

ARMS AND THE MAN



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MARCH 18, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
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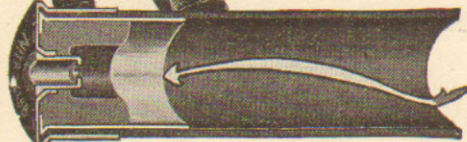
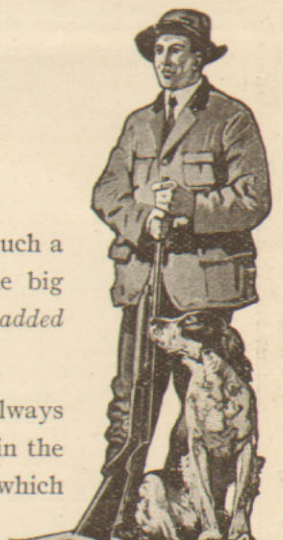
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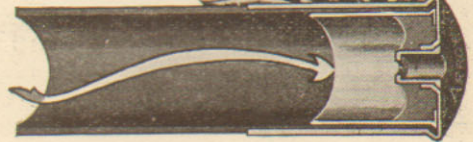
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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLV. No. 24.

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CAPTURING THE REELFOOT RAIDERS.

BY COL. W. C. TATOM, *First Tennessee Infantry.*

Col. W. C. Tatom, who, at our special request, has contributed the striking account of the capture of the Reelfoot Raiders which is published herewith, is a modest man and we have been unable to secure any information about himself from himself. We have only a bare outline of his military experience. His capacity and ability to do the right thing in the proper way will be evident to any one who reads the article which follows. Colonel Tatom was Senior Major of the 4th Tennessee during the Spanish-American War and saw service in Cuba, being one year in that service. He has been Colonel of the 1st Tennessee Infantry for six years and is the ranking officer of the National Guard of Tennessee.

IT was about six o'clock on the evening of October 20, 1908, that Adjutant General Tully Brown received instructions from Governor Patterson, then in West Tennessee, to order troops to Reelfoot Lake, where the night before night riders had murdered Capt. Quentin Rankin, a Spanish-American War veteran, and had tried to murder Judge R. Z. Taylor, who managed to get away by jumping into a bayou. At that time the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Infantry had only three companies, B, I, and K, in Nashville.

The regimental commander was ordered by General Brown to assemble not less than 100 nor more than 150 men of this battalion and have them ready to leave at 11.30; the Major and Captains were promptly notified, the regimental quartermaster was ordered to see to the loading of tentage and camp equipment for 150 men, and two extra coaches and a baggage car were ordered attached to the regular train. In the absence of the Captain and commissary, Lieutenants under supervision of the Colonel purchased from grocers and had delivered at the train one day's travel ration consisting of crackers, corned beef, canned tomatoes, beans and ground coffee.

The men were in heavy marching order except that blankets and overcoats were not issued until the troops bivouacked on the night of the 21st. It was impossible to reach all the men on such short notice, but when the train pulled out at 11.30 it carried not quite forty men to each company, nine line officers, a Major and his Adjutant and the regimental commander and four staff officers. No mounts were carried.

The men spent the night fairly comfortably, and Union City, 150 miles distant, was reached at 7 o'clock a. m. where the troops detrained and prepared for the 25 mile march to Reelfoot Lake. The Adjutant General's Office had wired for wagons and mounts but these were not furnished until 11 o'clock, and it was noon when the column moved. For ten miles the roads were so dusty, wagons were in danger of driving into each other in the dust clouds. A halt for a hasty dinner at one, then an advance toward the night rider country.

An advance guard without flankers was maintained more as a habit than as a precaution, until late in the afternoon when the column entered the wooded hills and deep ravines of the highland range which separates the fertile and undulating plains of Obion from the Reelfoot Lake valley. These hills were known to be full of night riders.

After a 17 mile march the command went into bivouac at Proteumus, a country store, and soon the odor of boiling coffee and bacon broiling on live coals made the evening air fragrant, the bacon being an addition to the travel ration to which baker's bread had been added. In addition to a small camp guard, outposts were maintained, for from two directions the territory was favorable to attack on the camp, but it was the best for camping purposes within reach of water.

En route next morning three of the eight wagons were piled as high with wheat straw as their loads would permit, the straw being given by a farmer who had been waited on by the night riders. When nearing the camping place sufficient wood for a day's supply was added to the loads of the other wagons. Two day's field rations and forage had been purchased at Union City, and as water was known to be convenient at the proposed camp the question of rations, forage, wood, water, and straw for bedding was settled until a convenient time for replenishing.

By noon permanent camp was being pitched on the eastern shore of Reelfoot Lake in a park in the shape of a parallelogram about 300 by 600 yards, with plenty of trees, few of which were included in the immediate confines of the camp. A fountain supplied water from an excellent

spring high in the hills, and the very good lake water left no water problem, though we had traversed a country where the wells and springs were dry and the squirrels were dying of thirst.

Wood from the adjacent hills was cheap and abundant, additional straw for bedsacks was obtained, forage could be had near by, rations were delivered under contract from Union City every third day or oftener, and the lake was full of fish and ducks. Tents were pitched, company kitchens constructed, latrines dug, corral arranged, hospital established, quartermaster and commissary stores opened, telephone and telegraph instruments installed, sentry posts established, outposts carefully selected, native guides and additional horses secured, and the work of harvesting the night riders was quickly begun.

After thorough study of the map of the infested region the Colonel laid off the district into five zones, and into each of these, early in the morning and simultaneously, he placed a detachment under command of an officer, part mounted, part on foot, with a guide from the lake country side.

Each officer carried a partial list of men wanted and was ordered to arrest any man or boy who might even be suspected. They were ordered to shoot at sight and without question on halting any man wearing a mask day or night. They were also instructed to search houses for masks, robes, firearms or anything that might serve as a clue. Any man who resisted was to be promptly shot.

The movement was like a bolt from the blue. It seemed evident that neither the night riders nor the general public expected the soldiers to do more than serve as an aid to the local authorities. There was no let-up until there were over 100 prisoners in the guard house, which was composed of hospital tents surrounded by a heavy guard with orders to shoot to kill. More than 150 were arrested, but examination showed that many were innocent.

Those detained were not allowed to talk in private to their families or to talk to lawyers or to anybody. They were fed the same rations as



COLONEL W. C. TATOM,
Commanding 1st Tennessee Infantry.



GUARDMOUNT.

the soldiers, had the same number of blankets, and their families were allowed to bring them extra food and bedclothes. The nights were cold and large fires were kept in the front and rear of the tents. Some prisoners were paroled and reported to the Colonel when required.

After three days work the whole region was tame. The night rider captains, the murderers of Rankin, the leaders of the whippers of women and burners of houses were in the guardhouse from which there was no escape, and among the prisoners were the most desperate characters in the whole region. The Colonel could send word ten miles to a man to come in and he would come. The reign of terror was at an end. The most brutal and cruel had become mild and humble. The band of night riders was broken. Good citizens came to camp and said: "Thank God for the work the soldiers have done! We can now sleep in peace. We have not been able to do so in weeks."

The modern Army rifle was a revelation to the night rider. He stood in awe of it. His favorite weapon is the pump shotgun; very effective at 50 yards but almost useless beyond that. After three weeks the more desperate prisoners were sent to Nashville and Memphis jails, and the remainder to Union City, where the leaders have recently been on trial.

The soldiers secured abundant evidence of guilt through confessions, masks, etc. The soldiers have done their part. It is now up to the courts.

It should have been stated that Companies E and L of Memphis, with over 100 men, joined the command before the general raid was made. Other soldiers from Nashville and Memphis joined their companies until the entire force numbered about 300. Major Horton commanded the Memphis battalion; Major Martin the Nashville battalion. The men were issued overcoats and blankets after arrival in camp.

On their return trip most of the troops marched 18 miles without halting. This remarkable march would not have been permitted had the Colonel



THE COLONE 'S ORDERLY.

known of it. It is probably a record march. The behavior of the troops at all times was excellent. They were quiet and orderly, molested no property, treated prisoners considerately and even searched houses so courteously as to win praise from the owners of the houses. Each guard relief consisted of thirty men, while there were always two officers of the guard. The officers of the day generally remained up all night. An officer visited every sentry every hour, and the sentries were required to call the hours. In addition a system of Cossack posts with connecting patrols was maintained on three sides of the camp, the lake front needing only sentries. These outposts were composed of the men of the sheriff's posse acting under the Colonel's order and a non-commissioned officer. Men who did two hours of guard duty in succession never complained. When the rain fell furiously all night, accompanied at times by strong wind, every man cheerfully remained at his post. More efficient or faithful guard duty was never performed.

This is the first time Tennessee troops have had to deal with night riders, but they have quelled two or three mining outbreaks, their presence at the mines being sufficient to restore order. Among the troops who served at Reelfoot Lake, the Colonel was a field officer during the Spanish-American War and two of his staff were in that service, as was one Major and his Adjutant, four of the five serving in the Philippines and one in Cuba. Other officers and men in the ranks have had foreign service as Volunteers or Regulars.

The camp at Reelfoot caused the natives to marvel at its cleanness. They could not understand why it was required that every bread crumb should be picked up. Except a man accidentally wounded there was no



REELFOOT LAKE.

man in the hospital over twenty-four hours. Adjutant General Brown and Assistant Adjutant General Alexander saw to it that every requisition was quickly filled, and there was no red tape delay about anything.

Eight of the prisoners captured by the soldiers have already been tried and six of them sentenced to hang and two have received sentences of twenty years in the penitentiary. The other prisoners are in different jails in West Tennessee and will be tried at the May term of the Circuit Court in Union City.

A PROMINENT AUSTRALIAN HERE.

MAJ. Gen. John Charles Hoad, C. M. G., Inspector General of the Commonwealth of Australian military forces, has been in the United States some days visiting various points of interest in connection with an observation of the military establishment of this country.

General Hoad has had a very brilliant military career. He has attended various service schools in England, the School of Musketry and the School of Signaling, and commanded a regiment of Australian volunteers in the South African War.

In the United States he has visited West Point, the War College, the War Department, Fortress Monroe, and he will soon go to Rock Island, Fort Riley and Leavenworth. Then, after a short side trip to Ottawa, he will go immediately to Vancouver, from whence he sails for home.

General Hoad is particularly interested in rifle practice and in the training of the civilian riflemen of his country in the use of the military weapon. He is also deeply engrossed in the instruction of cadet corps organizations in Australia. He has most decided opinions, and opinions of great value upon these subjects. He has made many friends in America and it is only regretted that his stay is necessarily quite short.

It is to be hoped that he will see his way clear to return to us again. He has promised to use his good offices to assist the efforts of the President of the National Rifle Association of America to induce the Australian

riflemen who go to Bisley this year to stop in this country on their way home to take part in our International Matches in September.

We welcome General Hoad to America and we hope that he will soon pay us another visit.

AN ADVANCED MILITARY CODE.

(Continued from last week).

"No person shall be eligible as captain of a company unless he shall have served at least one year as an officer and three years in the aggregate in the National Guard of Washington or some other state, or in the Volunteer or Regular Army of the United States or is a graduate of a military college requiring at least three years of military study. Periods of service in two or more of these branches may be combined in determining this qualification.

No person shall be commissioned as an officer in the National Guard of Washington unless he is a citizen of the United States and of this state, twenty-one years of age or more.

Whenever a commissioned officer shall have been examined for promotion under this act and shall fail to attain a marking of at least seventy-five per cent, he shall be honorably discharged, and the vacancy so created shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law."

There is adequate provision in the law for examinations before appointment or commission and it should be said that the competitive examinations for first commissions—the most important of all commissions—are based upon those given an enlisted man who desires to obtain a commission in the Army—that is to say, they are both practical and written; the practical portion consists of a careful observation and grading of the candidates while engaged in commanding, instructing and correcting a body of troops.

The terms of all officers are continuous and an officer is retired at sixty-four years.

One of the very most important provisions in the new law is practically a reenactment of the old law upon the subject, certain minor changes only being made. This is the provision which governs the organization of new companies. One of the most pertinent sources of discord and inefficiency in the National Guard has been the mustering in of green companies under incompetent captains chosen for their political or other prominence, instead of for their military ability. You cannot make a company in the National Guard without a captain. Time is too valuable and there is not enough of it at the disposal of the National Guardsmen to allow the wasting of a moment. Enlisted men who are earnestly attempting to qualify themselves for service in war by serving in the National Guard, meet with a terrible disillusionment when they find themselves under officers wholly unfit for the responsibilities attendant upon the holding of such important offices. The provision which is about to be quoted is unique. It originated in the State of Washington and it does not appear in any other state law. It should therefore receive extra careful attention.

"*New Companies—How Admitted.*—No other company than those now organized and in the service as part of the National Guard shall be admitted into the National Guard of Washington, except upon recommendation of the military board, and in the manner following: Upon application of a citizen of this state from an approved locality, said applicant upon furnishing satisfactory proof that he has performed the military service required by this act to qualify him for acceptance of a commission as captain in the National Guard of this state, may be given permission to appear before an examining board for examination as to his qualifications to become a captain of a company; said examination to be that provided in the Military Code of this state, and before an examining board appointed in accordance with the same. The order authorizing such examination shall be issued and published as an item of news in the locality where such examination is to be held at least thirty days prior to the date set for holding the same. If such applicant shall attain a record of seventy-five per cent or better in such examination, he may be appointed and commissioned captain in the National Guard of Washington, and authorized to enroll a company. If there be more than one such applicant from the same point, those whose applications are received before an examination is ordered may be given permission to appear for the examination, and the one who, in the judgment of the examining board, is the best qualified may be selected and authorized to enroll a company as herein provided. Upon notification from him of the enrollment of not less than fifty-eight able-bodied men, and upon approval of such enrollment by the Adjutant General, the company may be mustered into the National Guard of Washington.

An examining board shall be ordered to conduct a competitive examination, thirty days after date of muster in, to select a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant for said company. All regularly enlisted men of such company at the date of such examination shall be eligible for said examination. Such company commander shall not nominate for appointment non-commissioned officers for such company until after said examination shall have taken place, but may designate by company order such men of the organization as acting non-commissioned officers as he may see fit. Upon conclusion of the competitive examination, the candidate who, in the judgment of the board, is best qualified shall be appointed and commissioned first lieutenant of the National Guard of Washington, and assigned to duty with said company. The candidate who, in the judgment of the board, is best qualified for second lieutenant shall be

appointed and commissioned to such office in the National Guard of Washington, and assigned to duty with said company. Until the first and second lieutenants of such newly organized company shall have been appointed and commissioned the company shall be attached directly to general headquarters. Immediately upon appointment of the first and second lieutenants and upon such company being attached to regimental or battalion headquarters, the company commander shall nominate and obtain the appointment of non-commissioned officers for the company in the manner prescribed by law and the regulations; *Provided*, That when in the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief an emergency exists, the examinations for first and second lieutenants may take place immediately upon muster in of the company. The military board shall consist of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General and the senior field officer."

The law gives the Governor power to dismiss commissioned officers and to retire officers under such conditions as practically assure that incompetent officers shall not remain. All enlistments are for three years and men may be reenlisted at the end of such term for a similar period with permission to secure a discharge at the end of one year if in a time of peace.

