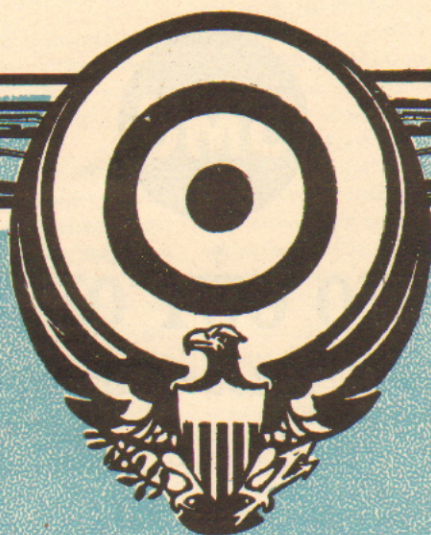


ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLV. No. 26.

APRIL 1, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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Our Service Rifle and How to Use It.

Getting Ready for Our Next War.

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ARMS AND THE MAN



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AN ACTUAL TEST OF THE MAXIM SILENCER.

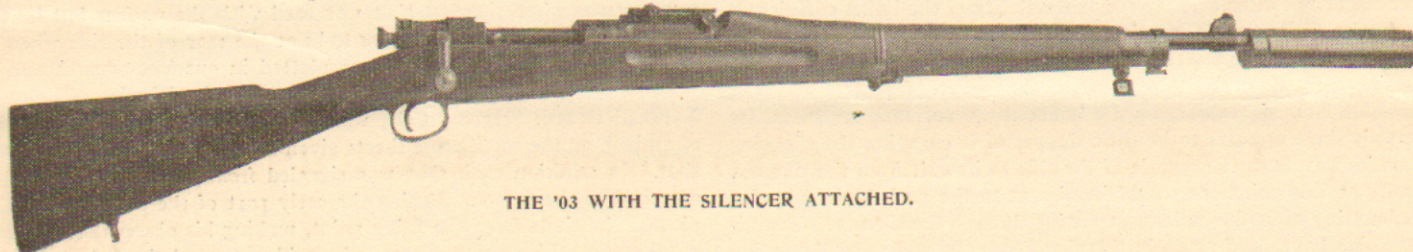
THE proof of the pudding is in the eating. The proof of a rifle is in the shooting. The test of a silencer is its trial upon the range under rigidly accurate conditions.

Stories of the Maxim silencer and its wonderful accomplishments have gone the rounds of the daily newspapers. Interesting expositions of its possible usefulness, entertaining theories concerning its efficiency, attractive accounts of its inventor and the history of the evolution of his invention have appeared in many places.

Accounts of tests and trials and demonstrations have been offered to ARMS AND THE MAN and in fact they were offered to this paper before any other. One of the best accounts which has been published, and which was claimed to have been specially prepared for the magazine which printed it, was first offered to ARMS AND THE MAN. We were constrained to decline to accept any reports of the results obtained from the use of the silencer until we could obtain such information upon the subject as seemed to us conclusive and final. This is a result which could only be reached, according to our view of the case, by the presence of a representative of ARMS AND THE MAN at trials, or the testing of the device on our own account. We received no invitation to be present at the early trials of the silencer, and a combination of unavoidable circumstances

further below the line of sight and prevents the outer end of it interfering with sighting, up to approximately 2,300 yards. The disks contained within the silencer suggest a turbine wheel. They are so placed and shaped as to cause the gases to rotate in the silencer. The illustration has been used by Mr. Maxim—and it is probably as good as any which could be found—of the action which takes place in a bowl of water when the plug is removed and a stream is projected into the bowl with considerable force. The water revolves around the edges of the bowl and leaves a hole in the center. The more force with which the stream enters the bowl the larger the hole and the more sure it is to appear. This seems to be true also of the gases in the silencer. Holding it to the lips and blowing through it softly in the direction which the gases take on their exit from the gun allows the passage of the current of air practically unimpeded. When air from the lungs is forced into the silencer at higher pressure its exit can scarcely be detected. Almost invariably anyone trying the silencer in this way will remove it from his lips to look in the outer end, under the impression that the exit has been stopped. As the silencer is intended first to lessen the sound of firing, we may well discuss that phase of its usefulness in the beginning.

Instrumental tests and those of other kinds have given various results.



THE '03 WITH THE SILENCER ATTACHED.

made it impossible for a representative of ARMS AND THE MAN to attend the demonstration of the silencing qualities of Mr. Maxim's device quite recently made in New York.

We early made application for a silencer to be attached to the model 1903, U. S. Magazine Rifle adapted for use with 1906 ammunition. A rifle with a good barrel was chosen and sent to Mr. Maxim for the purpose of having the silencer attached.

No doubt our readers are generally familiar with the present form of the sound-killing mechanism. However, a short description may not come amiss. The silencer for use on the new Springfield, as it was furnished to us by Mr. Maxim, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length over all. Its weight is 12 ounces. A small neck which extends from the rear of the silencer carrying in its interior the interrupted threads for attaching the silencer to the muzzle of the rifle takes up two-eighths of an inch of this measurement, so that the silencer itself is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches long. In diameter it measures 1.5-1.6 inches. The method of attachment to the rifle is very ingenious, being by means of an interrupted screw-thread of four sectors, two threaded and two slotted. The muzzle of the gun has to be prepared by receiving this interrupted thread back as far as the front sight stud. The threads, however, are not cut deeply enough to impair the usefulness of the rifle when the silencer is not attached.

