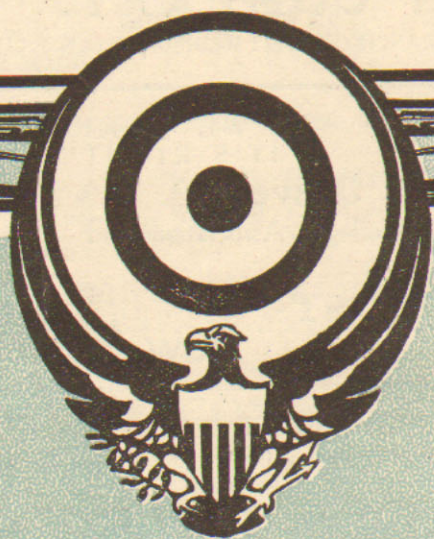


# ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLIV. No. 17.

JULY 30, 1908.



**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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An Interesting Table of Springfield Muskets.**

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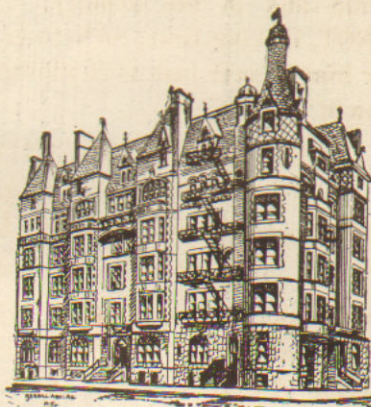
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VOLUME XLIV. No. 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 30, 1908.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

## HOW THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL MATCH WAS WON.

*Special Correspondence, ARMS AND THE MAN.*

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**B**ISLEY, July 9.—Practice at the 1,000 yard stage was the order of the morning, preparatory to the 1,000 yard International Individual at 4.30 p. m. The 300 meter team match was also put under way at 9 o'clock, with Great Britain testing her fortunes against eight continental teams at their favorite sport. Out on Stickle-down the wind was cutting up, tearing across the range, from 9 o'clock, at a clip that called for over six points on the new Springfield. The sky was overcast and the weather cold, and in the subdued light the targets stood out in fine relief. The firing line of the 300 meter match was an oddly interesting one.

The British team, headed by the redoubtable Wallingford, was selected from the Army School of Musketry, at Hythe, and was armed with the new service short rifle. Owing to its flat trajectory the round nosed bullet had to be substituted for the pointed one, and the team was the only one on the line in military uniform. The Danes, Swedes and Norwegians wore green shooting clothes, some of the Finland team sported their white student caps, and the Greeks wore a khaki uniform and long flowing dusters of linen. The others wore nondescript sporting clothes. Match rifles of every well-known make could be seen along the line, while palm rests were invariably used in the offhand distance. Under the match rules teams were allowed great latitude, and could shoot any of the three positions first.

Four hours to fire 35 shots is an indication of the leisurely way in which the match went on to its finish. The high wind made good scoring impossible, the British and Swedes being the only teams of the nine who shoot outdoors, the Continental custom being to shoot from under a long covered pavilion. When the hour for the 1,000 yard match was reached the 300 meter teams were still at it, and the Continental entries were consequently diminished. The early morning's 20 odd miles of wind had softened to a velocity that ranged from 10 to 14 miles, but its changes of direction, while rare, were a bit startling, the wind at one time changing from 9 to 12 o'clock in an instant. On no target were there more than three men and with the Continental withdrawals some had but one or two.

The United States' hopes soon centered on Winder and Casey. Winder ran nine straight balls and a 4 but farther down the line Col. J. K. Millner of the Irish Ulster Rifle Association was running off bulls with the smoothness of an automaton. Armed with a match rifle made up with a British service barrel, Mannlicher action, and fitted with a Maurice Blood telescopic sight, Millner used the back position with feet towards the target. The telescopic sight had a lens well forward on the barrel while the rear lens was mounted at the rear of the butt. He shot the British team's pointed bullet, weighing 225 grains, with a muzzle velocity of 2,200 feet.

The other English long distance cracks used match rifles and sights and the new Springfields were practically the only service rifles in the match. The conditions were now getting squally, and light showers fell before the match was finished. Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, U. S. A., the military attaché of our embassy to the Court of St. James, watched the match in company with Generals James A. Buchanan and Peter D. Vroom, U. S. A., both retired. Winder, scoring a 4 on his tenth shot, followed with another bull, but soon after a couple of 3's put him out of the running.

Casey, with a 2 early in his string, due to a cant, was hammering out bulls, but Millner had hit a terrific stride and had scored 14 consecutive bulls before getting a 4. On his 17th shot he also scored a close 4 and finished with a clean run, scoring the magnificent total of 98, under hard conditions. Casey pulled out a 93 with his service rifle and three English cracks, Blood, Barnett and Rankin, tied at 92 each. On the shootoff, Blood won with a string of seven bulls. Casey's second had scored three points for the United States.

The scores for the range were:

### 1,000 YARDS INTERNATIONAL INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION.

Winner of Olympic Gold Medal.	
Col. J. K. Millner, U. K. ....	98
Winner of Olympic Silver Medal.	
Capt. K. K. V. Casey, U. S. A. ....	93
Winner of Olympic Bronze Medal.	
Mr. M. Blood, U. K. ....	92
Mr. R. W. Barnett, U. K. ....	92
Capt. T. Rankin, U. K. ....	92
Mr. T. Caldwell, U. K. ....	91
Dr. D. Sellars, U. K. ....	91
Mr. H. Kerr, Canada. ....	91
Mr. F. W. Utton, Canada. ....	90
Mr. C. R. Crowe, Canada. ....	90
Sergt. W. F. Leushner, U. S. A. ....	89
Mr. S. Brown, Canada. ....	89
Sergt. C. J. Jeffers, U. S. A. ....	88
Corp. A. L. Eastman, U. S. A. ....	88
Capt. C. S. Benedict, U. S. A. ....	88
Maj. C. B. Winder, U. S. A. ....	87
Mr. D. McInnes, Canada. ....	87
Col. T. F. Fremantle, U. K. ....	87
Mr. P. K. Whitehead, U. K. ....	86
Count de Boigne, France. ....	86
Mr. F. H. Morris, Canada. ....	86
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Mr. J. Bru, Norway. ....	82
Mr. A. Martin, Canada. ....	79
Mr. O. Jorgensen, Sweden. ....	77
Mr. G. Rowe, Canada. ....	75
Mr. L. Hecht, France. ....	75
Mr. J. A. Steele, Canada. ....	74
Mr. D. Merillon, France. ....	69
Mr. E. Moraux, France. ....	67
Mr. G. Erdmann, Norway. ....	61
Mr. O. Enger, Norway. ....	58
Mr. K. Kvam, Norway. ....	58
Mr. P. E. F. Ohlsson, Sweden. ....	54
Mr. K. F. Mossberg, Sweden. ....	48
Mr. O. G. Swahn, Sweden. ....	38
Mr. A. Theophilakis, Greece. ....	30
Mr. E. O. Rosel, Sweden. ....	27
Mr. Glomnes, Norway. ....	26
Mr. L. E. Tetart, France. ....	21
Mr. Wagnerhohenlobbesse, Ger. ....	12
Mr. O. Skymeen, Norway. ....	0

In the running deer competition, Walter Winans and Captain Rankin had, in the meantime, tied with 46 each in the double shot competition.

Millner, winner of the 1,000 yard match, is a famous shot. He was a member of the original Palma team for Great Britain in 1876, and scored a possible in 15 shots at the 1,000 yard stage of that contest. His last bull, however, was on the wrong target, and this error lost his team the match. He was also a member of the crack Irish team that swept the boards at Sea Girt in 1901, and has won scores of matches in his long career that was begun in 1871. For a veteran of 60 odd years his win was truly a remarkable feat.

July 10—The results of the 300 meter team match were not announced until this morning. The long drawn out nature of the match had more than justified General Drain's decision not to enter a team, as it would have undoubtedly weakened the chances for the big match. The final scores were:

Norway. ....	5055	Denmark. ....	4543	Holland. ....	4130
Sweden. ....	4711	Belgium. ....	4509	Finland. ....	3962
France. ....	4652	United Kingdom. ....	4355	Greece. ....	3789

First blood for the day was scored by Walter Winans, who won the double shot running deer competition for the United States by defeating Rankin in the shootoff by 3 points.

A fine, dismal rain was falling when the rifleman broke out of their huts and tents for the premier match of the Olympics, the International Every Match. A strong wind from 9 o'clock was making itself felt and every indication pointed to a rainy day for the entire first stage. Rain clothes were in demand and later in the morning the team was provided with oiled cloth breeches of yellow. The Burberry waterproofed suits were ideal for such work, as the shooters soon appreciated.

The true note of the Olympic international match was brought home to the team as it filed out of the huts to the 200 yard range. From the park



Copyright, 1908, ARMS AND THE MAN.

The Champion American Rifle Team at Bisley.

facing the N. R. A. offices the colors of a score of nations and British colonies made a striking picture, flying in a circle of slender, white flag poles, the misty rain softening the rainbow of bunting and the brisk southwest wind whipping them out bravely. Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in their green foresters' costumes, Canada and the United Kingdom in khaki, Greece and France in nondescript khaki or sporting clothes and long rain coats, marched out in squads.

The incessant rain marred, in a certain sense, the picturesqueness inseparable from such a cosmopolitan gathering, but the motley collection of rain clothes was an interesting study. With their waterproof khaki and oilskin breeches the United States team was as well equipped for the steady downpour as a flock of ducks, and the men were undoubtedly the most comfortably garbed team on the long firing line. Two targets for each team, with a four target interval, were provided for the day's work.

There was no choice of position, but the American team drew the central targets. The wind was from 9 o'clock, with a velocity of about 12 miles, and punctuated with quick gusts that made the 6 inch bull no easy task. The light was dull but at the short range was good. With Martin and Leushner on the right and Eastman and Benedict on the left, the Yankee team settled down to deliver the Olympic goods without delay.

Leushner and Martin each put up a 71 and Eastman with 70 and Benedict with 73 sent the American stock up a few points, for the first British quartet had lost six points and Canada was in distress. Winder scored a 69 and Casey put up a 74, incidentally the top score of the field. The end of the range showed a lead of eight points over the British, all that had been hoped for, and Canada was in the rear sixteen points, with Sweden four points ahead of the British representatives.

This lead, so early in the game, was a valuable asset and it was not impaired at the following stage. The teams dropped back on their targets and mid range targets were shifted in the interim. Here the competition was keener and with the wind breezing up and the targets dim and obscured in the gray mist, hard work was cut out. Both the United States and Great Britain shot strongly and consistently, but Sweden dropped a peg, while Canada had not yet found her true gait.

Leushner crashed out a pretty possible in the rain and Martin was but a point behind his mate. Eastman helped the game along with a 74 and Benedict totalled 70. Winder with a 74 and Casey with 71 made

up a splendid board under the conditions, and the team score of 438 topped Great Britain by 2 points, while Canada lost 20 points here to our team, Varley for Great Britain and Rundberg for Sweden scored possibles. The Swedes, up to this point, were shooting beautifully, and when one considers that their men did not use slings, and had no wind gauges, their work appears all the more remarkable.

The luncheon interval was a welcome one, but the same rain was doing business when the teams got away at the 600 stage at 3 o'clock. The same targets had been assigned, but on General Drain's objection a re-assignment was made. Winder and Casey were put up first, to give the following pairs the benefits of their coaching later.

While this was good strategy, the team score suffered at this range, for conditions grew materially worse when the final pairs came up and Great Britain had shot her last pairs under the easier conditions. Winder and Casey doped out their conditions for a 72 and a 69, and when the remaining pairs began their strings the rain thickened, the targets were more obscured, and with a gusty wind, the greatest glutton for mean conditions at 600 would have been well content. Leushner and Martin made remarkable scores in the face of these discouraging details, batting out 73 and 72, and Eastman and Benedict knocked out 70 and 69.

Ommundsen, for our British cousins, tied Leushner at the range with a 73. The British team won premier honors at this difficult range, scoring 426 to our 425 and cutting down the lead to ten points, a scant one with the three long ranges yet to be tackled. Canada with 414 had displaced the Swedes but was now 47 points to the bad.

The totals for the first day's shooting were:

INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

1st Stage. 200, 500 and 600 yards. Fifteen shots at each distance.

	UNITED STATES.			Total.
	200	500	600	
Sergt. W. Leushner, New York.....	71	75	73	219
Maj. W. Martin, New Jersey.....	71	74	72	217
Maj. C. B. Winder, Ohio.....	69	74	72	215
Corp. A. Eastman, Ohio.....	70	74	70	214
Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Delaware.....	74	71	69	214
Capt. C. S. Benedict, Ohio.....	73	70	69	212
	428	438	425	1291



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Norwegian Team, Winners 300 Meter Match.

The Flags of all Nations Competing at Bisley.

Swedish Team, Winners Running Deer Team Match.

UNITED KINGDOM.				
Maj. Varley, London.....	72	75	71	218
Sergt. H. Ommundsen, Edinburgh.....	68	74	73	215
Arm. Sergt. Martin, Glasgow.....	70	71	72	213
Priv. A. G. Fulton, London.....	71	70	71	212
Arm. Sergt. Padgett, Hull.....	70	73	69	212
Maj. Richardson, Newcastle.....	68	73	70	211
	419	436	426	1281
CANADA.				
Priv. B. M. Williams, Nova Scotia.....	71	74	70	215
Corp. D. A. McInnes, Edmonton.....	68	73	73	214
Sergt. W. A. Smith, Ottawa.....	71	72	70	213
Capt. C. R. Crowe, Guelph.....	69	66	71	206
St. Sergt. Kerr, Toronto.....	64	70	65	199
Priv. Eastcott, Montreal.....	69	63	65	197
	412	418	414	1244

Sweden, 1229; France, 1192; Norway, 1173; Greece, 1123; Denmark, 1103.

July 11.—Lowering clouds, a wind that raced across the Stickle-down heather with sudden gusts that registered 20 miles and as suddenly softened to a 12 mile gait, with now and then a flurry of rain, held throughout the day at the long ranges. With a lead of 10 points on Great Britain the American team welcomed the tough weather for, having shown the way in the rain and wind of yesterday, there was a quiet confidence and a set determination to demonstrate that "Bisley weather" was just as acceptable to an American rifle team as the light winds in which the 1907 Palma team shot its way to victory.

The real test, the Palma distances, was on and Winder and Casey were the first pair up. A brace of 73's was their contribution to the most consistent board of the match, for five 73's and a 71 swelled the total by 436 points and increased the lead by three welcome points. Fulton put up a 75 for his team and Canada redeemed her first day's work by the second high score for the range. With 436, 434, and 433 for the three

Anglo-Saxon teams, the prospects for a brilliant finish added zest to the match.

The improved weather brought out a good gallery, too, and with red coated "Tommies," brilliantly uniformed foreign attachés, and here and there a Sikh or a Malay with snow white turban towering above the crowd, the scene was an animated one. The neat, smart appearance of the American team was the subject of much comment and their board, with its leading scores, was the focus of interest. The Crown Prince of Sweden was the chief notable in the gallery.

Winder and Casey proved their worth as tried shots and wind coaches with a brace of 73's that practically put the match on ice. Great Britain with her first pair put up a 65 and 67, and our lead was bettered by 14 points. Leushner and Martin, with Casey at the helm, shot fast and their total of 140 broke the back of any opposition, while the British pair totalled 133.

There was no change in targets at the 900 yard stage but the United States team practically cinched the match here by beating Great Britain six lusty points, a presage of a greater lead at the final distance. Winder and Casey finished the first string with a 72 and 67, a gain of four on the first British pair. Leushner and Martin added 2 more and Eastman and Benedict held the last pair. The total lead on Great Britain was now 19 points.

With this lead to fall back on if the fates were unkind at the 1,000 yard stage, the only idea of the team was to increase its lead and to take no chances. There was no material change when the first pair lay down at 3 o'clock, except for an increase in wind to an average of 20 miles, with the same gusts to spell ruin if the flags were neglected for a moment. Eastman and Benedict had the hardest luck of the whole match piled on their shoulders, but at that they bettered the British pair against them by three points and the great match was won handily.

The scores were:

INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

Final Stage. Fifteen shots at each distance, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

	UNITED STATES.				Total.
	1st stage.	800	900	1000	
Sergt. W. Leushner, New York.....	219	73	67	71	430
Maj. W. Martin, New Jersey.....	217	73	71	69	430
Maj. C. B. Winder, Ohio.....	215	73	72	69	429
Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Delaware.....	214	73	67	69	423
Corp. A. Eastman, Ohio.....	214	71	67	60	412
Capt. C. S. Benedict, Ohio.....	212	73	61	61	407
	1291	436	405	399	2531



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The Champion American Revolver Team at Bisley.



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Col. J. K. Millner, Winner 1,000 Yard Individual Match.



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THREE OF A KIND.