The uniform allowance for officers of the active list is fixed at \$75 for dismounted officers and \$100 for mounted officers, per year.

Pay and allowances of officers and men are: For officers when on any ordered duty, the same pay and allowances as officers of the Army. The pay of enlisted men runs from \$1 to \$2.50 per day, according to grade, with a ten per cent increase for each reenlistment. There is an arrangement for retained pay which should be very useful. By its terms, upon the completion of his enlistment or discharge by proper authority, each enlisted man shall receive the additional sum of fifty cents for each day's service which he has rendered at state rate of pay. If he has been dishonorably discharged or discharged in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial, no additional pay is received. In addition to the pay as just indicated, company quartermaster sergeants are to be paid \$8 per month and one clerk for each company \$5 per month upon the recommendation of their company commanders. The proposed law provides for three stated parades under pay each year, regardless of other duty or service, namely, on February 22, May 30, and July 4. Excellent pension enactments are included and all the general authority is conveyed by which the military machinery of the state may be correctly organized and properly controlled.

Three sections which in their somewhat drastic character go perhaps a trifle farther than the laws of many states, are those relative to interference of one sort or another with the officers and men of the National Guard. These are of sufficient importance to justify their full incorporation here.

"*Interference with Employment of Guardsman.*—A person who, either by himself or with another, willfully deprives a member of the National Guard of his employment or prevents, by himself or another, such member being employed, or obstructs or annoys said member of said National Guard or his employer in his trade, business or employment, because said member of said National Guard is such member or dissuades any person from enlisting in said National Guard by threat or injury to him in his employment, trade or business, in case he shall so enlist, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment.

"*Rights of National Guardsman.*—No club, society, association, corporation or organization shall by any constitution, rule, by-law, resolution, vote or regulation, or otherwise, discriminate against any member of the National Guard of Washington, because of his membership in said National Guard, in respect to the eligibility of such National Guardsman to membership in such club, society, association, corporation or organization, or in respect to his rights to retain and exercise the rights of membership therein. Any person or persons, club, society, association, corporation or organization violating or aiding, abetting or assisting in the violation of any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding thirty days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment.

"*Discharge from Employment.*—No member of the National Guard shall be discharged by his employer by reason of the performance of any military duties upon which he may be ordered. When any member of the National Guard is ordered upon duty which takes him from his employment he may apply upon the termination of such duty to be restored to his position and employment, and if the tour of duty shall have continued for a period not longer than three months, any employer or the officer or other manager of any firm or corporation having authority to reemploy such National Guardsman and failing so to do shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$300, or imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding ninety days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment."

Those portions of the law which have to do with military courts of all kinds seem to be admirably drawn. The articles of war very slightly amended are incorporated practically word for word and suitable legal machinery is furnished by which any necessary thing may be investigated or shortcoming punished.

A BOY SOLDIER AT SHILOH.

GEN. J. B. Lauck, the Adjutant General of California, served through the Civil War as an enlisted man—first in an Ohio Battery, and later on in an Ohio Infantry regiment.

Lately, while he was in Washington representing the state in the Inaugural ceremonies, he sat one night at the Army and Navy Club and in reminiscent mood pleased some friends who were with him by an account of an incident which occurred during the first day of the Battle of Shiloh.

"I had just been booted out of bed by my orderly sergeant—you know there were orderly sergeants then instead of first sergeants—and I found it a mighty disagreeable and misty morning," said the General. "There was a thick curtain of gray fog everywhere. Just as we were getting our coffee boiling, the 21st Missouri went by, going toward what we thought were the Confederate positions. As they passed, the men of their regiment and ours, being good friends, joked back and forth. One of our men, a big voiced fellow, sung out—'Say, you Missouri men, where you going?'—to which the reply came back, hushed and muffled through the fog—'oh, just a little ways down here to shoot some squirrels.'

Well, sir, they had been gone about ten minutes when pop, pop, br-r-r-p, br-r-r-p, and then bing, bing, first scattering shots, after that two or three volleys and then in a minute—it only seemed like a minute—here came the Missouri men as hard as they could run, right past our line and through our camp. As they went, our man who had called out before, saw his friend and yelled—'Did you find the squirrels?' And someone, I think it was, the same wag, replied—'You bet you we did and the woods is full ov 'em. Better go down and try them some yourself.'

In a very few minutes all the Missouri men were gone and then, standing in line as we were, having of course been formed up when the first alarm came, I saw as I looked toward the front what looked to me like a million legs coming toward us. The fog had just lifted about the height of a man's waist and underneath it we could see the ground end of the approaching Confederates. As I say, it looked to me like there were a million legs sticking out of the bottom side of that fog. We got the order to fire and at the sound of our volley it looked like horizontal flashes of lightning were darting all through the whiteness of the fog as they returned our fire. We did not stay much longer, but fell back through the camp. I know in my own case I did my falling back by running about as hard as I could, my speed much accelerated by the sound of the big minnie bullets going zip-plop through the wet canvas of our tents.

We went back and forth six times over that same ground the first day and at night slept where we fell, overcome by exhaustion, with nothing to eat except what a few of us had in our haversacks, and not a thing to shelter us.

Of course you all know that the next day the tide of battle turned and that we eventually got back our own camp and defeated the enemy, but if I live a thousand years I will never forget the sight of that million legs moving through the fog."

NEW FEATURES AT THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

UNCLE Sam's splendid School of Musketry at Monterey is in better shape than ever before to "deliver the goods."

The beginning of the term, January 4, saw twelve officers and sixty-six enlisted men on hand for the course, and with the added opportunities for study of machine guns, their tactical use and capabilities, in addition to the thorough instruction in the use of the rifle, the men graduating will undoubtedly prove a leaven of inestimable value throughout the Army.

The former plan of having the men mess with other organizations has been abandoned and the students sleep and mess at the school itself. Major McIver says, regarding the new class:

"It is a very good class, both in natural ability and in the interest shown in the work and we are looking forward to getting better results than ever before."

More attention than ever before will be given the machine gun problem at the school. One of Parker's "squirt-gun" artists, Lieutenant Brown, has been detailed for duty with the school by the War Department and has been given the post of school secretary. Lieutenant Bowen, another of Parker's protégés and a man who can take a machine gun apart in the dark and put it together again before you could strike a match to see what he was doing, has also been detailed to the school, with the machine gun platoon of the 20th Infantry for him to play with. Bowen will have charge of the machine gun end of the work; tests of machine gun material, sent to the school by the Ordnance Department, and the general prying into the

best way to kill the most men with the fewest number of rounds with the garrulous Maxims and Benet-Mercie's. For be it known, that when the Ordnance Department gets hold of some new sort of a gun that none of them can take apart and about which they entertain doubts as to which is the business end, they hurriedly shove it back in the case, nail it up and ship it out to the school "for test." Then if the school solves the mystery, the Ordnance Department takes it away from the school artists and write long-winded reports about it. If you don't believe this, take a new gun up to the Ordnance Department and watch where it goes.

Maj. Geo. W. McIver has been detailed again to the school as commandant, which is well, as the school is as yet in more or less of an experimental stage and "Swapping horses in the midst of the stream" is hardly conducive to efficiency in such cases.

Much attention is paid to the "kindergarten" part of the rifleman's education, so often neglected in both the Army and the National Guard. Regardless of the decoration which the student may have won in former shooting, he is put through the sighting drill with sand bag and tripod, the position and aiming drill, and is thoroughly instructed in the nomenclature of the rifle. Thus, when he comes to the real rifle practice he has not acquired habits which later have to be unlearned.

Lieutenant Bowen told the writer that the men are given pocket magnifying glasses and told to examine the sear and sear notch of their rifles for the cause of the "creep" so often found even in the New Springfield. Having found the rough spots, they are taught how to smooth down the rubbing surfaces and to remove the grate and creep with an oil stone. It is too bad instruction of this sort could not be imparted to all National Guardsmen who have ambitions in the shooting line. A good many of them shoot season after season, handicapped by creepy, rough pulls that are conducive toward flinching and unaccountable shots. Of course, any of them could learn this for themselves if Hudson's book were available, or if they would ask questions of a few of the rifle cranks.

The only objection to the school is the one which applies to our Army—it is a fine organization but there is not enough of it. It is understood, however, that the War Department is afraid to make it any larger, lest the larger number of graduates exhaust the appropriation for "sharpshooter" bars which they invariably win after graduation from the institution.

It is a mystery to the writer why National Guard officers do not ask to be detailed to the school at times, instead of to the other departments of instruction of the Army. One graduate of the school, acting as Inspector Small Arms Practice of an average National Guard regiment, would unquestionably raise the shooting of his regiment to an appreciable extent.

MR. TAFT HAS A REAL SENSE OF HUMOR.

THAT the smile which plays upon the handsome face of our distinguished new President is not "from the lips owt only," as the Dutchman said, is evidenced by a little incident which took place in the office of the President on the second day after his inauguration.

A great many visitors demanded his time and attention, and all were met with a smile and a pleasant word. In the Cabinet room a number of gentlemen stood waiting until their turn should come. Speaking to an old friend who had come on for the inaugural festivities and had now called to say goodby to the President, Mr. Taft remarked—"I saw you at the Inaugural Ball the other night." "Yes," replied the friend, "but you did not see me dancing." "That's right, that's right," said the President. "You know that is one of the disadvantages of being President. Not only am I to be followed about by secret service men and become a sort of a prisoner, but I am not supposed to dance while I am President." He hesitated a moment, then looking with that indescribable sidewise glance of his at the friend, he said "but I am not thinking of resigning just yet." As he said it a laugh quivered in the words, and at the conclusion he threw back his head and laughed heartily.

THIS WAS A GOOD ORDER.

GENERAL Order, No. 83, War Department, dated March 3, 1909, contained the following executive order published therein as usual for "the information and guidance of all concerned:"

"Supplementing orders heretofore issued, it is directed that hereafter all requests and recommendations, either written or verbal, received at the War Department from or on behalf of Army officers, of whatever nature—other than those received through regular military channels—shall be filed with or noted on their records. Officers who do not desire such notations on their records should take such action as may be necessary to prevent such requests or recommendations being made."

This is probably very close to the last executive order issued by the President. It seems to scarcely need comment or explanation. Perhaps

it may be news to some away from Washington that the number of officers using political and other methods to advance themselves, is surprisingly large. A great many officers of the Army have the mistaken idea that the way to rise is to play politics. It cannot be denied that officers have climbed to higher grades by this method. But we imagine that no one is prepared to say that promotion gained in this way is as sweet to a man, or that the man who gains it so is as good a soldier, as is the case where promotion has come upon military merit.

The purpose of Mr. Roosevelt as indicated in this executive order, to have filed with the record of every officer each written and verbal application for preferred service, or promotion, made by him or made by others for him, is entirely commendable and praiseworthy. We hope to see this order carried out to the letter.

If our Army is to be as good as it can be made, it must be officered by soldiers and not by politicians. Fortunately, this is the belief held by a majority of the officers of the Army, and this order will afford them the protection which otherwise they lack. The officer who thinks a strong pull is the best way to high command ought to be taught that he is out of place in the Army. No one could possibly object to an officer expressing a preference, when asked, as to the duty which he should perform, but everyone can see the injustice of allowing political influence to affect military assignments or promotions.

A STRONG VOICE.

By the HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

(Continued from last week.)

AS to the relative value of resources and preparation in making up power as a basis of diplomacy, we must bear in mind that modern wars are becoming more and more a test of preparation. When Prussia struck Austria in 1866, the war was over in a few months—a test of preparation. When Germany struck France in 1870, the same thing. When Japan struck Russia, the same thing. This result is due to the magnitude of the operations, and therefore the necessity for long preparation and perfect organization, and to the swiftness of modern transportation. It is estimated that at least three years would be necessary to create a modern army in America and prepare it to cope with modern armies which are kept ready to move on a moment's notice and which can cross the ocean in a few weeks. I do not doubt that if war came, America would persist as in 1861-1865 and would make the struggle a test of endurance and therefore largely of resources, but we cannot expect the world to have the same opinion, and therefore as differences arise with other nations we must regulate our diplomacy largely according to our relative preparation, and therefore largely according to the relative size of our fleet in the ocean in question. Vice versa, as long as our fleet is inadequate for both oceans we should distribute it between the Atlantic and Pacific according to the nature and acuteness of differences that exist or are liable to arise in the direction of Europe or in the direction of Asia.

Having established the fundamental principles upon which successful diplomacy must be based, it remains now to examine the question of the differences that arise between nations and then to draw the practical conclusions as they apply to America.

The important differences between nations out of which wars have arisen may be grouped into four classes, namely: First, questions of territory; second, questions of trade and commerce; third, race antagonism; fourth, conflict of institutions.

Let us examine how these differences are involved in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and consequently what should be our policy as to size and distribution of power, and then, in the light of our actual condition of power, what should be our diplomatic policies.

An examination of our relations with the Pan-American nations shows that there is not a single question of difference. Therefore our natural relationship with those nations should be one of a close brotherhood, and clearly our diplomacy should be directed, as it has begun to be directed, toward constantly increasing the commercial relations and intercourse between our peoples. This should be promoted by the development of lines of transportation, and especially steamship lines. And full advantage should be taken of the approaching completion of the Panama Canal to give a lasting impulsion to intercommunication. Our Government should proceed to negotiate a model arbitration treaty with all the Pan-American governments, by which the contracting powers would solemnly agree to respect each other's territory and sovereignty within that territory and to arbitrate all other differences. Such an arbitration treaty is now practicable in Pan-America and its adoption here would work a great stride in the development of the general cause of arbitration and peace. The approaching Pan-American conference would be a fitting occasion for effecting such treaties. In order to realize the best results in our Pan-

American diplomacy, Congress should provide for permanent representation at the Pan-American conferences, as it should provide for permanent representation at The Hague conferences, in some such manner as is provided for in the bill introduced in the House by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT] and in the Senate by Senator McCREARY, the father of the Pan-American conference.

An examination of our relations with European nations is not so assuring.

Over questions of territory there are no direct differences likely to arise in the near future, but the same cannot be said of the indirect differences that may arise under the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine has been accepted in the matter of contractual debts, but it was refused in connection with territory. We can only be sure of a permanent respect for the Monroe doctrine by being in control of the sea in the Atlantic.

Over matters of trade differences may be expected to grow steadily as we become more and more an industrial nation and reach out more and more for the markets of the world with our products that are steadily growing in excess of our home consumption. There is a fundamental basis for what is called "the American peril," which the European nations have discerned in the financial and industrial growth of America. The military powers take their men away from work for military service. We have our men at work producing. It will prove impossible for military nations ultimately to meet American competition where there is an "open door," fair chance, and no favor. From this fundamental fact we must expect differences of an ever increasing gravity as time goes on.

From questions of race there are no differences to fear. We have already demonstrated that all the nations of Europe can meet here and mingle without producing race antagonism, all being more or less remotely of the same race.

From questions of institutions we cannot expect monarchs and royalty and nobility to view with satisfaction the rise of democracy, nor can we expect nations always to accept our national irresponsibility for the welfare of their subjects suffering violence within our individual states with which they can hold no diplomatic relations.

