

ARMS AND THE MAN



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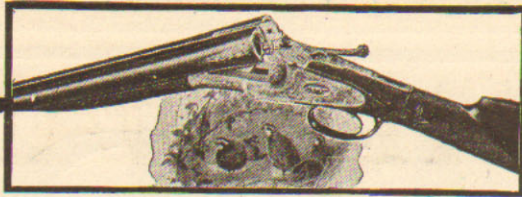
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ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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VOLUME XLV. No. 25.

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THE SHOTGUN IN CALIFORNIA.

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

THE smooth blue tubes have all the best of it in California. Tucked away in odd corners in the larger cities there are a few rifle and revolver clubs but they are as scarce as white crows. Thousands of rifles are carried into the mountains and forests every year by the seekers after the wily deer and bear, but compared with the lovers of the scatter gun, the other users of firearms amount to very little.

It is a queer state anyhow. A state which has turned out top-notchers in every line of sport from fighting down to—or up to—as you please, the more refined game of tennis, and yet unable to make a showing in the number of shooting clubs. But if the wily brown man, surveying our coast with an idea of its unpreparedness, could pass in review the army of shotgun fiends of the Golden State, he would depart with haste, and our next fleet to visit his shores would receive an even larger and finer reception than the last.

The four lap lead which the scatter gun has on its other brethren of the firearms world is not hard to explain. An open season on game of some sort, extending from July 15 to April 1, or eight and a half months out of the year, with game accessible to practically every point in the state, would put half the shooting clubs in the east out of business, the ones in the rifle and revolver line at least. I would hate to state just how many hundred thousands of hunting licenses were issued last year in California; you probably would not believe it, anyhow. Seven out of eight of these licenses were of course issued to men who intended to hunt with the shotgun at some time during the year, even though they went out with the rifle into the bargain. The average man would prefer to tramp over some locality where blue, whirring quail are liable to flush in front of him, to standing up and unexcitedly plunking away at a paper target, anyhow, provided he can get at his game without too much expense and loss of time.

The trap shooting game is followed in a queer way. There are dozens of trap shooting organizations in the state and during a certain period of the year they are lively and vigorous clubs. When the time rolls around for the dove season to open in July, the interest falls off perceptibly, and the first of October, when the ducks come in and with the quail only two weeks away, sees most of the clubs packing up the birds and closing up the trap houses until spring. This is not due to weather—winter in California is the pleasantest time of the year—but simply because there is nobody left to shoot at the elusive saucer. Through the summer, or at least the first part of it, the clubs again come to life, but the game seems to be followed more with an idea of keeping the hand in than as a regular sport, excepting by the professional shots, and by the gentlemen who have acquired such skill that a tournament means simply so many simoleons to be annexed. This hardly comes under the name of "Sport," however.

California has a good license law, it being to the effect that residents of the state shall dig up \$1 for the privilege of shooting the state's game, that non-residents shall pay to the state \$10 for the same privilege, and that the man not a citizen of this country shall contribute \$25 to the state's game fund, if he wishes to partake of the feast prepared for the hunter by the Golden State. For some reason there is no great demand for the

\$25 brand of license. With the fortune obtained every year from this source, the state should have fine shooting after the eastern states have been as thoroughly divested of game as England. The fund is of course for the preservation and propagation of the game, not turned over to the road fund as is done in some states, where presumably they have more game than they can use.

The game for which the scatter gun is used in California runs from the giant wild goose down to the tiny snipe. Its habitat is from the northern boundary to the Mexican line, and there is hardly a region in the state that is without its share of the shooting. The districts around Los Angeles and San Francisco are, of course, the hardest in which to obtain game, which is natural, in view of the size of the cities and the large number of hunters going afield every week during the open season. The sale of all game with the exception of ducks and the shore birds has been prohibited by law, and only the fight of the villainous market hunters and dealers in

the Legislature prevents all of the game being placed on the closed list as it should be, so far as selling it is concerned. While there is still fine quail shooting in California and the shooting will continue to be good for years, yet the only reason for the brush not being alive with the birds is on account of the scoundrelly market hunters going out with their large bore guns and "Ground Sluicing" whole coveys at a time, perhaps bagging 30 birds at a single shot. California quail run in great coveys, from 100 to 1,000 birds in a bunch, and it is easy for men of this despicable class to kill off more birds in a day than an ordinary hunter nowadays would in a whole season's hunt.

The shooting commences in July, when the doves are fair game to any man who is a good enough shot, and who possesses a license to shoot—

up to 25 birds per day. Ducks, snipe and the shore birds come in season in October, the ducks on the 1st and the shore birds and the quail on the 15th. The bag limit has been cut down on the ducks to 35 per day, and on quail and the shore birds to 25 per day. During the next four months the birds mentioned are in season, while the dove season closes when the quail come in, October 15.

The California wild geese are the surprise to the eastern sportsman. They are not considered game, but are in the list of nuisances with the rabbits. They are at times slaughtered in numbers that would seem shameful to a man not knowing the birds. It has not been many years since it was necessary for ranch owners in the great San Joaquin Valley to hire "Goose Chasers," men armed with rifles, to keep the hordes of geese off their grain fields and they are a pest even today. They are not the fine flavored, fine fleshed honker so well known to the eastern sportsman, but are as a rule tough and poor eating. It is no uncommon thing for them to descend on some luckless rancher's wheat field when the grain has just begun to sprout and root up that field as though some great drove of hogs had been through. The favorite way of shooting them is from pits dug in the fields where they resort and bags of 200 birds are not rare. Regularly, some eastern magazine, not acquainted with conditions in California, gets hold of one of the pictures of some one of these huge bags, and the details in the case, and proceeds to flay the "Game hog" alive for his misdeeds.



SHOOTING ON A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PRESERVE.

Whereat the Californian howls merrily.

Another nuisance which it seems impossible to abate in California is the rabbit tribe, and it is proper to mention them with the geese. But three days ago, the writer was on a quail hunting trip in the Antelope Valley, some 80 miles north of Los Angeles, and he is willing to bet that he saw fully a thousand jack rabbits. This is not an exaggeration but a conservative estimate. At one time, standing on a little bluff overlooking a small stream, 50 jacks were in sight within 400 yards, by actual count. Rabbit drives are a regular thing in both the Antelope and the San Joaquin Valleys, and it is a common thing to count from 20 to 30 thousand dead jacks, after the last club has fallen in the crowded pen where the bunnies have been driven. A great drive had been held but two weeks previous over the ground where the writer saw so many rabbits, but in spite of this diminution in their numbers, the desert was alive with their grey bodies and great ears. For the man who simply likes to shoot, who prefers quantity to quality, there is no greater sport than a trip into one of these valleys where the rabbits abound, and a day with the galloping, long eared creatures. A thousand shells would not last very long if the sportsman were really in earnest and after rabbits. A man could fill a farm wagon with jacks, using a .22 rifle and long rifle mushroom bullet cartridges, before the day was over. It looks rather strange to the eastern sportsman, used to open and closed season on rabbits and to regarding them as game, to see the fields for miles and miles, fenced in with chicken wire in addition to the regular barbed strands, to keep out the long eared pests.

Ducks are disappearing in California steadily and will continue to do so as long as men can make a living by going out and shooting them for so much per head. The bag limits are steadily broken by this class of market hunters and so banded together are they that it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction.

Many of the California ducks breed in the great marshes in the northern part of the state, around the Sacramento River and in the Suisun district, and with a non-sale law and a smaller bag limit there would be ducks enough for all. In the extreme southeastern part of California, adjoining the Mexican line and occupying what used to be the great Colorado Desert, lies the Imperial Valley, now occupied by great ranches and irrigated by water brought from the Colorado River. Here the ducks resort during the fall and are nearly as great a pest as the geese, lighting on the fields and tearing up the grain until the ranchmen are in despair. These are not the northern California ducks, however, but are birds which come from the river to the west and from Mexico to the southward. Here many sportsmen from Los Angeles and other parts of Southern California resort, and many are the tales of wondrous bags killed in the Imperial district.

The shore birds, curlew, etc., offer good shooting at certain times of the year, but it is hard work getting a fair sized bag of these wary birds. The snipe are also freakish in their habits, being all over a tract of damp ground one day and gone the next. The sportsman who can make a good bag of these hard-to-hit birds can count himself a good shot. Around the great rivers in the central part of the state, the snipe are common and many of them are shot in the peatlands of Orange Country in Southern California, where celery is produced in addition to the snipe, although it might be of less interest to the sportsman.

There are a few grouse and sage hens in the northern and eastern part of the state, and when the sportsman can find them there is no better shooting to be had. A sage hen, it might be explained, is a bird about twice as large as a prairie chicken and splendid eating at certain seasons after he is killed, and his killing, as he thunders up out of the brush, is sport of the keenest kind.

After all, the *piece de resistance* of the lover of the smooth tubes is the quail shooting. It is something like the eastern bob-white shooting, but harder by far, and the birds fly faster after they have been shot over. As to the comparative knowledge of the two kinds of quail, there is no comparison. The California quail could sell a gold brick to the smartest of the bob-white and make the bob-white think he had a bargain at that. As some writer said, regarding hunting them: "It is a cross between shooting bob-white and a steeplechase." Swift on foot, swifter yet on the wing, cunning to the last degree, seemingly able to read the mind of the sportsman and to go places where he is not, with a fiendish ability to flush just as the sportsman is in the worst possible position to shoot, and inhabiting country of the hardest sort to get over, the California quail is the peer of any game bird in the state, and the superior to most of them. He is a small bird, running about the same size, or a trifle larger perhaps, than the eastern quail. At first glance it hardly seems possible that such a pretty bird is considered game. On the top of his pretty blue head is a feather, nearly an inch long, and standing straight up like a pom-pom. It widens out at the top into sort of a blade effect and the older cocks often have two such feathers. With the fine carriage of the quail and this feather topping the blue head, the bird is simply a beauty. The back of the quail is a sort of slaty blue. The breast of the cocks is mottled, a sort of brownish red color, while the hen is a mottled grey. The cock

has a black streak running up under his eye and marking the head differently from the hen quail, so the difference can be told at a glance.

Hunting them, except where they are unusually abundant, is hard work and usually entails some stiff hill climbing, if there are hills within reach of the blue whirrers. The writer has heard wondrous tales of places where the birds are so thick that the limit, 25, can be killed in two hours, etc. He has never in his experience found such a place, although quail hunting is his hobby. To find coveys running from 50 to 200 birds is not at all uncommon and few coveys run below 50, but finding them and shooting them are two entirely different things. The use of a dog greatly simplifies matters, but working a dog in California, and in Virginia, are again two different matters. The scent does not lie so well in the dry brush of the California quail country, the quail are not so prone to lie before the dog, and then the everlasting cactus, abundant in certain places, will send an inexperienced dog howling to his master a dozen times a day with the vicious thorns imbedded in his paws. The favorite place for the birds is in the low brush, abounding throughout Southern California, or perhaps in an old vineyard which has not been cultivated recently. In any case, refuge in the shape of the hills or very thick brush must be at hand to make the quail stay in the locality long. California quail shooting is essentially in the wild country and they are not found in the stubble or cultivated fields like their eastern cousins. An ideal place for the birds is a bench of brushy land, with a stream on one side and the hills on the other, such as you will often find along the low valleys of California. The quail feed and water near the stream and, at the approach of danger, promptly fly to the nearby hills. "Fly" when there is no other way to escape, but they will run until they are almost stepped upon or they are badly frightened.

You will be walking along through the brush with your gun over your arm and getting perhaps a little discouraged at finding no signs of the birds. Suddenly in front of you, if you are keen sighted, you will note a little blue form dart through an opening in the brush like a rabbit. The glance you got, however, although out of the tail of your eye, tells you that this is no rabbit and, if you are fortunate enough to have companions with you, you give the view halloo and motion them to close up. You increase your pace. A few seconds later, there is a whirr in front of you and a blue streak through the air as a quail near you gets frightened and takes to his short wings. Almost simultaneously—seemingly on account of the first quail flushing, there is a roar of wings and the air in front of you is full of blue forms. If this is your first experience with the blue birds, not a shot will you fire, but simply stand in open mouthed amazement at the number of birds in the covey. The proper way to handle such a covey is to fire both barrels into their midst with the most fiendish yells at the top of your voice. A quail thoroughly frightened will lie where he alights and with a covey once split in comparatively open ground, you will have shooting for half a day without going outside a radius of three hundred yards. The difficulty is to split them up as they are flushing. If they are allowed to run together, they will keep on going until they reach some safe place, but, separated, they seem to lose heart and lie still.

You hurry over in the direction of the covey's disappearance and your two or three companions open out until you are forming a quarter circle, with perhaps a couple of hundred yards intervening between the horns of the crescent. You have to walk fast as the birds will in all probability be running through the brush ahead of you, for the hills or the higher brush.

You reach the place where the covey took to the brush. Almost under your feet and over at your left, there is a frightened "Wait-wait" and a bird whirrs off to your left and rear, instinctively making it as hard as possible for you. Your light gun covers him swiftly, swings ahead of him, the smokeless cracks and the puff of feathers shows where the blue whirrer took to the earth.

If your shot was a good one and you centered your bird, he will be lying 4 or 5 feet *beyond* where you marked him down, no matter how dead he is. This never fails, the bird will be picked up from four to a dozen feet farther on than you supposed. If he is only wounded, you will never see him. Even though shot through and through, the instant he hits the ground he is off like a rabbit and you will hunt for him in vain.

If the covey has been split up in time, before they can get to the hills or the thick brush, you need go no farther, the bench you are on will afford you good shooting for hours, and the hills beyond will give you still more, if you are a good climber and a good hill shot. Three coveys split up by firing and noise will give the ordinary shot the limit but it is very hard to get the birds scared and hiding. Another thing is to know where the birds take refuge and where to look for them. If they get to the hills, a little ravine will shelter many of them, and the hunter, walking along one side, will get many good shots. If in the open, the birds will often run ahead of the hunter and will flush when there is some little depression to cross and the cover fails. Similarly, along the edge of a bank or stream is an excellent place to find some swift flying bird suddenly flushing from under your very feet, unable to run farther without getting out into the open.

As quail hunting is the greatest shooting California offers, the prospective hunter has to equip himself accordingly. The keynote of the quail hunter's equipment is coolness and light weight. A heavy sweater to put on when evening falls and then a skeleton coat to shoot in, made as light as possible, with other garments to match, is the best arrangement to wear. A canteen must not be forgotten as the mid-winter sun in California is as hot as a July sun in the east, albeit the muggy heat is missing.

The inexperienced or careless man may take his old, heavy 12 gauge afield with him after the quail, but he will only regret it once, and that for some time. Extreme light weight 12 gauges, 16's and 20's are the favorite guns for all sorts of shooting in California. The 20 is the king pin of them all, if the shooter can shoot at all, and even if he be a poor shot he will do nearly as well with the 20 as with the larger bore on account of being able to shoot so much quicker. A 20 bore, weighing about 5½ pounds, ejector, right barrel modified cylinder and left full choke, will surprise even the poor shot by the regularity with which it will kill the birds, and the quail will fall within reach, too, not out in the brush 40 yards away where it is hard to mark them down. The advantages to be gained by the small bore, light weight gun are: quicker shooting and easier handling in the brush or the hills, while the light weight of the gun and ammunition tell greatly in favor of the hunter by the end of the day. A 20 gauge, weighing 5½ pounds with 50 cartridges, will weigh from 2 to 3½ pounds less than a 12 gauge with the same amount of ammunition. And under the hot California sun, tramping over all sorts of country, every ounce counts.

We may be short on rifle and revolver shooters but we are long on lovers of the shotgun. We may not have the ruffed grouse of Pennsylvania or the prairie chicken of Minnesota, but if the god of the hunter will only keep up our coveys of the blue, cunning, fast flying quail, we will ask no favors of any other state in the hunting line.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

IN the program of rifle and revolver events for the 1909 matches of the National Rifle Association will be found many innovations. The Ohio State Rifle Association has undertaken to get out the program in connection with the program of its own matches and the National Matches so that the one volume which is now in the press will contain the program for the Ohio State Rifle Association, the National Matches, and the National Rifle Association Matches.

As has been previously announced these events will follow each other in quick succession. The addition of \$4,000 to the prize list by the State of Ohio for the matches of the State Association, the additional number and increased size of the prizes in the National Matches, to say nothing of the division scheme for the National Team Match, should add greatly to the interest in all of these contests.

The National Rifle Association's new plan, which is that of returning to contestants all of the money paid in for entry fees less the small sum for a fixed charge of maintaining the range, made by the State of Ohio, should add much to the popularity of the N. R. A. events.

The Camp Perry range has been put at the disposal of the National Rifle Association for its contests for the time immediately succeeding the National Matches without other compensation than the exact cost of up-keep, whatever that may be. It is not expected that this will be over \$100 a day. As a result it will be possible in the National Association events to introduce the percentage scheme of prize giving. The result should be a greatly increased money prize to the men who secure the highest places and the extension of the number of prizes given by many times.

Take for instance the Wimbledon Cup Match—that historic event, the main prize for which was presented to the National Rifle Association of America by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain many years ago. The winner will receive the custody of the cup for one year, a gold medal and 10 per cent of the net entrance fees. The second man will be entitled to 15 per cent, the third to 10 per cent, the fourth to 10 per cent, the fifth to 10 per cent and the sixth to 5 per cent, and the remaining 40 per cent will be divided into \$10 prizes among the competitors next in order.

For another example, the Marine Corps Match, a contest which is made possible through the generosity of the officers of the Marine Corps who subscribed \$1,500 to purchase a trophy for an individual rifle match; this match will be shot at 600 and 1,000 yards, two sighting shots and 20 shots for record at each range. In it, as in all of the N. R. A. Matches, if strictly military, life and individual members of the National Rifle Association and members of affiliated organizations may shoot as well as any one from outside. In other words the match is an open one.

The winner of first place in the Marine Corps trophy match will be given the trophy for one year and 10 per cent of the net entrance fees. The second man will receive 10 per cent, the third 10 per cent, the fourth 10 per cent, fifth 10 per cent, and 50 per cent of the total net entrance fees will be divided into \$10 prizes to competitors next following, in order of merit.

A GENEROUS MAN.

THE Scotchman upon his native heath is notoriously closefisted and it is said—and with much experience we should be inclined to agree—that away from home he is still more cautious in his expenditures. It is not until he has had some experience as a trustmaker and tariff constructor that he becomes generous enough to give away money and seek to break down the tariff walls which have made his success possible. Of course we do not refer in this indirect way to any very wealthy American who is given to donating libraries. These observations remind us of the story told of the Scotchman who went on a visit to a friend of a friend of his in Yorkshire. The friend wrote the Yorkshireman to "show his visitor a good bit of English trouting," says the *Shooting Times*.

The Yorkshireman played his hospitable part in openhanded fashion, took the sportsman from "owre the Border an' a' that an' a' that" on to a couple of five-shillings-a-day fishings, fitted him up with suitable flies and casts, and forked out generally like an indulgent father. But all good things come to an end at last, and the Yorkshireman, seeing his guest off at the station, was putting his hand into his pocket to pay for the parting cup o' kindness, when the Scot imperiously waved him to desist.

"Na, na, haud yer hand," he chanted earnestly; "ye paid for the feeshin."

"Oh, well—"

"An' ye paid for the accommodation, an' the railway tickets, an' the cab fares, an' the wee bit lunch, an'—"

"Oh, well, but—"

"An' ye fitted me wi' flees an' tackle, an' found the whuskey for the expeditions, an'—heck, mon, it must ha' cost ye a heap o' siller, an' dinna ye think a Scotsman has nae pride to trespass on yer leebiality without a chance o' receeprocatin? Hoots, mon, I winna be beholden to ye mair—we'll jist toss wha pays for this!"

A STRONG VOICE.

By the HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

(Continued from last week.)