It is extremely difficult to convey a clear idea of the silencer by written words. The illustration which we show of the interior gives an idea, but only an idea. On the other hand our illustration of the silencer in place on the Service rifle is perfect. The silencer in our possession is said to contain eleven silencing disks, with an expansion chamber next to the muzzle of the rifle. The rear and heavier disks are prevented from being forced forward by a series of annular depressions in the wall of the case. A longitudinal depression in the case engages a slot filed in the edge of each silencing disk to prevent rotation of the disks. The bullet passage is near the edge of the disks and on the upper side when the silencer is attached to the rifle, as it is mounted off center. This brings the silencer

Measured instrumentally it would appear that practically all of the sound of the explosion is annihilated. Not until one has fired a gun with the silencer on it is a full realization reached of how much noise the bullet makes as it splits the air. Very comprehensive tests carried on to determine how far one must move from the rifle fired with the service charge and without a muffler before the sound is lost seem to indicate that the report can be heard up to about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles or 5,720 yards. With the silencer attached the sound is lost at about a mile, or 1,700 yards, so there would appear to be a reduction in the noise of about 70 per cent. It is likely however, that the most of the noise which is heard is that caused by the passage of the bullet through the air. An effect is produced very much like that caused by lightning. The air is separated so quickly that it returns with a crack or crash according to the speed at which the disturbing element has moved and its size.

We confess that we approached the whole subject with the attitude of a doubting Thomas. It seemed incredible that the gases which escape from the muzzle of a rifle, moving at a velocity probably three times in excess of the muzzle velocity of the projectile and with a pressure at the muzzle in the neighborhood of 10,000 pounds per square inch, could be confined in any way without the destruction of the containing envelope unless that were made so heavy as to render the weapon useless.

We no longer doubt. We do not guess or surmise. We know that the silencer does accomplish what is claimed for it. We had reached the conclusion that it silenced in advance of our latest tests and indicated our opinion to this effect some time ago. There are, however, various factors which have necessarily to be taken into consideration in determining whether the sound of the report is obliterated at the cost of other more essential requirements.

Theoretically the use of the silencer should reduce the recoil. Considering the very great amount of recoil which is present with our Service rifle using the full Service charge, it is extremely desirable that the punishing effect upon the firer be decreased. In theory, as we have said, the

silencer should alleviate the distress caused by shoulder pounding, as the gases striking the silencing disks and confined by the outer envelope which surrounds them should operate to pull the rifle from the shoulder, thus acting in an opposite direction to the movement of the recoil. This effect is actually produced. The extent to which the recoil is diminished, measured instrumentally, has varied on different instruments from 50 to 67 per cent. It is safe to say that there is a diminution in the recoil of about one-half.

The unpleasant effect produced upon the ear drums by the terrific explosion of the present Service charge in the short barreled rifle is known to be so great that all or almost all of our riflemen have been habitually wearing ear protectors or adopting some temporary expedient like stuffing the ears with cotton. Theoretically the silencer should wipe out this painful consequence of loosing off this tremendous charge in a short barreled gun. Actually it does that, so that to fire the rifle with the silencer attached is no more unpleasant than to discharge a light rifle with a small charge.

At first glance one would be inclined to think that the silencer attached to the muzzle would have a tendency to make it muzzle heavy, but that does not seem to be the case. It must be remembered that the total length of the barrel portion of the rifle over all, with the silencer attached, is practically that of the Krag—30 inches.

And now we come to the most vital consideration of all. Does the silencer impair the accuracy of the rifle? If it does diminish to any material extent the certainty that a rifle properly pointed will not fail to land its bullet where the firer wishes it to go, then all the other advantages which might be claimed for it, even if the claims were substantiated, would be more than offset.

Some attempts have been made to settle the relative accuracy of the rifle with and without the silencer. We, in common with others familiarly acquainted with the use of the rifle, particularly at long range, have perceived a woeful lack of data upon this point. The tests made by Mr. Maxim, or under his direction, were not of a character to satisfy a rifleman. The Ordnance Department experiments were made to ascertain the accuracy obtainable at distances not over 500 yards. There seemed to be a question—one which could only be determined by actually firing—as to whether the tremendous activity set up by the gases upon their release from the muzzle and during their confinement in the chamber of the silencer might not disturb the gyrostatic stability of the bullet sufficiently to render its flight erratic, particularly at the longer ranges. Now the hole through which the bullet passes after it leaves the muzzle of the rifle is one-sixteenth of an inch larger than the bullet. Unless there is a considerable lack of stability of the bullet in its revolutions around its longer axis there appears to be little danger of it engaging the silencing disks on its way from the muzzle of the rifle to its exit from the silencer. Naturally at this point one would inquire as to the probable result of a jacket bursting while the bullet was passing through the silencer. Experiments which have been made in thinning down the walls and lightening the parts until they were too weak to stand the strain have resulted in the destruction of a number of silencers, but no injurious effects have been produced either to the rifle or the firer. This is a point which, in common with several other minor ones, must be determined by future firings.

Feeling sure that only the most careful experimental firing would satisfy our readers and knowing that we ourselves should never be content with anything else, ARMS AND THE MAN undertook last week to determine the relative accuracy of a new Service rifle, carefully selected and adapted for use with the 2,700-foot velocity ammunition, with and without the silencer. Through the courtesy of Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District of Columbia National Guard, permission was secured to use the range of his organization, located at Congress Heights, near the city of Washington. It was upon this range that the National Rifle Association last year conducted its tests to determine which ammunition should be used by the Olympic rifle team in its contest for the military championship of the world at Bisley. Preparatory to the tests of last year three cement bases were constructed on the Congress Heights range upon which a machine rest could be mounted.

