

ARMS AND THE MAN



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MARCH 11, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

CONTENTS:

The Inauguration.

An Advanced Military Code.

National Matches for 1909.

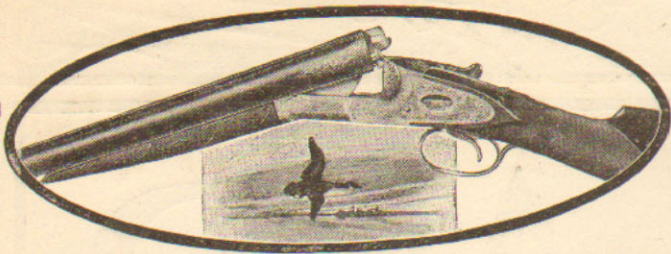
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ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLV. No. 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 11, 1909.

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THE INAUGURATION.

INAUGURATION day comes but once in four years and those whose duty, inclination, or obligations required them to be present during the Inauguration of 1909 are entirely satisfied that that is often enough. On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and even on Monday, military bodies, civil organizations, as well as great numbers of individuals on sight-seeing bent, poured into Washington. Wednesday forenoon there was rain, in the afternoon more rain, in the evening most rain and then snow—not a playful make-believe snow but genuine, fast falling, big-flaked and wet—Oh, how wet! Slop and slush were everywhere. One could only move about on foot with comfort in rubber boots. Everyone hoped most ardently for the next day to be fair and much encouragement was given by the prognostications of the weather man; he said March 4 would be fine, but he should have been fined for saying it. Mr. Taft is said to have remarked some years ago that it would be a cold day when he became President.

Well, it was! Nobody can possibly dispute that.

When the residents and temporary inhabitants of Washington awoke on the morning of March 4 and looked anxiously from bedroom windows they saw a field of snow stretching in every direction, only broken here and there where the water from below had eaten its way through. It did not make much difference whether the awakening was at six or any time up to ten o'clock; there was snow on the ground everywhere and snow to spare in the air. Moreover, while it was not extremely cold, the air was chilly enough to be very disagreeable.

The elaborate program for the Inauguration and the Inaugural Parade required the various marching bodies to be at their stations long in advance of the time when they would commence to move. There was nothing for it apparently but to grin and bear it, running a race with pneumonia and hoping that it might not result in a dead heat.

Against the wishes, prayers and protests of thousands of suffering people the snow continued to fall during the forenoon. It snowed from the east, it snowed from the west, it snowed from the south and always it snowed from the north. Then it snowed some more and as the big white flakes fell half of them melted. In the end, underneath six inches or so of snow, lay numerous lakes, pools and ponds of wet, wet water, often deep and always cold.

The wind blew strenuously—a regular Roosevelt wind, impatient of all resistance and bent upon going straight to its destination regardless of the wishes of politicians, statesmen, soldiers or anyone except the little children. Even early in the day there were many children mixed with the grown people upon the streets, their chubby little faces reddened by the wind—which though it tried could not always be quite gentle with them—in their eyes the laughing light of hope, their little hands tight clasping small banners or Taft streamers of variegated hue, bent upon seeing all of what was the great event of their lives. It would have been indeed a cruel wind which would not have touched them lightly. Warmer then and less fiercely it seemed to blow upon the patient and anxious mothers as they marshaled their little broods, umbrellas raised and lunch baskets in hand.

To the great number of stands, built about Washington in every direction

upon the line of march, many families intended to go early in the morning, and some did go, long before noon, braving the cold and the storm that they might see the crowds, the President who was and the President to be, and all those other dignitaries with which the town was filled as full as a rice pudding with raisins. The spectators had a comparatively easy time of it; they could go home if they chose or could move about to keep warm, but the soldiers, sailors and marching clubs had to slop about in the slush and wait their turn with wet feet and bodies chilled to the bone.

It was a mistake to allow the Inaugural Parade to proceed under the circumstances. It should have been conditionally postponed until the next day, the conditions being that if the weather then proved also inclement the parade would be abandoned altogether. How many lives were sacrificed uselessly on account of the parade will never be known, but that many were injured is sure.

The ceremony of swearing in the new President and the delivery of his inaugural address, which has always heretofore, except in one case, taken

place upon the east steps of the Capitol, was, with great good sense, carried on in the Senate chamber. Hardship was of course visited upon the thousands of spectators who waited in vain at the eastern entrance of the Capitol for the eminent personages to appear for the all important ceremony.

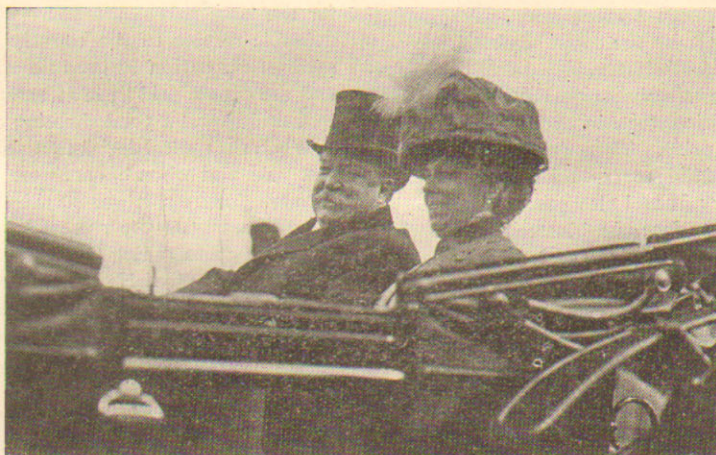
Hardship also was visited upon those gentlemen, mostly from the District of Columbia, who contributed to the inaugural fund, hoping and expecting as in former years to get all their money back and yet receive credit as public spirited citizens. It is a curious thing about the old inhabitant of the City of Washington in the District of Columbia; he has the same aversion to paying out real money for anything that is felt by the man

who has long ridden on a railroad pass when he is asked to pay his fare.

The Washington man thinks Congress ought to pay for the things he wants. In any other city of the nation business men would expect to dig down in their pockets and dig deep to assist any function which would bring thousands of visitors to their town.

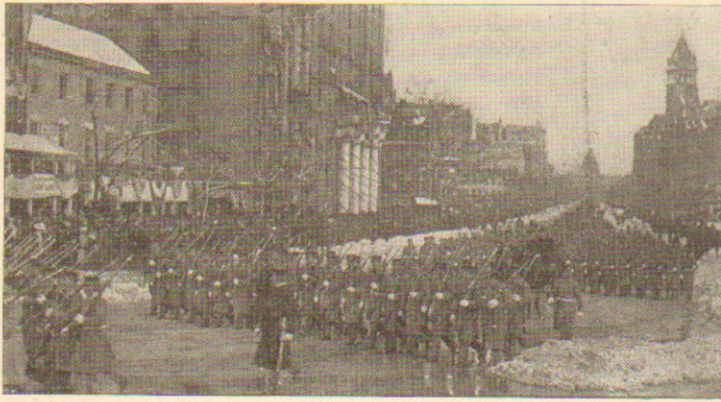
Not until about the middle of the day did the snow cease to come down. The street cleaning department of the city had early commenced to clear a narrow way on Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury Building and to clear all of the space on that portion of the Avenue in front of the Treasury, White House and War Department Buildings. In this space was the "Court of Honor," the President's reviewing stand being on the south side of the street immediately in front of the White House. On either side of this way gay standards, topped with harmonious ornaments of artificial flowers and festooned with bright colored banners, were linked together with cables of dependent greenery.

Not long after the noon hour the stands began to be black with people. Fortunately many of these stands were roofed and some were not entirely uninhabitable, though all were cold. Promptly at the hour set for the review of the parade by the new President, the head of the column appeared at the intersection of 15th Street and the Avenue—a platoon of police, followed by Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Grand Marshal, in the lead. All of the Regular contingent and most of the National Guard organizations had



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PRESIDENT TAFT AND MRS. TAFT
On the way from the Capitol to the White House after the Inauguration.



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Turning from the Avenue into 15th Street. The Marines Close to You.

wisely covered up their variously pleasing uniforms with the overcoat. Most of these top garments were of the familiar olive drab but the Marines and some of the National Guard units wore the blue.

After the passage of General Bell and his numerous staff, which included many distinguished officers of many services, among whom Gen. J. B. Lauck of California was conspicuous, Troop A of the Ohio National Guard, the personal escort of President Taft for the day, following next attracted attention, in spite of the cruel overcoats which obscured the handsome uniforms. The troop preceded at a little distance Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Chief Marshal of the Military Grand Division. The first organization in this division should have been the West Point battalion, but it was not. Later on the cadets went by in good order, attracting as always the favorable attention of the spectators. The brigade of midshipmen from the Naval Academy without doubt may count themselves most fortunate to have been upon a blocked train between Annapolis and Washington; it was the spectators, not they, who lost by the snow blockade.

Engineers, Coast Artillery, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps of the Army, many of the organizations from the Army of Cuban Pacification, all marched past the reviewing officer in the business like way which makes every observer thrill with pride. They were not particularly handsome in their overcoats and some of the men, especially in the cavalry, had lost their hats but they looked very fit and altogether soldierly. All were marching with wet feet and into the face of a blustering wind which would not be denied, but their lines were straight and their steps were firm.

The machine gun companies of the Infantry and Cavalry regiments, with the commonplace and peaceful appearing mule bearing the separated parts of these fussy little weapons of war brought forth many a wondering remark from the unmilitary portion of the audience. The same can be said of the mountain batteries.

A mule does not really seem fit for warlike purposes. In the first place nobody ever accused a mule of being especially ambitious. Once in a generation, maybe, you may see a mule with arched neck and impatient stride. Usually, however, the mule in action conveys the impression that he is indifferent to mundane things, careless, uninterested and humble. His chief recommendation for hard labor seems to be that his kicking is mostly done all at once and thereafter until the next periodical outbreak he is as meek as a lamb, though rather more obstinate.

In the parade the mules were unfettered and followed the bell mule obediently, although the formation preserved while passing in review was not that which would appeal to a stickler for strict alignment. The query naturally suggested itself upon observation of this bell-mule-following-mule formation as to what would become of the pack-bearing mules should the bell mule be cut off from life or otherwise disposed of.

The Marines, as always, carried themselves well, but the sailors came in for the lion's share of the applause given to the Naval Division.

The District of Columbia National Guard was placed in advance of the other National Guard organizations. After it came Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Minnesota, Idaho and New Mexico. Many governors were in line at the head of their troops, and some were accompanied only by a staff.

The crowd gave more applause to Governor Hughes, of New York, than to the chief executives of the other states though all were applauded. It can honestly be said of most of the National Guard organizations that they passed the reviewing stand in very good order, when all the circumstances are considered; men wet, cold and uncomfortable, marching into the face of a cutting wind, in overcoats, the companies, battalions and

regiments, often provisional ones, could not be expected to present the prettiest parade appearance. A few touches of color were given by the linings of the turned back capes of some units.

Col. S. Maynard Rogers, commanding officer of the 43rd Regiment Canadian Rifles, rode in the parade as an aide upon the staff of Col. William Oakes, 5th Infantry M. V. M., commanding the Massachusetts Brigade.

Looking carefully and with the definite purpose of trying to determine which regiment presented the best appearance in its march past, the palm must be awarded to the twelve companies of Coast Artillery of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, commanded by Col. C. P. Nutter. There were many organizations which made a fine appearance, but none was quite equal to the organization named. The men seemed to be all well set up and of good size and all but two of the companies went by in perfect alignment.

One regiment which was missed from the parade was the Seventh New York Infantry. It arrived too late to join the column, but by a special arrangement of Governor Hughes, President Taft agreed to review it at 10.30 on the morning of the 5th. Commanded by Colonel Appleton, he and his officers beautifully mounted, the regiment in its well known and pleasing full dress uniform, under a bright sun and to the strains of an inspiring march, passed by the President in fine style; but even under these conditions its appearance was not superior to Colonel Nutter's organization under the less favorable conditions of the day before.

On the whole, ARMS AND THE MAN thinks it in one way quite a fortunate circumstance that the Seventh was delayed. It gave an opportunity for the organization to appear without overcoats and thus impress upon the President and others the merits of a beautiful dress uniform.

For another reason it is well that the Seventh should be given special prominence. The Seventh Regiment has long been known as a "dude" organization. Its commissioned and enlisted strength is largely composed of young men of wealth and position in New York City. It was much abused during the Spanish-American War because its members voted against being taken as individuals instead of a regiment, abuse which was for the most part unmerited. The Seventh Regiment performed a very valuable service to the country in assisting to keep alive the military spirit of the nation during a time when the Federal Government, the states and the people paid little attention to this subject. It is well disciplined, well drilled and a good shooting organization.

When the radical legislation affecting the National Guard was proposed last year and when efforts were being made to secure the passage of it through Congress, it was stated that the Seventh was opposed. It therefore pleases ARMS AND THE MAN very greatly to be able to say that Colonel Appleton commanding the Seventh was one of the earliest officers in the National Guard of New York to assure the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States that the regiment was heartily in favor of the new Federal legislation which would forever put the National Guard in the first line with the Regular Army and preserve its integrity in time of war. It seems necessary to devote this much space to the statement of these facts because, unfortunately, there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to depreciate the value of such organizations as the Seventh, and that organization in particular, as a fighting machine. It might just as well be said now as at any other time that the higher the class of men who form a military



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Pennsylvania Avenue, Looking East. Mountain Battery in the Foreground.

organization the better the organization will be, provided that it is organized on proper military lines and the men actually mean business. The Seventh comes within this definition and we are therefore glad it had an opportunity for its own special review.

There were too many organizations in the military division to allow of comment upon each. The general impression gained by a greatly interested observer, intently scanning every one of them, was distinctly favorable. It was remarked in more than one quarter by those who had seen many inaugural parades that never before had the National Guard made so good an appearance from the standpoint of military efficiency.

The organization present from the most western point was a company from the Minnesota National Guard, Company B, 1st Infantry. Indiana was also represented by one company, this being, by an odd chance, likewise Company B of the 1st Infantry. Each of these companies created a favorable impression.

The battalion of Richmond Light Infantry Blues, with their fiercely fantastic cocks-tail cockades towering above their high crowned caps marching without overcoats, were especially conspicuous. They marched well but we are inclined to believe that their head dress, although ancient and honored, should be somewhat modified. It now comes dangerously close to being ridiculous.

Among the independent military organizations, a number of the cadet corps contingents made an especially pleasing appearance. The bearing and the marching of all these young men showed unmistakable signs of good instruction well carried out. It would perhaps be invidious to mention any of them as presenting a better appearance than the others. One fact, however, which came out after the parade, should be mentioned. The snow and the rain in which the men had to stand and march during the forenoon naturally made all the rifles thoroughly wet inside and out. The observer for ARMS AND THE MAN wondered whether the quick care necessary to preserve the pieces would be exercised by the commands, or whether in the hurly burly of sight-seeing after the parade the rifles would be thrown aside uncared for.

He was particularly pleased therefore to find the St. John School Military Cadets, Manlius, N. Y., Colonel Verbeck commanding, had brought oil and rags with them and that immediately after the parade every man was set to cleaning his rifle. It is to be regretted that as much cannot be said of some of the organizations of the National Guard which paraded. One of the objections which has been brought against cadet organizations is that they are not practical. The circumstance just mentioned, and others which have come to our attention, convince us that while criticism can be levied in some cases, it would be unjustly applied to the better class military schools. Discipline in the greater number of them seems to be well preserved, and they are rapidly developing means to carry on target practice, with most beneficial results.

And now came the parade of political and other civilian marching clubs. The progress of these organizations past the reviewing stand gave evidence of the fact that the soldier element had no monopoly in marching ability. Some of the political clubs went by in really famous order. Their costumes and equipments were as varied as the ideas of the wearers, although uniformity was very well preserved in the different divisions.

The band of the Philippines Constabulary, a most excellent musical organization, which had been designated to head the High School Cadet Corps of the Washington Schools, had to be assigned to a different portion of the

column on account of this organization not taking part in the parade. A particularly striking thing occurred when the band went by. Mr. Taft had been standing in the foremost portion of his reviewing stand, occasionally returning the salutes of personal acquaintances in the column and always uncovering punctiliously to the colors, oftentimes smiling and speaking with animation to those of his personal and official family who surrounded him. When the little brown band came by he looked toward the Lafayette Park grand stand, just across the way from him, entreatingly for a moment, as if he would telegraph a message with his eyes; apparently not seeing any sign of understanding there, he raised his hands, and with the familiar motion of the football rooter signalled to the grand stand opposite his desire for an audible expression of approval of the Philippine Band. It was given with a will. The incident is most interesting as marking again the fact that the Filipinos and their relation to us are objects of great importance to Mr. Taft.

When the last of the marchers had passed the President quickly retired through the opening at the back of his box toward the White House. Almost simultaneously the crowd broke through the barrier of mounted policemen which had been thrust forward to keep them back and hurried on for a glimpse of the new Chief Magistrate. In a moment what had been a broad, open space in front of the President's box, crossed only by waving banners and marching men, was a sea of surging humanity wedged in as close as a Brooklyn bridge crowd.

Washington had been previously decorated for the Inauguration and the electrical illuminations on Pennsylvania Avenue, some of the public buildings and the Court of Honor, were worthy of special mention.

The weary crowd, wet and disheveled, did not seem too worn out to witness the fireworks at night, or to attend the Inaugural Ball.