THERE have been 13 cases in our country's history where the subjects of foreign powers have been maltreated within individual States. In 11 cases those foreign subjects have suffered violence, in most cases being lynched by lawless mobs. In these cases the home governments had great provocation. In one case it was the question of a murder of Japanese in Utah. The foreign governments made demands on our Central Government to interfere, and in each and every case our Central Government informed them of its regret, but stated that it could not interfere. In most cases an indemnity was afterwards made as a matter of humanity but not as a matter of law. In this case we were not harming the Japanese, yet our Government could not tell them that we could not interfere, but it had to proceed by indirection to interfere.

Take another question: The Japanese consular agent at San Francisco went to the mayor of that city and requested that the Japanese be allowed to sell liquor in that city without the regular license, which the city law forbids to be issued to any alien. The United States ambassador to Japan was passing through and indorsed the application, as a result of which five Japanese subjects have been selling liquor in the city of San Francisco in direct and open violation of the law that forbids any alien to sell liquor.

This condition of conflict of institutions is so grave that the Federal Government of the United States has to indirectly be a party to asking the people of San Francisco to surrender the inalienable right—the right for which Anglo-Saxons have fought for thousands of years [applause], the right for which our forefathers fought—the right of local self-government. I do not wish to be misunderstood as criticising the action of our Federal Government nor of the action of San Francisco. On the contrary, I say it is wise and right for them to do as they have done and are doing, in dropping the Japanese question in legislatures and in city councils. My investigations show that there is no way to settle these questions while we are defenseless in the Pacific, and we should not attempt the settlement now. If our people are going to be so neglectful, so self-centered in their own interests, that they will not take an account of their country's growing danger; will not even open their eyes when daily occurrences show the crying necessity to provide for the power that is needed to have a rational and peaceful settlement of grave difficulties, then it is right for them to put on sackcloth and ashes and submit to the humiliation that is necessary to avoid war, until finally we can establish equilibrium and can then have a chance to settle on a basis of justice. It is not a question of a permanent surrender of the sacred right of self-government, but of the duty of a temporary surrender to avert the consequences of our neglect and avoid a war that would be ten thousand times more deplorable.

I must press forward in my analysis. Now, then, having no power in the Pacific ocean today we are placing ourselves and our country in the

presence of these four great eternal causes of war. These are not matters of opinion, they are laws of nature. Without being properly counteracted and offset, any one of those great causes of war would bring on war just as inevitably as tomorrow's sun will rise. Today, because of our neglect we are causing all four of these causes to act, and they are acting in a most acute stage and are acting upon a nation just out of feudalism, that is armed to the teeth on land and sea, flushed with victory, that stands unchecked and unbalanced, supreme in power in half of the world. A schoolboy can see that with these conditions the only escape from war is for us to adopt a policy of complete conciliation in diplomacy, to drop all the differences and to begin now to inaugurate a policy of naval expansion that will enable us to issue out of such a condition, if an issue is still possible, and then to resolve that never again shall we be found defenseless. Having examined the condition of differences in the Pacific, it now remains to examine the conditions of power. I pointed out in some detail the lack of power in the Atlantic. The condition is far worse in the Pacific.

MR. STANLEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will allow me, what would be the effect on this situation of ours if we should get rid of this new territory of the Philippines?

MR. HOBSON. Well, if you include Hawaii, it would only give them a base of operations at our doors instead of having them farther away. They are prepared to take it, anyhow, and it does not make much difference at this juncture. While we are not in control of the sea our outlying possessions are a source of weakness. If we had control of the sea, as bases, they would give us great strength. To resume, the conditions in the Pacific are such that America must have superiority there by a substantial margin, and yet we are absolutely defenseless. We have not a single battleship in the Pacific, as pointed out above; we cannot depend upon a fleet in the other ocean. We have no Army. Our meager coast defenses cannot even make good, because we have no mobile army to protect them from being attacked in the rear. Every other country with coast defenses, except America, can expect these defenses to fulfil their object of attacking and driving off vessels in front, being secured by mobile troops against capture from the rear. In the whole of continental United States today we have about 9,000 Regular infantrymen, less than the number of policemen in New York City, and they are spread over the whole United States. Twenty-five thousand men can land near by and attack the forts of any great seacoast port from the rear and capture them practically without resistance. This is not a matter of my opinion. The War Department has worked it out and the war departments of other nations have worked it out. In the Atlantic, for instance, there are several powers that could put 200,000 to 300,000 men on board transports in a single trip. It has been determined that, with control of the sea, 100,000 men—two army corps—would suffice; that they could cross the ocean, attack our coast defenses from the rear, and in a few weeks, it has been estimated, they could capture Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York practically without resistance.

Furthermore, after they had retired to the other side, we would be utterly powerless to get at them for revenge or reprisal. We could not get a base on the other side. We have no means of seizing one. We are the only great nation on earth that has no merchant marine capable of carrying soldiers over sea. I believe I do not betray any confidence, and I believe it is desired by the authorities to have the people know about how defenseless we are. All the other countries know of this; our people only are ignorant. A most carefully conducted investigation has shown that a great nation out in the Pacific called "Orange," hardly going on a war basis, simply by taking part of the men that were ready, men whom they were already feeding, and simply by using their ships that ply to America, leaving the lines that ply to Australia and Europe undisturbed, was able, in a little over two months after war was declared, to capture the Philippines, Hawaii, the Aleutian Islands, and Alaska, and to actually capture San Francisco and the Puget Sound region, all of this long before the fleet, admitted to have been ready and to have started the next day, could get around to the seat of operations.

As against this defenseless position of America stands Japan in a position of stupendous power. It is not necessary to say against what nation all this power has been prepared. The supreme fact is that the power is assembled and is ready. Five hundred thousand men have been added to the Japanese army since the war with Russia was over, and the most stupendous military preparations the world has ever seen have been going on, night and day, in Japan and enormous orders for war material have been placed in all parts of the world.

Japan captured 5 Russian battleships and added them to her fleet and she has made provision for 11 *Dreadnoughts* since the war was over. Two are completed—the *Aki* and *Satsuma*—2 more are building, 2 others are expected to be laid down this year, and 5 more are in contemplation, making 11 altogether. They have today 13 battleships ready and 11 armored cruisers. To insure us control of the sea in the Pacific would require our whole existing navy and all its increase now authorized, and

would require the permanent location of that whole force in the Pacific. This latter necessity will exist, as pointed out above, even after the completion of the Panama Canal.

After the Panama Canal is completed an enemy's fleet in Asia would still be closer to our Pacific coast than our own fleet in the Atlantic, and an enemy's fleet in Europe would be nearer to our Atlantic coast than our fleet in the Pacific. Ours is the only nation in the world which is driven by geographical necessity to having two great fleets. In addition to naval and military preparations, Japan has made great financial preparations. The Imperial Government receives a large percentage of the corporate earnings of the Empire without these revenues appearing at all in financial statements. The war with Russia was largely paid for as it progressed, and the result of the war established a great national credit, upon which Japan has borrowed over \$1,000,000,000, the bulk of which has been available for war preparations and a large part of which is held in a war chest in specie to be on hand for the conduct of the next war.

In fact, war with America would not appear to the Japanese in the light of a drain. With almost no extra expenditure they could possess themselves of our outlying territory of vast value, including Alaska; could levy upon the rich Pacific slope and retire without serious resistance, and apparently without any chance of suffering reprisals or chance of having the outlying territory retaken. On the strength of such achievements they would expect to establish another enormous national credit, available for preparations for the subsequent war for permanent control, in preparation for which they would expect to have the resources and population of China available.

In addition to naval, military, and financial preparations, Japan has made diplomatic preparations of the greatest significance. India is at the mercy of Japan. As a result, Japan has been able to form an alliance with the British Empire, offensive and defensive, lasting till 1915. This alliance has been officially interpreted by a British official, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, February 28 last, in the Canadian parliament, as meaning that British, Canadian, and Japanese forces would be found cooperating on the frontiers of America in case of war.

France is unable to protect her colony of Cochin China against Japan, and must stand in with the latter. Japan has entered into a convention with France, one result of which has been French cooperation in financing Japan.

Russia's far eastern interests are more or less at the mercy of Japan. Japan has entered into a significant convention with Russia.

(To be concluded.)

FIGHTING AN IMITATION DUEL.

BUCKLE is a disease which has seized many a healthy man immediately upon his first sight of big game. How many men are there who could face an opponent, gun in hand, under dueling conditions and not be a little shaken. I imagine the number would be small even though the contest should be one in which fatal wounds could not be given or received.

After the American-Olympic Revolver Team had secured the pistol championship of the world at Bisley last year, the members of it came back to London and it was there that Tommy LeBoutillier annexed to the list of trophies which our people had been fortunate enough to acquire, the beautiful gold medal presented by the Minister of the Interior of France by winning a revolver duel against many competitors. Now LeBoutillier did not shoot at anyone else, nor allow anyone to shoot at him with a real revolver bullet, although the weapons themselves were sure enough revolvers. It was the grand contest of wax bullets which engaged his attention and in which he proved the victor notwithstanding the fact that the game was a new one to him.

The man who invented the wax bullet has a very suggestive name. It is "Devillieres." It is said he first tried bullets of felt but they lost their shape and were otherwise unsatisfactory. The wax bullets are loaded in a special cartridge case over a small charge of powder and a vent is supposed to reduce the effect of the powder upon the bullet. Of course the muzzle velocity is not high but it is sufficient to shatter the fragile projectiles against the body of a man at twenty meters, a little less than twenty-five yards. Masks are now worn by all the contestants, with heavy glass to protect the eyes, and a long coat is frequently put on to shield the clothing.

Two classes of contests were fired at the stadium as part of the Olympic games and these seem to be the two general classes regularly shot. One was for the pistol where one shot only could be delivered by each contestant. Credit was given for quickness of delivery and the score was based both on accuracy and time. The other was a revolver contest in which a revolver loaded with six cartridges containing wax balls was handed to each of the two contestants. Firing was commenced at command and it might continue

for twenty seconds. A table showing the value of the hits based upon the time in which they are delivered is necessary to determine what score has been made.

In the event which was won by LeBoutillier, the contestants were divided into blocks of eight. Each man then shot a duel against every other man in the eight. This process was continued until the number of survivors was eight, when they shot against each other until only one was left. This one was LeBoutillier.

To give an idea of the scoring it may be said that for firing six shots in twenty seconds, making six hits, a duelist would be scored 120, while for firing the same number of shots in two seconds and hitting each time, he would be credited with 1200. LeBoutillier's winning score was made up as follows:

5	hits	4	seconds	500
4		5		320
4		3		533
2		3		267
5		4		500
5		4		500
5		3		667

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The score next in value to his own was 3066.

The revolver used was the revolver D'Ordonnance Francais, 8 millimeters, Model 1892.

We asked Tommy whether he had any nervous sensations, or whether fronting a pistol in the hands of an excited Frenchman gave him any new and peculiar thrills. He replied that he could not remember that he was so affected. Dr. Sayre, one of the other members of the revolver team, who saw him shoot, said that "Le Bout" was as cool as an iceberg and that it was this same impassiveness which won him the prize. LeBoutillier also competed in the pistol match, where he secured no better than eighth place.

This sort of a contest ought to be very interesting as a freak affair, but we are of the opinion that it will not become very popular in America. It seems too much like an imitation, and a poor imitation at that, of the real thing.

A DIFFERENT RIFLE MATCH.

LIEUT. Col. R. K. Evans, General Staff, U. S. A., who is known to all riflemen as the executive officer of the 1907-8 National Matches and who has been designated as executive officer for the 1909 National Matches as well as of the National Rifle Association Matches for this year, has offered a trophy for a rifle match to be conducted at the Camp Perry meeting.

The event will be called "The Evans Service Skirmish Match," and it will possess features entirely new to America so far as modern match shooting is concerned. Colonel Evans is greatly interested, as we all are, in the development of proper Service rifle training, and it is in his mind that this match will promote study and thought and tend to produce sound ideas upon the subject. The match will be the last event on the program of the National Rifle Association, it being understood that the matches of the National Rifle Association come immediately after the National Matches, and in fact, lap over upon those matches.

In the Evans Service Skirmish Match which Colonel Evans proposes to conduct in person, two sections consisting of sixteen men and a team captain who will correspond to a section leader, will run at the same time. The targets will be the kneeling silhouette and sixteen will be assigned to each team.

The general plan of procedure will be as follows:

The two sections, or teams, which by the way can be composed of officers or men of any grade—it merely being required that one shall be designated as section chief and two others as chiefs of squad, or acting corporals—will take their positions about 1200 yards from the target butts and be advanced in the direction of the targets. All stakes or other means of indicating distances on the range will have been taken down. After advance for a certain distance, the targets will suddenly appear. It will be understood that they are to remain in sight for an unknown period; it may be a longer or shorter period. Each man in the line will have been given 40 rounds of ammunition. He will not fire without orders, and those orders will be given by the section commander (team captain). The squad leaders (acting corporals) will see that the orders are carried out and assist in controlling the fire. When the targets disappear the men will continue to lie prone until the number of hits is signaled from the pits.

For the sake of illustration we will say that Sections A and B are running. Section A makes four hits. The officer in charge of the run then steps over

to Section B and taps four men of that section on the back. These men are out of action. They lie still when the squad advances. Say at the same time also Section B had hit three of their targets. That entitles them to claim three dead men in the other section. The firing will continue, advances being made toward the targets until all members of one section are put out of action, or until both sections are entirely out of ammunition. The acting corporals, although armed with rifles, will not fire until battle range (530 yards) is reached, nor may they before that time be put out of action. After 530-yards they fire as do the other men.

This should make a very interesting and exciting match, though not a real test of shooting ability, as the element of luck will cut a large figure, but it should afford much amusement to the gallery and to the contestants. It will be put last so that there will be no necessity of shortening the time for carrying it on. It might take two or three days to complete it if the number of teams coming forward was large.

THE READY COMPANY OF FOOT SOLDIERS.

FACTOR FACTS IN ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE.

By W. M. PUGH.

THAT state of preparedness which permits of quick response to any order by an organized body of troops without friction or confusion, may be reached, as all other worthwhile goals, by painstaking effort, under intelligent guidance, in conformity with a carefully arranged plan. Weak spots must be attended to as organization goes forward; alertness, firmness and wisdom must be displayed in management. Then, the lessons learned, let them not be forgotten, but with added efforts, through enthusiastic team work, future endeavor should be directed toward retaining that which has already been secured, while looking ahead to that further improvement always possible.

The first requisite of a high class military organization is sound, intelligent men; particularly must they be strong and active when selected for Infantry service. These men must have within themselves that force, understood by the term "remaining velocity," that power that enables a man to get there, after strenuous and sustained effort, in times of stress and hardship, and arrive in condition just a shade better than the other fellow, to whom he is opposed, by reason of the conditions of war.

The captain should carefully look over those passed by the surgeon, and see that they seem to possess that further fitness which, his experience has taught him, should be part of the stock in trade of the good soldier. Marching, drilling and fighting are but few of the many duties to be performed later on by these men; they must know how to keep themselves in good shape, to be ready to march, drill and fight, at the drop of the hat; hence the several abilities of the men combined should be up to the high standard described by that elastic term of general knowledge, "Jack of all trades." Conditions of the campaign may at any time conspire to the complete segregation of the company from its regimental organization. When thus thrown on its own resources, it will speedily prove by results, in the general showing, that its members have been wisely chosen, or the reverse.

There should be in a company, such as we have in mind, men who can cook, men who can shave and cut hair, men who can carpenter and do canvas work, and a few who are apt with the pen, for even the prosaic clerk finds his place in the ready company. There are records to be kept and other similar work to be performed, to test his clerical fitness; again, a sprinkling of amateur musicians will not be out of place to liven things up a bit during the social hour before taps or on rainy days in camp. The wise captain knows all these little details of organization, and gives heed thereto, and thereby becomes the commander of a well balanced company of men who know.

The man selected must next be clothed, armed and accoutered, and then be taught the first lessons of taking care of the issue, the value thereof, and the consequent responsibility that rests upon him in maintaining his outfit up to the standard of inspection of a rigid character. He will of course soon learn the use of button stick and brush and, if a good man, will from the first take pride in keeping uniform and accouterments in good condition.

The lesson of proper care of that *piece de resistance*, his rifle, will likely need frequent repetition, as there is much to be taught a new man about his rifle outside of the handling of it at drill or the loading and firing of it at the range. Teach him, therefore, how to take it apart and assemble it, the working of the action, and also about the minor troubles it is susceptible to, and their remedy, in order that he may avoid having to burden the armorer with these little difficulties. Teach him that the piece rusts readily when exposed near the seaboard, by reason of atmospheric conditions thereabout; again, that exposure to the early morning fogs fre-

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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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.

SOME SOUND SENSE.

We have been reading that excellent book, "The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba," by Maj. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d U. S. Cavalry, commonly and properly called "Colonel Sargent" on account of the fact that he commanded the 5th U. S. Infantry in 1898. Colonel Sargent's book is a good book and without question the best history of the campaign which has yet been published.

Sargent is a man who is not profligate with his words. It can truthfully be said of him that—if we may be allowed to paraphrase the Bible in a worthy cause—he wasteth not his mental substance in riotous writing. He has most sensibly and successfully endeavored to express his meaning in plain, simple terms, intelligible in their entirety to the average reader. We would like to see his book added to the list of histories used in every school.

Some passages in his book might almost be thought extracts from the editorial utterances of ARMS AND THE MAN, or the editorials of ARMS AND THE MAN extracts from his book. Neither is the case, but the same inspiration was behind each pen; the same thought in each brain; the same desire in each heart.

Note this quotation from Colonel Sargent's book:

"Had General Shafter's army been destroyed at Santiago the United States would have had remaining only a handful of trained soldiers with which to prosecute the war in Cuba. * * * Undoubtedly the volunteer would in time have conquered the Spaniards in the island; but having been only recently organized, and having had no experience in campaigning, no instruction in how to care for themselves in the tropics, no practice in target shooting, and few opportunities for acquiring proficiency in drill and military maneuvers, they would not have been in proper condition to begin a campaign until autumn, and even then they would have had to undergo many hardships, suffer great mortality, perhaps a number of defeats, in acquiring that discipline and proficiency necessary to win victories against trained troops.

In this connection it may be noted that soldiers cannot be made in a day, and that their training is more important now than ever before. In these days, when the weapons used in war are constantly changing and steadily increasing in effectiveness, the efficiency of a soldier is measured, not by his bravery, for nearly all men are brave, but by his military education and training. Especially must the man of today be instructed in target shooting. He must not only be taught to shoot, but to shoot accurately, and this proficiency cannot be acquired without painstaking care and persistent practice. If with his rifle the soldier can hit his man

at six or eight hundred, or a thousand yards, he becomes a power on the battlefield and is worth more than a dozen untrained men."

If we could put into the hands of every American citizen the strong and wise words which we have just quoted; if we could burn into the mind of every man in America the necessity for reasonable preparation in peace for war; if we could shake out of their fatheaded indifference all those who believe because we never have been beaten that we never shall be, we might hope to be able to depend upon something other than luck in our next war.

It seems so plain and simple to us, it is evidently not a complicated question to men like Colonel Sargent; it is an accepted fact by every man who takes the trouble to try to understand, and the only reason all of our people are not of one mind is because they have not given enough thought to preparation for war as a means of maintaining peace to be able to form a common sense opinion for themselves. They must be made to see that every factor involved in a modern conflict has been multiplied many fold by the developments of later-day science.

Against a nation with a trained army no half hazard methods will avail. We must bring trained strength against trained strength and if we have not developed our strength along the same lines as those which have been followed by any adversary, it must be upon better lines, or we shall be weaker. If we be weaker we shall fail as surely and as certainly as day succeeds night. "God is ever on the side of the strongest battalions."

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

One of our friends—an officer in the National Guard—has directed our attention to a paragraph which appeared in an article contributed to ARMS AND THE MAN of March 18 by Edward C. Crossman, entitled "New Features at the School of Musketry." In this article, which was written in Mr. Crossman's usual light and happy vein, there was what we considered a jocular reference to the Ordnance Department. What Mr. Crossman said was—

"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 writes 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."