General Drain Coaching Winder, and Casey Helping Himself

UNITED KINGDOM.					
Sergt. H. Ommundsen, Edinburgh.....	215	72	70	67	424
Maj. Varley, London.....	218	71	67	67	423
Priv. A. G. Fulton, London.....	212	75	65	65	417
Maj. Richardson, Newcastle.....	211	72	64	66	413
Q. M. S. Padgett, Hull.....	212	71	68	59	410
Arm. Sergt. Martin, Glasgow.....	213	72	65	59	410
	1281	433	399	383	2496
CANADA.					
Sergt. W. A. Smith, Ottawa.....	213	75	72	61	421
Capt. C. R. Crowe, Guelph.....	206	74	65	70	415
Priv. B. M. Williams, Nova Scotia.....	215	74	67	58	414
Corp. D. A. McInnes, Edmonton.....	214	74	65	60	413
Priv. Eastcott, Montreal.....	197	70	64	61	392
St. Sergt. Kerr, Toronto.....	199	67	61	57	384
	1244	434	394	367	2439

France, 2272; Sweden, 2213; Norway, 2192; Greece, 1986; Denmark, 1909.

A feature of the great work done by the American team in clinching the Olympic victory at the long ranges, and in practically doubling a comfortable lead at the last and hardest of the ranges, was the magnificent wind coaching of Casey. Casey was never in better shooting or coaching form than at Bisley this year, and the quickness and accuracy with which he followed every change on Stickle-down was the admiration not only of his team mates, but of the British team and their long distance match rifle cracks.

After finishing his string at each of the ranges, and piloting Winder into cracking good scores, he handled Martin and Leushner with signal success, and it is significant that the three high scores of the team were made by the three men coached by Casey. It was no sinicure, either, for coaching and shooting to the extent done by Casey at Bisley made a terrific strain on a rifleman. Winder's eyes were not in the best of shape for coaching, and Casey at times relieved him from coaching Eastman and Benedict. As an illustration of his cleverness at the long ranges it may be stated that he coached Winder, Martin and Leushner for 135 shots. Of this total 10 shots were out for wind and 8 of the 10 were warts at 9 or 3 o'clock.

Simon's great work at the 300 meter individual match was another performance that stands out brilliantly among the feats accomplished by the team at Bisley. After a week's practice under match conditions he scored second, Hilgerud of Norway winning first honors, and another Norwegian taking the bronze. Simon was pitted against a big field, the cream of the Continental talent at their favorite pastime, and Great Britain had its School of Musketry cracks in the field. They, headed by the redoubtable Wallingford, had been hammering at this unique match for a month. Simon, scoring 887 out of a possible 1,000, with the wind ranging throughout from 10 to 20 odd miles, and rain in addition, led the field in the kneeling and prone positions. Hilgerud won out at the offhand, where his hair trigger came in pat. To Simon's pluck and perseverance in a match calling for 120 shots the United States is indebted for a splendid exhibition of Yankee nerve that added 3 unexpected points to the Olympic championship totals.

There came very near being a serious accident at the 1,000 yard point during the Wednesday practice. Winder had his eye on the target and Green put a bullet through it.

Saturday evening after the international team match had gone down into history, an Englishman, who had been one of the gallery behind the American firing line, plumped himself in a barber's chair in the Cecil. "Shave, sir?" said the barber. "No," said the Englishman, "throat cut; we've lost."

Out at Aldershot, where a regiment of the Territorial Forces was in camp, a young bugler turned out on guard for the first time. He was asked by the officer of the guard if he knew all the calls. "Nearly all, sir," he replied. "D'y' know the sergeant's call?" "Yes, sir." "And the fire call?" "Yes, sir." "Sure of that?" "Yes, sir." "Well, what would you blow?" "Taps, sir." "Taps?" "Yes, sir, 'put out your lights,' sir.

Commenting upon the international rifle team competition, the London Sportsman says:

As a result of the Olympic rifle meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom won five gold medals; the United States of America, three; Norway, two; Sweden, two, and Belgium, one.

Great Britain won the individual competition at 1,000 yards, thanks to the splendid shooting of Col. J. K. Millner, as well as all the events with the miniature rifle, including the team competition and the individual contests at the stationary, disappearing, and moving targets. The United States of America won the international team competition, shot for at six ranges, on July 10 and 11; the team revolver competition, and the individual double shot competition at the running deer, thanks to the skill of the millionaire sportsman, Walter Winans.

Those behind the teams raised a cheer when it was seen that the United States had won, and Colonel Fremantle shook hands with General Drain and congratulated him upon the team's success; but it must be admitted that the final scene was very flat, and there was an absence of compliment to the winning team, which is not quite in accordance with the ideas of British sportsmen.

Somebody ought to have called for three cheers for the winning team which had crossed the Atlantic to beat us, but this was not done, and less broad minded people than the Americans might think us churlish in the moment of our defeat. That this was not so is undoubted, but there was a lack of initiative in giving expression to the congratulations which the victors richly deserved.

Major Winder, a member of the victorious rifle team, returned on the Philadelphia on July 25, and proceeded to Camp Perry. The other members of the team will all return on the New York, arriving in New York City on August 8. Major Winder, in a reported interview, said that "we won the match with \$16 rifles while the British marksmen used special arms that cost from \$75 to \$100 each."

On July 25, in the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, in the presence of a tremendous throng, the Queen presented the prizes which they had won to the American rifle and revolver teams and to Winans, Casey and Simon, who had won a gold and two silver medals, respectively, in individual competitions. General Drain received the rifle team prizes and Doctor Sayre the revolver team's, on behalf of the teams.



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THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM AT 1,000 YARD POINT.  
General Drain and his Glass, and Evans with his Ever Present Pad.



AN INTERESTING TABLE OF SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.

THE following compilation of data regarding the various models of Springfield Armory muskets and rifles, from 1799 to the present U. S. rifle, model of 1903, adapted to the model of 1906 ammunition, will be found very complete and interesting. ARMS AND THE MAN has published some of this information before, and its predecessor, SHOOTING AND FISHING, also supplied much of this information. But giving in their completeness the details in the following table has not hitherto been possible.

MODELS OF MUSKETS MANUFACTURED AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY SINCE 1795.\*

Model.	Bore.		Method of Loading.	Firing Mechanism.	Length without bayonet.	Weight without bayonet.	Bullet.			Powder.		Velocity F. S.	Remarks.
	Smooth or Rifled.	Cal.					Kind.	Shape.	Weight.	Kind.	Weight.		
1799 Musket.....	S.	.69	Muzzle..	Flint lock.	59.5	9	Lead...	Ball....	1 oz....	Black....			Copy of the French musket known as the "Charleville" model, considered at that time the best type.
1819 Rifle.....	R.	.54	Muzzle..	Flint lock.	51.31	9.203	Lead...	Ball....	32 pr lb.	Rifle....	100		It is not known positively that any of these rifles were made at the Springfield Armory.
1822 Musket.....	S.	.69	Muzzle..	Flint lock..	57.64	9.34	Lead...	Ball....	18 pr lb.	Musket...	130		A musketoen, model of 1840 (41 inches long) was also issued.
1840 Musket.....	S.	.69	Muzzle..	Flint lock..	57.8	9.78	Lead...	Ball....	18 pr lb.	Musket...	130	About 950	
1842 Rifle-Musket..	R.	.69	Muzzle..	Percussion lock.	57.8	9.51	Lead...	Ball....	17 pr lb.	Musket...	110		
1842 Rifle.....	R.	.58	Muzzle..	Percussion lock.	48.8	9.68	Lead...	Ball....	32 pr lb.	Rifle....	75		Percussion cap.
1855 Rifle-Musket..	R.	.58	Muzzle..	Percussion lock.	55.85	9.18	Lead...	Ball....	500 grs..	Musket...	60		
1855 Rifle.....	R.	.58	Muzzle..	Percussion lock.	49.3	9.93	Lead...	Minie...	500 grs..	Rifle....	60		Maynard priming device.
1855 Pistol-Carbine.	R.	.58	Muzzle..	Percussion lock.	17.6	3.56	Lead...	Elongated	450 grs..		40	603	
1861 Rifle.....	R.	.58	Muzzle..	Percussion lock.	55.75	8.88	Lead...	Elongated	480 grs..	Musket...	60		Percussion cap.
1863 Rifle.....	R.	.58	Muzzle..	Percussion lock.	55.75	8.78	Lead...	Elongated	480 grs..	Musket...	60		
1864 Rifle.....	R.	.58	Muzzle..	Percussion lock.	55.75	8.78	Lead...	Elongated	480 grs..	Musket...	60		
1866 Rifle.....	R.	.50	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	55.75	9.81	Lead...	Elongated	450 grs..	Musket...	70	1240	Center fire metallic cartridge.
1868 Rifle.....	R.	.50	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	51.92	9.25	Lead...	Elongated	450 grs..	Musket...	70	1240	
1870 Rifle.....	R.	.50	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	51.92	8.88	Lead...	Elongated	450 grs..	Musket...	70	1240	
1873 Rifle.....	R.	.45	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	51.92	8.38	Lead...	Elongated	405 grs..	Musket...	70	1350	
1873 Carbine.....	R.	.45	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	41.3	6.87	Lead...	Elongated	405 grs..	Musket...	55	1100	
1877 Carbine.....	R.	.45	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	41.3	7.17	Lead...	Elongated	405 grs..	Musket...	55	1150	
1879 Rifle.....	R.	.45	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	51.92	8.68	Lead...	Elongated	405 grs..	Musket...	70	1364	
1884 Rifle.....	R.	.45	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	51.92	9.30	Lead...	Elongated	500 grs..	Musket...	70	1315.7	An 1884 rod bayonet rifle was also made.
1884 Carbine.....	R.	.45	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	41.3	7.90	Lead...	Elongated	405 grs..	Musket...	55	1150	
1888 Rifle.....	R.	.45	Breech...	Firing pin in block.	51.92	9.94 with bayonet.	Lead...	Elongated	500 grs..	Musket...	70	1315.7	Rod bayonet.
1892 Rifle.....	R.	.30	Magazine	Firing pin in bolt.	49.14	9.355	Core lead & tin. Comp. jacketed.	Elongated	220 grs..	Smokeless Nitroglycerine.	35 to 42	2000	
1896 Rifle.....	R.	.30	Magazine	Firing pin in bolt.	48.9	9.187	Core lead & tin. Comp. jacketed.	Elongated	220 grs..	Smokeless Nitroglycerine.	35 to 42	2000	
1896 Carbine.....	R.	.30	Magazine	Firing pin in bolt.	40.9	8.075	Core lead & tin. Comp. jacketed.	Elongated	220 grs..	Smokeless Nitroglycerine.	35 to 42	1920	
1898 Rifle.....	R.	.30	Magazine	Firing pin in bolt.	48.9	9.187	Core lead & tin. Comp. jacketed.	Elongated	220 grs..	Smokeless Nitroglycerine.	35 to 42	2000	
1898 Carbine.....	R.	.30	Magazine	Firing pin in bolt.	40.9	8.075†	Core lead & tin. Comp. jacketed.	Elongated	220 grs..	Smokeless Nitroglycerine.	35 to 42	1920	
1899 Carbine.....	R.	.30	Magazine	Firing pin in bolt.	40.9	8.075†	Core lead & tin. Comp. jacketed.	Elongated	220 grs..	Smokeless Nitroglycerine.	35 to 42	1920	
1903 Rifle.....	R.	.30	Magazine	Firing pin in bolt.	43.43	8.937	Core lead & tin. Comp. jacketed.	Elongated	220 grs..	Smokeless Nitroglycerine.	43½ to 44½	2300	Rifle and carbine the same; rod bayonet.
1903 Rifle.....	R.	.30	Magazine	Firing pin in bolt.	43.21	8.69	Core lead & tin. Comp. jacketed.	Pointed..	150 grs..	Smokeless Pyro-cellulose.	50 to 51	2700	Rifle and carbine the same; knife bayonet; model 1906 sight.

\*Nothing is known of the model 1795, which is supposed to be similar to the model 1799.  
 †Given as same weight, as differences in weight of same model stocks compensate for slight differences in weight of sight or other small change in metal parts.

BEER AND SKITTLES.

AFTER a recruit has walked a mile or so on a very hot day and under a very hot sun in a vain quest for 40 yards of skirmish line; has been handed from one noncom to another in his vain pursuit of the elusive key to the parade ground; has climbed half way up the standard in obedience to an order to wind the wind clock; or listened, during morning police, to his corporal's bewildering command to be sure to sweep the horizon; after these and many similar experiences, depending as to their frequency upon the rookie's amount of savvy, he will begin to realize that he is the particular goat at whom all are throwing paper wads and

tomato cans. Then he grins a little sheepishly, tightens up his belt, swears softly, — and is the butt no longer.

Nowhere, perhaps, more strongly than in the Army does the personal equation enter into competition with the laws made and provided. Individuality is there developed to its highest degree of efficiency. But ever there is a feud between man and nature, each contending for supremacy. Witness the following incident:

It was after a particularly hot day's work in a recent period in a southern maneuver camp. The writer had attached himself to the Blues, and he had made a hot and laborious day's work of it, in everlastingly growing admiration for the Regular who turned never a hair in heat that would have sizzled even a presiding officer of the Senate.

The cessation of movements for the day saw on his part a quick discarding of blouse, puttees, and hat. Strolling among some cottonwoods that lined a marsh, he came upon a cavalryman, revolver in hand, seated at the water's edge. The Regular didn't look as if he contemplated suicide, but his face certainly wore a most serious expression. The writer stopped to look at him, and, destitute for the moment of all newspaper insignia, was taken for a fellow "bunkie."

"Hello, Bud," was the cavalryman's greeting. "Want to see a death?" "What's it all about?"

"Well, there's a condemned frog in this blankety blank swamp that's goin' to lose his much qualified life before I vamoose."

"Frog hunting, eh? Done much of it?"

"Nope. 'Never did give a whoop for frogs, except this 'un. He sets out here ev'ry evenin' hollerin' 'Jake! Jake! Jake!' so you all can hear him clean up at the tents, an' all my troop says: 'There goes your special frien', Jake. Go on out an' talk to him.' I'll talk to him, gosh darn his bloom-in' blasted eyes."

From the marsh there came a throaty quaver, then a dull, hoarse, knocking note: "Jake—Jake—Jake! Ker-Jake!"

Bang! Bang! went the revolver. Out into the marsh the cavalryman waded and returned dangling a perforated frog by one hind leg. "I'll eat them legs," said the trooper, as he climbed the hill.

Out in the marsh behind him sounded another voice: "Jake—Jake—Jake! Ker-ker-ker-Jake!" The cavalryman exploded in Manhattan Beach colored profanity. "I'll jes' come back for you all tomorrow," he shouted.

But if he killed every frog in that marsh that used his name in vain his troop must have fattened on fresh meat for weeks afterward.

To act as colonel's orderly is an honor coveted by every enlisted man. This rule had no exception in the —th U. S. Cavalry, the commanding officer of which regiment is a man immensely popular with rank and file. Now it is no sinecure to be colonel's orderly in maneuver camp, for a colonel may cover a deal of ground. And the particular officer of whom this story is true had that habit highly developed, as also keen powers of observation.

While his commanding officer was attending to some business at Watertown during the recent Pine Plains maneuvers, his orderly contrived to acquire, by purchase, several bottles of Irish disturbance. These he placed carefully in a nosebag. On the return to regimental camp the colonel set a brisk pace, as was his habit, and the nosebag commenced to emit music.

"Clink-clink, clinkety-clink, clinkety-clink-clink," it went.

"Smith," said the colonel, "what's that noise?"

"Sounds like glass, sir," said the orderly.

"So it does. Where does it come from?"

"From my nosebag, sir."

"Indeed! And what have you in the nosebag?"

"Purchases, sir."

"What?" said the colonel, his brow wrinkling.

"Purchases, sir," from the orderly.

"Hm! I should think so!" snorted the colonel, and rode on.

The clinking continued. Presently the colonel pulled up again. "Smith!"

"Yes, sir."

"At the turn of the road just ahead there is a tree with large soft leaves. I wish you would stuff some of them into that nosebag. It makes too much noise."

"Yes, sir," the orderly replied.

There was a pause and the colonel rode silently for a moment.

Then: "Besides," he added with a smile, suddenly turning in his saddle, "some of those—er—purchases might smash. And you never can tell whom we may meet."

The artillery sergeant was giving one of his rare and highly prized lectures, with illustrations from his own experience, to an audience of respectful recruits. His text was that the true soldier should know everything, and if there should be anything he didn't know, to conceal carefully his lack of knowledge.

"Now, look at me," he said. "I'm in the service more years than you boys has got hairs on your chins, and at that there ups and comes something now and again, that I have to learn. Do I admit to my superior officers that I don't know it? Not me. I lets on that it's all *a b c* to me, and goes at it blind till I learn it. When I was down at Governor's Island not so many years ago, there was a new kind of fancy gun arrived at Fort Slocum, and the colonel got orders to send a man up there to learn the boys the use of it.