The machine rest of latest ordnance type in the possession of the District of Columbia National Guard was placed at the disposal of ARMS AND THE MAN and every facility was accorded which might assist in a successful series of experiments. Major Bell, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the District, and Captain King, permanent range officer in charge of the range, gave their aid in every way to prepare for and to assist in carrying out the trials. ARMS AND THE MAN was able to secure the services of Capt. K. K. V. Casey, who, on account of his very great skill as a rifle shot as well as his general good judgment, was considered one of the most likely men to assist in the proposed demonstration of the long range accuracy of the rifle with the silencer. Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim, the inventor of the silencer, when apprised of the intention of ARMS AND THE MAN, signified a desire to be present. He came from Hartford for the purpose and as

the sequel will show stayed to the bitter end.

Saturday, March 27, was chosen as the day upon which the still undetermined question of the accuracy of the silencer-equipped rifle at long range should be finally tried out. The editor of ARMS AND THE MAN and Captain Casey early repaired to the range, taking with them not only the rifle adapted for use with the silencer but one of Captain Casey's own pieces. The Ordnance Department had kindly loaded ammunition by hand and that, together with some that had been hand-loaded by Casey, was used. The slightly improved pyrocellulose powder which will be loaded in the National Match ammunition of this year by the ammunition companies and by the Ordnance Department with the 150-grain bullet, made up the load. The bullets were carefully selected and appeared to be superior in regularity of point and general finish to any which have heretofore been turned out by Frankford. In the armory tests the ammunition gave an average mean vertical of five inches at 500 yards. The ammunition which Captain Casey had brought, as has been said, was some of his own loading and was made up of two special experimental brands of powder which he desired to try out.

On arriving at the range it was found that the wind, which in the early morning hours had been but a gentle zephyr, had switched around to the twelve o'clock side where it was fishtailing viciously from 11 to 1.30. At the hour when the first shot was fired, a little before 11 o'clock, the sun was shining, although the sky was a little overcast. The day was comparatively warm, but with a perceptible chill in the air, and the wind was coming with a velocity of 20 to 25 miles per hour.

The Congress Heights range is not one which will allow of accurate wind judgment from the 1,000 yard firing point. The targets and firing stand are upon opposite sides of a deep valley. But one flag was up. This was located upon the crest near the firing point and it could not be taken even as an approximate guide to the wind currents. It was therefore impossible to judge the wind with any satisfaction. All that could be done was to get the shots on the target and depend upon comparison between the rifle fired with and without the muffler to determine the relative accuracy. It was hoped that later in the day conditions would be better and this was a hope destined to be fulfilled.

The machine rest was found in place on the cement base, strongly bolted down and it was but the work of a few moments to place the rifle in it. The representative of ARMS AND THE MAN does not know whether Casey was nervous when the first shot was fired with the muffler but he does know that he took particular pains to be at the rear of the rifle when the trigger was pulled. The target was plotted in one-foot squares and the man in the pit, a very intelligent sergeant of the District of Columbia National Guard, Sergeant Cole, was instructed to plot within a fraction of an inch on the small score sheets given him the exact location of every shot. In addition each shot was signaled from the pit and a spotter attached to the target. During the early part of the day Captain King plotted the shots from the firing point, making his observations through a telescope. Lieutenant Shaw, who will command the Infantry Team, was also present for a portion of the time and performed a part of this duty. During the morning, Commander Bradshaw, Inspector of Target Practice of the Navy, Col. J. G. Ewing, and other officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, visited the range and observed the firing.

It was ludicrous to observe the expression upon the face of Casey after he pulled the trigger for the first silencer shot. We have grown so accustomed to the roar and the bang of the terrific report from the new Springfield that the high falsetto whang of the silencer struck with surprise upon the ear. As near as one could say, roughly, the rifle firing the full charge with the silencer on seemed to make no more noise than a .22 long. It was hard for one to believe that the bullet had gone with full force. There was a feeling almost too strong to be resisted that the charge was light. But the target went down and the disk showed with clocklike regularity after the range had once been found.

Strings of ten shots each were fired from the machine rest at intervals of one minute, carefully measured, first without the silencer and then with the silencer. The targets could not be measured in fractions of inches on account of the rough way of plotting, but a comparison of the two led to an instant conviction that between the strings of ten there was not much choice. The mean vertical of both targets was about 14 inches. The fluctuating head wind, changeable as it was in both velocity and direction, would account for much of this. The wind conditions were carefully watched and the pairs of targets, with and without the silencer, were shot in as near the same kind of wind as practicable. This program was continued practically unchanged until a series of six pairs of targets had been shot.

Interspersed with these Casey fired a string with and without the muffler from the prone position. While he had not discharged a shot at a long range target since last October, his eye had apparently not failed him or his skill abated. He found the target early and stayed on without trouble. There was practically no difference between the targets he made with and without the muffler. He observed and reported a diminution of recoil

and the absence of the disagreeable shock which the unsilenced report always brings.

In the afternoon the wind somewhat abated and as the night came on clouds gathered and a rain storm which had been hovering about descended upon the devoted heads of the experimenting party. By this time only two faithful range attendants, Mr. Maxim, Casey and the ARMS AND THE MAN representative remained. Mr. Maxim, by the way, had brought a .30 cal. sporting rifle with him and with this he gave a demonstration of one of the peculiar and for the moment inexplicable effects of the silencer's use. He first fired the rifle from the shoulder with the barrel horizontal. The report was very much like that which had been coming from the Springfield. He then fired the rifle with the barrel perpendicular, and on the word of the man who tells this, the sound was no more than a little "tunk." A .22 short would have made as much noise. This opens up a new field of conjecture. Some ARMS AND THE MAN readers should be able to tell us what caused the difference.