As we have said, we considered this a jocular reference, but our friend has said to us that readers of ARMS AND THE MAN who were aware of the attitude of this paper toward the Ordnance Department might give this paragraph another meaning and consider us inconsistent. This meaning could only be reached by taking Crossman's reference literally and seriously. It hardly seems necessary to say that ARMS AND THE MAN is not willing to seriously print or vouch for the statement that the School of Musketry at Monterey contains all the practical knowledge which exists on the subject of arms.

There could be no better opportunity for us to again make plain our attitude toward the Ordnance Department than the present one. We have been brought intimately in contact with the activities of the officers of the Ordnance Department for many years and we know something about commercial institutions doing similar work.

The Ordnance Department of the Army must contain officers who deal with facts and figures; officers who are more given to being sure than to inspirational quickness. Ordnance officers are required to deal with elements which do not permit of light or trivial consideration. It is a very important matter to change the armament of an army. It is an act of tremendous seriousness to adopt a new form of weapon or a new type of ammunition. No innovation presented to the Ordnance officers for their consideration should be approved or put into practical use while doubt exists in the minds of the officers as to the superiority and lasting excellence of the device.

It is a serious question whether more battles are not won or lost by an Ordnance Department than by any other department of an army. By a serious defect in design or construction of material in its possession

an army of brave men, well trained, might be rendered helpless before an inferior foe. When a war has begun it is too late to make important changes in ordnance material. Battles are constantly going on between the Ordnance Departments of the different nations, and these are lost or won according to the good judgment, or the reverse, which may be exercised by the Ordnance experts.

There is no Ordnance nor any department with similar or the same duties in any army of the world so open to new ideas as our own. We have no difficulty in securing consideration for any innovation which is really valuable by presentation of it to the Ordnance Department. The Ordnance Department has thousands of new devices placed before it every year. It naturally goes far enough into the investigation of each one to determine whether there is a probability of value, and then it takes such steps as will insure a trial of the device or thing under practical conditions. It is so with machine guns, automatic guns, and small arms.

The School of Musketry at Monterey is the proper place to try out the various alleged improvements to existing implements of the character named, as soon as the Ordnance Department has determined whether there is a probability of these innovations being of value.

It may not be generally known, but it should be, as we have heretofore mentioned the fact a number of times in *ARMS AND THE MAN*, that the Ordnance Department is short of officers and has been so for a long time. More than that, we know that with the exception of one class of officers no officers in the Service work as hard as the officers of the Ordnance Department. The exception referred to is that of the officers on duty at the Staff College, Leavenworth.

We are not producing this editorial because we believe it is necessary to explain anything for the Ordnance Department, or to defend the officers of that branch, but merely for the purpose of making quite plain to those of our readers who respect our opinion that we consider our Ordnance Department a well managed, well officered, progressive and practical branch of the Service.

A SUCCESSFUL SCHUETZEN MATCH.

We publish this week in another portion of the paper an account of the annual open indoor tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York, together with the scores in full, and two pages of the better targets. The shooting was superior to any which has ever been done under the same circumstances. The principal event, the hundred shot match, was won by Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes of New Jersey, with a score above that which the same match had brought out in former years. The victory of Lieutenant Colonel Tewes in this match directs attention to the question of the relation existing between indoor shooting with the Schuetzen form of rifle, employing the telescopic sight, and outdoor long range work. Tewes seems to be a living exemplification of the truth of the statement that a man who is a good shot in one of these classes of shooting is able to be successful in the other; that, in other words, it is not necessary for a rifleman to confine his activities to one style of shooting.

It is apparent upon the face of it that the skill which any rifleman cultivates, to hold steadily, sight correctly and pull properly, will serve him equally in any test of rifle skill. It is true that judgment of conditions is not a necessary accomplishment to the man who shoots indoors, but every other element which must be met and conquered offers opposition there just as it does outside.

The scores made in the hundred shot match were all very high. They can be safely taken as an evidence that our cartridge manufacturers are turning out .22 caliber ammunition of great accuracy. The .22 is a small and insignificant cartridge in appearance but with our present scheme of beginning target practice training with the use of a .22 indoors, we cannot insist too positively upon having high grade cartridges of this caliber.

In shooting indoors where the wind does not blow and the condition of the atmosphere does not change, every man who fires the rifle should be positive that shots outside of the bullseye have gone astray through a fault of his own and not because his ammunition was so inaccurate as to put the bullet in the wrong place.

The result of the 100 shot match should be an encouragement to the indoor shot who desires to become a long range marksman with a military rifle, as well as an inducement to the outdoor shot to practice shooting indoors when the weather or other conditions make it impossible for him to shoot elsewhere. In the latter case, he may safely assume that indoor practice with any type of rifle will not make him a less successful long range performer.

NATIONAL GUARD IN AID OF LAW.

The account which we printed last week of the capture of the Reelfoot Raiders was a plain, unvarnished tale of a difficult piece of work very well done. We wonder if our readers who read this article were impressed, as we were impressed, by the businesslike way in which Colonel Tatom and his subordinates rounded up and made prisoners of several hundred desperate night riders. It must be remembered that these were men who had created a reign of terror for many months in that portion of Tennessee where they lived; that they had beaten men, insulted women, burned barns, killed stock and at last foully murdered a reputable citizen in cold blood. But at the advent of real force they, like the cowards that they were, threw down their arms and came in as quickly and as cringingly as a cur dog comes beaten to his master's heels.

There is a lesson here for every National Guard officer who has to command troops in case of a civil disturbance. Every mob—and the Reelfoot Raiders were nothing but a night mob—is made up for the most part of cowards; pitiful, disgusting, and disreputable cowards. The sort of instinct which leads a man to a place in a mob is all the things which we have said, and then some other worse ones. There is just one way to deal with a mob, and only one. The first movement, the initial motion, must convince the members of the mob that force to an unlimited extent will be exercised if resistance is offered. The result of creating such an impression upon the minds of a mob is that in 99 cases out of 100 no shot need be fired and every member of the disturbing element escapes injury at the hands of the military force. This is altogether to be desired.

We of the United States are a free people. We do not believe in military rule. We are proud to think ourselves a part of a true democracy, but even we must realize that sometimes the evil element which is present always and everywhere does burst forth in some wicked demonstration too strong for the civil power to quell, and the aid of the military arm of the Government must be invoked. Usually this aid comes from the National Guard as the questions are for the greater part those which can be dealt with by a state. No National Guardsman likes this sort of service. He hates it with a genuine and well-grounded hatred, but he cannot escape from it. It is one of the duties which he takes upon himself when he becomes a National Guardsman and to his credit it must be said that he has for the past ten years performed it in an almost perfect manner.

The lesson which we should draw from Colonel Tatom's article and the warning which *ARMS AND THE MAN* would give to every National Guardsman seeing his article, is, that given a situation where troops have been called, a sound, quick, decisive, firm and positive attitude is imperatively required in the beginning of the trouble. Do this and let it be plainly known that any resistance will spell death, and you will never have to kill anyone, and incidentally the future occasions when the civil authority will find itself unable to cope with any situation which may arise will be rare.

The new Tariff Bill just submitted to Congress contains a provision for increasing the duty on toilet soap 30 per cent and another for reducing the duty on gunpowder 50 per cent.

No member of the Ways and Means Committee ever wrote these sections. Some anarchist slipped in and did it.

A number of militant Englishmen are striving so zealously for compulsory military service as an assurance of peace to their country that they give one the impression of being almost willing to fight for it.

THE READY COMPANY OF FOOT SOLDIERS.

(Continued from page 515.)

quently seen in the open air in setting up rust and other impairments if not at once looked after; also that alkali dust and sand blown about in camps in some localities, are to be guarded against.

The company, selected and outfitted, is now ready for organization and drill. In organizing, the captain must be guided by his past experience in the choosing of his sergeants and corporals. Much in the future depends on his choice of men to fill these important positions. Above all, no mistake should be made in the man selected for the first sergeant's billet. The first sergeant should be known to have, to a degree at least equal to the famous characters of Scripture, Job and Solomon, patience and wisdom coupled with a superior ability to teach the men their duty, obtain their confidence and provide for them a system of instruction that will redound to the well being of all concerned.

The corporals, too, must be knowing fellows, with the bump of locality well developed, as some have been known to get badly mixed on dark nights while posting the guard, thus causing confusion, which in time of war might spell disaster: indeed the ideal corporal should be a natural born scout, competent to go out on the darkest night with his men, and properly post them, without loss of time. He will, further, know how to handle his men and get the most out of them, without nagging and tiring them out. He must have that psychic power to create and maintain enthusiasm among his men and, under his captain's direction, be able to rally them from forlorn hope to brilliant victory; and then know how to keep quiet and avoid talking about it.

The *Drill Regulations* and other regular literature issued by the War Department are for the instruction of all concerned along lines of accepted system, and as in an article of this kind needless repetition is to be avoided it is sufficient to endeavor to cover that other field of knowledge not laid down in text books; and impart to those interested, something of what has been gained from experiences of actual service.

In teaching the men the foot movements, drill and formations, it may be well to ignore the methods of the past. These were of the hammer and tongs character; a sort of do-or-be-damned policy, that produced results admittedly; now, however, the large percentage of the men enlisting are of a higher order of intelligence, and are therefore better handled by giving them, from time to time, reasons why. Teach them that the manual of arms enables them to get promptly in touch with those over them, aids them in securing and maintaining command over themselves, and gives them that measure of dexterity, bodily and mental, found in the soldiers of the best type. As the men progress, it will most likely be discovered that their knowledge is of the kind that lasts, and is under control when needed. Reasons why, given in the armory and at camp, will eliminate necessity for them at critical times later on, perhaps.

Soldiers should be taught all things pertaining to their calling, without laying too much emphasis on any one feature of the work in hand, as, for instance, to teach shooting without imparting lessons concerning the care of the body, would tend toward bringing up an ill balanced soldier who might some time be discovered to be, through ignorance of simple laws of health, too sick to deliver his fire. There has been a deal too much specializing, when it is considered that the soldier must have a good general idea of many details. It is a bunch of such fellows that make a winning team when well taught, handled and officered; indeed they then become well nigh invincible men at arms.

Next to the drills at the armory should follow study and preparation for riot duty. A National Guard company is liable to be suddenly called to serve when the peace, good name and order of its home town is at stake. The officers, with the aid of the first sergeant, should have long before prepared a plan understood by all, that would insure prompt report of the men at the armory; this plan should include arrangement for the issue of not less than three days' rations, and the taking care of same, by the force already selected for the cooking and other kitchen details. These matters quickly and correctly arranged, the riot ammunition should be issued, taking heed that none of the long range variety is mixed in, to prevent any repetition of that class of fatalities that have before occurred in crowded communities from the firing into masses of people or over them with the regular field ammunition.

After riot instruction comes the time to prepare for the camp soon to be held in the summer. By this time all should comprehend the details of prompt assembly on call, which system should include the free use of the telephone. A plan that has been successfully tried is for the call to be sent by the captain to his first sergeant; who with the company roster at hand may repeat it to the men using his corporals as messengers, assigning to each a certain district of the city; code words agreed to beforehand should be used, especially over the telephone, as reasons may suddenly

arise that require the movement to be kept under cover as much as possible. Prior arrangement of all these matters, within the understanding of all concerned, is desirable.

When reports showing the strength of the company have been read and verified, the issue of all the accessories required by the company at their coming season of camp should at once be made, and this season of preparation includes many lessons to be learned by the observing ones; a class which should number every officer and man in the company, as a merit scholar. The movement to the cars next in order being accomplished, it then remains to entrain without confusion; those in charge in the meanwhile attend to the disposition of the baggage, tentage and supplies on board, after a system that will effect ready unloading, classification, and arrangement at camp when reached.

The troops and supplies are, if possible, to be moved together on the same train or boat, otherwise complications arise, likely to cause annoyance and delay, leaving the men without shelter or food perhaps for hours, with results sooner or later of a sick list that should have been avoided. The art of moving troops, entraining and detraining them via cars or transport, providing them all necessaries en route, and landing them in good shape in a well arranged camp, is not known to many in or out of the service; it may, nevertheless, be learned; and the time for all to begin this important study is at the date of the initial order, directing the establishment of the first summer camp. Those most apt in the science will be found to come usually from the ranks of men who have been employed in the railroad service; a gentle hint to the recruiting detail is in order to the end that they see to it that a certain number of these bright young employees of a school of science of world wide influence are enlisted.

Camp having been established the lessons continue to multiply, and the one of first importance is spelt Sanitation. A cleanly camp composed of those who endeavor to keep their habitat and person up to a high standard, will show a small sick and death per cent in its statistics; and after war time will not contribute to the national burden, in the form of pension payments begotten through ignorance. This is not a matter entirely for the medical staff; on the contrary the responsibility rests largely with the officers and the men, who by observation and earnest study and endeavor may contribute to the welfare of the company.

The camp cook will speedily realize the importance of his position; he must not mind the chaffing of his comrades any more than should they take serious exception to some of his first chafing dishes; comrades and dishes alike will soon become adjusted to each other, after the period of first attempts.

In managing the men in camp, it is the part of wisdom to establish from the first a system of rewards and punishments, in the shape of extra time allowance within reasonable limit on the day off, and excess service on the police detail to those who deserve punishment for the infraction of camp discipline.

The entire command will benefit by observing that kind of temperance which uses but does not abuse. A soldier can no more expect to make good in his calling if intemperate in food, drink and habits, than can the business man of today; each of them requires that measure of health and strength, coupled with nerve force that comes only to those who know how to command themselves. To those who conquer their mayhap riotous appetites comes the certain reward of a sound mind in a sound body, with powers at command to draw on when needed in excess of those possessed by an opponent of the opposite type. Observe these tenets and all will have a grand, good time without regrets, headaches or other ills in camp or afterwards. In camp the earnest workers should meet and interchange when possible their varied views, as to the lessons they have learned and the experiences they have met with; it's team work that counts and the ready company should number a large majority of unselfish members ready and willing to help each other for the good of all; then when camp breaks up and "Johnny comes marching home" he and his fellows may shake hands at goodbye time satisfied that they have by study, hard work and experience, become members of the ready company.

Two years of armory drill with two annual encampments, if the time be rightly used, is a sufficient period within which it is possible to organize and drill a body of men of the right kind up to the point of actual campaign experience beyond which this article does not treat; therefore, having thrown out a few suggestions as to organization and management, it is time to close with just a final word as to maintenance of the body, which, it is assumed, has been created and educated within certain limits. The good company will not disintegrate or disband so long as its members simply do their duty; this performed, there will remain with the command the tradition of honorable, perhaps brilliant, service to serve as an attraction in the future for those on a large waiting list ready and anxious to join the ancient and honorable command. March, along then, comrades, to that end of all good soldiers—Glory, three blanks and taps.

HERE AND THERE.

German Airship Progress.

Germany will complete the plan evidently outlined when it erected the military airship stations in the vicinity of the western frontier, by constructing similar stations along the eastern frontier. The center of the eastern stations will be at Lyck, near the frontier of Russia. The stations will have a large shed sufficient in size to accommodate two airships of the Zeppelin type. The Lyck station when finished will be the fifth.

German Naval Program.

The late agitation before the British Parliament in connection with the proposed Naval Program of Germany has had two direct results. The first of these is an abandonment by the British Cabinet Ministers of an apparent purpose to somewhat lessen activity in Naval preparation. The other, the disclosure on the part of Germany of its alleged intentions in regard to new ships.

It was stated in the House of Commons that Germany proposed to have 17 *Dreadnaughts* in 1912. The German Navy Department has authorized the statement that in the Fall of 1912, Germany will have 13 such vessels. Two are to be finished in the fall of 1909, three by spring of 1910, four in the summer of 1911, and four in the fall of 1912.

Civilians Can Compete.

An officer of a Civilian Rifle Club affiliated with the National Rifle Association has written to us to inquire whether members of his organization may compete in the National Matches and matches of the National Rifle Association at Camp Perry this year.

We have said to him that his club cannot of course put a team in the National Team Match but that members of his organization are eligible, as are also life and annual members of the National Rifle Association, to shoot in the National Individual Match. They are also eligible to shoot in the National Pistol Match and necessarily in practically all of the National Rifle Association events.

Evil Effects of the Inauguration.

ARMS AND THE MAN has not heard from every state which had troops in Washington during the Inauguration, but the advices received indicate a very large percentage of men ill through various lung complaints on account of the exposure experienced here.

The question of changing the date of the Inauguration is being seriously agitated in Congress and it would be well for officers of the National Guard to indicate their wishes in this matter to the members of Congress from their localities. It will take not only considerable agitation, but agitation continued for a considerable time to accomplish the change in view of the necessity for an amendment to the Constitution.

Shooting in Rough Water.

The flagship *Good Hope*, of the British navy, was the only ship in her squadron firing in rough water during the target practice of last year. Even under such adverse conditions the *Good Hope* was second in the list of ships, but reports indicate that a great deal of water entered through the lower ports and that the sailors operating the guns were frequently swept off their feet by the inrushing waves.

The English are commencing to ask themselves whether they have enough freeboard on their battleships. No firing of consequence in rough water has yet been done by American ships. Our Navy authorities expect to carry out a program this year which will involve rough water firing. It is the statements which have been made concerning the lack of freeboard on American ships are true, we may also expect to find rough water firing a most difficult task.

Elimination Clause in the National Match.

A member of one of the former National Match teams writes to us as follows:

"In your issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, of March 11, under the subject of 'National Matches for 1909,' the elimination clause of last year, under which one-third of the members of the winning teams became ineligible to compete on the succeeding team, etc., was changed to read: 'Six members of the team winning first place, five members of the team winning second place, and so on, should be eliminated.'

G. O. 26, War Department, series 1908, states: 'The four men to be eliminated to be those who have theretofore participated in the greatest number of competitions for the National Trophy.'

With reference to the changes in the elimination rule of 1909, in selecting the six members of the winning team of last year, would those six members have to be taken from men who have theretofore participated in the greatest number of competitions for the National Trophy, or could any six men of last year's team be eliminated?"

Our reply is: The seniority rule will still obtain; that is to say, in eliminating the 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 men respectively, from the first six teams in what now becomes Class A, those men who have shot longest on the teams will be retired.

We may say in this connection that the order covering rules for the National Matches of 1909 is now in the printer's hands and it should be issued by the War Department in the near future. In the meantime we have a full text of the rules and we shall be glad to answer any questions which our correspondents may propound to us.

International Team Try-Out.

The opportunity is to be given to the riflemen in and about Boston to compete for places on the U. S. team which is to shoot a match against

teams from England and Australia. There are to be 50 men on a team and the match is to be shot the week beginning April 19.

The try-out for places on this team for Massachusetts men will be held at the South Armory, Boston, Mass., on the afternoon and evening of Friday, March 26. The conditions of the try-out will be the same as the match, which are: Distance, 75 feet; number of shots, 30 each man; position, any; rifle, any not over .230 caliber; sight, any that does not contain glass; ammunition, any.

Targets can be secured at the armory. No one is eligible to compete for place on this team except members of organizations that are affiliated with the National Rifle Association or those who are members of the N. R. A.

Entries to be made to Maj. J. M. Portal, Woburn, Mass., on or before the morning of Friday, March 26.

Annual Meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the New England Military Rifle Association was held at the Ordnance Office, South Armory, Boston, on Saturday, March 20, at 2 p. m.

Gen. George M. Cole, Adjutant General of Connecticut, was elected to serve as President for the ensuing year. The Association is very fortunate in getting General Cole's consent to serve, as he is a man of large experience in military affairs who commands the respect and confidence not only of men from his own state but from all the New England States. Gen. Herbert S. Tanner, the retiring President, was elected as Vice-President from Rhode Island. The Vice-Presidents from the other states are the same as for last year. Maj. John M. Portal, Woburn, was reelected Secretary and Treasurer. General Cole, on taking the chair, in a brief speech thanked the members of the Board for his election and predicted a most successful season for the Association for the coming year. He then made the following appointments: For Auditor, Capt. A. G. Reynolds of Massachusetts. Competition Committee, N. H., Gen. Harry B. Cilley, Gen. Jason E. Tolles, Maj. Arthur F. Cummings; Vermont, Maj. H. Edward, Capt. Harroll M. Howe; Massachusetts, Gen. James G. White, Col. John Caswell, Capt. A. G. Reynolds, Capt. Stuart W. Wise; Maine, Col. E. C. Dill, Maj. John J. Dooley; Rhode Island, Gen. H. S. Tanner, Maj. Howard D. Wilcox; Connecticut, Maj. E. L. Isbell, Capt. Earl D. Church.