"Sergeant," says he to me, 'I want you to go up to Fort Slocum tomorrow and drill the men there on that Brown-Robinson piece.'

"Yes, sir," says I, saluting.

"Do you understand the mechanism of it?" says he, looking at me very sharp.

"To be sure, sir," says I. 'I scen them shooting with it at Fort McPherson two years ago.'

"That's very curious," says he, 'seeing it's only been in use in this country for less than a year,' and he gave me the laugh. 'But you go ahead, any way,' says he, 'for if you can't put it through there's no man here that can.'

"You may guess that I got on the train-thinking mighty hard, for I'd picked up enough to know that the new artillery was no more like any other kind of a gun than a pea shooter is like a bow and arrow, and I was thinking I'd made a scrumptious disgrace of myself before a gang of strange Johnnies. Talk about soldier's luck—if I didn't run into my old captain on the train, a man that always keeps up with the latest thing in the artillery line. He asked me to sit down by him and I said something about the new gun. That started him. He was all over the place with enthusiasm about it.

"But, sir," I says, 'that's a queer arrangement about the breech,' I says, feeling him for a rise.

"Queer?" says he. 'Not a bit when you understand it. Now, here; I'll draw it out for you,' and he fished out a bit of paper and a pencil and went to making diagrams.

"That was just my meat, so I led him on from one thing to another until I'd the whole arrangement down on paper, and when I clapped eyes on the gun it was smiling at me like an old friend. I put the men through a drill on that piece that made 'em think I was a past grand master of the whole business. And the moral of this is: Never say you don't know a thing till you're sure you don't, for luck and a man's brains will pull him through many a hole with glory. Private McManus, if you have the mate to that cigar in your pocket, I can use it in my business. Thanks!"

### THE UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

**T**HE victory of the team of American revolver and pistol shots in the Olympic competitions against the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Sweden and Holland, as reported in the July 16 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, is, of course, most gratifying.

Great credit is due the United States Revolver Association for its enterprise in organizing the team and sending it abroad. The Association, not being in a position to finance the project, issued an appeal for contributions to defray the expense. The following list of those who have so far come forward has been furnished by the secretary:

S. B. Adams, William Almy, F. H. Bilderbeck, W. A. Briant, W. P. Brigham, J. E. Bowlin, James Bowen, C. H. Burgess, W. L. Buchanan, Boston Revolver Club; C. H. Chapman, F. H. Clay, J. B. Crabtree, F. G. Colby, W. T. Church, C. C. Crossman, W. N. Dickinson, Jr., Lammar Dupont, A. D. Douglas, I. C. Douglas, J. A. Dietz, R. B. Dawson, W. M. Fawcett, R. E. Fox, Jr., George Grenzer, H. A. Groesbeck, Jr. Robert Garrett, J. L. Griggs, B. Glaser, H. E. Hasty, L. C. Hopkins, Wilfrid Hartley, A. L. A. Himmelwright, J. T. Humphrey, H. A. Hill, M. Hays, L. R. Hatch, C. L. Holmes, G. P. Herrick, Parmly Hanford, E. L. Isbell, Theodore Kytka, F. Keller, T. H. Keller, Thos. LeBoutillier, 2nd, G. H. Lehle, W. F. Leushner, W. M. Macnaughton, J. T. Moore, M. R. Moore, T. P. Nichols, O. I. Olson, R. P. Prentys, R. M. Ryder, G. P. Sanborn, R. H. Sayre, J. E. Silliman, G. H. Smith, Nathan Sperring, W. T. Smith, A. A. Tenney, C. E. Tayntor, W. P. Uhler, H. B. Vanderveer, W. M. Wadsworth, Victor Wilbour, Joseph Williams, W. S. Young, Y. M. G. Club.

The subscription list is still open and it is hoped that further contributions will be sent to the secretary-treasurer, J. B. Crabtree, Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

### JAPAN'S RED CROSS SOCIETY.

**A** LETTER has been received from one of our readers who resides in the land of Nippon, telling us of the 16th annual meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society early last month. The portion of the letter which we publish herewith will undoubtedly be found interesting. We have much to do in this country to improve our American National Red Cross Society's condition, and to help it in every way possible, financially, morally, and physically. It costs but one dollar to become a member of the American National Red Cross Society, of which Mr. Taft is the president. Its offices are in this city, room 341, War Department building. When it is realized that the Japanese society has property to the value of almost \$7,500,000, whereas we have not that many thousands, our dereliction will become more easily apparent.

The Japan Red Cross Society held its 16th annual general meeting in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, recently. Attended by the Empress and a huge gathering of all classes numbering nearly 50,000, the gathering was most impressive.

The ceremony was conducted in a handsome pavilion erected in front of the bandstand. The Empress, wearing a white visiting dress with violet border, entered the grounds shortly after 10 o'clock, attended by Princesses Fushimi, Kan-in, Higashi-Fushimi, Kuni, and Nashimoto, all of whom wore the black dresses of the Ladies' Volunteer Nurse Association. The wives of the Belgian and Russian ministers, Mesdames d'Anethan and Bakhmetieff, were also among the party. Other officials of the society

(Continued on page 400).

# ARMS AND THE MAN

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Albert S. Le Vino, Managing Editor

John Taylor Humphrey, Manager New York Office

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*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.*

## THE WEAPONED MAN.

In the current issue of *The Rifleman*, a British monthly magazine devoted to the topic which its name implies, there appears under the caption of this editorial four verses which are as true with regard to the United States as to Great Britain. The words which inspire them are taken from Green's History: "The freeman \* \* \* was the 'weaponed man,' who alone bore sword and shield."

So strong a plea for as nearly universal tuition in rifle shooting as is practicable cannot be passed by without notice. The day when every American was a splendid rifle shot has gone. The youths and men of our closely congested business centers could not, in a great majority of instances, hit a flock of barns with a double barreled hand cannon, laying entirely aside the question of hitting an enemy at 1,000 yards with the service arm.

The trip and the success of the American rifle and revolver teams at Bisley will of themselves afford a great stimulus to the propagation of the universal shooting idea. The publicity which the daily press has given the international matches has resulted in great benefit. Much more will result from the enthusiastic utterances of those who went to England, upon their return to their fellow citizens. The verbal descriptions, the little touches of local color, the glamor of it all, cannot be imparted by written word. It must be physically heard to be appreciated and to arouse that enthusiasm which comes from actual contact with participants in a great event.

We in this country have a great heritage and we must do everything possible to preserve it. We are, under God, the most resourceful people in the world—and we have likewise the longest sea coast to protect. Our fields are the most fertile of any nation—affording a splendid prize to the envious eyes of foreign countries. Our commerce is the richest, biggest, best on earth—the cynosure of desire on the part of other peoples. To protect so vast and expansive a land, to keep unsullied the proud *panache* which we have inherited from our forebears, is no mean task. It is a man's task to be done in a man's way, and with all the strong, virile soul and heart and brain and brawn of a man. And no one thing will serve so strongly to protect our commerce, our homes and our beloved country as the universal ability of our men to hit what they shoot at—and to shoot as often as they can.

We are a nation of freemen, the proudest boast an American can make. But a nation of freemen, untaught in the arts of war, unable to use the

arm which is to decide the fate of their country in war, has far less excuse for being complacent than a nation of utter serfs or a crazy lot of self deluded, self hypnotized fanatics; for these are being trained for that conquest which is dreamed of in their rulers' heads and hearts, and it finds reflection in their thoughts and implicit obedience in their deeds.

We have much to do, then, to increase the number of rifle ranges and attendance upon them when they are established. We must put into the hands of our civilians as many rifles of the kind which they will be called upon to use in war, with free supplies of ammunition therefor, as it is possible to do; encourage among our schoolboys and high school lads the idea that they should train themselves in youth during peace for the burdens which they will have to assume if war comes; stimulate enlistment in the organized militia; and help with all the power that is in us the splendid personnel which goes to make up the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

With such a subject it is indeed easy to grow enthusiastic. A man might write for the rest of his natural days, and then not have exhausted the possible resources of so fertile a cause. We recommend to our readers the following verses which inspired this editorial, verses which sprang from the heart of an evidently loyal son of Great Britain, a nation as proud, as justly proud, of her birthright, as are we:

When oak woods grew where barley waves,  
And bare downs faced the sky,  
Untrodden save by winter wolves,  
Where now great cities lie,  
The fathers of our Saxon folk  
(Sires of our blood and bone)  
Set up their thorpes and homesteads,  
Self centered and alone.

They were not overmasterful  
Nor braggart in their pride.  
But the freeman's badge was the spear in hand  
And the warsword at his side;  
And when the arrow splinter came  
To muster great and small,  
The man who stood unarmed that day  
Was weakling, priest, or thrall.

When we waged the War of a Hundred Years  
Or marched to Flodden Fray,  
Small need was there for time or toil  
To marshal our array.  
Each yeoman's chimney held its bow,  
Each manor, jack and spear,  
And every churl could handle steel  
To guard his goods and gear.

Now cities gather them goods and gold,  
With ships on every sea,  
And the Guilds of Craft wax fat and proud  
And every hind is free;  
And no man bears a weaponed belt  
Save he whose trade is war,  
Yet—weaponless men are thralls at heart,  
As it was in the days of yore

## OUR CONTEST ENDS.

The prize contest which ARMS AND THE MAN opened some two months ago for the best paper 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," closed on July 22 with many manuscripts in this office. The judges who will decide this contest are Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, C. A. C., U. S. A., chief of the division of militia affairs, Adjt. Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, and Adjt. Gen. C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin.

Owing to the close approach of maneuver camps and state camps of instruction in which these three gentlemen are very much interested, and owing to the tremendous detail and mass of work now before Colonel Weaver on account of the beginning of a new fiscal year, it is quite possible that a decision with regard to the winners in this contest cannot be announced until some time in August. As soon as the judges have determined on the prize winners, the winning papers will be published in ARMS AND THE MAN, together with an announcement as to who were the successful contestants. The prizes offered were: First prize, \$50 in cash; second prize, \$25 in cash; third prize, \$15 in cash; fourth prize, \$10 in cash; fifth prize, two years' subscription to ARMS AND THE MAN; and sixth prize, one year's subscription to ARMS AND THE MAN. The number of

manuscripts received warrants the belief that the judges are going to have a rather hard time of it, and we do not envy them their job during the hot spell.

The conditions of the contest were such that the judges cannot know who submitted the papers. They are all signed by assumed names, with no marks of identification which would make possible knowing who did write them. As soon as the judges shall have been able to render their decision, *ARMS AND THE MAN* will, as we have stated, publish the names of the successful contestants, and the winning papers in six successive issues.

For the great interest taken in this contest we wish to thank the readers of *ARMS AND THE MAN*. We are sure that the results of the contest will, above all, demonstrate one tremendously important feature, namely, that the officers of the National Guard are doing some heavy thinking on the lines laid down in the topic of the contest, and that their solutions of the problems which beset a militia officer will be found more than interesting.

### THE WELCOME TO THE RIFLE TEAM.

It is a regrettable fact that so far only 46 subscriptions have been received to the fund to defray the expenses of the committee that is to welcome our champion rifle team home on August 8. The amount of these subscriptions is only \$1.00 each, which was the limit placed by the committee for individual contributions. The committee needs a great deal more money than this in order to carry out the general scheme.

The metropolitan papers and the Associated Press will spread the news of it so that it will provide much needed publicity for rifle shooting in this country. Many prominent civilians, and officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard will be present. We hope that our readers will do their part towards sending to Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, this city, a contribution of \$1.00 each. It will be impracticable to acknowledge these contributions individually, but they will all be acknowledged in the press. The project should not be allowed to fall through for lack of funds, particularly when so small amount as \$1.00 is all that is asked of our people. We feel sure that our readers will do their part upon this matter being called to their attention. They have always done so in the past, and we know that they will be on deck again in this emergency.

A soldier at Fort Riley slept for 120 hours without a break, and an effort will be made to secure for him a place on the Junction City police force.—*Emporia Gazette*.

Respectfully returned to the editor of the *Gazette*, with the recommendation that the soldier be made editor of the *New York Evening Post*.

A human body whirling through the air may be either a balloonist whose machine has collapsed or a foreign minister leaving Venezuela.—*Evening Post*.

Or the editor of the *Evening Post* tumbling to himself.

*The Rifleman* asks: Do they never make possibles in the States?

Well, yes, sometimes. Possibles? Why, our sainted Aunt Maria! Possibles are the only things we do make in this country. For only one little point under a possible a man has been known to die very suddenly in the wild and woolly.

(Continued from page 398.)

included Prince Kan-in, the president; Marquis Matsukata, director; Viscount General Terauchi, minister of war, and Baron Vice Admiral Saito, minister of the navy.

The part taken by the Empress in the proceedings was characteristically simple, being limited to the reading of a brief address, in which she expressed a hope that the work of the society would grow still greater and more prosperous.

Prince Kan-in, distinguished among the Imperial princes by his upright, soldierly figure and handsome face, received the Imperial message, and read an address in reply, thanking the Empress for her presence. Marquis Matsukata also spoke at some length with reference to the activity of Red Cross work, both at home and abroad.

The Japanese society now has a membership of 1,410,000 persons, and its property amounts to 14,120,000 yen, including two hospital steamships. It maintains 4,050 nurses divided into 116 bands, whose services are employed in as many districts. The formal business of the meeting closed at 11 o'clock, when the Empress left the pavilion.

### NERVY AMERICANS BACKING UP THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

DOWN in the heart of the tropics, in the most out of the way corner of obscure Santo Domingo, a handful of American patriots are fighting hard against almost overwhelming odds for one of the fundamental principles of our government, says a writer in the *San Francisco Call*. They are patriots and at the same time ex-patriots. Patriots of the highest and best type because they have turned their backs on civilization and taken up a life of hardship and danger to help their country "make good" the principles of the Monroe doctrine; ex-patriots because they are fighting for an alien people under a foreign flag.

These "men without a country" are the American officers of the customs and frontier guard of the republic of Santo Domingo, appointed under the American receivership of Santo Domingo's finances, which was instituted three years ago, when the United States stepped into the breach and guaranteed the payment of the Dominican national debt in order to prevent several European powers from invading Dominican territory and taking by force what they were unable to get as their just dues from the weak and bankrupt government. The United States instituted the receivership and undertook the collection of the customs revenues, thereby guaranteeing an honest administration of the finances and the ultimate payment of the national debt.

To collect the revenues on the three seacoast sides of the republic was comparatively easy, but to patrol the wild mountain frontier between Santo Domingo and Haiti and to collect duties from the lawless inhabitants who owed allegiance to no government at all and who looked on smuggling as one of their inalienable rights, was quite another matter. It was to deal with this frontier problem that a body of picked men, officered by the most daring and experienced Americans that could be found in the various branches of the United States government service, was organized under the name of the customs and frontier guard. The results accomplished by this guard, undergoing many hardships and dangers, have been far reaching, and have made possible an increase in volume of the lawful business. But at what a cost!

While the American officers have been collecting duties from the people of the frontier the smugglers have taken a toll of blood. Eighteen per cent of the entire number of Americans assigned to the frontier during the 27 months the guard has been in service have been killed or wounded. The Americans of the Dominican frontier are little better than moving targets, and hardly a week passes without a Dominican or a Haitian indulging in a little target practice. Every man's hand is against the "Americanos," and there is only one ending to service—an ending under a pile of stones among the palms, with nothing but a rough wooden cross to mark the spot.

It was in Haiti at the time of the recent revolution there, and hearing in Port au Prince stories of the wild and hazardous life that the officers of the frontier guard led, I determined to make a trip overland across the mountains of Haiti and Santo Domingo and see frontier conditions as they actually existed. I reached the line and saw for myself the splendid work that the Americans there are doing in the face of privation and danger. I stayed at the frontier forts and lived with the men of the guard, and in this way was able to get at first hand a true picture of the life led by these soldiers of fortune, who are soldiers in fact as well.

These frontier Americans are not at all the type of swashbuckling adventurers who strut through the pages of filibustering fiction, accounting single handed for whole regiments of "greasers." On the contrary, they are for the most part the quiet, close lipped type, who do things all the time, but say things only occasionally. Constantly subjected to the fire of guerilla warfare, the officers of the guard go serenely about their duties, rising with a finger literally on the trigger of the Winchester that is always ready for action across their knees, and taking an attempt to assassinate them as a regular part of the day's work. Possibly they may even forget to mention a stray bullet from the bush on their return to the fort.

Close to the north shore of Lake Etang Sumatre, and just at the base of the rugged mountain ridge that marks the dividing line between the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo, stands the stone custom house of El Fondo, built last year to afford the frontier guard a place of refuge in case of trouble, and strong enough to stand an extended siege. The only passable trail across the mountains for many miles in either direction runs within a stone's throw of the fort, and as it commands the water as well as land route, El Fondo is one of the most important houses on the frontier, and a strong detachment of the guard is usually kept there.

