire rifle slid forward on grooves; different types of Lee rifles, Mannlichers and Mausers of all patterns. There is one presentation Mauser from the Spanish government to the United States that is a beauty in finish and quality of workmanship.

CAPTURED CONFEDERATE RIFLES.

The captured Confederate rifles have interesting inscriptions, and one of them is inscribed to a young woman, who was murdered by the "Hessians." Evidently it refers to the German loyalists who did service for the Union cause in that section of the country. "May 10, 1861" is carved on the butt and the initials "T. A. T." and "C. S. A." "Mattie be true" is the legend another bears, and beneath is carved "Charles H. Roberts, Ind. 1865." Whether the legend refers to the rifle or some one left behind when the owner went to the front the reader can guess for himself. This gun bears other embellishments by a jack knife, and a scroll and wreath of oak leaves, beautifully done, is a mute testimony to the tastes and skill of the owner.

It would take a catalogue to mention all the curiosities of the collection, but not least of all are the experimental guns turned out by government experts, and trying all sorts of devices in the way of bayonets and breech blocks. Not the least interesting show the trial of the automatic gun system. There are a number of these guns, all apparently too finely adjusted to stand the strain of practical service.

SANTIAGO TEN YEARS AFTER.

HERE," said Captain Rosal of the Rural Guard, pointing to twin cemented platforms in front of the Reina Mercedes barracks, "the 6-inch guns were posted with which the Spaniards shelled the American position on El Pozo on the morning of July 1."

Except that the sun was not blazing down so fiercely—although in unshaded places the thermometer registered 100 degrees—the day in lustre and intensity resembled the historic 1st of July, writes H. E. A. in the *Sun*. True, only a practised eye could note any change in the valley foliage. There seemed less luxuriance in the mass, but the mango trees, bearing no fruit then, were full in leaf and as glossy as ever; the royal palms waved their plumes with the same splendor; while the bamboos, whose fashion it is to grow together in graceful isolation, swayed wandlike with no apparent wane of freshness. But there was a change in the unwooded folds of the Sierra de Cobre, which lifted their peaks above the battleground. A long period of drought had transmuted their slopes and gorges from a vivid green to a monotone that gave the appearance of an arid soil in which a blade of grass would never grow. They were clothed, however, with a faded grass that with the first deluge of the rainy season would be lost in a riot of new life matching the emerald shoals of the Caribbean.

The Reina Mercedes barracks must be three fourths of a mile from the site of the blockhouse on San Juan Hill, which used to be known as Fort San Juan, and the blockhouse was 2,600 yards from El Pozo. El Pozo cannot be seen from the plateau in front of the barracks, because the San Juan ridge intervenes. The belief is general among officers of the Rural Guard that the Spanish guns which had the range of the American position on El Pozo so accurately were fired from the cemented platform which Captain Rosal pointed out and that the Spaniards therefore could not see their target. It is true that Major John W. Dillenback, who commanded the light artillery battalion, said in his report to the adjutant general of the Fifth Army Corps that "the enemy used smokeless powder and the position of the guns was hard to locate," and it is probable that the American artillerymen never knew where were posted the Spanish guns that fought a duel with Capt. G. S. Grimes's battery in the opening hour of the assault on San Juan. But a statement of Lieut. José Müller y Tejero in his monograph upon the operations seems to resolve the doubt in favor of the ridge. Lieut. Tejero declares that with the foremost echelon at San Juan was Colonel Ordoñez with two rapid fire guns, and that the position was defended in the first hour by 300 infantry and the two guns.

To be confronted on returning to the scene of the battle after ten years' absence with the positive statement that the Spaniards shelled El Pozo by indirect fire, having the range perfectly gauged but not seeing the hill from which the Americans began the engagement, renewed the old doubt as to whether the story of the pellmell and haphazard scramble and rush on the heights of San Juan would ever be correctly written. Cuban impressions should not, however, be allowed to count. They are the sport of hearsay, and, besides, the people whom we liberated from the despotic rule of Spain have never been interested enough in the campaign to make a study of it or to care a centimo about historical accuracy. Consider their monument on San Juan commemorating the victory, concerning which a word later. The writer rode over the field with Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th U. S. Infantry, adviser to the Cuban commander of the Rural Guard for the provinces of Oriente and Camaguey. In the battle of July 1 Dougherty fought in the ranks as a sergeant of the 3rd Cavalry, and his rapid promotion illustrates the promise that the American Army holds out to the enlisted man who has the right stuff in him and evades neither work nor responsibility.

The camino up which the Americans marched on the day of the capitulation—those, that is to say, who were privileged or under orders to enter the city—now resounds to the clang of the electric car bell. About three months ago a system traversing the principal streets of the ancient city of Santiago—and queer enough the cars look as they pass between the lanes of one storied pink and blue houses—was opened to traffic. The bells of the cathedral have had a plaintive note in their calls to devotion ever since, and ever since the muleteer, crowded to the curb, has worn a scowl of protest. The blind man—there are many blind men in Santiago—has paused irresolute as the tapped the flagstone with his cane, and the cocheros have not learned that the juggernaut has rights superior to a rule of the road which almost four centuries had confirmed.

The cars on the Santiago-Caney road run out beyond the sweep of the intrenchments which the Spaniards filled after falling back from San Juan on July 1, and the intrenchments themselves on the left of the Spanish position are no more. An addition or suburb has been platted out where they were dug. A very good piece of real estate improvement has been done—streets graded, curbstones put down, sections marked by stakes, and infant trees set out, quite after the fashion of Flatbush or Hackensack. On all sides you see signs of lots for sale, and two or three glaringly new houses have been built to attract the victim of cramped quarters in Santiago. But somehow the addition does not flourish; the city dweller prefers his

patio with the dwarf palms and ungainly cactus, or his slum, to a view of the amphitheatre of hills and a snug and smug villa.

Presently you rein your horse in at the surrender tree down in the hollow below the ridge of San Juan and 300 yards west of it. The big ceiba knows no change, although it was apparently not in full leaf. Some one has said that the famous tree was dying, and it certainly wears a wasted and ghostly look. But being a tree of memories it may be aging prematurely under its burden. If it is ailing the municipal government is not likely to take any pains to preserve the tree. The famous ceiba should be the centre of a trimly kept and jealousy guarded park, but the Cubans are not profoundly interested; the tree is fenced and tableted, yet the isolation and the neglect of it are marked.

In a brief canter you are on the ridge, where the Americans intrenched after winning the day. Their pits and getaways are still distinct in places. On the site of the old farmhouse known as Fort San Juan, some time since pulled down and carted away, stands a red brick memorial erected by the American Commission, and about it are 3-inch guns and the dynamite experiment, a veritable stork of a gun, most terrible to look at. From the observation tower you get a survey of the battlefield with its background of mountains receding toward Guantanamo. Now you make out El Pozo; the hills from which Capron trained his guns with grim good will; the stately Ducoureaux house, a landmark for miles around. Over against you is Kettle Hill, which the Cavalry took with a rush, and down below is the lake—now, alas! dried to a damp and unwholesome spot in the middle that would scarcely afford a bath to a lizard. Over there asleep in the sunshine is red roofed Caney, lying flat against the landscape, while all the valley is filled with palms tossing their plumes in the breeze.

Turning around, your eyes rest, not admiringly, on the Cuban pæan in stucco celebrating the victory which won liberation for an oppressed, starved, and tortured people. It is a paltry affair, too dwarfed to be called a shaft—a cube upon a square with a shell on top looking like a spike, and four shells at the corners. The height might be 18 feet. An inscription let into the front reads: "In memory of the officers and men of the United States Army who were killed in the assault and capture of this ridge, July 1st, 1898, and the siege of Santiago, July 1st to July 16th, 1898. War between Spain and the United States."

The material already peels and crumbles. A respectable stone mason would be ashamed of the job. Soon read is the inscription, but it would take a long time to decipher the names and addresses and the sentiments of patriotism, puerility and putridity, the acclaims and defiances with which the soiled white surface is scrawled over. There are some insults in odious Spanish, but most of the expressions are sentimental and innocuous. One inspired idiot has written in the tongue of Castile: "I leave a kiss here, since a woman may come along." Few take the trouble. Most of the names were contributed by American tourists of the kind who love to perpetuate themselves in temple and purlieu. A penman who could write the Lord's Prayer on the back of a postage stamp might find space on the defaced memorial to American dead to write his name, but it is doubtful. The sooner a coat of whitewash is applied to it the better; but the whitewash should contain a strong disinfectant. This tribute of the Cuban people is a slight as an avowal of gratitude, an atrocity as a work of art, and a gross reflection upon honest labor. Happily the elements realize the situation and are surely, if too slowly, dismantling the thing. Let us hope that when the Cubans enter upon their second course of self government they will anticipate the tooth of time, raze the stucco fright and set up a worthy memorial. For the Americans who have helped to disfigure not only this product of local inspiration but their own memorial at Caney no word of censure can be too severe. They have written themselves down asses and it would be, indeed, a mercy to paint out the tokens of their folly.

(To be continued.)

THE A-I TARGET.

UNDER date line of Cebu, Philippine Islands, and written on April 22, we have received a letter from 1st Lieutenant C. K. LaMotte, 14th U. S. Infantry, that will be found extremely interesting. Lieutenant LaMotte states that in the March 5 issue of *ARMS AND THE MAN* he "read with interest the comment of A. C. H. on the (then) new A-1 target recently adopted by the War Department." Lieutenant LaMotte's letter then goes on to say:

"Expert pistol shots should, in my opinion, not only shoot quickly but accurately. The old 8-inch bull was something for any pistol shot to consider carefully, while firing at 75 yards. The new 5-inch bull is more difficult and such targets should indeed be made more difficult to hit as our pistol shots become more expert.

"I believe it to be a well known fact that Americans, as a rule, are loath to make radical changes, but in my opinion and in the opinions of those with whom I have associated, this new A-1 target is a decided improvement over the old A target.

"If a man can make scores like this at, say, 15 yards, rapid fire: 9, 9, 9, 8, 8, or 43 for a total, how much more accurate is his score than that of the man who makes his five 5's on target K, with his shots scattered from head to foot, over a space more than four times that made by the man who made but 43 out of a possible 50.

"It is close shooting that should count, not the haphazard. Any man who makes any pretensions to pistol shooting can make possibles right along at 15 or 25 yards rapid fire on target K.

"He may even flinch and still make 5's on the black figure, but he cannot flinch at the A-1 target and expect anything of a score, because he will get only what he is entitled to and no more. It isn't every man that can make the possible on the A-1 target unless he trains himself to do accurate, close shooting. The good, accurate shot is known by the smallness of his shot groups. The steady, consistent, accurate shot will distance in no time the man who merely hopes to hit the black figure somewhere in all his five shots, at waist, head, or, as I saw at Camp Perry last year, even in the foot.

"It seems to me that, if a man can train himself to get all his hits in a five inch circle, in time of war he can hit an enemy pretty much wherever he wants, and not have to trust to the size of the enemy to get a hit. The A-1 target calls for accuracy as well as quickness of manipulation of the piece; and for expert pistol shots, accuracy and quickness of manipulation are two essential elements, if not the most important factors in their work. A change in the point of aim is necessary with the new target at the various ranges.

"One big advantage of this new target is the promptness with which ties are disposed of. While at Camp Perry last year I noticed that considerable time was taken up in shooting off ties in rapid fire and in doing this competitors were required to fire at distances double that called for in the course. It was the accurate shot who won out.

"The new target is a good one, and time spent in its careful study is time well spent, and the earlier the consideration the better it will be for those who compete at Camp Perry this coming August."

SOME EXPERIMENTS WITH 1906 AMMUNITION.

BY JOHN M. DAVIDSON,

President, Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) Rifle Club.

THE 150 grain bullet, model 1906 ammunition, Frankford Arsenal, is both shorter and lighter than the Krag 220, and its inertia (resistance to movement from a state of rest) is therefore less than that of the longer bullet. Its length of bearing surface is less and so presents less area for friction with the inside surface of the barrel. The generation of gas in the cartridge with pyro powder is less abrupt than with the W. A. powder. The power required to pull the bullet out of the neck of the shell in a straight line-movement is considerably less than that required to extract the Krag bullet, though the seating pressure is the same.

Each one of the above items reduces the tendency of the 150 grain bullet to upset or swell under the shock of explosion so as to properly seal the bore. To make matters worse, the thickness of the cupro nickel jacket is, I believe, greater than that of the Krag bullet, causing it to resist upsetting all the more. Add to this the higher and better sustained gas pressure of the pyro powder, tending to expand the barrel, and we have a combination which in every above mentioned element of difference with the Krag bullet makes the 1906 model less effective for accurate work.

All the new rifles which I have seen show an excessive amount of copper fouling, and the peculiar part about it is that this fouling is greatest at those points where the least friction occurs between the bullet and the barrel; that is, at the inner corners of the grooves.

The following experiments were made to show this fact. A shell was split open and the bullet carefully removed and fitted into another shell containing about two grains of pyro powder, the idea being to generate just enough gas to force the bullet through the bore so that it could be recovered without deformation. This charge (probably the force of the primer alone) forced it not quite out of the barrel, the point projecting about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. An endeavor was made to force it out by a steady pressure of a brass cleaning rod but the combined efforts of three men failed to move it. Oil was then poured on the bullet from the muzzle and from the breech but it still resisted all efforts. Another charge of about four grains was fired in the rifle but the bullet still stuck and the gas escaped freely through the spaces between the bullet and the inner corners of the grooves, showing conclusively that the bullet did not fill the bore. Finally a charge of 10 grains was fired which ejected the bullet with sufficient force to slightly indent a one inch soft pine board. Upon examination the bullet showed that only the tops of the lands and the central half of the width of each groove was in contact with the barrel.

Now, the strange part about this is that the parts of the bullet in contact with the barrel correspond to those parts of the rifling which are generally

found to be free from copper fouling and the question arises, whether the deposit of copper is not due to the escape of gas rather than to friction. For it stands to reason that even with a full charge, which would tend to upset the bullet more, the friction at the inner corners of the grooves would be always less than at the central part, and still less than that on top of the lands. An examination of a perfect bullet recovered after being fired with a full charge showed the same condition. It was slightly upset, more than the first one, but those parts corresponding to the inner corners of the grooves had not touched the barrel.

This theory would seem to be supported by the fact that the tool marks on top of the lands are transverse to the path of the bullet while the marks upon the grooves are parallel to it. One would naturally think that if the copper fouling were due principally to friction the deposit would be greater where the tool marks are transverse.

From the foregoing experiment it would appear that, considering the more gradual pressure of the pyro powder (which burns very slowly if not confined) tending to upset the bullet less than the quicker action of the W. A. powder, its diameter should be greater than .308; or, if the diameter remains the same, a more powerful primer should be used in order that the quicker initial shock of explosion will upset the bullet, and the bullet should be seated more firmly in the shell.

If two grains of pyro powder in a shell capable of holding 52 grains will start the bullet out of the cartridge and almost out of the barrel, how can we expect to find the powder remaining in the barrel upon firing a full charge to be perfectly consumed so as to leave no residue, when we know that it is so strongly influenced in its rate of burning by the degree of confinement? Would not a more powerful primer and a bullet of larger diameter result in the two necessary improvements: An upset to the bullet and a less amount of residue in the barrel?

THE FLORIDA SUCCESSFULLY TORPEDOED.

LAST Saturday afternoon the monitor *Florida* was successfully, or unsuccessfully torpedoed, depending on the point of view. She was a victim to the naval experiment to determine the ability of a newly designed bulkhead to withstand the devastating effects of an American Whitehead torpedo fired from a barge anchored about a hundred yards from the *Florida*. The original intention had been to fire the torpedo from the *Morris*, but the plan was changed. A steel cable ran from the barge to the monitor and along this wire the torpedo was trolleyed to the exact point where it was desired it should strike the *Florida's* side.

The test took place off Pine Beach, near the Jamestown Exposition grounds, where the monitor was anchored in 15 feet of water. The naval officials, while admitting the damage done to the vessel is very serious, declare that it is not vital, and say that the test is satisfactory. They assert that a battleship equipped with bulkheads similar to that tested today could continue fighting if injured to the same extent, unless several compartments on the same side were similarly punctured and weather conditions were bad.

Upon the return to the Norfolk navy yard the *Florida* was immediately run into the big stone dry dock and the water pumped out, in order that a close examination of the damage done by the torpedo could be definitely seen.

This examination showed that a clean hole, extending from the superstructure 10 feet down the hull, had been made, and that it was 20 feet in length, showing the terrific destructive power of the torpedo. The injury extended into the compartment about 8 feet at the center, but varied from 4 to 6 feet on the margins.

The most important disclosure, however, was the fact that the damage did not extend beyond the watertight bulkhead sufficiently to cause any leakage. It was the opinion of experts that without the bulkhead the monitor would have gone down in a few minutes at the most, and that with it, she could have easily been kept floating indefinitely, with the occasional use of the pumps. Whether or not her machinery below decks was injured by the explosion has not as yet been definitely determined.

After an official photograph of the injury had been taken for the Navy Department, a large canvas cover was lowered over the side to cover the opening, and all visitors were barred out.

The test was witnessed by a number of officials, including Secretaries Metcalf and Taft, Postmaster General Meyer, and ordnance officers of the Navy and Army. They were upon vessels outside the danger line.