With the next morning came the bright sun but the Inaugural was past. In all human probability we have seen the last Inauguration of a President under midwinter conditions. Congressmen who heretofore had never cared a continental whether March 4th or July 4th were designated for this ceremonial, felt on March 5 that a Constitutional amendment allowing a later and more favorable date for the Inauguration would be a praiseworthy thing to accomplish. A joint resolution to this effect has been introduced to change the date of the Inauguration, which, as has been said, requires a Constitutional amendment. The amendment should be made and a date not earlier than the last of April selected for this purpose.

Washington in the latter part of April and during almost the whole of the month of May is one of the most delightful cities in the world. There is no reason why those present at an inauguration should be exposed to the hardships which attended the participation in these important ceremonies this year.

The daily papers have told our readers of the appointment of the cabinet of the new President, and we may only add that with the exception of the excessive crowds about the city, the White House and the Executive Office, the days immediately succeeding the Inauguration were, so far as Government business was concerned, like unto the days which had gone before.

Following the example of other cities, Washington is just falling into the custom of employing "pay-as-you-enter" street cars. Now if some public benefactor would only induce the street railway authorities to put forward a "pay-as-you-sit-down" system the patrons of our urban transit lines would raise with a united voice one grand paean of praise.



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THE SEVENTH NEW YORK PASSING IN REVIEW.

AN ADVANCED MILITARY CODE.

THE State of Washington has had for some years a most excellent military law. Some of the provisions of the statutes of that state in reference to the National Guard differ radically from those in force in most of the other states. For many years the National Guard of Washington has had a law which provided for a non-elective system of choosing all officers. This law has worked well and its effect was very good.

Gen. Ortis Hamilton, the present Adjutant General of Washington, and his officers in conference, have agreed upon certain amendments to the existing law. These amendments are now before the Legislature of the state. As the amendments undertake to deal with some of the conditions produced by the Act of Congress of May 27, 1908, and as they also seek to go farther in the matter of nonpolitical administration of the affairs of the National Guard than ever before, they are considered of enough importance to justify the devotion of considerable space for their presentation to our readers.

We would suggest that officers interested in this subject—and all officers must be—should communicate with General Hamilton for the purpose of securing from him a copy of the law. It is expected that the Legislature will pass favorably upon this measure, but whether it does so or not a reading of the law and a study of its somewhat peculiar provisions will be of use.

The first striking provision is one which provides for the disposition of the National Guard when war has been declared, and which authorizes the creation of reserve or depot battalions. A provision of this kind should be contained in the law of every state that we may in future wars avoid the mistakes made in the Civil War and previous conflicts. We should send recruits who have had some military training to fill the depleted ranks of organizations in the field and not muster out seasoned organizations foolishly, filling their places by raw levies. The provision is as follows:

"When the Militia is called into the Federal Service.—Whenever the President of the United States shall issue his orders to the proper officer or officers of the National Guard of Washington, through the Commander-in-Chief, for the mobilization of any part or all of the National Guard of Washington for federal service, such organizations of the National Guard of Washington as may be sufficient to comply with the orders of the President of the United States shall be mobilized as required by said orders. Immediately upon the mobilization of said forces, and as soon as they shall be in the service of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Governor to organize and muster into the service of the State of Washington the same number of companies, battalions or regiments that have been ordered into the federal service. The organizations so mustered into the service of the State of Washington shall be known as the National Guard Reserve, and whenever one regiment or more of the National Guard of Washington shall have been mobilized for the federal service at least one battalion of the National Guard of Washington not in the service of the United States, or at least one battalion of the National Guard Reserve, shall be designated as a depot battalion and shall be used for the purpose of recruiting and training men for service with those organizations theretofore ordered into the federal service. This depot battalion shall be stationed at such place as the Commander-in-Chief may designate, and the officers assigned to duty therewith shall be selected for their fitness to perform the duties required for such an organization. Whenever any part or parts of the National Guard Reserve shall be mustered into the service of the United States, an equal number of companies, battalions or regiments shall forthwith be organized and mustered into the service of the State of Washington to fill the vacancy in the National Guard Reserve created by the muster into the federal service of such organizations. Whenever any portion of the National Guard of this state shall be relieved from duty in the service of the United States, such organizations shall resume their former designations as a part of the National Guard of this state the same as if they had not been ordered into the federal service, and the National Guard Reserve organized to take their places shall be mustered out of the service of the state."

Blanket authority is given of course in the law for such and all changes in the organization, armament and discipline as is or may at any time in the future become necessary to accomplish conformity with the Regular Army.

A most commendable feature is that which makes the Adjutant General ex-officio chief of staff and in the absence of orders from the Commander-in-Chief to the contrary, acting chief of all staffs, corps and departments where no definite provision is made otherwise. No Governor's staff of the typical ornamental, useless and ridiculous kind is authorized.

The section which creates the judge advocate general's department is good enough to be quoted in full.

"Judge Advocate General's Department.—The judge advocate general's department is hereby organized with the attorney general of the State of Washington as ex-officio acting judge advocate general, in which capacity he shall perform functions and duties in relation to the National Guard of Washington similar, so far as practicable, to those performed by the judge advocate general of the United States Army. Whenever the services of a judge advocate or recorder shall be necessary for any court,

court-martial or board, the Commander-in-Chief shall detail as judge advocate or recorder therefor, a commissioned officer of the active list of the National Guard of Washington."

The Medical Corps has some rather different features which can scarcely be explained without a literal quotation. The reference to this matter is therefore reproduced in full.

"Medical Corps.—The medical corps and medical reserve corps of this state is hereby organized with such commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers and privates as shall be necessary from time to time to supply each regiment and separate battalion with its proper field complement of medical attendants in conformity with the laws and regulations governing the Organized Militia and the Army of the United States. The senior officer of the Medical Corps shall be ex-officio surgeon general, and shall perform functions and duties in relation to the National Guard of Washington, similar, so far as practicable, to those performed by the surgeon general of the United States Army. Whenever there shall be no commissioned officer of the Medical Corps resident within any city or locality in which troops of the National Guard of Washington are permanently stationed, the Commander-in-Chief shall designate some licensed and practicing physician of good standing resident therein as an officer of the medical reserve corps, who shall have during such designated period of duty the rank of a first lieutenant, to make such physical examinations as may be required in the service at that station under the provisions of the military code, and for each physical examination so made there shall be audited, allowed and paid from the military fund the sum of one dollar."

The selection of officers of a military organization is a matter so important to the integrity and efficiency of the forces that too much care or attention cannot be devoted to it. An elective system of choosing military officers is so plainly in contradiction to the first principles of military administration that nothing except an unavoidable emergency or necessity could justify it. Discipline is hard enough to secure and maintain in the National Guard under the best of conditions and an elective system of choosing officers does not furnish the best of conditions. In this respect the Washington law has been, as we have pointed out, quite unique for some years. A new feature in the amendments under discussion is relative to the Adjutant General. Under the existing law in that state the Adjutant General must be chosen from the officers of the active list of the National Guard not below the rank of captain. As under the restrictions placed around the appointment of that office no man can be a captain in the National Guard of Washington until he has served three years, and as no officers are elected, the state is reasonably sure of always having an Adjutant General fairly familiar with the organization whether he is chosen largely or altogether from political motives or not. The suggested change is to secure the Adjutant General by a detail from the active list not below the grade of captain. While he serves as Adjutant General he shall have the temporary grade of Brigadier General. When relieved from such service by order of the Governor, he returns to his former grade, and if no vacancy exists he is placed upon the waiting list.

It will be admitted that this provision would operate as a bar against the appointment of a purely political Adjutant General. We note with pleasure that there is a constantly growing tendency in all of the states to select as Adjutant General only officers on the active list. This must in time come to be the case everywhere if we expect to accomplish satisfactory and lasting results in the way of efficiency.

The law with relation to the selection of officers is practically unchanged, but it is reproduced here because of its extreme value. A careful consideration of its terms is recommended to every military reader.

"Whenever a vacancy occurs in the captaincy or first lieutenantcy of a company, the officer next in rank in such company shall be ordered before an examining board, and upon passing the required examination, shall be appointed, commissioned and assigned to fill such vacancy: Provided, That any officer of appropriate rank and grade originally on duty with such company and serving on detail with any staff, department or corps or on waiting orders may be relieved of duty with such staff, department or corps and assigned to duty with such company, or assigned to duty with such company from the list of waiting orders; and thereupon the senior officer in such company, if there be a vacancy, shall be ordered before an examining board and upon passing the required examination shall be appointed, commissioned and assigned to fill such vacancy.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of second lieutenant of any company, the Commander-in-Chief, except as hereinabove provided, shall order a competitive examination for which every enlisted man in such organization having not less than six months' service immediately prior thereto in the National Guard of Washington and an attendance of not less than seventy-five per cent at all ordered drills, assemblages and other duties for said period, shall be eligible, and the successful candidate recommended by the examining board shall be appointed, commissioned and assigned to fill such vacancy. Any non-commissioned staff officer shall be eligible to take a competitive examination for second lieutenantcy in the company of which he was originally a member.

Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the field officers of a regiment, the senior officer of the next lower grade in the regiment shall, upon passing a proper examination, be appointed, commissioned and assigned to fill the same."

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL MATCHES FOR 1909.

WHEN the first National Match was shot in 1903 eleven teams competed. At that time only a few sanguine individuals considered it possible that the time would ever come when fifty teams would take part. Yet fifty teams shot in 1908—forty-five state and territorial teams, and five Service teams.

Changes in the kind and order of fire, in the elimination clause, and in many minor particulars were made from year to year in the rules to govern these great contests. The most radical departure in rules which has ever been made in the history of the National Match was that authorized by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice at its last meeting in Washington, D. C., during January last. A full report of that meeting, with all the changes in the rules agreed to by the Board, appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN of January 21. There also was presented the plan for shooting the match at one and the same time as a single contest and yet with a series of three winning teams.

Our readers will remember that a plan to accomplish this subdivided but centrally conducted contest was submitted by General Thrift of Iowa as the joint product of the labors of Captain Romeyn, Lieutenant Mumma of the Cavalry, and himself. Because it had not been submitted to the Committee on Rules, as had other suggestions for changes in regulations governing, the Board, after approval of the general plan embodied in the memorandum of General Thrift, referred the whole matter to the Committee on Rules, with power.

As the suggested change involved the payment of an increased prize list it was necessary to secure additional appropriations from Congress before it could be put into effect. These, largely through the efforts of the Honorable J. A. T. Hull, Chairman of the Military Committee, were secured. As soon as the Army bill which contained this provision had been passed by Congress and signed by the President, the Committee on Rules was called together by its chairman, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, and action was had to complete the rules for the matches of this year. The Committee has met and adjourned and its report has been approved by the President of the Board, General Oliver.

Having published the changes agreed to by the Board in our issue of January 21 it seems unnecessary at this time to do more than to refer to the changes subsequently made. In the first place we wish to call particular attention to the action of Congress in leaving out the obnoxious provision of last year which excluded from the matches officers above the grade of captain, and all civilians. By leaving out this provision officers of all grades are eligible to compete in the team and individual rifle matches, and in the National Pistol Match this year, and members of the National Rifle Association and affiliated clubs may shoot in the National Individual Rifle Match and in the National Pistol Match. This will be good news to many enthusiastic riflemen and pistol shots who were, by the terms of the law of last year, debarred from participation in the matches.

Turning now to a discussion of the rule for the division of the teams shooting in the National Team Match into three divisions for the purpose of prize winning, we may say briefly that an impression which has seemed to prevail that the match will be separated into three parts, is quite an erroneous one. There will be just one National Team Match as heretofore, but the first fifteen teams will be shooting for one set of prizes, the second fifteen teams for another set, and all of the rest of the teams for a third series. The teams will be placed in these three divisions according to their standing in the National Team Match of 1908.

Any team which has not previously competed in the National Matches will be placed in the last, or C division. A team which has previously competed and has dropped out for any reason will be returned to the division in which it would have been had the match been divided into divisions the year it last shot.

No team in a higher division can win a prize in a lower, but a team in B or C division might win the first prize if it made a score sufficiently great to excel that of all the other teams contesting. No team can win more than one prize, but every team shooting in the match has a chance to win the National trophy by piling up a larger score than any other team.

The elimination clause of last year, under which one-third of the members of the winning teams became ineligible to compete on the succeeding team, and so forth, was changed to read—

“Six members of the team winning first place,
 Five members of the team winning second place,
 Four members of the team winning third place,
 Three members of the team winning fourth place,
 Two members of the team winning fifth place,
 One member of the team winning sixth place, actually firing, shall be eliminated.”

Elimination under the new rule will apply only to teams in Division A. The separation of the teams into divisions according to their standing of last year will place them for the 1909 contest as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. U. S. Infantry. | 9. District of Columbia. |
| 2. U. S. Navy. | 10. Washington. |
| 3. U. S. Cavalry. | 11. Illinois. |
| 4. U. S. Marines. | 12. Iowa. |
| 5. Wisconsin. | 13. Oregon. |
| 6. Massachusetts. | 14. Maine. |
| 7. U. S. Naval Academy. | 15. Ohio. |
| 8. Pennsylvania. | |

- DIVISION B.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 16. Oklahoma. | 24. Kansas. |
| 17. New Hampshire. | 25. Missouri. |
| 18. Colorado. | 26. Hawaii. |
| 19. California. | 27. Indiana. |
| 20. New York. | 28. Michigan. |
| 21. Maryland. | 29. West Virginia. |
| 22. New Jersey. | 30. Kentucky. |
| 23. Minnesota. | |

- DIVISION C.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 31. Wyoming. | 41. North Dakota. |
| 32. Connecticut. | 42. Texas. |
| 33. Georgia. | 43. Vermont. |
| 34. Rhode Island. | 44. Virginia. |
| 35. Arizona. | 45. Arkansas. |
| 36. Alabama. | 46. New Mexico. |
| 37. South Carolina. | 47. Utah. |
| 38. Nebraska. | 48. Mississippi. |
| 39. Tennessee. | 49. Louisiana. |
| 40. Delaware. | 50. North Carolina. |

Thus the Infantry team will be compelled to eliminate six members, the Navy five, Cavalry four, Marines three, Wisconsin two, and Massachusetts one.

It will be seen that an opportunity is given for three times as much interest in the competition as in other previous events. The matches of the Ohio State Rifle Association will precede the National Matches and the matches of the National Rifle Association of America, on the new basis under which practically all of the money paid in for entry fees will go back to the contestants, will immediately follow the National Matches.

It is believed that the attendance will be larger and the interest greater than ever before.

The Committee on Rules changed the order of fire for the National Team Match from that announced in our issue of January 21. The order will be:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 200 yards slow fire. | 4. 1000 yards slow fire. |
| 2. 600 yards slow fire. | 5. 200 yards rapid fire. |
| 3. 800 yards slow fire. | 6. 1 skirmish run. |

It will be noted that the change made is the substitution of the 1000 yards slow fire for the 200 yards rapid fire, thus placing all slow fire together and rapid fire and skirmish last.

Ammunition for the National Matches of this year will be selected by the method previously described in our columns, and but one kind will be used. The Ordnance Department has placed orders with the three cartridge companies bidding to furnish ammunition for this purpose and their deliveries will be made not later than April 15. Shortly after that date a Board appointed by the Secretary of War will make a test of the various kinds of commercial ammunition and of Ordnance ammunition and decide which shall be used for the contests of this year.

A War Department Order covering the rules for the National matches will be issued as soon as the material can be prepared for the purpose. In the meantime ARMS AND THE MAN is in possession of all of the rules and will be glad to furnish information to any team captain or other person interested, upon application.

A STRONG VOICE.

By the HON. RICHARD P. HOBSON.

(Continued from last week).

Thus the field of diplomacy is clearly beyond the realm of law, and the sovereign nations with whom we hold diplomatic relations are subject to all the forces that sway human nature when it is free from the restraint of higher authority. A full recognition of this fundamental truth must lie at the basis of a wise and effective diplomacy.

In general terms, there are two classes of forces that prompt the actions of men—those springing from self-interest and those springing from altruism. With nations, as with men, the relative strength of the two classes of forces varies with the stage of social evolution, but even in the most advanced stage there can be no doubt as to which class of forces is dominant, for the laws regulating the relation between individuals in all civilized communities assume that in the great mass of human actions the supreme

motive is self-interest. No right, however small, is left dependent upon the altruistic impulses of others. This being the case, when men are neighbors and compatriots under a common authority, much more must it be the case between those foreign to each other, free from any restraint. As a matter of fact, no nation has as yet acknowledged any right of another nation to interfere simply on grounds of altruism. Our attempting to so interfere in Cuba brought on war, and even here we contended that the proximity of Cuba gave us a basis in self-interest. The Monroe doctrine is the greatest instance of a foreign policy based on altruism, but here also we felt called on to seek justification on the grounds of self-preservation.

History shows that in the long run justice is the best policy between nations as honesty is the best policy between individuals, but it cannot be expected that in the presence of immediate advantage from injustice a nation would discern the ultimate advantage of a just policy. Every system of justice within a nation depends upon a system of punishments which imposes penalties greater than could be the immediate advantages of violation, invoking thus the motive of self-interest on the side of obedience. Every system of punishments is founded upon power, and depends for effectiveness upon the adequacy of the power behind the law and the certainty of its punitive consequences when law is broken.