Thus it is clear that we must anticipate more and more differences of a serious nature to arise between America and European nations.

Fortunately for the world and for America a balance of power exists in Europe, where experience has shown that a balance of power is essential to peace. This balance of power has kept the attention of European nations upon Europe itself and has confined the power of those nations to the same sphere. It was largely to European complications and diversions that America owed her relatively satisfactory issue out of the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and it is to the balance of power in Europe that we owe our partial immunity in the past when we announced such a doctrine as the Monroe doctrine while we were young, growing up off by ourselves, not running counter to the other nations, this dependence upon the balance of power of Europe was fairly effective. At best, however, it is a most unsatisfactory dependence, analogous to the dependence of Turkey, of the dependence of China. Every day it becomes less and less available. America has reached the statue of manhood and moved out into the world. Whether we like it or not we are in the midst of the world's activities, in the vortex of its politics, and the time has come when we must place upon ourselves, and not upon others, our security and the effectiveness of our policy. Today the only basis for our diplomacy with Europe is for America herself to establish an equilibrium in the Atlantic Ocean as against any individual nation of Europe. [Applause.] This means that we have a great responsibility with regard to our naval progress. With our whole fleet in the Atlantic we just hold an equilibrium with Germany and with France, and are far below an equilibrium with Great Britain. While Great Britain is building 12 large vessels of the *Dreadnought* type, she is this year authorizing 6 more; while Germany is building 9 of such large vessels, she is this year authorizing 4 more; and yet we are only building 4 of these vessels, and this year are only authorizing 2 more. Thus for our whole Navy with its two ocean demands we are only advancing at a rate one-half that of Germany and one-third that of Great Britain. It does not take the eye of a prophet to see the steady approach of the day when, without the benefit of the balance of power of Europe, we shall find ourselves absolutely defenseless on the land with a fleet completely outclassed on the sea, while grave questions arise, whose peaceful solution with honor will demand at least an equilibrium of power which we cannot furnish.

Clearly, a wise diplomacy demands that for the Atlantic alone the rate of increase of our fleet should be doubled—that is, should be on a four battleship basis instead of two battleships a year.

If the outlook for the Atlantic is so unsatisfactory, how much more unsatisfactory must it be in the Pacific; where we have not a single battleship, and where the gravest diplomatic problems have arisen.

While there is a balance of power in Europe, there is no balance of power in Asia. The growth of the German navy has made it necessary for the

British to bring their battleships back to Europe. There is not a single British battleship in the Pacific ocean. Nor is there a German battleship, nor a French, nor an Italian, nor any European or American battleship; nor is there any prospect of any European nation being able to send a battleship there. But there is a great fleet of Japanese battleships. If it so happened that we were to have a fleet of American battleships there alone, unbalanced, it could not make much difference in a war, because, no matter how large our fleet, it could never be aggressive. A fleet cannot invade; it cannot go ashore. We have no Army with which to follow the fleet; and if we had an Army, we could not get it over where the fleet would operate because we have no merchant fleet to transport it. Until our Nation has changed its whole character and become a military power our Navy could never be more than a mere shield to protect us from aggression and to aid the weak of this hemisphere whom injustice may mark for attack.

But it is not so with the Japanese fleet. Behind that fleet today there are 1,500,000 armed men, and behind these men there is a military population of 50,000,000, in which every able-bodied man is a soldier; and along with that great Army of armed men, prepared, organized, and ready, there is a merchant marine of over a million tons that can take 200,000 men at a single expedition.

Mr. Chairman, this means that every foot of territory washed by the Pacific Ocean is out there at the mercy of one power. All the history of the world shows, no matter how advanced and civilized the dominating nation may have been—the whole experience of mankind shows—that such a condition cannot be expected to continue long in peace. These elemental laws of human nature are the same. If Japan were a thousand years further along in sociological evolution than she really is, the result would be the same. Any student of history would know that, unless some power is brought in to establish an equilibrium in the Pacific, permanent peace will be impossible. But we ought not to forget that Japan has just emerged from feudalism. They were feudal when I was a boy. For 800 years they have been passing through this condition of feudal strife that makes the pursuit of arms and the organization for war a part of their nature. When a nation comes out of feudalism it cannot change the fighting habit overnight. You must expect it to go out on foreign wars. Japan has gone out on two foreign wars within a decade of each other. If there were as yet no specific causes for war visible, any student of history would know that unless a balance of power is established in the Pacific war will be as inevitable as that the laws of nature will hold.

But, unfortunately, through our neglect, Mr. Chairman, the greatest causes for war between nations are already acting in the Pacific Ocean. It is a strange march of history, guided, I believe, by the hand of Providence, certainly not the result of design on the part of Americans, that has spread this country all over the Pacific Ocean. Take a map and examine that ocean. Across the whole north stretches our territory, the Aleutian Islands where there are two harbors, the only two harbors in the northern Pacific—Great Kiska and Dutch Harbor. Go to the east of that great ocean where Alaska comes down until it almost reaches our western mainland coast, and then proceed along the eastern Pacific. All the great harbors in that part of the ocean are ours. In the south there is one in Samoa, and it is ours; in the west there are the harbors at Guam and at Subic and Manila; all are ours. Now cross that great ocean, the Pacific, from north to south, from east to west, you find but one great archipelago in the middle of that ocean, the Hawaiian Islands, and we have it. Take a radius of 2,000 miles and strike a circle from the center of the Pacific Ocean. In that circle of 4,000 miles in the heart of this great ocean there is but one harbor, Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, a wonderful harbor; but there is only one, and we have it now.

Any student will know, studying the drift of history, that the nation that controls Pearl Harbor is going to dominate the Pacific Ocean. To me it is a demonstrable fact that the race that gets its foot planted there in Pearl Harbor, on the apex of the world, is going to dominate the world.

Mr. Chairman, America possesses all this vital territory, with all the great harbors all over the face of that great ocean. Do not you suppose the nations of Asia wish that territory? If they do not, why are they flocking to that territory? Why did one of the great nations of Asia apply to us in 1898 to share the Philippine Islands with her? Of course they want it. Today, with no garrisons to speak of, with scant fortifications, all this vital territory is absolutely defenseless. To continue thus is simply flying in the face of Providence—flying into the face of the laws of human nature. It is fundamentally wrong to place such a temptation in the path of the great military nations of Asia.

Unless America controls the sea that stands between the great armies of Asia and that defenseless territory, we will find ourselves constantly in the presence of this, the first, foremost, fundamental, eternal, historic cause of war between nations—the possession of vital territory.

But that is not all. The careful student of world events sees the drift

of commerce from the Atlantic toward the Pacific. When the Panama Canal is completed, the drift will go faster. Where is the greatest natural market that all the nations of the earth will center upon? It is the market of China. I lived there a long time. They are a wonderful people. They are on a 7½-cent wage basis today, but already their foreign commerce is more than \$800,000,000. What do you suppose it will be when they increase tenfold their buying capacity? It means that China will be the greatest neutral market the world has ever seen, and the Pacific will be the seat of a mighty commerce, the object of the fiercest competition. The Chinese will demand many times more clothing stuffs. They are only half-clad now. America has peculiar advantages in cotton to produce those clothing stuffs. China will demand high standards of food. The Chinese eat only rice and dried fish now. America produces high-standard foods. The Chinese will demand all the manufactured articles involved in the comforts and conveniences of life. We possess in natural resources, in coal and iron and other materials, and in the mechanical aptitude of our people, peculiar advantages for manufacturing. When the Panama Canal is completed and we develop our great internal waterways, we shall have direct water communication between our great centers of production and that mighty market. We must expect all the nations of the earth to look askance upon America's coming to that market to take the paramount position.

And when we demand the open door, a fair chance, and no favor, is it to be expected that our rights and interests will be respected when we have no power? What can we expect from the great nation on the flank of China, supreme in power, with its costly armaments, that naturally desires to be paramount in that great market? Leaving that ocean defenseless simply places us in the presence of the second of the great eternal causes of war between nations—that of competition for trade and commerce.

Furthermore, in the Pacific Ocean there is the problem of all the ages, the problem that now challenges the good and thoughtful men of all the world. Space has been annihilated. Not only are nations being brought together, but races are being brought together. The great white race and the great yellow race have met there on that vital territory that we possess in the Pacific Ocean. History shows that wherever these two races have met, whether the Europeans invaded Asia or the Asiatics invaded Europe, they have always fought for supremacy and survival.

The world has not yet found out how two races, differing in color, which claim equality, can live together in large numbers in peace in the same vicinity. History goes to show that the yellow men can live with great prosperity and happiness on the Pacific slope, the Philippine islands, the Hawaiian islands, and our other outlying possessions, and that the white men can live there with prosperity, but the whole teachings of history go to show that these two races cannot live there side by side in peace.

We are today facing this great problem in its most acute state; and having no power on the Pacific Ocean, while Japan has supreme power, we are simply making it impossible to solve that great problem in peace.

When it came to a question of excluding the Chinese, we excluded them. When it comes to a question of excluding the Japanese, the Japanese government forbids it. When it comes to a question of segregating the Chinese, we segregate them; but when it comes to segregating the Japanese, they forbid it. We cannot even discuss the great problem with the Japanese government.

Our Chief Executive has fully realized the impossibility of our undertaking to settle any of these questions while we are defenseless, and has worked unceasingly to have the questions dropped, even though they involved the rights of local self-government. Keeping no power in the Pacific Ocean means, then, that we are placing ourselves directly in the face of this, the third great, eternal, persistent cause of war between nations—race antagonism—which is knocking at our doors for solution.

Japan is an oriental absolute monarchy, whose Mikado is supposed to come down out of the sun, and America is the one great decentralized democracy, furnishing the elements of conflict of institutions such as have caused great wars in history.

I have referred to Japan forbidding our passing an exclusion act against Japanese. The question of immigration is essentially a domestic question residing in sovereignty. In this matter Japan practically forbids us to exercise sovereignty in our own territory as far as her subjects are concerned.

In the school question in San Francisco Japan insisted that the local regulations should be modified against the wishes of the people of San Francisco to comply with the wishes of Tokyo. By decisions of our Supreme Court and by universal usage, school regulations are considered a local affair coming under police control. The Japanese Government knew perfectly well that our Federal Government could not legally interfere under our Constitution.

(To be continued.)

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.

THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Canadian Military Gazette*, devotes a considerable amount of space to printing the invitation of the National Rifle Association of America to the Canadian riflemen to participate in the International Matches which the N. R. A. expects to hold in this country this Fall.

It seems very probable the Canadians will send a team and it is much to be hoped that they may. Americans recognize in them such very good friends and American riflemen particularly find in Canadian riflemen such congenial spirits that no opportunity should be lost for the men of the two countries to get closer together.

There now seems also a good chance that Australia will have her team stop on the way back from Bislely to take part in these matches. Maj. Gen. John Charles Hoad, C. M. G., Inspector General of the Commonwealth of Australia, who has just been in Washington, has assured the President of the National Rifle Association that he will use his utmost endeavors to have the Australian contingent take part in our International Matches.

For more than one reason Americans will gladly welcome Canadians and Australians, not only to these rifle matches, but to the country, and it will please us much if England should also finally see her way clear to send us a team.

EYES FRONT.

The regular annual inspections of the Organized Militia units by officers of the Army which are now going on all over the country afford a means by which the inspecting officers can form a fairly good opinion of the efficiency of the commands which they inspect. At first glance this appears to be a statement open to question, but we believe a further consideration of it will make plain our full meaning.

The inspecting officer cannot tell by his examination of the company in close order formation and its drill before him in the foot movements, facings and manual of arms, whether the men in the company can shoot, but if he is at all observing he will know pretty well when the ceremony of inspection is over whether discipline is present or absent in the command.

There is a disposition among those who call themselves practical to underrate the value of the superficial and external evidences of discipline. Thus, for instance, we have known enlisted men, even officers, who considered it nothing less than silly to require officers and men in ranks and under arms to maintain strict immobility. Immobility, particularly

as applied to the position of the head and eyes of the man, is not an unsafe guide as to the training received and the receptivity of the man. A man who has never been taught to stand at attention immobile and unflinching, lacks something which only right training can give him. So, too, with manual of arms, while the movements seem useless and while they never will be employed to actually carry destruction to the enemy, yet the capacity which they produce in the soldier to obey quickly and without thinking any order from his superior, is an indispensable adjunct of soldierly character.

There is another and a deeper cause. The man who approaches any of the tasks of life in a careless, a slipshod or deprecatory manner, is a little less liable to do the thing—whatever it may be—well, than the man who faces it with a deep determination to do his very best. The greatest satisfaction that can come to any man is that which arises from the performance of the tasks which are given to him in what, so far as his knowledge goes, is the best way in which they can be done. The man who lets his eyes slip aside, who follows the movements of the inspecting officer, who moves his feet and twiddles his thumbs while inspection is going on, is not a good soldier. He lacks the first qualification, that is, selfcontrol. He must remember that here as elsewhere his proper position is *Eyes Front*.

GENERAL ROBERT SHAW OLIVER.

We know the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN will be pleased to learn that President Taft and Mr. Dickinson, the new Secretary of War—Mr. Dickinson was sworn in on Friday of last week—fully appreciating the value of the services of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, will do their best to retain him in that office.

The services of General Oliver have been of very great value to the country. He was appointed Assistant Secretary upon the retirement of Col. William Carey Sanger in the summer of 1903. Since then, serving continuously with scarcely a day away from the Department, he has been for almost half of the time Acting Secretary of War owing to the necessary absences of the Secretary of War in the Philippines or elsewhere upon public business.

A large share of the labor of directing the affairs of the Army and the National Guard has necessarily fallen upon General Oliver. We felt, and this paper expressed itself at the time, as being in favor of the promotion of General Oliver to be Secretary of War when Mr. Taft resigned from the cabinet last year, but President Roosevelt chose to see the situation in another way.

Among public men in Washington no one is more deservedly popular than General Oliver. His popularity and the recognition of his worth rest upon merit. He is modest to the point of self-effacement and he is entirely without the common and obnoxious abnormal desire for self-advertisement. If he knew, for instance, of this editorial, he would ask for its suppression.

General Oliver should be continued in the office of Assistant Secretary of War just as long as he will stay there, although we believe those who best understand the importance, as well as the excellence of the work which he has done, would approve of his appointment to some better place in the Government, should he wish for anything else. Nothing within the gift of the President would be too good for him, but so far as the Army and the National Guard are concerned, his and the Government's gain in such a case would be our loss.

From the selfish standpoint, for the good of the military service, we hope he will continue to desire to be Assistant Secretary of War, for in that place he is invaluable.

An American trained to use the rifle can be taught the other items of military knowledge while you are deciding on the best place to send him, but you cannot teach him to be a rifleman after a war begins.

Therefore, he must be made a rifleman before war comes if you expect him to be of use after it has come.

SPECIAL COURSE "C."

It is obvious that the time has come when the course of rifle firing laid down for the Organized Militia should be changed. We have made reference in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN for a considerable period to the necessity of adopting a more practical form of target instruction.

We had occasion but a short time since to point out the fact that the new firing regulations for small arms would contain a more practical course of fire for the Army. They should also have much improved conditions for National Guard practice. We desire to secure the best opinions which are available upon this subject, and to start the discussion we outline very briefly some ideas which we hold upon it.