The arrangements for the test were carried out in detail without an apparent hitch. Admiral Mason and other officials from Washington boarded the *Florida* before 8 o'clock, and gave the final orders for conducting the test. There were about 20 persons in the party which remained on the monitor. Aboard the float anchored 400 feet away, from which the torpedo was dispatched, the crew was ready for its work.

(Continued on page 254.)

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor
Albert S. Le Vino, Managing Editor
John Taylor Humphrey, Manager New York Office

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

Entered as second class matter, April 1, 1908, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Copyright, 1908, by ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO.

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

RIFLE TEAM GOES TO ENGLAND.

Very late Wednesday afternoon, at an hour when success in that regard had been almost despaired of, a cablegram was received from the British Olympic Council accepting the entry of the American rifle team in the International match. A cablegram had been received that morning saying that everything that could be done had been done to get the British Council to accept the American entry, but that all efforts had been unavailing. Therefore telegrams were sent to the members of the team selected as a result of the Camp Perry tryouts, stating that the trip was off. Another telegram has since been despatched to all these men stating that the British Council had at last accepted the entry and that the American team would go, and instructing them to report in New York on Friday evening.

Arrangements have been readjusted with the steamship company to insure transportation on the *St. Louis*, and a long distance telephone message to Boston established the fact that sufficient ammunition for the team's needs would be ready Friday.

So at last the issue has been joined and the American team, which in the competition at Camp Perry beat the Palma match record score by four points, will have a chance to demonstrate its ability against the best rifle shots of continental nations, England, and the British colonies. But the foreign company will be found very fast and the American team, notwithstanding its splendid work at Camp Perry, will know that every minute of the time the match lasts it has been shooting and shooting hard. Success in the match will not be assured until the last team to shoot has fired its last shot.

TO CLEAN THE NEW RIFLE.

The ammunition trials conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle Association and the tryout for places upon a proposed international team, all having been made with the model 1903 rifle, have given us much information in regard to the value of that arm. It is true that all the ammunition submitted by the cartridge companies for test was loaded with N. G. S. 2 powder instead of pyrocellulose, but the results in every instance were good enough to justify the opinion that the new rifle has many possibilities. Less exhaustive tests lead to a belief that the pyro powder gives greater variations in elevation. The shooting of the competitors for places on the team at Camp Perry was of very high order. Fouling and especially nickel fouling, the terror of all riflemen, appeared, but the methods now employed to clean the rifle are reasonably efficacious. We call particular attention to what appears to us the best method yet evolved, no matter what sort of powder is used.

After firing and when the gun has been cleaned with a pull through or otherwise, if it shows evidences of nickel fouling, a solution composed as follows may be successfully employed to remove the foreign matter.

Ammonia persulphate, 1 ounce; ammonia carbonate, 200 grains; aqua ammonia (28 per cent solution), 6 ounces; water, 4 ounces. The carbonate of ammonia should be powdered and dissolved in water; add the persulphate and ammonia water to this.

Repeated trials seem to indicate that merely swabbing the barrel out with a rag saturated in this solution is not sufficient. If the solution is to be employed the bolt should be removed and a rubber cork of the right size inserted in the chamber so that none of the fluid may escape. A rubber tube should be placed over the muzzle and the solution poured through this into the barrel. When the barrel is full the rifle should be set aside for from fifteen minutes to half an hour. The solution should not be left in over night. Care should be taken to avoid spilling the mixture on the outside of the piece, as it causes rust when exposed to the air. When the rifle has stood a sufficient time its contents may be emptied. If there has been any considerable amount of nickel fouling the color of the fluid will have been changed to a blue. We are disposed to believe that following the use of this ammonia bath the rifle should be carefully wiped dry. Then an application should be made of moist graphite. This can be put into the barrel with a rag on a rod. If the graphite is not moist enough a little sperm oil will assist. The rag should be worked through the barrel many times until the whole surface shines with the lustre gained from the graphite. After this the barrel should be cleaned with several dry rags. It is not desirable to put the ammonia solution into the barrel while the latter is very hot. The finer the grain of the graphite used the better the result. After an application of it in the manner indicated it has been found possible to shoot 100 rounds from the rifle without cleaning, using the ammunition chosen for the international team, loaded with N. G. S. 2 powder. It seems probable that we shall be able in time to evolve other satisfactory methods of cleaning a barrel and riflemen should not be disappointed when they find original results not entirely satisfactory.

The men who shot at Camp Perry for places on the international team were most of them quite soft. Very little opportunity had been given them to practise with the new weapon. It is the more remarkable that the scores which they made were, taken as a whole, superior to any ever made in this country under similar conditions.

ORDNANCE PUBLICITY.

One of our readers has written to us inquiring why we do not publish in our columns a complete description of an article recently perfected for ordnance use. Our correspondent goes on to say:

It would seem to me that in a paper of the character of ARMS AND THE MAN you would find it to your material advantage, as well as to the advantage of your readers, if you published everything that could be ascertained about recent inventions to be used by the Army and the Navy, with particular regard to ordnance articles, such as the (here our correspondent mentions an accessory of Coast Artillery work recently developed). Do you not think that we are entitled to know what our Army and Navy are doing in such particulars?

To answer his last question first, we wish to go on record as saying No: that we do not think that our readers are entitled to such information in all cases. In the particular instance mentioned, the writer asked us some questions about an article of ordnance which would never fall into the hands of any but the Army and the Coast Artillery organizations of the National Guard, and to these latter only in time of war when they became the second shifts in our coast defense fortifications. It is therefore none of the public's business.

It seems to us that our correspondent should have answered his question in the same way that we have answered it. We welcomed the insertion into the Army appropriation bill of a clause which permits the chief of ordnance to buy and to test such articles as he may deem necessary for the good of the Army without first asking for public bids, and without making public the results of such tests as may be made. This is a step in the right direction.

We have been for too many years far too generous with information regarding what should be most rigidly guarded. We have permitted inspection to be made and knowledge to be gained regarding apparatus and appurtenances of ordnance that make us most derelict in our duty to our country. Our defensive weapons and methods are our own business. And it concerns the ordinary citizen in Bangor, in Seattle, in Minneapolis, in Tampa, not one whit as to what these are.

There is no doubt that nations other than ours guard their military inventions, tests, and accessories far more jealously than we do. This should not be so. We have much more at stake than a great many continental countries. We are, by the grace of God and the fertility of our fields, the most prosperous nation in the world and the most resourceful. We have in the past invited attack time and again in our wilful neglect of military preparedness. And it is our luck and a Divine Blessing that have carried us so far an undefeated nation in the bloodstained arena of international war.

The time has gone by when in luck shall lie the protection of our shores; when a smug unbelief in the doctrine that "Heaven helps those who help themselves" and only those who do, shall conspire to cause our lands to run red with the blood of our unprotected children. It must be through no such channels of chance as these that the course of our ship of state shall be laid. We must so navigate that in our military preparedness lies discouragement to foreign aggression, and there can be no step more necessary to such a stand by us than the proper safeguarding of our military secrets.

(Continued from page 252).

Directions to fire were given from the monitor about 8.20 o'clock, and five minutes later Lieutenant Babcock, aboard the float, touched the lever which sent the torpedo whizzing 6 feet below the water on its mission of destruction. The trolley along which it ran directed the torpedo to the exact spot marked for the test. A roar accompanied the explosion. The spectacle which followed was grand. The column of water thrown into the air was estimated to exceed 200 feet in height and 100 feet in width. Almost simultaneously there was a shower of pieces of steel fragments, accompanied by fine dust, which scattered for fully a third of a mile around. There was a scamper for shelter by persons on half a dozen vessels in the vicinity. A dummy figure of a man had been erected on a bridge of the *Florida*, and although it was 50 feet from the point of torpedo impact the shock knocked it over.

The dozen or more officials and crew inside the superstructure of the vessel waited for a few moments before venturing out on the deck to ascertain the damage. They found that on and above the deck the damage was confined to bending some of the framework which supported the booms holding the torpedo nets, the cracking of several plates, the breaking of iron guy ropes, and the breaking of 3 booms from their fastenings, letting a net used for protecting the after part of the hull drop into the sea. When she was struck, the *Florida* had about 4 feet of free board and was anchored in about 15 feet of water. A collision mat put up against the hole made by the torpedo kept the water out while the pumps were working.

The *Florida's* magazine and handling room were dry. Nothing in the boiler and engine room was disturbed. No water entered and the dummy men attending the boilers were found in exactly the same position in which they were left.

By direction of Secretary Metcalf visiting newspaper men were allowed aboard the *Florida* after the test and were taken down in the boiler and engine room just aft of the compartment into which the torpedo was sent. In that portion of the ship there appeared to be no damage. The injury done was confined to the starboard coal bunker compartment fired into.

Commander William Strother Smith, who was on board the *Florida*, said: "It seemed as though she was struck a terrible blow and lifted upward and over. The shock to us standing in the after deck house was terrible. It seemed as though we were standing alongside a 12-inch gun. After the first impact the boat shuddered from stem to stern in a manner that imparted for a moment that petrifying sickening feeling that she had been struck a vital blow and all was over. This was but momentary, and we rushed out on deck, each man to his station, manned the pumps and dropped the collision mat, and did other necessary work."

During the test steam was kept up in one of the boilers on the vessel, but for precautionary reasons was shut off in the pipes. None of the pipes, so far as was apparent from hasty examinations, suffered injury.

The 12-inch turret, so badly shattered two weeks ago by a testing shell, had been covered with canvas to hide the damage then done.

Splendid weather and good sea conditions favored the test. There was scarcely a ripple to disturb the water. Transformed from a seaworthy vessel to a helpless hulk, several months' work will be necessary to again permit the *Florida* to be used.

The watertight bulkhead was specially constructed and designed to represent actual war conditions. The object sought was to determine whether this form of bulkhead, with which, if proven satisfactory, all future American ships of war probably will be provided, could successfully withstand the force of the explosive contained in the torpedo.

In some respects the tests were like those conducted in 1903 by the British admiralty with the target vessel *Belle Isle*, but Saturday's test with the *Florida* was the first experiment of the kind in the American Navy. In the case of the *Belle Isle*, the bottom of the ship was damaged extensively by the force of the explosion, and it was found impossible to tow the battered hulk back again into the harbor in time to prevent her sinking. She was finally pushed aground by tugs and beached.

The torpedo was fired at the *Florida's* water tight bulkhead compartment from a distance approximately 400 feet in an almost horizontal line, being started from a float fitted with a bombproof to protect the officers witnessing the test from any flying pieces of wood or steel. To prevent any danger of deflection of the line of flight of the torpedo, which sometimes happens, owing to disarrangement of the automatic mechanism by which it is operated, it was sent along a trolley wire, which connected the float with the monitor. By the successful working of this device, the torpedo hit the exact spot which it was intended to strike and thus averted failure of the experiment.

This method of firing differs somewhat from that followed by the English in their tests with the *Belle Isle*, on which occasion a British torpedo was lashed alongside the compartment specially constructed to represent a section of the latest type of armor clad, which protruded from the side of the vessel two or three feet. The torpedo was discharged electrically by officers stationed on a vessel a considerable distance away.

Two hundred and twenty pounds of gun cotton comprised the explosive charge carried by the torpedo. The hope of the officials that the damage it might do would be absorbed locally, thus insuring the practical stability of the remainder of the vessel's watertight compartments, was practically realized.

Considerable time and work were expended on the *Florida* in preparing her for today's test, as the officials have been anxious that it should be complete and final as demonstrating the vulnerability or lack of vulnerability of the latest construction in bulkheads in resisting torpedo attack. Results from the experiment will be a guide for the construction officials in the building of the water tight compartment bulkheads of the new *Dreadnoughts*, the *North Dakota* and the *Delaware*, now partially completed, and of the *Florida* and the *Utah* authorized at the last session of Congress. The compartment pierced by the torpedo is nearly amidships of the monitor, and is of considerable size.

In addition to ascertaining the effect of the torpedo exploding beneath the ship, in the experiment with the *Belle Isle* in 1903, there was a desire to test the value of cellulose as a means of preventing the inrush of water into the ship after the penetration of the hull, the contention being that cellulose, tightly rammed, offers resistance to inrushing water and yet will not expand to a sufficient extent to burst open the inside of the vessel. In the compartment fired at a quantity of cellulose was tightly rammed, rendering it practically solid. Unofficial reports of the explosion, however, were to the effect that portions of the cellulose were hurried into the air, and it was apparent that a portion of the specially constructed compartment packed with this material was blown up.

There was a rumor that a full charge had not been used in the *Florida* test and that, therefore, the lesson learned was not of serious importance.

HERE AND THERE.

A Unique Clock Weight.

The most unique clock weight in Maine is that of the Baptist church at Cherryfield, an old cannon. The cannon was one of the old smooth bore type and was brought by Gleason R. Campbell from Boston on one of the return trips of his lumber vessels. It was bought to fire salutes, as the stirring days of the Civil War were at hand. At the surrender of Lee in 1865 it was taken out for a final and great salute. Robert L. Willey, a soldier of the war, who was at home on furlough, was in charge of the cannon, and through some mismanagement a premature discharge of the gun threw Mr. Willey high in the air, filled his face with powder and tore one arm off close at the shoulder. The old gun was then spiked by the angry citizens and did no more salute service. When the Second Baptist Church building was built in 1873, a weight being wanted for the clock the old gun was used. For thirty years it did clock duty until 1903, when it once more received a baptism of fire and fell in the ruins of the church conflagration that December. When the new clock was installed in the new church building in 1906 once more the old cannon was mounted in the tower to do clock duty.

French Military Officer Perfects Rudder for Balloon.

The following report has been received by ARMS AND THE MAN from a friend in Paris who saw at private view a recent invention of Commandant Bouttiaux, director of the military balloon park at Meudon. This invention consists of an attachment which the designer believes will render unnecessary hereafter the use of ballast. His attachment takes the form of a horizontal rudder, which may be applied to any balloon basket. By simple modifications the rudder can be used to send the balloon either up or down. Its use will be attended with great economy of gas, so that the airship can continue on its journey for a practically unlimited period. Ballast hitherto has always given rise to serious complications. To maintain anything like a stable equilibrium in the air a constant manipulation of gas and sand has been necessary. When a voyage of any length has been undertaken vast quantities of ballast have been used. If the sun has heated the balloon, causing the gas to expand, it has been necessary to open the valve. Then if the balloon has fallen too rapidly it has been necessary to throw out sand in order to go up again. The whole secret of covering a great distance in a balloon has resolved itself into knowing how to economize the sand. With the horizontal rudder, however, which plays the same rôle as the side fins of a fish, it is claimed ballast becomes unnecessary. Wind pressure alone is necessary in sending the balloon up or down. The new apparatus has already proved its good qualities in a series of experiments.

Nicaraguan Navy Becomes a Merchant Fleet.

Nicaragua has leased the bulk of her navy for a period of 5 years to a company engaged in freight and passenger traffic. The gunboats, *Monotombo* and *Angela*, 355 tons and 250 tons respectively, are to be disarmed and turned over to the company represented by Gen. Raseal C. Medina, commander of the port of Corinto, and Robert C. Bone, a brother-in-law of President Zelaya. From the contract it appears that the *Monotombo*, considered formidable by Central American countries since its attack on the port of Acajutala last summer, will soon be seen with all her arms gone, carrying cattle to and from Costa Rican ports. The third vessel, once the *Dejulio*, will be used to carry salt. President Zelaya will be compensated for the loss of his navy by receiving half the profits of the commercial enterprise.

Mexican Officers in Arrest for Not Making a Visit of Courtesy.

Capt. Casimiro Derez, commander of the Mexican gunboat *Democrata*, has been put under arrest for one month and Capt. Jose Servin of the Mexican gunboat *Tampico* has been put under arrest for eight days by order of the Government, for failure to make an official visit of courtesy to the French cruiser *Lacatinat* in the harbor of Guaymas several weeks ago. Complaint of the discourtesy was made to the Mexican Government by the Minister of France to Mexico.

Cholera in British Army on Indian Frontier.

Nearly all the white troops in the command of Major General Willcock's first column at Khapak Pass, on the Indian frontier, have been sent into cholera camp. The danger of an epidemic is growing very serious, because of the terrific heat and the lack of good, running water, dependence at the present time having to be placed in the muddy roadside streams. The British lost 10 men killed and 24 wounded in a fight at the Pass on May 17, in a 4 hours' fight with the Mohmand tribesmen. The Munster Fusiliers have lost 27 men by cholera in a week.

The Latest Bullet Proof Coat.

The bullet proof coat has again come into prominence. The latest claimant who believes that he has solved the problem is Colonel Chemerzin, of St. Petersburg, Russia. The invention is said effectually to protect the body from Mauser bullets fired at only a few paces, the bullets flattening and being retained in the meshes of the material. The composition said to be used includes platinum, silver, and irridium, a very costly combination.

College Students for a Military Reserve.

Col. Morris B. Belknap, of Louisville, Ken., at the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, in New York City last week, proposed a plan for an Army reserve, which, he said, had been approved by the War Department and the General Staff. Briefly, it is that 3 years after graduation college students be enlisted as a college reserve, subject to the call of the Government. "No particular training would be necessary, although if it could be had it would be advantageous. If it were known," said Colonel Belknap, "that a rapid, quick, intelligent body of men, say 25,000, enlisted in the

service to be ready at time of call, I think it would have an inspiring influence."