Between nations where there is no common authority and no common power each nation must be its own judge of what is just and must provide the power necessary to have its just policies prevail, and the more ample the power the less the chance of necessity for its use. Americans should realize that at the present stage of the world our country's foreign policies, though scrupulously just, must depend absolutely upon our national power, and that without ample power at hand these policies must fail. A good illustration is found in the case of the Russian occupation of Manchuria. America called on Russia to evacuate Manchuria as Russia had promised, and American consuls were assigned to Manchurian cities with the full authority of China. But we had no fleet in the Pacific, no power available beneath our demand. So Russia promptly stopped our consuls, ignored our demand, and remained in Manchuria.

It is conservative to say that if America had possessed in the Pacific ocean a fleet commensurate with our interests bordering that ocean Russia would have acceded to our just demand and the evacuation of Manchuria would have spared the world the war between Russia and Japan. Another modern illustration of the effect of having power and lacking power is seen in the contrast of the terms of the treaty of Shimonosiki and those of the treaty of Portsmouth. At the time of concluding the former treaty Japan was weak; at the time of the latter she was powerful. The former treaty forbade her taking from China precisely the same territory she took by the latter. At the time of the former treaty the powers forbade any encroachment upon Korea. Shortly after the latter treaty Japan absorbed Korea, and not a protest was heard from any power. A good illustration is found in the contrast of our treatment of Chinese and Japanese in America. Another illustration is found in the contrast of the terms of the treaty of San Stefano, drafted at Constantinople at the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war, when Russia was master of the field, and the terms of the treaty of Berlin that supplanted the former treaty. The appearance of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and British troops in Malta caused Russia to consent to transfer negotiations from San Stefano to Berlin, and Austrian cooperation with the British took away from Russia the control of the situation. The treaty of Berlin promptly set aside the terms of the treaty of San Stefano and Russia thereby lost practically all of the fruits of her victory over the Turks.

Since each nation naturally claims that its own contentions are just, the best results are accomplished when both nations or groups of nations in a controversy have power, so that an equilibrium is established, and so that it would be more advantageous for both to compromise than to take the consequences of a rupture. The balance of power established in Europe is doubtless the cause of a peaceful issue from the recent incidents of Casa Blanca, Algeiras, and Fashoda, and is doubtless the cause of the maintenance of peace thus far in the Balkan disturbances.

If the difference with a nation is of a fundamental nature and liable to become acute, then it is wise to develop a substantial superiority of power before settlement is attempted or pressed. In certain cases it is clearly the height of folly to try to settle differences without this margin of superiority of power.

For a number of years Bulgaria has been developing an army, until she had 350,000 to 400,000 trained soldiers, organized and equipped with the best arms and artillery. Then she notified Turkey of her decision to be independent. If she had not gathered the power, the declaration of independence would have meant war and practically certain disaster. As it was, Turkey has practically acquiesced.

The first expedition Commodore Perry headed was ordered to quit Japanese waters, and it had to quit without results or fight. The second

HIS VIEWS ARE SOUND.

Mr. Taft, in his Inaugural address, indicated in no unmistakable words what his policy would be in relation to the Army and Navy and National Guard and a reasonable preparation of the country in peace so that it might be in a position to maintain peace. The whole Inaugural address was of a part and parcel with his utterances upon this subject, safe, sane and sensible to a remarkable degree.

We are confident all American citizens after they had heard or read Mr. Taft's Inaugural address were more than ever sure that no mistake had been made when he was elected.

That portion of the address which relates to the responsibilities of the United States to her citizens and to the other nations of the earth is as follows:

MUST KEEP UP ARMY AND NAVY.

Then, too, there are expenditures of Government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper Army, a proper Navy, and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an Army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in cooperation with the National Militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from aboard and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

PORTS AND MEN NEEDED.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great Army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an Army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the Army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the Navy. A modern Navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong Navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources, and the foreign trade of our nation; and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong Navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations, and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests, and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

MUST ARM FOR PEACE.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of the Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war.

But we should be blind to existing conditions, and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize that with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition, in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the Orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic note.

For these reasons, the expenses of the Army and Navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the Government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our Government is able to afford a suitable Army and a suitable Navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic, or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish War, and since, has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before, and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them, as such, in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

(Continued on page 478.)

ARMS AND THE MAN

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

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

COOPERATION.

One of the last acts in the official life of President Roosevelt was the appointment of a joint Army and Navy Commission. It is possible that this which at the moment may seem to be an action of no consequence and which, in truth, may turn out to be that, is one of the most material of the many material acts accomplished during his administration.

We do not like to admit it, and we are not fond of hearing anyone else say it, but it is the truth that the Army and Navy do not always hit it off as well as they ought to. We need not go very far back to find a convincing example of the lack of proper cooperation between what should be the two coordinate branches of our military service. The campaign before Santiago de Cuba afforded ample illustration of the inability of our Army and Navy to work harmoniously together.

It goes without saying that the best results can only be obtained from entire and complete cooperation. It is just as sure that entire and complete cooperation cannot be obtained in all, or even in a majority of, cases without uniting the two organizations at the top. The President of the United States is the Commander-in-Chief of its Army and Navy, but the Commander-in-Chief has not in our country been in the habit of taking the field in person; nor has he usually possessed the technical knowledge or the practical experience which would justify him in exercising the power of personal command which is undoubtedly his.

A joint Army and Navy Board of permanent character, which, being made up of officers drawn from each service, should know the needs, the capacities, the limitations of each and both; made permanent and operating in war, would go far toward making one efficient fighting machine of the different elements of the Army and Navy.

We have detected in certain quarters a jealousy of the increasing strength of the Navy, the importance placed upon its existence by the American people and the additions to the appropriations made for it by Congress.

We have also observed a tendency—one much to be deprecated—on the part of a few to represent that a great Navy, one large enough to equal the fleet of any other nation except England, would render an Army unnecessary. Each position is untenable and both contentions are wrong.

We need a strong Navy, and its efforts in the event of a serious international difficulty would be valuable—almost invaluable. But we must not forget that wars of consequence are not usually won by ships of war. The death grapple, the final fight, the last struggle, the ultimate blow, must come from the Army.

It is just as requisite that we should have a strong and capable Army

as for us to be in the possession of an adequate Navy. With us in the United States, however, there is no necessity for a Regular Army as nearly adequate to our war time needs as should be our Navy. It is practically impossible to build a Navy after war is declared, if that war be of short duration, but it is possible to build an Army if a nucleus for one is in existence and if enough preliminary knowledge and training has been given a sufficient number of men.

Thus we see our Navy should be practically upon a war footing during peace. Our Army should be not upon a war footing but should be instantly capable of expansion to a war footing. Its units should be utilized to instruct and assist the National Guard. The National Guard should be constantly augmented in numbers and forwarded in efficiency and thoroughly harmonized in all particulars with the Regular Army. Discharged men from the Army and the National Guard should be held subject to a call to the colors in a case of war for at least five years after their separation from the active force, except in cases of discharge for age or disability.

No man has a right to be an officer in the Navy or to be a friend of the Navy, who does not at the same time feel an interest in and a desire to assist the Army and the National Guard.

The man of the Army, or the advocate of the Army, must realize the necessity for a Navy and do his best to help and not hinder us to get and keep a good Navy.

The man of the National Guard, the real military enthusiast of the country, the one more responsible for the sentiment of the people toward military affairs than any or all others, must always and ever be as much the friend of the Navy and the Army as he is of the National Guard.

The citizen outside of any of the services must be for them all, for each branch is but a necessary part of an indispensable whole. Each exists for the sole purpose of preserving the life of the country.

In view of the present responsibilities which rest upon the United States, without the Army, Navy and National Guard, the country would probably be at peace just long enough for some other nation to find out what the condition was, and no longer.

The support, then, of all classes of Americans for the Army and the Navy and the National Guard rests upon the same principle—that of the best good of the nation. No particular fondness for or appreciation of the usefulness of one branch should blind us to the imperative need for the others.

NATIONAL GUARD LAW.

We are commenting at some length in another portion of this issue of ARMS AND THE MAN upon the amendments proposed to the Military Code of the State of Washington, and upon the existing law of that state. This subject is one which by virtue of its fundamental importance cannot receive too much serious attention from officers of the National Guard. If we have not a satisfactory working charter, if the plan of our organization is wrong, if the central idea which lies behind all our acts is not sound and wholesome, we can never expect to go very far toward absolute excellence.

The constitutions of the states vary. The provisions of those constitutions in relation to the Organized Militia are not by any means the same. No code of laws which could be put forward at this time would be satisfactory for use in all of the states. Yet there are certain principles which upon discussion and investigation would appear to be sound and correct enough to justify their acceptance by all the states.

By an open discussion and a free criticism of our laws in the states as they stand we may be able to accomplish a great deal toward a more uniform system of state military administration. It is desirable from every standpoint that the law of each state should be as near like the law of every other state as it is possible to make it.

Officers and men of the National Guard organizations of the different states are putting an almost incredible amount of energy into their service. The rewards are few outside of those which appeal only to the

altruistic or unselfish side of a man's nature. No impediment should be placed in the way. Incentives to a wholehearted devotion to the attainment of military proficiency should be constantly furnished. In no case should the laws of the state place a premium, or even allow the possibility of placing a premium, upon political machinations as an aid to military advancement.

Every man from the highest to the lowest in the military service, and this statement holds good not only of the National Guard but of every military service, should feel for every minute of his existence that he will rise or fall, that he will succeed or fail, that he will conquer or be defeated, according to whether he does his very best from a military standpoint and from a military standpoint alone.

Many a promising young National Guard officer has been ruined, so far as his military value is concerned, and his excellence as a citizen has been impaired, because having been elected to an office in the National Guard, he felt it necessary for him to set his sails according to the way the wind blew.

A reasonable amount of diplomacy is never wasted. An old saw says: "It is easier to catch flies with molasses than with vinegar." That is all very good if you have plenty of molasses and the flies are fond of it, but if it is necessary to catch flies and those industrious little insects do not seem to care for molasses, it may be necessary to substitute the less seductive method of capture.

We venture the assertion, from a somewhat wide and varied experience, that there never has yet been discipline in a military organization where the elective system of choosing officers prevailed, save in spite of the system. Strong men, men capable of demanding and enforcing discipline in spite of the errors of the system, have produced results. A thing which is hard to do but which must be done, should be made easier if that is possible.

Discipline must prevail in the National Guard. It will always be hard to secure it, but the difficulties will be greatly reduced under a sensible system of choosing officers by other than the elective method.

A STRONG VOICE.

(Continued from page 476.)

expedition was a powerful one and proved successful. The first would have resulted in war, if pressed; the second was successful, with peace.

While the United States was in the midst of the Civil War the French Government gave no heed to our protest against the invasion of Mexico. When the Civil War ended General Sheridan was ordered to the Rio Grande with 60,000 men, and an army of over 1,000,000 seasoned veterans were held ready behind those, while we had the most effective Navy in the world. We then called on France in strong terms, and Maximilian began at once the work of evacuation.

During the Civil War we protested against the building and fitting out of the *Alabama* in vain. When the war was over, and when the French had evacuated Mexico, we pressed our claim for a settlement and secured full compensation. If these cases had been pressed while the Civil War occupied our forces, both of them would have ended in war and in disaster.

If America had waited until her Navy counted four additional battleships, the trouble in Cuba could have been settled by diplomacy. But we did not have the margin of power, consequently we had war. The same can be said of the war of 1812, the war with the Barbary pirates, and the war with France. It is thought by many that if the Union had possessed larger power at the outset, the Civil War could have been brought to a speedy close, if not averted altogether.

The question of a proper adjustment of power is so vital to successful diplomacy it is important to consider the elements of a nation's power. These elements may be grouped into two classes—resources and preparations.

Resources are based upon population and wealth. Population enters as a factor according to the number and the fighting characteristics of the average. Recent events tend to show that there is not the discrepancy formerly supposed to exist between the fighting capacity of the white man and yellow man. It is a reasonable conclusion that the time has come for the white nations to cease to fight among themselves, for the day appears approaching when it will require the cooperation of all the white men of the earth to establish an equilibrium with the superior numbers of the yellow men. Common peril caused families to combine into clans, clans to combine into tribes, tribes to combine into nations. The time is

almost in sight when the same course will bring the white nations and yellow nations into unions, prior to the possible joining of the unions into a general brotherhood.

Wealth enters as a factor according to its prior accumulation and the opportunity for creation during the course of hostilities. Simply accumulated wealth may prove only a temptation and advantage to an enemy, and the opportunity for continued creation of wealth may be cut off by a sudden invasion or the destruction of maritime interests.

Preparations are of two kinds—those on land and those on the sea.

Land preparations consist of armies and coast defenses. Armies comprise standing armies and reserves, including Militia of various kinds.

It can be said roughly that every other great nation, including Japan, maintains a standing army of from 400,000 men to 600,000 men, a force about 8 to 10 times the force of the American standing army. Every other great nation, including Japan, has a trained reserve, with complete organization and equipment, ready on a few days' notice, ranging from 1,500,000 men to 3,000,000 men. The British have not yet reached the above figures, but are rapidly approaching them. America has no reserve in the true sense of the word, but only 110,000 Militia scattered throughout the nation in small units, with no division organization. In every other great country every able-bodied citizen is a trained soldier. In America not one man in a hundred has the slightest training or knowledge of the duties of a modern soldier.

In coast defenses America has more property exposed within gunshot of the water than has all the rest of the world combined, but our imperfect scheme of coast defense is only about two-thirds completed and we lack 4,000 coast artillerymen of having enough men to man the guns already mounted with half crews, and we have no mobile forces for support and protection from attack by landing parties coming up from the rear. In every other great country the coast defense schemes are complete, and the force of men is sufficient for two and even three full crews, while a large mobile army insures complete protection against attack from the rear.

On the land, therefore, America's preparations may be regarded comparatively as nil. We are living thus the one unarmed nation in an armed world, and our security and our preparations of power depend almost wholly upon our fleet.

Preparations on the sea consist of the Navy proper and the merchant marine. The merchant marine is not only an important part of naval power, as furnishing auxiliary vessels and reserves of seamen, but is also necessary for the transportation of troops over sea. America has practically no ocean-going merchant marine, consequently we are gravely deficient in reserves and auxiliaries, and would be found powerless to transport a considerable number of troops over sea within a reasonable time.

Every other great nation has a large merchant marine prepared to transport from 100,000 to 300,000 troops in a single expedition, and to furnish reserves and auxiliaries without delay.

We are thus dependent more than any other nation upon our commissioned fleet. Furthermore, our vital coast lines are so far apart that a fleet in one ocean cannot be counted on for service in the other ocean. Even after the Panama Canal is completed we shall be compelled to maintain a separate fleet for each ocean.

(To be continued.)

Called Down.

K—, a sweet young girl, ill of a trifling ailment, lay tossing feverishly upon the couch while her charming and clever mother sat close by. At this moment her father entered the room to inquire of her condition. He chatted cheerfully with the dainty sufferer and as he turned away she looked toward him, her eyes dim with love and affection, and murmured "Blessed Daddy." The father, being a facetious individual somewhat proud of his powers of quick repartee, but touched withal by the expressions of his daughter, said with mock solemnity, "His children shall lie down and call him blessed." Remarked instantly then the mother with twinkling eyes and saucy grimace, but sweetly, "My dear, why not just leave out the word *down*."

HERE AND THERE.

State Rifle Association for Arizona.

On February 23 a meeting was held at Phoenix, for the purpose of forming a state rifle association. Those present included Colonel McClintock, General Coggins, Captain Tuthill, J. E. Curry, M. W. Mitchell, B. Watkins, and W. H. Appar of the Bisbee, Arizona, Rifle Club.

1909 Matches of the N. R. A.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association of America, held at the offices of the Association in Washington on Saturday afternoon, March 6, a committee consisting of Col. H. G. Catrow and Lieut. Col. A. B. Critchfield, representing the Ohio State Rifle Association, was present to confer with the Executive Committee upon the subject of the use of Camp Perry range for the National Association Matches this year. Correspondence was read between the President of the Association and General Weybrecht, Adjutant General of Ohio,

in which was discussed the desire of the National Association to conduct its matches on the Camp Perry range, if possible and under the conditions approved by the Board of Directors at its last annual meeting. These conditions were the carrying on of the matches by Regular troops detailed for the purpose and the return to the contestants in prizes of all money received for entry fees less the absolute cost of conducting the matches. They also provided for the executive officer of the National Matches acting as the executive officer of the Association events. The letters from General Weybrecht conveyed the information that all the time from practically the first of August until August 20—the first day set for preliminary practice for the National Matches—had been assigned either to Ohio organizations or the Ohio State Rifle Association. The representatives of the Ohio State Rifle Association refused to allow the Association to conduct its matches on the Camp Perry Range during the week preceding the National Matches, on the terms of the National Association, but tendered the range on the conditions mentioned, namely, free use of the range except for the actual cost of maintenance, including items of electric lighting, sewage disposal and the like, for the week immediately succeeding the National contest. This proposal of the Ohio Committee was accepted and the matches of the National Rifle Association will therefore take place immediately after the National Matches. It is expected that the program of the Ohio State Rifle Association will consume at least a week just prior to the National Matches, and the Ohio Committee announced at this meeting that the State of Ohio had added \$4,000 to the prize list for these events. There will be no delay between the completion of the National Matches and the beginning of the National Rifle Association Matches. Indeed, it is thought that they can be made to lap over, in view of the fact that the same executive officer and the same target crew will conduct them both.