In the beginning we would eliminate 200 yards slow fire from the standing position. Our men should be taught to shoot off-shoulder, but the occasion would be a very rare one when a man would use slow fire off-shoulder at 200 yards. He probably would often in a broken or brushy country be compelled to shoot at 200 yards off-shoulder, especially when operating with an outpost or as a scout, but that fire would necessarily be rapid fire and not slow fire.

On the other hand, we think it desirable that the greatest possible encouragement be given the new shot when he first goes to the range and we would therefore suggest 200 yards slow fire prone at the first firing to be done. Follow this then with 300 yards kneeling. We include this range and position for these reasons—conscious though we are that many practical riflemen oppose—first, firing at 300 yards helps a man to judge that distance and therefore other distances, and second, the men should be taught to fire from a kneeling position because kneeling trenches would be very frequently employed.

500 yards and 600 yards slow fire should follow. No firing should be done at any range farther from the target until qualification had been secured at the shorter ranges. After qualification at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, qualification should be had at 200 yards rapid fire. On that the skirmish run should come, after which 800 and 1,000 yards would give an opportunity to round out the experts' course as now.

The percentage required for division into marksmen, sharpshooters, and experts' classes is not material. This could be arranged in a number of different ways without materially affecting the results, but now we come to the point where we propose a radical departure from existing methods. As fast as the men qualify as expert riflemen they should be trained in rapid fire at unknown distances at obscure targets and at moving targets. They should also be trained in firing across sand bags from standing, kneeling and lying trenches.

Squad, section, platoon and company firing should follow and this fire should be carried on at unknown ranges. No man should be carried in a company, except as a cook, artificer, or a trumpeter, who did not make marksman or better. There is no use carrying dead material. Keeping men in the organization who cannot shoot is like the old system which we used to employ in the Organized Militia—that of maintaining as part of the organization men who could not serve in time of war.

Probably for the beginning the fire at will and volley firing for the various units up to a company should all be done at known distances. Later on, when the Army has worked out its own plans a little more perfectly and we have, as we should have in each department, a school of musketry and one central school of musketry, we can probably go farther and actually carry on service firing under approximately service conditions at unknown ranges.

We must always remember that a child creeps before it walks. We have made tremendous progress in rifle firing in this country during the past five years. We can make still greater progress during the next five years. We must not be led astray by any arguments brought forward to convince us that bullseye firing is obsolete, or that it can ever become obsolete. Nothing can take the place of the bullseye for preliminary training and for certain kinds of competition. A man who can hit a bullseye at slow fire can hit any other object at slow fire, and a man who is able to puncture a bullseye at rapid fire will have no difficulty in placing the bullet where he wishes in any other object in rapid fire.

We wish to have suggestions from our readers upon the subject of a course of rifle instruction for the National Guard to take the place of Special Course "C." The more fully we talk this subject out before winter and prior to the issue of the new firing regulations, the more reasonable it is to suppose we shall arrive at the proper system.

HERE AND THERE.

An Airship Destroyer.

Guarded statements have been made in the foreign and home press in relation to the efforts of the military authorities of the different countries to develop some form of gun which would be effective against dirigible balloons and other ships of the air.¹

The task is not an easy one. The object to be fired at will be moving very quickly and often the angle of elevation will be practically vertical. The result is that the field of fire must necessarily be small.

There is no use disguising the fact that it is going to be extremely difficult to develop any form of gun which will provide adequate protection against enemies of the air. Our own Ordnance Department is experimenting along these lines but what it has done and what it expects to do it hopes to keep entirely secret.

The activity of the various governments in connection with the navigation of the upper element is the best possible proof that a certain comprehension of the importance of this new factor is universally present. The nation which expects to hold its own and a little more, in the next great conflict, will have to provide means of defense against airships as well as supply its Army with military vehicles capable of moving above the heads of men.

Thanks to Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Sage.

The joint resolution of Congress thanking Mrs. Anna Bartlett Warner and Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage for their gift of Constitution Island to the Government as part of the West Point Military Reservation has been published in General Orders.

Austrian-Servian Situation Critical.

Foreign advices indicate that the chances for war between Austria and Servia are now about equal. Much depends upon what Russia shall do. About the only saving clause in the situation is the fact that Russia may feel herself too weak to come close to war. If Austria and Servia do fight, the peace of all Europe, if not of the whole world, will be endangered.

Nicaragua and Honduras are near Trouble.

Vague reports of all kinds are coming north about Nicaraguan-Honduran difficulties. At this time it is impossible to say what is the true state of affairs. The Navy Department has despatched ships to the locality and the situation will probably be sufficiently developed by next week until we can tell what is going on.

Changes in Washington Details.

Maj. William V. Judson has been detailed as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in place of Maj. Spencer Cosby. Major Cosby will take the place of Maj. Chas. S. Bromwell who has been in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District and who was also one of President Roosevelt's aides.

All of these officers are of the Corps of Engineers.

Mexican Military Progress.

A general impression prevails that Mexico is behind the other nations in military preparation. Those who have this idea may be somewhat surprised to know that General Mondragon, Chief of Artillery in the Mexican Army, has invented an automatic rifle which has received the favor of that Government. It is claimed that this rifle, which weighs about ten pounds and is of the caliber of 7 mm. with almost 2200 feet muzzle velocity, fires 50 shots a minute.

It is also reported that Mexico is testing the Madsen automatic—a Danish rifle which is alleged to have a firing capacity of 300 shots per minute.

Yeomanry Nurses.

We made mention quite recently of the sensation created by a young woman appearing in the center of London dressed in a fancy military uniform, who upon investigation proved to be a member of the new Volunteer Nursing Corps which was being organized. Reports from England tell us that this movement, which is entirely volunteer and wholly irregular in that it is not sanctioned by the War Office in any way, is gathering considerable force as it goes along. Ladies joining are required to pay three guineas to go toward the support of a riding school. They are required to attend the riding school once a week, to qualify in ambulance work and to pass an examination in first aid. The initiators of the plan want in the organization 1,000 Yeomanry nurses and 3,000 Infantry nurses.

In case they are successful in securing the number they desire, or a sufficient number to make it worth while, they expect to send the organization into camp, where, so an English contemporary informs us, the women will be taught to groom and look after their own horses and perform those other duties which would devolve upon them in the regular course of duty in an ordinary camp, all of which sounds just a trifle far-fetched. It may be possible, but it does not seem desirable that women should be sent into camps under any circumstances except the most dire necessity, nor that they should ever be required to perform the menial and servile tasks which we can require of men.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Their Names Chosen.

The Navy Department has announced that the two new 26,000 ton ships authorized by the last Congress will be called the *Arkansas* and *Wyoming*.

Machine Guns with the Artillery.

The French Government is trying the experiment of attaching a machine gun section to a Field Artillery regiment, the idea of course being to determine whether such a section would in any sense take the place of the Infantry support.

Change in Canteen.

The Ordnance Department has just approved models of canteens for Infantry and Cavalry. An attempt was first made to find a carrying device which could be utilized for both the mounted and dismounted services, but this was decided to be impossible as the strain upon the Cavalry canteen carrying device was much greater than upon that for dismounted men.

The new Infantry canteen will have sewn to the outside of its canvas cover web straps to which the carrying device will be attached. There will for that reason be no ears or lugs on the outside of the canteen.

The Cavalry canteen will have lugs and will be supported by carrying straps of leather.

Signaling Outfits to Companies.

A recent War Department Order directs the issue to each company of Infantry and to the Philippine Scouts, to each troop of Cavalry, Machine Gun platoon, and company of Coast Artillery on permanent duty in artillery districts, a visual signaling outfit consisting of two flag kits (two foot) and two field glasses.

It is intended that this outfit shall be kept as part of the company or troop equipment and be accounted for as such.

General Bell Re-Detailed as Chief-of-Staff.

Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell has been re-detailed by President Taft as Chief-of-Staff. It is rumored in Washington that General Bell does not desire this detail longer than the expiration of his tour of duty of four years with the General Staff, and that he would prefer at that time to be placed in command of some central post where joint instruction and maneuvers of Regulars and Militia would be carried on.

We have a Bolo.

The latest model of bolo approved by the War Department has a total length of about 20 inches. The blade which is very heavy and strong is 13½ inches long, sharpened for all the way along the bottom and to the end of the lower side of its curved point. The handle, which has the shape of a Malay kris, is 5½ inches long.

These weapons will go to form part of the equipment of mountain batteries and machine gun platoons and companies. The men of these organizations will also carry revolvers.

The bolo is carried in a leather scabbard lined with wood.

Our Airship Activity.

The Signal Corps of the Army was greatly disappointed by the refusal of Congress to appropriate \$500,000 to carry on experiments with airships. As related in ARMS AND THE MAN at the time when the announcement of the defeat of the appropriation was made, the Signal Corps will use some money out of the appropriation for ordnance and fortifications on this account. It is now stated that \$25,000 has been set aside for the Wright machine and \$21,000 for the Hering aeroplane, should those two or either of them prove satisfactory upon Government tests.

It is regrettable that Congress did not allow at least some portion of the \$500,000 asked for, that our experimental work might be carried on.

The time for the delivery of both the machines mentioned has been extended by the Department and each is supposed to be in such condition as to insure satisfactory trial and delivery before July 1.

Marine Corps Officers.

One of the most catholic services in this or any other country is the United States Marine Corps. Its enlisted men are recruited from a very good class and the excellent training which is given them on ships and ashore makes them very good soldiers.

On land we are familiar with the Marine Corps activity when it is directed toward making a rifle team. Under Capt. F. E. Evans and Capt. Wm. Harlee, the Marine Corps rifle team has been one to watch for several years.

All the controversy which has grown out of the order of President Roosevelt taking the Marines from the ships has produced nothing which was not of credit to the Marine Corps. Officers of the Navy, even those most ardently opposed to ship service for the Marines, did not attempt to withhold from the ship soldier a due meed of praise. A great deal of credit for the present high efficiency of the Marine Corps is to be attributed to Maj.-Gen. G. F. Elliott, its commandant. He wisely undertakes to secure for officers of the Corps an extremely high class of young men.

Appointments in the Marine Corps are made only after examinations which are held periodically and which are open to any young man of good character who comes properly recommended. Evidence of the good standing of the candidate is indispensably necessary. The examinations are always competitive and the number designated to take the examination is usually largely in excess of the number of vacancies. The Examining Board is thus enabled to pick and choose with great care.

The examinations are held under very strict rules and each contestant stands upon his own feet. No influence, political or otherwise, is of any assistance.

Honorable and efficient service in the National Guard is considered an important factor in determining aptitude and probable efficiency, which,

as will be seen in the table which we shall subsequently reproduce, counts for much in the final grade.

The examinations are very rigorous and the standard of physical and mental excellence required is high. Recommendations of candidates from officers of the National Guard are given consideration and any candidate who has had National Guard service should submit letters from his various commanding officers.

Candidates must pass with a grade of at least 70 per cent, and no candidate will be accepted who has not obtained at least 65 per cent in each subject.

An example of an examination is as follows:

Subjects.	Average.	Relative weights.	Products of multiplication relative weights.
1. English grammar	82	3	246
2. Arithmetic, algebra, etc.	76	4	304
3. Geography	80	2	160
4. History	73	3	219
5. Constitutional law	65	2	130
6. Aptitude and probable efficiency	95	4	380
		18	1,430
General average			79½

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Salutes to the Flag and the National Air.

A commandant of a Military Institute has asked for information in regard to a possible conflict between paragraphs 386 and 441 of Army Regulations, 1908.

The question having been referred to the Militia Division, an answer was returned to the inquiry that no conflict exists between the paragraphs mentioned. Paragraph 384 prescribes what is done by officers and enlisted men when "The Star Spangled Banner" is played on a formal occasion at a military station. Paragraph 441 undertakes to define what is to be done by officers and enlisted men out of ranks when the flag is lowered at retreat, either when "The Star Spangled Banner" is played by the band, or when "To the Color" is sounded by the field music. The Chief of the Militia Division remarks that the salute which is required by 441 is to the flag and not to the music.

Uniform of a Regular Officer on State Duty.

An Adjutant General of a state has inquired of the Militia Division whether officers of the Army detailed for duty with the Organized Militia of a state are subject to an order issued by direction of the Governor of the state with reference to wearing the uniform when on duty with the Adjutant General's Department.

An answer was returned to this query that such an order does not apply to officers of the Regular Establishment on duty with the Militia. It is thought that the words "all officers and enlisted men" contained in the order referred to have application only to officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia. The opinion is expressed, however, that the Governor is competent and has authority to require officers of the Army on duty with the National Guard to wear a prescribed uniform, when on duty, if he so desires.

FROM AN INSECTOR'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.

Discipline. No. 5.

It is useless to expect of the National Guard the same kind of discipline and attention to courtesies, not to mention the folly of expecting them to the same degree, as obtains in any Regular organization. But I found that if officers insisted on receiving the proper respect and courtesy while on duty and in uniform they could get it. This is usually neglected; but I gave the Guard a series of lectures, on the value of such things, impressed them with the fact that discipline is essential to a soldier and makes a better civilian, that while they are in uniform they are soldiers and must behave as such; and I am informed and believe that these lectures gave the happiest results.

Camp Dates for Wisconsin.

The organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard will go into camp on the following dates: First Infantry, June 26 to July 2; Second Infantry, July 10 to July 16; Third Infantry and 10th Separate Battalion, Infantry, July 17 to July 23.

Colorado State Indoor Contests.

We are publishing in the score columns of ARMS AND THE MAN for this week the results of two of the State Indoor Rifle Contests recently carried

on in Denver. The third and final event will take place March 27. Each Company, Troop and Signal Corps has been required to enter a team in these matches and the result has been very satisfactory. There is no doubt the knowledge and experience gained during these contests will greatly assist the men when actual range firing begins.

Maryland Inspection Results.

The report of the annual inspection of the First Brigade M. N. G. by Col. Charles D. Gaither, Acting Inspector General for the year 1909, shows the best company to be M of the Fifth Infantry; B of the Fourth is second, and A of the First is third. The relative order of merit of the regiments is—
 Fifth Infantry, Colonel Clotworthy. 79.85
 Fourth Infantry, Colonel Macklin. 76.40
 First Infantry, Colonel Little. 74.15

Inspection of Jersey and Keystone Batteries.

Col. Oran B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, has been directed to inspect Battery B, National Guard of New Jersey, at Camden, and Battery C, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Phoenixville. The designation of officers of the Ordnance Department to inspect field batteries is a part of the wise policy now being carried out by the Department. These officers will be able to judge how the equipment is being taken care of. They should know, better than anyone else except Artillery officers, whether the artillerymen are competent to care for the valuable equipment placed in their hands.

Texas Instruction for Officers.

Gen. J. O. Newton, Adjutant General of Texas, has recently issued an order upon the recommendation of Brig. Gen. Thomas Scurry, commanding the Texas National Guard, which requires all officers to certify on July 1, 1909, and every six months thereafter, that they have given an average of at least 1½ hours each week to the study of military subjects during the preceding six months. Officers are ordered to meet once each week for the purpose of pursuing their studies. Each officer will endeavor to solve a problem selected from minor tactics or one submitted by the Army Service School.