British Captain Responsible for Collision with the St. Paul.

The naval court martial which has been in session at Portsmouth for several days before Vice Admiral Lowry to investigate the loss of the British cruiser *Gladiator*, resulting from her collision last April with the American line steamer *St. Paul*, after lengthy consideration found on June 12 that Captain Lumsden, commander of the cruiser, had hazarded his ship, by default, though not by neglect, says a despatch to the New York *Herald*. The sentence passed upon Captain Lumsden by the Court was in part as follows:

"The court, having found the charge partly true and taken into consideration the difficult position in which the prisoner was placed by the steamer *St. Paul* in not complying with articles 15 and 16 for preventing collisions at sea, adjudges him to be reprimanded and dismissed from the ship."

Captain Lumsden earlier in the day testified that he found the *Gladiator* was unnavigable at a speed of six knots, therefore the speed of nine at which she was going before the collision was necessary to enable the *Gladiator* to clear another vessel which was approaching at the same speed. When the *St. Paul* was sighted, Captain Lumsden declared, she appeared to be heading directly toward the *Gladiator*. His turn to port would have carried the *Gladiator* out of the liner's tracks had the *St. Paul* reversed her helm instead of keeping hard to port. He considered the liner's speed unjustifiable and contended that the *St. Paul* should have sounded earlier warning signals.

Degradation of Naval Lieutenant Ullmo for Selling Documents.

A pitiable spectacle, the degradation of the traitor Charles B. Ullmo, formerly a French naval officer, took place at Toulon, France, Friday, in the presence of an enormous crowd. Ullmo was arrested there last October charged with being a spy. All examination of his effects showed him to be in possession of many valuable documents. Last February he was found guilty by a court martial of attempting to sell naval secrets to a foreign power and sentenced to life imprisonment in a fortress and to be publicly degraded.

Train excursions were run into Toulon and thousands of people from the surrounding country came in to witness the ceremony. They packed the sidewalks and covered the adjacent roofs, walls and ramparts. The pressure of the crowds was so great that it threatened to sweep away the lines of soldiers and sailors drawn up around the square. After the troops had been reinforced with two line regiments, a battery of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry, Ullmo, wearing his uniform and sword, was led into the rectangle, where the commandant read the order that Ullmo had betrayed his country and was not worthy to wear its uniform.

Two subalterns then took off his sword and stripped him of his chevrons and buttons. One of the subalterns broke the sword across his knee and threw the broken blade at Ullmo's feet. In his plight Ullmo was compelled to march at the head of a squad of soldiers around the rectangle amid the hoots and jeers of the crowd. He walked with his bare head sunk upon his breast and his eyes staring straight in front of him. Tears were streaming down his face.

The cadet corps in the vicinity of Toulon, paraded to witness the degradation, were deeply impressed.

Great Britain to Build a Leviathan with 13.5 Inch Guns, Gasoline Motor Propelled.

The British Admiralty, having eclipsed the *Dreadnought* class of battleships by the *St. Vincent*, will, according to the *Telegraph*, start in September to eclipse the latter, laying down at Portsmouth a new leviathan with heavier armament and greater displacement. The *St. Vincent*, which will be launched in October, 1909, is of 19,250 tons and will cost about £1,900,000. The new battleship will probably be of 21,000 tons and will cost £2,250,000. She is intended to be completed for sea in eighteen months after her keel is laid. It is stated she will have two novel and important features. Instead of 12 inchers, which are now the largest guns used in the fleet, she will mount weapons of the new 13.5 type, which have been for some time the subject of experiment. The other feature, the *Telegraph* understands, will be her equipment with gas engines, by using which no smoke will be made and therefore the new ship will have no funnels. The paper recalls that Mr. McKechnie of Vickers Sons & Maxim announced some time ago that his firm had developed the gas engine to such a stage that it could be employed on a warship. It says that the Admiralty engineers have since been considering this engine and have apparently adopted it.

Graduation at New York Military Academy.

Graduation exercises at the New York Military Academy, at Cornwall-on-Hudson were held a little over a week ago, in the spacious gymnasium and drill hall. Several hundred guests from all parts of the country assembled to witness the ceremonies, and the hall was packed to the doors, notwithstanding its size. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Page delivered the invocation, after which came the Latin salutatory by Corporal Thomas Ellwood Buckman. Corporal Jesse Homer Sanford, in his oration on "Our New Navy," spoke of the necessity of this country to keep in constant touch with the navies of the world and to meet all demands necessary for additional ships to protect our growing commerce. Adjutant Edgar Jerome Hecht was the valedictorian. A medal was awarded Private Morley for the best score made during the year on the rifle range. The following graduates were selected for their excellence and proficiency in military work during the year as the cadets to be named as candidates for second lieutenantcies in the Army: Capt. Robert L. Starnsfield, 1st Serg. Frank James Rascovar, and Corporal Thomas L. Buckman. It is planned to add a course in Cavalry instruction to the military curriculum of the school for next year, and a riding hall and stables will be erected this summer. The New York Military Academy rifle team at the interscholastic matches in New York last January will be remembered for the excellence of their aim, and the steadiness with which members of the team handled themselves.

Intercollegiate Rifle Match at Wakefield Saturday.

The intercollegiate rifle contest, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, will be held at the Wakefield, Mass., range on June 20. The principal event of the tournament will be a team contest among universities and colleges for the handsome Association outdoor trophy. The trophy was first put in competition in 1905, when it was won by Princeton; in 1906 it was won by George Washington University; in 1907 no competition was held. The conditions of the team match are for teams of 6 men each, firing 2 sighting and 10 record shots at 200, 300, and 500 yards, with either the model 1898 or the model 1903 rifle. Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary of the Association, left Washington Wednesday night to complete all arrangements for the match.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.*Statistical Officer of the National Match.*

First Lieutenant William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engineers, is detailed by Special Orders, No. 136, for duty as statistical officer of the national match for 1908, and will proceed to Washington and report to Lieutenant Colonel R. K. Evans, executive officer of the match.

Major Hof Moves From Frankford to Rock Island Arsenal.

In Special Orders, No. 139, June 13, Major Samuel Hof, who for some time has been stationed at the Frankford Arsenal, has been relieved from duty there on the arrival of Captain William A. Phillips, and is ordered to the Rock Island Arsenal. Captain Phillips has been on duty at the Springfield Armory. The transfer takes effect July 1.

Publication of Amendments to Act of January 21, 1903.

In General Orders, No. 99, June 11, the Act of Congress which was approved May 27, 1908, amending the Act approved January 21, 1903, relating to the organized militia, is published. Paragraph 8 of the Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia is amended in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress published in paragraph 1 of the order.

Graduation at the Army Staff College and Special Service Schools.

Graduation at the Army Staff College and the Special Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth will occur on June 30. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, will be present at the graduation exercises. Twenty four officers will graduate from the Staff College, including 2 officers of the Mexican army, 15 from the Signal School, and 39 from the Army School of the Line.

Catalog of Second Hand Ordnance Stores.

The ordnance department is preparing its catalog of second hand stores that will be offered for sale. This catalog will be ready for issue in about two months. Included in the list of articles are .45 caliber Gatling guns and accessories; 60,000 caliber .45 rifle ball cartridges loaded with smokeless powder; Hotchkiss revolving cannon, caliber 1.45, and accessories; Lowell battery guns, caliber .45, single roll, and accessories; Hotchkiss mountain guns, caliber 1.65, and accessories; Hotchkiss mountain gun, caliber 3., and accessories; pack outfits, and miscellaneous ammunition and small arms.

Supplies Furnished by Quartermaster Department for Soldiers in the Field.

In General Orders, No. 95, June 1, are set forth accompanying tables enumerating the supplies and quantities thereof prescribed as the equipment for troops in the field, to be furnished by the quartermaster department. The order is 122 pages in length, which fact prohibits its publication in full, but it is an extremely important one and copies should be secured by National Guard officers for their files.

In Circular, No. 44, June 3, amendments to Circular, No. 35, W. D., May 22, 1907, are set forth. The circular relates to Army recruiting.

Lighter Khaki Uniforms.

The quartermaster general of the Army has decided to adopt a lighter weight cotton khaki for uniforms, and a contract will be awarded in a few weeks for 750,000 yards of the new material of 6½ ounce weight instead of the 8 ounce fabric now used. The new cloth is for use in the tropics.

A Dummy Undergoing Vicarious Atonement.

At the Rock Island Arsenal there is a dummy, made of wood, that has been set on a spring and which is being danced up and down and sideways a good many thousand times. The object of the travels of the figure is to test several different kinds of cartridge belts for ability to withstand wear and tear. The belts are loaded with clips containing model 1906 ammunition, and the test is designed to demonstrate how long the figure may be joggled around without the sharp pointed bullets wearing holes in the belts. The apparatus is arranged to yield at least 100,000 movements of the dummy in every 24 hours, although it is believed that some of the belts will not withstand such a long test.

The Red Cross Extends Its Work.

The American National Red Cross is to have for its director in an extended field of work it has planned Ernest P. Bicknell, who for 10 years has been general superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities. The Red Cross has been desirous of acquiring the services of Mr. Bicknell for several years. His appointment, made by President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft, was decided upon a month ago, but pending his consideration of its acceptance was not announced until yesterday. Mr. Bicknell will enter upon his new work on October 1. His headquarters will be in Washington.

The Red Cross was founded for relief work on fields of battle. Later it took up the work of emergency in cities stricken with great calamities, such as floods and earthquakes. Under Mr. Bicknell's direction it will cover a still larger field of helpful endeavor.

This plan of expansion contemplates affiliation with the best charitable organizations in all the large cities in the United States, in order to give aid in misfortunes of less magnitude than those which befell Galveston and San Francisco. With such widespread organization and doctors, nurses and assistants trained by experience, the Red Cross will be prepared to act promptly wherever the need for action arises. Any one may join the Red Cross on application to Secretary Taft, its president. It costs only one dollar to join.

Marine Corps Orders.

The following officers of the Marine Corps have been selected for service with Marines on the Isthmus of Panama: First Lieuts. J. A. Rossell, C. F. Williams, R. B. Creecy, and W. T. Hoadley, and Second Lieuts. N. A. Eastman, P. A. Capron, F. H. Drees, and H. M. Butler. They will proceed to the Canal Zone with 200 marines on board the *Prairie*, which sailed from Newport on June 12. There are now nearly 300 marines serving in the Canal Zone, and many of them have been there for nearly two years, and are due to be brought home. After the arrival of the *Prairie* at Colon, about 150 of these men and several officers will be relieved and brought back to the United States. This will leave 350 marines in the Canal Zone. Maj. John H. Russell, who commands the marines in the Canal Zone, will continue on that duty.

As previously reported in ARMS AND THE MAN, Captain William C. Harlee will be captain of the Marine Corps team in the National matches. The team will practise until August 1 at the Marine Corps range at Williamsburg, Va.

Eight New Admirals.

Eight captains of the Navy, together with a large number of commanders and officers of lower grades, were up for examination for promotion on June 11. Six of the captains who will be promoted to rear admiral took the examination in Washington. Two, Captains Seaton Shroeder, commanding the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, and Richard Wainwright, commanding the second division, are serving at sea and were examined on their records. The other captains were: John E. Pillsbury, chief of the bureau of navigation; Adolph Marix, chairman of the lighthouse board; Raymond P. Rodgers, chief intelligence officer; Thomas C. McLean, member of the board of inspection and survey; and William J. Barnette, superintendent of the naval observatory.

Examinations at the Naval Academy.

Examinations for entrance into the Naval Academy took some 300 candidates to Annapolis this week. More than 100 have been in the city for the last seven months taking courses of study at local preparatory schools. There are upward of 300 vacancies to be filled this year as a result of the recent graduation of the 200 first class men, but it is not believed that the new class will have a membership much greater than 275. About 150 candidates passed the April entrance examinations.

Wireless telegraphy is to be added to the curriculum of the first class at the Academy, the work to begin on the practice cruise this summer.

Alaska Coal for the Navy.

A bulletin issued by the Geological Survey states that the development of the Bering River coal field is destined to be of far reaching importance in future naval operations on the Pacific. The bulletin gives the results of the first detailed survey of any Alaskan coal field.

"Our war ships are now dependent for first class smokeless steam coal on shipment from Atlantic ports," the bulletin says. "When it shall be possible to obtain at Controller Bay a naval fuel as good as that now shipped from West Virginia, Maryland, and Wales, the movements of our fleet on the Pacific will be much more easily accomplished than they are under present conditions." The bulletin estimates that approximately 47 square miles of the area shown on the accompanying maps are underlain by workable coal deposits, and 80 measured sections given in his report show coal beds ranging in thickness from 20 inches to more than 30 feet.

Coaling Records Broken.

Reports received at the Navy Department state that the battleship *Georgia* holds the world's coaling record, having taken on board 1,779 tons of coal in 5 hours 12 minutes. The best previous record for one hour was 458 tons. The *Georgia* is one of the Atlantic battleship fleet now on the Pacific.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

1502 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Enclosed please find \$3.00 for which send me ARMS AND THE MAN for one year.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Date.....

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.

The Militia Division Moves.

The division of militia affairs is now settled in its new quarters at 1744 G street N. W. A clerical force, composed of the clerks who, in the office of The Adjutant General, formerly attended to militia matters, has been established and the work of the division is proceeding on an even keel, with no apparent disruption due to the travails of moving and the confusion incident to the new order of things. Colonel Weaver, chief of the division, has been busily engaged preparing for the meeting of the national militia board now in session. The chief clerk of the division is Francis H. Randolph, until now in charge of militia affairs in the office of The Adjutant General. The task of straightening out all the details, made necessary by recent orders governing the militia division, has been ably borne by him and a willing staff of assistants.

The militia division is desirous of completing its files with the annual reports of the adjutants general of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia. It is hoped that adjutants general will forward to the chief of the division, as soon as it can be done, the annual reports of their office from the current year back to the earliest date possible to be supplied, so that no break in the seriatim filing of these reports may occur in Colonel Weaver's office. The division is also desirous of receiving all general and special orders and circulars of adjutants general and officers commanding brigade and division units, as issued.

As soon as it is possible to do so a complete compilation of militia returns will be made, to show the total strength of the organized militia. The reports of inspecting officers in several states are still missing, and it is therefore impossible for the division to show the total strength of the National Guard. Inasmuch as this will be a very important item in the allotment of funds under the new law, it is hoped that such adjutants general as have not already completed their annual inspections will do so at once and make returns of these inspections immediately to the chief of the militia division.

Attention may be called to the order of Secretary Taft, on another page, that all official communication between adjutants general to the office of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of War shall pass through the office of the chief of the militia division. All official communications to the Department from officers subordinate to the adjutant general of a state should proceed through military channels to him and thence via the chief of the militia division to the Secretary of War.

It is hoped that at an early date the militia division may commence a revision of the pamphlet published in 1904, "Instructions for Conducting Correspondence and Keeping the Records by the Organized Militia."

An officer of the National Guard of a western state is a member of an organization that will be ordered into a joint maneuver camp in August. This officer is commuting a homestead, final proof to be made December 23 next. He has requested the Commissioner of the General Land Office to inform him as to whether he may go with his regiment without breaking the law or jeopardizing his claim. In addition to the 30 days of maneuver camp duty, this officer will probably be one of the state team to compete at Camp Perry in the national match. He inquires whether it would be lawful and without risk as regards his homestead for him to absent himself from his land under circumstances of this kind. He asks if he must procure written authority to so leave it, and if so, from whom. In reply thereto, an assistant commissioner wrote that the cause assigned by this officer is not included among those leaves for which formal permission may be granted, but that his absence with the militia, if compulsory, would appear to be excusable, and that, in the event of contest owing to such absence, he would probably be able to satisfactorily explain such absence, providing his good faith is otherwise apparent. It was impossible, however, to grant formal permission to be away for the reasons stated or to pass officially upon the question until it comes before the land office on final proof, contest, or other formal proceeding. Attention is called to the circular of the land office dated September 21, 1905, on the subject of leaves of absence from homestead entries, and to paragraph 25 of the circular of March 9, 1908. Upon receipt of this letter the officer again referred the matter to the adjutant general of his state, with all correspondence, requesting that, as he (the officer) wished to comply with the law in every respect and as there seems to be no precedent for a case of this kind, the adjutant general obtain permission for him to leave his homestead. The adjutant general has referred the matter to the chief, division of militia affairs, with request that action be taken to prevent jeopardizing the applicant's homestead rights.

A communication has been received from the adjutant general of a southern state stating that, as the allotment for subsistence for the troops of his command that are to participate at a joint maneuver camp is barely sufficient, the subsistence department of the military department in which the state is located may be allowed to issue stores to such troops (should the necessity for such action arise) under the provisions of section 17 of the Act approved January 21, 1903; said issue to be charged to the state's allotment under Section 1661, R. S., as amended.

The Militia Division the Channel of Communication Between the National Guard and the Secretary of War.