It was in the minds of the three faithful that one of the great fields of usefulness for the silencer, now that it had demonstrated its ability to silence and at the same time let go with unimpaired accuracy every bullet which passed through it, whether or no it would obliterate the flash to be observed at the muzzle of the rifle when fired at night; so they proposed to and did stay until after dark, firing all the while. The last few strings were fired in the rain and the wind whipped around to six o'clock, giving an opportunity for more stable conditions. During this period targets were made with the silencer which had a mean vertical deviation of not over five inches. Two such targets were made in succession with the muffler. They were very beautiful and equal to anything which could ever be expected from the load.

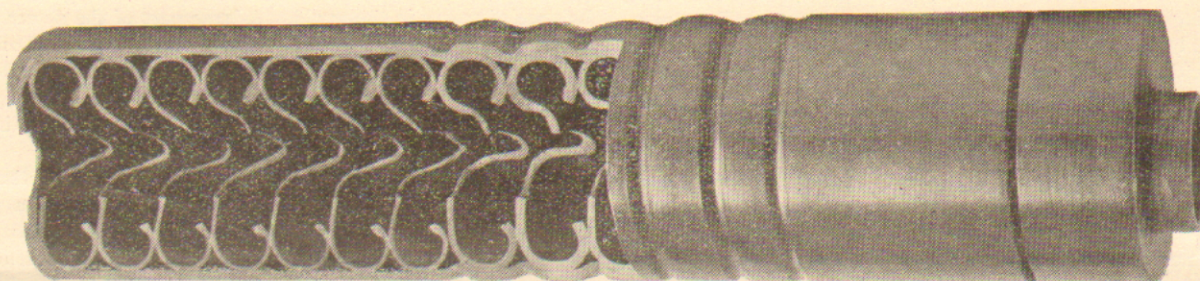
At the end and just before dark a trial was made to determine what could be done with rapid fire. Two strings of ten shots each were fired from the

endurance tests are made. We are inclined to believe that erosion is not to be feared, as the temperature produced is not sufficiently high to make excessive erosive effects probable. Whatever residue there may be can be expected to fly out of the muzzle with the gas of each discharge. Certain small portions will unquestionably cling in some parts for a short time, but results so far obtained allay the fear that the silencer will not be durable.

Mr. Maxim is said to be working out forms of the silencer to be applied to field artillery and to heavy ordnance. It is understood that he is likewise desirous of developing a model which can be used on a shotgun, and another to do away with the sound of automatic or machine guns. There seems to be no good reason why the silencer cannot be successfully applied to the abatement of noise in all of these ways. We have conducted experiments with the silencer not mentioned here and we shall carry on others. It will be a pleasure to report the results in ARMS AND THE MAN from time to time.

Having demonstrated to our own satisfaction that the silencer is a success as a means of reducing the sound caused by a rifle when fired, that it decreases the recoil, eliminates the flash of the rifle when fired at night and that it does not impair accuracy, we may well look into the question of what it can be used for and what advantage can be gained by its application. For military purposes the silencer has a limited use.

In a battle so many shots are being fired that the noise of some or all of them being a little more or less does not amount to anything in particular, and at long ranges the sound of single shots cannot be located with certainty when the silencer is not used. At the shorter ranges men in any number will have to become visible before they can deliver fire. For scouts, for sharpshooters attempting to pick off the enemy's patrols, and similar uses, the silencer should be of value as a noise-destroying device, but this will not be its greatest service to an army.



INTERIOR VIEW SHOWING SHAPE OF SILENCING DISKS.

machine rest, using the clip and operating the rifle as fast as it could be manipulated. The form of the machine rest is such that after every shot the carriage has to be pushed back until the three points of contact engage. This necessarily diminished the rate of speed. In the first, ten shots were gotten off in 25 seconds. The muffler was hot but owing to its admirable construction the heating was equal for all of its length. This was a surprise to all but Mr. Maxim. When queried he explained that the thickness of the disks was increased from the muzzle of the silencer to its base where it engaged the muzzle of the rifle. This accomplishes two purposes: strengthening it where strength is needed most, and rendering an equal temperature entirely practicable.

The second string of ten shots fired in a similar manner to the first was delivered in 23 seconds, counting the time necessary for Casey to draw the second clip from the bosom of his blouse where he had kept it safe against the rain. Each string of five consumed practically ten seconds. The muffler was too hot to be handled with the naked hand. The accuracy was not impaired and it was quite evident a greater rate of fire could have been maintained. What the limit is is of course an open question. The rapid fire targets were naturally, so far as grouping is concerned, the best of the day. The last was especially fine. Without intention to do so all the shots were together in the bullseye and contained within a circle not exceeding 28 inches in diameter. Not long after this, night, following the example of the rain, came down in earnest. Stepping to about 20 paces from the muzzle of the gun, an operator was instructed to fire at first with the muffler and then without, and directed to continue alternate firings until told to desist. The result was startling. With the muffler on, the faint whining sound was the only indication that the rifle had been fired; without it came the crash and bellow of the familiar unimpeded report and a flash of red fire which looked the size of a man's hand darted to the front. The result of a number of shots so fired was exactly the same. All three observers agreed that with the silencer nothing could be seen; without it a flash which should be visible under ordinary circumstances for a very considerable distance.

After 350 rounds the silencer showed no evil effects, which would indicate that it was not at any rate a very delicate piece of mechanism. Just what effect the gases will have upon the interior cannot be told until

A large percentage of the men in an army must be, if the army is of large size, somewhat unfamiliar with the use of the rifle. To these the silencer would be a boon, relieving them from the disagreeable sound of a report and decreasing the recoil until it becomes a gentle tap instead of a blow like the kick of a mule.

For night firing the silencer will serve the army which uses it with great beneficent effect. To be able to discharge a volley at 50 yards without disclosing the position of the firers by the flashes would be a great source of strength and a considerable advantage.