The tournament committee held a meeting following the adjournment of the Director's meeting and decided to hold the fifth annual tournament the week of July 26 to 31, 1909, inclusive.

The addition of Major Wilcox and Captain Church to the Board of Directors and the Competition Committee will doubtless prove to be of much advantage to the Association, as both gentlemen are very enthusiastic over rifle work and are men of influence in their respective states.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Field Artillery Inspections.

Capt. Guy E. Carleton, Ordnance Department, will inspect the Norwich Cadets, Northfield, Vt.; Battery C, Field Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Lawrence; Light Battery A, Field Artillery, Rhode Island, Providence; Battery B, Field Artillery, M. V. M., Worcester; Battery A, Field Artillery, M. V. M., Boston; 1st Platoon, Light Battery A, Connecticut, Guilford; and 2nd Platoon, Light Battery A, Connecticut, Branford.

Infantry and Cavalry Team Captains Named.

Capt. William Hay, 10th Cavalry, and Lieut. George Shaw, 27th Infantry, have been named as Captains of the Infantry and Cavalry teams, respectively, for the year 1909.

Neither needs an introduction to readers of ARMS AND THE MAN. Their designation for this duty insures that we shall have magnificent Service teams again. This is surely much to be desired. There would be no joy to a National Guardsman commanding a team in defeating a Service team which was not as good as it could be made, nor in being defeated by a Service team which was not at the top of the list in excellence. We are of the opinion that the majority of the National Guardsmen who go to the National Matches desire to see the Service teams made as good as it is possible to make them. This is the consummation which will most probably be reached under the conditions following the appointment of the officers named as team captains.

Lieutenant Mumma for College Duty.

Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2nd Cavalry, one of the senior members in point of service on the Cavalry Rifle Team of previous years, and one of the best shots in the Army, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City. His detail takes effect August 15. This should mean an interest in target practice among the students of that excellent University.

Looking for Valuable Inventions.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification is authorized by law and War Department orders to make all needful and proper purchases, experiments and tests to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured under authority of the Secretary of War, such other material of this character as it may decide upon.

To any inventor who feels that he has brought into being a device which would be of assistance to the military branch of our Government,

the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications offers the proper avenue of approach to the result which seems to be sought for by every man who has a new idea, namely, the adoption of the child of his brain by the United States.

New Emergency Ration to the Philippines.

The Commissary Department has sent to the Philippines for trial a quantity of the emergency ration which after investigation has recently met with its approval. The emergency ration not only possesses the advantage of being light on account of its condensed form, but it would also be a very safe ration to use when cholera was about. Many of our organizations in the Islands were able to escape the ravages of cholera by strict attention to sanitary directions and the use of canned provisions. The emergency ration, being hermetically sealed, would meet the requirements of such a condition to perfection.

Modification of Uniform Orders.

Paragraphs 44 and 91, G. O. No. 169, War Department, August 14, 1907, are announced in orders to be amended to read as follows:

44. According to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General. For officers on mounted duty, leather gauntlets. For officers on dismounted duty, white gloves of cotton or leather, or gloves of olive drab wool.

91. Leather gauntlets for mounted duty and gloves of white cotton or olive drab wool for dismounted duty, according to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Expect to Speak 3,000 Miles.

The Secretary of the Navy has let a contract for the construction of a 650 foot tower upon the top of which will be installed a wireless apparatus which should enable us to communicate with ships at sea, and operating stations on land, 3,000 miles from Washington. That is what is expected and probably the expectation will be realized. The construction and the operation of this new wireless station, the one with the most ambitious purpose of any ever built, will be watched with great interest.

Ammunition to the Army.

The annual order fixing the ammunition allowances to the different organizations of the Army has been issued. An allowance in money is made instead of in ammunition, to allow discretion to officers controlling the expenditure of ammunition in relation to the quantities of each kind that may be expended, the only limitation upon expenditure is that the amount used must not exceed the allowances fixed. These run for men armed with a rifle from \$12.60 for the Infantry to \$14.80 for the Engineers and Cavalry mounted. The allowance to officers of staff, corps and departments, except medical officers, is \$13.00.

The cost price of cartridges is announced as \$31.90 for caliber .30, model of 1906, and \$10.00 per thousand for revolver cartridges, caliber .38.

Four gallery practice rifles of .22 caliber and 25 holders have been furnished to each organization, ammunition and 75 additional holders to be furnished by the Ordnance Department upon requisition.

The Captains of the National Match Infantry and Cavalry teams are authorized to draw not to exceed 60,000 rifle ball cartridges for each team and 500 revolver ball cartridges for each member of each team who participates in revolver practice. \$47 will be the apportionment per annum for target practice, instruction and drills, with each Maxim automatic machine gun.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FROM AN INSPECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

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

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

Popular Apathy. No. 6.

The people of this state are conservative. One of their many virtues is tenacity of principle, although sometimes the principle may be wrong. In common with many of our people they have adopted, to a considerable extent, the fallacious but popular teaching that we are already in the millennial dawn and war is to be no more. Furthermore they have been peculiarly blessed with a state government that has never in its history needed to resort to force for its maintenance. They need to learn that peace so profound as to ignore the possibility of strife and the necessity of preparation therefore loses some of its virtue and most of its stability, and already there are indications that the state will need her Guard as an organ of state government. However, the people are generally apathetic toward the Guard and its needs; a campaign of education is needed and the Guard must make itself felt as a state factor principally through having as its officers men of intelligence.

New Jersey Retirements.

Governor Fort of New Jersey has issued an order retiring officers under the age retirement law recently passed, as follows:

General Staff—Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, inspector general.
Staff Corps—Col. James S. Kiger, deputy adjutant general; Lieut. Col. Charles Boltwood, assistant inspector general; Lieut. Col. Mortimer

Lanpson, medical inspector; Capt. John H. Crissey, Assistant military store keeper.

Departmental Staff—Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Murphy, inspector general; Lieut. Col. George W. Terriberry, deputy surgeon.

Line and Staff—Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell, First Brigade; Capt. James L. Marsh, First Regiment; Capt. William H. Howard, First Regiment; Capt. John T. Hilton, Fifth Regiment; Capt. Cornelius Brett, chaplain, Fourth Regiment.

Iowa Camp Dates.

The organizations of the Iowa National Guard will go into camp this year, the number of days and the places to be announced later: 53rd Infantry, July 21; 54th Infantry, August 23; 55th Infantry, August 5; 56th Infantry, August 18.

Maryland.

For the first time since 1905 the entire First Brigade of the Maryland National Guard will be brought together in camp between July 20 and 28 of this year. The state rifle range was opened during the summer of 1904 and as rifle practice was then considered of more importance than a brigade camp, after the last camp held at Belair in 1905, the troops have been sent each year to the range by battalions, camping there for a week at a time in successive detachments. There are two rivals in the field, Elkton and Frederick, each town being desirous of having the camp within their borders, and have made tentative offers of suitable sites. As Elkton is Governor Crother's home, it is quite probable that it will get the prize, though Frederick has many advantages and is putting up a strong plea for the acceptance of its offer.

Adjutant General H. M. Warfield has requested the War Department to detail a battalion of Infantry, a troop of Cavalry and a Battery of Field Artillery for duty with the state troops.

These be Words of Comfort.

Governor Hughes of New York has seemed to grasp the essential underlying spirit of the National Guard better than any public man without military record who has been prominent in the last decade. Speaking at the Republican Dinner in New York last week, he said "I do not know of any body of citizens in the country like the National Guard. They serve their country, giving their time and somewhat their means, from a sense of patriotism and a desire to advance the standards of military service. Their rewards are remote and comparatively few."

Oregon's General Staff.

A recently enacted law of the State of Oregon creates a General Staff. Officers serving on it, with the exception of the Adjutant General and Inspector General, come from the active list for a temporary detail. As newly created it consists of the following officers who serve for two years unless otherwise stated:

Brig. Gen. W. E. Finzer, Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.
Col. James Jackson, U. S. Army, retired, Inspector General (one year).
Col. C. E. McDonall, 3rd Infantry (one year).
Col. George O. Yorlan, 4th Infantry (one year).
Capt. H. U. Welch, Field Artillery.
Capt. Samuel White, 3rd Infantry.
Capt. Loren A. Bowman, 3rd Infantry.

This General Staff is a military council for the Governor directly responsible for the military policy of the state.

Wisconsin.

At the forthcoming school for the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard to be held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Camp Douglas, the officers will be quartered in conical wall tents for which stoves will be furnished and floors supplied. They will be camped by regiments. In addition to the program of work recently published in ARMS AND THE MAN, lectures will be delivered by Col. John G. Salsman, Assistant Adjutant General, on the "Battle of Shiloh;" by Maj. John F. Morrison, U. S. Army, "Modern Infantry Tactics," as illustrated by the war in Manchuria, and by Col. Robert B. McCoy, I. S. A. P., "Rifle Practice." During the school special sessions will be held for the instruction of regimental and battalion quartermasters and commissaries in their special work and special instruction will be given the officers of the Medical Corps by Col. John B. Edwards, Surgeon General.

The annual armory inspections of the companies of the Wisconsin National Guard are now being conducted for the War Department by Gen. Charles King. Of the six companies thus far inspected an improvement in discipline and instruction is shown and the percentage present is larger than it was in 1908.

9th Pennsylvania Infantry.

As a result of the spring inspections of the regiment, Colonel Miner has ordered an examination of all the noncommissioned officers for the purpose of eliminating those who are not efficient.

One line of activity which this regiment follows would be of great value if kept up by other organizations. This is the employment bureau which has for its mission the task of securing work for members of the regiment who may be unemployed. When this work was begun it was found that 25 men in the regiment were unemployed. In the course of the last month seven of them have been placed and it is expected that positions will be found for all the rest.

Pennsylvania Rifle Practice.

A circular by Col. Frank K. Patterson, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of Pennsylvania, has been promulgated by the Adjutant General. It is a carefully prepared document which sets out at length all the necessary information upon the subject. The allowance for maintenance of

ranges and expenses incident to rifle practice made to each company, Engineer battalion, Signal company and troop of Cavalry, that practices 55 officers and men; to each battery of Artillery that practices 72 officers and men; and to each division of Naval Militia that practices 47 officers and men, is \$100. Where a less number practice the allowance will be reduced in proportion.

Company commanders are directed to perfect themselves in the use of the rifle so that they may be able to impart instruction to the men.

The ammunition issue is fixed at 7,200 rounds. Each troop of cavalry will receive 1,200 rounds of .38 caliber revolver ammunition. Requisitions may be made for additional ammunition on a special form furnished by the Adjutant General, and additional supplies when granted will be forwarded in lots of 1,200. The company commanders in such a case are required to certify that the ammunition theretofore issued to them has been judiciously expended. They are also required to certify to the number of men who have practiced.

Nebraska Encampment.

Orders coming from the office of the new Adjutant General of Nebraska indicate a commendable increase in real and practical methods. He has just announced that the annual encampment will take place at the state rifle range near Ashland, July 19 to 30, inclusive. Company commanders are requested to prepare their companies for this tour of duty.

Maj. E. H. Phillips, Assistant Adjutant General, has been detailed as inspector of small arms practice. It is to be hoped that the work of this year will put Nebraska on its feet. The state is rich, full of young, fine, virile material, but its National Guard has not gone as far as it should toward efficiency.

Detail to New Mexico.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, U. S. A., retired, has been detailed for duty with the New Mexico National Guard.

Captain Brooks has been recently retired. He was appointed a cadet from Arkansas in 1891.

71st New York on an Appointive Basis.

The military code of New York adopted a year or so since allows the regiments to exercise a discretion as to whether their officers shall be elected or appointed. In the case of the 71st Infantry the privilege extended by this law has just been exercised and hereafter its officers will be appointed by the Colonel.

Other regiments had previously taken similar action and it is probably only a question of time until all will have decided to pursue a similar course.

Colorado Pistol Matches.

The annual pistol matches will be held at the state rifle range near Golden, May 7, for the individual and team championship of the National Guard of Colorado.

Some Questions Answered.

A correspondent, an officer of the National Guard, writes to us as follows: "Can you explain to me any good reason why the officers of the National Guard who are competent and connected with either the ordnance or I. S. A. P. Departments of their different states should not be used for range officers at the National Match?"

There is no question but that many men in the service would be only too glad to go if they had the opportunity. While there they would be getting knowledge which would be useful to them in their chosen part of the National Guard work. I thought possibly under some part of the 'Dick Bill' an officer could be detailed for this duty from his state and draw mileage and pay against the state account. Even if they could not draw pay but could draw mileage I think there is no question but that they could get men from every state in the union.

It is too bad that a great deal of the information gained at the National shoot is not diffused through more men, because without doubt a range officer who is observing could gain much information which he could use in the future.

The next question I have on my mind is this: Wouldn't it be possible to send a detail of five or six men, the best revolver shots in the state, to compete at the National Rifle Association competitions?

Unfortunately very few of our best rifle shots are first class revolver shots so we have never had a fair representation from this state. We have some very good men here who I think would do credit to themselves and the state if they only had the chance.

Under the 'Dick Bill' couldn't they draw mileage the same way as the regular officers or expert enlisted men who take part in these matches? It does not seem to me a square deal that the Army officers should be allowed this and the Militia men not. I do not ask for pay but simply mileage and the right to go there. Of course we all realize that our state is a little slow in taking up innovations but it certainly seems to me this could be done to our advantage.

I should like to hear your ideas on the subject and if you feel like publishing this letter you can edit it so it will be readable for the public but what I am anxious to get at is your ideas."

To his main queries we return the following answers:

The reason why officers of the National Guard who are competent are not more liberally detailed as range officers, is on account of the cost. The Regular officer is on duty all the time. His pay goes on whether he is serving on the target range or in the barracks. On the other hand, the National Guardsman, taken as a range officer, would increase the actual expense of conducting the match. The increase would not only fall upon the United States and thus be a charge against the whole cost, but it would be taken out of the allotment of the state from which he came and thus reduce the amount of money available to that state for other uses.

Under the present rules governing the National Matches a state can

send one range officer, charging his pay and transportation against the state allotment. The rule could be changed to allow more than one officer to be sent, but it seems improbable that many states would take advantage of it.

Under the present conditions there is no way in which a separate detail of five or six men could be sent to compete in the revolver contest. It seems doubtful whether it would be worth while authorizing such expenditure from a state's allotment. There is nothing, however, which prevents a state expending money for this purpose from its own treasury.

Again, we point out that the Regular is on duty all the time and it costs nothing extra to send him to these matches except his transportation. It has not been the custom of the War Department to send any officers or men to the National Matches outside of the National Team to compete in the other events.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Hospital Corps Arrangement.

An Adjutant General of a state requested the approval by the Secretary of War of the arrangement of his Hospital Corps into a company for instruction purposes.

He was informed by the Department that no objection existed to the creation of a Hospital Corps company for the purposes indicated. It is thought on the contrary that the organization of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps into an instruction company is a most excellent idea and that it should result beneficially. The organization should of course follow that of the Regular Establishment and if it does the principle involved is exactly the same.

Property Returns.

The Adjutant General of a state having requested to be advised, in connection with starting new property returns for 1909, whether they should show only the balances on hand from the 1908 return as a starting basis, or whether they should show a transfer from the former Governor to the new one, was informed as follows:

The property returns for the year 1909 need show only the balance on hand for 1908 as a starting basis, and they need not show a transfer from the former Governor to the new one.

The Department would venture to suggest, however, in the interests of accountability within the state itself, and with a view to checking the personal responsibility between the two Governors, that it might be advisable for the outgoing Governor and the incoming Governor to exchange personal invoices and receipts to be kept on file in the office of the Adjutant General of the state.

Interpretations of Cavalry Drill Regulations.

In answer to a communication containing several questions in regard to the interpretation of certain paragraphs of the Cavalry Drill Regulations, the Adjutant General of a State was advised as follows:

1. Are not saber exercises dismounted always executed upon the theory that a man is mounted and consequently in the execution of all movements the left hand supposed to be holding the bridle does not move, and all cuts and thrusts made so as to avoid striking the horse?

Answer.—According to the 1902 Cavalry Drill Regulations, saber exercise on foot is taught with special reference to its application when mounted. To this end, recruits are to direct the blade so as not to strike the horse. All the movements in saber exercises are executed from the port, the left hand closed, six inches from the body, the position of the bridle hand. This does not apply to dismounted fencing.

2. In the execution of paragraph 234, is not the right knee slightly bent? Answer.—In executing "Against infantry, 2. Front, 3. Point," paragraph 234, the right knee should not be bent.

3. In paragraph 235, how far does the hand descend downward in the execution of this movement?

Answer.—In executing "1. Front, 2. Cut," paragraph 235, the right hand is lowered to the height of the eyes.

4. In paragraph 237, is it, or is it not, error for the hand to touch the left breast?

Answer.—It is not an error for the hand to touch the left breast in "1. Right, 2. Cut," paragraph 237.

5. In paragraph 238, is it, or is it not, construed that in the dismounted drills the knees are slightly bent in the execution of the cuts against infantry?

Answer.—The knees should not be bent in cutting against infantry, paragraph 238.

6. In paragraph 242 what is the position upon the completion of (3)? In other words, in coming from (2) to (3) does the hand describe an arc of ninety degrees or one hundred and eighty degrees?

Answer.—In the quarter cut, paragraph 242, the hand describes an arc of about ninety degrees.

7. In paragraph 249 can combination movements be given by numbers? For instance: (1) by the numbers, right cut and left cut (2) Assault. (1) Carry the hand to the first position of right cut, (2) execute the second movement of right cut, (3) carry the hand to the position of left cut without coming to guard, (4) execute left cut, (5) resume the port saber.

Again, in the command (1) against Infantry, right point and right cut, (2) assault. Would the second movement be against Infantry or against Cavalry? If both are executed against Cavalry, then what command would be given in a combination movement so as to have the first movement against Infantry and the second movement against Cavalry?

Answer.—Under paragraph 249, combination movements by the numbers are not authorized; and all the movements in a combination are supposed to be directed against the same object.

The Army now uses the 1908 Provisional Regulations for Saber Exercise instead of the part of Cavalry Drill Regulations pertaining to this matter.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Is the New Rifle Telescope Purchasable?

We have been asked for information as to whether the new rifle telescope as adopted by the Ordnance Department is available for issue or purchase to the National Guard.

We are sorry to say it is not. 1000 of these 'scopes were purchased and are now being tried out by the expert riflemen of the Army, but none are available to the National Guard.

An Opinion on Revolver Explosions.

Bernard Glaser, who was the pistol expert for the state in the Hains murder trial, has written to us concerning the picture which we reproduced last week of a Smith & Wesson military revolver with an exploded cylinder.

"As I have seen quite a few Smith & Wesson special revolvers that have blown up and heard that same was caused by overcharges, I started to investigate the real reason for these accidents. First of all, I found that all the revolvers that blew up used what is called the .38 long Colt, or the service cartridge, but I have never been able to find one used with .38 Special, and so, upon this theory, I investigated further and this is the result:

That as Smith & Wesson make a very sharp shoulder in their cylinder and same is made for the special cartridge, when the revolver is used with service or long Colt cartridge, which have hollow base bullets, it sometimes happens that the bullet gets caught on the shoulder and causes extreme pressure, which in some cases cause the cylinder, or barrel, to blow up.

As these accidents happen with both government and factory ammunition of the best makes, I am sure that over or double charges are not the cause."

Sulphur Molds.

A correspondent writing to us on the subject of calibrating rifles requests information as to how a sulphur cast of the inside of the barrel can be made.

We published full instructions upon this subject under the head of "How to make a Sulphur Mold—by Peter Dunne" in our issue of April 23, 1908. As others have shown interest in this subject we republish the original herewith:

How to Make a Sulphur Mold.

By Pete Dunne.