The following is an order issued by Secretary of War Taft on June 10:

"It is hereby ordered that all records, books, files, documents, cards, and papers pertaining to the militia in the custody of the office of the Secretary of War and the office of The Adjutant General be transferred to the Division of Militia Affairs, Office of the Secretary of War, created by War Department Orders of February 12, 1908, with the following exceptions:

"1. Records of officers of militia in attendance at Army Service Schools under section 16 of the Militia Law approved January 21, 1903, and correspondence relative thereto.

"2. Examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces under section 23 of said law.

"3. Records of militia in the military service of the United States.

"The Division of Militia Affairs in the Office of the Secretary of War will be the central office of record for all matters pertaining to the militia not in the military service of the United States, and the chief thereof will hereafter be the channel of communication between the Secretary of War and the adjutants general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in relation thereto."

New Regulations of the North Carolina National Guard.

We are in receipt of a 154 page book containing the regulations of the North Carolina National Guard, as amended, promulgated by Adjutant General T. R. Robertson. The work of preparing the regulations was done by a board consisting of Gen. J. F. Armfield, 1st Brigade; Gen. T. R. Robertson, adjutant general; Gen. Francis A. Macon, quartermaster general; and Lieut. Col. R. L. Leinster, assistant adjutant general. The board completed its work on May 18, 1908.

Office of Florida Adjutant General Moved.

In General Orders, No. 16, Adjutant General J. Clifford R. Foster, of Florida, publishes the following executive order:

In compliance with the request made under the Act of the Legislature approved June 3, 1907, the Secretary of War has leased to the State for the use of the organized militia of Florida, the military property (lands and buildings) at St. Augustine, Florida, known and described as St. Francis Barracks. This property is hereby turned over to the State Armory Board for care and safekeeping, and, under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of the Legislature above referred to, there will be established there a State Arsenal and General Headquarters for the Florida State Troops. The Adjutant General will make all necessary arrangements and do such things as may be necessary to comply with this order and carry out the provisions of the aforementioned Act of the Legislature.

N. B. BROWARD,

Governor.

In compliance with the foregoing Executive Order the Arsenal and Headquarters will be established at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Florida. The Adjutant General will have an office at the State Capitol, but all administrative work of the Military Department of Florida will be conducted at the State Arsenal, and, on and after June 10, 1908, all reports and official communications to General Headquarters will be addressed to that point.

Clothing Records in Indiana.

Adjutant General Oran Perry, of Indiana, a short time ago issued an order regarding clothing measurements and records which is interesting: "A record will be kept in each company and detachment of the sizes of clothing required for each enlisted man thereof as ascertained by measurements. This record will be amended from time to time, especially in the case of young soldiers, as occasion may require. Requisitions will conform to the record sizes. In making requisition for clothing the schedule of sizes given in War Department G. O. 169, 1908, will be used for everything except dress coat and trousers. Until the present stock of old style dress blouses and trousers is exhausted, the schedule given in A. G. O., G. O. 2, 1906, will be used."

Prizes in Michigan.

At a meeting of the state military board of Michigan, the following prizes were donated, accepted by the board, and will be awarded in the order named on completing of the forthcoming matches that end June 13: To the company developing the largest number of marksmen during the individual match, one mission clock, donated by the ordnance officers, M. N. G. To the officer making the largest aggregate score in the individual match, one dress cap; to the enlisted man making the highest aggregate score in the individual match, one pair gold cuff buttons, donated by Major M. J. Phillips, brigade inspector small arms practice; to the competitor making the largest aggregate score in the team match, one cot bed; to the next five competitors, each one yearly subscription to ARMS AND THE MAN.

In General Orders, No. 32, Adjutant General McGurrin congratulates and commends Privates Roy S. Anderson and Louis Hutschenreuther, 3rd Infantry hospital corps, for their bravery and presence of mind in saving the life of a 12 year old boy in danger of drowning.

New York Troops Leave for Pine Plains and Peekskill Camp Opens.

All has been bustle in the National Guard of New York during the last week, owing to the departure of the several regiments of Infantry, two squadrons of Cavalry, three Coast Artillery organizations, and a battery of Field Artillery to the joint maneuver camp at Pine Plains, the forts in the eastern and southern artillery districts of New York, and the state camp at Peekskill.

Governor Hughes has granted the request of Lieut. Reginald H. Sayre, ordnance officer, Squadron A, for leave of absence to represent the United States as a member of the revolver team in the Olympic matches at Bisle next month.

Major Loyal L. Davis, of Glens Falls, has been elected lieutenant colonel of the 2nd Infantry, vice Col. Merrill M. Dunsbaugh. Colonel Davis has been in the Guard since 1886, having enlisted in that year in the 18th Separate Company.

The batteries of 12-inch guns at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton were being fired Wednesday afternoon, according to press despatches, just about the time the *Lusitania* was passing out to sea, and held her up for half an hour. The 9th and 13th coast artillery district organizations were being instructed in the use of these guns at the time. Now harrowing tales are being told of life menaced and property destroyed by the heavy fire. But the Government is so easily made the defendant—in the Court of Claims. Besides, it's an easy way to have previously broken windows repaired at Federal expense.

Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, 26th U. S. Infantry, who commanded the 2nd New York Infantry during the Spanish-American War, has presented to the regiment for competition in rifle practice a trophy to be annually competed for, the trophy to be known as the "Hardin Trophy."

Detail of Captain Armstrong, U. S. A., Retired, in North Dakota.

Captain George R. Armstrong, U. S. A., retired, having reported to the commander in chief of the North Dakota National Guard under provisions of paragraph 2, S. O., No. 93, W. D., c. s., he has been detailed as military secretary to the Governor from May 1, 1908, when he entered upon his duties. Adjutant General Poole has ordered all recruiting to cease for the period commencing June 1, and ending September 30, 1908, except by special permission.

Death of Former Adjutant General of Delaware.

Brigadier General J. Parks Postles, Adjutant General of Delaware during the administration of Governors Cochran, Hall, and Stockley, died on May 27. Officers of the Delaware troops have been ordered to wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days from May 28.

The District National Guard.

Orders have been issued by Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the National Guard District of Columbia, for drills and parades by the 1st and 2nd Infantry regiments and the 1st Separate Battalion on the White House Ellipse. The 2nd Infantry will parade on June 24, the 1st Infantry on June 26, and the battalion on June 29. This is incidental to the departure of these organizations for the Potomac forts for instruction in coast defense work.

The Naval Battalion is to cruise on the U. S. S. *Yankee* from July 18 to 27. The *Yankee* will proceed to the rendezvous at Fort Monroe on July 18, the men embarking on the 17th. There the *Yankee* will join the *Prairie* with the North Carolina naval contingent, the *Sylvia* with the sailors from Pennsylvania, and the *Isla de Cuba* with the reserve of Maryland aboard.

Major Alfred P. Robbins is busily engaged in developing the candidates for the brigade rifle team that is to shoot at Camp Perry and Sea Girt.

Captain William Mitchell, Signal Corps, is detailed for duty with the District of Columbia Militia during the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held at Fort Washington, Maryland, and Fort Hunt, Virginia. Captain Mitchell will proceed to this city at the proper time and report in person on or about July 15, 1908, to the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia, for duty until August 15.

Results of Inspection in Pennsylvania.

The results of the semi annual or spring inspection of the National Guard of Pennsylvania have just been published. In the 1st Brigade, Company K, 1st Infantry, has the point of honor with a percentage of 99.47; Company M, 16th Infantry, 2nd Brigade, has 99.20; and Company A, 12th Infantry, and Company D, 13th Infantry, are tied in the 3rd Brigade, with 99.12. The standing of the regimental units is: First Brigade—1st Infantry, 97.58; 3rd Infantry, 94.33; 6th Infantry, 93.56; 2nd Infantry, 92.50. Second Brigade—10th Infantry, 95.62; 5th Infantry, 94.89; 18th Infantry, 93.19; 14th Infantry, 93.02; 16th Infantry, 91.74. Third Brigade—8th Infantry, 96.76; 4th Infantry, 96.26; 13th Infantry, 95.24; 12th Infantry, 94.84; 9th Infantry, 93.50. The Cavalry arm gives the following figures: 1st Troop, 99.12; Troop A, 98.25; Governor's Troop, 97.72; Sheridan Troop, 97.0; Troop F, 96.06. Battery B had 95.45 and Battery C, 95.10.

Major Mueller, commissary, 1st Brigade, will hold a final field cooking demonstration on June 28, immediately prior to the departure of the 1st Brigade for the division camp at Gettysburg.

Maine State Camp.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, a camp of instruction will be held at the state camp grounds, Augusta, Maine, from June 25 to July 3, inclusive. The entire brigade will go into camp there. Adjutant General Farnham has mapped out a detailed scheme of instruction in extended order, guard duty, outpost duty, etc., with very little close order work.

News of the Missouri Guard.

The state elimination contest for the purpose of selecting the team to represent Missouri at Camp Perry will be held on the range of the 3rd Infantry at Kansas City, June 22 to 25. Those who qualified as sharpshooters or better last season will be entitled to compete. In order to stimulate interest in target practice and for purposes of instruction, General Clark has detailed an officer from each company in the Guard to attend this shoot. The improvements to the range have been completed and the contestants will shoot under most favorable auspices. The range has very great natural advantages and all the surroundings are ideal. The new 1,000 yard pit has been completed and 18 new targets, together with all the accessories of an up to date range, have been installed.

The annual inspection of the National Guard by Captain John McClintock, 13th U. S. Cavalry, under orders from the War Department, has been completed. Four of the companies of the 4th Infantry, three of the 6th, two of the 2nd, one of the 1st, and the Field Hospital, had 100 per cent present and the average attendance for the entire Guard was better than at any previous inspection. General H. C. Clark, commanding, visited all of the organizations with the inspecting officer.

Work is in progress on the new state range and camp ground recently acquired at Nevada. The half mile spur from the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad tracks has been completed into the grounds, and grading on the range proper is under way. It is expected

that all improvements will be completed by October 1, after which all rifle competitions and encampments will be held on this site.

Missouri will send a provisional brigade under the command of Brigadier General H. C. Clark, consisting of the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Regiments of Infantry, Light Batteries A and B, Signal Company A, and the Field Hospital, to the Fort Riley maneuvers, August 20-30. The 2nd and 3rd Regiments are 12 company regiments. The 1st has only 8 companies and it is possible that a battalion from the 4th may be attached to this regiment during the maneuvers.

General Clark has appointed Major William Lionel Chambers inspector of small arms practice on his staff under the new law, and placed him in charge of the state rifle practice. Major Chambers was captain of the Missouri team at the last two national matches and is a most enthusiastic and efficient officer.

More Horses in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

In General Orders, No. 12, just issued by Adjutant General W. H. Brigham, the following officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will be entitled to be mounted:

General, field and staff officers, officers of the staff corps and departments; officers and enlisted men of Cavalry; officers, sergeants, caisson corporals, musicians and drivers of Field Artillery; noncommissioned officers and men attached or detailed to brigade headquarters; the chief bugler and orderly of Infantry regiments.

The following enlisted men of the medical department are entitled to be mounted: To each brigade headquarters, 1 sergeant and 1 private, first class; to each regiment of Infantry, 1 sergeant, first class, 2 sergeants, 4 privates, first class orderlies; to each corps of cadets, 1 sergeant, 1 private, first class orderly; the squadron of Cavalry, 1 sergeant, 2 privates, first class, 1 private; the battalion of Field Artillery, 1 sergeant, 2 privates, first class, 1 private; the ambulance company section, 1 sergeant, first class, 7 sergeants, 2 sergeants, 2 privates, first class, orderlies, 1 private, first class musician.

New Jersey Troops for Pine Plains.

Unless otherwise ordered by the War Department, the 1st Infantry, N. G. N. J., will leave for Felt's Mills to participate in the maneuvers and camp of instruction at Pine Camp on Thursday evening, June 25. The regiment will make the journey via the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Orders to this effect were issued by Colonel Henry W. Freeman to the officers and men of the regiment, Tuesday night. The regiment will assemble in the Armory at 6 o'clock and a half hour later will parade to the Broad street station and there board special trains, which will pull out at 7 o'clock. According to this plan for departure it is more than likely that the regiment will not leave Pine Camp, on its homeward journey, until the afternoon of the Fourth of July, allowing the athletic talent of the outfit to exhibit its prowess in the big athletic meet to be held at the camp on the Fourth.

Maryland First State to Recognize a Motor Corps in the National Guard.

We are in receipt of a handsomely bound copy of the militia law of the state of Maryland as amended by the general assembly at the January session, 1908. The book was prepared by Col. Harry M. Hutton, assistant adjutant general. One of the novel features of the amendments enacted was to provide that "the commander in chief shall have the power and authority, upon the recommendation of The Adjutant General, to establish a separate organization of the National Guard to be known as the "Motor Corps, M. N. G.," to consist of such number of officers and men and to be equipped in such manner and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the commander in chief at the time of establishment of said corps." The law further provides the methods, etc., by which the corps may be mustered into state service. It is ordinarily merely a supernumerary organization.

Major William Black, U. S. A. Retired, Assigned to Oklahoma.

At the request of the governor of Oklahoma, Major William Black, United States Army, retired, with his consent is detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, for duty with the organized militia of Oklahoma, and will report in person accordingly to the governor of Oklahoma at Guthrie.

Army Officer to Accompany Illinois Cavalry Regiment on Hike.

Captain George V. H. Moseley, 5th Cavalry, will proceed at the proper time to Chicago, for duty, to accompany the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, on a practice march for a period of 10 days, beginning July 20, 1908, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

1502 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Enclosed please find \$3.00 for which send me ARMS AND THE MAN for one year.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City and State.....

Date.....

NOT SO SERIOUS.

Got a Permit.

Hereafter all people who carry revolvers and pistols in Chicago without a permit will be arrested and dealt with in summary fashion.—*News Note.*
The following colloquy may occur some day as a result thereof:
Chicago Highwayman: "Throw up your hands! Quick, now!"
Chicago Citizen: "Have you got a permit to carry that gun?"

Bad Gin.

Mrs. Podunk—"I dew think it's outrageous to send our fleets over to Japan."
Mr. Podunk—"Oh, 'shaw, ma! it's jest on a friendly visit. Why is it outrageous?"
Mrs. Podunk—"Why, them sailors will be full on them Japanese jinrikishas the hull time."—*Judge.*

Not in Time.

Colonel's Mother-in-law: "Oh! George, I was standing under the old clock, when I happened to step to one side, and the horrid clock dropped just on the place where I had been standing. Why, had I been a second later I should have been killed."

The Colonel: "Yes; I always said that clock was slow!"
Canadian Military Gazette.

It Could have Happened Elsewhere.

They were climbing the Schnupfelgafenspitzen peak, and she stood above him some 20 feet, surveying the grandeurs of the Alps. "What ho!" he gasped. "What do you see below there?" "Far, far below," she cried, "I see a long white streak, stretching out like a paper ribbon back almost to our hotel!" "Ha, ha! I'll bet it's our blessed hotel bill overtaking us." And they climbed onward and upward.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Maxim Noiseless Gun Tested.

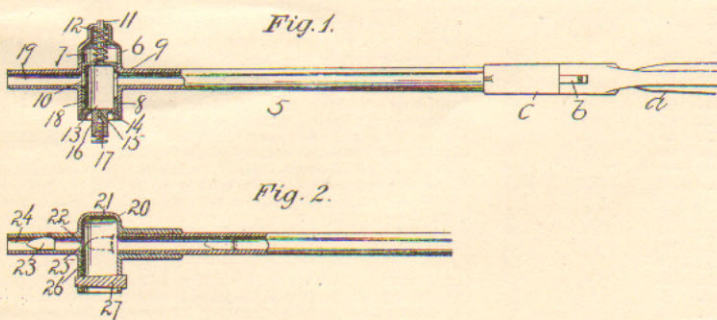
On Thursday of last week Hiram Percy Maxim gave a demonstration of his noiseless gun before the board of managers of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Reports of the demonstration state that Mr. Maxim aimed an ordinary .32 caliber Winchester rifle remodeled according to his device, and loaded with ordinary ammunition at two city directories placed one in front of the other, pulled the trigger, and drove a bullet through the six inches of paper without noise enough to be heard in the next room. After the click of the bolt going home there was a smothered "bong" of the escaping powder gases (this is the reporter's description), no louder than if a tenpenny nail were dropped on the floor, and the board was convinced that the invention is all that is claimed for it.

The object of the test before the board was to ascertain whether or not the invention permitted a more humane method of slaughtering animals in the large abattoirs and meat packing plants than is now used. It was stated after the demonstration that the rifle used there differed materially from a weapon designed for military use and which Mr. Maxim was testing at his Hartford laboratory prior to its being offered for test by the ordnance department of the Army.

Mr. Maxim said that he had intentionally sacrificed much of the velocity of the bullet in order to ensure it going into the head of the animal and no further. In an interview given by Mr. Maxim to reporters after the test before the board was completed, he is quoted as having said:

"Because I have not yet secured my patents in Europe I cannot enter upon a detailed description of the main features of my noiseless firearm or publish any pictures or charts of it, for that could be construed by any European government as a fair delivery of the secret of my invention. I can say this much: That my new gun will differ from the present Army rifle only in the barrel. The same ammunition in clips of five shots can be used as in the present weapon, and there need be no change either in the amount or the quality of the explosive behind the projectile.