Battalion Commanders are to communicate with Company Commanders and supervise the instruction. A failure to make the certificate required will be considered sufficient grounds for the discharge of an officer.

Upon the request of General Scurry all the officers of the Texas National Guard have been placed upon the mailing list of the Army Service School.

General Brientnall's Farewell.

In publishing the order directing his retirement, Gen. R. Heber Brientnall, of New Jersey, addressed the officers and men of the New Jersey National Guard in the following terms.

"By the provisions of an act of the Legislature approved this morning, I have been relieved, upon my application, from active duty and placed upon the retired list. In closing my military career, I desire to thank all the officers and men of the National Guard for their fidelity to the high trust imposed on them and for the uniform courtesy and respect that have always been extended to me during my official life, and in my retirement I will watch with earnest solicitude their progress in the noble profession to which they are devoting their lives."

Connecticut Rifle Practice Under Pay.

A recent order from the office of Gen. George M. Cole, directs a parade of the organizations of the Connecticut National Guard during the months of April or May at the rifle range for one day's instruction in rifle and pistol practice. Pay and subsistence will be provided. An excellent provision in this order is one prohibiting the hiring of a caterer under any conditions.

South Dakota Preparation of Ranges.

We note with pleasure that the Adjutant General of South Dakota has directed each company commander to secure a range for the use of his command. We desire to take this opportunity to reiterate the statement often made in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN that the best results in rifle practice can be secured through the construction and use of many small ranges. Each company should have conveniently available a range upon which it can at least carry on firing up to 600 yards.

Colorado Field Service and Rifle Practice.

The organizations of the National Guard of Colorado will have field instruction as follows:

- Signal Corps, June 19 to 27.
- 1st squadron, Cavalry, a practice march from July 10 to 18.
- 1st Infantry and Battery A, Field Artillery, will camp at the state camp grounds July 17 to 25, all inclusive.
- The annual rifle matches will be held at the state rifle range August 5 to 8.

Oregon has a New Military Code.

The State of Oregon has just adopted for its National Guard very important amendments to the existing military code. One of the most important changes is that by which the Adjutant General holds that office for life or good behavior. Gen. W. E. Finzer, the present incumbent, will, under the terms of this law, remain Adjutant General of Oregon until removed for cause, which in the case of a man of his character and ability means an appointment for life. General Finzer has made an extremely able Adjutant General of the state for some years and the recognition of this fact by the Legislature is no more than his just due. By this action of the state lawmakers he joins General Boardman of Wisconsin, and General Cole of Connecticut as an Adjutant General appointed for life.

One of the provisions of the new law which has a practical sound is a restriction upon the appointing power of the Governor in relation to officers

of the reserve Militia to the effect that at least 25 per cent of the officers for the reserve forces must be appointed from the National Guard. The Governor's staff is knocked into a cocked hat except for the working part of it, and details from the active list provide the personnel for that. Of course provision is made for conformity in general terms.

Altogether, the law appears to be a great improvement over the old statutes of Oregon in relation to this subject. We only have the amendments at hand and cannot comment more at length upon it until we are in possession of the complete text.

First Corps, M. V. M., Gymkana.

The military gymkana of the First Corps cadets, Boston, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Talbot, commanding, last week was a great success. The program practically paralleled the Field Day exercises now regularly carried on at the different military posts of the country. Wall scaling, a relay race, making and breaking camp, preparing and serving mess, and skirmish encounters furnished an instructive as well as entertaining program.

Vermont Legislates.

The recently adjourned Legislature of the State of Vermont modified the military code in a number of particulars. The most important change was one which authorized the payment of one-half day's pay at regular Army rates for each drill, not exceeding twenty-four in all, attended by officers and men.

Appointment of Adjutants General.

An officer of long experience in the National Guard has written to ARMS AND THE MAN making the suggestion that it would be well if the President were to appoint the Adjutants General of states. For the purpose of bringing out opinions upon the subject we publish his letter below:

"Along the line of your articles in ARMS AND THE MAN with reference to keeping the office of Adjutant General in the several states and territories out of politics, I desire to offer the suggestion, that perhaps it would be well if the incumbents of such offices were appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Governors of the several States and Territories, the work of the office being as much Federal work as it is state work.

I believe this would bring such officials into closer and more intimate relation with the War Department than can be brought about in any other way, and there appears to be no good reason why they should not be so appointed, if I am correct in that belief, any more than good reason could be shown for not appointing judicial officers who handle bankruptcy proceedings, etc., in the states and territories."

California Rifle Practice.

Orders of Gen. J. B. Lauck, Adjutant General of California, fix the practice season for rifle firing from January 1 to December 31. Record practice on outdoor ranges is limited to the period between May 1 and October 31. Gallery practice, both preliminary and record, will continue all the year round. All commanding officers are directed to secure outdoor ranges.

A camp of instruction in rifle practice will be held by each regiment between June 1 and 15. At this time the preliminary selections of men for the National team will be made.

Utah Inspection Prizes.

A member of the staff of the Governor of Utah has offered \$100 in cash to the organization of the Utah National Guard which makes the best showing at the regular annual inspection. There will be three prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 each, and they will be awarded upon the following basis of points:

1. Strength of organization	25 points
2. Attendance, per cent	25 points
3. General appearance of organization	10 points
4. General efficiency of movements and Manual of Arms	10 points
5. Efficiency of officers	10 points
6. Condition of individual arms and equipment	10 points
7. Condition of armory, unissued ordnance and quartermaster stores and company records	10 points
Total	100 points

National Guard Deserter Punished.

An enlisted man in the Florida State Troops enlisted in the Regular Army without securing his discharge. Upon a representation made by Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, to the War Department, the man, who had become a member of the Engineer Corps, was tried by court-martial and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and to be confined to hard labor for a period of six months. The confinement clause was remitted by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, but otherwise the sentence was carried out.

In a circular covering this case General Foster says: "There has been a general disposition throughout the military service of the state to treat too lightly the obligations involved under the oath of enlistment. Perhaps this has been somewhat contributed to by a laxness upon the part of commanding officers in the matter of requiring enlisted men to obtain furloughs before absenting themselves from their posts, by their failing to report as deserters men who have been absent from their posts without leave for longer than thirty days, etc. These matters have been referred to in orders from General Headquarters and officers have been urged to apply such measures as will remedy this condition.

There have been some instances where enlisted men of the Florida State Troops have enlisted in the Regular Army without the formality of obtaining discharge from the state service. The War Department, however,

recognizes the obligation to the state of the members of the Militia, and orders have been issued to all United States recruiting officers to enlist no man from the Organized Militia until he has obtained an honorable discharge from the state service. For a Militiaman to enter the Regular Army under any other conditions now he must make a false statement to the recruiting officer, and by doing so he renders himself liable for trial and punishment through Army court-martial procedure on a charge of fraudulent enlistment."

Washington Rifle and General Efficiency.

The efficiency trophy for the organization in the National Guard of Washington most efficient in drill, discipline and target work, has been awarded to Company A, Signal Corps, of that organization. The basis of percentage is 100. Efficiency in target work counts for 30 per cent, drill 70 per cent. The table is as follows:

Company.	Drill.	Figure of Merit.	Per Cent.
1. Company A, Signal Corps.....	98	166.30	93.54
2. Company L.....	84	193.38	87.80
3. Company D.....	91	136.93	84.20
4. Company E.....	87	118.08	78.72
5. Company B.....	95	65.97	76.36
6. Troop B.....	86	93.03	73.74
7. Company A.....	70	123.21	67.48
8. Company G.....	75	86.82	64.82
9. Company C.....	80	48.85	63.32
10. Company H.....	77	53.28	61.89
11. Company I.....	77	51.01	61.55
12. Company F.....	57	136.15	60.32
13. Company M.....	72	47.12	57.46
14. Company K.....	68	46.86	54.62

The state figure of merit for 1908 under Special Course C is 94.89. Company L, 2nd Infantry, is awarded the trophy for the highest figure of merit for the year.

The figure of merit of each company is shown in the preceding table.

Pennsylvania Discipline.

In a recent order issued by Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, is quoted a circular by the Inspector General of the state wherein is again quoted a criticism leveled by that officer toward a Captain of the Fourth Regiment, in the following terms:

"A grave impropriety, amounting almost to a serious breach of discipline, was observed by the Inspector General at the review of the division by the Commander-in-Chief. A Captain of the Fourth Regiment permitted a small boy, wearing the dress uniform of an officer, to parade in the column in front of his company. An act so subversive in discipline, so wanting in official dignity, is without parallel in the experience of the Inspector General, and, in his judgment, it deserves a formal and severe reprimand."

The Inspector General recommends that this incident and the entire record be expunged from the order as he considers that the criticism has no doubt accomplished its purpose.

We are inclined to agree with Colonel Sweeney, Inspector General, in his conclusions both first and last. We can sympathize with the feelings of the proud father who would dress his young son in a military uniform, but we cannot excuse that father for allowing his boy to turn out with the command when it was under arms and performing formal duty. One of the things which has made the National Guard ridiculous and caused it to be in bad repute with the people of the country has been innocent but mistaken childishness of this character. The National Guard is a serious force organized for a serious purpose and when it is engaged in ordered duty proper dignity must be preserved. In its play times—in moments of social relaxation, the situation is quite different.

South Dakota Activity.

Issues of olive drab uniforms to the extent of fifty per company were made during the month of February.

South Dakota will be represented in the National Matches at Camp Perry this year. Every effort will be made to develop a team which will better the standing of the state in these great contests.

The new Military Code adopted by the last Legislature gives to those enlisted men who attend camp twenty cents per drill during the year, not to exceed twenty-four, based upon the proviso that they have performed sixty per cent of the duty required of them.

The appropriations made for the ensuing fiscal period insure sufficient funds to enable a reasonably progressive policy to be carried out. The fact that Gen. C. H. Englesby, the Adjutant General, was a member of the Legislature, is considered to be one of the reasons why the legislation and appropriation were more satisfactory than heretofore.

Maj. E. D. Aldrich, of the 4th Infantry, S. D. N. G., having resigned, a Board consisting of Col. J. H. Holmes, Maj. Boyd Wayles, and Maj. W. H. Hazle, was created to recommend a successor to Major Aldrich. This Board was limited in its recommendations to the Captains of the line of the 4th Infantry.

Inspections of the entire force are now going on and the organizations are making a very good showing. Inspections will be completed March 22.

North Carolina Reports.

The report of Gen. Thomas R. Robertson for the year 1908 of the National Guard of North Carolina gives an aggregate of 2,454 officers and men. This includes the Naval Militia and shows an increase over the force of the preceding year by 86. General Robertson recommends that the present state appropriation be increased sufficiently to provide for the maintenance of a Coast Artillery corps of not less than four companies. He also makes a recommendation for the pay of enlisted men for their attendance at company drill.

But two calls were made for state service during the year and in both of

these instances the duty was capably performed. One company has been disbanded and a new one organized to take its place.

Gen. Francis A. Macon, Quartermaster General and Chief of Ordnance, in his report contained in the report of the Adjutant General, tells of an increased interest in target practice all through the organization. Upon his recommendation indoor practice was taken up and he now asks that indoor outfits be supplied for all companies.

Col. Thomas Stringfield, Inspector General, says in part—"I noticed marked improvement in the entire Guard in many things over last year, especially as to the care of property, but there are a few organizations that are still very careless and indifferent as to how they look after Government property. I want to renew what I said in my last report, that more attention be paid to rifle practice and that the soldier be instructed in the proper method of aiming and firing."

General Dougherty says No.

The newspapers devoted some space after the Inauguration to an account of an alleged attack upon a pie counter near the new station by the Pennsylvania troops. The evidence in the case does not seem to be perfectly clear and General Dougherty, who was in command of the Pennsylvania contingent, is positive in his denial that his men were engaged in the vandalism. He has made a public denial after sending an officer of his staff to make investigation.

"Give a dog a bad name—" and so forth. In former years some gross breaches of discipline were committed by Pennsylvania troops attending the Inaugural and for this reason it appears that the local small merchant is more than willing to accuse men from that state of similar crimes.

Hawaii at Work.

The report of Col. J. W. Jones, Adjutant General of Hawaii, for the years 1907-8, is an extremely interesting and well written little volume. The National Guard of Hawaii labors under difficulties greater than those encountered by any state or territory, and yet the reports of inspecting officers indicate a very satisfactory degree of proficiency.

About seventy-five per cent of the force, which consist of nine companies of Infantry, a hospital company, and a band, with a total strength of 593, is made up of native Hawaiians. The Adjutant General, who serves without pay very properly points out the necessity, both legally and practically, for an Adjutant General who shall be able to devote all of his time to the service. The territorial appropriations are not large and they must be greatly increased before an Adjutant General can be paid, and another important work—that of the construction of armories—be carried out.

A rifle range was built in 1907 on which firing can be had up to 500 yards, and the range of the Regular establishment has been opened by the officer in command so that practice is now had up to 1,000 yards.

The territorial appropriation for the biennial period included within 1907-8 was only \$10,000—a ridiculously small sum.

Regular officers inspecting, report that a majority of the officers of the National Guard of Hawaii are white men and they join in the recommendation that all should be chosen from this class.

Progress in target practice has been fairly satisfactory. A team representing Hawaii secured 26th place in the National Matches of last year, while in 1907 it stood 34th.

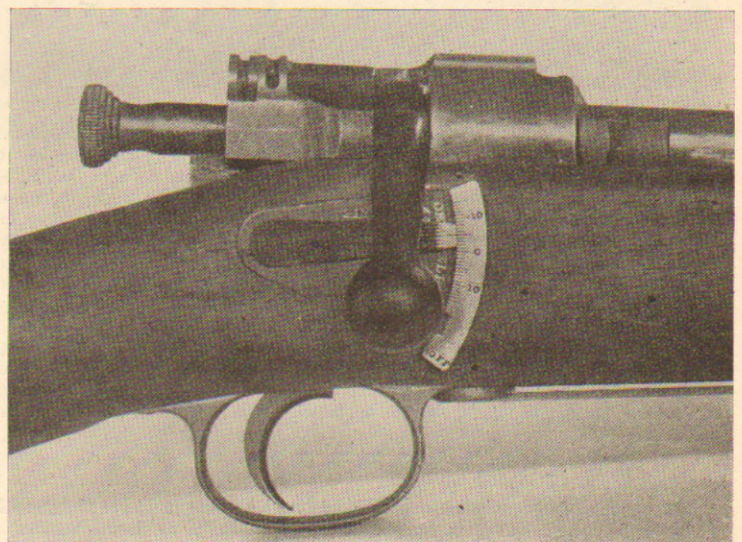
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Angle of Fire Controller.

We are able to offer to our readers a good picture of the Ely vertical angle of fire controller, and to furnish some information about this device.

This fire controller is the invention of Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th U. S. Infantry. It has been given a thorough trial at Springfield Armory with very satisfactory results.

In submitting the fire controller to the Board of Officers designated to examine it the instructions were to ascertain by test and trial (a) whether the device be mechanically satisfactory; (b) whether if mechanically



CONTROLLER SET TO CONFINE ALL FIRE TO A DEPRESSION OF 5° OR BELOW.

satisfactory, its use would promise to be of value to the United States Government.