The silencer as applied to the rifle of the man in target practice without doubt promises very great usefulness. Our most earnest endeavors should be directed toward popularizing rifle shooting. We ought to make it the popular sport of the United States.

One of the impediments which we have heretofore encountered has been the fact that shooting the Service rifle with a Service charge is not a pleasant pastime. We cannot blink the fact that the man who does it has to be a pretty good all-round athlete, and even then the battering he receives does not leave him in the best of condition when the day's work is over. To the credit of our men in the National Guard and the Regular Services be it said that they have done little or no complaining. They have assumed the new burden imposed by the disagreeable arm and have done their best to master it.

By attaching the silencer to the Service rifle we forever dispose of the discomfort caused by this jarring report and we reduce the recoil until it is not at all unpleasant. We venture to say that it will only be a short time until every military rifle will be fitted with a silencer. The device is practicable and without doubt highly useful. It has come to stay.

Sunday shooting has been objected to in many of the eastern states, largely, no doubt, on account of the noise that disturbs the peace of the day for those who wish to spend it in quiet or in worship. Many of the states have passed laws which prohibit shooting on Sundays. The only objection to shooting the military rifle upon authorized ranges and under military supervision must be directed toward the noise. It is impossible to believe that any legislative body would allow itself to be induced to pass laws prohibiting exercise with the military arm by the men who would have to use it in case of war, unless such use disturbed the comfort of other

citizens. It ought to be possible to carry on Sunday shooting on any proper range after the silencer has come into use.

The question of the employment of the silencer by malefactors is one which has attracted considerable attention. It is stated by Mr. Maxim that he cannot apply it to a revolver and that it is not effective on a pistol. We believe, however, that proper restrictions should be thrown around all uses of the silencer. It could be authorized for use on military arms and upon sporting arms when the owners thereof were properly licensed, but not otherwise. Thus we could be fairly sure that it would not pass into the hands of unsuitable persons. The advantage which a criminal would possess if he attempted to inflict injury with a rifle fitted with a silencer would be considerable. This condition should not present insurmountable obstacles on account of the great value of the silencer for other purposes. The illegitimate use of it should not be allowed to interfere with its legitimate employment. To sum up: There is no doubt that the silencer is a great invention. It revolutionizes the use of fire arms and it is one more step toward the elimination of war from the scheme of life. We earnestly believe that when war has been made so horrible that no sane man could be inveigled into indulging in it, the day of universal peace will have come. That, however, means many years, probably many generations yet. In the meantime we are positively opposed to anything which will eliminate the horrors of war. Make it as brutal and horrible as it can be made, and thus array on the side of peace the better element of every nation and eventually peace can be permanently maintained.

THE SUFFRAGETTES MAY BE RESPONSIBLE.

IT has been put into our minds by the *Asian*, Calcutta, through a chance remark in its columns, that the real explanation of the wave of feeling now sweeping over England in regard to the necessity for military preparation, which is bringing either into the Territorial Army or into other military organizations a great many of the men of the land, has a natural and simple explanation above and beyond that of National patriotism. Far be it from us to wholly agree with our Oriental contemporary, but the thought which it puts forward is worthy of consideration. The *Asian* says that it thinks the chances are that the overpowering desire on the part of Englishmen to enter the military service to fight and if necessary to die wherever the Empire needs them, has been brought about by the activity of the Suffragettes. Well, that may be so. Almost any man would rather die, even under less favorable conditions than as part of a military force of his country, in preference to being ruled by any form of petticoat government. If the Suffragettes have accomplished any part of the military awakening of England they are to be thanked. If they continue their labors until they become finally successful England will have an Army of desperate men which no nation on earth can possibly withstand.

A STRONG VOICE.

By the HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

(Continued from last week).

IT is not necessary to discuss the nation against which these preparations are directed; the supreme fact is that they have been completed, naval, military, financial, and diplomatic, and are now available for Japan, while America continues absolutely defenseless.

It is this disparity of power that lies at the basis of all the disturbing conditions in the Pacific coast and the otherwise incomprehensible attitude assumed by Japan toward America. It is the essence of oriental diplomacy for Japanese diplomats and statesmen to give ceaseless assurances of friendly intentions while the war preparations go on. Russians, even those in the Far East, did not suspect that war would come within five years. The Russian minister to Korea scoffed at the idea of war the very night the Japanese destroyers entered the harbor of Port Arthur, where they struck the Russian battleships and found the officers ashore at a dance, while no mines had been laid, no picket boats put out, and the searchlights were not operating.

It is of great significance, however, that drastic anti-Japanese legislation and manifestations in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and British Columbia pass practically unnoticed in Japan, while the least trifling incident in San Francisco is magnified into a mountain. It is significant that while Japan segregates all white people in Japan, she forbids us to do the same for all yellow people in America; that while she forbids foreigners to own real estate at large in Japan, she forbids the same thing in California; it is significant that she expects privileges for her subjects in America, not the same as other aliens receive, but superior to these. It is significant that during the sojourn of our fleet in the Pacific not a

word was spoken in Japan about differences with America, and that the day after the fleet entered the Red Sea the Japanese press started up the immigration question again.

It all goes to confirm the conclusions arrived at above, that the utter disparity in power in the Pacific makes it impossible for America to conduct diplomacy as it is usually conducted, and makes it impossible to solve the great problems that have gathered in that ocean.

Since the condition of differences are so much more grave and acute in the Pacific our policy should be to maintain the bulk of our fleet in that ocean. It was a colossal blunder for the fleet to be withdrawn when it was once out there.

I should estimate that our strength there should be maintained at at least a 25 per cent superiority over the Japanese navy. This is the most vital and most urgent matter before the country today.