Last November three American officers—Inspector John P. Hollesen, commanding, and Inspectors Edgar Furbush and Irvine S. McMannus—and about 20 Dominican troopers were stationed there. McMannus, who commanded the district of Barahona on the southeast frontier, had come up from his own district with reinforcements, as there were reports

of trouble near El Fondo, and it was thought wise to concentrate a strong garrison at that point.

The next post to El Fondo is in the village of Jimini, four hours' ride to the southward. Jimini is on the isthmus that separates Lake Etan Sumatre from that mysterious inland sea of Santo Domingo, Lake Enriquillo. The village consists of a half dozen palm huts, built in a little clearing in the jungle, and the guard post is situated near the edge of the clearing—badly situated from a strategic standpoint.

For several weeks there had been murmurs of discontent against the central government, and a little band of chronic trouble makers and malcontents under the leadership of Gen. Jose Gonzales, had been fanning the flame of revolution by circulating the story that the "Americans" would end by taking the country for themselves, and that no time should be lost in driving the guard from the frontier. By the wild mountaineer of the Dominican and Haitian frontier the word liberty is misconstrued for license, and although he actually has no voice in the government of the country, he is tenacious of his imagined rights, and the thought of annexation by a foreign power is like the proverbial red rag to a bull. So "Down with the Americans!" became the watchword of the incipient revolution, and soon the handful of men under the leadership of Gonzales were ripe for any trouble.

To open the ball in proper Dominican style, Gonzales fell on a native trooper doing patrol duty between El Fondo and Jimini, and as the man was known to be faithful to the guard it was determined to carry him to Jimini and there torture him as a warning to the others. Gonzales and a few men, with their prisoner, swooped down on the custom house at Jimini and took the place without the firing of a shot, the guards on duty taking to the trails through the cactus, only too glad to get away from such an unpleasant neighborhood.

Inspector McMannus, with a sergeant and three men, was riding from Abroyo Blanco, on the shores of Lake Enriquillo, to El Fondo, and, hearing from one of the fugitives what was happening at Jimini he at once changed his course to go to the rescue of his unfortunate trooper. He sent a messenger to Inspector Hollesen asking for reinforcements.

When McMannus and his forlorn hope reached Jimini, about 50 revolutionists had taken up a position in the custom house. But here is where Gonzales and his men made a fatal mistake, for the custom house is a flimsy affair of palms, and when McMannus, quick to see his opportunity, approached through the jungle in the rear of the building and opened fire, the revolutionists were caught like rats in a trap, and, raked by a hot fire from Winchesters and Belgians, they were forced to take to the open. Here they made a stand, and when McMannus and his men made a dash across the open to the hut where the captured trooper was being held, Gonzales and his men let go a regular hail of bullets.

But while the revolutionists were shooting in the air or wherever their guns happened to be pointing when they pulled the trigger (which is a trick common to most Dominicans), the troopers were shooting to kill, and after one exchange of volleys the revolutionists broke ranks and took to the bush.

Gonzales, braver or more foolhardy than the rest, and humiliated by defeat at the hands of such a small detachment of the hated frontier guard, stopped long enough for a deliberate shot at McMannus, across the little square. The bullet found its mark, and McMannus pitched over on his face, stunned by a ball through the left shoulder.

But McMannus is of the breed that "gets his man," no matter what happens, and before Gonzales could gain the shelter of a house the wounded officer was on his knees and his Winchester cracked twice in such quick succession that the shots sounded like one report. Both balls went home, and Gonzales was dead before he knew what had struck him. As he fell, the captured trooper, whom McMannus had himself liberated, ran across the square and emptied his revolver in the dead man's face, just to make sure of him.

When Hollesen arrived with the few men that he could take from El Fondo, McMannus lay unconscious and his sergeant was also wounded. But General Gonzales and four of his followers were stretched out on the grass, while several wounded men had been taken into the jungle by their companions. That was the end of the revolution for the time being.

McMannus, however, was to be again under fire before he received medical aid. Sending his troopers to search the country for fugitives, Hollesen had McMannus carried to the lake and placed in a boat. With the wounded man propped up against him in the stern of the boat and two rifles across his knees Hollesen started the long row up Lake Etang Sumatre. Less than 100 yards from the shore a bullet zipped through the crown of the inspector's hat, and a man showed himself for a moment on the edge of the lake. Now of all the dead shots on the frontier Hollesen is the acknowledged champion, and when the would-be assassin showed himself on the bank he was taking a very long chance. Hollesen "got him," and he pitched off his place of advantage into the water. Whether the crocodiles "got him" in their turn history does not relate, but I saw so many sleek and contented "caymen" in the lake that I have my suspicions.

## BATTLEFIELD PANICS.

IT is a peculiar circumstance that hardened and trained troops will go through a long fight surrounded by all the horrors that are inseparable from war without flinching and with the utmost apparent callousness, and the same men will be struck terrified by a single trifling incident.

Every war of any importance, particularly a war between civilized nations, is prolific in incidents of character trivial in themselves, but so unusual and unnatural that they appeal to the latent instinctive horror of men more suddenly and intensely than perhaps the main terrors of days of carnage. Such an incident is the one, for example, which occurred at the battle of Worth, in the early days of the Franco-Prussian war.

In the heat of the great battle a wing of the Prussian army was charged by the regiments of French cuirassiers in the hope of turning the wing and facilitating the falling back of the French infantry. But the cuirassiers were driven back by the unflinching Prussians. Again the cuirassiers charged, and again they were driven back by the withering fire.

For a third time they came down again, and as the enemy waited for them to draw nearer a horrible, blood freezing terror seized the Prussians and for the moment it looked as if they would turn and fly or be cut down without defending themselves. But in a moment they had pulled themselves together and beaten back for the third and last time the gallant cuirassiers.

The sight that terrified the Prussians appears nothing very much in black and white. It was a regiment of cuirassiers led at a dashing rate toward them by a headless officer sitting upright in his saddle and apparently encouraging his men. It was no less a person than de Lascarre, of the 3rd regiment of cuirassiers, whose head had been carried completely off his shoulders, as his men broke into the third desperate charge, by a cannon ball which also took off another officer's hand and cut the bugler in two.

It is remarkable and singular that at the battle of Forbach, which took place the same day as Worth, a very similar incident occurred and did more to shake the nerves of the Germans than hours of roaring cannon and fighting had done.

While a regiment of Prussian infantry were standing in reserve watching the fight as well as they could from their position of shelter, a charger belonging to a French dragoon regiment, one which was practically destroyed in the battle, galloped right into the midst of the men, who rushed to arrest it and immediately fell back in alarm, for swinging to the bridle was the whole left arm of the charger's rider, the fingers of the hand firmly grasping the reins. The arm appeared to have been severed a few inches below the shoulder and was certainly that of an officer, but who the officer was has never been satisfactorily established.

So moved were the hardened men of battle at the horrible sight that no one would touch the horse, and the animal was allowed to gallop off, to be killed a few minutes later in crossing before some Prussian guns. Thrilling as the incident was, many of the brave fellows who witnessed it declared that their first, almost irresistible, impulse was to throw down their arms and bolt. Yet it was with the help of just such men that General von Goben routed the French that memorable day in August, 1870.

It is a well known fact that the finest and bravest troops the world can produce have no immunity from that strange and mysterious madness known to military history as "war panic." A heavy war, frequent sanguinary engagements, night marches and surprises, sometimes play havoc with soldiers' nervous systems and render them more like high spirited colts than men who have taken the field prepared to suffer immeasurable horrors and to take death cheerfully.

During the Peninsular war two British regiments, the very pick of the army and seasoned veterans, were marching along in good order when a rumor ran down the lines that the enemy was at hand. The next moment the line of orderly soldiers was changed into an elongated mob of armed men throwing away arms, baggage and all they carried, running away in every direction, blind terror in their hearts, their faces blanched and their ears deaf to the thundered commands of their officers.

For the moment they knew but one sentiment, one emotion, a sudden, passionate, blind terror, and they fled without thinking whether they were running into the arms of the thing they dreaded or not. It was a terror that was madness, and only its madness redeems it from dishonor. If anything were necessary to demonstrate the unnaturalness of the panic it would be done by the grand fact that the moment it became known that the enemy was really at hand the men instantly fell in and showed the utmost eagerness to attack.

Such war panics are mysteries. Even the most experienced military officer cannot satisfactorily explain them.

The Governor is opposed to public hangings, and unless the board of supervisors makes the hanging private it is said he will grant the condemned man a respite.—*News Item.*

† When, before or after death?

## HERE AND THERE.

### *Is Spain to Build A New Navy Here?*

It is reported from a most excellent source that the Spanish government will restore its navy, and that several shipbuilding concerns in this country would obtain contracts representing \$25,000,000. One of the best known steel experts in America, who recently returned to the United States from a visit to the chief cities of Europe, has declared to his associates that shipbuilding concerns in the United States, Italy, and a company organized recently in Austria would obtain contracts for several of the highest class battleships and cruisers.

"Spain is going to spend \$50,000,000 in providing herself with the latest type of battleships and cruisers, and within a few weeks the contracts will be signed," he is reported to have said. The American steel expert who is personally acquainted with the King of Spain and members of his cabinet, was visited by Spanish officials and informed that he would be asked to take some of the contracts. He said that these orders would mean the return to employment of hundreds of mechanics. It was also declared that a new shipbuilding concern would enter the field in competition with the largest battleship constructors in this country.

### *The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Meeting.*

The annual prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association will be held at the Rockcliffe range, Ottawa, commencing August 31 next. The program is most complete and the number of events insures a meet of a most successful nature. One event will undoubtedly afford the most severe test of skill in range finding, etc., for the distance is set down as "unknown, not exceeding 800 yards," and it is going to take some nice figuring for elevations and windage, during the 20 shots. Ten of these are to be fired advancing and 10 retreating. The use of magazines and orthoptics will not be allowed during this competition. The target will remain exposed for 12 seconds; the teams must advance or retire at the word of command, by bugle or word of mouth, and will continue the movement until the targets are raised, when they will load, adjust sights and fire without command. Another excellent match is the "judging distance competition," for a prize offered by Colonel Tilton, of which the special conditions are these: The competition will consist of one practice with 6 answers. The ranges will vary from 200 to 1,500 yards. Competitors will be drawn up in line, facing the advance, and will provide themselves with pencils; a mekometer party of 2 selected noncommissioned officers will be told off to check distances. They will accompany the party and their decision will be final; the line will advance, be halted and retire by command of the officer conducting the practice. The objects to be judged on will be carefully pointed out to competitors. Each man will record his answer in multiples of 50 yards, and on conclusion of the practice will sign his paper at the bottom. Competitors must not confer with one another during the practice. Points will be allotted as follows: Each correct answer, 4 points; each answer with error of 50 yards, 3 points; each answer with error of 100 yards, 2 points; each answer with error of 150 yards, 1 point; over that, no points. Field glasses will be allowed.

### *Lord Cromer Warns Europe of War Crisis.*

Not for a long time has England been disturbed by so grave a warning from an eminent statesman as happened last week, when Lord Cromer gave his ultimate reason for opposing the policy of the present government.

He frankly affirmed his belief that while the government was light heartedly embarking on an old age pension scheme of enormous expense, the country was rapidly approaching the deadly crisis of European war. His words have been read throughout Europe with apprehension and alarm. Conso's fell sharply when they became public. Now his warning is discussed with the seriousness its importance demands. It is this excerpt from his speech that is attracting universal attention:

"What, in the present condition of Europe, is the main duty which devolves upon the government of this country? For my own part I have no sort of hesitation in replying to this question. The main duty is to make provision betimes for a European conflict which may not, improbably, be forced on us before many years have lapsed.

"I am aware that the mass of the people of this country, who do not follow foreign affairs with any close attention, are not alive to the possibility of any such conflict taking place. I say it is the duty of a government, gifted with both patriotism and foresight, which has means of information at its disposal which is not available to the general public, to provide betimes for that danger, a danger of which I, in common with most people who can speak with real authority on foreign affairs, am firmly convinced.

"We are, however, living in times when the influence of individuals, however highly placed, is limited. When national interests are involved and race passion is excited there is always more than a risk that a collision between rival nations will take place, however pacific the intentions of their rulers.

"Let me add that if, as I believe will be the case, the enactment of this law imperils the cause of free trade, the chances of a collision will be materially increased."

It is, of course, perfectly understood that the peril Lord Cromer foresees lies in the direction of Germany. His special information can, of course, only be conjectured. But it is a fact that all who possess it share his apprehension.

### *What Mr. Roosevelt Said at Newport.*

It was a remarkable and characteristic speech that President Roosevelt made at Newport last Wednesday on the subject of the Navy. He said in part:

"I could not speak to you technically. I can speak to my fellow countrymen, who are deeply interested in the American Navy, but who sometimes tend to be misled as to the kind of Navy we should have and as to what the Navy can and ought to do.

"The one unforgivable offense in any man is to hit soft. War will only be excusable if the nation intends to hammer its opponent until that opponent quits fighting. To be rich, aggressive, and unarmed is to invite

certain disaster and humiliation. The Monroe doctrine unbacked by a Navy is an empty boast. If we have a coast defense Navy only we had better at once turn over the Panama Canal to some stronger and broader nation, \* \* \* give up Hawaii, give up Porto Rico, give up Alaska. If we are ready in very fact to hold our own, the chances become infinitesimal that we will be called upon to do so. We do not want any Navy at all if it is not a first class one. The theory of certain of our fellow citizens that one can permanently follow a policy of peace with insult is erroneous.

"If we claim for ourselves the right to choose who shall come here \* \* \* it cannot be upheld by words. It can be upheld only by the possession of an efficient fighting Navy.

"Now, gentlemen, I wish to reiterate, with just as much earnestness as I have spoken today on other subjects, that I want a resistless fighting Navy, because it is the most effective guarantee of peace that this country can have. Uncle Sam can well afford to pay for his peace and safety so cheap an insurance policy as is implied in the maintenance of the United States Navy."

### *American Sailors Cheered at Quebec.*

On the Plains of Abraham, where French, English and Americans have fought against one another for Quebec and the mastery of Canada, the soldiers of the same three nations marched on July 24 in fraternal lines past the Prince of Wales. The tricolor of France waved over the death field of Montcalm. The Stars and Stripes were carried along the heights that Montgomery stormed in vain for the Continental Congress. The red flag of Britain followed the line of Wolfe's march to victory.

First to appear were the conquered French. As solace to their defeat in early days they were given the courtesy of precedence by their conquerors. Battalions of French sailors, with their bugles sounding defiantly and tricolor waving, went past. The officers lowered their swords, the flag dipped, the prince, on horseback, saluted and the French Canadians cheered.

Up from the distance came a swinging line of blue, the American marines, their band playing "Nancy Lee" and every man marching proudly. What a cheer they got from thousands of throats, every hat raised to the Stars and Stripes, everybody praising their perfect alignment and sturdy appearance! Behind them were the British sailors from half a dozen ships, dragging their field guns by hand and showing well the powers of Britain's navy. Lord Roberts, leaving the prince's side, galloped down the line to lead the soldiers of Canada. Artillery in solid mass headed the line, next cavalry so untrained and ragged, however, as almost to mar the perfection of the review; there was silence until at the end appeared two squadrons of north-western mounted police, the pride of Canada. Now came the infantry, Grenadiers in red coats and huge black shakos, Highlanders in kilts with bagpipes shrilly playing, rifle brigades in dark green and line regiments with red uniforms and white helmets, marching in platoons.

There was a brief ceremony in the reviewing stand when the battlefield, hitherto private property, was made national ground. The prince handed to Earl Grey the title deeds. In parliament building that night a state ball was given, at which there was a great crush of society and officialdom. The American battleship *New Hampshire* was the center of attraction during the afternoon, with a reception for 500 invited guests.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

### *Additional Range Officers at Camp Perry.*

The following named officers have been detailed as range officers at the national match for 1908, and will proceed at the proper time to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report in person not later than August 12, 1908, to the executive officer of the match for the duty indicated, upon the completion of which they will return to their proper stations: Capt. Fred R. Brown, Capt. Ira C. Welborn, and Capt. Reuben Smith, 9th Infantry; First Lieut. John L. Bond, 19th Infantry; First Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, 24th Infantry; First Lieut. Frank L. Case and First Lieut. Charles W. Van Way, 12th Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, 2nd Cavalry; First Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Infantry; First Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Infantry; First Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cavalry; First Lieut. Leo A. Dewey, 12th Infantry; First Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 7th Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles L. Mitchell, 24th Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, 12th Infantry; Second Lieut. James G. Taylor, 7th Infantry; Second Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder, 2nd Cavalry; Second Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, 19th Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry S. Gillespie, 7th Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, 12th Infantry; and Second Lieut. Edwin V. Sumner, Jr., 2nd Cavalry.