The inventor claimed that a rifle fitted with his invention could not be fired at an angle greater than a certain maximum which he might fix, or if the instrument were adjusted in a different manner it could not be fired when a variation from horizontal greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees was attained. He urged the usefulness of it as a means to keep battle fire within reasonable bounds, especially when delivered by green and untrained troops. Without a doubt any mechanical device which will control the angle of fire might prove of very great value when firing at night had to be carried on.

Captain Ely's device is comparatively simple and its application to the Service rifle does not require material changes in the weapon. Its operation depends upon the movement of a pendulum which is placed inside the receiver.

The Board making the test had the rifle fired with the controller in place on a number of different occasions and in a final trial placed two different rifles in a machine rest and fired 100 shots from each. The device fulfilled every claim made for it and it was pronounced by the Board to be mechanically satisfactory and the Board was of the opinion that its use promised to be of value to the Government.

The trigger slot in the stock is somewhat enlarged and the opinion was held by some that this caused weakness when the controller was mounted in the rifle. The machine rest test was a very severe one and if the stock were weak or disposed to split such a demonstration should bring out that fact very quickly. Neither stock was in any way affected by the test. The controller seems to offer distinct promise of real value. No gear or screw appears in its construction, nor is there any part that is liable to injury or to get out of order.

The Ordnance Department has sent thirty of these devices to the School of Musketry, Monterey, California, to be thoroughly tried out under service conditions.

Further and more extensive tests in the field should be made with this device and if its present promise of great usefulness is fulfilled it should be applied to all rifles immediately.

Probably an Overcharge.

John P. Lower, of Denver, sends us a photograph of a .38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver which we reproduce herewith. In a letter which came with the photograph he says:

"Thinking the enclosed photograph might be of interest to you I forward same. It shows the effects of the Government make of .38 caliber long smokeless cartridges in the Smith & Wesson 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Army model, solid frame, revolver.

The results seem to indicate good material. The accident, occurred during practice at rapid firing and resulted in no injury to the shooter. It must have been produced by an overloaded cartridge. It may be that in the course of making the cartridge there was an obstruction in front of the powder charge in its passage from the hopper, or funnel, so that it did not drop into the shell intended to receive it. The shell for which it was intended went by empty and the next one received a double charge, with a resulting high pressure which caused the damage.

This is a thing liable to occur with all high power powder as the quantity necessary for a proper charge only fills half or three-quarters of the space



back of the bullet. A shorter shell should prevent such an occurrence and likely obviate this difficulty. It should be made only long enough to permit the standard load to fill the entire space at rear of the bullet, or, as has been suggested by others, a powder should be developed adapted to the space, of less strength but more bulk. Either course would undoubtedly help us to secure a more regular and safe ammunition for our hand arms.

This last accident is the fifth of a similar kind which has occurred in our National Guard practice within the last few months, and more are likely to occur from similar defects of ammunition. It is not only the overloaded cartridge which causes us trouble, but also the one which has an undercharge or no charge of powder at all. In this latter case the bullet is only forced part way through the barrel and when the next cartridge is fired the barrel is usually burst, producing somewhat similar results to those shown in the photograph."

Some Ordnance Department Work.

Among the many activities of the Ordnance Department for the months of January and February, covering a wide range of new work undertaken, of modification in supplies for the service, and of experiments and tests, we may mention the following as of particular interest to our readers:

At Frankfort Arsenal a tripod head has been designed and manufactured for mounting the sights of the 3 inch field guns. They are intended to be used in drill independent of the gun carriage. But all movements permitted by the carriage are embodied in the tripod mount.

The telescopic sights of Models 1896, 1896 M. I., and 1897, are being overhauled and prepared for use with mobile artillery.

The manufacture has been undertaken of an experimental telescopic sight for use on the small arm as designed by Capt. W. A. Phillips, Ordnance Department. It is expected that this sight will possess many advantages over any type yet put forward.

At Rock Island Arsenal a sheath for the new bolo has been designed and will be manufactured. Experiments have been carried on to discover a non-corrosive metal for saber blades but so far without success.

Two experimental sets of Patterson rifle holders have been manufactured. This holder is intended to be used to carry the rifle of a mounted man and provide for attaching it to the saddle in such a manner that on dismounting the rifle will be released from the saddle and hang from the belt of the man, thus preventing disarmament of a mounted soldier who may be suddenly unhorsed.

A cleaning material box is being designed. In size it will be equal to the portable chest contained in the mountain gun equipment. It is fitted with hanger eyes so that it can be transported either on a pack frame or in a wagon. The end sought is the development of a box suitable for carrying sufficient cleaning material for use wherever troops may be sent.

Marksman's, sharpshooters' and expert riflemen's decorations have been manufactured for the Organized Militia. These are of the same shape and form as those for the Army but they are made of bronze instead of silver.

Raising or Lowering the Front Sight.

We have been asked whether the rules governing military matches, particularly the National Match, would allow the front sight to be dressed down or raised to make it approximately correct for the elevation readings on the rear sight.

To this question we return the reply that a change in the front sight cannot be made for two reasons. First, the rules prohibit it. Second, it would not be a wise thing to do even if the rules allowed it, in view of the fact that elevations are not constant even with the same rifle, the same ammunition and when used in the same locality. Further, if the door were opened to changes of this kind no one could set a limit upon the amount of fixing which the shooter would do to his front sight. It would only be a question of time until many of the sights would be no longer of any service for military use.

The Last Echo of the Woodchuck Rifle.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Unfortunately I was away from home last week and did not receive my ARMS AND THE MAN for February 18 until today, March 3.

In this number I notice an article by Charles Newton, in which he makes some further observations concerning the now famous "Woodchuck Rifle" and refers to a letter of mine. Mr. Newton requests that the offenders give some excuse or reason for daring to agree or disagree with him. I most gladly submit mine.

I deprecate Mr. Newton's deliberate misunderstanding of my letter and I deplore the manner in which he seeks information. I think I stated clearly that I had read Mr. Newton's article and appreciated it very much. This was my only reference to Mr. Newton in person. My further remarks were directed in a general way to the body of readers of ARMS AND THE MAN. I expressed the belief that many sportsmen use rifles more powerful than is warranted by the size of the game they hunt. This fact does not need any excuse, but I spoke of it in saying that "in this there is nothing worse to deplore than a little ruined meat; provided the shooter is careful in the use of his weapon and does not use its power to destroy more game than temperance would allow."

I spoke of the benefits to all shooters which have come from the labors of the patient experimenters and workers who have, after years of painstaking work, almost perfected the modern high power rifle and its ammunition. I offered a plea that the body of shooters in general should, to remain consistent, utilize the power of our modern rifles at greater and greater ranges, thus emulating the example and achievements of the old-time American rifleman and his old-fashioned arm; the arm that helped us throw from our wrists the shackles of oppression and which helped us to wrest from the wilderness the necessities of life.

I closed by expressing the hope that the men of America would rise to the occasion and take advantage of all the knowledge we have of fire arms, training themselves into a body fit to represent the nation whose every war has been for the cause of liberty; for in 1775-1781 we won our own independence; in 1812-1815 we maintained it; in 1846-1847 we warred with Mexico because of the freedom of Texas; in 1861-1865 we suffered agonies because of the slavery of the negro; and in 1898-1899 we broke the chains of Spanish tyranny from down-trodden Cuba.

My original remarks did not cover so much space, but these were the thoughts that actuated their utterance. I do not recall having mourned the putting away of the muzzle-loader and I cannot remember any censure of mine on woodchuck butchering.

All intelligent persons should know that the woodchuck is generally considered a pest. If my reference to the fact that game is sometimes butchered hurt Mr. Newton's feelings, I cannot help it. I did not, and do not, think that Mr. Newton belongs to that class of hogs who deplete the game preserves. But there are some very swinish earmarks about Mr. Newton's having taken to himself remarks intended for others, and I think his language betrays a very ill appreciation of my compliments to him as being among those who have made the modern rifle what it is. I do not envy any one the turn of mind that could lead him so far off the right trail.

In my letter replying to Mr. Johnson (not Mr. Newton) I spoke of a braying ass. Mr. Newton makes use of my own expression in order to inform me that in thus speaking I gave the true measure for my own personality. Unless Mr. Newton and Mr. Johnson are one and the same man I cannot see how this concerns Mr. Newton. I did not call Mr. Newton any names; neither did I call Mr. Johnson any names; gentlemen know better than to do such things.

As I have no objections to Mr. Newton's rifle, its type and its use, and have not before expressed any, I now wish every one a "good day" and close with a final bow to the entire body of my brother rifle cranks and this their able exponent.

With best wishes,

(Signed) ALVA DAVIS HANKS.

P. S.—(1) I recommend the use of Webster's common school dictionary in elucidating my hazy methods of expression.

(2) I will pay for and deliver the drygoods to make a dress for the next man who takes up space in the Arms and Ammunition column writing about "Woodchuck Rifles," excepting I. D. Iot. He seems to be entitled to a few words too. Let us have them and be done with this fool talk. Let someone now air the merits and demerits of the elephant rifle or tell us what to do with the kickers against the National Guard.—A. D. H.

101 SHOTS IN THE BLACK AT 75 FEET MADE WITH WINCHESTER RIFLES and CARTRIDGES



101 SHOTS AT 75 FEET
Target Actual Size

That Winchester Rifles and Cartridges stand in high repute abroad as they do at home is shown by the words of praise spoken of them and particularly the above score made with them by Sergt. A. Whitfield, 15 Sheldon St., Norwood, South Australia, who is a member of the local Militia Force. He put 101 consecutive shots in the black, as shown, at a distance of 25 yards, using a Winchester Model 1902, .22 Caliber Single Shot Rifle and Winchester .22 Long Smokeless Greaseless factory loaded cartridges. His testimony in regard to Winchester cartridges is (quoted): "I have tried several kinds of cartridges, but I find every satisfaction in Winchesters. I have used hundreds of them in targets and small game shooting."

FOR RESULTS, ASK FOR THE RED W BRAND

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

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

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

May 26 to June 14—France. 9th Annual International Shooting Festival. \$35,000 prizes. Write for program, invitation card, etc., to the Secretariat Général, 7 Bd René Levasseur, Le Mans (Sarthe).

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, ME.

Original entries in the club re-entry tournament close tonight and the final closing occurs within two weeks. During the past week Wilkins has made a couple of possibles with the rifle and says he is going to turn in a perfect score at the close of the tournament. A few good scores with the pistol have been made the past week by Messrs. Hatch, Hayden and Mitchell.

Pistol.	
L. R. Hatch...	92 92 93 94 94 94 94 95 95—937
A. L. Mitchell...	92 92 92 93 93 93 94 94 95 95—933
F. L. Hayden...	92 92 92 93 93 93 93 94 94 95—931
W. M. Fawcett...	90 90 90 90 91 91 92 92 93 94—913
S. B. Adams...	78 83 85 86 86 86 87 88 90 90—859
M. S. Folkins...	78 80 81 84 84 85 87 87 89 84—839
Wm. Thomes...	82 82 82 83 83 83 83 84 84 84—835
H. W. Stevens...	79 81 81 82 83 83 83 84 84 88—828
F. B. Marston...	72 75 76 77 78 78 79 80 82 83—780
V. W. Hall...	74 75 75 75 76 77 77 78 80 82—769
R. H. Crosby...	68 68 76 76 77 77 78 79 83 83—766
A. F. Graffam...	72 73 74 75 75 78 79 84 71 74—755
J.A. Folwarshtny	70 72 73 75 76 77 77 78 79 79—755
R. G. Hayes...	72 73 73 74 74 75 77 78 79 79—754
A. L. Libby...	70 72 72 72 74 75 76 77 78 79—745
E. L. Cobb, Jr...	60 67 71 71 73 76 77 80 82 88—745
G. W. Sterling...	62 62 69 72 76 77 77 78 80 86—739
C. J. Perkins...	71 71 72 72 72 73 73 74 76 77—731
W. R. Berry...	63 65 65 67 70 72 72 73 77 77—701
D. Stephen...	36 42 42 44 46 48 55 59 66 71—509
F. Morrison...	33 37 40 41 42 45 45 47 49 50—429

Fifty Consecutive Shots.

L. R. Hatch..... 91 91 94 95 90—458

High Aggregate, Both Classes.

F. L. Hayden..... 1413 L. R. Hatch..... 1397
Mitchell..... 1408 W. M. Fawcett..... 1387

Rifle.

G. H. Wilkins...	49 49 49 49 49 50 50 50 50—484
F. L. Hayden...	48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 49 49—482
A. L. Mitchell...	47 47 47 47 47 47 47 48 48 48—475
W. M. Fawcett...	47 47 47 47 47 47 48 48 48 48—474
H. W. Stevens...	46 47 47 47 47 48 48 48 48 48—474
F. M. Gray...	46 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 48 49—471
Sergt. Eastwood	46 46 47 47 47 47 47 48 48 48—471
R. H. Crosby...	46 46 46 46 47 47 47 47 47 48—467
E. L. Cobb, Jr...	45 45 45 46 46 47 47 47 48 48—464
V. W. Hall...	45 46 46 46 46 46 46 47 47 48—463
L. R. Hatch...	45 45 45 46 46 46 46 47 47 47—460
P. T. Stoughton...	45 45 45 45 45 45 46 46 47 47—456
M. S. Folkins...	42 42 44 45 46 47 47 47 47 47—454
P. W. Edwards...	44 45 45 45 45 45 45 46 46 46—452

Fifty Consecutive Shots.
G. H. Wilkins..... 46 49 49 47 49—240
First Perfect Score, February 27.
G. H. Wilkins..... 50



Possible score of 250 made by G. W. Chesley, of New Haven, Conn., on March 5, at 75 feet, with a Winchester rifle and Winchester .22 cartridges.

PUBLIC SCHOOL 87 SCORES:

A letter from George E. Amouroux calls our attention to an error in the scores credited to the team of which he is the organizer and coach, namely, the team of Public School 87. In his letter he says in part:

"It being the first elementary public schoolboys' rifle team organized in the State and City of New York, and as such, I would ask that your paper at least give these boys the credit due them, and thus encourage them in the shooting game.

For your further information I wish to state that these boys range in age from eleven to fifteen years, and had never handled firearms up to the time I took them in hand February 1, 1909. They were pitted against high schools, military academies and private high schools, from which the boys ranged in age from fifteen to many summers of shaving, and to whose lot it falls to receive daily instructions on the sub-target gun in these different schools.

From records on file in the P. S. A. L. you will find that in the Winchester cup match, the score of my boys was tied with the Manhattan High School, 438 points, instead of 87 as you published. In the sub-target match I would also draw your attention to the fact that my boys were again tied with Manhattan High School, 226 points, instead of 87.

Previous to entering these matches these boys were trained twice a week for four weeks with the regulation military Springfield, .22 caliber short, in the 60-foot ranges of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association of New York City, through the courtesy of the club members; and I believe I have demonstrated beyond a doubt that this is the only proper method of training boys in the art of rifle shooting.