A recognition of the importance of securing a rifle of even size and perfect form of bore is so generally recognized among shooting men, that I feel that many of them would be interested in a description of the process which I have employed from time to time to accomplish that purpose. You should proceed as follows:

First, wipe the barrel of the rifle perfectly dry, being sure that it is absolutely clean, then run a rag, saturated with kerosene, through until there is a thin coating of the oil covering all parts of the bore. Melt powdered sulphur or brimstone in an iron dish. A dish with a lip of some kind is necessary that you may be able to pour from it into the rifle without spilling. You can heat it over a gas flame or an alcohol lamp. Should the sulphur flame up, smother it with a piece of cardboard or anything of that sort you may have at hand. In fact you should have something conveniently near for this purpose.

If you wish to make a mold of the whole barrel at once, put a wooden plug in at the lower end of the chamber. You can make a mold of any portion of the barrel you desire by changing the location of the plug. The plug should fit the barrel closely. When it is in place and your sulphur is fluid, pour it in. As it cools, it will leave a hole in the center. Keep on pouring until this hole is filled up. Allow it to stand for a short time, then push out with a brass rod.

The mold will start very hard and you may have to use a hammer on the rod to move it. You should, of course, take care not to injure the muzzle during this process. You should also be careful in taking the mold out, for it is very easily broken. In this way you can get a perfect mold of the barrel showing the lands and grooves as they actually are. If the lands be rough they will tear the mold and thus disclose an imperfection.

I have made molds of ten New Springfields. They measured up very well indeed. In a few of them the lands have been slightly rough, but as the guns were new, we could expect this roughness to be removed after they had been fired two or three hundred times. A sulphur mold will not change for at least 48 hours after it is taken out, but then you can expect it to shrink, say, perhaps, .001 of an inch, and the surface will change until it has a rough appearance.

Of course, the method of calibration which we have ordinarily pursued, that of pushing a soft bullet through the barrel, shows only the smallest place in the barrel and one had to depend upon the sense of feeling more than anything else. By molding different sections of the barrel and allowing the sections to overlap, one can get a perfect reproduction of the entire barrel by the sulphur mold process.

Concerning the Woodchuck Rifle.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

In the Arms and Ammunition department of a recent issue of your valuable magazine a Mr. Charles Newton takes occasion to connect my name with certain letters appearing in ARMS AND THE MAN, signed "I. D. Iot." Mr. Newton also states that I am the same genius who advocated from 40 to 45 grains of W. A. powder for use in a Krag.

I wish to state that I did not at any time "advocate" the use of any such amount of powder in the Krag, as is easily demonstrated by an intelligent reading of the article in the publication to which he refers. I used these figures merely as a basis of comparison to show the danger of using nearly twice that amount of "W. A." powder in a 45-90 rifle, a load defended by Mr. Newton.

As Mr. Newton has reopened an old controversy and has brought up the subject of loads, I would like to ask him for the information of the many persons who were interested in the loads defended by this gentleman, whether he is still of the same opinion that 67 grains of W. A., and 7 grains of black powder is a safe load for a 40-90 rifle, after Dr. Hudson's experi-

ments along this line. It will also be interesting to hear from Mr. Newton if he still believes that any black powder shell can be filled up to the base of the bullet with W. A. powder and fired with perfect safety, using a lead bullet in front of it. The load mentioned by Mr. Newton was not advocated by me at any time, but the loads I mention were defended vigorously by Mr. Newton. It would be of interest to hear from him at this late date.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

WHAT A LITTLE GUN CAN DO.

By L. LEWIS.

I know how much ARMS AND THE MAN is interested in every new thing about shooting, and I realize how greatly its readers depend upon you to publish the best there is going upon this subject. As I vindicated myself in regard to offhand shooting by making a 93 on March 12 at Walnut Hill, I thought perhaps an item on a little rest shooting I did just about a month ago might be of interest to your crank readers, and perhaps the military men might take notice of the two essential things which made this group possible, aside from the personal equation.

The shooting took place at Walnut Hill on February 13, at the range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. The group is the second one I have shot at 200 yards rest so it is not a selected target. The first group was shot with a charge of 11 grains of Sharpshooter powder and as the twist of the barrel was only 12 inches I found the 80 grain bullet would not properly take the rifling, the space occupied by the group being $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide, so I started the second group with an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, making the charge 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. This charge set up the primer in good shape but the little rifle was very pleasant to shoot and although they were using 5 to 8 inches of wind on the Pope rifle, yet I could not find that the wind had time to affect my bullet very much.

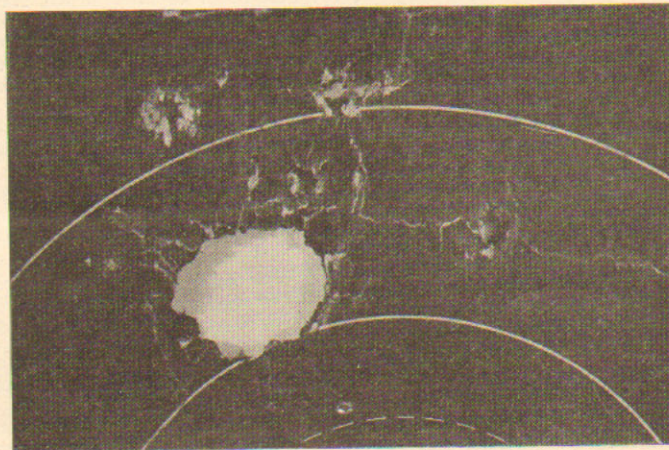
Just at the instant you put the final pressure on the trigger and feel the recoil of the rifle, just at that instant you observe a cloud of dirt move back of the target. This leads me to say that I am firmly convinced that rifle shooters can improve their scores by using the soft copper jacketed bullets which allow one to use a charge of dense smokeless powder of sufficient strength to get the bullet down to the 200 yard target before outside influences can take the bullet out of the 10 ring. Many a rifleman has sent a bullet on its way fairly convinced that at the instant of discharge the cross-hairs were nicely centered on the 12 ring, but there was a slight movement of the muzzle just before the bullet left it, and this movement imparted to the bullet, it started off on an ever increasing tangent. If it is moving at about 1400 foot seconds velocity only, this tangent widens out to a count of 8 on the Standard American target instead of the expected 10. If this bullet had been moving at the rate of 2,000 to 2,500 feet a second it would have snapped into the edge of the 10 or at least the 9 ring.

In this connection it is quite essential to have a set lock that acts and responds as quickly as a flash, for no time must be lost from the instant that the mind has decided it is time to act until the final pressure is given the trigger and the bullet clears the muzzle. Then we must follow up this quickness with a velocity which will get the bullet to the target as rapidly as possible that the wind may not act on its envelope of air. The soft cored and soft copper jacketed bullets do not wear the barrel like the hard jacketed bullets used to, and with a set of small dies they can be made very rapidly by anyone.

Using the small calibers for this work we obtain the great velocity we require and get a pleasant shooting arm, do away with great breech pressure, weight and expense, and can make our own shells and bullets. I do not feel that this group is an accident in any way, as those I have made at 50 yards have warranted this one at 200 yards.

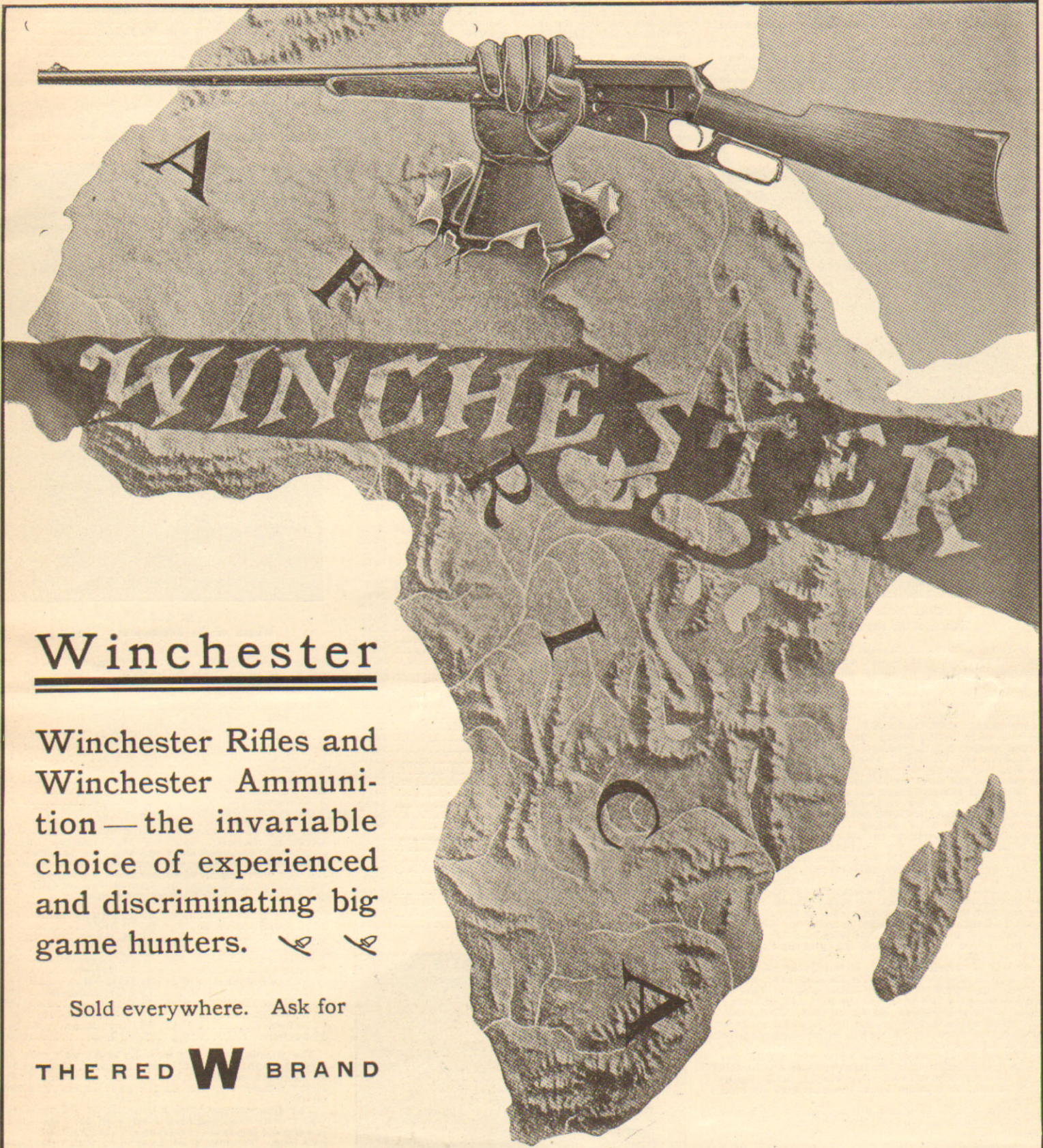
There has been published in ARMS AND THE MAN a similar score made by a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association which a ten cent piece would cover, and other members of the Association have seen this little rifle place shot after shot with the greatest precision at 200 yards. Then again, one of our expert offhand shots used this caliber with a blunt point 67 grain bullet at 200 yards, offhand, and on the first four shots did not notice that the telescope was a sliding one. He got five 10's out of the next 6 shots and despite his bad start, the score for the 10 shots was 86.

I cite the above instances merely because they show results obtained by men of reputation and ability and to demonstrate that I have some reason for my ideas on this subject. I believe that, given a heavy barrel and set triggers, a fine score could be made with this .22 high power cartridge at 200 yards, offhand, if the rifle were pointed right.



Group of 11 consecutive shots, muzzle rest at 200 yards, made by L. Lewis on February 13, 1909, at Walnut Hill with a light 6 pound Stevens rifle, No. 044 $\frac{1}{2}$, with nickel steel barrel, 12 inch twist, mounted with Stevens detachable mountings and a "Sabin" 4 power, 15 inch telescope. The cartridge is a .22 caliber high power, 3 inches in length, including bullet, and the charge 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains weight of Sharpshooter smokeless, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. M. C. primer, and 80 grain copper jacketed, sharp point, bullet, measuring .2315, velocity 2200 feet a second. Striking power, 825 foot pounds. An interesting fact in regard to loading the cartridge used in this group was the placing of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Acheson graphite in the neck of the shell, held in place by a card wad.

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Coming Events
Cast Their Shadows

ANNUAL OPEN INDOOR TOURNAMENT OF THE ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB.

The 13th Annual Open Indoor Tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club was a record breaker in every respect. It was on in New York from March 13 to 20 at the Zettler Gallery, 159 West 23rd Street, and the shooting was fast and furious.

The principal event of the tournament was the 100 shot match which was won by Col. W. A. Tewes with a record score of 2470 out of a possible 2500. This is a 100 shot record for the Zettler Gallery and for the match.

The attendance was a record one, the number of entries in all the matches being far in excess of previous years, especially the main event—the 100 shot match, which had a total of 59 entries, which is about 20 more than were entered last year or ever before. Then again the scores all the way through were high. There were so many full score targets made that it is absolutely impossible to publish one-half of them. Taken altogether it was the most successful indoor match of its kind ever held.



COL. W. A. TEWES,
Winner of the 100 Shot Match.

If there is a corresponding increase in attendance and entries next year it will be necessary to obtain additional facilities to permit all of the shooters to take part, the spectators to find room to see, and the tournament to be conducted in an expeditious manner.

The attendance was a very representative one. Jesse Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, was present during the tournament. L. P. Ittel and C. A. Beam, of Pittsburg, arrived early in the week. Seymour N. Murphy, of Grand Gorge, N. Y., perhaps better known as "The Owl from the Catskills," which sobriquet still clings to him, was among the early arrivals. He is as jolly as ever and the shoot could hardly go on without him.

Tewes did not commence his 100 shots until practically all of the other competitors had finished, and when he began A. Hubalek stood at the head of the list with 2466. After getting off in good shape he settled down seriously to the task before him, which, it must be admitted, was a difficult one. Five shot targets counting 124 or 125 were turned in with monotonous regularity until along on his tenth target he had a bad fall moment and fell to 119. To drop 6 points on a 5 shot score is a big handicap for a man shooting in championship form, but he pulled himself together on the next target and thereafter held on like a machine rest, finishing the winner with a score of 2470. The nearest total to this ever made was 2469 by R. Gute in 1907. The match was won last year by Gute on a score of 2468.

It will be remembered that it was Tewes who made the highest score ever recorded for 100 shots on the 1/4 inch ring target at 75 feet, indoors, 2481. This was made during the Indoor 22 Caliber Rifle League tournament at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1906. The record has stood untouched ever since and it seems probable that it will stand for all time. It is so near perfect that it does not seem humanly possible to raise the score.

The victory of Colonel Tewes was a very popular one. There are probably very few men who shoot either the long distance rifle or with that weapon in its lighter bullet forms, who do not know Tewes at least by reputation.

He has been in the game so long that he is entitled to be classed as a veteran. His activities are by no means confined to one class of shooting. He is fond of and practices Schuetzen shooting successfully as is shown by his score in this and many other similar contests, but he is also a devotee of outdoor work with the military rifle.

He is an especially strong shot at long range. It will be recalled that he was a member of the victorious Palma Trophy Team which shot in Canada in 1907 against England, Canada and Australia, and that his scores in that match were among the very best. He has won many notable contests and it is doubtful if any rifleman in America has more friends among the shooting fraternity.

He is modest and unassuming and never obtrudes his views upon others. At the same time he is always willing to help the beginner and many a successful rifle shot owes his present favorable condition to first aid given by Colonel Tewes.

Tewes' military title justly belongs to him as he is Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice of the State of New Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He does a great deal of his outdoor shooting at the Sea Girt range.

Arthur Hubalek, who won second place, was shooting a Stevens-Ballard rifle and Peters .22 short cartridges. He has shot in a number of these matches, and participates in most of the matches held in New York and vicinity, usually finishing near the top.

L. P. Ittel finished a strong third with 2463. His outfit consisted of a Stevens-Pope rifle, with a 30 inch

barrel, Stevens 5 power aperture telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges. He is always regarded as a dangerous competitor in this match, having won it a number of times.

The younger element was much in evidence. Three of those who entered in the 100 shot match are still in their teens and they are all worthy of mention.

J. Ehrlich is the boy from the Morris High School who this year won the Indoor Schoolboy Championship of Greater New York with a score of 598 out of 600, in four different matches. In this match he used a Remington Schuetzen rifle weighing 13 1/2 pounds equipped with a Stevens 5 power cross-hair telescope, and finished with the fine score of 2415.

J. H. Brynes is but 16 years of age and is also from the Morris High School. He, too, entered the 100 shot match, using Colonel Tewes' rifle, and made the remarkable score of 2444, finishing in thirteenth place.

When it is considered that this was Brynes' initial attempt in a match of this kind, and in the use of a rifle of this type, the fact that he finished but 26 points below the winner is truly remarkable. Some of the old-timers who have been shooting in this and similar matches for years would not be ashamed to claim his score.

Brynes first became interested in rifle shooting by being introduced to a sub-target gun machine in the Public Schools of New York and he has shot in a number of the inter-scholastic matches as a member of the Morris High School team.

C. P. Fay, Jr., is a remarkably good shot for one so young, being but 17, and he handles the rifle not unlike some of the experts. His home is in Chicopee Falls, Mass. His score was 2405.

The complete scores in the 100 shot match follow:

W. A. Tewes, Jersey City, N. J.—	249 249 242 249 247 244 249 246 249 246—2470
A. Hubalek, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	244 247 246 249 248 245 247 245 247 248—2466
L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, Pa.—	242 247 248 245 248 245 245 245 249 249—2463
R. Gute, Jeffersonville, N. Y.—	246 248 244 244 248 248 247 244 248 244—2461
M. Baal, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	245 248 244 246 246 246 247 249 247 242—2460
G. F. Snellen, Newark, N. J.—	247 241 247 245 248 244 246 245 247 243—2453
G. W. Chesley, New Haven, Conn.—	247 241 243 244 245 245 245 246 248 248—2452
H. M. Thomas, New Haven, Conn.—	245 249 243 247 245 244 239 247 247 244—2450
F. C. Ross, Springfield, Mass.—	243 247 246 239 246 248 244 248 244 245—2450
H. M. Pope, Jersey City, N. J.—	245 245 244 244 246 244 246 243 248 245—2450
A. F. Laudensack, New Haven, Conn.—	2448
L. C. Buss, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	2447
J. H. Brynes, New York City—	2444
J. W. Dearborn, New Haven, Conn.—	2443
G. Hoffmann, College Point, N. Y.—	2443
P. J. O'Hare, Newark, N. J.—	2441
W. D. Kittler, New Haven, Conn.—	2439
J. Smith, Columbus, Ohio—	2439
W. Keim, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	2438
W. Rosenbaum, New York City—	2437
G. T. Ross, Yonkers, N. Y.—	2436
J. Kaufmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	2434
Owen Smith, Hoboken, N. J.—	2433
G. Schlicht, Guttenberg, N. J.—	2432
J. W. Hessian, Wilmington, Del.—	2432
W. H. French, Newark, N. J.—	2429
C. A. Beam, Pittsburg, Pa.—	2424
W. E. Toelle, New York City—	2423
M. Dorrler, Jersey City, N. J.—	2420
R. Goldwithe, Hoboken, N. J.—	2420
F. L. Smith, Chicopee Falls, Mass.—	2419
S. N. Murphy, Grand Gorge, N. Y.—	2418
J. H. Ehrlich, New York City—	2415
F. L. Haight, Pittsburg, Pa.—	2411
W. E. Reynolds, Hoboken, N. J.—	2409
C. P. Fay, Jr., Chicopee Falls, Mass.—	2405
C. Zettler, New York—	2405
R. Busse, New York City—	2405
Dr. A. A. Stillman, Syracuse, N. Y.—	2404
P. Andrassy, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	2402
Ignatz Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	2390
P. Muth, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	2391
C. Oltmann, New York City—	2389
G. Worn, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	2388
G. T. Conti, Yonkers, N. Y.—	2382
P. J. Donavon, New York City—	2378



L. P. ITTEL.

Louis Maurer, New York City—	2375
G. L. Amouraux, New York City—	2362
J. Gute, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	2354
W. A. Hansen, Northport, N. Y.—	2348
W. H. Maurer, Jersey City, N. J.—	2339
H. D. Muller, New York City—	2334
C. A. Niemeyer, College Point, N. Y.—	2333
A. B. Woodhall, Chicopee Falls, Mass.—	2323
F. M. Bund, New York City—	2298
A. Heinrich, West New York, N. J.—	2288
J. Fueger, New York City—	2259
A. Begerow, Newark, N. J.—	2251
C. A. Schrag—	2185

The Zettler trophy for the best 10 shot score was won by C. A. Schrag.