### *Shoes in the Army.*

Contracts have been awarded by the War Department for furnishing the Army with 120,000 pairs of shoes, the order being divided between a Boston concern, which will supply 82,500 pairs, and a Philadelphia concern, which will supply 37,500 pairs, the amount of the contracts being \$335,000. Of the number ordered 75,000 pairs will be the new russet style and 45,000 pairs the black dress style.

### *Important Conference at Naval War College.*

The most notable conference of American naval officers ever called together to consult and discuss, in a broad, general way, the features of future United States battleships, was held at the Naval War College at Newport on Wednesday last. President Roosevelt was the central figure in the conference, and he spoke publicly for more than half an hour, and then the conference went into executive session for an hour. During this session the President took a leading part in the discussion. He argued as a layman, he explained, and did not attempt to give advice to professional men. He impressed on the officers, however, that it was given to them to keep the Navy abreast of the times, and to make it the hard hitting, efficient fighting force which he believes to be a guarantee against the possibility of war. It has been said that one effect of the conference would be to abolish the general board of the Navy.

*Captain Baldwin Sanguine and Confident.*

Risking his reputation as an aeronaut, and having staked his last dollar upon his expectation of success in demonstrating to War Department officials the dirigibility of his airship, Captain Thomas Baldwin is as busy as he can be at Fort Myer, assembling the fragile air craft upon which he bases his hopes of further fame and greater fortune.

"I shall succeed in demonstrating to the signal corps officers that my airship is what they want," Captain Baldwin said as he unpacked his cases. "I have no doubt of it. I have got to succeed. If I don't succeed, I don't eat. My fortune is at stake. However, I am not worried. I made 92 ascensions last year and landed 91 times at the place I expected to land. I have the most modern and practical machine, I think, ever built. It has been my constant effort to improve upon past mistakes and failures, made by myself as well as others. I think I know now.

"Here at Fort Myer, where I shall make the test of the airship, under my contract with the War Department, I shall make my own gas—hydrogen—and for this I have brought with me my own apparatus. My motor is all I could wish, judging from preliminary tests made at Hammondsport, N. Y., where it was built, and I look forward with the utmost confidence to a complete series of successful flights, as well as the entire approval of the War Department officials who are helping me.

"Conditions at Fort Myer are ideal. I could not ask for anything better. The noncommissioned officers and privates of the corps who are detailed on the work are all experienced men, and it is a pleasure to have them around me. General Allen, Lieutenant Lahm, and Lieutenant Foulois are giving me every help in their power. We shall make some flights, depend on it, which will astonish the world."

*Examinations for Medical Department.*

The largest examination which has ever been held under the auspices of the Army Medical Department will take place in New York and the other principal cities of the country August 3. There are nearly 60 vacancies in the regular and reserve corps, and it is hoped to fill at least half of these as a result of the coming examination. There have been enough applications received to show that 150 candidates will be before the various examining boards. The increase of pay for medical officers and the additional prospects of promotion which have been given by recently enacted legislation are expected to prove unusual inducements to those graduates of the medical colleges who come up to the requirements.

*President Severe on Court Martial.*

The President has published a scathing rebuke to the court martial which acquitted Second Lieuts. John J. Moller and Claire R. Bennett, now on duty at Leyte, Philippine Islands, on charges of permitting Filipino prisoners to be tortured by a native presidente. President Roosevelt's comment in part follows:

"I feel that these two lieutenants have discredited themselves and the service, and that the responsibility for thus compromising the good name of the Army and the country is shared by those members of the court martial who voted for their acquittal. If these two officers were enlisted men, I would have had them discharged out of hand for the good of the service; and I regret that, because of the law, I am unable to take this action in this case."

*Laying Ways for the Florida.*

Work has begun at the navy yard in Brooklyn on the ways for the battleship *Florida*, one of the large new battleships of the *Dreadnought* type. It will probably be six weeks or more before all plans for the giant vessel are completed and the laying of the keel can be begun, but it is known she will be about 550 feet long. This is 100 feet longer than the battleship *Connecticut* or the collier *Vestal*, the last ships built at the navy yard, so that the ways used for these vessels will have to be lengthened, in addition to being considerably widened.

Several motor boats, built at the navy yard for the torpedo flotilla now in the Pacific with the battleship fleet, were shipped Sunday on the Barber steamer *St. Patrick* for Manila. Torpedo boats have not generally been equipped with motor boats, and it was not until just before the flotilla sailed for the Pacific that they were put aboard one or two of the small fighting craft. A new time firing device with wireless telephone systems for several of the battleships will be shipped in about 10 days on another boat bound for the Philippines.

*Lieutenant Lahm to Compete in International Balloon Contest.*

Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm, of the Signal Corps, who is one of the most experienced aeronauts in the Army, will have leave of absence to enable him to compete in the international balloon race to be held in Berlin next October. Lieutenant Lahm is one of the three American aeronauts selected by the Aero Club of America to represent the United States in the contest. He won the race at Paris in 1906. The others are A. Holland Forbes and J. C. McCoy, of New York. Lieutenant Lahm will be a member of the board of Army officers to conduct the trials of dirigible balloons to be bought by the Signal Corps.

*Militiamen in the Army to Show Honorable Discharges.*

In circular No. 62, July 27, 1908, paragraph II reads as follows: The attention of all recruiting officers is called to the provisions of paragraph I, Circular No. 13, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, March 30, 1903, forbidding the enlistment in the Regular Army of a man who has been a member of the National Guard of a state or territory until he presents satisfactory evidence that he has been honorably discharged therefrom. It is further ordered that in no case shall an applicant known to be a member of the National Guard be accepted at a recruiting station with a view to enlistment. Recruiting officers will question carefully all applicants regarding membership in National Guard organizations, and will require those who acknowledge themselves to be or to have been members of such organizations to exhibit their discharges therefrom before accepting them.

Attention is also called to the fact that the passenger and freight station

of Camp Perry is located at La Carne, Ohio, and not at Port Clinton, Ohio, and passengers and freight destined for Camp Perry should be ticketed and billed accordingly.

*Disbursements of Mileage in the Army.*

The general staff is engaged in devising a method by which there may be greater control of the disbursement of mileage in the Army. In recent years the draft on the mileage fund by reason of travel of officers under orders has been excessive, and toward the end of the fiscal year the fund has been exhausted, to the great embarrassment of the administration. With the issue of orders by various department commanders, as well as from Washington, it has been found impossible to keep track of or control the volume of travel necessary under orders. In some instances commanding officers have themselves engaged in long trips of inspection which have caused unexpected drafts on the mileage fund. It is hoped to devise some method by which the amount of travel calling for the payment of mileage to Army officers may be regulated from Washington, where a close track will be kept on the amount of money available in order to see that there is not an exhaustion of the funds at a time when there may be some unexpected call upon the service. Of course, in an instance where the travel is sufficiently important the orders are issued and the mileage is paid out of funds appropriated for the following fiscal year.

**THE NATIONAL GUARD.**

*Owing to the extremely heavy demands on space this week, made necessary by the complete final report on the international matches at Bisley, its regular space has not been available for this department.*

*News of the Militia Division.*

In answer to the inquiry of a disbursing officer of the militia of a state he was informed by the Department that it is not necessary that a disbursing officer should be present at a camp, as payment may be made by a duly designated deputy.

To the inquiry of a disbursing officer of the militia of a state as to whether funds placed to his credit for disbursement for "arms, equipment, and camp purposes" and "promotion of rifle practice" should be kept separately and separate check books used, the Department replied that the accounts of the two allotments should be kept separately, but that it is not necessary to use separate check books, and that in drawing checks care should be exercised to specify particularly the purpose for which the expenditure is made. To the request of such an officer to be supplied with stationery the Department answered that it is without authority to make issues of stationery for use of disbursing officers, excepting such quantities of penalty envelopes as may be necessary for their official use in connection with the disbursement of funds placed to their credit; and that it cannot honor such requests except on requisition of the governor of a state as in the case of other supplies needed for the equipment of state troops.

In answer to the query of a prospective recruit of the National Guard of a state, the Department has replied that the fact of a person holding a position in a postoffice or any department of the Government would have no unfavorable effect upon an application for enlistment.

There is no authority of law which authorizes the loaning of government rifles or ammunition by the adjutant general of a state. One such case has come to light where complications arose owing to the fact that while in the hands of the borrower the rifle and ammunition were levied upon by the sheriff.

Officers of the National Guard should not use Regular Army forms such as transportation requests, etc., when the cost of the service is chargeable against the allotment of the state and is not to be met from the appropriation for the support of the Army, since the use of government blank forms might cause confusion by their being inadvertently presented to a disbursing quartermaster of the Army and erroneously settled from public funds, other than those pertaining to Section 1661, R. S. Blank forms of requests used in connection with field service, the cost of which is to be defrayed from state funds, should be used in such cases.

In answer to an inquiry the Department has replied that enlisted members of teams participating in the national match will be subsisted by the United States from the \$12,000 appropriated for such purpose by the Act of Congress, approved May 11, 1908. Commissioned officers must furnish their own subsistence, as has always been the case heretofore.

Ammunition for use by a state team to participate in the national match may be obtained on requisition by the governor of the state upon the ordnance department. (See page 2, General Orders, No. 26, War Department, current series.) Ammunition, additional to that taken to the match, may be obtained from the ordnance officer of the match on the usual requisition.

A brigadier general commanding a militia organization at a joint maneuver camp was informed in regard to an inquiry concerning the payment of his expenses that there is no authority of law for his payment from the appropriation "encampment and maneuvers, organized militia," but that if attending the encampment under the orders of the governor his expenses should be paid from state funds or from the state's allotment under Section 1661, R. S., as amended.

Under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated June 25, 1908, the organized militia when participating in joint camps of instruction under Section 15 of the militia act of January 21, 1903, travels under orders of the War Department and should be governed by the same restrictions as apply to the transportation of troops of the United States, and the rate charged by the transportation company is subject to land grant and bond aided deductions.

It has been decided that neither the purchase nor hire of an automobile in connection with camps of instruction of state troops would be a proper charge against the state's allotment from the annual appropriation for the support of the militia.

In answer to an indorsement of an adjutant general, he was informed by the Department that there is no authority of law under which sales of any articles provided from Army appropriations may be made to individual

officers of the militia. (See paragraph 118, Regulations of the War Department Governing the Organized Militia.)

Under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of May 25, 1907, where an Army paymaster has paid the members of a militia organization participating in a joint encampment for the period specified on the pay-rolls, as determined in advance of the encampment, the pay department of the Army is without authority to make payment for any time additional to the period thus determined.

An adjutant general was informed in answer to his inquiry that in order to accomplish conformity of the organization of the medical department of his militia to that prescribed for the United States Army, the title of his medical department should be changed to medical corps, and its officers designated as officers of the medical corps according to the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1908, instead of being designated as surgeons and assistant surgeons, as is now the practice in his state.

The eligibility restrictions of the Army appropriation act (page 16, General Orders, No. 80, War Department, current series), which require that contestants for the national trophy and prizes provided by act of Congress shall be below the grade of major do not apply to the team captain, coach, spotter, or to the range officer who is authorized to accompany the team; but no one of these should be of a higher rank than the executive officer of the match who is a lieutenant colonel. As to the eligibility of members of the medical department, no provision of law is known which disqualifies them from membership on any team.

The War Department has replied to an inquirer that it does not recognize independent military companies. It can take cognizance only of military companies which are organized as a part of the militia of the state in accordance with the laws and regulations relating thereto.

The commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal has been instructed to inform the ordnance department of the cost of altering the arm racks for the model 1898 rifle to make them available for use for the U. S. rifle model of 1903. There is no authority of law for the exchange of old racks for new by states which have old racks in possession, but the states will be duly advised upon the receipt by the Department of the information concerning the cost of alteration.

An inquiry has been received by the Department concerning the legality of paying rent in advance for land leased by the militia of a state for use as a rifle range. The Department replied, in accordance with an opinion of the judge advocate general of the Army, that, the Comptroller of the Treasury having considered this question under date of June 22, 1906, and having then held that "payment of rent in advance by the month, year, or quarter for naked lands leased to the Government of which it has been placed in possession is not in violation of the terms of Section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as the Government obtains all its contracts for when it is placed in possession under the lease the same as if it had contracted for a fee simple interest. The payment of the purchased price in either event is not an advance of public money within the purview of the statute supra," therefore there is no legal objections to the payment of rent in advance as called for by the terms of the lease.

#### *Floods Interfere with Delaware Camp Work.*

Awakening their first morning in camp to find the company streets running streams of water, the parade grounds resembling a lake and a drenching rain falling in torrents, militiamen of Delaware, who are encamped at Rehoboth for the week, saw before them poor prospects of taking up the line of work mapped out for them. The rainstorm started about 3 o'clock and put a stop to everything and the men have had nothing to do.

#### *The State Shoot Opens at Wakefield, Mass.*

Everything was in readiness on July 27 for the opening of the fourth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at the Bay State range. The tournament continues throughout the week, and Maj. John M. Portal, secretary of the association, states that the number of entries in the several matches, with the exception of the championship interstate match, have far exceeded those of the previous years. The program consists of 15 events with the rifle and 5 with the revolver, and is open to New England only. It was expected that the United States Marine Corps team would participate in the interstate contest, but, owing to arrangements having been made for the team to go to Camp Perry, Ohio, for preliminary practice before the national competition, the entry was withdrawn. In the company team matches, there are already 30 entries, but according to the rules, 3 teams will be barred from competing in match No. 2, on account of winning a place in match No. 1.

The regimental match, which comprises rapid fire at 200 yards and slow fire at 600 yards, is one of the features of the tournament. It was won last year by the 1st Maine Infantry and once each by the 5th and the 6th Massachusetts Infantry.

The New England interstate match, the chief event of the meeting, will have but 3 entries this year, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Vermont has never been represented in this annual tournament by a representative team, but will be represented officially by Maj. H. Edward Dyer, of Rutland. Owing to the exigencies arising from the new service regulations, the state teams of Maine and Connecticut will not compete this year. The Maine regiments went to Camp Perry, Ohio, and will leave immediately at the close of the camp for Camp Perry, Ohio, to participate in the national rifle matches.

#### *District Troops at Forts Washington and Hunt.*

The several organizations of the National Guard of the District of Columbia went into a two weeks' camp at Forts Washington and Hunt, in Maryland and Virginia, respectively, on Saturday last.

Major Robbins, and members of the District rifle team, will be excused from further duty at the forts on August 8 so that they may leave immediately for Camp Perry. The District team is as follows: Maj. James E., Bell, Maj. Alfred P. Robbins, Capt. Alexander Summers, Capt. Samuel W. Forsythe, First Lieut. Frank W. Holt, First Lieut. W. Milton Farrow, First Lieut. Thomas F. McAnally, First Lieut. Ralph W. Alderman, First Lieut. Frederick H. Heidenreich, First Lieut. Frank D. Lackland, First

Lieut. Charles M. Putnam, First Lieut. Richard Powers, Second Lieut. Louis A. Clausel, First Sergt. John F. Mater, Q. M. Sergt. J. H. Cole, Sergt. Thomas Brown, Sergt. Olle M. Schriver, Sergt. J. H. Windsor, and Private Robert H. Clouser. Major Bell goes to Camp Perry as range officer on behalf of the team, Lieutenant McAnally as team spotter and quartermaster, and Lieutenant Farrow as team coach. Maj. George Henderson, surgeon general, will accompany the team to Camp Perry as surgeon. The District contingent will remain on the Ohio range until the completion of the matches, August 29.

#### *General Lincoln of Iowa Believes in Permanent Militia Councils.*

Many of the officers of the Iowa National Guard are in favor of a militia council to have general supervision over military matters, such as has been recently appointed in New York. Gen. James R. Lincoln, of the Iowa National Guard, had the following to say regarding such a plan for that state, in an interview with a New York *Evening Post* reporter:

"I think the militia council will prove a most wise measure, and result in great good to the Guard of New York, and could, with great advantage, be followed by other states. The trouble with the advancement of the National Guard along all soldierly lines has been that it has been handicapped by the many changes in the adjutant general's office. In the Guard the adjutant general represents the governor as the commander-in-chief. A new adjutant general comes into office; he maps out work in accordance with his ideas, sometimes good, but often harmful; about the time he gets things well under way a new governor steps in and the old adjutant general steps out; then a new line of work is started to meet the same fate as the last. New York will now be able to have a fixed military policy and work it out. By the selection of proper officers the different organizations of the Guard will be represented in the councils of the board, and a complete policy adopted and carried out. The Army is controlled by a general staff; why should not the Guard organizations of the various states be handled in the same way?"