A committee on a program for the N. R. A. events, consisting of Brig. Gen. Wm. P. Hall, the President of the Association, and the Secretary, was appointed. It is intended that one program only shall be issued which the Ohio State Association agrees to get out without expense to the National Association, and which shall contain the program for all three of the meetings.

Two new matches were added to the program, one for annual members and an individual rapid fire match.

The conditions of the revolver team match were changed so that any organization in the Regular or volunteer service armed with the pistol and whose unit is not larger than a squadron or battalion can enter the match.

Hereafter in the Press Match those members of the newspaper fraternity who are on state teams will be barred.

The Inter-club match was changed to confine it to civilian clubs, and military companies who are members of the National Association, barring from membership on a team those who are members of state teams.

An offer from Col. John Jacob Astor to present to the Association a trophy for the Inter-scholastic Indoor Championship Match was accepted and the conditions desired by Colonel Astor (that the same be kept in competition for twenty years and then given to the school winning it the most times) was agreed to.

A course in rifle firing for the more advanced civilian clubs was adopted similar to special course "C" now in use by the Organized Militia, the National Rifle Association to issue the decorations for those members of the clubs qualifying in the new class.

In the Inter-collegiate Indoor Rifle Match which is to be held March 15 to 27, fifteen universities and colleges have entered. Columbia University of New York City, which won the championship trophy last year, has a large number of students steadily practicing on the range of the 7th New York Infantry for place on the university team. They will make a strong effort to retain the trophy.

In the Inter-scholastic Indoor Championship Match, which will be held in April, about 20 school teams have entered. The national character of this match is shown by the fact that entries have been received from schools in Portland, Me., Los Angeles, Cal., and New Orleans, La. This is the first contest for the new Astor trophy and it bids fair in time to rival that of any sporting or athletic trophy competed for among the schools of the country.

The following organizations were elected to membership:

- St. Paul (Minn.) Rifle & Pistol Association.
- Atlantic City (N. J.) Rifle Association.
- Cumberland (Md.) Rifle Club.
- Apalachicola (Fla.) Rifle Club.
- Rifle Club of Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
- Oklahoma University Preparatory School Rifle Club.
- Northeast Manual Training High School Rifle Club, Phila.
- Columbia Military Academy Rifle Club, Columbia, Tenn.
- West Texas Military Academy Rifle Club.
- Winchester Rod and Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.

These life members were elected:

- Marion S. Hewitt, Richmond, Va.
- Ethelbert Watts, American Consul General to Belgium.
- Col. Webb C. Hayes, Fremont, Ohio.
- Maj. Fred G. Yerkes, Jacksonville, Fla.

A number of annual members were also elected.

Application for membership in the Association has been received from the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, a military organization composed of fifty citizens of the United States residing in Shanghai, China. The Shanghai Volunteer Corps of which this organization is a part is an international force organized to assist in maintaining order in that settlement. The American unit is uniformed, drilled and governed in accordance with the regulations of the United States Army and is supplied by the War Department with arms and ammunition. Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Portugal and China maintain similar companies which together constitute the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The American company has frequent competitions on the excellent range of the corps with the companies of the other nationalities as well as marines and sailors of the American ships when in those waters.

What a Daily can do.

The London *Daily Mail* commenced a short time ago a vigorous campaign on behalf of the Territorial Army. This force, as our readers know, is the one nearest equivalent to our Organized Militia in the English military scheme. The *Mail* is devoting pages daily to the subject of recruiting and the direct and indirect effect of its efforts has been to bring in several thousand recruits within the last two weeks.

New Hampshire Adopts a Flag.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has adopted a state flag which is described as one having a body of blue, bearing upon its center the state seal. The motto shall include the date 1784, and the seal will be surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves with nine stars interspersed.

Pine Plains to be Purchased.

The Congress made an appropriation in the Sundry Civil Bill to purchase 11,000 acres of land at Pine Plains, N. Y. This is the place where the maneuvers took place last year. The cost will be about \$6 per acre. An option has been obtained upon the land and the transaction will probably be completed in the very near future.

London County Council Assists.

Apropos of the recent agitation in England, but especially in London, for recruits to fill the Territorial Army, it is noted with interest and pleasure that the London County Council has decided that in case of employees of the city receiving a less holiday than four weeks, additional leave shall be granted with pay of from one to eight days.

French Wireless Torpedoes.

French experts have just succeeded in perfecting a torpedo which can be successfully controlled by a wireless telegraph system. It is said that a deadly missile of destruction capable of sinking the largest battleship ever floated, can be sent for over a mile to within twenty feet of where the operator wishes to place it. If this be true, extraordinary precautions against torpedo attacks will have to be developed.

International Sportsman's Show.

The preliminary work for the first international shooting and field exhibition at Vienna, 1910, is now practically over and the other work of the exhibition is being expeditiously carried on. This should be the greatest show of its character which the world has ever seen.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The New Secretary of War.

Mr. Taft has chosen Jacob McG. Dickinson, of Chicago and Tennessee, as Secretary of War. Mr. Dickinson is a citizen of Tennessee, but a resident of Chicago. He was born in Mississippi and educated liberally at home and abroad, and his last engagement was as general attorney for the Illinois Central Railway. In fact, his induction into the office of Secretary of War has been delayed until he could close up his affairs as attorney of the Illinois Central.

He is described as a man of high character, excellent ability and great administrative talent. He is a democrat and should not be swayed by political influences in view of the fact that he was appointed by a republican President. If all we hear of him is true, he should make a very satisfactory Secretary of War.

Luke E. Wright, the present Secretary of War, is expected to go to the Supreme Bench when the first vacancy occurs in that body, although no authoritative statement has been made upon this subject.

The National Match and other Appropriations.

The Army Appropriation Bill, passed in the closing days of the last Congress, carries about \$101,000,000 as against practically \$95,000,000 of last year. The bill as it passed the House carried considerably less than this sum, while the Senate increased it materially.

A change which will attract a great deal of attention is one which increases the appropriation for trophies and medals for the National Matches from \$5,000 to \$9,000. This will allow prizes to be given on the basis of the plan approved by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice at its last meeting in January, a full report of which was contained in ARMS AND THE MAN of January 21.

It will be remembered that last year, against the protest of the War Department, the National Rifle Association, and others interested, the Congress attached a provision to the National Match item in the Appropriation Bill, excluding officers and civilians from participation in the National Matches. In the conference between the Committees of the Senate and House this was modified so that the restriction applied only to civilians and officers above the grade of captain. We are very glad to announce that the obnoxious feature is not contained in the item of this year and that therefore the conditions of the match will be restored, so far as eligibility is concerned, to those which existed in 1907 and previous years.

A report of the meeting of the Committee on Rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice giving the new conditions and pointing out their effect appears in another column of this issue.

Among the items contained in the Army Appropriation Bill, which will probably be of especial interest to our readers, may be mentioned appropriations for the following objects:

Annunciator buzzer systems at target ranges at Fort Ethan Allen, Fort Niagara, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Sheridan, Presidio of Monterey, Fort Russell and Fort William McKinley, P. I.

For encampments and maneuvers, Organized Militia, \$425,000. This does not cover joint maneuver camps, as these were not asked for by the

War Department, but it is intended to apply to coast defense maneuvers and minor operations of that kind.

Appropriation is again made of the sum of \$12,000 to defray the cost of furnishing food, providing for cooks and other items of this character to subsist the enlisted men of the Army and the Organized Militia attending the National Matches.

In the appropriation for regular supplies under the quartermaster's department an item is included for officers of the National Guard attending service and garrison schools.

\$9,400 is appropriated to purchase 1,400 acres of land adjoining Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, as an addition to the rifle range; \$3,600 for 400 acres as an addition to the target range at Fort Douglass, Utah; and \$5,000 for the improvement of the U. S. rifle range and wharf at Pensacola, Fla.

Ammunition, targets, target material and other accessories are authorized for issue for small arms target practice and instruction at the educational institutions and State Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Homes under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, to a maximum amount of \$30,000.

\$200,000 is made available for the purchase, manufacture and test of automatic rifles, including their sights and equipments, to be available until June 30, 1911.

Sales of ordnance stores are authorized to civilian employees of the Army and to the American National Red Cross, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The Navy's New Head.

Mr. George von L. Meyer, formerly Postmaster General, and before that Ambassador to Germany, has been appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Taft. He succeeds Mr. Newberry, who, after a severe novitiate as Assistant Secretary, had but lately come to the head of the Navy Department. It seems unfortunate that Mr. Newberry should not be retained until he had succeeded in some of the reforms which he had initiated. A desire on the part of the incoming President to have a cabinet which was his own and not an inherited one, was no doubt altogether responsible for the change. If Mr. Newberry had to go, we do not know anyone who would be more satisfactory in his place than Mr. Meyer.

Contrary to the popular opinion, the best Secretary of the Navy is not a Navy man, just as the best Secretary of War is not a military man. What is required in those two positions is executive ability, honesty and good judgment. Mr. Meyer possesses all of these qualifications and while he is not a noise-maker he has always successfully accomplished everything which has been given him to do. As an evidence of his breadth of view, as well as liberality, it is pointed out that late last year, when approached by the President of the National Rifle Association with a statement of the financial embarrassment of that organization and its inability, on account of lack of funds, to carry on the necessary work which it should do in the education of the American people to an appreciation of the necessity for rifle practice, he promptly took out a patron's membership for \$500.

Mr. Meyer should make a good Secretary of the Navy.

The Chief of Staff.

Under the law the Chief of Staff of the Army is automatically relieved of that duty on the day after the inauguration of a President.

Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, president of the War College, is acting chief of staff pending the selection of an officer for that position. This places Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans in charge of the War College as acting chief. It seems probable that no selection of a chief of staff will be made until Mr. Dickinson, the incoming Secretary of War, assumes office.

A four year term on the general staff for General Bell will not expire until next April. Rumor about Washington has settled upon this or that or the other man to succeed General Bell, but the chances seem to be that no one will succeed him at least until a year from next April.

Medical Reserve Examination.

The next examination for appointments to the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army will be held July 12. Officers of the Reserve Corps who are eligible will be later examined for commissions as first lieutenant in the permanent corps, which is now 102 short of its required strength.

Change in Guard Manual.

General Orders 30, War Department, directs an amendment to the *Manual of Guard Duty* in this wise:

"Paragraph 158, *Manual of Guard Duty*, is amended to read as follows: 158. If so directed by the commander of the guard, the corporal, before posting his relief, will command: 1. With ball cartridges; 2. Load; 3. Order; 4. Arms."

Bird Cage Masts Satisfactory.

The determination of the Navy Department to equip the battleships *Connecticut*, *Georgia*, *Kansas*, *Louisiana*, *New Jersey* and *Vermont* with the new fire control towers, or skeleton masts, indicates an approval of the device. Theoretically, the mast should be a great improvement over the old form. Practically, it is felt to have met all its theoretical promises. The only objection to it is its extremely clumsy appearance. It looks like an elongated bird cage rather than part of a fighting ship. Of course the appearance of the mast should not in any way militate against its adoption and use.

Troops almost all Home.

Only the 27th Infantry and two companies of engineers are still left in Cuba. These will be brought back almost immediately and the pacification of Cuba will for this time be over.

The expense of the occupation of Cuba by the Army had amounted to approximately \$6,000,000 on the first of this year. The total cost will probably be about one-half million more.

Marine Corps Examination.

The next regular examination of applicants for appointment to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps will take place during June in Washington. A departure from the previous custom will be noted in that the examination will only take place at the one point.

Appropriations for the Navy.

The Conference Committees from the Senate and House on the Naval Appropriation Bill reached an agreement the first of last week. The Senate conferees withdrew the section inserted in the bill by the Senate requiring the President to keep one-half of the force on the Pacific Coast.

The bill carries \$136,935,199.05 as compared to \$122,662,715 for last year. It authorizes the construction of two battleships at a maximum cost, exclusive of armor and guns, of \$6,000,000; in other words two 26,000 ton ships of the *Dreadnaught* class, as previously discussed in these columns.

Other new vessels authorized are five torpedo boat destroyers, one fleet collier, four submarine boats, and three torpedo boat destroyers, whose machinery and vital parts are to come below the normal load water line. A direction to the Secretary of the Navy is contained in the bill calling for a report from him annually in reference to expenditures above \$200,000 on any one ship.

A limit is placed on the price of powder to be purchased and the Department is prohibited from purchasing powder from a trust except in an extraordinary emergency.

Agreement was had upon the section which restores the Marines to sea duty to the extent of eight per cent of the strength of sailors so employed.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FROM AN INSPECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

We propose, without disclosing the identity of either the inspecting officer or the state, to print in ARMS AND THE MAN, commencing with extract Number 1 in the issue of February 18, and in successive numbers thereafter until the supply is exhausted, short extracts from the report of an officer of the Army on State Inspection duty. This officer remarks so sensibly upon what he found, thought and did during this tour, that we of any of the services may gain much advantage from reading what he has written.

It may be remarked that the state concerned was one of the older of the states, one of medium size and with a National Guard of average efficiency. In short, a fairly average if not typical National Guard situation presented itself to this officer.

Physical Examination for Applicants for Enlistment. No. 4.

During my inspection I ascertained that one of the principal reasons—I believe the sole reason—why the companies were not recruited to the maximum, was the fact that an examining surgeon could not be had when wanted. The regulations prescribe that at least 10 applicants must have presented themselves for enlistment before an examination can take place. There are only 6 National Guard surgeons, a majority of whom reside where there is no company, and most of the company stations are very inaccessible to them. It was very difficult for any one of them to be present at a fixed time and to do so involved a considerable loss of time from their practice. It was impracticable both as to time and expense to have a surgeon visit a station for each recruit, hence the regulation as to 10 applicants. Often a man's desire to enlist has oozed through his feet in walking to and from the company station before he could get the physical examination, for often the surgeon could not appear. I found that due to this system of physical examinations each company had lost on an average of 8 men, and it is apparent that such a system had other defects than the mere loss of men. The only argument I have ever heard advanced against accepting a proposed remedy was that "it would deprive the medical officers of their prerogatives."

The enlistment papers of the state are very clumsy: I have drafted a regulation and submitted it, together with the necessary forms, making enlistment papers almost exactly like those of the Army.

Alabama and Georgia Batteries to be Inspected.

Maj. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has been ordered to Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., and Savannah, Ga., to inspect National Guard batteries at those places.

Fifth to Fifth.

The 5th Infantry, M. V. M., paid a visit to the 5th Infantry, Maryland N. G., on its way to Washington, where it was royally entertained. The 5th Massachusetts became the host, in turn, at its Washington quarters, in Convention Hall, on the evening of the 3rd. "Baltimore and Boston, Massachusetts and Maryland, and the Two Fifths," made a good toast and an apparently popular one.

Inspection of Oklahoma.

Maj. Wm. Black, U. S. A., retired, will inspect the Oklahoma National Guard from March 15 to April 7. An increase in the efficiency of the organization is reported since the adoption of the new state law.

Maryland Moves.

It is evident from the terms of a recent order by Gen. Henry M. Warfield, Adjutant General of Maryland, that no officers are to be commissioned in that force hereafter who fail to pass a satisfactory examination.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of such a course. An examination to mean anything must be strictly carried on and its results abided by.

Wisconsin School.

It is planned to hold the forthcoming school for officers of the Wisconsin National Guard at the military reservation Camp Douglas, Wis., the first

week in May. It is expected that the officer in charge of the school will be Maj. John F. Morrison, U. S. A., now second in command at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

The program for the school will be map problems in Patrols, Outposts, Advance and Rear Guards, worked out on the reservation, the entire body of officers attending accompanying the instructor and developing the details of the problem as the ground is covered. This practical exercise in each case will be followed by a short talk on the subject covered by the problem, after which a written examination on the subject will be held.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Company Clerks.

The following questions and answers are self-explanatory.

1. Should a troop or company clerk be carried on the rolls as troop or company clerk?
2. Under what rank is he classified and what is his allowance?
3. May he be promoted for knowledge and efficiency in drill regulations and general work?

1. A company clerk should be carried on the rolls of his organization among the enlisted men of the grade which he is holding, and with the notation in the column of remarks showing that he is on "special duty as company clerk," and citing the company order detailing him for the duty.

2. No special rank is provided for a company clerk, nor is he given any allowance on account of being detailed on special duty.

3. A company clerk may be promoted for knowledge and efficiency in drill and general work, just as in the case of any other man of the organization.

Naval Militia Not Included.

On inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state as to whether payment could be made to the Naval Militia of the state for participation in a state rifle match, the Adjutant General was informed that, inasmuch as the Naval Militia of the state is not a part of the land forces of the state, there is no authority of law under which payment for the services can be made from funds advanced to the state under the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

In connection with this matter, attention is invited to Section 3 of the Militia Law, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908, published in Circular, No. 2, Division of Militia Affairs, August 11, 1908.

Cartridge Holders Supplied.

On inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state, he was informed that extra cartridge holders and extractors for the new gallery practice rifle can be supplied to the Organized Militia on requisition of the Governor of the state, with charge of the value thereof against the state's allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Spare Parts Should be Specified.

On inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state, with regard to making requisition for spare parts of the magazine rifle, model of 1903, he was informed that in making requisition for spare parts of the rifle, each particular part desired and the quantity thereof should be specified, as these spare parts are not issued in sets.

Pennsylvania Lectures.

Gen. Wendell P. Bowman, commanding the First Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, visited the War College last week and arranged to have seven officers of the general staff visit his headquarters on seven successive Saturday evenings to deliver lectures to his officers upon various necessary and useful subjects.

Tennessee in Doubt.

Gen. Tully Brown, Adjutant General of Tennessee, and his officers had intended to secure a new military law from the Legislature of that State during its present session. The session is almost over and for some days the Senate quorum has been broken, as a goodly number of its members are temporarily sojourning across the line in Kentucky. It seems probable that no military legislation will be obtained.

Maine Inspection.

Maj. John K. Cree, Coast Artillery Corps, and Maj. Carl Reichmann, 24th Infantry, U. S. A., will inspect the National Guard of the State of Maine from March 25 to April 29.

West Virginia New Law.

The Legislature of the State of West Virginia has adjourned after passing a new military code. Some of the excellent features of this new law are—giving the Governor authority to change the organizations at any time to conform, abolishing the office of Assistant Adjutant General, increasing the compensation of the Adjutant General, and increasing the clerical allowances to company and regimental headquarters.

A provision is made for paying the troops during drill at home stations at not less than 20 per cent of the camp rates of pay, for at least 24 drills per year. 10 per cent is added to the camp pay for those who make the grade of sharpshooter or better. The camp rate of pay mentioned runs from \$1.25 to \$2 for enlisted men, and Regular Army rate for officers. The allowance to brigade headquarters is \$750, to regimental headquarters \$500, battalion headquarters \$100, and to each company not less than \$30 nor more than \$75.

The staff of the Commander-in-Chief will ordinarily consist of six aides with rank not above that of Colonel, detailed from the line. It is unfortunate that the law also allows the Governor to appoint an honorary staff to serve during his term of office of such number as he may deem advisable, and with rank according to his ideas. However, a saving clause is inserted which, to a certain extent, mitigates the injury which such an organization might work, to the effect that this honorary staff shall not be held to

be part of the regularly Organized Militia. The Adjutant General will be chief of all staff organizations and perform such duties in that connection as the Governor may direct.

The provision for pay of the officers and men for all of the 24 ordered drills is so wise and such a great advance over conditions as found in most of the states that it is recommended most earnestly to the consideration of all National Guardsmen.

New Jersey Retirement Law.

An Act has passed the New Jersey Legislature retiring all officers of the National Guard of that state at the age of 64 years. The law also contemplates the retirement of officers now in the service who had reached that age before it came into existence.

General Brientnall, Adjutant General, was retired upon his own application immediately after the passage of the bill. This measure, or one of similar effect, has been agitated in New Jersey for some years but no definite attempt was made to pass it until this session. It is reported to have gone through the Senate and the House by practically a unanimous vote.

Governor Fort transmitted the record of General Brientnall to the Senate with a communication in which he paid the highest compliments to that officer and asked for confirmation of the retirement of General Brientnall with the rank of Major General.

Brig. Gen. Edward Campbell, one of the officers affected by the retirement law, has begun an action in court in an attempt to have the law declared unconstitutional. Colonel Frederick Gilkyson, Assistant Adjutant General, is acting Adjutant General. No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy caused by General Brientnall's retirement.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Maxim Silencers Purchased.

The Ordnance Department has just purchased thirty-four Maxim silencers to be fitted to the model 1903 United States rifle. Four of the devices will be cut in half to exhibit the interior construction. One complete and one sectional silencer will go to West Point, the same number and kind will be retained in the office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, and an equal number sent to Rock Island Arsenal.

Twenty-four complete and one sectional silencers will be sent to the School of Musketry, Monterey. To the Infantry Board, the Cavalry Board and to the Chief Ordnance officer in Manila will be sent one each of the complete form.

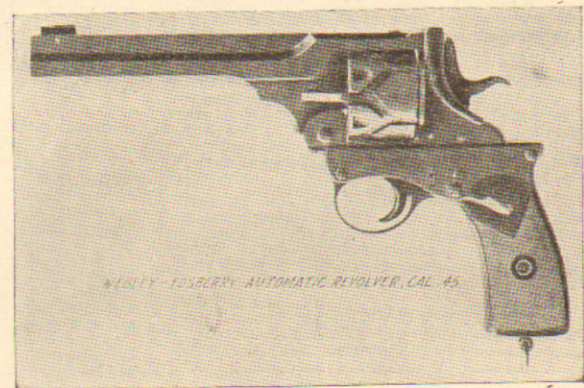
Tests which have been carried on seem to demonstrate the value of this silencer for its original purpose—that of reducing sound. Whether this result is attained at the sacrifice of accuracy, penetration, or other qualities necessary in a service arm, has not yet been fully demonstrated. Comprehensive tests of a thorough character are now being carried on for ARMS AND THE MAN and we shall be able to give definite authoritative information upon the subject within a short time.

A New Rifle.

Reports come to us from England that Mr. J. J. Speed, formerly Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, has said that a new form of rifle would soon be introduced throughout Europe. This can mean but one thing, and that is, the automatic. It is encouraging to note that the Army Appropriation Bill just passed carried \$200,000 for purchase of and experiments with automatic rifles. There is no doubt of the value of the automatic principle if properly applied. The only reason a number of European armies have not adopted the automatic long ago is on account of the cost of rearming.

An Automatic Revolver.

The recent renewed interest in automatic small arms has extended to hand weapons as well as those for use from the shoulder. A correspondent has asked us for information about the Webley-Fosberry automatic revolver. The weapon is of a peculiar character and a short description of it as well as an illustration will no doubt be of interest to our readers. It is not, as has been erroneously stated, an automatic pistol, but a revolver. The cylinder very closely resembles that upon an ordinary revolver, but its surface contains cuts which, when engaged by a lever actuated by the recoil, cause the cylinder to revolve. The weapon has no advantages over the automatic pistol and indeed is not so good as an automatic pistol of approved form. Its greater number of parts and their delicacy render it less desirable than the ordinary form of revolver. We cannot recommend it as substitute for either a first-class revolver or a high grade automatic pistol.



WEBLEY-FOSBERRY AUTOMATIC REVOLVER, CAL. 45

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 13-20—The 13th Annual 100-shot Gallery Championship Match, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23rd street, New York City. F. Hecking, secretary.

March 14-21. United States Revolver Association, Annual Indoor Championship Matches. John Taylor Humphrey, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 218, New York City.

Feb. 15 to Mar. 20—Ideal Short Range Military Rifle Match. \$100 in cash prizes for consecutive bulls-eyes. For further information, address Ideal Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Conn.

Apr. 19 to 24—International Match, between Great Britain, Australia, and the United States, 50 men to a team with rifles not over .230 caliber, at 75 feet. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

Mar. 15 to 27—Inter-collegiate Rifle Match, for the Gallery Championship of the United States. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

Apr. 12 to 24—Interscholastic Rifle Match, for the Interscholastic Championship of the United States. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

Mar. 26 to April 6—Schoolboy Shooting Tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City at Madison Square Garden, held in conjunction with the Sportsmen's Show.

Apr. 12 to 17—Schoolboy Rifle Shooting Tournament at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Winter's Armory, 5th and L streets N. W. Address the secretary of the club, 1223 12th street N. W.

NEW YORK SCHOOLBOY SHOOT ENDS.

The result of the Sportsman's Show rifle matches for schoolboys in New York has shown the incalculable benefit of the rifle shooting course in the schools. This applies not only to the bulls-eye hitting ability of the boys but more especially to their conduct on the firing line and while awaiting their turn to shoot.

There were frequently more than a thousand youngsters outside the barrier that separated spectator from contestant. A better behaved crowd could not have been found even had its average age been seventy instead of between fifteen and sixteen. The boys were courteous, patient, quiet, dignified, and obedient. When told where to wait, they stayed there. When the bullet went where it was aimed instead of where it should have been aimed, chagrin, anger, and excitement were wholly concealed. Every boy had himself gripped in the self-control that successful rifle shooting demands.

Many parents visited the scene of the boys' Mecca. All may do well to question memory whether they ever saw as large a number of youths engaged in any other sport deport themselves within 50 per cent as well. This phase of it appealed tremendously to one father who had just come from the swimming pool. It was during an afternoon when schoolboy races were being held. "It is almost inconceivable," he said, "that boys of the same city and the same schools, similar parentage and equal opportunities, should be so different. There is here a total absence of the noise and confusion of upstairs. There must be something in this shooting game that isn't on the surface. I'm mighty glad now that I let my boy shoot, although at first I was skeptical and his mother timid. Now I'm going to bring her down here and show her the result."

Up to now the boys in the New York high schools have been shooting almost entirely indoors. Since the closing down of the Creedmoor range they have had no opportunity to shoot with the full service loads in the military rifle. It is hoped to have the new range near Blauvelt, just below Nyack, completed by next year, and then the youngsters will have a chance to prove their instruction under the baffling atmospheric conditions that surround outdoor shooting.

Many a citizen thinks that because his early American ancestors were hard-shooting, bulls-eye hitting marksmen the trait has somehow been handed down to him, although he never has shot a rifle in his life. The opinion is not at all uncommon that all one has to do is to raise a rifle to the shoulder, squint along a barrel, snap a trigger, and the bullet does the rest.

Suppose a rifleman fires a shot while a six-mile wind blows across the range, and that he has made no sight correction for that wind strength? The bullet sent on its journey then will miss the target by some feet—the greater the range the farther away it will land. Conceive, then, that for the next shot he makes due allowance for the wind, but that the landscape has darkened between the shot just fired and the next one. If he does not change the elevation of his rifle for that light shift the projectile dispatched will become the long lost cousin of the first bullet.

The rifle barrel, too, exerts considerable friction on the bullet, less when it is moist with atmospheric dampness than when it is dry. So that a bullet will go higher or lower as the friction is decreased or increased. The scientific marksman has to deal with wind, light, temperature, and humidity. And there are various little concomitants to that combination that make straight, successful shooting anything but the easy matter it seems.

The high school shooting movement started in New York has spread to other cities. Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Denver, and many others have adopted it as a course of voluntary training and instruction for the public school students. In April the interscholastic match will be held. And then will come the opportunity of testing the relative shooting efficiency of the several sections of the United States. For it is undoubtedly true at the present moment that the schoolboys are shooting rings around their elders indoors. As yet they have not had the chance to shoot on the open range. When they do they will undoubtedly make good there, just as they have indoors.

The Following are the Results of the Shooting.

Winchester Cup: open to teams representing any public or private school or academy in the United States being a preparatory school that does not confer a degree. Conditions: Teams of six; distance, 60 feet; number of shots, 10 standing and 10 prone; 22 caliber rifle.

Morris	559	N. Y. M. A.	554
Manual Training	546	De Witt Clinton	534
Commercial	523	Curtis	507
Stuyvesant	492	Bryant	456
Manhattan	438	P. S.	87
Commercial	488		

Sub-Target Rifle Match: open to pupils of any preparatory or elementary school in the United States teams of six number of shots, 10 standing; on the sub-target rifle.

Morris	291	De Witt Clinton	280
Stuyvesant	286	Erasmus Hall	276
Commerce	274	Manual Training	272
Commercial	267	Boys	267
Manhattan	226	P. S.	87

Du Pont Match: open to pupils of any preparatory school in the United States not conferring degrees: Teams of four; distance, 60 feet; number of shots, 7 standing; target, National Rifle Association, one inch bulls-eye.

Morris	130	De Witt Clinton	129
Curtis	128	Commercial	127
Manual Training, 1st	126	Manual Training, 2d	124
Xavier	124	N. Y. M. A.	123
Stuyvesant	117	Boys	107
Erasmus Hall	106	Commercial, 1st	104
Commercial, 2nd	103	Bryant	93

The Peters Match: open to teams of high schools in the Public Schools Athletic League, P. S. A. L. rules of eligibility to govern—Teams of five. Distance 60 feet. number of shots, 10 standing and 10 prone.

Morris, 1st	480	De Witt Clinton, 1st	505
Manual Training, 2d	459	Manual Training, 1st	459
Morris, 2d	453	Curtis	440
Stuyvesant	439	Erasmus Hall	434
Commercial, 1st	423	Bryant	382

New York State Rifle Association Match—Open to teams of public and private high schools in Greater New York—Teams of six. Distance, 60 feet. Number of shots 10 standing and 10 prone; target, National Rifle Association one inch bulls-eye.

De Witt Clinton	565	Morris, 1st	564
Manual Training, 1st	559	Stuyvesant	543
Manual Training, 2d	542	Commercial 1st	532
Morris 2d	527	Erasmus Hall 2d	523
Erasmus Hall, 1st	514	Xavier	488

J. Ehrlich, the best marksman of the Morris High School, captured the schoolboy indoor rifle shooting championship. He made the remarkable score of 598 out of a possible 600, which is the aggregate score in the competition for the championship cup, Winchester trophy, Hopkins and Allen trophy, Remington trophy, and sub-target individual trophy. He turned in possibles in all of the matches, with the exception of the Winchester, in which he tallied 198.

In the sub-target individual competition, after trying to break the tie between J. Ehrlich of Morris, E. Hubbard of De Witt Clinton, and W. Voorhees of Manual Training, by having the trio shoot off several times, they decided to have the boys draw for prizes. Hubbard was the lucky one and won first prize. J. Brown of Clinton and S. Austrian of Stuyvesant also had perfect scores of 50, but on the shootoff failed to qualify.

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

Doctor Reeves has something up his sleeve. Just what it is nobody knows. But that there are some doings going on is quite certain, as the Doctor and McCaskey have been seen hobnobbing together off in a dark corner, engaged in animated conversation. The last time that these doings were noticed the Doctor's theory of a white bulls-eye for night shooting made its appearance, but for the last week or so the white bulls-eye has not been in evidence. The scribe hopes to be able to announce what the new surprise is in the next paper. Meanwhile we will hope that it is nothing worse than a theory or suggestion of how to win the last and final match from the Baltimore Revolver Association. Major Wheeler says to "Intimidate" them. But will it work?

At the regular weekly shoot of the club on March 8, preliminary plans were made for holding the Indoor Championship Matches of the U. S. R. A. for the District of Columbia. A feature in connection with the matches of the U. S. R. A., and one which is not generally understood, is the fact that these matches are open to everybody, and are not restricted to members of the U. S. R. A. or citizens of the United States. The District of Columbia has never had representation in these matches and as the above club is in a flourishing condition at the present time, as far as the attendance at the weekly practice shoots is concerned, it desires to have the District represented. Anyone who is a resident of the District of Columbia and who wishes to enter the matches of the Association can do so by calling at the range of the club at Winter's Armory, 5th and L Streets, N. W., next Monday night, March 15. Targets and entry blanks will be supplied by the secretary of the club.

At the annual meeting of the U. S. R. A. in January, 1907, a resolution was passed reducing the entry fee from \$5 to \$3, in Matches A, B and C, the scores of the contestants paying the reduced entrance fees to apply only to the state championships, but the number of entries in 1907 was so large that it was decided by the association in 1908 to reduce the entrance fee to \$3 permanently in Matches A, B and C, and have all scores apply to both the National and State honors.

The following scores were made in practice at 20 yards, possible 100, on Standard American target.

C. U. Edwards	84	77	79	79	76
Sheridan Ferree	74	77	74	82	81
Frank Holt	77	84	78	81	79
L. Clausel	75	72	70	74	71
L. H. Reichelderfer	82	80	80	83	
Paul Bischoff	79	81	73	J.W. McCormick	75
M. Appleby	82	82	79	W. J. Macdonnell	77
Dr. Hoffield				72	

On account of the match held on the Saturday night previous there was not much of an attendance at the regular weekly shoot on March 1. Ferree, Atkinson and Reichelderfer all averaged over 80.

10 Shots at 20 Yards, on Standard American Target, Possible 100.

Sheridan Ferree	82	81	84	90	84
M. B. Atkinson	90	90	84	80	87
	85	83	81		
F. Holt	74	82	75	81	78
L. H. Reichelderfer	84	82	82	84	
C. U. Edwards	79	77	76	75	66
J. F. McCaskey	70	72	74	70	72

Annual Indoor Championship Matches of the United States Revolver Association.

It is the expectation of the Association that ranges will be open to all, whether members of the Association or not, in the following places:

Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Springfield, Mass.; New York City; Paterson, N. J.; Red Bank, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Louisville, Ky.; Pinehurst, N. C.; New Orleans, La.; Pine Bluffs, Ark.; St. Louis, Mo.; Dayton, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; Elgin and Chicago, Ill.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Bisbee, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Duluth, Minn.; Monessen, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Oreg.; Tacoma, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Manlius, N. Y.; and Washington, D. C.

There are 3 Championship Matches: Any revolver, pistol and pocket revolver, at twenty yards.

For further information, address John Taylor Humphrey, secretary-treasurer, Box 218, New York City.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.

A telegraph match took place on Saturday, February 20, between teams of the Smith and Wesson Pistol and Revolver Club of Springfield, Mass., and the Los Angeles

ACHESON-GRAPHITE

Grade "1340" is the very best

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Prevents Metal Fouling

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NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

Revolver Club, ten men to a side, 30 shots per man, indoors at 20 yards, 5 shots on a target, U. S. R. A. Match A conditions.