In the absence of the fleet and during our period of weakness we must absolutely refuse to take up the problems of the Pacific coast, and the people of this coast should bring to bear the greatest forbearance and patience in order that there may be a peaceful outcome. Any other policy would only mean war—and war between the United States and Japan would be a frightful calamity for mankind. These two nations will have it in their power to solve the great race problem of the ages and to establish the basis in justice for a permanent and abiding peace and friendship. But if they engage in war, it may be the beginning of a mighty race war to drench the earth in blood and set mankind backward into savagery. Japan and the United States simply must not go to war. We must do anything and everything to prevent it.

From the above examination it will appear clear that there is not only no equilibrium in the Pacific, but there is today no equilibrium in the world. America should have power to hold the *balance of the balance of power* in Europe, as it were, and help to keep that balance on the side of peace, and it should also look carefully toward maintaining a general balance of power in the world. A large part of the power of Europe and Asia is in alliance. To balance this for our own security and for the good of the world we should endeavor to get an entente, a well-defined understanding, with China in Asia if we can, and with Germany in Europe if we can. Such an understanding would be a safeguard in Europe, and would help somewhat at least to be a safeguard in Asia.

In view of the serious condition in the Pacific and the other lack of necessary power, I feel that I should state that it is a grave question whether we can now come forth in peace. It is a question whether our fleet can be gotten there again, and a question whether it is possible to awaken the Nation, so that the full naval policy upon which peace must depend may be adopted. I see certain gentlemen smile at my reference to the gravity of the situation. I will only say that I am telling you this because of a sense of duty. You do not suppose I would say such things from any other sense, when I only get ridicule and widespread defamation for my efforts. My judgment is that we must be most careful if we would come forth with peace, and I repeat there is the gravest danger that we may not come forth with peace. Therefore we ought to realize what a war will mean. Thus far, in modern times, wars have been won by preparations, not by resources, as already stated. When Prussia struck Austria, the war was over in a few weeks. When Germany struck France, the war was over in a few months. When Japan struck Russia, the war was over in a few months. If we are struck in the Pacific Ocean, we shall be down and out, helpless beyond any condition that Russia reached. The world will cite the precedent of our going to Russia. They will come to us and demand, "In the name of humanity, call it off."

Americans would not hesitate to make provision by which we might have peace if they realized what such a war may mean if it comes. If we stop in the midst of defeat, allowing the enemy to take our outlying conquered possessions, and paying a big indemnity, with the view of taking advantage of peace to make the preparations to fight it out again in the future, then our institutions will totter to their fall. Those preparations would take fifteen or twenty years, and during that time every American must become a soldier. We would have great resentment against our liberal Government, as is always the case in national disaster. We would begin a steady process of centralization. We would have anger and hatred in our hearts. We would become military. We would lose our democracy and our free institutions. Our civilization would revert back to the old civilization of the bayonet. The world would decide that if citizens in the new civilization, based on equality and peace and not upon destruction, are so blindly selfish that they would not make provision for national defense and thus proved a failure in free government in America, they could not be expected to make it a success in any other land. The hope of liberty would vanish from the earth.

By the time we completed the long preparation necessary for fighting the war over again, Japan would have dominated China and made the Chinese military and organized them, and the second war would usher in the beginning of an ultimate world war between the yellow race and

(Continued on page 542.)

OUR MILITARY RIFLE AND HOW TO USE IT.

BY GEORGE T. BOWMAN, First Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Cavalry.

This very valuable contribution to the literature of the military rifle and its use, was not originally intended for publication. It was prepared by Lieutenant Bowman at the request of the commanding officer of his regiment, Col. Joseph Garrard, for the instruction of the non-commissioned officers of the 15th Cavalry. It had for its purpose the teaching to the non-coms the things they ought to know, among those things being information as to the source from which they might obtain further knowledge. The whole purpose comprehended within the desire of Colonel Garrard, who is himself a rifleman of distinction and an ardent advocate of rifle practice, was to furnish instructions which would fit the non-commissioned officers of the regiment to act as instructors of the men.

When this article was brought to the attention of ARMS AND THE MAN it appeared to have such possibilities as a work of useful instruction for use in the National Guard, as well as in the Army, that we secured permission to publish it in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN and to produce it in book form for general use. It will be found to be one of the most excellent compilations of original notes and edited extracts which has yet appeared upon the subject.

The author, Lieut. George T. Bowman, served for ten years as an officer and enlisted man in the National Guard of New York. He was captain of the 65th New York Volunteers in '98, then lieutenant of the 36th U. S. Volunteer Infantry. In the latter organization he served in the Philippines for two years. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Cavalry and assigned to the 15th in 1901. Lieutenant Bowman has just returned with his regiment from Cuba, where he was a member of the rifle team of the Army of Cuban Pacification, and he is now stationed at Fort Myer.

These notes on the care and firing of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, model 1903, are the results of experience together with numerous extracts from publications pertaining to the subject. They are written in the hope that they may be of some assistance to non-commissioned officers acting as instructors and to the men who are under their command.

They are necessarily brief and merely an introduction to the study of the science of rifle shooting.

The following have been consulted and extracts made therefrom:

U. S. Army Regulations.

Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

Small Arms Firing Regulations, U. S. Army.

Modern Rifle Shooting, Hudson, New York.

Suggestions to Military Riflemen, Whelen, Kansas City.

Mainly about Shooting, Legge, London.

The Book of the Rifle, Fremantle, London.

Modern Rifle Shooting in Peace, War and Sport, Tippins, London.

Guns, Ammunition and Tackle, Money and others, London.

ARMS AND THE MAN, weekly, Washington.

Journals of the United States Cavalry Association, United States Infantry Association, and Military Service Institution.

Score books of Capt. C. E. Stodter, 9th U. S. Cavalry; Capt. E. N. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. E. T. Conley, 8th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. W. D. Smith, 14th U. S. Cavalry.