#### *New York Militia Council Holds Its First Meeting.*

The first meeting of the Militia Council, created under the new military law enacted at the last session of the legislature, was held last week in the office of Adjutant General Henry. The council organized with Major General Roe as chief and Adjutant General Henry as recorder, and adopted a mode of procedure for the meetings. The meetings will be held monthly in Albany at the call of the governor, the major general or a majority of the members of the council. Adjutant General Henry said that as the business of the council would be of an advisory nature, its proceedings would be held as confidential until after some definite action had been taken on its recommendations. The members of the council are: Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding Division National Guard; Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding officer Naval Militia; Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, The Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, commanding 3rd Brigade; Col. George C. Fox, commanding 74th Regiment, Infantry; Maj. Frederick A. Wells, 23rd Regiment, Infantry; Maj. William Verbeck, 3rd Regiment, Infantry; Maj. Charles I. DeBoise, commanding Squadron C; and Capt. John F. O'Ryan, commanding 1st Battery.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

### *Calibrating A Rifle Barrel.*

That all rifle barrels are not alike, even when bored with the same tools, on the same machine and by the same workman, is a fact well known to all experienced riflemen. When arms were made for black powder and lead bullets, the actual diameter of the bore, providing it was uniform, was not of particular importance, from the viewpoint of the purchaser, as bullets of approximately the correct size could usually be secured, and the upset of the lead bullets upon discharge would so enlarge them as to give a proper fit for the bore. Molds of almost any size were easily obtainable and it was part of the rifleman's pleasure to cast his own bullets and prepare his ammunition.

But with the modern high power military and sporting rifles, adapted to jacketed bullets and smokeless powder, quite another problem is presented. The bullets, for the best results, must be of a size fully as large as the bore. If too large, the compression entailed in forcing them through the barrel is apt to result in split jackets, and if too small, there is gas cutting and consequent inaccuracy, and erosion of the bore.

Such being the case, it is not at all surprising that our up-to-date riflemen demand the particulars as to the size of the bore as well as the diameter of the bullet in connection with their weapons. This is especially true of military riflemen, who are largely dependent on government ammunition for match shooting. For them the selection of a rifle of the proper size for the ammunition is of paramount importance. With the Krag, much difficulty was experienced in obtaining satisfactory barrels, particularly among the rifles first issued. In selecting the arms for a certain National Guard regiment, over 700 Krags were calibrated before the requisite 20, of fairly uniform bore and measuring from .308 to .3085 were found.

It is gratifying to record that the new rifle will not, judging from reports and also from those arms that have come under our notice, give much difficulty to the team captain who wishes to supply his men with arms of proper measurement. Our informant, who tested the above mentioned Krags, recently went over his regiment's apportionment of the newly issued service rifle, the object being to select 20 especially good rifles for team practice. The minimum size of bore decided upon as acceptable was .3078 and the maximum .3082. Of 31 rifles taken in order, 20 were found to conform to the requirements. None were larger than .3085 and the smallest was .3078. Those rejected were in most cases found to have slight irregularities in the bore, which might not interfere with their accuracy to any marked extent.

Many riflemen desire to do their own calibrating, and while fairly satisfactory results may be anticipated, careful attention to certain details is desirable. The barrel should be cleaned thoroughly and if it has been



fired with jacketed bullets, the metallic fouling solution, the formula for which has been frequently published in our columns, should be used. If any metallic fouling is present in the barrel, the measurements of the bore are, of course, reduced. A rod of steel, of nearly .30 caliber, and well polished so that no grit will adhere, is recommended. The tip should be slightly beveled, in order that the rifling may not be marred.

Many have been accustomed to use as a test plug a soft .32-20 factory bullet, or a flattened buckshot. Much more satisfactory results are obtained, however, with a cast bullet of fairly hard temper. A composition of 10 parts antimony, 10 parts tin and 80 parts lead is excellent for the purpose. The bullets should be cast with but one groove and one band. It is not desirable to lubricate the bullet, but instead, the surface of the bore should be slightly and uniformly coated with sperm oil by means of a wad of absorbent cotton.

In pushing the bullet through the barrel, the rod should be grasped in both hands and a steady pressure exerted. Thus any lack of uniformity in the bore can be easily detected. Before measuring the bullet with the micrometer, carefully wipe off all grease and examine the surface of the bullet that came in contact with the barrel, minutely, with a powerful microscope. The bullet being of fairly hard metal, the tool marks will appear clearly and, to the practiced eye, peculiarities of the rifling are revealed that may have an important bearing on the shooting of the arm.

New barrels frequently do not become settled down to uniform elevations until a considerable amount of shooting has been done. This is apt to be due to a slight roughness of portions of the surface of the bore. Careful use of a fine polishing compound by one accustomed to such work is advantageous on the majority of barrels in which jacketed bullets are to be used, as the polished barrel is much less apt to accumulate that bane of the modern high power small bore, metallic fouling.

#### A Recently Patented Shell Extractor.

A patent recently granted to Dante E. Donati, who resides in California, No. 892,230, covers an invention which relates to shell extractors and more particularly to that class which are designed for actuation by the shell ejecting mechanism for the gun or rifle and the device is designed for use in extracting shells that have had their heads blown off or have become split due to repeated reloading and refiring. The specifications state:

"While numerous tools have been designed for this purpose, they have proven generally unsatisfactory for the reason that they are unnecessarily complicated. The device embodied in my invention comprises but two members, a mandrel member and an expansible sleeve member, which is permanently engaged upon the mandrel member.

"In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an extractor constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the extractor after having been driven to its initial position in the shell. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but illustrating the position of the mandrel and sleeve member of the extractor when the same is being withdrawn from the gun or rifle.

"Referring more specially to the drawings, the extractor is shown as comprising a mandrel member 5 and a sleeve member 6. The mandrel member is in the form of a stem which is provided at one of its ends with a head 7 of substantially the same diameter as the head of the shell used in the gun or rifle and this head may either be formed integral with the stem or, as shown in the drawings, it may have a screw threaded connection therewith, this latter form being preferable for the reason that when so constructed, the sleeve 6 may be removed when desired. At its end opposite its head end the stem comprising the mandrel is flared as at 8, to such a degree that it will have substantially the same diameter as the muzzle of the shell. The sleeve 6 is of slightly less length than the stem comprising the mandrel and normally has a slight play upon the stem. The sleeve however is slit in opposite sides as at 9, at that end adjacent the flared end

of the stem, it being understood of course that by thus slitting the sleeve, it may be expanded by the flared portion of the stem.

"In using my extractor, the same is introduced into the decapitated shell and forced thereto, the sleeve being of such diameter, before being expanded, that it will fit snugly within the muzzle of the shell. The extractor lever of the gun or rifle is then worked as in extracting the automatic shell and it will be understood that the mandrel, being withdrawn, will expand the sleeve and cause the same to grip the shell with sufficient frictional force to permit of its extraction by an ejecting mechanism of the gun.

"What is claimed is:

"A shell extractor comprising a mandrel formed at one end with a head and flared at the other end, and a sleeve fitted snugly upon the shank of the mandrel, the sleeve being of but slightly less length than the distance between the head of the mandrel and the minor end of its lower portion, and being formed in opposite sides with slits which are of slightly greater length than the flared portion, the said flared portion being designed to expand the slit portion of the sleeve within the muzzle of a shell."

#### A Simple Method of Marking Shots.

Various systems for indicating to the marksman the value and location of his shots are in vogue on rifle and revolver ranges. A simple method which was used during the recent competitions held at Sea Girt, N. J., for determining the membership of the Olympic revolver team, may be new to some of our readers.

The target frame was assumed to be numbered as follows: 10, center at top; 9, upper right corner; 8, upper left corner; 7, center right; 6 center left; 5, lower right; 4, lower left. This gives the even numbers on the left and the odd numbers on the right, with the 10 count in the center at the top. Upon a shot being fired, a disc, black on one side and white on the other, mounted on a staff, was placed by the marker in the pit, so that the pointed end of the disc coincided with the shot hole. The marker then moved the disc to the position on the margin of the frame corresponding with the value of the shot. This method can also be used to advantage in rifle practice up to 200 yards.

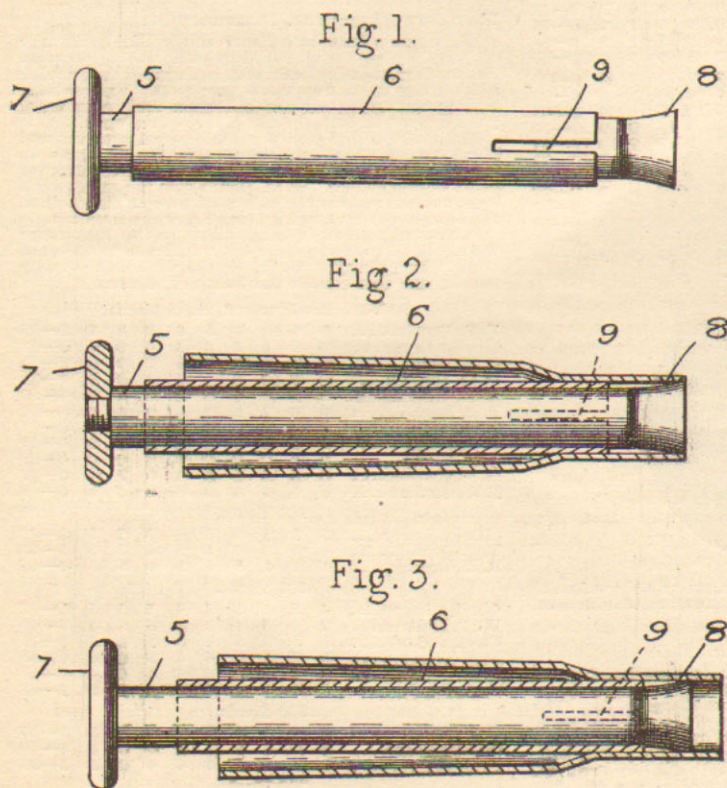
#### The Adder Midrange Cartridge.

The Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited, have submitted to *The Field* for notice a service rifle fitted to take the Adder midrange cartridge, which latter is intended to fill the space existing between the .22 miniature rifle and the fullpower military service. There is an obvious need throughout the country to establish on a proper footing practice at 200, 300, and 500 yards with a cartridge which can be used on the ranges which were safe enough in the old Martini days, but which have been proved to possess lurking possibilities of danger with the high velocity, hard jacketed modern small bore military rifle. Riflemen do not all live in London, and, therefore, only a limited number of shooters can enjoy the spacious luxury of the Bisley ranges. Some of them must practise on ranges whose existence is daily threatened, but which continue in use because no alternative site is available. For such ranges the old idea of a practice cartridge should be revived, thereby providing something to fall back upon when complete extinction is threatened.

The National Rifle Association (of Great Britain) defines a midrange cartridge as one having an energy of 1300 ft. lb. at 10 yards from the muzzle. This means that the velocity of the cartridge is the measured value over the 20 yards range, and not the muzzle velocity, which is a less definite quantity arrived at by calculation. The N. R. A. instructions point out that the energy limit specified includes a 200-grain bullet having a velocity over 20 yards of 1700 f. s. These values are obviously intended to include the Ideal bullet which received so favorable a notice in the issue of March 9 last year. The obvious distinction which the National Rifle Association wishes for the moment to draw between midrange and service ammunition is contained in the clause that only lead bullets may be used in this class, but they may be fitted with a nickel base. The idea is, of course, that the special source of danger in the service cartridge arises from the hard jacket which enables a ricochet after striking the ground to rise but little deformed and to continue its course in an unknown direction without material loss of velocity. A lead bullet by comparison has far less vitality after impact with the ground.

The Adder cartridge, which has been designed and manufactured by the Birmingham Metal and Munitions Company, Limited, of Adderley Park, Birmingham, has been standardized upon a much more modest scale than the 1300 ft. lb. limit allows. In fact the weight of bullet, viz., 140 grs., shows that it carries out the same idea as the Sherwood and Gaudet cartridges, rather than that of the .32-.40 and other modernized American cartridges, whose names date back to the black powder period. In appearance the cartridge bears a stunted resemblance to the .303. It has, in fact, been made as much like the .303 as possible, subject to the necessity that service cartridges shall be incapable of use in rifles intended only for midrange conditions. It is not suggested that rifles chambered for midrange cartridges are necessarily weak in the action, but merely that rifles capable of firing the service cartridge may be ineligible for use on ranges considered unsafe for fullpower ammunition. The N. R. A. have not prohibited the firing of midrange charges from the service rifle; but the Adder is intended to meet the objections of property owners and others who may be in a position to enforce such a restriction on country ranges.

The following records of velocity were obtained over a range of 40 yards: 1757, 1741, 1765, 1742, 1785 f. s.—average = 1758 f. s. Corresponding muzzle velocity, 1828 f. s. The average velocity of this cartridge over 20 yards would thus be in the region of 1800 f. s., which, with the 140-grain nickel base bullet used gives as nearly as possible 1000 ft. lb. energy, against the 1300 ft. lb. allowed by the regulations. It will be seen that this is 23 per cent below the limit allowed, also that the general intention has been to produce a relatively light weight bullet traveling at a relatively high velocity. The rifle itself is of service pattern, with the ordinary one-turn-in-10 inches of rifling, its construction being distinguishable by a special size of chamber and a specially marked backsight. Some care has been taken in connection with our tests to work out the angles of elevation for the new cartridge, and the accompanying table shows comparative



values for the service cartridge, the 200-grain midrange bullet, and the 140-grain Adder:

Comparative Angles of Elevation for Various Target .303 Cartridges.

Range Yards.	Service Cartridge		Inside N.R.A. Definition.		Adder Cartridge.	
	212 grs.	2060 f.s.	200 grs.	1650 f.s.	140 grs.	1828 f.s.
100	4.3'		6.6'		5.6'	
200	8.9'		14.4'		12.9'	
300	14.3'		23.4'		22.7'	
400	20.7'		33.6'		34.9'	
500	28.3'		45.0'		49.7'	

It will be obvious from the above table that the Adder cartridge has a much more rounded trajectory than the service cartridge, this being a further element of safety over and above that due to the absence of a nickel jacket. The new cartridge is at the same time superior in this particular to the other midrange bullet, which lies nearer the limit of the N. R. A. specification. The light weight and high velocity of the Adder bullet give it a flatter trajectory at the shorter distances than that of the 200-grain bullet, with a substantial equality of angle at 300 yards, and a greater curve beyond that point. A suggestion which seems worthy of consideration may be made, viz., that the fore sight of rifles chambered for the Adder cartridge should be made rather higher than was the case with the rifle submitted, in order that the elevation could be sufficiently depressed to enable shooting practice to be conducted at 50 yards. With the rifle submitted a rather finer sight than shooters usually care to take was necessary in order to avoid striking several inches above the bull. Even with a fine sight the grouping averaged on the top edge of the bull.

## NOT SO SERIOUS.

A beautiful young girl and her mother were discussing the eternal marriage question. "Well, there's Charles Adams," murmured the mother, thoughtfully, after a long pause. "Charles Adams!" sneered the girl. "He is old, he is ugly, he is mean, he is a coward. Charles Adams! Why, he has nothing in the world to recommend him except his wealth." "You forget his heart disease," said the mother, softly.—*Sphere*.

O—h, oh! This from the *Louisville Courier-Journal*:— There has been "put on" in New York a musical comedy called "The Naked Truth," and a dramatic critic says it is characterized by "pleasing new ditties." Of course "pleasing nudities" was meant.

An American who had to leave on a journey before the end of a case begun against him by a neighbor, gave orders to his lawyer to let him know the result by telegraph. After several days he got the following telegram: "Right has triumphed." He at once telegraphed back: "Appeal immediately."—*News*.

There was a lull in the roar of battle, says *The Rifleman*, and the officers of one of the smartest M. I. companies of London gathered around the proud inventor of yet another range finder. The principle upon which the invention worked was, without going into bewildering technicalities, as follows:—An observation had to be taken at a certain point. The operator then takes another sight at right angles to the first. This should give the range. Unfortunately it did nothing of the kind. Again and again the experiment was repeated, but each time the figure recorded a different distance. Near by stood a sergeant of the Regular Force, a superior smile on his face, profound contempt for the amateur in his heart. "Can't make out how it is," said the harassed inventor. "It has always worked out right before." The sergeant could keep silence no longer. "Didn't I hear you say that you had to take up a position at right angles?" he asked. "Yes," replied the inventor eagerly. "And you blooming well took a left angle," shouted the man of war triumphantly. In the sergeant's mess of a certain corps quartered at Aldershot a sad eyed sergeant may often be seen, wrapt in solitary reflection. He is puzzling out what gave rise to the roar of laughter that greeted his announcement.

The late General Schofield was once describing in Washington a certain retreat of cavalry. "I call it a retreat," he said, "but I should really call it a rout." He smiled. "In this retreat," he went on, "the commanding general, as his charger tore along like the wind, turned to an aid who galloped beside him, and said: "Who are our rear guard?" "The aid, without ceasing for an instant to belabor his panting steed, replied: "Those who have the worst horses, sir."—*Seventh Regiment Gazette*.