The Los Angeles team won with a narrow margin of three points. Following are the scores of the Los Angeles team.

A. B. Douglas	81	87	94	262
H. D. Thaxter	83	88	89	260
C. W. Linder	84	80	85	249
V. North	79	90	80	249
I. C. Douglas	84	83	81	248
W. E. Smith	80	79	86	245
J. E. Holcomb	81	79	86	243
A. M. Smith	75	79	82	236
W. E. Potter	83	79	72	234
W. A. Wright	72	79	79	230

Total 2456

Smith and Wesson Revolver Club 2453
Los Angeles Club won by three points.

A reentry prize shoot was held February 28, the prize being a case of revolver ammunition. The shooter making the highest 10 shot score won the ammunition.

A. B. Douglas, the only scratch man in the club, made a score of 95, winning the match. W. E. Smith, H. D. Thaxter and J. E. Holcomb also scored 95, which included their handicaps, but as Douglas shot from scratch he was awarded the trophy. Conditions were 10 shots per man at 50 yards on Standard American target.

Following are the scores:

Handicap Revolver Reentry Match.			
	Score	Hcp.	Tl.
A. B. Douglas	95	scr.	95
W. E. Smith	92	3	95
H. D. Thaxter	91	4	95
J. E. Holcomb	84	11	95
C. W. Linder	89	5	94
W. A. Wright	89	5	94
Dr. L. M. Packard	83	10	93
I. C. Douglas	88	4	92

The following practice scores were also made the same day.

50 Yard Revolver.			
A. B. Douglas	86	90	87
W. E. Smith	78	85	88
I. C. Douglas	83	86	86
C. W. Linder	81	84	88
W. A. Wright	79	85	89
Dr. L. M. Packard	81	82	83
H. D. Thaxter	88	90	W. R. Cutts
W. E. Potter	79	82	J. E. Holcomb
A. M. Smith	78	Oscar Lillemo	77

50 Yard Pistol.			
C. W. Linder	80	81	84
A. B. Douglas	90	90	94
I. C. Douglas	84	88	93
O. Lillemo	82	83	87

SHELL MOUND PARK, EMERYVILLE, CAL.

The following scores were made recently at the park by members of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.

Rifle Scores, 10 Shot Match.

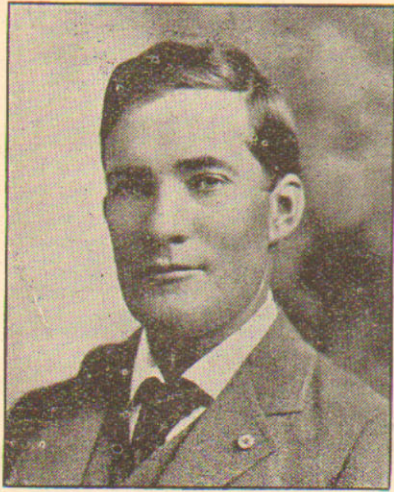
D. W. McLaughlin, 224, 221; M. W. Housner, 222, 212, 209, 204; B. Jonas, 219; G. A. Pattberg, 216, 210; J. Williams, 196; R. J. Fraser, 215; K. O. Kindgren, 177; C. W. Whaley, 163. Club button match—J. F. Bridges, 219, 209; K. O. Kindgren, 183, 165, 170, 155; C. Rueser, 151, 150; L. Hawkhurst, 221, 217; E. N. Moore, 215, 209. Pistol and revolver scores—R. N. Hamlin, 81, 66, 63, 76; C. F. Armstrong, 87, 88, 89, 91; C. Armstrong, 90, 93, 90, 92, 90, 93; C. Klett, 87, 85; C. W. Whaley, 84, 82, 86; R. Zion, 65, 62, 44; K. O. Kindgren, 58, 47, 46; R. J. Fraser, 84, 90, 88, 88.

BISBEE, ARIZ., RIFLE CLUB.

On Monday, February 22, the club journeyed to Phoenix in automobiles for a match with the National Guard of that place. A heavy, cold mist lay all over the valley when we drove out to the range, but it cleared up and the contest began at the 200 yard range. The scores were low, due to the cold morning. There was a fish tail wind from 12 o'clock, when we went back to the 500 range, where Curry made the most sensational shooting of the day, scoring 49 out of 50. The rapid work in the pit soon finished this range with the club 21 points ahead, and we dropped back to the 600 yard firing line, where some difficulty was experienced, but our boys were just a little more careful, and won the range by 26 points. Mitchell and McMinn had high individual totals of 129. Scores:

Bisbee Rifle Club.			
Yards	200	500	600
Lyons	40	45	39
Mitchell	38	46	45
Curry	40	49	34
Hawley	36	45	42
Fisher	39	42	41
Watkins	40	42	39
Hurst	36	42	39
McMinn	43	44	42
Total	312	355	321

National Guard of Arizona.			
Yards	200	500	600
Colonel Coggins	37	40	38
Sergeant Sigala	40	45	36
Sergeant LeBaron	39	41	35
Lieutenant Woolf	36	47	40
Corporal Peterson	39	46	37
Corporal Price	35	34	30
Sergeant Edens	41	41	39
Captain Grinstead	42	43	40
Total	309	337	295



FRED GILBERT

WINCHESTER

SHOTGUNS AND SHELLS—THE 96.77% KIND The Big Winners at the Kansas City Mid-Winter Shoot

High Professional Average.—Fred Gilbert, shooting Winchester "Leader" shells—regular stock loads. Second: Ed. O'Brien, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun. Third: W. R. Crosby, shooting Winchester "Leader" shells—regular stock loads.

High Amateur Average.—Frank Fuller, second, shooting Winchester "Repeater" shells. Third: Fred Ellet, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester "Leader" shells.

Individual Amateur Target Handicap.—Won by Fred Ellet, shooting a Winchester Repeating Shotgun and Winchester "Leader" shells.

Interstate Amateur Live Bird Cup.—Won by Frank Fuller, shooting Winchester

"Leader" shells; score, 29 out of 30.

Western Handicap at Live Birds.—Won by Fred Gilbert, shooting Winchester "Leader" Shells—regular stock loads; score, 37 out of 38.

*Winchester Standard Grade Shotguns and Winchester Regular Stock Loads of Shells—
the Kind any Sportsman Can Buy Anywhere—Outshoot All others.*

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The regular weekly shoot of the association was held at its range on February 27 with a fair attendance of shooters. Good shooting conditions prevailed throughout the day, but were especially fine in the afternoon when there was hardly a breath of wind, and a splendid light.

R. L. Dale was top man in the long range match with two 46's. F. Daniels reached 41, but his rifle barrel with which he has recently made many fine scores, is worn out by the excessive velocity with which the modern high power bullet is propelled through the barrel, and a new one is necessary. About 1,300 shots have spoiled this barrel for long range work.

The silver military medal was won by W. R. Murphy.

The scores:

Silver military medal, won on 10 scores of 43 or better

W. R. Murphy, 44, 46, 48, 47, 47, 45, 45, 46, 44, 4.

Offhand Practice Match—H. E. Tuck, 87, 82, 81, E. Harvey, 72.

Military Medal Match—W. R. Murphy, 46.

Offhand Medal Match—L. Lewis, 86, 83, 82; H. Cushing, 77.

Long Range Rifle Match, 1,000 Yards—R. L. Dale, 46, 46, 44; F. Daniels, 41, 40.

Pistol Medal Match—C. F. Lamb, 86, 85, 79.

BOSTON REVOLVER CLUB.

The Boston Revolver Club Championship was shot at the club range February 25. There were 4 prizes, a tankard and 3 handsome cups. The winners were:

K. D. Jewett, 423 O. E. Gerrish, 397

C. E. Heath, 412 Edward Guinn, 393

The scores of the match between Providence and Boston shot February 27, are as follows:

Boston.					
C. S. Green	77	70	80	76	77—380
H. M. Summers	73	82	74	75	69—373
K. D. Jewett	78	84	89	81	76—408
E. A. Taylor	83	81	85	73	83—405
C. E. Heath	85	84	86	82	85—422

Total..... 1988

Providence.

G. E. Joslin, 74 80 81 83 81—399

E. C. Parkhurst, 82 71 73 85 82—393

R. Deranghey, 76 76 78 77 74—381

H. C. Miller, 60 77 69 74 76—356

W. H. Willard, 74 62 75 71 74—356

Total..... 1885

The Lynn Rifle Gun Association and the Boston Revolver Club shot a 50 shot pistol match, 5 men to a team, at the Boston Revolver Club range on Saturday evening, March 6. A return match will be shot at the Lynn range on March 17. The scores of Saturday's match were as follows:

Lynn.		Boston.	
Topping	401	Taylor	449
Bowman	395	Heath	425
Morse	395	Haley	380
Peabody	408	Gerrish	408
Percival	413	Jewett	412

Total..... 2078 Total..... 2027

The Boston Revolver Club is holding 3 reentry matches during March. Medal competition match, a handicap reentry match, and a scratch reentry match, and will also hold the U. S. R. A. indoor matches March 14 to 21, inclusive.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SCHUETZEN CORPS.

The eighth practice shoot of the New York Central Schuetzen Corps, Capt. H. Roffmann, took place at the Zettler ranges on March 3. Following are the scores on the ring target in 10 shot strings, possible 250. Distance, 75 feet.

Gus Zimmermann	244	245—489
Viemeister	238	237—475
H. D. Muller	230	237—467
C. Folcke	234	233—467
W. Wessel	232	233—465
A. Dux	226	234—460
D. Scharninghausen	234	225—459
B. Thumann	225	225—450
J. von der Lieth	224	225—449
H. Roffmann	222	227—449

F. C. Rolfe	227	222—449
J. Gute	218	228—446
A. Kessler	224	222—446
P. Ritterhoff	221	222—443
F. Schroeder	228	214—442
W. Bogel	224	217—441
C. F. Gemerich	205	230—435
H. A. Ficke	219	212—431
C. Tietgen	218	213—431
C. Schmidt	208	218—426
H. Schumacher	212	212—424
F. Brinkama	192	223—415
H. Schneider	205	208—413
C. A. Schrag	202	203—405
F. Blendemann	196	190—386
G. Dettloff	185	182—367

In the bullseye competition the results were as follows: Gus Zimmermann, 24½ degrees; H. Schneider, 48; D. Scharninghausen, 51½; P. C. Rolfe, 60; J. Gute, 62½; H. D. Muller, 88; G. Viemeister, 90; B. Thumann, 105½; C. Folcke, 106½; C. Schmidt, 109; W. Wessel, 116½; F. Schroeder, 117; H. Schumacher, 134½; C. F. Gemerich, 165; A. Dux, 173½; C. Tietgen, 195; P. Ritterhoff, 196; W. Bogel, 200; G. Dettloff, 201½; H. A. Ficke, 246; F. Brinkama, 254.

WAUSAU, WIS., SCHUETZEN-VEREIN.

The following scores were made on Sunday, February 28, at 200 yards on German ring target.

Class A.					
King target. Union target.					
O. Mathie	222	23	25	16—64	
Fr. Mathie	214	25	12	22—59	
Her. Abraham	207	13	22	16—51	
G. Nafz	199	23	22	19—64	
Class B.					
Fr. Ritter	211	23	17	16—56	
R. Bohring	189	17	15	15—47	
L. Scharban	185	19	18	25—62	
J. Werle	174	16	19	22—57	
G. Mueller	164	19	14	17—50	
Wm. Lohmar	152	17	16	12—45	
H. Schmidt	149	12	15	21—48	

NEW YORK CITY SCHUETZEN CORPS.

The last practice shoot but one of the New York City Schuetzen Corps was held at the Zettler gallery March 4. Owing to a blizzard raging, the attendance was not up to the mark. The scores on the ring target in two 10 shot strings were:

R. Schwanemann	244	238—482
A. Kronsberg	239	241—480
P. Busse	241	233—474
H. C. Radloff	228	228—456
J. Fueger	229	226—455
C. Benn	211	211—422
A. Kroos	202	202—404
A. Wiltz	189	208—397
J. Wulff	174	207—381

Bullseyes were made in the following order of merit: C. Benn, 46 degrees; R. Busse, 59; A. Kronsberg, 77; A. Kroos, 115; H. C. Radloff, 152; J. Wulff, 170; A. Wiltz, 250.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK.

Zettler Rifle Club scores made at its last practice shoot at headquarters, 159 West 23rd street, February 23.

10 Shot Strings at 25 Yards, Possible 250.					
A. Begerow	227	232	238	235	233—1165
L. C. Buss	248	243	243	241	242—1217
O. Smith	240	245	246	244	237—1212
W. A. Tewes	248	247	247	247	247—1236
	247	250	248	248	248—1241
B. Zettler	238	237	230	240	236—1181
C. Zettler	242	239	243	240	238—1202

March 4, 10 Shot Strings, Possible, 250.					
A. Begerow	221	226	226	231	231—1135
L. C. Buss	244	245	244	246	244—1223
L. Maurer	234	235	242	238	238—1187
O. Smith	243	240	242	246	244—1215
L. P. Hansen	240	240	237	239	242—1198
T. H. Keller	239	234	234	230	224—1161
W. A. Tewes	248	248	248	247	248—1239
G. Schlicht	243	242	243	243	249—1220
W. E. Reynolds	245	247	240	243	245—1220
B. Zettler	238	243	243	244	244—1212
C. Zettler	238	240	243	241	243—1205

NEW YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS.

Results of the eighth practice shoot of the New York Schuetzen Corps, held at Zettler's gallery, 159 West 23rd street, on February 26. Two 10 shot strings, possible, 250.

Gus Zimmermann	242	245—487
H. Koster	241	236—477
C. Meyer	232	236—468
B. Zettler	237	231—468
R. Schwanemann	233	234—467
H. Haase	232	233—465
C. A. Niemeier	231	235—466
D. J. Pape	233	227—460
J. Schmitt	231	227—458
J. Gute	224	234—458
G. W. Offermann	224	232—456
P. Heidelberger	229	227—456
H. D. Meyer	229	226—455
F. Busch	225	229—454
H. B. Michalsen	227	227—454
J. Thalman	231	223—454
W. A. Lemcke	223	224—447
F. Facompre	229	218—447
J. C. Bonn	222	224—446
J. N. Herrmann	221	225—446
I. Hoffmann	222	223—445
H. Gobber	222	222—444
H. C. Hainhorst	218	225—443
O. Schwanemann	228	214—442
J. G. Tholke	220	221—441
H. Lohden	220	220—440
J. N. Hainhost	219	219—438
J. Dappel	222	215—437
G. Wehrenberg	218	218—236
J. Coffin	212	223—435
Ad. Beckmann	217	217—434
G. Kessler	208	225—433
J. H. Kroeger	216	216—432
H. Offermann	215	215—430
F. Harre	219	206—425
F. Bund	218	207—425
C. Boesch	214	211—425
C. Schmitz	219	205—424
D. Picken	214	209—423
H. Hesse	207	216—423
H. Glandorf	215	206—421
W. Dahl	201	219—420
L. Hertel	207	211—418
A. Heins	210	210—420
H. von Minden	204	214—418
G. Schnakenberg	217	198—415
L. Konade	211	204—414
N. C. L. Beversten	207	207—414
G. Thomas	207	207—414
C. Sievers	203	210—413
A. Lemcke	206	206—412
F. von Deesten	206	206—412
H. Homisch	218	194—412
J. Hennings	196	215—411
J. N. Tonjes	205	205—410
D. H. Brinckmann	214	195—408
F. Feldhusen	204	204—408
L. Hass	202	205—407
M. Thew	203	203—406
W. Lohmann	200	205—405
W. S. Schaeffer	192	213—405
H. Decker	202	202—404
D. Dede	196	204—400
W. H. Kohring	200	200—400
F. Gobber	200	200—400

Bullseye competitions: Best bullseye by measurement: F. Feldhusen, 14 degrees; D. Ficken, 23½; H. Haase, 45; F. Facompre, 45½; W. Dahl, 46; Gus Zimmermann, 52; G. Thomas, 58; H. Koster, 16; H. C. Hainhorst, 62½; G. Woltjen, 67.

WILLIAMSBURG SHOOTING SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The following scores were shot at Henne's Casino gallery, at 80 feet, offhand, in a 50 shot match.

First Entry.					
Hoffmann	240	242	248	248	240—1218
Kaufmann	237	239	240	244	244—1204
Worn	239	240	244	239	241—1203
Keim	240	233	242	248	234—1197
Muth	233	238	237	238	238—1184
Rohr	196	210	203	218	237—1064
Zirkel	200	194	195	227	231—1047
Second Entry.					
Hoffmann	246	245	248	244	241—1224
Worn	238	235	243	237	242—1196

QUALITY and STABILITY

were never given a more remarkable demonstration than in two recent Rifle Contests at Pittsburg, Pa., in which

PETERS CARTRIDGES

proved absolutely the claim that they are not only the **best**, but the most stable on the market. Note the facts:

On Jan. 20, 1909, at the Iroquois Rifle Club, in Pittsburg, Mr. Chas. Bean scored **1237** out of a possible **1250**, on the regulation 75 ft. range, using **PETERS .22 Short Semi-Smokeless Cartridges made in the year 1902**, a record never equalled with any other make of ammunition, either old or fresh.