Notes on the Care and Firing of the Rifle.

Each man has a rifle issued to him. He alone should fire that rifle, clean it and care for it.

The nomenclature and care of the rifle is learned first, beginning with the dismounting and assembling of the rifle in the manner described on pages 32 to 36, *Description and Rules for the Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle,* model 1903, and on pages 5 to 12, *United States Service Rifle,* ARMS AND THE MAN Publishing Company.

Dismounting and Care of Arm.

The bolt and magazine mechanism may be dismounted by the soldier for the purpose of cleaning. Any further dismounting is absolutely prohibited.

Before assembling the bolt mechanism, the firing pin, the barrel of the sleeve, the body of the striker, the well of the bolt, and all cams should be lightly oiled.

Many of the parts can generally be cleaned with dry rags. All parts, after cleaning, should be wiped with an oiled rag.

The best method of applying oil is to rub with a piece of cotton cloth, upon which a few drops of oil have been placed, thereby avoiding the use of an unnecessary amount of oil. This method will, even in the absence of the oiler, serve for the cams and bearings, which should be kept constantly oiled.

Any part that may appear to move hard can generally be freed by the use of a little oil.

The stock and hand guard may be coated with a

raw linseed oil and polished by rubbing with the hand.

Precautions.

In sighting, care must be used to avoid raising the bolt handle with the hand before pulling the trigger, otherwise the force of the spring will be expended in closing the bolt, instead of in exploding the cartridge.

If it is desired to carry the piece cocked, with a cartridge in the chamber, the bolt mechanism should be secured by turning the safety lock to the right. Under no circumstances should the firing pin be let down by the hand on a cartridge in the chamber.

To obtain positive ejection, and to insure the bolt catching the top cartridge in magazine, the bolt must be drawn fully to the rear in opening it.

When the bolt is closed, or slightly forward, the cut-off may be turned down or up as desired. When the bolt is in its rearmost position, to pass from loading from the magazine to single loading, it is necessary to force the top cartridge or follower below the reach of the bolt, to push the bolt slightly forward and to turn the cut-off down showing "Off."

In case of a misfire it is unsafe to draw back the bolt immediately, as it may be a case of hang-fire. In such cases the piece should be cocked by drawing back the cocking piece.

General Instructions.

The oiler and thong case will be carried in the butt of the stock. The leather tipped cap will be next to the butt plate cap.

A small supply of oil will always be carried in the oiler. The oil is only for lubrication of working parts.

The thong and brush will be always carried in the oiler and thong case.

The front sight cover will habitually be kept on the rifle.

To prevent accidents, the chamber is opened and the magazine examined, when details, detachments and other bodies of troops are first formed and again just before they are dismissed.

The piece is not carried loaded, nor with cartridges in the magazine except when especially ordered.

The cut-off is kept turned "Off" except when actually using cartridges.

In simulated loading and firing the motions are made as though the magazine was in use. When cartridges are to be used the instructor cautions the men to turn the cut-off "On."

The piece is carried habitually locked; that is, with the safety lock at the "Safe."

In lowering the piece to the ground always lower it gently. Allowing the piece to drop through the right hand to the ground, or other similar abuse of the rifle, is prohibited.

The muzzle and the rear sight should be carefully guarded against damage.

It must be borne in mind that the rifle is a machine, a piece of very delicate mechanism, and it must be handled accordingly.

Line of Sight, Etc.

With the aid of large-sized drawings or blackboard the men next learn the different kinds of sights, fine, half, full and peep, and the effects of their use; the

meaning of line of sight, line of fire, and trajectory. A cartridge is taken apart and the men are shown the use of the primer, powder and bullet with its jacket and core. They are required to examine the bore of the rifle, notice the grooves and lands, and a little instruction is added on the object and effect of rifling, motion of projectiles, initial velocity, projectile force, resistance of the air and force of gravity.

Drills.

The sighting, position and aiming drills as described on pages 33 to 53, *Small Arms Firing Regulations,* are absolutely necessary in the training of a rifle shot and should be practiced as much as possible. If the aiming devices supplied by the Ordnance Department are available, their use in connection with these drills will greatly assist.

To shoot well it is essential to be in the best physical condition. The exercise obtained in the position and aiming drills develops the muscles most used in firing. Practice repeatedly all positions, standing, kneeling, sitting and prone. Position taken for firing should be an easy and natural one.

The Sling.

Instructions concerning the adjustment of the sling on the rifle are contained in Circular No. 16, War Department, March 7, 1907, and for its use on page 20 of the *U. S. Service Rifle* previously mentioned.

There are many different ways of adjusting and using the sling in firing and it should be used in all slow, rapid, timed and skirmish fire, except possibly in slow fire, offhand, when its use may or may not help the shooter. The way of using the sling described on page 44 of *Suggestions to Military Riflemen* by Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 30th U. S. Infantry, has given excellent results.

The use of the sling can be taught and perfected without firing a shot and the different methods of using the sling should be practiced until the method best suited to the individual is decided upon.

Dial Targets.

Full size paper targets are used when men are learning to call their shots, that is, to indicate where the piece was aimed at the moment of discharge. This is extremely important and no man will learn to shoot until he is able to call his shots. Lines are drawn on this target from the bullseye to the margin representing twelve different positions of the hour hand on the dial of a clock from one to twelve o'clock. An imaginary shot hole is then pointed out and the men describe it as a four o'clock three, a nine o'clock four or a six o'clock bull as the case may be.

Next rear sights are ordered adjusted at a certain elevation with a prescribed windage. The men are told that shooting at a designated range with that elevation and windage a shot will hit in such a spot on the target, pointing it out. It is required that they change their elevation and windage so that the next shot, if held the same, will hit in the center of the bull.