The continuous match called for 3 shots on the ring target, the center, 25, being 1/4 of an inch in diameter, and the rings 1/4 of an inch apart; possible, 75. H. M. Thomas, L. P. Ittel, and A. Hubalek each made five



R. GUTE,
Winner of the Zimmermann Trophy.

full scores. J. Smith, R. Gute, Seymour N. Murphy, and C. A. Beam, each made three full scores, and of course had to divide. F. L. Haight made one 75 and four 74's; Capt. A. F. Laudensack, one 75 and four 74's; G. Hoffmann, one 75 and four 74's. The other scores were:

W. Keim.....	75 74	F. C. Ross.....	74
M. Baal.....	75 74	F. C. Ross.....	74
L. C. Buss.....	75 74 74	G. Schlicht.....	74
H. Pope.....	75 74	P. Andrassy.....	74
A. Stillman.....	75	W. H. French.....	74
C. P. Fay, Jr.....	74	W. D. Kittler.....	74
J. Kaufmann.....	74	G. Chesley.....	74
W. A. Tewes.....	74		

In the Bullseye match, which is shot on a disk four inches in diameter, only one shot counted. These targets are measured by a machine, the nearest shot to the center winning the first prize. Chas. Oltman had the best target, which measured 7 1/2 degrees. He was shooting a Stevens rifle, Stevens 6 power telescope, and U. M. C. .22 short rim-fire cartridges.

Chas. Oltmann.....	7 1/2	S. N. Murphy.....	11
F. M. Bund.....	8	L. P. Ittel.....	11
O. Smith.....	8	H. M. Pope.....	11
Ignatz Martin.....	8 1/2	G. Schlicht.....	11 1/2
J. Smith.....	9 1/2	W. E. Reynolds.....	12
R. Gute.....	10	F. L. Haight.....	12
A. F. Laudensack.....	10	T. H. Keller.....	12 1/2
J. Gute.....	10	Gus Zimmermann.....	12 1/2
C. A. Beam.....	10 1/2	F. Ross.....	13
J. W. Hessian.....	10 1/2	G. Hoffmann.....	13 1/2
C. P. Fay, Jr.....	10 1/2	W. Rosenbaum.....	14
P. Donavon.....	10 1/2	G. T. Ross.....	14

The premiums for the most bullseyes were won by C. P. Fay, Jr., 71; T. H. Keller, 61; S. N. Murphy, 57. It might be mentioned in this connection that T. H. Keller usually wins out on the most bullseyes in this match.

The Zimmermann trophy target is an oblong black, with 1/4-inch rings counting from 1 to 13. The latter is a vertical line in the exact center of the target, 3-16 of an inch long. To make a full score of 39 with three shots the line must be broken each time. It is usually a battle royal between the first two high men, for as soon as one secures a 39 the struggle begins, and it is usually fought up to the last minute of the match. The first prize is a beautiful bronze statue, which is donated each year by Gus Zimmermann, and from whom the match takes its name. R. Gute was the winner with three 39's; L. P. Ittel second with two 39's, and Seymour N. Murphy third with three 36's.

W. A. Tewes shot a Pope-Ballard rifle, equipped with a Sidle 6 power, cross hair telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.

A. Hubalek, who won second place, was shooting a Stevens-Ballard rifle, and Peters .22 short cartridges.

L. P. Ittel, winner of third place, was using a Stevens-Pope rifle with a 30 inch barrel, equipped with a Stevens 5 power aperture telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.

R. Gute, who finished in fourth place, shot a Stevens-Pope rifle, a Stevens 6 power, cross hair telescope, and Winchester .22 short cartridges.

H. M. Thomas, of New Haven, Conn., used a Winchester Schuetzen rifle, fitted with a Stevens 4 power aperture telescope and Winchester .22 short cartridges.

J. W. Dearborn, of New Haven, Conn., was shooting a Winchester rifle, Stevens 5 power, cross hair telescope, and Winchester .22 short cartridges.

Capt. A. F. Laudensack, of New Haven, Conn., shot

.22 CAL. CHAMPIONSHIP

WON WITH

PETERS CARTRIDGES

AT THE ZETTLER TOURNAMENT, NEW YORK, MARCH 13-20, 1909, FOR THE

12th SUCCESSIVE YEAR!

An Unparalleled Record, Made Possible by Perfect Ammunition.

THE SCORES:

1st.—W. A. Tewes (Champion 1909),	2470	5th.—M. Baal,	- - -	2460	
2d.—A. Hubalek,	- - -	2466	6th.—G. F. Snellen,	- - -	2453
3d.—L. P. Ittel,	- - -	2463	8th.—F. C. Ross,	- - -	2450
	10th.—H. M. Pope,	- - -	2450		

PETERS CARTRIDGES were used by 7 out of the first 10 men, and 43 out of the 59 contestants—the largest number ever entered in any match of this kind in the U. S.

The winning score, 2470, is the highest ever made in the Zettler match and the highest made in competition anywhere, except the WORLD'S RECORD, 2481 out of 2500, established in 1906 by Mr. Tewes at Grand Rapids, Mich., with PETERS AMMUNITION.

As to the other events in the N. Y. Tournament:

Continuous Match—Messrs. Ittel, Hubalek, Beam and Murphy, using PETERS, tied with three others for 1st, with three perfect scores of 75.

Bull's-eye Match—O. Smith and A. B. Woodhall tied for second, with 8 degree bulls, both shooting PETERS.

Most Bull's-eyes—C. P. Fay, Jr., 1st with 71; T. H. Keller, 2d with 64; S. N. Murphy, 3d with 57, all three using PETERS.

Zimmerman Trophy—L. P. Ittel second with 2 scores of 39 each (out of possible 39), and 9 scores of 38 each.

The above furnishes further proof that PETERS CARTRIDGES loaded with SEMI-SMOKELESS POWDER are the

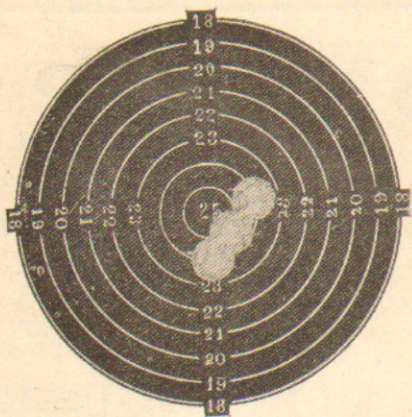
Most Uniform
Most Accurate
Most Reliable } **IN THE WORLD**

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

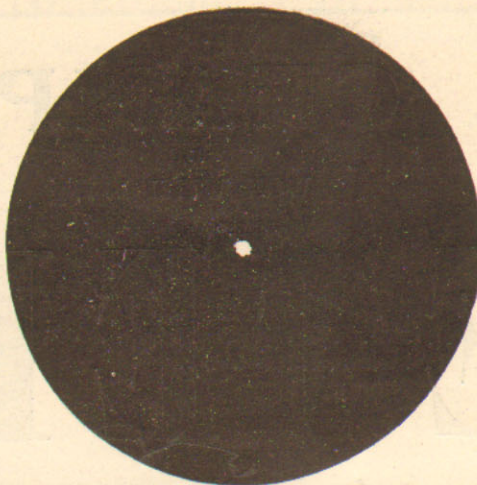
NEW YORK: 98 CHAMBERS ST. T. H. KELLER, MGR.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 HOWARD ST. J. S. FRENCH, MGR.

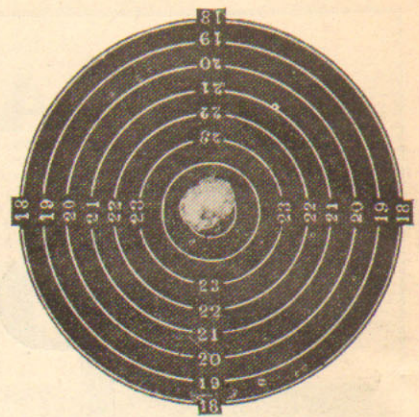
NEW ORLEANS: 321 MAGAZINE ST. J. W. OSBORNE, MGR.



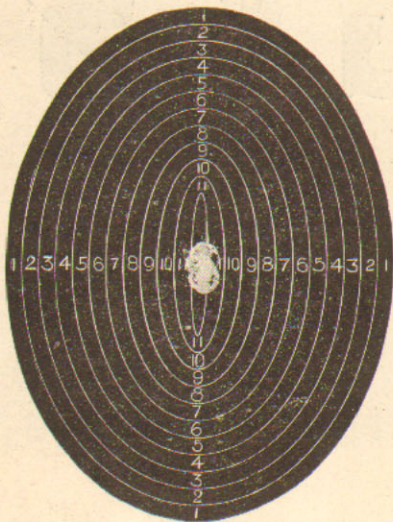
Score of 75 by C. A. Beam, Stevens-Pope rifle, Ballard action, Stevens aperture telescope, Peters cartridges.



Winning target in the Bullseye match, by Charles Oltmann counting 7 1/2 degrees. Made with a Stevens rifle, equipped with a Stevens 6 power telescope, and U. M. C. .22 short rim-fire cartridges.



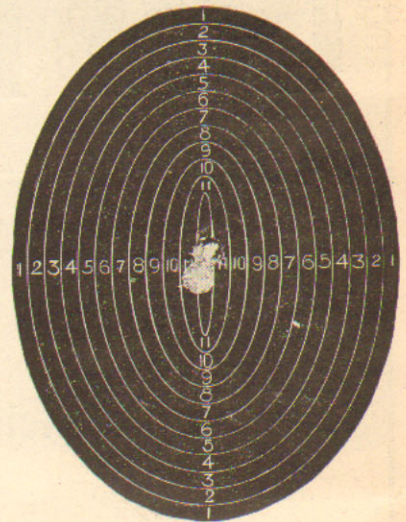
Score of 75 by A. Hubalek, Stevens-Ballard rifle, Peters cartridges.



Score of 39 by R. Gute, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridges.



S. N. MURPHY, "The Owl from the Catskills."



Score of 39 by L. P. Ittel, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens aperture telescope, Peters cartridges.

a Winchester Schuetzen rifle, Stevens 4 power telescope and Winchester .22 short cartridges.

J. W. Hessian, of the Standard Arms Company, of Wilmington, Del., shot a Stevens rifle, a Stevens 6 power telescope and U. M. C. cartridges.

F. C. Ross used a Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.

Jesse Smith shot a Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens 6 power telescope and U. M. C. cartridges.

W. H. French used a Pope-Ballard rifle with a 6 power Malcolm telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.

The trade was represented by T. H. Keller, George Benjamin, and T. H. Keller, Jr., of the Peters Cartridge Company; George L. Marble, who has not missed a single one of the matches in the last 12 years, of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company; W. D. Kittler, J. E. Meyers, J. W. Landon, H. J. Gussman, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company; F. C. Ross, F. L. Smith; J. F. Carragher, A. Woodhall and Chas. P. Fay, Jr., of the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company.

H. D. Muller, Chairman of the Shooting Committee, made the presentation of prizes in his usual happy way, at the conclusion of which he announced the resignation of Gus Zimmermann as president of the Zettler Rifle Club and the election of Louis Maurer to that office; also the election of A. Begerow to succeed H. D. Muller as vice-president.



CAPT. A. F. LAUDENSACK.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

COMPANY K, 71ST NEW YORK INFANTRY, WINS ZABRISKIE TROPHY.

The following is the final standing for the Zabriskie Trophy: The conditions are, teams of 10 from companies, 5 shots standing and 5 shots prone; three competitions to complete match:

	Mar. 8.	Mar. 10	Mar. 16.	Tl.
Company K.....	448	449	442	1339
Company D.....	440	444	449	1333
Company B.....	445	433	437	1315
Company G.....	436	401	435	1272
Company C.....	418	422	427	1267
Company I.....	417	406	414	1237
Company H.....	402	376	415	1193
Company E.....	374	380	407	1161
Company F.....	351	393	393	1137
Company M.....	369	348	383	1100
Company A.....	362	335	317	1014

COMPANY B WINS HOMER TROPHY.

The Homer Shooting Trophy, which is competed for annually by the Seventy-first Regiment, was won on Friday night, March 19, by Company B with a total of 227 points. Company D finished second with 224 points. Teams of 5 men represent each company. The scores:

Yards.....	200	500	Tl.
B, first team.....	110	117	227
D, second team.....	108	116	224
K, first team.....	104	116	220
I, second team.....	103	115	218
H, first team.....	109	107	216
M, first team.....	106	109	215
C, first team.....	102	112	214
K, second team.....	102	112	214

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

Very few of our members were present for the regular weekly shoot March 21. Weather conditions were ideal, Ex-President Siebeneichen donated a medal for the three different classes of shooters in the Association and the military riflemen contended for theirs on above date. Otto was high, closely followed by Hassell.

Otto.....	41	44	44	45	47	221
Hassell.....	43	43	41	47	45	219
Sanborn.....	43	43	43	43	40	212
Christensen.....	41	30	41	43	36	198

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

At 2628 Broadway on March 18, the following scores were made.

20 Yard Revolver.							
G. Grenzer.....	92	91	88	88	87	87	82
J. L. R. Morgan.....	85	84	83	80	80		
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	89	87	85	83			
P. Handford.....	85	87	86	83			
A. Knowlson.....	85	85	77				
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	93	90	89				
L. Anderton.....	89	88	H. A. Reitzenstein	78	78		
J. E. Silliman.....	86	85	G. P. Sanborn.....	85	85		
A. L. Wyant.....	81	S. Scott.....	82				
M. Hays.....	86	A.L.A. Himmel't.....	95	97			

MONMOUTH REVOLVER CLUB, RED BANK, N. J.

The following scores were made by members of the Monmouth Revolver Club of Red Bank, N. J.

20 Yard Revolver.				
A. M. Poindexter.....	88	88	86	83
H. N. Hoyt.....	87	85	82	
Dr. E. Field.....	65	64	62	
F. W. Hope.....	55	51	48	
H. B. Van Dorn.....	56	53	36	
G. F. O'Dell.....	55	38	H. Nieman.....	43
O. Pintard.....	59			

March 12, 20 Yard Revolver.					
A. M. Poindexter.....	92	87	86	84	83
H. N. Hoyt.....	92	91	91	85	85
Dr. E. Field.....	78	76	70	69	
N. Doremus.....	69	64	60	60	
Dr. H. E. Williams.....	81	79	O. Pintard.....	47	
A. Swift.....	67	63			

The Monmouth Revolver Club has six members of the U. S. Revolver Association: A. M. Poindexter, Capt. Edwin Field, H. N. Hoyt, Dr. H. E. Williams, F. W. Hope, J. B. Rue.

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

On Saturday afternoon and evening, March 20, the range of the club was occupied by the schoolboys of Washington who are industriously practicing for the Schoolboy tournament to be held under the auspices of the club, from April 12 to 17. A large number of the boys were present and the scores made were very good. A number of the club members were on hand to assist in the instruction of the boys, after which some practice was had with the revolver. L. H. Reichelderfer made a very pretty target of 93, which was high for the evening.

10 Shots Scores at 20 Yards, on Standard American Target, Possible 100.						
L. H. Reichelderfer.....	79	86	86	93		
Maurice Appleby.....	86	84	87	76	73	79
Sheridan Ferree.....	85	90	86	76	84	
Paul Bischoff.....	75	79	76			
Frank Holt.....	85					

5 Shots, Possible 50.

Paul Bischoff..... 45

On Monday night, March 22, the match with the Baltimore Revolver Association was shot, with three of the Baltimore members present, Major Shirley, Edwin Cugle, and Lieut. C. K. Duce. Owing to previous engagements the Baltimore team could not shoot their scores on the same night, but will make arrangements to shoot in a week or so, at which time the complete scores will be made known. It may be said, however, that the scores made by the Washington team were higher than any ever made before by either team and we can almost hear that French chime clock ticking now. The clock and the title of inter-city championship go to the team winning three of the five matches. As each club has now won two matches, the series will be closed when the Baltimore team shoot their scores.

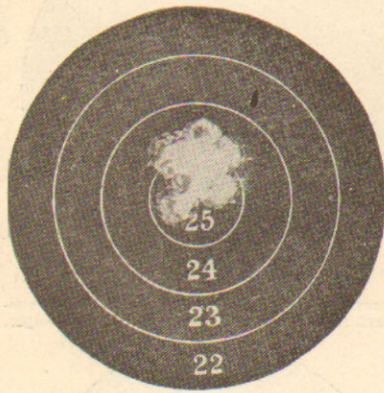
The following scores were made in practice before and after the match:					
10 Shots at 20 Yards, on Standard American Target, Possible, 100.					
J. W. McCormick.....	83	80	77	78	78
Frank Holt.....	80	83	85	87	
M. B. Atkinson.....	81	89	90		
Paul Bischoff.....	78	84	88		
L. H. Reichelderfer (5 shots).....	85	J. C. Bunn.....	88	84	
L. Clausel.....	85	Sheridan Ferree.....	85	86	
Maurice Appleby.....	86				
L. H. Reichelderfer.....	87				