"The ordnance department of the Army has stipulated that I cannot make the rifle any longer than the present one and it has conceded that I may be allowed to sacrifice 10 per cent of the present velocity if I can turn out a noiseless weapon. I have rigorously adhered to the rules they lay down as to the position of the bayonet, straps, etc., and I have sacrificed no more than 10 per cent of the present velocity. I will have a noiseless gun up to every standard set at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook or Springfield when the Army officers are ready for the tests."



THE MAXIM NOISELESS FIRE ARM.

Mr. Maxim said that Germany was greatly interested in the noiseless firearm and that he had been approached unofficially by the German Government in the matter of an Army contract there.

The ordnance department has set no rules for Mr. Maxim's invention. They have simply indicated what in their opinion a silencer should accomplish and what could be sacrificed. This was done by the Springfield Armory.

We reprint here, in part, the description we gave of the invention in the March 5 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN:

"In his patent specifications the inventor refers to the enlargement of the barrel as extending laterally at opposite sides, but he remarks that it may be of different form and disposed in any position. A discussion of the question of the value of such an invention is not so material at this time as an inquiry into whether the device will actually accomplish the results sought, without impairing the life, accuracy, or usefulness of the weapon to which it is applied. As the diagrams show, there is an open space across which the bullet must jump in its passage through the barrel. It might be possible to apply this principle successfully to low velocity arms, but we are not inclined to believe it would be practicable, in its present form, for use with high power arms, using a metal jacketed bullet.

"The slightest off center engagement of the bullet with the barrel forward of the point of interruption would inevitably have the effect of more or less deforming the bullet, with a consequent loss of accuracy, if not the entire disappearance of the bullet upon exit on account of a burst jacket. Further, the presence of a somewhat weighty protuberance upon that portion of the barrel of a rifle would destroy the balance and make the whole weapon clumsy.

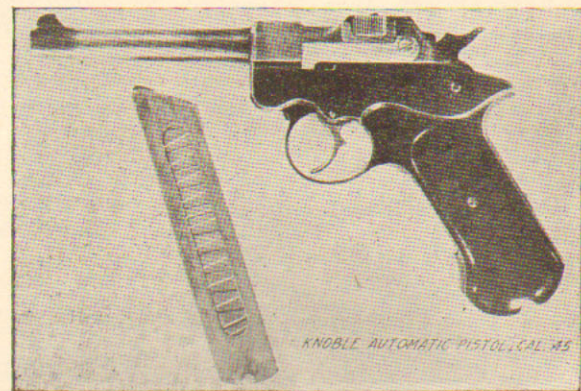
"We are not disposed to look with much favor upon it. We have considered the value of the device largely from the standpoint of its use in military arms. There, if it did annihilate the sound of discharge, it would be of some value, but not nearly of so much value as the inventor seems to think. Military fire now is delivered with accuracy at such range as to preclude the possibility of an enemy hearing the report, and at that point where the report is to be heard the chances for concealment have largely disappeared.

"As applied to the pistol, a weapon which uses a soft metal bullet propelled at a low velocity, the device might be successful, and if so, it would add an unspeakably atrocious feature to the exploits of burglars and bad men generally. We are inclined to believe that very little progress has been made in the improvement of fire arms by this invention. We are, however, open to conviction and shall look forward with great pleasure to the trials of a weapon so equipped, when one can be built and tried."

Government Tests of Automatic Pistols and Revolvers.

An American inventor, W. B. Knoble, of the state of Washington, presented to the Government Board two models of his automatic pistol. One was single action, the other double.

No representative of the inventor was present at the tests, and the weapons were taken down and assembled by an expert employee of the Springfield Armory. The time required to dismount the breech and magazine mechanism, with the exception of the magazine catch, was 1 minute, 3 seconds. The time required to complete the dismounting was 1 minute, 35 seconds, making a total of 3 minutes and 5 seconds. The parts were assembled in 5 minutes and 12 seconds. The total number of parts was 59.



The Board reported as follows: "A careful examination and several efforts to fire these weapons showed that they were so crudely manufactured as to render any test without value, smooth working being impossible."

Desiring further information as to the arm, which in outline appeared to present some excellent features, we communicated with the inventor. He forwarded to our New York office a duplicate of the single action model submitted to the Government Board, except that it was adapted to the .30 caliber Luger cartridge.

This weapon we have tested and found it to shoot excellently, the mechanism functioning perfectly. In the first 10 shots at 50 yards on the Standard American target, 8 consecutive bullseyes were made, including five 10's. The shape of the grip conforms well with the hand. Our opinion of the arm was distinctly favorable.

An Old Time Arms Manual.

From Colonel Elliott C. Dill, of Portland, Me., Chief of Ordnance, N. G. S. M., we are in receipt of the following most interesting communication:

The extent to which history repeats itself has been lately impressed anew upon me in reading certain very ancient instructions to the British soldiers. In volume III of the Historical Collection for the year 1639 (published in 1680) appears a manual of arms. It is called "Instructions for Musters and Arms, and the Use thereof, by Order of His Majesty's Privy

ange, in qualifying 52 out of 87 marksmen in 15 shots each, thereby securing a figure of merit of 75.89 per cent, and also in qualifying 55 men as sharpshooters.

The record for the greatest number of sharpshooters in any one company of the Second Regiment was held by Company F with 38, qualified during the five months ending last October and the qualification of 55 was little less than phenomenal.

2ND REGIMENT, N. G., N. Y.

Ten companies of the Second Regiment have completed their field rifle practice. These 10 companies have developed a most remarkably high average and it is believed that it is as high, if not higher, than any other regiment in the state.

In the 10 companies, 738 men have qualified out of a total shooting strength of 757. Of the 19 men who have failed to qualify, 8 were not present at practice, being sick or otherwise detained; only 11 who were present were unable to qualify.

The following table shows the figure of merit this year as compared with the figure of merit last year and the average of the 10 companies gives the regiment a figure of merit upwards of 65 per cent as against 56 per cent last year:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1908, 1907. Lists companies like A. Troy, B. Cohoes, C. Troy, etc.

PIGEON HILL RANGE, CHANDLER, IND.

The following scores were made by F. C. Heim on the Pigeon Hill range during May and June:

Table of scores for 200 yards, Rice-Ballard 32-40 and 50 yards, Remington pistol.

I should like to say to A. C., of Providence, that I enjoyed his surprise and almost felt I was there (wish I could have been).

Commenting on the article "Pistol Shooting for the Million," by R. P. Prentiss, published in ARMS AND THE MAN of June 4, I would like to say that I heartily agree with him.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

At 2628 Broadway, on June 4, the following scores were made:

Table of scores for 20-yard revolver by Dr. R. H. Sayre, R. M. Ryder, P. Hanford, etc.

At Armbrusters Park, Greenville, N. J., on June 6:

Table of scores for 50-yard revolver by P. Hanford, M. Hays, J. L. R. Morgan, etc.

At 2628 Broadway, New York, June 11:

Table of scores for 20 yard revolver by P. Hanford, J. L. R. Morgan, Dr. C. Phillips, etc.

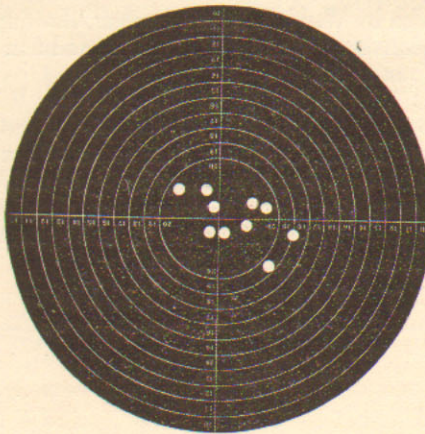
At 2628 Broadway, New York, June 11:

Table of scores for 20 yard revolver by P. Hanford, J. L. R. Morgan, Dr. C. Phillips, etc.

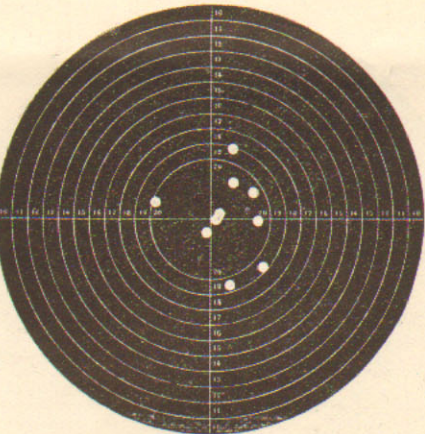
A number of members were present for practice on June 13 at Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J. Dr. W. G. Hudson created a sensation by recording 240 on the German ring target at 200 yards.

P. Hanford recorded a number of high pistol scores, including a 97 and two 96s.

Table of scores for 200 yard rifle and 50 yard pistol by Dr. W.G. Hudson and P. Hanford.



Record 10-shot score of 198 out of 200, at 200 yards, offhand, by Dr. W. G. Hudson, Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Association, in match with Cercle des Carabiniers de Paris.



10-shot score of 197 out of 200, at 200 yards, offhand, by W. H. French, Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Association, in match with Cercle des Carabiniers de Paris.

UNION HILL, N. J., SCHUETZEN PARK.

The following scores were made on June 3 at the New York Central Schuetzen Corps' shooting festival.

Table of scores for Target of honor and Ring by N. Hoffmann, Geo Viemeister, D. Scharninghausen, etc.

Premiums, 5 best tickets. A. P. Fegert, M. Dorrer, Geo. Schlicht.

Bullseyes. Geo. Schlicht, Chris Gerken.

Table of scores for F. Schroeder, M. Dorrer, A. P. Fegert, J. Sternbacher, C. Olimann, E. Fischer, F. Busch, R. Busse.

NEWARK, N. J. RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

There was a good attendance at our shoot June 3, and some fine scores recorded by the 12 members present.

Table of scores for O'Hare, Streun, French, Bauder, Briggs, Pistol scores, 20 yards, Rifle scores, 200 yards.

Table of scores for Rifle scores, 200 yards.

The following scores were shot on our indoor range on June 10:

Table of scores for Rifle scores, 25 yards and Pistol scores, 20 yards.

Greenville rifle scores, 200 yards, June 13. Olmstead, French.

Table of scores for Greenville rifle scores, 200 yards.

WILLIAMSBURG SHOOTING SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The following scores were shot at Cypress Hills range, on June 13, at 200 yards, offhand, on German ring target:

Table of scores for A. Hubalek, J. Kaufmann, P. Muth, P. Andrassy, G. Worn, I. Ruckh, A. Brandlein.

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

A fair number of riflemen were present for the weekly shoot of this association on June 14. The weather conditions were excellent.

Table of scores for Otto, Squibb, Standard American, Sanborn, Shedd, Hayes, Phillip.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly competition of the association was held at its range on June 13 with a fair attendance for the season.

At the midweekly shoot Maj. C. W. Hinman shot 4 scores at long range which counted respectively 48, 47, 46 and 48 out of the possible 500.

Table of scores for L. Lewis, H. E. Luck, J. E. Lynch, M. Alden.

Offhand practice match: H. E. Luck, 83; F. H. West, 81; M. Alden, 77; R. L. Dale, 74; O. M. Jewell, 22 cal., 71.

Long range match, 1000 yards: R. L. Dale, 43, 41, 40; F. Daniels, 42, 40, 38.

Medal offhand match: F. H. West, 78, 78; L. Lewis, 77.

Midrange rifle match: F. Carter, 300 yards, 44, 44; 500 yards, 5-5-5-5-5-25; 600 yards, 5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-50.

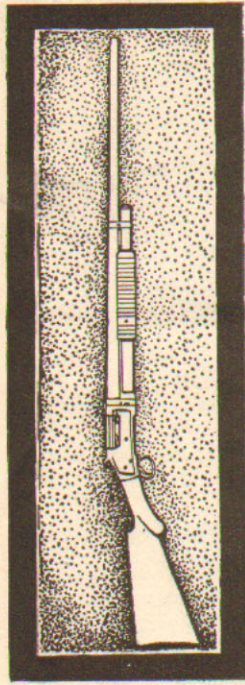
Pistol medal match: D. G. Fox, 93, 91, 90, 89; C. F. Lamb, 88, 87; H. E. Luck, 86.

Wednesday, June 10, long range match, 1000 yards: Maj. C. W. Hinman, 5-5-5-4-5-5-4-5-5-5-48; 5-5-4-5-5-5-5-5-3-47; 5-4-4-5-5-5-5-5-3-5-46; 4-5-5-5-5-5-5-4-5-5-48.

Pistol practice match: O. E. Gerrish, 91, 91, 90, 88.

NEW YORK AND INDIANA CHAMPIONSHIPS

WINCHESTER SHOTGUN SHELLS AND SHOTGUNS TRIUMPH



The big New York, Indiana and West Virginia State Shoots were overwhelmingly victorious for Winchester goods—the red W brand. They won Championships, Handicaps and Averages, and entrenched themselves more strongly than ever in the esteem of intelligent shooters. Read this record:

NEW YORK STATE SHOOT

New York City Cup, State Championship: Won by Mr. Jack Martin, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells.
 Golden Jubilee Handicap: Won by Mr. G. H. Pumpelly, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells.
 Amateur High Average: Won by Winchester "Leader" Shells.
 Professional High Average: Won by Winchester "Leader" Shells.

INDIANA STATE SHOOT

State Championship: Won by W. N. Wise, an amateur, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells. Score, 96 x 100.
 Two Man Team Championship: Won by W. N. Wise and Mr. T. H. Parry, shooting Winchester Factory Loaded "Leader" Shells. Score, 47 out of 50.
 Amateur High Average: Won by Mr. W. N. Wise, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells. Score, 375 x 400.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE SHOOT

Amateur High Average: Mr. E. O. Bower, first; score, 571 x 600. Mr. J. E. Ribb, second; score 559 out of 600. Messrs. Bower and Ribb both shot Winchester Shotguns and Winchester "Repeater" Shells.
 Professional High Average: Mr. Lester German, first, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells; score, 592 x 600. Mr. John R. Taylor, second; score, 578 x 600. Mr. E. H. Taylor, third; score, 552 x 600. Messrs. Taylor both shot Winchester Shotguns and Winchester "Repeater" Shells.

SHOOT THE WINNING RED W BRAND

LOS ANGELES REVOLVER & RIFLE CLUB vs. COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB OF ST. LOUIS.
 Los Angeles Revolver & Rifle Club..... 2422
 Colonial Revolver Club..... 2378

Los Angeles won by..... 44

We have not seen the St. Louis version but the wire, stating "Sears High, 272" showed that the stars must have favored us when we shot our scores as our high man made but 258 points. The match came our way through good team work, the lowly and humble pulling up their scores whenever some erstwhile topnotcher fell down and the whole team averaging some 80½ points. H. D. Thaxter and Don McFarland gracefully resigned their places on the team to J. E. Holcomb and W. S. McFarland. While W. S. made good in his brother's place, Holcomb slid into the basement with a graceful ease that made Thaxter writhe, that gentleman stating with truth that he could not have shot much worse himself. Crossman was so charmed with the ease and grace of Holcomb's performance that he tried it himself, shooting a 68 without apparent effort and finally bringing up beside the club's president near the furnace.

I. C. Douglas was high man with an 86 average, the average of the tailender being but 75, showing the even shooting of the California aggregation. Potter fell down badly and Art. Douglas did not come up to his previous record but Cutts, Fox and W. S. McFarland all held up their averages enough to keep the match from going to our friends on the Mississippi. The team total for this match is some 46 points higher than the winning score we put up against Des Moines a few weeks ago and the members are beginning to feel that we have mastered the first principles of the revolver game. The match was secured by Crossman, for the purpose, as he stated, of reducing some enlarged heads in the club over our last two victories, but as a means of extracting conceit the match was a huge failure. The scores:

	T1.
I. C. Douglas.....	92 83 83 258
W. A. Wright.....	83 88 86 257
W. E. Smith.....	82 89 84 255
A. B. Douglas.....	83 83 83 249
W. R. Cutts.....	78 83 86 247
J. B. Fox.....	85 77 75 237
W. S. McFarland.....	81 75 77 233
W. E. Potter.....	83 77 73 233
J. E. Holcomb.....	71 77 79 227
E. C. Crossman (Capt.).....	68 80 78 226
Team total.....	2422
Team average.....	80½

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, MAINE.

As yet only a few of our members have taken advantage of the fine weather conditions we have had the past few days to visit our out-door range. We have a 15-man match with the Mound City Club and a 10-man match with the Colonial Revolver Club, both with revolvers which are still in the balance owing to lack of enthusiasm among our members of the hand gun division. Some 3 or 4 enthusiasts visit the range regularly but the majority have other interests that keep them away. We hope to get in shape to accommodate these clubs within the next week or 15 days.

L. R. Hatch went after the club record with the pistol at 50 yards and succeeded in placing a 50 shot record of 469 with strings of 97, 92, 91, 97, and 92. The best previous record was 464 held by Mr. S. B. Adams.

Revolver medal match, 50 yards.

W. M. Fawcett.....	86 88 80 83 80 87 84 89 85 87
L. R. Hatch.....	92 87 86 89 88 89 84 88 88 88
F. L. Hayden.....	86 89 84 86 86 89 91 91 86 84
W. B. Thomes.....	85 89 81 90 80 84 81 81 85
S. B. Adams.....	91 84 88 87 92 90 89 91 86 86
A. L. Mitchell.....	82 89 83 81 80 82 90 87 85 84
F. E. Marston.....	78 76 81 81 81 85 81 88 84
W.H. Bailey.....	85 80 82 A. F. Graffam..... 80

Rifle medal match, 500 yards.