We take pleasure in making this correction, our only explanation of the error being that printers follow copy and the copy itself was wrong. No one sent us an account of this shoot and we were compelled to take the scores from a New York newspaper in which they were incorrectly printed.

This should be a warning to those who wish to see correct scores in ARMS AND THE MAN. The meaning of the warning is—send your own scores in and see that they are right and thus insure a correct publication of them.

FIRST U. S. R. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The annual indoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association were held by the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club on Monday night, March 15. It was expected that at least ten would be entered, but when the matches were started only five put in an appearance. This is the first time that the District of Columbia has been represented and it is not the last by any means.

The five entries were in Match A, for the Revolver Championship, the conditions calling for 50 shots at 20 yards on the Standard American target. Sheridan Ferree made the high score 436 out of the possible 500, using a Colt Officers Model with 7 1/2 inch barrel, and U. M. C. .38 Special ammunition. J. C. Bunn gave the winner a close run for first honors, as he finished but seven points behind him. W. J. Macdonnell has a run of bad luck and finished way below his usual practice average. H. D. McCaskey and Dr. Reeve deserve special mention for going into the match. The total of 356 put up by McCaskey is really creditable, as he has been shooting the revolver but a short time, having lately purchased one of the new Colt .38 target revolvers.

The scribe has at last discovered what was meant by those amen corner meetings of Dr. Reeve and McCaskey, that had been going on for the two weeks previous to the match. He really believes that they fully intended to go into this match and win it from the rest of those entered, but they had not reckoned on the fact that they would have to shoot on the targets furnished by the U. S. R. A. instead of the white bulls-eye targets of Dr. Reeve. But they both are on their way to the 80 club and may yet give some of the topnotchers a close run for high honors. The scores follow:

Sheridan Ferree.....	80 91 91 85 89—436
J. C. Bunn.....	83 82 86 90 87—428
W. J. Macdonnell.....	67 74 87 77 64—369
H. D. McCaskey.....	63 79 70 70 74—356
Dr. J. N. Reeve.....	66 54 61 63 62—306

Practice Scores.

F. Holt..... 81 86 79

LOS ANGELES REVOLVER CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The regular monthly medal shoot for the Pistol and Hoeger Handicap Medals took place on March 7. The morning was ideal for good shooting, but the wind blew in gusts across the range in the afternoon and shooting was unsatisfactory. H. G. Norton won the handicap medal with a score of 233, his 51 points handicap bringing his total up to 284.

I. C. Douglas was high man in the pistol match with a score of 262 out of a possible 300.

The conditions were 30 shots per man at 50 yards on the Standard American target.

Following are the scores:

Revolver Handicap Medal Shoot.		Pistol Medal Shoot.	
	Score.	Hep.	Tl.
H. G. Norton.....	75 80 78	233	51 284
A. M. Smith.....	77 84 80	249	30 279
A. B. Douglas.....	90 93 94	277	scr. 277
J. E. Holcomb.....	84 80 79	243	33 276
C. W. Linder.....	83 91 84	258	15 273
H. D. Thaxter.....	85 84 89	258	12 270
I. C. Douglas.....	86 81 83	250	15 265
W. R. Cutts.....	74 82 80	236	27 262
W. E. Potter.....	79 74 80	233	27 260
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	79 78 76	233	27 260
V. North.....	72 77 76	225	27 252
W. A. Wright.....	83 73 71	233	15 248
W. E. Smith.....	78 77 71	226	9 235

I. C. Douglas.....	86 90 86—262
C. W. Linder.....	90 87 84—261
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	82 91 84—257
Oscar Lillemo.....	89 84 84—257
A. B. Douglas.....	79 81 86—246
L. V. Cutler.....	85 83 70—238
W. A. Wright.....	83 77 78—238
W. E. Potter.....	79 74 80—233

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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.

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CINCINNATI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made by members of this association on March 7 shooting at 200 yards, on the German ring target.

	King scores.	Special scores.	Honor scores.
Hofer.....	224	220 219 210 210	66
Nestler.....	208	223 218 214 211	68
Brems.....	200	218 217 212 211	64
Roberts.....	195	214 212 203	63
Drube.....		198 169	59

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Our indoor range, at 1406 Washington Ave., has been quite a busy place lately. First Spering raised the club indoor revolver record to 92, beating W. T. Smith's 91, and then Ricker got jealous and made a 94. The Smith brothers, George and Bill, defeated Dubbs and Hay in a two man 50 shot pistol match 879 to 832. Two new members have been initiated and numerous visitors have been in to inspect the range. On Friday last Prof. J. B. Alker piloted about a dozen of the Central Manual Training school boys down to the range to get some practice for the Interscholastic Match to be held next month. We found them fine fellows and they made some good scores. We hope to have them with us regularly. Beginning on Monday, last, March 15, and continuing all week except Tuesday evening, we are holding the revolver and pistol competitions in this district in the United States Revolver Association championships. From the enthusiasm shown a goodly number of entries are assured. The matches include any Revolver, Any Pistol, and Pocket Revolver Match. As this is the first time the matches have been conducted in this district every effort is being put forth to make them a success. Some of our members are practising for the International Gallery Match between this country, Great Britain and Australia, beginning April 19. Messrs. Field, Carr and Bryan were present as visitors, the first two getting acquainted with new rifles. The following scores were recorded on March 9:

25 Yards Rifle.			
J. D. Jaques.....	239	239	242 245 241 242
N. Spering.....	240	243	245 242 241
George Schnerring.....	237	240	237 237 243
Fred Schnerring.....	225	228	227 227 234
H. Overbaugh.....	240	242	243 238 233
			235 236 237 238 238
Wm. T. Smith.....	239	244	241 238 245
E. H. Williamson, Jr.....	231	229	230 231 235
Dr. E. A. Palmer.....	235	231	236 235 240

20 Yards Pistol.			
George Hugh Smith.....	94	95 88 88 93	90 88 94 90 94
Wm. T. Smith.....	88	88 88 89 89	91 89 91 87 90
T. C. Hay.....	80	89 81 84 89	85 80 79 82 85
E. A. Palmer.....			80 85 79 82 81
R. L. Dubbs.....			87 84 86 85 90

20 Yards Revolver.			
W. H. Ricker.....	80	80	89 81 94
George Hugh Smith.....	84	82	81 87 88
H. A. Dill.....	75	80	79 78 82
Wm. T. Smith.....	80	85	81 80 86

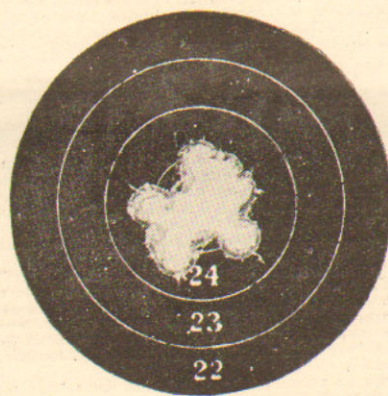
MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

At 2628 Broadway on March 4 the following scores were made.

20 Yard Revolver.			
M. Hays.....	92	86	84 82
Dr. C. Phillips.....	88	81	81 80
R. M. Ryder.....	84	81	80
P. Hanford.....	88	86	84
	T. P. Nichols.....	87	81 81
	C. P. Sanford.....	88	86 84

J. L. R. Morgan.....	84	82	82
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	90	84	
H. A. Reitzenstein.....	81		
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	91	90	88
J. E. Silliman.....	89	89	

March 11, 20 Yard Revolver.			
R. M. Ryder.....	87	87	86 85 84
J. L. R. Morgan.....	85	84	84 83 82 80
M. Hays.....	93	83	82 81
Dr. C. Phillips.....	91	91	85 84 84 82
A. M. Poindexter.....	93	87	85 83
Dr. R. Sayre.....	93	92	90 89 88 87 85
G. P. Sanborn.....	84	84	83 81
A. Knowlson.....	83	79	78
P. Hanford.....	84	83	
G. Grenzer.....	93	85	
E. G. Soel.....	81		
P. Alexander.....	88	87	79
A. L. A. Himmel't.....	89	85	
J. E. Silliman.....	84	84	



10 shot possible score of 250 by G. Hoffman, at the range of the Williamsburg Shooting Society on February 14, at 75 feet, with Peters .22 short cartridges.

ST. LOUIS CLUB WINS.

The St. Louis Revolver Club defeated the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association of New York in a special team match March 4, 1080 to 1048. The conditions were: 25 shots at 20 yards, with regulation revolver, on Standard American target, in strings of 5, possible, 250 points.

St. Louis Revolver Club.			
T. M. Borcur.....	45	47	45 41 45—223
C. C. Crossman.....	41	46	43 45 43—220
Dr. M. R. Moore.....	46	43	41 47 43—220
S. E. Sears.....	46	41	47 39 44—217
Chas. Dominic.....	44	31	46 38 41—200
Total.....			1080

Manhattan Revolver Association.			
J. A. Dietz.....	41	48	45 41 45—220
P. Hanford.....	46	44	45 39 43—217
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	42	44	45 41 43—215
J. R. Hicks.....	48	39	39 39 39—204
J. E. Silliman.....	35	40	42 41 44—202
Total.....			1058

NINTH FRENCH INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING MATCHES.

Upon application the Secretariat General for the 9th Tête de Tir, 7 Boulevard René Levasseur Le Mans (Sarthe), will mail free of charge the program rules, invitation card entitling to a free return ticket on the French railroads from the shooting grounds.

It is necessary to mention the landing or railroad station.

Every foreigner will be allowed 12 centimes by kilometer from the 26th of May to the 4th of June, and 8 centimes from the 5th to the 11th of June, from the frontier to the shooting grounds. Amount prizes \$35,000.

Le Mans is situated at 211 kilometers from Paris, 3 hours by train.

COMPANY A, 2ND VIRGINIA INFANTRY.

The following scores were made by picked teams of 5 men each. The series of matches will be continued on the outdoor range as soon as the weather will permit. The shooting was done at 23 1/2 yards, with .22 caliber Krags, 15 shots at each position, offhand, kneeling or sitting, and prone. Team possible, 1125.

First Team.			
Lieut. Serett.....	65	69	66 200
Sergt. Robinson.....	67	68	70 205
Sergt. Roberts.....	73	71	69 213
Sergt. Opie.....	42	46	46 134
Art. Gibson.....	67	69	68 204
Corp. Dixon*.....	21	19	17 57
Team total.....			1013

Second Team.			
Capt. Opie.....	60	69	67 196
Lieut. Art.....	63	66	64 193
Sergt. Cash.....	67	68	69 204
Sergt. Billingsley.....	40	44	45 129
Priv. Douglass.....	71	73	69 213
Corp. Williams†.....	19	22	22 63
Team total.....			998

*Sub for Sergt. Opie.
 †Sub for Sergt. Billingsley.

THE 30TH SEASON OF SHELL MOUND PARK.

Shell Mound Park, Emmeryville, Calif., inaugurated its 30th season on March 7, opening the gates of the hospitable pleasure grounds with music, dancing, prize shooting, bowling and general merry-making. The opening proved an ovation to Captain Siebe and his sons, who have managed the park and shooting range for 30 years and made it a popular pleasure resort.

Every shooting club of San Francisco and vicinity was represented by its best marksmen.

For the rifle competition the management put up \$200 in cash alone, and an additional \$50 for the pistol competition. The competitors included the most noted experts in rifle, pistol and revolver shooting.

At the close of the day's sport the marksmen were the guests at a dinner given in honor of the occasion by the management, and many were the praises spoken of Captain Siebe and his sons.

The public prize shoot required ten targets, rifle and pistol, to accommodate the large number of competitors. The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club kept eight targets in perpetual motion, while the other clubs used the majority of the remaining targets on the range. L. S. Hawxhurst made 96, the highest score in the public prize shoot, winning the first prize.

The following are the winners of the principal prizes in the public prize shoot, and their scores:
 Rifle scores, 200 yards, possible 100—L. S. Hawxhurst, 96; Adolph Strecker, 94; George A. Pattberg, 94; H. A. Wobber, 92; C. M. Henderson, 92; M. W. Housner, 92; J. M. Klassen, 91; D. W. McLaughlin, 90; D. B. Faktor, 90; E. Schierbaum, 90; John Gefken, 90; R. J. Fraser, 89; E. P. Schuster, 89; F. P. Rathjens, 88; Herman Huber, 87; Otto A. Bremer, 87; A. Schwormsted, 87; Herman Enge, 86; F. J. Povey, 85; L. Hensel, 82.
 Prizes for most bullseyes—H. A. Wobber, 17; Adolph Strecker, 16; George A. Pattberg, 13; F. P. Schuster, 12; C. M. Henderson, 11; Otto A. Bremer, 9.
 Pistol and revolver prizes—J. E. Gorman, 49, 49; G. Armstrong, 48, 48; F. J. Povey, 48, 43; H. A. Harris, 47, 47; A. M. Poulsen, 47, 44; C. Klett, 47, 42; G. M. Barley, 46; C. W. Whaley, 44; R. J. Fraser, 43, 42; Carl Doell, 43, 42. Colonel C. W. Seelye wins the Hall medal in the Maccabee rifle competition.

STATE INDOOR RIFLE MATCH, COLO. N. G.
 Report of the State Indoor Rifle Match held at the Curtis Street Armory, Denver, on January 30.

Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry.				
	Prone.	Standing.	Tl.	
Corp. C. McDonald	19	24	22	85
Corp. F. Coffin	22	24	21	88
2nd Lieut. W. H. Nice, Jr.	20	21	20	80
Capt. W. G. Chase	20	23	20	81
Sergt. L. A. Chase	21	22	22	86
1st Lieut. B. H. Brooks	22	24	20	88
Total				508

Company B, First Infantry.				
	Pr.	Stg.	Tl.	
Sergt. H. Olinger	21	20	20	86
Sergt. H. J. McLean	22	21	21	86
Corp. H. A. Skerry	25	19	22	87
Corp. C. G. Berger	20	15	20	79
Priv. H. W. Beck	21	20	23	85
Priv. W. R. Fenwick	19	25	21	84
Total				507

Report of the State Indoor Rifle Match held at the Curtis Street Armory, Denver, on February 27.

Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry.				
	Prone.	Standing.	Tl.	
Corp. C. McDonald	23	24	25	95
Priv. W. Oakes	18	23	17	79
Corp. S. L. Chase	22	19	24	85
Sergt. L. A. Chase	22	22	25	92
2nd Lieut. W. H. Nice, Jr.	24	24	19	86
Capt. W. G. Chase	24	21	21	88
Total				525

Company A, First Infantry.				
	Pr.	Stg.	Tl.	
1st Lieut. W. S. Fletcher	24	24	20	86
2nd Lieut. D. Haefliger	25	24	24	92
Corp. R. Haefliger	19	22	21	81
Sergt. G. B. Williams	20	22	21	87
Sergt. F. S. Doll	17	22	22	80
Priv. J. M. Anderson	22	24	20	88
Total				514

FIRST REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Company L, of the First Regiment, lost two matches on March 13, at the regimental ranges, in Newark, N. J., but without its regular team competing. The first string of Company H won from Company L's second team by four points, the scores being 407 and 403. An 8 man team of Company D shot an 8 man team of Company L, the first five scores in the previous match counting for the latter team. This resulted in a victory for the D men by 2 points. A return match will be shot later, with Company L's regular marksmen competing. The scores:

Company L.			
	Offhand.	Prone.	Tl.
Private Clark	40	40	80
Private Gee	38	38	76
Corporal Hubert	42	41	83
Private Heath	39	43	82
Sergeant McMan	40	42	82
Totals	199	204	403

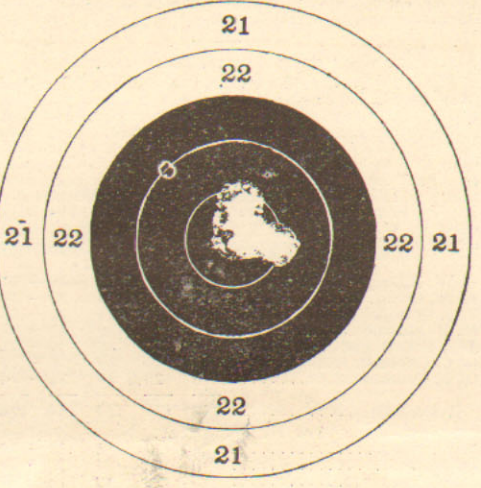
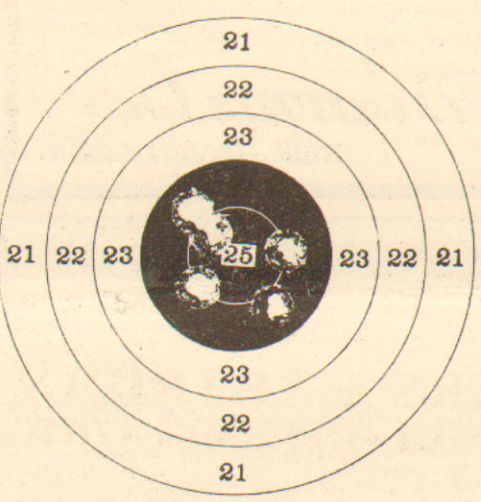
Company H.			
	Offhand.	Prone.	Tl.
Lieutenant Peck	45	47	92
Sergeant Day	40	44	84
Sergeant Clark	31	44	75
Private Gunderman	43	47	90
Lieutenant Balevre	27	39	66
Totals	186	221	407

Company L.			
	Offhand.	Prone.	Tl.
Sergeant McDonald	43	46	89
Lieutenant Snyder	45	49	94
Private O'Hare	48	49	97
Totals	335	348	683

Company D.			
	Offhand.	Prone.	Tl.
Private Eberhardt	37	47	84
Private Howie	40	47	87
Sergeant Pudney	43	42	85
Sergeant Sykes	42	43	85
Captain Runyon	39	43	82
Lieutenant Reilly	45	45	90
Private Hanapple	43	47	90
Corporal Atkinson	40	42	82
Totals	329	356	685



ALBANY, N. Y., INDOOR RIFLE CLUB.
 Enthusiasm and a large attendance characterized the meeting of the Albany Indoor Rifle Club on March 9. The particular feature of the program was the monthly shoot for prizes. The members were divided into three classes in accordance with their previous records and upon a basis agreed upon at the last monthly meeting. H. R. Collins won the first class. Peter Bradt won the second class. In the third class Robert Davidson was the winner.
 In the regular official shoot some creditable scores were made as follows: Charles Greff, 47; Elmer D. Gunn, 45; G. V. Cameron, 44; F. P. D. Jennings, 44; H. R. Collins, 44; R. Davidson, 44; C. Wagoner, 43; H. De Forest, 43; F. Lanning, 43; George Van Hoesen, 42; C. Heyes, 41; S. Scriber, 40; Frank Sharp, 39; W. S. Brisbin, 39; R. G. Spencer, 39; H. Straub, 38; C. Caul, 37; George Vail, 37; H. Gray, 37; P. Bradt, 35; J. Donohue, 35.



Possible scores of 125 made by Ernest Bauman at the range of the Buffalo Long Range Rifle Association on March 8, at 75 feet, with a Winchester Schuetzen rifle equipped with a nickel barrel, and a Stevens telescope using Peters .22 cartridges.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly shoot of the association was held at its range on March 6 with a good attendance of competitors. Weather conditions were fair, and several good scores were made in the offhand matches, F. C. Fitz having the best of the day, an 89 made in the medal match. The scores:
 Offhand practice match—H. E. Tuck, 87; J. Bushfield, 85; E. Harvey, 78, 73, 72.
 Offhand medal match—F. C. Fitz, 89, 83, 80; L. Lewis, 83; H. Cushing, Jr., 82, 74.
 Pistol medal match—D. G. Fox, 88, 88, 85, 84; C. F. Lamb, 85, 84, 83, 82, 62.
 Fine weather conditions prevailed on March 13, falling but little short of perfection.
 L. Lewis was easily high in the offhand match, with the fine score of 93 in the medal match.
 W. Charles led the long range shooters with 45, a score which with a very little good luck would have been a 47. The scores:
 Offhand practice match—H. E. Tuck, 89, 86, 85; J. Bushfield, 85; Louis Bell, 80; H. V. Hill, 80.
 Offhand medal and badge match—L. Lewis, 9, 9, 10, 10, 9, 10, 9, 10—93, 86, 86, 85.
 Military medal match—H. Cushing, Jr., 42.
 Long range rifle match, 1000 yards—W. Charles, 45, 44, 42, 41; F. Daniels, 38.
 Pistol medal match—C. F. Lamb, 86, 83; D. G. Fox, 86.

IROQUOIS RIFLE CLUB, PITTSBURG, PA.

The following scores were made in practice on the evening of February 26:
 Ittel 248 248 245 249 247—1236
 Haight 247 246 249 246 247—1235
 Fox 244 247 242 244 247—1224
 Williams 236 239 240 241 244—1202
 McKee 236 232 236 234 238—1176
 Beam 246 247 246 249 247—1235
 248 248 247 247 247—1237

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- 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. 30-31—Holmesburg, 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. Bowls, 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. 15—Schenectady, N. Y. Mohawk Gun Club. J. W. White, 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. 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. 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—Woodstock, Tenn. Woodstock Gun Club. C. C. Hawkins, 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. Appelman, 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 March 6.

- Apr. 15—Phillipsburg, N. J. Alert Gun Club. Edw. F. Markley, secretary.
- Apr. 18—Atchinson, Kans. Forest Park Gun Club. Alva Clapp, secretary.
- Apr. 20-21—Ashley, Ohio. Ashley Gun Club. H. D. Hale, secretary.
- Apr. 23—Pottsville, Pa. Pottsville Game & Fish Prot. Assn. C. F. Seltzer, secretary.
- Apr. 25—Prescott, Wash. Prescott Gun Club. T. D. Barclay, secretary.
- Apr. 28-29—New Berlin, Ohio. New Berlin-Canton Gun Club. Chas. J. Schiltz, secretary.
- May 5—Maple Park, Ill. Maple Park Gun Club. M. J. Beverly, secretary.
- May 14—Wolcott, N. Y. Catchpole Gun Club. E. A. Wadsworth, secretary.
- May 19-20—Auburn, N. Y. Cayuga County Gun Club. Jos. N. Knapp, secretary.
- May 27-28—Caruthersville, Mo. Caruthersville Gun Club. Jos. W. Reed, secretary.
- May 28—Henning, Tenn. Peters Gun Club. T. Bun Fields, secretary.
- May 30—Waverly, Minn. Waverly Gun Club. W. H. Boland, secretary.
- June 2-3—Morris, Ill. Morris Gun Club. Fred Martin, secretary.
- June 4—Brodhead, Wis. Brodhead Gun Club. J. B. Pierce, secretary.
- June 7, 8, 9, 10—Moberly, Mo. Missouri Trap Shooters Association Tournament under the auspices of the Moberly Gun Club. Fed Oliver, secretary.

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Team Shoot, 25 Targets.—F. W. Moffett, 0, 23; and F. B. Stephenson, 0, 23. Team total, 0, 46; A. E. Hendrickson, 2, 24, and A. R. Allan, 0, 20. Team total, 2, 44.
Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets.—L. M. Palmer, Jr., 0, 24; A. E. Hendrickson, 2, 24; F. W. Moffett, 0, 23; A. R. Allan, 0, 22; W. C. Damron, 0, 22; J. H. Vanderveer, 3, 22; W. W. Marshall, 6, 22; F. B. Stephenson, 0, 20; J. H. Ernst, 3, 19; W. W. Woodcock, 1, 18; M. Steiner, 1, 16; W. W. Peabody, Jr., 0, 16. Prize divided.
Trophy Shoot, 25 Targets.—G. G. Stephenson, 5, 25; F. B. Stephenson, 0, 23; F. W. Moffett, 0, 22; L. M. M. Palmer, Jr., 0, 22; J. H. Vanderveer, 3, 22; H. W. Woodcock, 1, 22; W. C. Damron, 0, 21; A. E. Hendrickson, 2, 21; W. W. Marshall, 6, 20; J. H. Ernst, 3, 20; A. R. Allan, 0, 19; M. Steiner, 2, 18; W. W. Peabody, Jr., 0, 17.

MEADOW SPRINGS GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The 25 target club prize event, a 50 target cup shoot, with a series of sweepstakes, was what amused the gunners of the Meadow Springs Gun Club on March 13 at the 56th and Lancaster avenue grounds. D. H. Strickland, from a 16 yards rise, and M. Emery 20 yards, tied in the prize event with straight scores, but in the shootoff, at 10 targets, Emery won with a score of 10 to 8. In the club's special 50 target event for members who had attended 60 per cent of the yearly shoots, in which two cups were offered, W. A. Murdock won with a score of 50, while S. Sloan took second with 47. Murdock seems to be a promising young shooter of the club, for out of the 100 targets he shot at in the main events, he cracked 95. He has been slowly crawling up to the top notchers for some time, but yesterday he made the crackerjacks sit up and take notice. Lloyd R. Lewis, a well known professional, butted in and got 95 out of the 100. The scores:

	H. Cl.	10	15	10	15	25
Emery	20	25	x	x	x	x
Strickland	16	25	8	10	x	x
Lewis	20	22	10	14	10	15
Henry	16	23	5	10	10	x
Walters	20	24	x	11	10	11
Sloan	20	22	8	13	8	10
Murdock	20	22	10	13	8	10
Soley	16	20	4	7	x	x
Siter	20	19	9	14	x	x
Cunningham	16	12	x	x	x	18

Club Handicap, Fifty Targets.

	H. 1st.	2nd.	Tl.
Murdock	4	24	25
Sloan	0	22	25
Chandler	8	18	19
Gothard	0	23	20
Henry	0	21	20
Strickland	6	17	16
Siter	6	14	16

INDEPENDENT GUN CLUB, HOLMESBURG JUNCTION, PA.

F. W. Mathews, with a total score of 97 breaks out of his 100 targets, led the field, besides capturing the monthly target event of the Independent Gun Club on March 13, at Holmesburg Junction. Mathews broke 89 actual targets, which, with his handicap of 8 targets, enabled him to beat out his brother, who finished second with 96 breaks.

Although the weather was unfavorable for high scores, many of the gunners finished the afternoon's shooting with good scores. The 2 Mathews had to shoot at a high rate from the start, as Newcomb, Pratt, Mink and Anderson, the latter aided by a good handicap, gave the brothers a close chase for the high gun honors of the afternoon. Newcomb carried off the actual breakage honors of the shoot by breaking 92 of his 100 targets, which, with his handicap of 3 thirds, enabled him to finish in a tie for third place.

The shoot was the first of a series of 3 for a valuable gun, which had been donated by President F. M. Eames. The conditions for the gun are 3 shoots at 100 targets per shoot, the high total score to win the gun.

There were 29 entered in the shoot, including some of the best target shooters in the city. Newcomb really did the best shooting, as in 3 of his 5 events he shot straight, but having a poor third event kept him from winning the prize.

The Keystone Shooting League will hold a two-day tournament at Holmesburg Junction on March 30 and 31. Scores:

	H.	B.	B.	B.	A.	T.	Tl.
F. W. Mathews	17	15	18	17	20	19	8
W. H. Mathews	18	20	16	17	19	16	8
Anderson	16	17	16	17	16	18	11
Newcomb	20	17	20	15	20	20	3
Pratt	17	15	14	20	15	20	8
Mink	20	16	18	18	17	19	3
Eames	18	14	18	15	17	17	6
Schwartz	17	13	18	19	17	17	5
Glover	20	17	18	15	20	18	0
Fontaine	17	16	16	14	18	15	9
Ringgold	17	10	18	19	10	12	9
Taney	17	16	17	15	17	17	6
Landis	19	15	18	19	18	12	3
Overbaugh	19	14	14	15	17	17	3
Griffith	18	12	12	17	17	17	5
Cantrell	18	15	16	17	16	16	3
Appleton	18	16	19	14	15	15	6
White	17	16	13	15	14	14	10
Cordery	18	17	10	16	15	18	7
Dupont	17	16	18	20	14	16	7
Hinkson	16	13	11	10	12	14	18
Eyres	16	7	11	13	9	16	9
Randolph	16	8	2	10	6	9	20
Crane	17	14	20	16	15	8	8
Birch	17	13	15	14	13	13	11
Freeman	17	19	14	13	12	13	x
Harkins	16	15	13	17	12	13	8
Sanford	18	16	14	14	13	18	6
Specht	18	13	13	W			26
Beyer	18	16	17	W			33

W—Withdrawn, x—Visitor.

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NEWS OF THE TRADE.

The breaking of records in trap shooting seems to be an attribute almost exclusively connected with Winchester shells, as the records of the past clearly show. This is brought to mind by another record which has been made on the grounds of one of the leading gun clubs of the country. Until recently the record for the grounds of the Cleveland Gun Club, Cleveland, Ohio, was 106 straight made by Mr. George Burns about two years ago. On March 6, Jack Blakeslee made the remarkable score of 149 straight, which is a new record for these grounds. In doing this remarkable shooting Mr. Blakeslee used Winchester Leader shells, the Red W Brand. At the March shoot of the Chicago Gun Club, held March 6 and 7, Geo. Dering was high amateur for the first day and for the two days made a total score of 278 out of 300, shooting Winchester Repeater shells. At the shoot of the Meadow Springs Gun Club at Philadelphia, March 6, H. A. Buckwalter, shooting Winchester gun and shells, known as the Red W Combination, made the high score of 48 out of 50, winning first general average. At the shoot of the Badger Gun Club in Milwaukee, March 7, F. J. Dreyfus, shooting the Winchester Combination, won high general average with a score of 94 out of 100.

The prominent gun clubs of Vermont met at Burlington January 20, and organized what is to be known as the Vermont State Trap Shooters' League, and voted to hold the first annual state shoot at Rutland, June 16 and 17, under the auspices of the Rutland Gun Club. This is to be a registered tournament.

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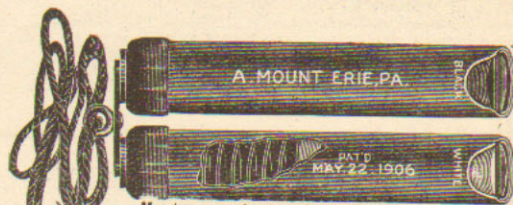
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