On Jan. 30, 1909, on the same range, Messrs. Bean and Haight, both shooting **Peters Cartridges** of recent manufacture, each scored **1240** out of a possible **1250**—but $\frac{1}{2}$ point below the World's Record made in 1906 by W. A. Tewes with Peters .22 shorts.

Think of it! { Cartridges made in 1902—1237 out of 1250 } Practically no difference in shooting quality,
 " " " 1909—1240 " " 1250 } in spite of 7 years' difference in age.

PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS ammunition is good and will stay good indefinitely.

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INDEPENDENT NEW YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS.

The following scores were made on March 5, at 75 feet on $\frac{1}{4}$ inch ring target, possible 250.

Gus Zimmermann	246	245—491
A. Stahl, Jr.	243	237—480
A. Begerow	235	235—470
F. Liegibel	235	233—468
Frank A. Young	237	230—467
Wm. Söll	232	228—460
Geo. T. Zimmermann	228	226—454
Fritz Kossack	223	226—449
Jac. Bittschier	224	221—445
Henry J. Behrens	225	218—443
F. C. Halbe	224	216—440

Bullseyes, A. Stahl, Jr., A. Begerow, Gus Zimmermann, Wm. Söll, F. Liegibel, F. Kossack, J. Bittschier, Geo. T. Zimmermann, F. A. Young, F. C. Halbe, Henry J. Behrens.

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS

- Mar. 16-17—Decatur, Ill. Decatur Gun Club. John Duffey, secretary.
- Mar. 17-18—Brampton, O., Canada. Brampton Gun Club. R. E. Choate, manager.
- Mar. 20—Frenchtown, N. J. Frenchtown Gun Club. P. S. Bloom, secretary.
- Mar. 24-25—Leesburg, Fla. Leesburg Gun Club. A. B. Lees, secretary.
- Mar. 24-25—Jewell, Iowa. Jewell Gun Club. W. S. Hoon, secretary.
- Mar. 29-30—Cedar Bluffs, Neb. Cedar Bluffs Gun Club. F. K. Knapp, secretary.
- Mar. 31—Holmsburg Jct., Pa. Keystone Shooting League. F. M. Eames, president.
- Apr. 6-7—Lincoln, Nebr. Capitol Beach Gun Club. Geo. L. Carter, manager.
- Apr. 6-7—West Lebanon, Ind. West Lebanon Gun Club. C. R. Bowlus, secretary.
- Apr. 7-9—Columbus, Ohio. Columbus Gun Club. Fred Shattuck, secretary.
- Apr. 9-10—Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Parkdale Gun Club. F. A. Parker, president.
- Apr. 9—Exeter, Ont., Canada. Huron Indians. W. Johns, secretary.
- Apr. 12—Atlantic City, N. J. Atlantic City Gun Club. A. H. Sheppard, secretary.
- Apr. 14-16—Larned, Kans. Kansas State Tournament under the auspices of the Larned Gun Club. J. T. Whitney, secretary.
- Apr. 15—Garden Prairie, Ill. Garden Prairie Gun Club. H. O. Sears, secretary.
- Apr. 16-17—Reading, Pa. South End Gun Club. H. Melchior, manager.
- Apr. 17—Hamilton, Canada. Hamilton Gun Club. W. R. Davies, acting secretary.
- Apr. 19—Spring Tournament of the Springfield, Mass., Shooting Club. C. L. Kites, secretary.
- Apr. 21-22—Beaver Crossing, Neb. Beaver Crossing Gun Club. J. C. Evans, secretary.
- Apr. 23—McClure, Ohio. McClure Gun Club. Frank E. Foltz, secretary.
- Apr. 23-24—Troy, N. Y. Mountain View Gun Club. J. J. Farrell, secretary.
- Apr. 26, 27 and 28—Vicksburg, Miss. Mississippi State Tournament, under the auspices of the Vicksburg Gun Club. J. C. Williams, manager.

- Apr. 27-28—Atlantic, Iowa. Atlantic Gun Club. P. I. Appleman, manager.
- Apr. 27-29—Wellington, Mass. Paleface Gun Club. C. E. Comer, secretary.
- Apr. 28-29—Danville, Pa. Danville Gun Club. W. T. Speiser, secretary.
- Apr. 29—Temple, Pa. Hercules Gun Club. A. K. Ludwig, secretary.
- Apr. 29, 30, May 1—Union City, Tenn. Union City Gun Club. D. A. Edwards, secretary.
- Apr. 30—Berwick, Pa. Berwick Rod and Gun Club. W. I. Shrader, secretary.
- Jersey City, N. J., Gun Club shoots Saturday afternoons and on all holidays.

FIXTURES.

REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- May 4, 5 and 6—Nashville, Tenn. The Interstate Association's fourth Southern Handicap tournament under the auspices of the Cumberland Park Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
- June 22, 23, 24 and 25—Chicago, Ill. The Interstate Association's tenth Grand American Handicap tournament; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
- July 20, 21 and 22—Buffalo, N. Y. The Interstate Association's fourth Eastern Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Buffalo Audubon Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
- August 10, 11 and 12—St. Paul, Minn. The Interstate Association's fourth Western handicap tournament under the auspices of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Aug. 24, 25 and 26—Seattle, Wash. The Interstate Association's Fourth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the West Seattle Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, Pittsburg, Pa.

Tournaments registered with the Interstate Association during the week ending February 27.

- Apr. 15—Schenectady, N. Y. Mohawk Gun Club. J. W. White, secretary.
- Apr. 19—Springfield, Mass. Springfield Shooting Club. C. L. Kites, secretary.
- Apr. 19—Lawrence, Mass. Lawrence Fish and Game Club. W. W. Bradbury, secretary.
- Apr. 20-21—New Orleans, La. Tally Ho Gun Club. Geo. H. Brockman, secretary.
- Apr. 23—Woodstock, Tenn. Woodstock Gun Club. C. C. Hawkins, secretary.
- May 30—Green Bay, Wis. Green Bay Gun Club. R. E. St. John, chairman tournament committee.
- May 31—Charleston, W. Va. Charleston Gun Club. Dr. Gwynn Nicholson, secretary.
- June 15-16—Peotone, Ills. Peotone Gun Club. A. E. Harken, president.
- Aug. 17, 18, 19—Anaconda, Mont. Western Boosters Trap Shooting Association. James H. Cochran, secretary.
- Sept. 6—Charleston, W. Va. Charleston Gun Club. Dr. Gwynn Nicholson, secretary.
- Sept. 9-10—Columbus, Ohio. Columbus Gun Club. Fred Shattuck, secretary.

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., COUNTRY CLUB.

The trap shooters of the Essex County Country Club were to have visited the Fox Hills Golf Club on March 6 and decide the second leg of the home and home shoot with the Staten Island marksmen. The match was postponed, however, and instead several interesting trophy shoots were decided. An exchange gun handicap was won by W. J. Elias who also took a 50 target trophy shoot. G. Bechtel and J. Spotts were the other winners.

TOURNAMENT OF THE JERSEY CITY, N. J., GUN CLUB.

On March 17 the club will hold a tournament, which will also be the occasion of a new clubhouse warming, the old clubhouse having burned down a short time ago. There are six events on the program. Events 1 to 5 are at 20 targets each, and the sixth at 100 targets. Guns and ammunition shipped care of John Weippert, 1128 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., will be delivered to the grounds free of charge.

BERGEN BEACH GUN CLUB, JAMAICA BAY, L. I.

The Bergen Beach Gun Club members turned out in goodly numbers on March 6 and decided many interesting practice events. H. D. Bergen did the best work making some excellent runs in the different strings of 25 targets. The best scores:

H. W. Dreyer	17	16	19	17	17	19
J. Voorhees	17	20	17	17	17	14
H. D. Bergen	24	19	21	23	18	22
H. Miller	19	16	16	18	16	17
R. Morgan	22	23	23	20	18	..

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

Today, February 27, was not the regular shooting day of the club, but a few of the members got together and shot several strings with the following results. Dr. Chas. Sweet shot clays for the first time today.

Targets	25	10	15	15	10
J. T. Hyland	21	7	12	10	8
C. G. Blandford	16	10	14	13	10
N. J. Tuttle	17	..	10
Wm. Fisher	11	7	..	13	..
A. Aitchison	..	5	9
Dr. Chas. Sweet	5	9	..

The following archery scores were made on a regulation target at 40 yards. They are presented with the hope that some archers will be attracted and favor the Ossining Gun Club with a visit. There are about a dozen devotees of the sport in the club. Colors count as follows: Gold, 9; Red, 7; Blue, 5; Black, 3; White, 1. 24 arrows each around.

	Gold.	Red.	Blue.	Black.	White.	Tl.
E. I. Cole	5	4	9	5	1	134
C. G. Blandford	1	8	8	8	1	114
E. I. Cole	5	9	8	2	0	154
C. G. Blandford	7	8	6	1	1	153
C. G. Blandford	6	8	5	2	2	143
E. I. Cole	5	6	11	2	0	148
C. G. Blandford	4	7	9	2	1	137
E. I. Cole	5	5	6	7	1	132

Mr. Cole made 96 consecutive hits. The scores given herewith were of the regular bi-monthly shoot of the club. There has been some little difference of opinion in the club of late as to who could break the most targets out of 100 in four events of 25 targets each. Today was the day it was decided—for the time being at least. There was a 15 target match

for the Du Pont trophy to start with which resulted in a tie between Messrs. Brandreth, Washburn and Hubbell. It was agreed that the 100 target match would decide the tie. Brandreth won a leg on the shootoff. In the 100 target match which was for \$25, Hyland at the end of the 3rd string had a comfortable lead of five targets. In the fourth string he got a bad run in the first ten and finished with 18 breaks. Blandford pulled himself together and got 23 which tied him with Hyland with 81 broken out of 100. In a shootoff at 25 targets Blandford had broken 14 out of 15; at this point Hyland, who had lost several, withdrew, giving the match to Blandford.

Targets	15	25	25	25	25	100
I. T. Washburn	14	18	19	21	20	78
G. B. Hubbell	13	20	20	15	19	74
J. T. Hyland	11	21	20	22	18	81
C. G. Blandford	10	20	18	20	23	81
D. Brandreth	14	20	19	19	20	78
W. Fisher	9	16				
E. Brewerton	8	17	N. J. Tuttle			8

MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

The club visited the North Caldwell Gun Club on Saturday, March 6, and shot a return match with the Caldwell Club. Several of the regular team of the Montclair Club were unable to go and the Caldwell Club won an easy victory. Scores:

50 Targets per Man.			
North Caldwell.	Montclair.		
L. Stager	22 18	G. W. Boxall	22 18
W. Kursman	24 19	I. S. Crane	19 18
F. Sindle	15 18	R. Jacobus	23 21
H. Sindle	16 22	F. H. Cockefan	15 20
C. Fischer	22 22	E. Winslow	16 16
Total	196	Total	188

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

G. L. Brady, C. Eckhart, J. H. Henderson, and W. N. Bavier were the winners in the 5 trap shooting events at the Wykagyl traps on March 6, Eckhart carrying away the honors in two events. The scores:

March Cup, 25 Targets—G. G. Hammill, 0—8; G. L. Brady, 7—23; W. J. Brennan, 0—18; E. A. Wilton, 1—16; R. L. Sharpe, 3—17; J. A. Henderson, 0—18; T. D. Scoville, 1—20; C. Eckhart, 4—19; W. N. Bavier, 2—20; W. B. Ogden, 0—17.

March Average—Hammill, 4—11; Brady, 6—13; Brennan, 0—19; Wilton, 1—17; Sharpe, 3—20; Henderson, 0—23; Scoville, 1—17; Eckhart, 4—24; Bavier, 4—16.

Eckhart Trophy—Hammill, 0—10; Brady, 6—20; Brennan, 0—23; Wilton, 1—18; Sharpe, 3—17; Henderson, 0—23; Scoville, 1—20; Eckhart, 3—18; Bavier, 2—21; Ogden, 0—15.

S. D. and G. Trophy—Hammill, 0—1; Brady, 7—22; Brennan, 0—21; Wilton, 2—14; Sharpe, 4—22; Henderson, 0—21; Scoville, 2—22; Eckhart, 4—2; Bavier, 3—23; Ogden, 1—20.

Shape Trophy—Hammill, 0—6; Brady, 7—22; Brennan, 0—23; Wilton, 2—21; Shape, 4—22; Henderson, 4—23; Scoville, 2—23; Eckhart, 4—24; Bavier, 2—23; Ogden, 1—18.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, TRAVERS ISLAND N. Y.

So close was the competition for the first leg on the March Cup at the Travers Island traps March 6, where the club members held their weekly contests, that 4 successive shootoffs were necessary before the winner of the event could be determined. T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., and T. C. Durham, shooting from handicaps of four and five targets, respectively, returned full scores of 25 three times, but on facing the traps again Mr. Durham fell a single point behind his rival, who thereby carried off the honors.

O'Donohue's good aim also enabled him to win the first leg on the new R. M. Owen Cup, although he was forced to make his seventh full score of the day in order to return the highest card.

In the Stoll Cup event 5 gunners tied for first, and again a shootoff was in order. T. C. Durham was finally returned the victor after an extra session at the traps. "Fred" Hodgman was the only gunner who succeeded in bringing an entire string of 25 clay birds to earth during the competition. The summaries:

Scratch Shoot—25 Targets.			
TI.	TI.		
F. H. Schaffner	24	G. E. Greiff	19
O. C. Grinnell	23	Dr. De Wolfe	19
F. A. Hodgman	23	R. R. Debacher	15
G. F. Pelham	23	J. S. Sutphen	15
C. W. Billings	20	C. A. Cattus	15
J. G. Batterson	19	T. C. Durham	15

March Cup Handicap; 25 Targets.			
Hcp.	TI.		
T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	4 25	J. B. Batterson	2 22
T. C. Durham	5 25	F. A. Hodgman	0 22
C. W. Billings	2 24	J. S. Sutphen	4 22
G. E. Greiff	2 23	O. C. Grinnell	2 22
C. A. Cattus	4 23	Dr. De Wolfe	3 22
G. W. Kuchler	3 23	G. F. Pelham	1 21
F. H. Schaffner	0 22	R. R. Debacher	5 16

First shootoff—T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., 4—25; T. C. Durham, 5—25. Second shootoff—T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., 4—25; T. C. Durham, 5—25. Third shootoff—T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., 4—25; T. C. Durham, 5—25. Fourth shootoff—T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., 4—25; T. C. Durham, 5—24.

Sauer Gun (Handicap)—25 Targets.			
Hcp.	TI.		
F. A. Hodgman	0 25	F. H. Schaffner	0 21
T. C. Durham	5 25	G. E. Greiff	2 21
T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	3 25	G. W. Kuchler	3 21
J. G. Batterson	2 23	G. F. Pelham	1 20
O. G. Grinnell	2 23	R. R. Debacher	5 19
Dr. De Wolfe	2 23	J. S. Sutphen	4 19
C. W. Billings	2 21	C. A. Cattus	4 16

Stoll Cup (Handicap)—25 Targets.			
Hcp.	TI.		
T. C. Durham	5 25	F. H. Schaffner	0 23
C. W. Billings	2 25	G. W. Kuchler	3 23
J. S. Sutphen	4 25	J. G. Batterson	2 22
O. C. Grinnell	2 25	F. A. Hodgman	0 22
T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	3 25	Dr. De Wolfe	3 21
G. E. Greiff	2 24	R. R. Debacher	5 19
C. A. Cattus	4 24	G. F. Pelham	1 22
O. Wagner	5 15		

Shootoff—T. C. Durham, 5—25; C. W. Billings, 2—23; J. S. Sutphen, 4—19; O. C. Grinnell, 2—20 and T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., 3—24.

Owen Cup (Handicap)—25 Targets.			
Hcp.	TI.		
T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	3 25	Dr. De Wolfe	3 23
J. G. Batterson	2 24	G. W. Kuchler	3 23
F. A. Hodgman	0 24	T. C. Durham	4 23
C. W. Billings	2 23	C. A. Cattus	4 22
F. H. Schaffner	0 23	G. E. Greiff	2 19
G. F. Pelham	1 23	J. S. Sutphen	4 19
O. C. Grinnell	2 23	R. R. Debacher	5 15

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The first handicap shoot of the association for this month was held at Riverside on March 6. The most notable feature was the almost perfect shooting of one of the guests, Horace Kirkwood. He broke every target up to the 93rd, when he missed.

W. G. Titcomb of the B. A. A. won the first prize with score of 97. After the regular shoot there was a final shoot at 25 targets for a trophy offered by Lawrence Flint. It was won by J. H. Daggett. The scores of the members' shoot are as follows:

Hcp.	Bk.	Hcp.	Bk.
W. G. Titcomb	10 97	T. F. Baxter	4 79
F. H. Richards	26 92	S. A. Ellis	2 79
T. R. Dickey	0 91	C. B. Tucker	10 77
F. Whitney	16 90	C. C. Clapp	14 77
C. P. Blinn	10 89	C. P. Curtis	12 74
J. H. Daggett	10 87	J. S. Brown	26 55
T. C. Adams	2 83	*Horace Kirkwood	99
F. W. Palfrey	24 83	*F. J. Daggett	85
H. W. Knight	26 80	*G. H. Hassam	74
A. A. Knight	26 80	*C. P. Morris	79

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, BAY RIDGE, N. Y.