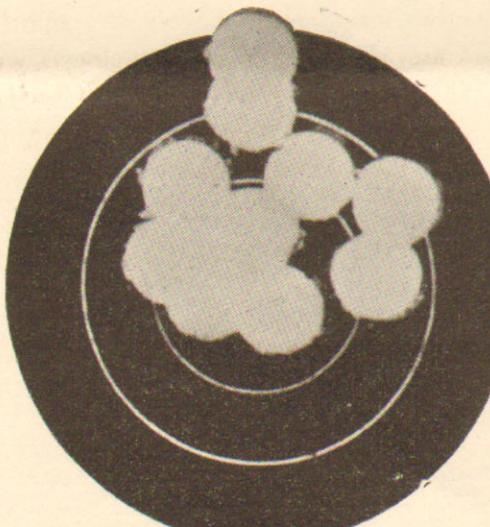
G. H. Wilkins.....	43 43 43 44
R. H. Crosby.....	42 41 46 ..

Rifle medal match, 200 yards.

A. J. Mitchell.....	40 39 38 41 43 43 34 36 39 39 ..
W. B. Thomes.....	38 34 38 38 39 34 ..
A. F. Graffam.....	40 40 40 37 43 36 40 43 41 33 41 33
R. H. Crosby.....	41 40 43 43 41 40 39 37 ..
L. E. Ward.....	41 40 40 J. M. B. Webber..... 40 42
J. C. Fox.....	41 41 40 C. J. Perkins..... 35

Pistol practice, 50 yards.

L. R. Hatch.....	90 93 84 88 91 92 ..
C. J. Perkins.....	81 63 ..
W. M. Fawcett.....	91 93 85 87 84 86 ..
A. L. Mitchell.....	82 68 77 88 75 83 80



10-shot score of 96 out of 100 at 60 feet, made by C. C. Crossman, of the St. Louis Revolver Club, with a 45 Colt New C. shells and primers, and Ideal bullet No. 457130

BISBEE, ARIZ., RIFLE CLUB.

The club team on May 30 won the match from the team of the Fifth Cavalry from Fort Huachuca by 18 points. The civilians took a long head on the first range and it was this handicap that lost for the Fort Huachuca team. The match started at 10 o'clock with the wind blowing about 15 miles an hour and varying from 8 to 4 o'clock. The day was bright and quite a number of visitors witnessed the first rifle contest in Bisbee.

Fort Huachuca.

	200	300	500	Tl.
Sergt. Farmer.....	35	33	35	103
Priv. Segers.....	31	38	37	106
Priv. Witenberg.....	15	41	38	94
Sergt. Coyle.....	36	35	42	113
Sergt. Valkos.....	32	36	45	113
Sergt. Kennedy.....	25	36	41	102
Totals.....	174	219	238	631

Bisbee Rifle Club.

C. M. McKean.....	38 26 34 98
B. Watkins.....	38 38 38 114
J. E. Curry.....	35 37 32 104
R. Lyons.....	32 33 37 102
F. C. Hurst.....	32 41 39 112
I. Ives.....	38 40 41 119
Totals.....	213 215 221 647

PALO ALTO RIFLE CLUB, CALIFORNIA.

Clarence M. Henderson, the crack shot of the Golden Gate, California, and several shooting clubs, made the possible 75 in the annual prize shoot of the club which was held on June 1 on the Palo Alto range. It was in the competition on the honorary target.

Honorary target, 200 yards, three shots, possible 75—
 C. M. Henderson 75, H. Wobber 72, A. Strecker 71
 George F. Pattberg 69, R. J. Fraser 69, L. Smith 69

A. Squires 68, A. Klassen 68, F. Knobel 66, O. Indorf 66, H. Hettinger 65, F. J. Povey 65, P. Brannagan 65, R. Boller 65, C. F. Schroeder 65, F. Emery 64, F. Henry 64, J. C. Saunders 63, O. A. Bremer 63, A. Morrel 62, F. Housner 62, C. Hennings 61, O. Rosberg 57, F. Smith 56, A. Holmquist 53, J. Mersfelder 52, J. Gietzen 50, Mrs. Hettinger 34, J. Ariz 34, J. Miller 53, F. Swart 42, A. Sewell 11, A. Blerch 10.

Ring target, 200 yards, possible 75—A. Strecker 75, P. Brannagan 71, R. J. Fraser 71, C. M. Henderson 69, A. Squires 68, H. Wobber 67, J. C. Saunders 66, George F. Pattberg 65, O. Indorf 65, C. F. Schroeder 63, R. Boller 62, C. Hennings 62, H. Hettinger 62, O. Rosberg 61, F. J. Povey 61, A. Holmquist 59, A. Morrel 59, F. Smith 48, F. Housner 59, F. Knobel 46, F. Henry 47. First bullseye in the morning, F. J. Povey; last bullseye in the afternoon, C. M. Henderson; last bullseye of the day, J. C. Saunders; best five ticks on each target, Adolph Strecker, 326, 350; Palo Alto Club medal, George A. Pattberg.

CINCINNATI POLICE REVOLVER CLUB.

Following are the scores made at the regular practice shoot of the club on the City Hall range, June 5. Major J. W. Carroll put up the best score of the day and it was also the best which has been recorded on the range for some time, 169 out of a possible 200, including eight center shots. Williams was second with 137.

Twenty shots, 60 feet, standard American target, possible 200. Regulation 38-cal. revolvers, full service ammunition.

Maj. Carroll.....	10 4 9 7 10-40
	8 9 10 7 10-44
	10 6 6 10 9-41
	7 5 10 7 10-39-169
Williams.....	32 37 30 38-137
Womacks.....	33 39 35 29-136
McNulty.....	33 29 39 34-136
Curliss.....	28 39 30 35-132
Brady.....	38 34 22 29-123
Odgers.....	24 26 42 23-115

TWIN VALLEY RIFLE CLUB, WEST ALEXANDRIA, OHIO.

The medal shoot of the club was held on June 6, A. N. Clemmer winning on a score of 34 out of a possible 40.

Medal match, 4 shots, 100 yards, offhand, possible 40, standard American target.

A. N. Clemmer.....	10 9 10 5-34
J. Johnson.....	8 8 7 7-30
R. L. Gander.....	4 9 10 6-29
H. E. French.....	5 4 8 7-24
J. Eake.....	6 5 6 6-23
O. E. Kester.....	4 5 3 10-22

WILLIAM TELL RIFLE CLUB, NEW GLARUS, WIS.

On June 7 the following scores were made by members of our club:

D. A. Schindler.....	221 219 217 215 213 198 213 213 210 210 203
J. M. Schmidt.....	224 221 216 213 212 203 202 200 200
Dr. H. Hoesly.....	221 216 215 215 211 204 206 200 ..
Jacob Hefty.....	211 211 208 207 207 197 ..
A. Schlatter.....	199 198 198 197 197 195 ..
C. D. Leechfinger 177 172 165 162 ..	

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE & REVOLVER GALLERY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The following scores were made at the gallery, 862 8th avenue, on June 12:

20 yards revolver.

Moller.....	84 78 82 84 81 79 90 88 77 83
Glaser.....	79 83 87 88 81 80 76 73 84 89
Alexandre.....	74 79 77 83 80 84 80 81 ..
Hinz.....	79 83 79 86 87 90 88 ..
Phillips.....	80 81 85 85 88 ..

20 yards pistol.

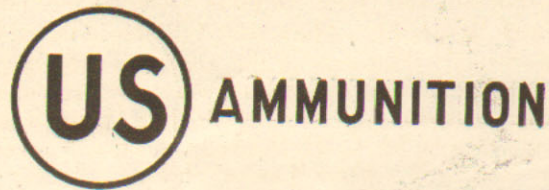
Wilbur.....	86 79 83 88 89 85 86 77 78 89
Heinz.....	88 84 91 92 80 83 ..
Phillips.....	90 85 88 80 79 ..
Glaser.....	86 84 89 ..
Moller.....	84 79 86 77 ..

60 feet rifle ¼-inch ring target.

Tolle.....	240 244 244 245 247 239 243
Heinz.....	243 241 246 245 ..
Alexandre.....	247 244 245 240 ..

RIFLE RECORDS BROKEN

WITH



The committee having in charge the tests of ammunition to decide what should be used by the American team in the International Olympic Rifle Matches to take place in England next month, provided a team went, determined that as a result of the tests only one conclusion could be reached. US ammunition proved itself so far superior to any other that there could be no doubt of its qualities. Not only the 180 grain but the 150 grain bullet US ammunition also came out ahead of all other competitors. The committee's report of those tests 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

So in the tryout for places on the American team held last week at Camp Perry, Ohio, 180 grain United States ammunition was used by all competitors. Captain Casey made 31 consecutive bullseyes with our ammunition. A WORLD'S RECORD. Eastman made a possible, 75, at 900 yards. A WORLD'S RECORD. But there are still more world's records to the credit of United States ammunition. The following tables show the results of the Palma Team scores at Ottawa last year, and the scores of the eight high men in the Camp Perry tryout. Remember: In Canada the men were coached. At Camp Perry they were not.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

Made at Camp Perry, Ohio, 1908.

Conditions: 15 shots each at

	800	900	1000	Total
Leushner - - - - -	73	74	71	218
Simon - - - - -	74	73	71	218
Eastman - - - - -	72	73	72	217
Jeffers - - - - -	73	73	70	216
Casey - - - - -	75	73	68	216
Martin - - - - -	68	73	72	213
Benedict - - - - -	72	70	70	212
Winder - - - - -	74	65	67	206
	581	574	561	1716

PREVIOUS RECORD.

Made at Ottawa, Canada, 1907.

Conditions: 15 shots each at

	800	900	1000	Total
Bryant - - - - -	74	71	74	219
Winder - - - - -	75	73	71	219
Hudson - - - - -	74	69	72	215
Benedict - - - - -	72	73	70	215
Tewes - - - - -	74	72	69	215
Casey - - - - -	75	71	69	215
Semon - - - - -	75	71	63	209
Orr - - - - -	71	73	61	205
	590	573	549	1712

After seeing what United States Cartridge Co. ammunition did, General A. B. Critchfield, adjutant general of Ohio, said: "Two things I have made up my mind to. First, this is the best ammunition I ever saw. Second, if we had used United States ammunition last year the Ohio team would have won the match."

Major William B. Martin, of New Jersey, said: "I didn't think it possible to make such perfect ammunition."

IF YOU WANT TO WIN, USE US AMMUNITION.

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

A MILITARY PRIMER

By Captain Francis C. Marshall, 15th U. S. Cavalry and
Captain George S. Simonds, 22d U. S. Infantry
(Instructors in Tactics, U. S. M. A.)

A text book on minor tactics in use at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Devoted particularly to the explanation of the Field Service Regulations applied to very small commands, with many maps of large scale in four colors.

"I think it is the best text book for National Guard Officers that has come to my attention."—Colonel Frank W. Matteson, 1st Regiment of Infantry, R. I. N. G.

For sale by Captain Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cavalry, at West Point, N. Y. \$2.00 per copy, postpaid.

THE NEW RIFLE NEEDS A NEW SCORE BOOK.

THE KRAG SCORE BOOK METAL COVERS
—LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM—
WILL TAKE THE REVISED SCORE SHEETS
PREPARED FOR THE
NEW SPRINGFIELD
1906 AMMUNITION

Book Complete } Aluminum Covers - - \$1.25
Krag or 1906 Model } Stiff Board Covers - - \$1.00

JOHN M. DAVIDSON,
347 LEHIGH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.



The eye and ear of a squirrel at thirty yards is mark enough for a good shot and a

Marlin

22 Caliber Repeating Rifle

You can use in the same rifle, without change of parts, .22 short, long and long-rifle cartridges. This is an excellent arm for target work as well as rabbits, squirrels, hawks and all small game up to 200 yards. The ammunition is cheap, giving much enjoyment at little expense.

In our four distinct models—the solid top is always a protection and keeps powder and gases from blowing back; the side ejection allows instant repeat shots, without the possibility of throwing an ejected shell into your face or eyes; the removable sideplate or take-down construction makes them the easiest of all .22s to keep clean.

Get acquainted with the Marlin line before ordering your new gun. Send 3 stamps postage and get our complete 136-page catalog.

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
41 Willow St. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SHELL MOUND PISTOL & RIFLE CLUB, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

J. E. Gorman, the champion pistol and revolver shot of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club and of the United States Revolver Association, who won first place in the trout for the Olympic games championship, will represent California and the entire Pacific Slope at those games. The following scores were made in practice:

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club monthly medal shoot, 200 yards, two scores, ten shots each—Champion class, J. M. Kassen, 413; H. Wobber, 417; C. M. Henderson, 451; M. W. Hausner, 399; F. J. Porey, 416; first class: A. Thompson, 368; P. Paulson, 362; E. Schierbaum, 354; J. Logue, 328; H. W. Kleinbroich, 301; W. L. Paulson, 393; B. Brunje, 341; C. Otten, 365.

Second class—Captain George Larson, 313; Dr. R. A. Summers, 331; William Guild, 323; Charles Whaley, 318; R. Hansen, 335; K. A. Kindgren, 305; H. Kofod, 346; G. Holstein, 361; J. A. Stirn, 274; Third class—F. Lindberg, 242; L. Erickson, 259; R. Long, 257; J. Hahn, 222; J. Phillips, 332; A. Schnutenhaus, 316; third class, 50 yards—P. Larsen, 350; F. Mullen, 397; J. D. Phillips, 428; H. S. Phillips, 415; Card Doell, 374; J. H. Eustice, 334; J. H. Currie, 101.

Pistol scores, 50 yards—First class, Dr. R. A. Summers, 77, 75; H. P. Lee, 79, 83; H. W. Kleinbroich, 68, 50; Horace Skinner, 60, 56; W. A. Siebe, 79, 76; H. A. Harris, 83, 91; H. Windmiller, 85, 74; R. S. Wixson, 82, 78; F. J. Povey, 81, 66; R. J. Fraser, 83, 83; second class, C. W. Whaley, 59, 69; H. Wobber, 70, 68; J. W. Phillips, 63, 80; third class, P. Paulsen, 20, 39; Capt. George Larson, 61, 64; C. W. Hausner, 63, 67; Captain Seeley, 69, 70; L. R. Murphy, 53, 47; E. Doell, 76, 64; E. Schierbaum, 59, 69; A. H. Ramm, 78, 60; B. Schullerts, 46, 49; A. Henry, 65, 51; W. L. Paulsen, 21, 52.

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 REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- June 20—Maple Park, Del., Gun Club. M. J. Beverly secretary.
- June 21—Coleman, Wis., Gun Club. W. J. Reinke, secretary.
- June 23-26—Columbus, O. The Interstate Association's ninth Grand American Handicap tournament; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
- June 23-24—Schell City, Mo., Gun Club. H. Shaw, secretary.
- June 26-27—Del Rio, Tex. Val Verde Gun Club. W. B. Matthews, manager.
- June 27-28—St. Louis, Mo. Blue Wing Gun Club. E. T. Grether, secretary.
- June 30-July 31—Cambria, Ill., Gun Club. C. Stocks, secretary.
- July 1.—N. Haley, Canada, Gun Club. J. C. McConnell, secretary.
- July 1-2—Nelson, B. C., Gun Club. W. A. Ward, secretary.
- July 2-3—Carbondale, Ill., Gun Club. L. P. Hies, secretary.
- July 3-4—Thomasville, Ga. Cracker Gun Club. C. W. Cooper, secretary.
- July 4—Watertown, Mass., Gun Club. H. W. Jordan, captain.
- July 4—New Martinsville, Va. Wetzel Gun Club. T. M. McIntire, secretary.
- July 4—E. Lexington, Mass. Middlesex Gun Club. Rober. Smith, secretary.
- July 4—Middletown N. Y. Progress Gun Club. F. W. Strader, manager.
- July 4—Monticello, N. Y., Rod and Gun Club. E. G. Rundle, secretary.
- July 4—Roanoke, Va., Gun Club. C. E. Armstrong, secretary.

- July 4—Waynesboro, Va., Gun Club. S. T. Day, secretary.
- July 4—Richmond, Va., Gun Club. V. Hechler, president.
- July 4—San Antonio, Tex. Laurel Heights Gun Club. A. E. Witchell, secretary.
- July 4-5—S. Framingham, Mass., Gun Club. F. P. Hewins, secretary.
- July 4-5—Thermopolis, Wyo., Gun Club. R. L. Talbot, secretary.

TOURNAMENTS REGISTERED DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.