## ON THE RANGE.

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

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- Aug. 10-13—Annual matches, Ohio State Rifle Association, Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 14-20—Annual matches, National Rifle Association, Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 21-27—Annual matches, National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Sept. 6-13—Annual outdoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association. J. B. Crabtree, secretary, Springfield, Mass.
- Sept. 4-12—18th annual tournament, Sea Girt, N. J. New Jersey State Rifle Association, New York State Rifle Association, United States Revolver Association.

### ORDER OF EVENTS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES TO BE HELD AT CAMP PERRY, O., AUG. 14 TO 20, INCLUSIVE.

- FRIDAY, AUG. 14.
- Championship Company Team Match, 200 and 500 yards, 8 a. m.
  - Inter-Club Match, 200 yards, 1 p. m.
  - Life Members' Match, 200 and 600 yards, 2 p. m.
  - State Secretaries' Match, 600 yards, 3.30 p. m.
  - Press Match, 500 yards, 5 p. m.
  - Squadded practice matches whenever targets are available.

- SATURDAY, AUG. 15.
- Individual Long Range Tyro Match, 8 a. m.
  - Championship Revolver Team Match, 4 p. m.
  - Squadded practice matches, all day.

- MONDAY, AUG. 17.
- Championship Regimental Skirmish Match, 7.30 to 9.30 a. m.
  - Championship Regimental Match, 200 yards, 9.30 to 11 a. m.
  - Championship Regimental Match 600 yards, 11.30 to 1.30.
  - Wimbledon Cup Match, 2 to 6 p. m.
  - Squadded practice matches whenever targets are available.

- TUESDAY, AUG. 18.
- Legh Cup Match, 800 yards, 8 to 9.30 a. m.
  - Lech Cup Match, 900 yards, 9.45 to 11.30 a. m.
  - Lech Cup Match, 1,000 yards, 1 to 3 p. m.
  - Championship Regimental Team Match, 1,000 yards, 3.30 to 6 p. m.
  - Squadded practice matches whenever targets are available.

- WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.
- Herrick Trophy Match, Ohio State Rifle Association, beginning at 8 a. m.

- THURSDAY, AUG. 20.
- President's Match, beginning at 8 a. m.

### NATIONAL MATCHES.

The National Match will be held at Camp Perry Ottawa County, Ohio, commencing Monday, Aug. 24, beginning with the National Team Match, to be followed in succession by the National Individual Match and the National Pistol Match

Friday, Aug. 21, and Saturday, Aug. 22, are designated as the dates for the preliminary team practice. The National Match will be preceded by two days' preliminary team practice, the amount and kind for each team to be determined by the respective team captains; the time for firing and the ranges, targets, etc., for this practice to be allotted each team by the executive officer who will meet requests as far as practicable.

### MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

At 2628 Broadway the following scores were made on July 23:

20 Yard Revolver.	
B. F. Wilder.....	87
Dr. W. G. Hudson...	85
T. P. Nichols.....	84 84 82 82 82 ..
J. L. R. Morgan.....	81 80 79 78 ..
G. Grenzer.....	93 92 92 85 84 82
J. E. Silliman.....	92 91 86 84 ..

At Armbrusters Park, on July 25, the following scores were made:

50 Yard Revolver.	
J. L. R. Morgan..	7 6 10 8 9 7 6 7 6 6-72
	5 6 8 7 10 9 8 9 7 10-79
	6 6 5 7 7 9 6 5 10 10-71
	10 7 6 8 10 7 8 8 8 6-78
	8 10 8 9 9 10 10 8 10 9-91
	9 6 9 8 7 10 6 9 8 9-81
	10 7 9 7 9 9 8 9 7 8-83
	9 6 7 8 10 9 9 7 8 8-81
	8 10 10 7 8 9 7 7 9 9-84
	9 9 8 10 7 9 9 9 9 10-89
J. E. Silliman....	8 8 8 10 7 9 10 9 9 5-83
	5 10 10 10 9 10 10 9 9-91
	9 10 10 10 8 10 9 10 8 9-93
	10 10 8 10 7 8 10 9 9 9-90
	10 7 7 10 10 10 9 9 10 10-91
	8 9 8 8 9 9 10 9 6 9-85
	9 9 9 10 9 10 9 9 9 9-92
	9 9 9 10 10 9 10 9 9 9-92
	8 8 9 7 9 9 10 10 9 10-89
	8 9 9 7 10 9 9 7 10 9-87
	6 10 8 10 10 9 8 9 9 10-89

Military match, Creedmoor target, 10 shots, possible 50 points:

J. D. Jacques...	4 5 2 5 5 4 4 4 4 4-41
	3 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 4 5-41

Revolver match, 50 yards, possible 100 points:

R. L. Dubbs....	10 10 10 10 10 9 9 8 7 7-93
(3 points hcp.)	10 10 10 9 9 9 8 7 7 6-88
	10 9 9 9 9 8 8 7 6 6-84
	10 10 9 8 8 8 7 7 7 7-84
	9 9 9 9 8 8 7 7 7 7 6-83
N. Sperring....	10 9 9 9 9 8 8 7 7 6-85
(3 points hcp.)	10 10 10 9 8 8 7 7 6 6-84
	10 10 9 9 8 8 7 7 6 6-83
	10 9 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 6-81
H. A. Dill.....	10 10 10 9 9 8 8 7 7 7-85
	10 10 10 9 9 8 8 7 7 7-84
	10 10 10 10 9 8 8 6 6 5-82
	10 10 9 9 8 8 8 7 6 6-81
	10 10 9 8 8 8 8 7 6 6-81
	10 10 10 9 8 8 8 7 6 6-81
A. W. von Leer..	10 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 7-83
	10 10 10 9 8 8 8 7 7 7-82
	10 9 9 9 8 8 8 7 7 6-80

### FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB, PITTSBURG, PA.

There was a large attendance at the Highland range on July 25 when the club held its usual weekly practice. The weather, though cloudy at times, was not unfavorable and the rifle scores as a whole were good. Visitors were coming and going all the afternoon and manifested great interest in both the rifle and revolver work.

The event of the day was the 50-yard revolver and pistol match. The conditions called for 10 shots on the standard American target, with any revolver or pistol of any caliber. F. C. Douds won the match by a large margin, making the only good score in the contest, the balance of the shooting being below the standard.

Increased interest is being taken in the long range work. Some good scores are being made at the 800-yard range. Leacy headed the list for the week with 49, only putting one shot outside the bullseye. Scores:

50 Yard Revolver and Pistol Match.	
F. C. Douds....	6 9 10 8 5 8 8 8 8 5-75
Charles Leacy....	8 9 6 8 6 5 4 0 6 5-57
C. M. Davis....	6 5 5 10 0 5 7 9 0 6-53
R. O. Hodges....	0 5 10 5 4 6 3 9 5 4-51
E. A. Wagonman..	5 7 0 4 5 4 6 6 7 5-49
T. C. Beal.....	0 0 7 8 10 6 9 4 0 0-44
C. Teter.....	3 0 5 0 8 0 7 4 4 10-41
P. Paulsen....	7 0 5 0 4 6 5 4 8 0-39
J. R. Wise.....	6 4 0 9 0 6 4 0 0 0-29
R. E. Brown....	0 6 6 0 5 0 0 7 4 0-27
J. McGlashan...	0 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-9

### 800 Yards.

Charles Leacy....	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5-49
T. C. Beal.....	4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5-46
R. E. Brown....	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4-44

### 500 Yards.

Charles Leacy....	4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5-47
W. T. Holland...	2 4 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5-46
Charles Shore...	3 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5-45
F. S. Nisbet....	5 2 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4-43
F. B. Fisher....	4 3 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-41
G. A. Snyder....	5 3 5 4 5 5 4 3 5 2-41

### 300 Yards.

F. S. Nisbet....	4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5 5 5-44
Charles Shore...	4 4 5 5 3 4 4 4 3 4-40
F. B. Fisher....	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3-36

### 200 Yards.

F. S. Nisbet....	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4-42
Charles Shore...	4 4 5 3 3 4 4 4 4 4-39
Charles Leacy....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3-39
F. B. Fisher....	5 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 5-39

### 200 Yards, Season Match.

R. E. Brown....	5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4-44
G. A. Snyder....	4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4-44



Target showing 5 consecutive shots at 12 1/2 yards, .22 Smith & Wesson pistol, 10 inch barrel, regulation open sights, Peters long rifle cartridges.

### PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The weekly competitions of this Association were shot Saturday, July 25, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa. The bad weather conditions kept most of the riflemen away but the revolver division made up for it by doing good work despite continued rain and poor light, particularly Dubbs with the good score of 90, with military revolver, which, with 3 point handicap, netted him a 93. We were glad to once more have President Sperring with us.

Record match, 10 shots, 200 yards, German ring target possible 250 points:

E. H. Williamson	17 14 17 7 15 22 21 20 16 18-167
	9 11 16 20 18 14 22 20 21 12-163
	14 20 14 17 17 24 7 16 14 12-155
	4 16 24 16 23 13 13 17 8 18-152



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Because it combines *guaranteed* shooting ability with the simplest and strongest repeating mechanism—handles quicker and shoots harder than any other repeating gun.

The *Marlin* solid top prevents powder and gases blowing back; the side ejection of shells allows instant repeat shots. The closed-in breechbolt keeps out rain, snow and sleet, and the dirt, leaves, twigs and sand that clog up other repeaters.

The double extractors pull any shell, two special safety devices prevent the explosion of a cartridge while action is unlocked, and the automatic recoil lock removes all danger from hang-fires, making it the safest breech-loading gun built.

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

Ressler.....	60	48	Joe Hoyt.....	95	50
F. Cocker.....	20	10	J. R. Perkins.....	20	10
Austin Van Wie.....	20	7	W. Willis.....	20	10
G. Miller.....	20	10	G. Hoyt.....	20	12
Simmons.....	20	10	R. Judd.....	20	14
Ernest Southey.....	40	31	Jones.....	40	23
Samuel Senior.....	40	36	Earl Lewis.....	40	33
Dwight Hall.....	40	25			

The club handicap was decided on the basis of the last 100 targets, the handicapping being based on the shooting records of the members of the club for the present season up to the date of the tournament. In the result there were ties for the first, second and fourth prizes, the winners and the prizes being as follows: First, C. W. Stevens and F. Clark; second, William A. Gregory and W. G. Olmstead; third, Tom Phillips; fourth, John Harkness, E. Bresson and C. Howard Daley; fifth, E. H. Bailey.

Hc. Bk. Tl.			Hc. Bk. Tl.				
C. W. Stevens	11	89	100	E. Vessey.....	18	71	89
F. Clark.....	16	86	100	Geo. Hall.....	17	75	92
Wm. Gregory.....	10	88	98	H. M. Judd.....	19	67	86
W.G. Olmstead	14	84	98	F. Truesdale.....	19	66	85
Tom Phillips.....	19	77	96	L. Starr.....	24	59	83
John Harkness	18	77	95	E. Madden.....	19	69	89
E. Bresson.....	18	77	95	W. E. Day.....	24	53	77
C. H. Daley.....	13	82	95	W. B. Judd.....	22	51	73
E. H. Bailey.....	19	75	94	C. K. Bailey.....	19	59	78
Dr. Sunderland	16	75	91	J. E. Hoyt.....	22	55	77
B. Crane.....	17	74	91	C. Snell.....	24	49	73
R. H. Bennett	22	69	91	Frank Banks.....	24	45	70
W. Gibson.....	24	66	90				

Notes.  
The state championship was put over on account of the full program not being run off, and there is talk of having it decided at the registered shoot to be held by the Bethel Gun Club next month.

The club will decide at some meeting to be held later regarding the Danbury championship, which was left open for settlement or decision in some manner to be agreed upon.

Ten shooters from New Haven appeared on the grounds wearing big farmer straw hats which were promptly dubbed "merry widows."

Several states and most of the gun clubs in Connecticut were represented.

Everything went off nicely, including the guns, and everybody had a good time.

Edward H. Bailey, the efficient secretary, had pretty much the management of the affair on his hands and he found it a big job as usual.

John Brinley and George Ginn, of the Winchester Arms Co., had charge of the office.

The Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Pa., will hold a two day registered tournament on September 4 and 5.

**THE THIRD WESTERN HANDICAP.**

The program for the Interstate Association's Third Western Handicap target tournament to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, August 18, 19 and 20, inclusive, has been received. It will be observed that a change of location for this tournament has been made for 1908. The first and second Western Handicap tournaments were held at Denver, and both were very successful. The Interstate Association, ever on the alert to further the cause of good, genuine trap shooting, heeded the solicitation and scheduled the Third Western target tournament for the capital city of Iowa.

They do say that Iowa has more high class target shooters than any one section of the country. The men follow the sport for a pleasant diversion. In many parts when labor of the day's harvest is over there is a gathering at the gun club grounds and for an hour or two the crack of the shotgun is heard. Des Moines is not much over a solid day's or night's ride from the big cities of the middle west. This means that trap shooters from Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere will mark their baggage "Des Moines, Iowa," and hustle to the scene of the competition.

The program of the Western Handicap tournament is built on a popular and equitable basis. The winners will not of necessity have to break them all to land a portion of the purses. While the pace will, no doubt, be more than "going some" as they say, the mediocre as well as the more skillful shot will walk up to the cashier's office and take away enough coin to bring many joyous and happy hours.

Des Moines has the grounds and management and will lose no chance to make memorable the first Western Handicap tournament held within its confines.

Monday, August 17, the preliminary handicap is scheduled, and consists of 5 events of 20 targets each entrance \$2 in each event; Rose system of division of moneys. Sweepstakes open to amateurs only. Any contestant may shoot for targets only, if he so desires.

The first day, Tuesday, August 18, there are 10 events on the program. Events numbers 1 to 4, at 20 targets each, event number 5, at 20 targets—use of 2 shots from 19 yards rise. Events numbers 6 to 9 at 20 targets each. Event number 10 at 10 double targets, 16 yards rise. Entrance in each event, \$2.

The second day, Wednesday, August 19, there are 6 events. Events numbers 1 to 4, at 20 targets; event number 5 at 20 targets—use of 2 shots, from 19 yards rise. Entrance in each event, \$2. Event number 6 is the Preliminary Handicap—open to amateurs only, at 100 targets, unknown angles, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, \$100 added to the purse. The numbers of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. In addition to first money, the winner will receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

On the third day, Thursday, August 20, there are 6 events. Events numbers 1 to 4 at 20 targets; event number 5 at 10 double targets, 16 yards rise. Entrance in each, \$2. Event number 6 is the Western Handicap, and is opened to amateurs only, at 100 targets, unknown angles; \$10 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—no class shooting—\$200 added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. In addition to first money, the winner will receive a trophy presented by the Interstate Association.

Shooting will commence promptly at 9 a. m. each day. The Interstate Association Trap Shooting rules will govern all points not otherwise provided for. It will be noted that Section I, Rule II, of the Target Rules, relating to bore of gun, will not be enforced at this tournament. No guns larger than 12 gauge allowed. Targets will be thrown about 50 yards. Price of targets (2 cents each) included in all entrances.

The Handicap Committee will meet at the Chamberlain Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, evening of August 18, to allot handicaps for the Preliminary and Western Handicaps, respectively.

Guns, ammunition, etc., forwarded by express must be prepaid and sent to Hopkins Brothers Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Mark your name on the box and it will be delivered at the shooting grounds without charge.

Further information relative to the tournament will be cheerfully furnished by Fred C. Whitney, P. O. Box 572, Des Moines, Iowa, or by Elmer E. Shaner, secretary manager, 219 Coltart Square, Pittsburg, Pa.

**PAHQUIOQUE GUN CLUB, DANBURY, CONN.**

The tournament held under the auspices of the club Saturday, July 18, the largest and most successful event of its kind ever held in Danbury, was marred by only one fault, the lack of a sufficient number of clay targets to make it possible to shoot off the entire program of 175 targets. The tournament was brought to a close with the finish of the eighth event with 135 targets, and the prizes were awarded with that number as the basis for averages. In some respects, however, it was fortunate that the program was shortened, for it is probable that many of the shooters who wished to get out of town on the afternoon trains would not have been able to have shot the whole original number. In point of attendance it compared well with the big shoots. Records were kept of 88 shooters and there certainly were more than 90, for after the 135 targets had been shot off several shooters put in a few rounds who had not been in on the regular program.

The officers of the club feel a little chagrined that the shoot should have had to be brought to an end before the entire program was shot off, but when the lack of a sufficient number of targets was reported it was too late to secure them in time for the completion of the shoot. In all about 12,000 targets were shot at, which was a much larger number than the club had any reason to expect would be required for the whole program. Many of the best professionals and amateurs came to Danbury direct from the Eastern Handicap at Boston, where there were but 110 shooters while Danbury had 88. Ten of the best professionals in the country were here. They were J. A. R. Elliott who took high gun last year and this year also; H. H. Stevens, Neaf Appar, Gil Wheeler, W. B. Darton, W. S. Haight, J. C. Williams, A. E. Sibley, H. L. Brown and Fred Shoverling.