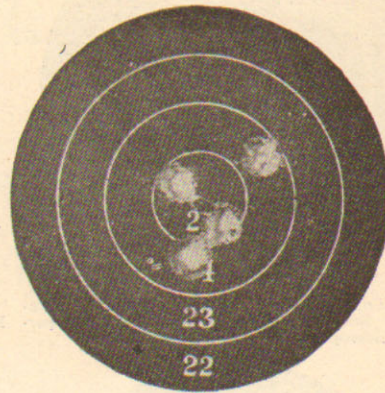
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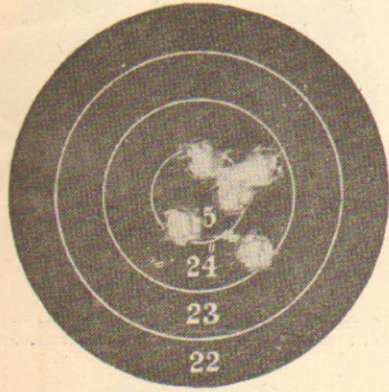
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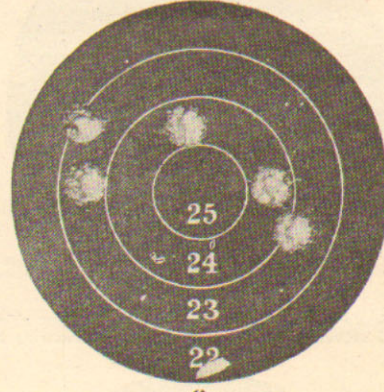
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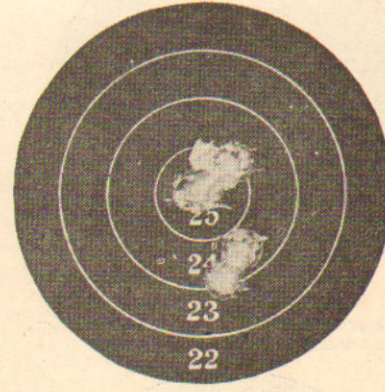
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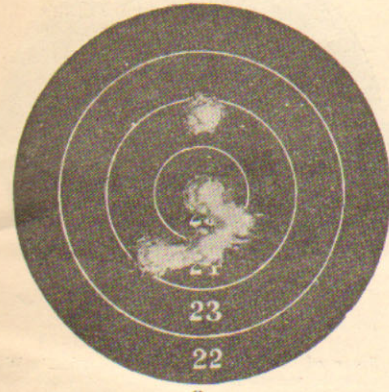
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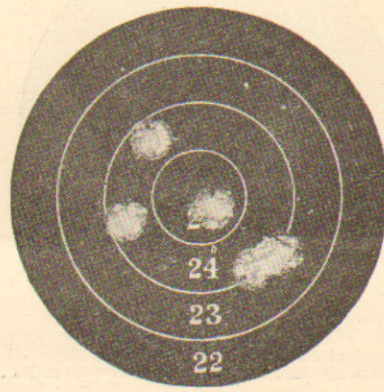
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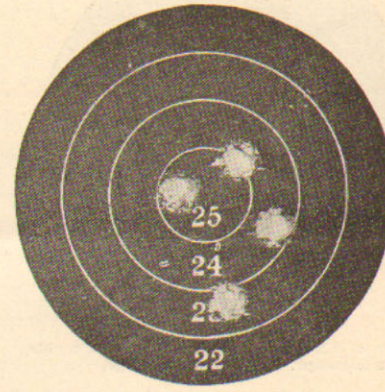
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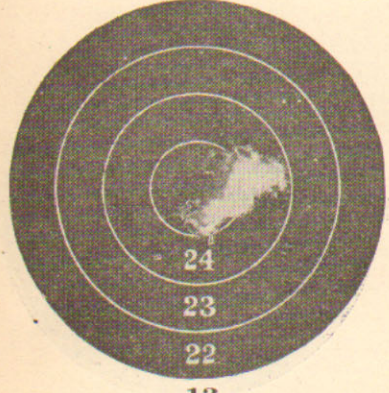
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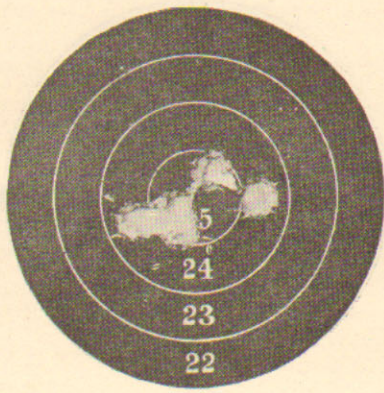
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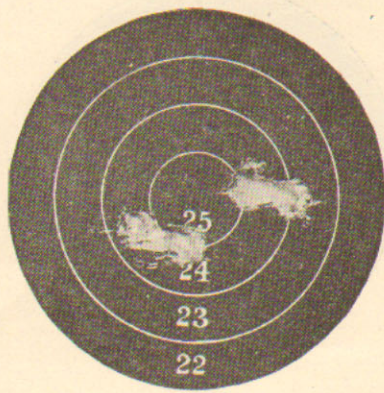
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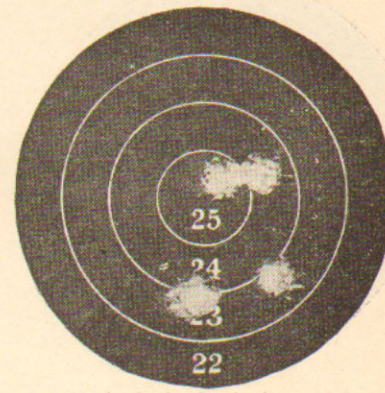
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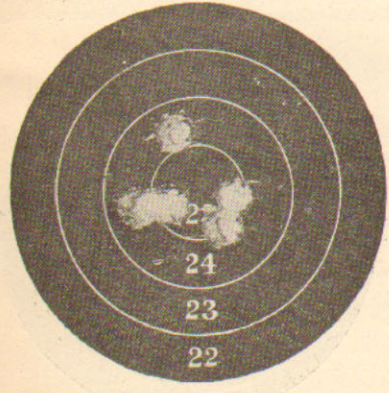
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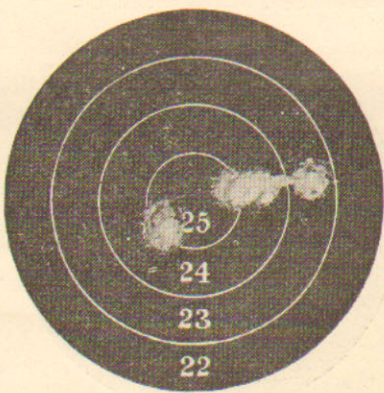
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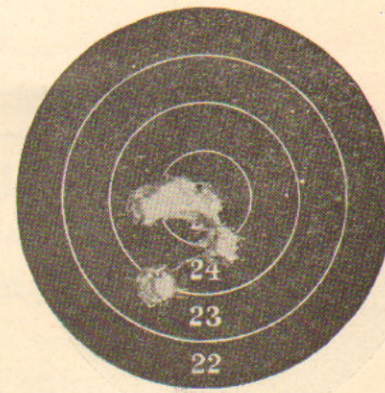
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18



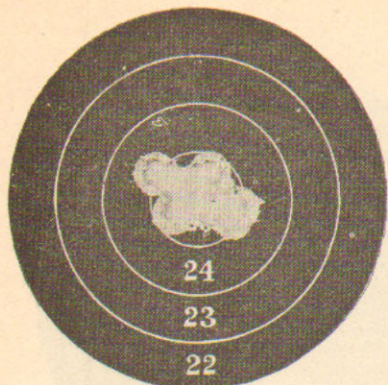
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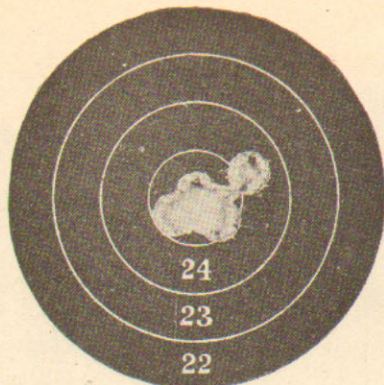
20

Annual Open Indoor Tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club.

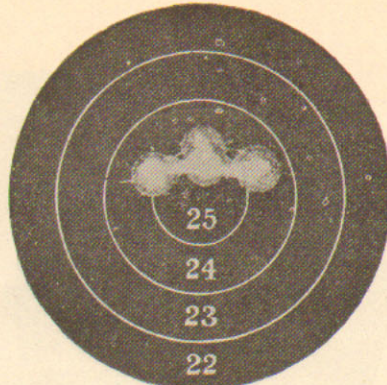
Winning Score of 2470 by W. A. Tewes, using a Pope-Ballard Rifle, Sidle Telescope, Peters .22 Short Cartridges.



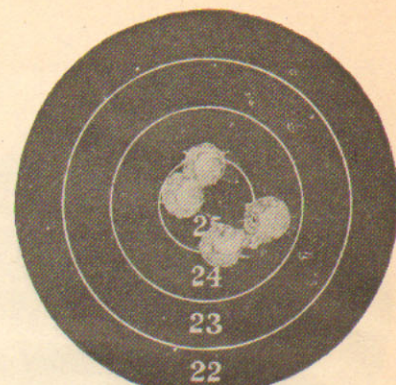
Score of 125 by H. M. Thomas, using a Winchester Schuetzen rifle, Stevens 4 power aperture telescope, and Winchester cartridges.



Scores of 125 by J. Kaufmann, with a Stevens-Pallard rifle, Stevens telescope Peters cartridges.



Score of 125 by J. H. Byrnes, Pope-Ballard rifle, Sidle telescope, Peters cartridges.



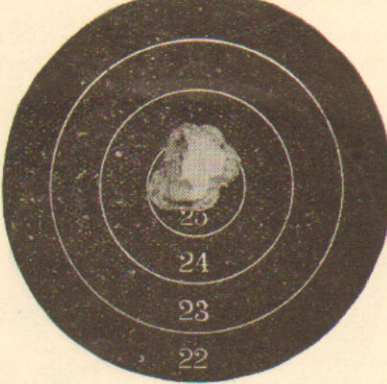
Score of 125, made by G. F. Snellen, with a Stevens-Pope rifle and Peters cartridges.



Score of 125 by F. C. Ross, Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



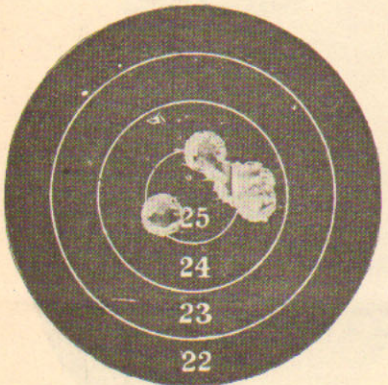
Score of 125 by W. H. French, Pope-Ballard rifle, Malcolm 6 power telescope, Peters cartridges.



Score of 125 by J. W. Hessian, Stevens rifle, and Stevens 6 power telescope, U. M. C. cartridges.



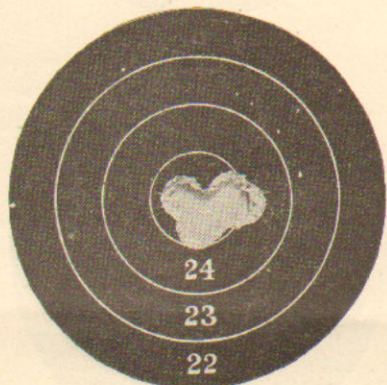
Score of 125 by J. E. Toelle, with a Remington rifle, Stevens telescope, and U. M. C. cartridges.



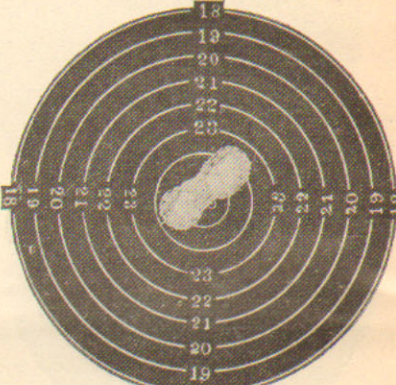
Score of 125 by R. Gute, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridge.



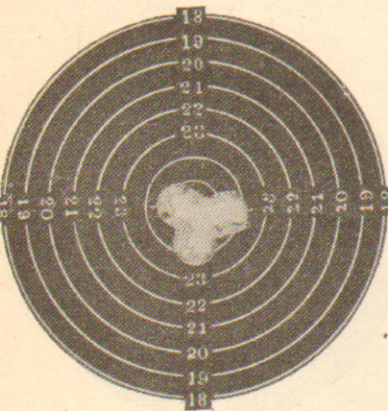
Score of 125 by L. P. Ittel, Stevens Pope rifle Stevens aperture telescope, and Peters cartridges.



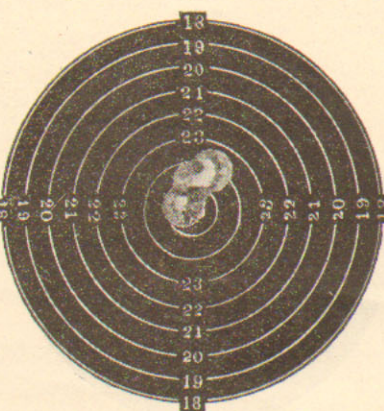
Score of 125 by Capt. A. F. Laudensack, with a Winchester Schuetzen rifle, Stevens telescope, and Winchester 22 short cartridges.



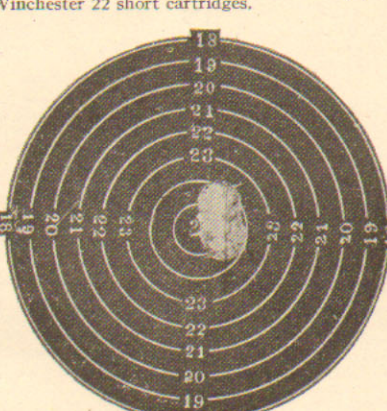
Score of 75 by H. M. Thomas, using a Winchester Schuetzen rifle equipped with a Stevens 4 power aperture telescope, and Winchester cartridges.



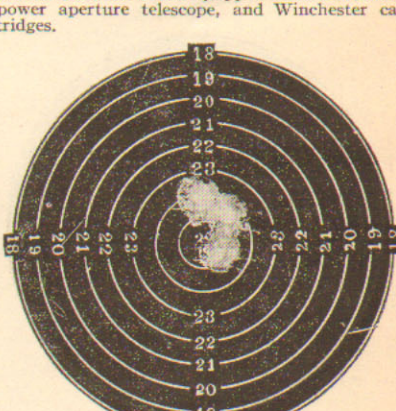
Score of 75, made by L. P. Ittel, Stevens Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, and Peters cartridges.



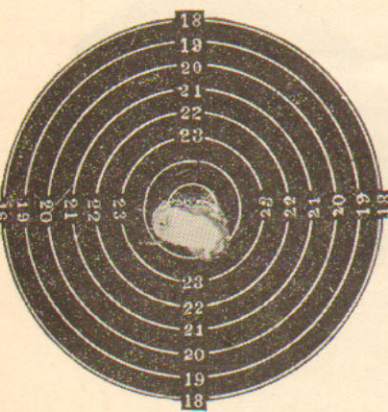
Score of 75 by R. Gute, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, Winchester cartridges.



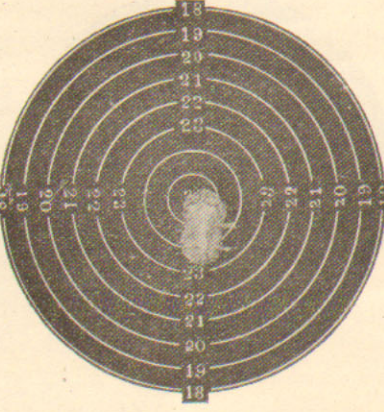
Score of 75 by H. Keim, with a Stevens-Ballard rifle, Stevens telescope, Peters cartridges.



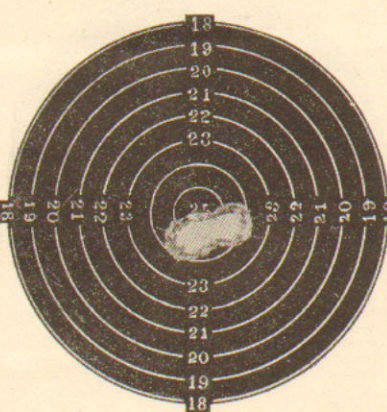
Score of 75 by F. L. Haight, Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.



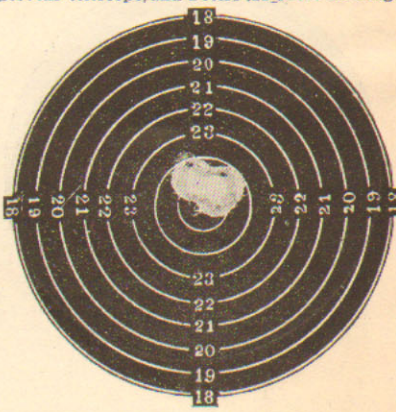
Score of 75 by Jesse Smith, Stevens Pope rifle, Stevens 6 power telescope, U. M. C. cartridges.



Score of 75, made by Seymour N. Murphy, using a Stevens-Pope rifle, with a Stevens telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.



Score of 75 by A. Hubalek, Stevens-Ballard rifle, Peters cartridges.



Score of 75, made by Capt. A. F. Laudensack, with a Winchester Schuetzen rifle, a Stevens telescope Winchester cartridges.

**Annual Open Indoor Tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club.
Possible Targets Made in the 100 Shot and the Reentry Matches.**

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED
TOURNAMENTS.

- 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. Bowlus, secretary.
- Apr. 7-9—Columbus, Ohio. Columbus Gun Club, Fred Shattuck, secretary.
- Apr. 9-10—Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Parkdale Gun Club, F. A. Parker, president.
- Apr. 9—Exeter, Ont., Canada. Huron Indians, W. Johns, secretary.
- Apr. 12—Atlantic City, N. J. Atlantic City Gun Club, A. H. Sheppard, secretary.
- Apr. 14-16—Larned, Kans. Kansas State Tournament under the auspices of the Larned Gun Club, J. T. Whitney, secretary.
- Apr. 15—Garden Prairie, Ill. Garden Prairie Gun Club, H. O. Sears, secretary.
- Apr. 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.

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

Scores of the Ossining Gun Club, made March 20, suffered somewhat from the effect of a high wind that prevailed, though D. Brandreth was able to negotiate a 24 out of 25 which was classy work with such weather conditions. A team from this club will visit the New York Athletic Club at Traver's Island on Wednesday of this week. We haven't a very strong team but hope to make a fair showing against the Mercury-foot boys.

Targets	25	25	25	25	25
J. Hyland	16	13	18	20	18
D. Brandreth	21	24	21	19	22
C. G. Blandford	20	15	20	23	21
W. Burdick					11
A. Aitchison					12

MELROSE, MASS., GUN CLUB.

The new gun club had its opening shoot on March 20. A high wind made good shooting difficult. The scores: 50 targets—Kirkwood, 44; Clark, 39; Sibley, 34; Hassam, 33; Steele, 33; Cole, 30; Moore, 25; Worthen, 25; Leach, 22.
Special match, 50 targets—Hassam, 45; Kirkwood, 44, Clark, 35; Sibley, 35; Cole, 23.

ARRANGING FOR STATE SHOOT.

The Independent Gun Club under whose auspices the big state target shoot will be held on the new shooting grounds at the Kurtz House at Oakbrook, is receiving inquiries daily about the shoot from professionals from all over the country. The program will not be sent out until April 1, and four secretaries are kept busy answering the correspondence. The shoot is to be held May 3, 4, 5 and 6, and before that time big improvements will be made to the grounds.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A handicap shoot of the B. A. A. was held on March 20 at Riverside. T. C. Adams with a handicap of 2 and C. C. Clapp with a handicap of 14 were tied for high gun. The scores:

T. C. Adams	2	87	C. P. Curtis	12	75
C. C. Clapp	14	87	C. Bryam	12	75
S. A. Ellis	2	84	N. P. Greeley	26	74
C. B. Tucker	10	84	J. H. Daggett	10	73
C. Dickey	0	83	J. S. Brown	26	73
F. Whitney	16	78	*R. O. Marsh	0	46

*Guest.

FREEHOLD, N. J., GUN CLUB.

Frank Muldoon and W. H. Matthews were high amateurs at the tournament of the club on March 18, with scores of 161 out of 190, Dave Cole, second, 160; W. A. Kennedy, third, 158. The next shoot of the club will be held April 22.

Targets	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	Tl.	
*H. L. Brown	14	14	11	13	11	10	16	14	17	17	152	
*J. Fanning	14	13	13	14	11	11	15	15	16	17	158	
*F. Butler	12	11	8	14	13	11	16	15	17	15	148	
*C. B. Brown	11	12	8	9	10	11	14	16	13	12	131	
W. A. Kennedy	13	13	11	15	14	14	14	15	19	15	158	
W. H. Matthews	13	10	10	13	13	15	17	15	18	19	161	
Frank Muldoon	13	12	15	13	12	12	17	14	18	17	161	
W. K. Matthews	12	11	12	14	13	11	17	17	15	17	154	
F. W. Matthews	10	12	10	12	15	13	15	14	17	18	153	
E. M. Cooper	11	12	11	14	9	14	18	18	17	15	154	
Dave Cole	13	13	12	13	13	13	18	19	16	15	160	
J. Hartman	9	11	11	12	13	6	14	12	14	16	132	
O. J. Walker	11	13	11	11	12	12	16	18	15	18	152	
W. Sherwood	4	3	5	6	5						23	
C. H. Clayton	11	7	10	12	11	7	17	13	14	16	132	
F. Blaine	10	12	11	11	15	18	15	17	16		128	
E. J. Vandever						11	12	15	19	16	14	115
C. Bennett						10	11	15	16		52	
Geo. Mulholland											46	
C. W. Quackenbush											67	
F. Hendrickson											63	
L. Clayton											14	

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11,175	10,815	27,395	26,215
27,395	26,215		

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HARVARD INTERCLASS SHOOT.

The Harvard juniors won the annual interclass shoot on March 20 at Soldiers field, with 154 out of a possible 200. The freshmen scored 147, the seniors, 130; sophomores, 103.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, TRAVERS ISLAND.