- July 3-4—Lebanon, Pa. Lebanon Gun Club. George W. Hansell, secretary.
- July 4—Hamilton, Canada. Hamilton Gun Club. J. J. Lawlor, secretary.
- July 4—Belle Vernon, Pa. Belle Vernon Gun Club. B. F. Daugherty, secretary.
- July 10—Canandagua, N. Y. Canandagua Sportsmen's Club. A. E. Thompson, secretary.
- July 19—Winton, Minn. Winton Gun Club. G. W. Tolen, secretary.
- August 4-5—Danville, Ill. Danville Rod and Gun Club. H. T. Tengen, secretary.
- August 25-27—Arnolds Park, Iowa. Arnolds Park Gun Club. E. C. Henshaw, secretary.
- September 7—Hammond, Ind. Hammond Gun Club. J. C. Becker, secretary.
- September 14-15-16-17—Macon, Mo. The Missouri Trap Shooters Association tournament, under the auspices of the Macon Gun Club. George N. Davis, secretary.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., GUN CLUB.

The weather on June 10 was ideal and some fine scores were made. Event No. 1 was the regular club team race, Captain Smith and Captain Mack. The first 12 men shot on Smith's team and second 12 on Mack's team, and the latter won. Event No. 2 was the last leg of the race for the President's cup and event No. 3 was the beginning of the shootoff of the survivors. The shootoff will be continued. Four contestants remain for the cup, Kelly, Nettleton, Thompson and Minor. In the drawing for the prize for the team race Mack was the lucky man and drew the prize. 1900 targets were thrown.

Targets.	25	25	25	25	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
R.H. Smith (Cn.)	23	..	18	9	5	8	7	..	..	..	..	..
Sherman	20	20	..	8	9	10	9	9	9	..	..	..
Dr. Smith	22	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morrissey	10	14	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill	14	15	..	8	6	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
Robinson	16	..	15	6	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor	21	21	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metcalf	16	17	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hall	17	15	10	5	7	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
Penn.	13	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murdock	7	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnes	15	..	..	5	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mack (Capt.)	20	..	25	9	8	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
Kelly	24	23	23	22	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robertson	19	16	..	8	7	5	10	7	..	..	..	..
Savage	15	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemmeler	22	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hammond	15	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	15	..	..	7	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. Nettleton	25	17	16	4	10	3	8	7	..	..	..	..
Dann	17	..	..	8	8	7	7	6	7	6	8	..
Bradley	17	..	..	9	7	6	8	9	..	..	..	..
Schneider	11	..	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith	10	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thompson	19	20	..	5	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graham	..	..	..	6	9	7	6	7	..	..	..	..

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

Conditions of Western New York Amateur Championship, at inanimate targets, represented by the Watts L. Richmond Cup are as follows:

The first shoot for this cup will be held on the grounds of the Holland Gun Club at Batavia, N. Y., August 19, and will be regularly shot for at the annual tournament of this club or its successors. Any shooter winning the cup 3 times entitles him to permanent ownership and the Holland Gun Club agrees to replace the cup, thereby making this a permanent event, and that same shall always be known as the Watts L. Richmond cup. This event shall always be open to recognized amateurs residing within Cayuga, Tompkins and Tioga counties and counties in New York State west of these, which is hereby considered as Western New York. This will be a

50-target event. Ties shot off in strings of 25 targets. The entrance in an event for this cup shall be \$1, plus the targets at the price prevailing at the tournament. The Holland Gun Club or the donor reserves the right to challenge the eligibility of any shooter.

The winner of the cup at the first tournament will receive same, upon giving satisfactory bond for its return two weeks previous to the next following annual tournament of the above club or its successors. On return of this cup, as stated, at the next annual tournament, the holder will be entitled to 50 per cent of the entrance, likewise the winner at the second annual tournament upon returning the cup two weeks previous to the third tournament shall receive 50 per cent of the entrance at that, the third annual tournament, and so on, the winner at the previous tournament receiving the cash percentage on the next ensuing tournament. All contestants in this event will shoot from one mark, regulation distance from the trap. The Interstate Association rules to govern.

MEADOW SPRINGS GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The weekly club handicap shoot was shot June 13 on the grounds at Fifty-sixth and Lancaster avenue, under the usual conditions of 25 targets per man, with the handicaps counting. Three men, Cantrell, Hillpot and Wiley, tied with straight scores for the club prize, and after 2 shootoffs it was still a tie, when they agreed to toss up and Cantrell took away the prize. The scores:

	Hc.	1st.	Tl.
Hillpot	3	23	25
Wiley	7	21	25
Cantrell	2	25	25
Williams	3	20	23
Sloan	5	19	24
Gothard	3	19	22
Chandler	3	19	22
Bender	0	20	20
Harvey	0	20	20
Shootoff.			
Cantrell	2	25	25
Hillpot	3	22	25
Wiley	7	22	25
Second shootoff.			
Cantrell	2	23	25
Hillpot	3	22	25
Wiley	7	22	25

INDEPENDENT GUN CLUB, HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, PA.

A fairly good field turned out to participate in the monthly target shoot of the club on June 13. Two events at 50 targets per man with added targets to the scores for 2 trophies and a 100-target shoot constituted the program. In the 50-target shoot for the Hunter prize, which was the final shoot for this trophy, Newcomb led the field with 46 breaks, but Mathews won the prize by breaking 45, which, with his previous high scores made in earlier shoots, earned him the permanent possession of the prize. In the 50-target Fawn prize event, Newcomb and Ford tied for first place with 45 breaks and on the toss of a coin to decide the prize Ford won.

The two sterling spoons offered by the club for the high net score of actual breaks in the 100 targets and for high score handicap included were both won by Newcomb with 91 breaks out of his 100.

Felix won the spoon in the double event after 2 shootoffs with Sanford, while he also captured a special race from Stevens at 25 pairs of targets, he breaking 39 to Stevens' 28. Scores:

	Hunter prize.			Fawn prize.		
	Bk.	H.	Tl.	Bk.	H.	Tl.
Little	35	6	41	34	6	40
Shew	40	5	45	40	5	45
Ford	38	7	45	38	7	45
Newcomb	45	0	45	45	0	45
Mathews	41	4	45	38	4	42
Stevens	33	9	42	29	9	38
Sanford	39	5	44	41	5	46
Pratt	34	5	39	37	5	42
100 target event.						
	Bk.	Bk.	H.	Tl.		
Little	34	35	12	81		
Shew	40	40	10	90		
Ford	38	38	14	90		
Newcomb	45	46	0	91		
Mathews	38	41	8	87		
Stevens	29	33	18	80		
Sanford	41	39	10	90		
Pratt	37	34	10	81		

JUST PUBLISHED
THE PISTOL AND REVOLVER

By A. L. A. HIMMELWRIGHT,

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION,

A volume of 157 pages containing thoroughly practical and complete information covering the entire subject of pistol and revolver shooting. Fully illustrated.

Price, paper, 60c.; cloth, \$1.00; full morocco, \$1.50. Liberal discount to military organizations and shooting clubs on orders of 10 or more.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.,
 1502 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Suggestions to Military Riflemen

BY LIEUT. TOWNSEND WHELEN
 30TH U. S. INFANTRY.

Price \$1.10

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.,
 1502 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

BIND YOUR COPIES OF

ARMS AND THE MAN
 WITH A PATENT BINDER

Sent Postpaid on Receipt of \$1.15

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.,
 1502 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

The United States Service Rifle,
Model of 1903, with 1906 Ammunition,
Its Mechanism and Its Use.

WE have just published a book under this title in which you will find complete and official information on the new arm. The contents include The Development of the Rifle and Ammunition, The Assembled Parts and Their Operation, The Sights and Their Use, Wind Tables, Elevation Tables, The Cartridge, etc.

Arms And The Man Publishing Company

1502 H STREET N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Price, 10 Cents a Copy *Discount in Quantities*

EVERY NATIONAL GUARDSMAN NEEDS IT.

CLEARVIEW GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The second of the series of six 50 target prize shoots held by the club was shot June 13 on the grounds at Seventy-fifth and Brewster avenue, and as a filler in there was a 75 target open sweepstake series. In the main event Harry Fisher won the first prize by cracking 44 out of the 50, scoring 23 and 21 on each of his 2 strings; the nearest man to him was Vincent Oliver who broke 42. Fisher also did the grand in the sweepstake events by breaking 63 out of the 75, but D. N. Elwell got next to him in these with 61. The scores:

Target prize event.			
	First.	Second.	Tl.
Fisher	23	21	44
Oliver	20	22	42
Turner	21	20	41
Hill	20	20	40
Ferry	20	19	39
Elwell	20	19	39
Renner	15	22	37
McCullough	18	16	34

The open sweepstakes were scored as follows:
 First event—10 targets, Hill, 8; Elwell, 6; Fisher, 6; McCullough, 6; VanLeer, 5; Cherry, 5; Ferry, 5.
 Second event—15 targets, Hill, 13; McCullough, 13; Elwell, 12; Fisher, 12; Ferry, 11; VanLeer, 10; Cherry, 8.
 Third event—15 targets, Fisher, 14; VanLeer, 13; Elwell, 12; Hill, 12; Ferry, 11; Turner, 11; McCullough, 10; Renner, 9.
 Fourth event—10 targets, Turner, 10; Ferry, 9; Elwell, 9; Hill, 8; McCullough, 8; Renner, 7; VanLeer, 6.
 Fifth event—25 targets, Fisher, 22; Elwell, 22; Ferry, 22; Turner, 21; Oliver, 21; Hill, 20; McCullough, 19; Armstrong, 18.

INDIANAPOLIS GUN CLUB.

Not for a long time has there been such an attendance of shooters as assembled at the grounds on June 6. The contest for the Britton trophy was won by Partington with a score of 45 from 18 yards. The scores:

Special event for the Britton trophy, 50 targets, sliding distance.			
Targets.	yds.	25	25 Tl.
Partington.	18	22	45
Wise	18	21	43
Moller	19	21	42
Parry	18	24	42
Bowen	16	18	34
Michaelis	18	20	40
Denny	17	20	40
*Van Nest	16	20	39
Sayles	17	18	36
S. H. Moore	17	15	35

GREENVILLE, OHIO, GUN CLUB.

The regular weekly handicap event of the club was shot on June 8 in a heavy rain storm. Warner made high score in actual breaks, 37, and his handicap put him at the head of the list with 46. The scores:

Handicap prize event, 50 targets.			
Hdc.	Bk.	Tl.	
Warner	9	37	46
Morningstar	16	26	42
Huddle	8	30	38
Limbirt	3	34	37
Kirby	2	34	36
Mundhenk	0	28	28
Sites	0	15	15

CINCINNATI GUN CLUB.

Following are the scores made at the weekly shoot on June 13. In the first event Fultz and Bousler tied for high on 47. Mr. Baldwin ("Baldy") of Waltham, Mass., was a visitor. Anderson broke 91 out of 100 in 25 target strings during the afternoon. During the week Bousler made scores of 93, 94, and 93 out of 100. Messrs. Bousler, Anderson, and several other good shots of the club will attend the G. A. H., at Columbus, on June 22 to 26.

Event No. 1, 50 targets.			
Targets	15	15	20 Tl.
Bousler	15	12	20 47
Fultz	15	13	19 47
Anderson	12	13	17 42
Miss F. Altherr	13	11	17 41
Baldy	12	11	17 40
Offner	11	13	15 39
Bultman	11	10	16 37

Event No. 2.			
Targets	15	15	20 Tl.
Fultz	13	13	15 41
Miss Altherr	10	13	16 39
Offner	8	8	14 30
Baldy	8	9	12 29

Practice events.			
Shot at.	Bk.	Shot at.	Bk.
Bultman	145	93	75 65
Bousler	45	41	Miss Altherr 60 43
Baldy	60	32	Anderson 20 16
Offner	100	61	

CLEVELAND GUN CLUB.

Following are the scores of the shoot on June 6, Mingo winning both trophies from the 18 yard mark, on scores of 49, a total of 98 for the 100 targets.

Event 1, 50 target for the English Woolen Mills trophy.					
Targets	Yds.	Hdc.	15	15	20 Bk. Tl.
Mingo	18	0	14	15	20 49 49
Rogers	16	0	15	14	18 47 47
Roberts	16	2	13	13	19 45 47
Tamblyn	16	4	13	14	15 42 46
Riley	16	8	12	14	11 38 46
Hopkins	16	4	14	13	12 39 43
Wallace	16	6	12	11	14 37 43
Franks	16	8	12	9	13 34 42
Fieds	18	5	12	10	14 36 41
Bagley	19	0	12	12	14 38 38

Event 2, Hunter Arms Co. trophy, 50 targets, same conditions.					
Targets	Yds.	Hdc.	15	15	20 Bk. Tl.
Mingo	18	0	15	14	20 49 49
Bagley	19	0	14	13	20 47 47
Rogers	16	2	14	14	18 45 47
Wallace	16	6	13	11	16 40 46
Tamblyn	16	6	12	12	16 40 46
Franks	16	4	13	12	16 41 45
Roberts	16	6	12	10	17 39 45
Robertson	16	8	8	11	13 32 40
Fieds	18	7	11	11	10 32 39
Riley	16	6	10	10	12 32 38

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

Only 2 squads faced the traps on June 13 and the following is the result:

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
Keyser	75 69	Harvey	75 42
Walls	75 63	Jones	50 34
39	75 61	Forbes	50 21
Tomlinson	75 61	Lartz	50 18
Farwell	75 54	Barnes	25 15
Watson	75 51		

In a special (gun below the hip) contest the following scores were made:

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
Tomlinson	10 8	39	10 6
Keyser	10 5	Farwell	10 6

TRADE NOTES.

At Sulphur, Okla., on May 14 and 15, J. S. Day of Midland, Texas, won high amateur and high general average with what we know to be the best score ever made by an amateur in a two days' tournament in open competition. His score was 396 out of 400, an average of exactly 9, per cent. Mr. Day made runs of 139 and 158 straight. In making the above wonderful record Mr. Day used both Dupont smokeless and New E. C. (improved).

The following are recent records made with Dead Shot smokeless powder:

May 25, championship of the city of Winnipeg, Canada, won by H. U. Lightcap, with 47-50; 93 per cent. At Spring Valley, Minn., May 26, F. G. Bills won high professional average, 140-150. Mrs. Topperwein won third professional average, 133-150. Using Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At Dayton, Ky., May 27 and 28, High professional average, H. Money, 388-400; Third professional average, A. M. Hatcher, 372-400—using Dead Shot smokeless powder. At the Audubon Gun Club, Buffalo, N. Y., May 30, W. B. Glover won Audubon Handicap; C. S. Sidway, 2nd Audubon Handicap; H. S. Welles, high gun for entire program, 159-170. All shooting Dead Shot smokeless. For the week ending May 26, Mrs. Topperwein shot as follows:

May 26, Spring Valley, Minn.	150	133
	50	46
May 27, Lake City, Minn.	50	47
May 29, St. Paul, Minn.	150	140
May 30, St. Paul, Minn.	150	142

The state championships of Indiana and New York were added to the long list of Winchester victories during past week. Jack Martin was the winner of the New York City cup, emblematic of the state championship at the state shoot held at Elmira, N. Y., June 10, 11, 12. The golden jubilee handicap was won by G. H. Pumpelly. Both Mr. Martin and Mr. Pumpelly used Winchester Leader shells exclusively. High amateur and high professional averages for the entire shoot were also won by shooters using Winchester Leaders. At the Indiana state shoot, held at Muncie, June 10, 11, the individual state championship was won by W. N. Wise, with 96 out of 100; and the two man team state championship

was won by W. N. Wise and T. H. Parry, with 47 out of 50, both shooting Winchester Leader shells. Mr. Wise also won high amateur average for the entire shoot. The magnificent score of 592 out of 600 made by Lester German at the West Virginia state shoot, held at Jacksonburgh, W. Va., June 10, 11, shows the uniform and strong shooting qualities of Winchester shells. Mr. German was high professional. J. R. Taylor was second and E. H. Taylor third, both shooting Winchester guns and Repeater shells. E. O. Bowers and J. C. Ribb were 1 and 2 amateurs, both also shooting Winchester guns and Repeater shells.

At Evansville, Ind., June 4, 5, Al. Willarding won high amateur average with 359 out of 500, shooting Leader shells. Joe Kantzky won high amateur average at Ft. Dodge, Iowa, June 3, 4, scoring 378 out of 400 with Winchester shells. Chas. G. Spencer made the high score of 443 out of 450 at Belleville, Ill., June 5, 6, winning high professional average with Winchester gun and shells. At Waverly, Minn., June 7, 8, J. A. Fredette won high amateur average with Winchester shells. At Owosso, Mich., June 10, Hugh Fleming won high amateur average, F. D. Pettie being second and B. S. Gaylord third, all shooting Winchester shells.

Mr. D. C. Stone is instructor of rifle practice on the Metropolitan Police force of Kansas City, Mo., and one of the best revolver shots in the country, having been an enthusiast in this branch of shooting since he was 7 years old. The grouping of several of his targets which have



D. C. STONE

come to our notice has been wonderful. Mr. Stone calls himself "The rankest of ammunition cranks," but his friends call him "The peer of pistol shots." He is also a great sportsman, having hunted from Texas to the wildest Rockies, and has brought home every kind of game up to the silver tip grizzly.