The two high gun men of the day were H. L. Lee, of Lennox, Mass., for the amateurs, who made the highest score of 125 targets, and J. A. R. Elliott, for the professionals, who made the next highest score of 124 targets.

The 5 man team race was won by the Danbury team composed of Stevens, Daley, Olmstead, George Hall and Gregory. Four teams were entered in this race, New Haven, Danbury, Hartford and Waterbury. The last three events of 20 targets each constituted the race and New Haven and Danbury tied with 244 targets each out of a possible 300. The tie was shot off and Danbury made a score of 90 against New Haven's 80 out of a possible 100. The New Haven team was composed of Stephenson, R. H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Claridge and Kelley. The Hartford team, with a score of 227, was composed of Hollister, McPetridge, Derrick, Chilton and Davis. The Waterbury team, which scored 238 in the race, was composed of Hart, Hall, Probst, Drahn and Robertson. Following is the complete score of the day:

Shot at.	Bk.	Shot at.	Bk.		
J. A. R. Elliott	135	124	H. H. Stevens	135	123
Neaf Appar.....	135	122	Gil Wheeler.....	135	114
W. B. Barton.....	135	113	W. S. Haight.....	135	113
J. C. Williams.....	135	112	A. E. Sibley.....	135	111
H. L. Brown.....	135	107	F. Shoverling.....	135	98
H. L. Lee.....	135	125	H. W. Kahler.....	135	122
Hackett.....	135	123	W. A. Gregory.....	135	117
C. H. Stephenson	135	117	C. H. Daley.....	135	114
C. W. Stevens.....	135	114	A. B. Chard.....	135	113
E. Hart.....	135	113	E. Kelly.....	135	112
W.G. Olmstead.....	135	111	R. L. Hall.....	135	109
J. Draher.....	135	110	C. Probst.....	135	109
Davis.....	135	109	B. Claridge.....	135	109
Dr. Smith.....	135	108	R. McPetridge.....	135	108
R. H. Smith.....	135	107	R. Hollister.....	135	106
Dr. Sunderland	135	102	J. Harkness.....	135	102
Wm. Ganung.....	135	103	Barnard.....	135	102
Geo. Hall.....	135	101	Chilton.....	135	99
A. Beth.....	135	99	Derrick.....	135	98
Dr. Dunn.....	135	99	Finck.....	135	97
H. M. Judd.....	135	96	J. H. Robertson	135	96
E. Vessey.....	135	96	C. H. Knox.....	135	95
J. Kyle.....	135	94	E. Madden.....	135	93
Byron Crane.....	135	93	C. E. Hall.....	135	93
Morrisey.....	135	92	R. Bennett.....	135	91
J. P. Sousa.....	135	89	Wm. Miner.....	135	89
Guy Ward.....	135	88	Wm. Gibson.....	135	88
Rice.....	135	87	C. K. Bailey.....	135	84
Leonard Starr	135	78	W. B. Judd.....	135	78
Thomas.....	135	108	T. Smith.....	115	70
A. Britto.....	75	45	P. Raymond.....	105	86
F. Clark.....	100	86	W. E. Day.....	100	43
T. Phillips.....	100	77	E. H. Bailey.....	100	75
F. Von Scoy.....	100	56	G. Bresson.....	100	77
F. Truesdale.....	100	66	C. Snell.....	100	49
H. Palmer.....	55	30	H. Meeker.....	115	56
Geo. Bahnert.....	30	12	Frank Banks.....	80	38

**CLEARVIEW GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Another of the series of class prize shoots held by the club was shot on July 25, the conditions being 50 targets per man, and a little team match and 2 sweepstakes followed the main shoot. Part of the time the men shot through a hard rain and against a stiff wind, but Harry Fisher succeeded in smashing his two strings straight, and his clean score of 50 gives him the Class A prize. Fisher's shooting was a grand exhibition of gun skill. The Class B and C winners will not be decided until the next shoot. In a 3 men team match between Turner and Renner's teams, Turner's team won with 10 breaks to the good. The scores:

Class.	1st.	2d.	Tl.	
Fisher.....	A	25	25	50
Turner.....	B	19	18	37
Evans.....	B	18	19	37
Renner.....	C	20	16	36
Elwell.....	B	15	15	30
Stinger.....	C	10	19	29

Team match, 25 targets:

Turner's Team.		Renner's Team.	
Turner.....	20	Renner.....	11
Fisher.....	20	Elwell.....	18
Stinger.....	19	Evans.....	20
Total.....	59	Total.....	49

The open sweepstakes were scored as follows:  
First event, 10 targets—Fisher, 10; Elwell, 10; Evans, 10; Renner, 8; Turner, 6; Stinger, 6.  
Second event, 15 targets—Fisher, 14; Evans, 13; Elwell, 11; Turner, 11; Stinger, 11; Renner, 10.

**MEADOW SPRINGS GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

At the weekly shoot of the club, held on July 25, a series of 100 targets was the attraction, and Frank Cantrell shot through the program and carried off the high honors of the day by breaking 84 out of the 100. The fifth event at 25 targets included the club prize event, and Cantrell won that. The scores:

Targets.....	10	15	10	15	25	25	Tl.
Cantrel.....	10	9	7	12	23	23	84
Rudolph.....	9	9	6	10	15	19	68
Sloan.....	6	11	4	12	21	18	72
Thompson.....	5	11	8	10	19	18	71
John.....	4	10	5	12	16	..	47
Sickler.....	3	10	..	..	16	17	46
Williams.....	8	12	..	..	21	..	41
Chandler.....	7	11	..	..	18	..	36
Vornside.....	8	9	..	..	16	..	33
Murdock.....	5	8	..	..	18	..	31
Gothard.....	6	10	..	..	17	..	33
Edwards.....	6	9	..	..	15	..	30
Garrett.....	6	8	..	..	17	..	31
Wayne.....	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Bonta.....	..	..	..	..	17	..	17

**CINCINNATI GUN CLUB.**

The attendance on July 25, was small, many of the members being out of the city, but those who were present put up scores which have not been equalled here for a long time. Johnson led the squad with 94 in the first event. Miss Altherr was also in her best form. During the week she broke 49 out of 50 at practice, and today accounted for 92.

Event No. 1, 100 Targets.

Targets.....	25	25	25	25	Tl.
Johnson.....	25	23	23	23	94
Miss F. Altherr.....	21	24	23	24	92
Bultman.....	21	23	23	24	91
Anderson.....	22	22	22	25	91

Event No. 2, 50 Targets.

Anderson.....	22	22	44
Johnson.....	22	21	43
Miss Altherr.....	21	22	43
Bultman.....	21	21	42

Practice Events.

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.			
Anderson.....	175	134	Bultman.....	150	110
Johnson.....	175	129	Miss Altherr.....	50	44



TRADE MARK

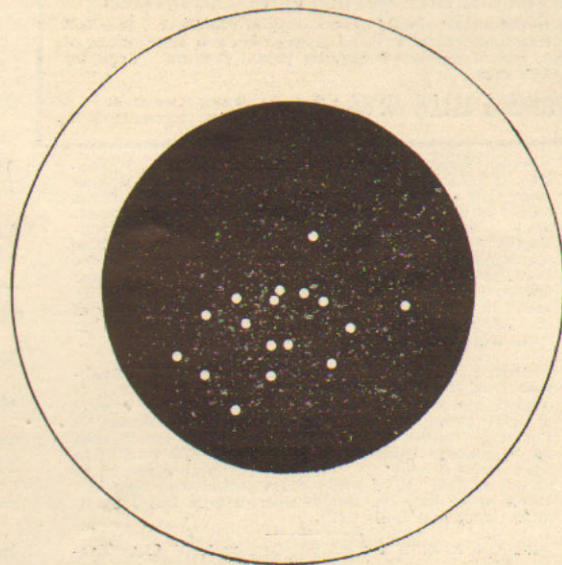


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Photograph of a target made at 1000 yds. from a machine rest July 17th, '08, with .30 Springfield, Model '06 U.M.C. Ammunition loaded with "Pyrocellulose" Powder, and 180 grs. Thomas Pointed Bullet.

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"	"	" " Ottawa, Canada, in Palma Match (Record unbroken)	-	-	-	1907
"	"	Revolver Team at Bisley, England, Olympic Match	-	-	-	1908
"	"	Wimbledon Match at Camp Perry	-	-	-	1907
"	"	National Individual Match at Camp Perry	-	-	-	1907
"	"	National Team Match at Camp Perry	-	-	-	1907
"	"	All Comers Match at Camp Perry	-	-	-	1907
"	"	DuPont Grand Aggregate Match at Camp Perry	-	-	-	1907
"	"	Life Members Match at Camp Perry	-	-	-	1907
"	"	Champion Revolver Team at Camp Perry	-	-	-	1907
"	"	World's Revolver Championship	-	-	-	1908
"	"	U. S. Revolver Championship	-	-	-	1907
"	"	New York State Championship	-	-	-	1907

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### GREENVILLE, OHIO, GUN CLUB.

The second shoot in the second series of prize handicap contests took place on July 20. A. W. Kirby leads in actual breaks, but Morningstar's handicap puts him 3 targets ahead.

Prize Handicap Contest, 50 Targets, Handicap Added Targets.

	Hc.	Bk.	Tl.
Kirby	0	46	46
Morningstar	16	41	57
Limbirt	3	40	43
McCaughy	38	1	39
Eidson	0	30	30

### HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

The regular semi-monthly shoot was held on July 25. For the DuPont trophy, Gardiner and Keyes scored 3 points each, Tomlinson, 2 points; "39," Farwell, Robson and Forsyth, 1 point each. This event will be concluded August 8 by Keyes and Gardiner shooting off the tie. In the Baker handicap, Class A, Watson, Walls, Gardiner and Tomlinson scored 2 points each, "39" and Keyes 1 point each. Class B, Harvey and Barnes, 3 points each, Farwell, 2 points. Class C—F. Lortz, 3 points; Templeman, Sill and Forbes, 1 point each. Holland Cup, Gardiner, 3 points; "39," Tomlinson, Keyes, Farwell and Harvey, 1 point each.

	Shot at.	Bk.		Shot at.	Bk.
Tomlinson	75	65	Farwell	75	49
Walls	75	65	Heaman	75	48
Gardiner	75	63	Sill	75	18
Harvey	75	54	F. Lortz	50	16
"39"	75	52	Ginn	50	19
Keyes	75	52	Forsyth	25	20

### HIGHLAND GUN CLUB, EDGE HILL, PA.

The first of the series of shoots for the handsome silver trophy by the members of the club was decided on July 25, at Edge Hill, and was won by E. Wentz, who broke 96 of his 100 targets. Conditions were hardly good for big scores, nevertheless all made a creditable showing, but Wentz clearly outclassed the big field. He lost 2 of his first string and 1 each in the second and third, while on the last he cracked 25 straight. Mooney carried off second honors, followed by Captain Ballentyne.

The Highland Club have now 2 traps working with electric pulls, and has erected a temporary shelter for the trap shooters until their new clubhouse is finished.

Next Saturday a match has been arranged at 100 targets between Captain Ballentyne and Harkins and Mooney and Boyer, which, judging from past performances, should be close and interesting. Scores follow:

Targets	25	25	25	25	Tl.
E. Wentz	23	24	24	25	96
Ballentyne	22	21	21	24	88
Dr. Wentz	19	22	20	21	82
Mooney	22	24	22	23	91
Davis	18	21	19	20	78
Harkins	19	20	19	21	79
Boyer	20	19	20	21	80
Roatche	15	19	17	19	70
Peterson	21	19	22	21	83
Thompson	19	17	16	19	71
Moore	12	14	15	12	53
Williams	17	19	21	21	78
Tilton	20	19	18	20	77
Thomas	16	15	19	19	69
Reed	21	20	17	18	76

### TRADE NOTES.

Emery H. Storr, shooting Peters shells, tied for the North Carolina Championship at the Wilmington tournament, July 14-16, breaking 97 out of 100. Mr. Storr won fourth professional average for the entire shoot, breaking 475 out of 500. From July 8 to 15, including the Wilmington tournament, he had shot at 725 targets, breaking 706, an average of 97.3 per cent, with a straight run of 125. W. B. Kennedy, of Quanah, Tex., won second amateur average at Childress, Tex., July 18-19, breaking 383 out of 430 with Peters shells. H. E. Poston was second professional with 377 out of 400. Both gentlemen shot on a slide handicap, 16 to 20 yards. At Canandaigua, N. Y., July 10, Neaf Apgar won high average, scoring 126 out of 135 with Peters shells. He also made high score at the Preliminary Eastern Handicap, July 15, scoring 89 out of 100 from 19 yard mark. A. H. Durston tied for second place with 88. The shooting was very difficult and these scores are phenomenal, considering the gale of wind which prevailed throughout the race.

At the Bisley, England, meeting, July 14 to 17, 9 possibilities, or full scores of 42 points, were made by competitors using Colt revolvers, the matches being shot at 20 yards on a 2 inch bull. John A. Dietz, of the American team, made 6 consecutive hits on the vanishing target, considered the most difficult; Sergt. Maj. Wallingford also accomplished the same feat and made a full score in the Deliberate Fire Match and 2 in pool shooting; Warrant Officer A. J. Raven made 2 possibles in Deliberate Fire and 1 in the Limited Entry Match, and Capt. Bagley of the 2d York and Lancaster Regiment added another clean score to the list in the "Colt Competition."

From a field of 25 gunners, in which were H. E. Buckwalter, of Royersford, state champion; Lloyd Lewis, of Atglen, and O. E. Sked, of Wilkes-Barre, both experts of state fame, at bluerock targets, Fred Coleman, of Pottsville, former state champion, in a tournament shot on the grounds of the Pottsville Game and Fish Protective Association on July 25, was high gun with a record of 95 out of 100. Sked was a close second with 94 while Lewis broke but 77. Buckwalter entered but 1 event at 25 targets and broke 22.

### MRS. TOPPERWEIN BREAKS 961 OUT OF 1,000 CLAY TARGETS.

Few men, however expert and hardened they may be in work at the trap, would care to undertake the feat of shooting at 1,000 clay targets in one day, there being only one or two instances on record where this has been done. The magnitude of Mrs. Ad. Topperwein's performance will therefore be realized. In San Antonio, Texas, on July 17, shooting at 1,000 targets, thrown from regular traps, 50 yards, at unknown angles, 16 yards rise, she broke 961, over 96 per cent. Her longest run was 111, made in the middle of her exhibition. The time consumed was four hours and thirty-five minutes. How well



she stood the strain of this gruelling process is shown by the fact that she broke 98 out of the last 100 and the last 25 straight. This is truly remarkable as to raise a 7½ pound gun to the shoulder 1,000 times in succession, besides receiving the recoil of the explosion, calls for endurance and courage of the highest order; and Mrs. Topperwein declared after the performance that she would be ready to shoot again the next day. She used a Winchester repeating shotgun and Winchester factory loaded Leader shells, this being her favorite combination. It is doubtful if there is another woman living that could equal this performance, if indeed shoot so many times in succession. Mrs. Topperwein is the wife of Adolph Topperwein of San Antonio, Texas, the world famous fancy and trick rifle shot, and since her debut in the shooting world three or four years ago, she has steadily risen, until today she is probably the most expert lady shot in the world either with rifle, revolver or shotgun; and she still uses exclusively, as at the first, Winchester guns and ammunition.

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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
	<u>590</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>1712</u>

## 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
	<u>581</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>1716</u>

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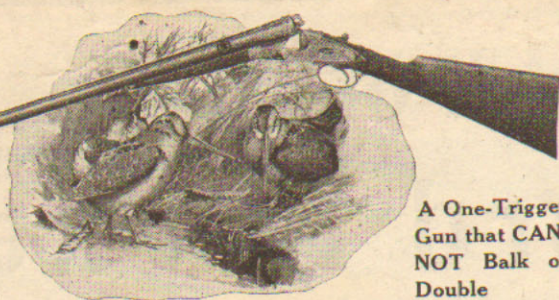
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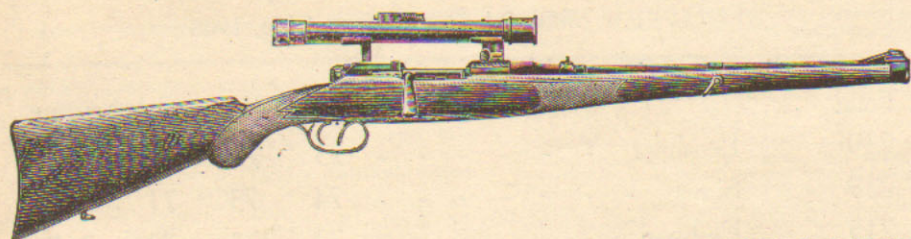
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Score 90-95.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP HIGH SCORE

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Broke 89 out of 100.

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and  
Mr. W. B. Severson from 16 yards.

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