Sharp winds that blew continually across the Travers Island traps made trap shooting a very difficult task for the New York Athletic Club gunners on March 20 and as a result the scores returned in the various events were in general far below the usual average. The fact that in one shoot four men who have in previous weeks had many full scores to their credit were unable to break more than 11 targets out of a total of 11 shows under what trying conditions the gunners were competing.

There was one contestant, however, who met with greater success than the others, and he was M. V. Lenane. He, too, fell down considerably at times, but he was able to make two scores of 24 each and another of 23, which, with his handicap of one target, enabled him to carry off the honors in three events. Lenane's victories were scored in the scratch shoot, the monthly cup event, and in the contest for the new trophy presented by James H. Haslin, the president of the club.

Yesterday being the last trapshooting day of the month at Travers Island, as the New York A. C. gunners had arranged to visit the traps of the Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge, next Saturday, it was decided to hold a shootoff to decide the winner of the March Cup, three men having gained a leg each on the trophy early in the month. The honors went to George W. Kuchler, who returned a total of 24, M. V. Lenane being second, with 23, and T. J. O'Donohue, Jr. third, with 22.

"Fred" Schaffler, shooting from scratch won his fourth leg on the Sauer Gun, and was also high gun in distance handicap event for the Billings Cup. The summaries:

March Cup (Handicap).—25 Targets.

	H.	Tl.		H.	Tl.
M. V. Lenane	1	25	P. R. Debacher	5	20
T. J. McCahill	2	24	T. C. Durham	2	19
P. M. Moore	0	23	Dr. De Wolfe	3	19
F. A. Hodgman	0	22	Dr. Hamlin	5	18
G. E. Greiff	2	22	K. R. Hooker	0	17
G. M. Thomson	4	21	G. W. Kuchler	1	17
R. M. Owen	1	20	P. R. Robinson	4	16
F. H. Schaffler	0	20	T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	2	16

Sauer Gun (Handicap).—25 Targets.

Shootoff:—F. H. Schaffler, 0, 21; T. J. McCahill, 4, 19.

Stoll Cup (Handicap).—25 Targets.

T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	2	23	Dr. Hamlin	5	21
G. W. Kuchler	1	22	G. E. Greiff	2	20
G. M. Thomson	4	22	R. R. Debacher	5	20
F. A. Hodgman	0	21	P. R. Robinson	4	20
M. V. Lenane	1	21	R. M. Owen	1	20
T. C. Durham	2	21	T. J. McCahill	4	19
Dr. De Wolfe	3	21	T. Lenane, Jr.	3	18
F. H. Schaffler	0	21	K. R. Hooker	0	11

Owen Cup (Handicap).—25 Targets.

T. J. McCahill	4	25	F. A. Hodgman	0	20
P. R. Robinson	4	23	M. V. Lenane	1	20
Dr. De Wolfe	3	23	G. W. Kuchler	1	20
G. M. Thomson	4	23	T. C. Durham	2	19
F. H. Schaffler	0	22	G. E. Greiff	2	18
T. Lenane, Jr.	3	22	R. R. Debacher	5	18
Dr. Hamlin	5	21	T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	2	12
R. M. Owen	1	21			

Haslin Cup (Handicap).—25 Targets.

M. V. Lenane	1	25	F. H. Schaffler	0	20
T. Lenane, Jr.	3	25	T. C. Durham	2	19
Dr. De Wolfe	3	24	G. W. Kuchler	1	19
P. R. Robinson	4	23	R. M. Owen	1	18
F. A. Hodgman	0	22	R. R. Debacher	5	25
G. E. Greiff	2	22	T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	2	14
T. J. McCahill	3	21			

Shootoff:—M. V. Lenane, 1, 23; T. Lenane, Jr., 3, 21.

Billings Cup (Distance Handicap).—25 Targets.

	Yds.	Tl.		Yds.	Tl.
F. H. Schuffler	21	21	R. R. Robinson	17	14
F. A. Hodgman	21	20	R. R. Debacher	16	11
G. W. Kerchler	20	20	T. C. Durham	19	11
M. V. Lenane	20	17	T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	19	11
Dr. Delbolen	18	17	T. Lenane, Jr.	21	11
R. M. Owen	20	15	G. E. Greiff	19	12

Shootoff for March Cup—25 Targets.

	H.	Tl.		H.	Tl.
G. W. Kerchler	1	24	T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	2	2
M. V. Lenane	1	23			

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB BAY RIDGE, N. Y.

Taking advantage of the lengthening days and mindful of the fact that there are only two more days of the sport this season, the trap shooters of the Crescent Athletic Club put in a lot of extra work on March 20, at Bay Ridge. Eleven contests were decided, some 3,500 targets were used, and, considering the fact that a March gale from the northwest played havoc with them, some excellent scores were made.

Frank B. Stephenson, shooting from scratch against ten competitors, proved high man in the contest for the March Cup. He broke 23 out of his possible 25 targets. C. A. Lockwood and J. H. Ernst tied in a 25 target trophy match, with 24 each, and in the shootoff Ernst won, with 22 to his credit. Lockwood, however, retrieved himself in two following trophy matches, for he won them both, with scores of 24 and 23 respectively.

C. A. Lockwood and W. W. Peabody were the only entries for the team shoot. Their total was 42. W. Stiner, S. Stearns and N. Hubbard, Jr., each won trophies with the same score—24—and G. G. Stephenson won another with 21, after a shootoff with Damon, they having tied with 23 each. Frank B. Stephenson was the winner of the scratch shoot.

Next Saturday will be a big day at the Bay Ridge traps, for the New York Athletic Club gunners have challenged the Half Moon men to shoot a 100 target match with 20 men on a side for a special prize. On April 3 there is to be a clam bake to celebrate the wind-up of one of the most successful seasons the Crescents have enjoyed. The scores:

March Cup—25 Targets; Handicap.

	H.	Tl.		H.	Tl.
F. B. Stephenson	0	23	George Brower	1	20
J. H. Vanderveer	3	22	A. Hendrickson	1	18
W. W. Peabody	1	21	N. Hubbard, Jr.	5	18
M. Stiner	2	21	H. W. Woodcock	3	18
G. G. Stephenson	1	20	J. H. Ernst	4	17
W. C. Damon	0	20			

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets, Handicap.

C. A. Lockwood	2	24	S. Stearns	3	20
H. W. Woodcock	3	23	J. H. Vanderveer	3	20
A. E. Hendrickson	1	21	J. H. Ernst	3	17
W. C. Damon	0	21	N. Hubbard, Jr.	5	17
W. W. Peabody	1	20			

Team Shoot—25 Targets, Handicap.

C. A. Lockwood	1	23	S. Stearns	3	19
A. E. Hendrickson	1	21	J. H. Vanderveer	3	18
W. C. Damon	0	21	J. H. Ernst	3	17
W. W. Peabody	1	19	H. W. Woodcock	3	17

Won by Lockwood.

Trophy Shoot—25 Targets, Handicap.

W. W. Peabody	1	21	C. A. Lockwood	0	20
A. E. Hendrickson	1	21	W. C. Damon	0	18
S. Stearns	3	21	A. P. Palmer	4	16

Shootoff—Peabody, 24; Hendrickson, 21; Stearns, 21.

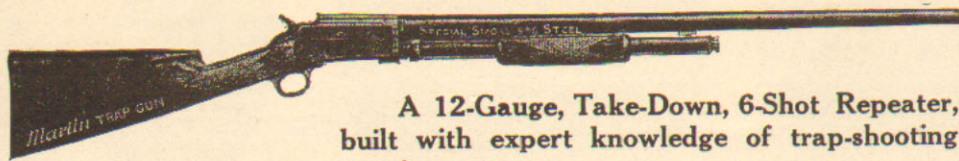
Scratch Shoot—15 Targets.

F. B. Stephenson	13	A. E. Hendrickson	9
G. G. Stephenson	12	J. H. Vanderveer	8
C. A. Lockwood	12	W. W. Peabody	7
H. M. Brigham	12	M. Stiner	7
H. W. Woodcock	10	W. W. Marshall	5

Team Shoot—25 Targets, Handicap.

C. A. Lockwood	2	22
W. W. Peabody	1	20—42

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FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

The members of the Fox Hills Golf Club added another victory to the season's record on March 20, when they defeated an 8 man team of the Cranford Gun Club of Cranford, N. J., by a score of 566 to 542 targets. The shooters were handicapped by a strong wind which made the flight of the targets difficult. The New Jersey shooters gave the Staten Islanders quite a scare for 50 targets, but afterwards their shooting was very weak. S. R. Spotts won the prize for making the high score of the match. The scores:

Fox Hills Golf Club.					Tl.
S. S. Battone.....	13	13	15	16	57
J. Hutchins.....	12	15	17	15	59
W. J. Elias.....	16	13	11	18	58
G. W. Lembeck.....	18	20	21	19	78
George Betschel.....	21	21	19	19	80
S. R. Spotts.....	21	21	20	20	82
T. W. Pogson.....	18	20	21	18	77
James Batterson.....	18	18	20	19	75
Team totals.....	137	141	144	144	566
Cranford Gun Club.					
M. Jenkins.....	14	14	10	15	53
J. Pigamy.....	17	21	20	15	73
Harvey Fiske.....	14	16	14	14	58
T. Schoonmaker.....	18	20	19	17	74
L. Thompson.....	7	19	10	16	62
O. Simpson.....	22	18	14	18	72
J. Cray.....	18	14	18	20	70
W. Green.....	21	20	21	18	80
Team totals.....	141	142	126	133	542

MONTCLAIR VS. WHITEHOUSE.

The Montclair Gun Club took 10 of the members to Whitehouse, N. J., and shot a 10 man team race on 50 targets per man; the losers to pay for the targets. Notwithstanding the high wind some good scores were made by both teams. Although two of the best marksmen of the Montclair team, Palmer and Moffett, were unable to go, thus making it necessary to substitute Winslow and Cockefair, the visitors won out by a margin of 20 targets. Scores:

Whitehouse.		Montclair.	
A. Neff, Capt.....	21	Louis Colquitt.....	23
R. C. Stryker.....	20	Dr. Culver.....	24
F. S. Bissett.....	20	A. R. Allan.....	23
E. E. Gardner.....	21	C. A. Billings.....	20
J. F. Pleiss.....	23	O. C. Grenner, Jr.....	21
T. Brantingham.....	15	Thos. Dakes.....	22
Thomas Howard.....	18	Geo. H. Percy.....	21
E. F. Markley.....	18	Raymond Jacobus.....	23
B. L. Lindsley.....	18	P. H. Cockefair.....	21
F. A. Kreper.....	22	E. Winslow.....	16
Totals.....	196	Totals.....	213
Total Whitehouse.....	422	Total Montclair.....	402

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

AN IMPORTANT RIFLEMAN'S HAND-BOOK.

A revised issue of Hand Book No. 19 has just been issued by the Ideal Manufacturing Company, of 5 U street, New Haven, Conn. It contains much matter of interest, a great deal of it entirely new. The trade and the shooting fraternity in general will find it invaluable.

Improvements have been made in various implements, particularly the bullet lubricator and sizer for sizing and lubricating bullets, many new Ideal gas check bullets have been brought out since the last issue, among them will be found 308334 for the 30 U. S. Springfield rifle, Model 1903, which is to be used with 25 grains lightning powder, also bullet 257325 for the 25-35 Remington, and tools, moulds, etc., and these new gas check bullets can now be furnished for all the different calibers of Remington and Winchester automatic and other high power rifles. New bullets have also been designed for the 6.5 mm. Mannlicher, 7.65 mm. 8mm. Mauser Mannlicher, Luger Automatic rifles and pistols. Copies of the new Hand Book which contains 150 pages of useful information to shooters of rifle, pistol and shotgun will be sent to all who request it upon receipt of six cents in stamps, together with name and address, upon application to the Ideal Manufacturing Company, 5 U street, New Haven, Conn.

WINCHESTERS GO WITH ROOSEVELT TO AFRICA.

The equipment of arms and ammunition for the Roosevelt-Smithsonian African Expedition embraces guns suitable for shooting all kinds of game, from birds and small animals to the big and dangerous armor-skinned rhino. For hunting the latter, the party will rely on Winchester .405 caliber repeaters, known as the Model 1895, which are the most powerful repeating rifles made. They will shoot a steel patched bullet through about 50 inches of pine wood, or a half-inch steel plate, and no animal living can withstand a shot from one of these guns. For less dangerous game, rifles of the same make and model but handling .30 Government Model 1903 cartridges, will be used. For small animals, the party is provided with Winchester .22 caliber Automatic rifles. These guns are reloaded by their recoil, it being only necessary to pull the trigger for each shot. For birds, Winchester Repeating Shotguns, 12 gauge, shooting six shots, will be used. These repeaters are calculated to stand rough, hard use, as they bear the stamp of approval of the U. S. Ordnance Board for strength, safety and reliability. A big assortment of Winchester ammunition of various kinds and sizes was of course provided for the different guns, making the equipment complete in every detail.

A CLEAN SWEEP FOR PETERS .22 SHORTS.

The expected has happened. Peters cartridges have won the Indoor .22 Caliber Championship of the United States for the Twelfth Consecutive Year. This record is the wonder of the ammunition world. It is absolutely without precedent, and to all who are in any degree familiar with the subject it means that Peters Semi-Smokeless ammunition must be decidedly better than any other make on the market. Twelve championships in twelve successive years could not be won by any sort of combination of luck, but are due to definite superiority. Marksmanship of course has been necessary, as is the case in all shooting events, but marksmanship without superior ammunition could accomplish little. The whole story in a nut shell is that Peters cartridges are more accurate, more uniform, more stable and cleaner than any other kind ever produced. That is why they are used by all the champions and by a big percentage of rifle shooters throughout the country.

The details of the Zettler Rifle Tournament held at New York, March 13-20, 1909, are published elsewhere in this issue. The following significant data may, however, be given here:

The 100-shot Championship Match was won by W. A. Tewes with a score of 2,470 out of a possible 2,500, the highest score ever made in the Zettler Match, and the highest ever made in competition in the United States, except that made by Mr. Tewes himself at the Indoor, Championship Tournament at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1906, 2,481 out of 2,500, which remains the world's record. Second place was won by Mr. A. Hubalek, score 2,466; third by Mr. L. P. Ittel, 2,463; seven out of the first ten men, and 43 out of the entire number of 59 contestants used Peters cartridges.

In the Continuous Match, Messrs. Ittel, Hubalek, Beam and Murphy using Peters, tied with three others for first place, each having three perfect scores of 75.

In the Bullseye Match, C. P. Fay, Jr., had the greatest number of bullseyes, 71; T. H. Keller, second with 64; S. N. Murphy, third with 57, all three using Peters. Messrs. O. Smith and A. B. Woodhall each made 8 degree bulls.

In the Zimmermann Trophy Match Mr. L. P. Ittel had two scores of 39 each (out of a possible 39) and nine scores of 38 each.

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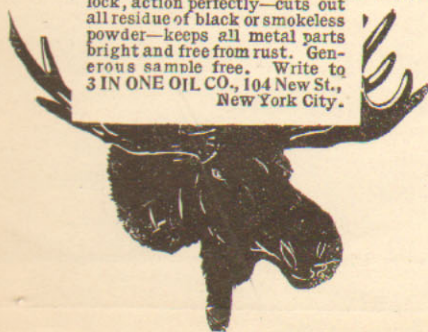
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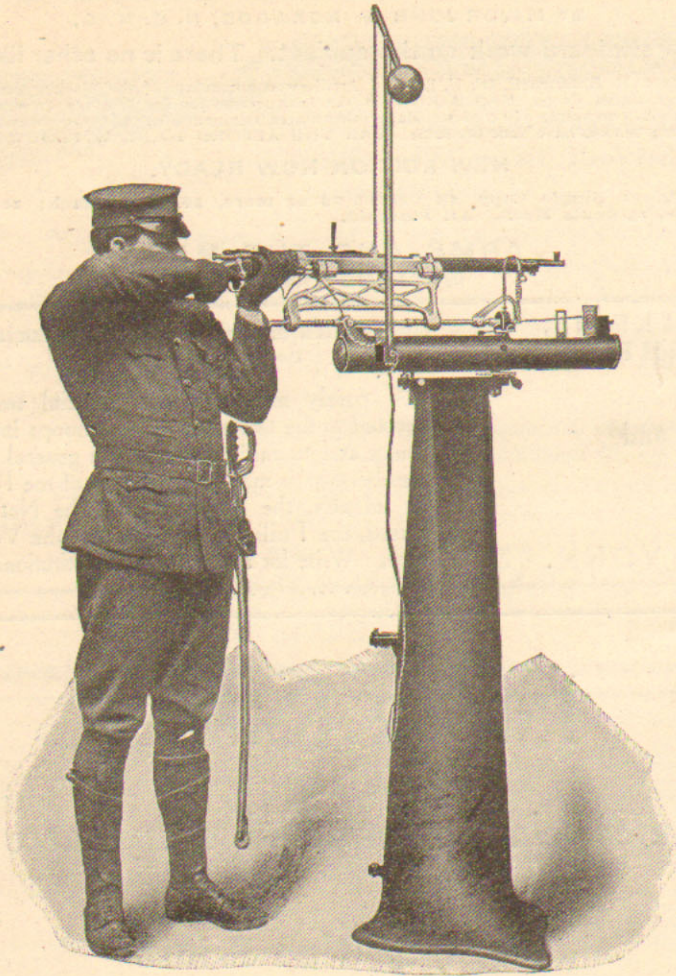
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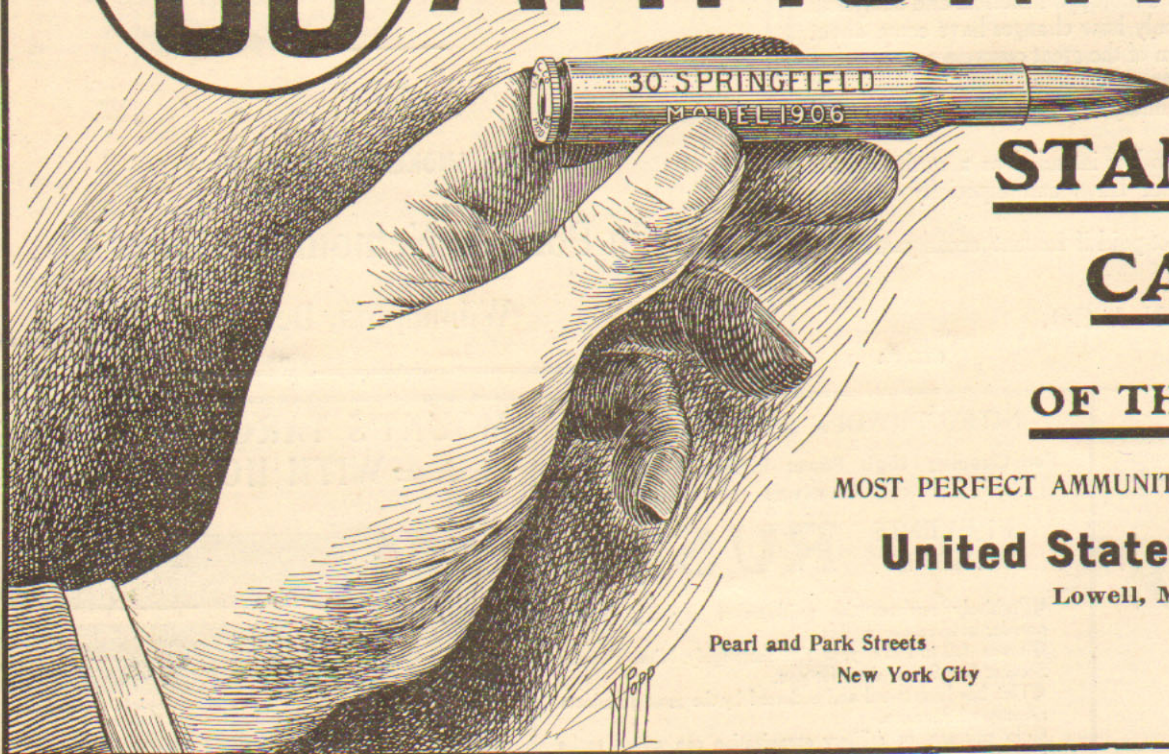
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