The tournament at Dallas, Tex., May 19-21, proved to be almost a clean sweep for Peters factory loaded shells. L. I. Wade won high professional and high general average, 560 out of 590, and H. E. Poston was fourth professional with 537. J. S. Day won high amateur average the first day, 197 out of 200; E. D. Chadick high amateur the second day, 178 out of 190. Mr. Day won the Ballis tite cup, breaking 50 straight in the race, and 25 straight in the shootoff. In the Southland Hotel Handicap Mr. Fowler tied for first, with 49 out of 50. During the tournament H. E. Poston made a run of 121, and L. I. Wade a run of 102. All these gentlemen shot Peters factory loaded shells. High amateur average at Thornville, Ohio, May 13-14, was captured by Lon Fisher, who broke 383 out of 400. Mr. Grubb tied for second amateur with 380. Both gentlemen shot Peters factory loads. Louis T. Spinks won high average at the following three shoots: during the week May 11-16; Lufkin, Tex., 120 out of 125; Macagdoches, Tex., 72 out of 75; Houston, Tex., 95 out of 100; all shooting Peters factory loaded shells.

An interesting example of the adaptation of the so called military bolt action to a hunting weapon is found in the Mannlicher-Schoenauer rifle, which we recently examined through the courtesy of the United States agents, Von Lengerke & Detmold, of New York. Abroad this arm has been deservedly popular, the Mannlicher action ranking high among modern military mechanisms.

The featherweight model of the Mannlicher-Schoenauer, which weighs but 6 1/2 pounds, is made in 6.5 mm. (.256) and 9 mm. (.355) calibers. The stock and forearm is in one piece, extending to the muzzle, thus protecting the barrel. The butt is of the semi-shotgun style, and the half pistol grip and double set triggers combine to aid in obtaining the best results in firing.

The magazine holds 5 cartridges, which may be loaded from the clip, or singly. A distinctive feature of the Mannlicher action is the revolving cartridge magazine, which works as carrier and feeder in a cylindrical chamber. The cartridges lie side by side in separate beds, not in contact, so that primer and bullet are protected from possible impact, thus adding much to the safety of the arm from accidental discharge.

On the Continent, telescope sights for hunting rifles are in much favor. The type most in use is a prismatic glass, short as compared with the average American telescope, but having a larger diameter of object lens, and giving excellent illumination and definition. The Mannlicher-Schoenauer is regularly supplied with open



sights, or with Goerz, Voigtlander or Kahler telescopes, of the above mentioned model. The mountings, as may be seen in the illustration, raise the telescope to such a distance above the rifle that the open sights may be used if desired while the telescope is in place. The telescope is instantly detachable.

For Military Gun Clubs

Cadet Practice
High and Grammar School
Rifle Clubs, etc.

The Best Arm is the

HOPKINS & ALLEN American Military Rifle

THIS is an exceptionally good arm for all the above purposes. Is modeled like U. S. and English Army Rifles and has all the regular military-rifle features.



22
Calibre
Single
Shot

41 inches long:
barrel and block,
29 inches; Stock, 32
in.; Weighs 5 1/2 pounds.
Has adjustable Military
Sights, Military Bolt ac-
tion and Brass Military
Butt Plate with hinged door
and pocket for cleaning outfit.

Regular \$12.00
PRICE

Complete with oak-tanned carrying strap and field cleaning outfit.

We invite Cadet and High-School Gun Clubs, National Guardsmen and all others interested in Military Rifle Practice to write us freely.

SEND FOR OUR A. M. R. BOOKLET

Contains late portraits of President Roosevelt, suggestions for Gun Clubs and full description of American Military Rifle.

SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE GUN GUIDE AND CATALOGUE—1908

Gives much valuable information and describes our complete line. BOTH BOOKS SENT FREE.

The Hopkins & Allen Arms Company
Dept. S. Norwich, Conn.

Largest Manufacturers High-Grade
Popular-Priced Arms.

THIRD EDITION.

Modern Rifle Shooting IN PEACE, WAR and SPORT.

By L. R. TIPPINS.

A Standard Work on Military Rifle Practice.

Price. \$1.65

320 PAGES.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.
1502 H Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

HOW TO USE ACHESON-GRAPHITE

As the experiments in using Acheson-Graphite as a lubricant for rifles are as yet far from complete, it is to be expected that still greater knowledge of the best method of its application will shortly be available. Riflemen and cartridge makers are now experimenting. One method of applying this valuable lubricant is to build up a charge consisting of a priming charge of about one-third bulk of the shell of powder rolled in disintegrated unctuous Acheson-Graphite, Grade 1340, until it absorbs all the graphite that will cling to it, the balance of the charge being made up of the regular powder. When fired, this charge will lubricate the rifle barrel, preparing it for the next shot. Still another method is to put a small quantity, about one-half grain, of the graphite in the bottom of each shell before the powder is put in, using the regular charge of powder. This will coat the bore of the rifle with graphite after each discharge. For rifle lubrication, use Grade 1340. Manufactured by International Acheson Graphite Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

being made up of the regular powder. When fired, this charge will lubricate the rifle barrel, preparing it for the next shot. Still another method is to put a small quantity, about one-half grain, of the graphite in the bottom of each shell before the powder is put in, using the regular charge of powder. This will coat the bore of the rifle with graphite after each discharge. For rifle lubrication, use Grade 1340. Manufactured by International Acheson Graphite Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

JAMES A. DRAIN, PRESIDENT.

E. M. DRAIN, SECRETARY.

ALBERT S. LE VINO, TREASURER.

1502 H STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

\$3.00 a Year.

10 Cents a Copy.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

United States and Mexico—One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50.

Canada—50 cents a year additional.

Foreign countries—\$1.00 a year additional.

A subscription can begin at any time; payable invariably in advance.

The trade supplied through the American News Company and its branches. Washington News Co., local distributors.

The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the world.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising space furnished on application to this office.

REMITTANCES.

Remittances may be made by Express Money Order, Draft, Postoffice Order, or Registered Letter.

Postage stamps will be received in part payment for subscriptions, for the convenience of remitters, but must be of the denomination of One or Two Cents ONLY.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks, postoffice and express orders payable to ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO., 1502 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Books for Everybody.

FIREARMS AND THEIR USE.

- Guns, Ammunition, and Tackle, Money, Kephart, Carlin, Himmelwright, and Keene. Edited by Caspar Whitney. . \$2.15
Art of Revolver Shooting. Walter Winans 5.35
The Art of Wing Shooting. W. B. Lefingwell. Paper, 50, Cloth 1.00
The Book of the Rifle. T. F. Fremantle. . 5.20
The Gun and Its Development. W. W. Greener 4.30
The Gun Room. Alex. Innes Shand. 1.10
Hints on Revolver Shooting. Walter Winans 1.10
Modern Rifle Shooting from the American Standpoint. Dr. W. G. Hudson.50
Modern Rifle Shooting in Peace, War, and Sport. L. R. Tippins 1.65
The New Springfield Indoors.25

MILITARY SUBJECTS.

- Instructions for the Infantry Private of the National Guard. John W. Norwood.25
The United States Service Rifle, Model of 1903, with 1906 Ammunition; Its Mechanism and Its Use10
Soldiers' and Sailors' Instruction Book for Small Arms Practice. Robbins.50
The Law and Customs of Riot Duty. Byron L. Bargar 3.00
Privates' Hand Book on Military Courtesy and Guard Duty. Rowell & Waldron .50
Officers' Manual for use of Subalterns. Moss. 1.60
Human Bullets—A Soldier's Story of Port Arthur. Tadayoshi Sakurai, Lieut. I. J. A. 1.40
Suggestions to Military Riflemen. Lieut. Townsend Whelen 1.10
The Rifleman's Handbook for Military Riflemen. J. G. Ewing.25
Pactical Rifle Shooting. Walter Winans. . .60
Keough's Score Register75
Notes on Military Explosives. E. M. Weaver. 3.15

FOR SALE BY

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.
1502 H ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTS AND FOR SALE.

One half inch or less, 50 cents an insertion, 10 cents for each additional line. Cash must accompany copy or advertisement will not be inserted. Stamps of larger denomination than 1 and 2 cents will not be accepted.

FOR SALE—New 6 1/2 x 8 1/2 Century camera, one pair extra heavy tripods, one rapid symmetrical lens and shutter, five double plate holders, paper, mounts, etc. Outfit good as new. Cost \$80.00. Price \$45.00. New telegraph instruments, one 20th Century Relay Standard R. Y. Legless Key and 20 Ohm Sounder. At a bargain. A. D. HANKS, Morrow, La.

FOR SALE—Three barrel shotgun, shot barrels 12 gauge, Damascus, highly figured; rifle barrel .32-20, 28 inch; smokeless steel for high power cartridge; elevating rear sight, recessed in matted rib; action highly engraved, pistol grip, fancy walnut stock. In perfect condition, never used. Cost \$125. Will ship by express C. O. D. with privilege of examination. Price \$60. F. J. KAHRNS, Care of ARMS AND THE MAN, 1502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Smith & Wesson .22 target pistol, 6 inch barrel, Tyman sights, \$12. Winchester .22 target rifle, Stevens telescope, \$21; perfect condition. E. A. WAUGAMAN, Avalon, Pa.

WANTED—Heavy schuetzen stock with action, sights and set trigger in good condition. Winchester preferred. G. B. HOFER, 1708 State avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.



IDEAL MICROMETER SIGHT GAUGE

FOR THE

1905 Peep Sight used on the 30 U. S. Model 1903 (Springfield) Rifle using Model. 1906 Ammunition, also for the 1901 Peep Sight used on the .30-40 U. S. Krag Rifle. The cut of this little vest pocket implement is shown here full size. With it you can set your sight for elevation as accurately as you can measure with a micrometer.

NEW GAS CHECK BULLET No. 308334 for use in Model 1906 Springfield Rifle at 200, 300 and 500 yards 25 Grains Lightning Powder, Recommended for their Accuracy, Economy and Safety on Ranges where High Velocity Ammunition cannot be used.

PRICE, - - \$1.50

Send 3 2-cent stamps for IDEAL HAND BOOK NO. 18.

Ideal Manufacturing Co., No. 5 U St., New Haven, Conn.



MODERN RIFLE SHOOTING

FROM THE AMERICAN STANDPOINT

By W. G. HUDSON, M.D.

A thoroughly practical and up-to-date work treating of rifle practice with military and sporting weapons. PRICE, 50 cts.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

1502 H Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

SENT ON APPROVAL

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

LAUGHLIN

Fountain Pen

AND

RED GEM

The Ink Pencil

YOUR CHOICE OF

\$1.00

These Two Popular Articles for only

Post-paid to any address

[By Insured Mail So Extra]

Illustrations Are Exact Size.

Every pen guaranteed full 14 Kt. Solid Gold,—cut on right hand may be had in either our standard black opaque pattern,—or Non-breakable Transparent as desired, either plain or engraved finish as preferred.

You may try this pen a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better article than you can secure for THREE TIMES THIS SPECIAL PRICE in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it.

CUT ON LEFT is our famous and Popular RED GEM Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph, may be carried in any position in pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch. Platinum (spring) feed, Iridium point, polished vulcanized rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "lest you forget." Address

Laughlin Mfg. Co.

484 Majestic Bldg.

DETROIT, MICH.



MEDALS AND CUPS "IF WE MAKE IT, IT'S RIGHT"

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

Official Jewelers of the Leading Schools, Colleges, Associations and Military Organizations.

DIEGES & CLUST

23 JOHN STREET

NEW YORK

AIKEN TARGETS

MEAN

Increased Capacity

Two hundred Aiken Targets were in use at the National Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio.

The competitions were concluded in record breaking time, although the apparatus was new to the markers.

If you intend to build a rifle range, apply for further information to

R. H. AIKEN ENGINEERING CO.

WINTHROP HARBOR, ILL.

AERONAUTICS,

The American Magazine of Aerial Navigation.

Official Organ International Aeronautical Congress, New York, 1907.

Issued Monthly.

Subscription, \$3 per Annum.

Nothing happens aeronautically anywhere in the world unrecorded in AERONAUTICS. Correspondents in every country. In view of the Signal Corps' contracts for flying machines, captive balloons dirigible, and the formation of aeronautical squads in the various National Guard sections, reported in AERONAUTICS, every National Guardsman should subscribe.

AERONAUTICS,

Thoroughfare Bldg., Broadway and 57th St., NEW YORK CITY.



REEL REASONS

3-in-One keeps all fishing tackle in perfect order. Reels oiled with 3-in-One won't stick or hang at critical moment. They always work easily and surely. 3-in-One will not gum, turn black or sticky.

3-in-One prevents rust on steel rods, keeps joints and connections clean and smooth, preserves wooden rods, too, making them tough and pliable.

Draw your line, silk or linen, through rag moistened with 3-in-One. Makes it stronger and last longer. Will not rot, twist or tangle, preserves, lines, nets and traps in either fresh or salt water.

FREE Try 3-in-One at our expense. Write for liberal free sample and booklet. 3-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY, 100 New St., New York

PREPARE FOR WAR

TO INSURE

PEACE

IS THE SLOGAN OF

THE NATIONAL GUARD

MAGAZINE

Prints more National Guard News and more Articles of Interest to National Guardsmen than any other Military Journal in this Country.

IN COMBINATION WITH

Arms And The Man

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

ONE YEAR, \$3.25

SEND NOW

Sub-Target Rifle Machine

A highly efficient and economical instrument of mathematical precision for instruction in rifle practice. Available anywhere. Annual maintenance less than one per cent of its initial cost.

SUB-TARGET GUN COMPANY.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 216 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS. BRANCH OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVE., N.Y. CITY

PLEASE MENTION ARMS AND THE MAN WHEN CORRESPONDING WITH ADVERTISERS.



Use Grade 1340

ACHESON GRAPHITE

For lubricating your rifle and bullets.

It Reduces Friction. Decreases Fouling.

Increases the Range and

the Accuracy, and prolongs the life of the gun, while it also

PAVES THE WAY TO THE BULL'S-EYE. It is easily applied by placing it loose in the shell

For prices and further information write

INTERNATIONAL ACHESON GRAPHITE CO.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9

For Cleaning High Power Rifles, Shotguns and Revolvers

PREVENTS REMOVES RUST

Positively removes the residuum of any high power powder now on the market.

If you fail to clean your rifle thoroughly, Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9 will do it for you.

This has been tested and endorsed by the most prominent riflemen of America.

No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it. If your dealer does not keep it, order direct.

FRANK A. HOPPE, Sole Manufacturer

1741 N. Darien St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

KEOUGH'S INSTRUCTOR

and SCORE REGISTER

A modernized authentic treatise of all kinds of Military Rifle Shooting with the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Models, 1898 and 1903. By mail, 75 cents. Extra packets of score sheets, 25 cents. Special Prices to Military Organizations. (State model of Rifle.)

JAMES H. KEOUGH, WAKEFIELD, MASS.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

AND HOW TO FEED

Mailed FREE to any address by the author.

CLAY GLOVER, D. V. S., 118 West 31st St., New York.

US AMMUNITION



TAKE NO CHANCES.

U. S. CARTRIDGES put the bullet in the right place at the right time.

Manufactured by

United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass.

Agencies: {497-505 PEARL STREET, and 37-43 PARK STREET, NEW YORK.
268 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

ALL THE MATCHES
AT THE NATIONAL MATCH
TO BE HELD AT
CAMP PERRY THIS YEAR
WILL BE WON WITH
Du PONT RIFLE SMOKELESS POWDERS



**SMITH GUNS
HUNTER
ONE-TRIGGER**

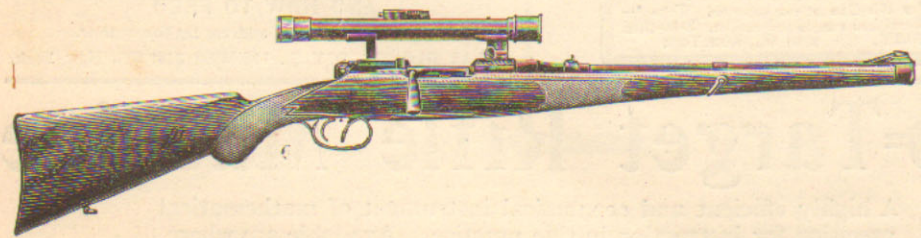
**A One-Trigger
Gun that CAN-
NOT Balk or
Double**

Sportsmen, after years of waiting, have found their long desire in the Smith Gun equipped with the Hunter One-Trigger. Smith Guns have a world-wide reputation for their long-distance, close-shooting, hard-hitting qualities, and now that Smith Guns are equipped on order with the Hunter One-Trigger they are the ideal sporting arm of the future. The Hunter One-Trigger is the only non-frictional, perfect, practical one-trigger ever produced. It cannot balk or double. The absence of the relaxing, re-triggering and readjusting necessary with two triggers, insures more hits with the second barrel.

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

THE MANNLICHER SCHOENAUER FEATHERWEIGHT SPORTING RIFLE

made in two calibres—6.5 mm .256 bore and 9 mm .355 bore.



Weight, 6 3/4 lbs.

Mannlicher Schoenauer Rifles are sighted up to 300 yards and are very accurate. They are considered the finest, most powerful and up-to-date light weight Sporting Rifles made.

Price 6.5 and 9 mm without telescope.....\$75.00
" " " " " with " which
may be detached in a second.....125.00

UNITED STATES AGENTS
VON LENGERKE & DETMOLD
349 FIFTH AVENUE
Near 34th Street Opp. "The Waldorf-Astoria"
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

PLEASE MENTION ARMS AND THE MAN WHEN CORRESPONDING WITH ADVERTISERS.