More than four thousand targets were thrown on March 6 in one of the best series of matches that the members of the club have contested in this season on their field at Bay Ridge. A cloudy sky and little or no wind made the conditions excellent for accurate shooting.

Two teams of 9 men each faced the traps in the principal contest of the day—a 100 target handicap match, with prizes for the high man on each team. The team captains were A. E. Hendrickson and J. B. Stephenson. Hendrickson's team were the winners by thirty-one targets, their score being 701 to 670 made by their opponents. Bath sets of traps were used alternately.

In the shoot for the March Cup 18 faced the traps. It was a close contest and M. Stiner proved to be the high man with twenty-four targets broken. There were three teams in the regular team shoot, L. M. Palmer and H. M. Brigham being the winners, with 44 as their total to 41 made by F. B. Stephenson and F. W. Moffett. The trophy matches were more than usually interesting. Three out of the four were won by H. W. Woodcock. He shot full scores in each, and in the first one, in which 16 completed, 14 shot scores above 20. In another match, where 14 entered, ten shot above 20. W. C. Damron won a trophy with a full score and the scratch match was won by H. M. Brigham, with a full score of 15. The scores follow:

March Cup—25 targets; Handicap.			
H. TI.	H. TI.		
M. Stiner	1 24	G. E. Hendrickson	2 22
F. B. Stephenson	6 23	J. H. Vanderveer	4 22
F. W. Moffett	1 23	W. W. Peabody	1 21
W. C. Damron	1 23	H. B. Vanderveer	3 21
D. T. Leahy	2 23	J. C. Hyatt	4 21
R. J. Williams	7 23	G. G. Stephenson	4 19
H. W. Woodcock	4 23	J. H. Ernst	4 19
George Brower	3 23	W. W. Marshall	6 19
S. W. Palmer	1 22	N. Hubbard, Jr.	5 16

Team Shoot—25 Targets; handicap.			
H. TI.	H. TI.		
L. M. Palmer	1 21	F. B. Stephenson	0 21
H. M. Brigham	1 22	F. W. Moffett	1 20
Total	44	Total	41

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets; handicap.			
H. TI.	H. TI.		
H. W. Woodcock	4 25	F. W. Moffett	1 22
G. H. Vanderveer	4 24	D. T. Leahy	2 22
R. C. Williams	7 24	J. H. Ernst	4 22
George Brower	5 24	H. B. Vanderveer	3 21
W. W. Peabody	1 23	F. B. Stephenson	0 20
A. E. Hendrickson	2 23	W. C. Damron	1 20
M. Stiner	1 23	G. G. Stephenson	4 19
W. W. Marshall	6 23	N. Hubbard, Jr.	5 17

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets; handicap.			
H. TI.	H. TI.		
H. W. Woodcock	5 25	A. E. Hendrickson	2 21
F. B. Stephenson	0 24	J. H. Ernst	4 21
F. W. Moffett	1 23	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	4 19
J. C. Hyatt	4 23	R. C. Williams, Jr.	7 19
W. W. Marshall	6 23	N. Hubbard, Jr.	5 18
W. W. Peabody	1 22	N. Hubbard, Jr.	5 18
W. C. Damron	1 22	J. H. Vanderveer	4 22

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets; handicap.			
H. TI.	H. TI.		
H. W. Woodcock	6 25	W. C. Damron	1 20
J. H. Ernst	4 24	W. W. Marshall	6 20
F. W. Moffett	1 23	A. E. Hendrickson	2 18
W. W. Peabody	1 21	M. Stiner	1 18
H. Vanderveer	4 21	N. Hubbard, Jr.	5 15

Team Match.—100 targets; handicap.	
First Team.	TI.
Targets	25 25 25 25
F. B. Stephenson, captain	22 20 21 23 86
L. M. Palmer	24 21 19 22 86
H. M. Brigham	24 22 22 19 87
G. G. Stephenson	20 14 18 15 67
H. W. Woodcock	14 19 17 16 66
R. C. Williams	15 18 14 10 57
George Brower	21 20 24 17 82
W. W. Marshall	17 18 17 18 68
N. Hubbard, Jr.	18 20 17 16 71
Grand total	670

Second Team.	
TI.	TI.
F. W. Moffett	21 20 21 22 84
D. T. Leahy	23 23 17 18 81
W. C. Damron	22 20 21 20 83
W. W. Peabody	22 21 21 22 85
M. Stiner	20 23 22 20 85
J. C. Hyatt	19 18 16 17 81
J. H. Vanderveer	18 17 19 13 67
J. H. Ernst	19 20 20 15 74
A. E. Hendrickson (captain)	19 19 14 18 70
Grand total	701

PHILADELPHIA TRAP SHOOTERS' LEAGUE.

By winning from the Highlanders on March 6 at Ridley Park, the S. S. White Gun Club practically made sure of winning the championship of the Trap Shooters' League. Their victory gives them a lead over the Edge Hill gunners of three points and 80 targets, and as but one more shoot remains in the series, the Whites are reasonably sure of landing the shooting honors of the season.

The Dentists shot in wonderful form, far outclassing

both Highland and Chester-Ridley, and when their ten highest men had finished their turn at the traps their total score of 450 for the team gave the Whites the best score made this season by any of the clubs. Every man of the ten broke 42 or better, the gunners averaging 45 targets per man, a clip which is only maintained by exceptional shooting.

Although Highland leads South End by one point, the Jersey men by defeating Meadow Springs and the Florists are now ahead of the Edge Hill men in broken targets, they having a total of 2,058 to Highland's 2,043.

Cantrell, of the Whites, carried off the individual honors of the day by breaking 49 of his 50, while Newcomb, of the Whites, and Buckwalter, of the Florists, each broke 48. Although Buckwalter has only shot in three of the league shoots, he has made the remarkable score of 147 breaks out of a total of 150 targets. The points scored and targets broken by the teams follow:

Clubs.	Points.	Targets broken.
S. S. White	15	2123
Highland	12	2043
South End	11	2058
Meadow Springs	9	1983
Chester-Ridley	7	1529
Florists	6	1956

Beside making a new high team scoring record for the league, the S. S. Whites also practically clinched the championship in the Trap Shooters' League by defeating the Highlanders and Chester-Ridley Park teams in the best test of marksmanship seen in the league this season. The Whites turned out 16 strong and 10 of these gunners shot in such steady form that their combined total for the club record enabled them to finish with the remarkable score of 450 breaks. The Highlanders smashed 428, while Chester-Ridley Park broke 422.

Although the day was anything but favorable for high scores, the intense feeling existing between the Whites and Highlanders in the efforts of each club to beat out the other in the race keyed the gunners up to record-breaking feats, and catching the fever, Chester-Ridley also went along at a clip far beyond their actual ability. The Whites' ten high men shot at a pace which soon distanced both Highland and Chester-Ridley, not a gunner on the team going below the 42 mark.

S. S. White.			
Bk.	Bk.	TI.	
Cantrell	24	25	49
Newcomb	23	25	48
Severn	23	24	47
Wolscroft	22	25	47
Robinson	23	22	45
W. Mathews	24	21	45
Pratt	23	20	43
Cotting	23	19	42
Beyer	22	20	42
Tansley	18	24	42
Total			450

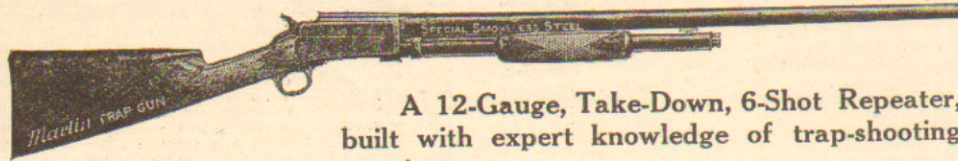
Highland.			
Bk.	Bk.	TI.	
F. Bender	25	21	46
Wentz	22	23	45
Hoover	23	21	44
Dougherty	21	23	44
Brown	22	22	44
Lutz	21	22	43
Davis	19	22	41
Ringgold	19	20	39
Perry	22	17	39
Total			428

Chester-Ridley.			
Bk.	Bk.	TI.	
Hamlin	25	22	47
Copple	22	22	44
Hoffman	23	21	44
Overbaugh	21	22	43
Griswood	20	22	42
Williamson	20	22	42
Little	17	24	41
Lee	20	21	41
Schneiff	21	19	40
Fields	16	22	38
Total			422

Both the South End and Meadow Spring turned out large squads, but the Florists, who number among their members some of the best trapshooters in the city, did not have sufficient men to make up a team, for had they been able to turn out some of their reliable guns the match would have gone down in league history as the closest ever contested. The competition between South End and Meadow Spring was keen throughout the match, with both claiming victory, and every newcomer was hailed with glee by the members of both clubs. And it was these latter, who came straggling in all the afternoon, who really decided the match, three of the Meadow Spring men getting among the ten and two of the visitors.

South End.			
Bk.	Bk.	TI.	
W. Pechman	23	24	47
French	21	25	46
Cross			

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NEWS OF THE TRADE.

The Winchester Red W Combination of guns and shells continue to give a good account of themselves at the many shoots at which they are represented. For instance, at Peoria, Ill., February 26, Ward Burton, shooting the above combination, won high professional average with a score of 160 out of 175, while H. L. Blumenshine, shooting a Winchester gun, was high gun for the day with a total of 162 targets. At Houston, Tex., February 22, Mr. B. E. Saunders, shooting the same reliable combination, was high gun for the day with 118 out of 125. Alf. Gardner, shooting Leader shells, won high amateur average, scoring 106. At Wellington, Mass., February 27, A. E. Sibley, with Winchester gun and shells, was high professional with a score of 113 out of 125.

At Harrisburg, Pa., February 22, the tie for the Pennsylvania State Live Bird Championship carried over from a number of weeks ago, was shot off by Messrs. Hess, Coleman and Hensel, each man shooting 5 birds. Mr. Harry I. Hess won by killing 5 straight, shooting Peters factory loaded Premier shells. Mr. Hess is the well known trap and live bird shooter of Nanticoke, Pa., and his fine workmanship, together with perfect ammunition, won him the deserved honor of the Championship title.

At the Harrisburg, Pa., Live Bird Shoot, February 22, Mr. E. L. Klipple, of Wilkes Barre, tied in the trophy event, killing 19 out of 20, and was second in the shootoff with 9 out of 10 and one dead out of bounds. Mr. Klipple used Peters Premier factory loaded shells.

At the complimentary shoot given February 25 to J. R. Taylor by the Columbus Gun Club, C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average, scoring 91 out of 100.

At the St. Louis Trapshooters' Association grounds, February 27, A. Killam was high gun over all professionals and amateurs with a score of 96 out of 100. T. F. Norton was second, with 95. Both used Peters factory loaded shells.

At Troy, N. Y., February 22, Neaf Apgar won high

professional average, scoring 130 out of 150 with Peters shells. F. C. Bessett, of South River, N. J., won high amateur average and high general average at Matawan, N. J., February 27, breaking 95 out of 100. He used Peters factory loaded shells.

THE WEEK'S PATENTS.

913,756. Revolver. William B. McCarthy, Cale, Ind. Filed Feb. 21, 1908. Serial No. 417,141.

A firearm comprising an annular casing which incloses a magazine chamber and encircles a finger receiving space, a magazine ring revolvably mounted within the chamber and provided with a plurality of cartridge receiving chambers, a barrel projecting from the casing, means for revolving the magazine to bring the various cartridge receiving chambers into cooperative relation with the barrel, and means mounted within the space encircled by the annular casing for discharging the cartridges, and 4 other claims.

913,784. Drop-Down Breech-Loading Gun. Leslie B. Taylor, Birmingham, England. Filed May 24, 1907. Serial No. 375,407.

In a drop-down, breech-loading firearm, the combination with fore-end ejector mechanism, consisting essentially of spring-pressed ejector hammers, hammer guide-rods therefor, and ejector sears for the hammers; of lock-carrying plates fitting in recesses formed in the under side of the body of the firearm; a fixed member secured to the knuckle of the firearm; a pivoted member mounted upon the fixed member; a spring for normally depressing the pivoted member; a projection formed upon said pivoted member for engaging the guide-rods; and pins or fingers extending laterally from said pivoted member and adapted to engage the lock-carrying plates and to hold the same in position, and 11 other claims.

914,113. Gunpowder. Conrad P. H. Claessen, Berlin, Germany. Filed Sept. 22, 1906. Serial No. 335,819. An explosive consisting of an intimate mixture of nitro-cellulose, nitroglycerin, vaseline and potassium lactate in substantially the proportions specified.

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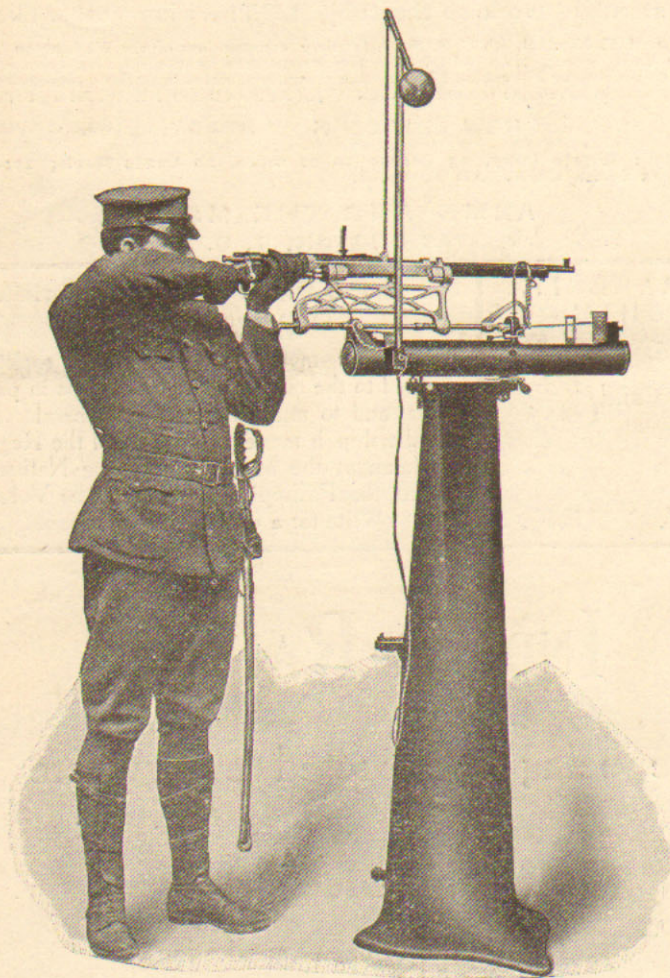
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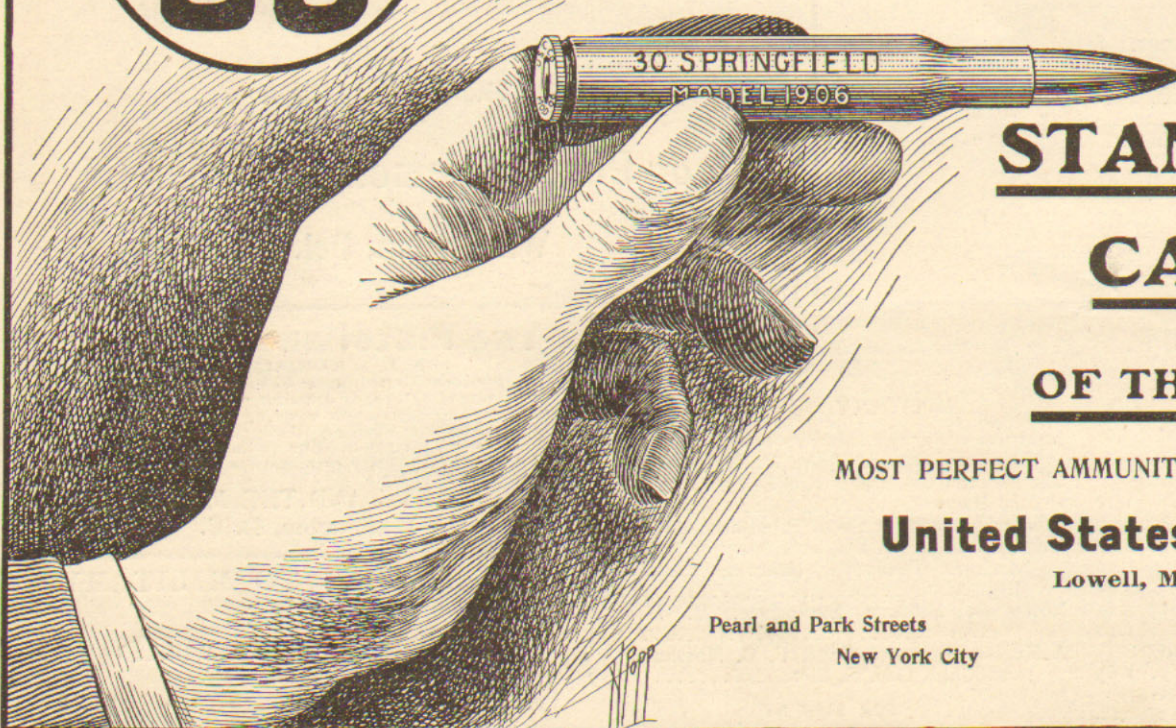
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