Elevation and windage tables and a knowledge of the dimensions of target and its rings are necessary in this work, which is very interesting and of great value. Accuracy and rapidity in the adjustment of

sights is desirable. The methods of marking and scoring are explained at this time and the importance of the marker placing the center of the disk over the shot hole is pointed out.

With the same target lying on the ground the men are instructed that a wind directly from the rear is called a six o'clock wind; one blowing from the target toward the firer a twelve o'clock wind, and so on, the firing point being in the center of an imaginary clock dial.

Reduced Targets.

Instruction next progresses to work with reduced targets. All the different positions and kinds of fire are practiced and here each man perfects himself in aiming, holding, trigger pulling, use of sling and manipulation of the piece.

Practice in rapid fire and skirmishing should always be with dummy cartridges as their use requires bolt to be drawn fully to rear.

This practice for rapid firing with dummy cartridges is of incalculable assistance, and should be had in all positions. Slings should always be used and bolt worked with piece at shoulder.

The following reduced targets will be found to be useful:

Target A. (Reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$.)

Boards 6 inches x 9 inches.

200 yards = 75 feet. 300 yards = 112½ feet.

Target B. (Reduced to 1-20.)

Boards 3½ inches x 3½ inches.

500 yards = 75 feet. 600 yards = 90 feet.

Target F. (Reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$.)

Height of figure 5¼ inches. Boards 9 inches x 9 inches.
200 yards = 75 feet. 300 yards = 112½ feet.
500 yards = 187½ feet.

Skirmish Group. (Reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$.)

Boards fastened to stakes with prone and kneeling figures in relative position. Height of kneeling figure 5½ inches.

By moving to the rear after firing at each halt and then forward, the necessary distance can be covered in quick and double time.

600 yards = 225 feet. 350 yards = 131¼ feet.
500 yards = 187½ feet. 300 yards = 112½ feet.
400 yards = 150 feet. 200 yards = 75 feet.

The boards for targets A, B and F are covered with buff target paper. Those for skirmish group may be painted any desired color for background. The one inch black pasters are used for bullseyes on targets A and B. Each board has a hole near the top so that it may be hung on a nail. For practice in the standing position these nails should be five feet from ground; for sitting or kneeling position two and one-half feet, and for lying position one foot from ground.

The figures for target F and for skirmish group are accurately reduced from original targets. Cardboard models can easily be made and any number of figures cut from the black target paper.

Preparation of Rifle.

When rifles are received from the arsenal they are coated with cosmoline, which must be removed. This is most easily accomplished by use of rags saturated in gasoline or benzine.

The following alterations in rifles should not be attempted except by permission of an officer and in the presence of a competent instructor.

Before taking rifle apart mark the position of cut in screw heads so that the screws can always be tightened the same as before. Neglect of this is liable to change the zero.

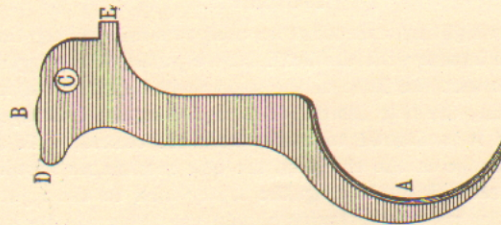
The upper and lower bands are fitted too tightly. They should be loose and capable of easy removal. Rasping of the hand guard and stock where bands rest will correct this defect. The upper band screw

and lower band spring will keep the bands in place when the latter are loose.

The trigger pull on arms as issued is unsatisfactory, being too heavy and having too much creep. The following method of correcting trigger pull was recommended by Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th U. S. Infantry, and has given excellent results:

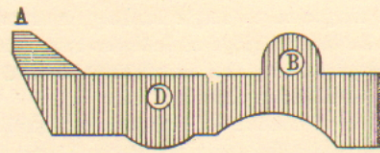
"Provide two weights, one about 3½ pounds and one of about ½-pound so made that the latter can be added to the first, making a total of about 3½ pounds combined weight. While reducing trigger pull test it frequently until it will go off with the two weights but will hold the heavier one. Take the stock off the rifle and remove the trigger and sear. First polish off (with fine emery or crocus cloth) the surface of the trigger that bears against the sear. This point is marked D on Fig. 53, page 14, *Descriptive Book of Rifle*, last

Fig. 53.



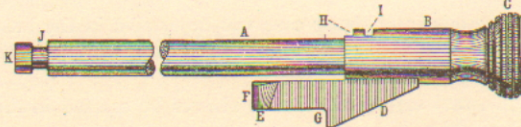
edition (February 14, 1908). When these preliminaries have been attended to the rest of the work consists merely in polishing with emery or crocus the two surfaces on the sear that form the right angle at A, Fig. 50, page 13, same book, and the two surfaces on

Fig. 50.



the locking shoulder of the firing pin that form the outer right angle at G, Fig. 16, page 9. See cut repro-

Fig. 16.



duced from same herewith. While polishing the four surfaces last named try to keep the angles square and even and avoid roughness. Test the trigger pull frequently. This can be done without fitting the stock to the rifle again—merely by replacing the trigger and sear to the barrel. If by mistake the pull is reduced too much, take from spare parts or another rifle a new sear or firing pin—whichever seems to be ground down too much. If trigger pull is satisfactory but a new rifle is needed, transfer old bolt, sear and trigger to the new rifle."

A fine oil stone will be found to give better satisfaction than emery cloth.

If trigger pull is too light, stretch the sear spring.

Become familiar with trigger pull. Have it right.

The mainspring is improved by cutting off three to five spirals with a pair of nippers. At present it is too strong, requiring too much effort in cocking and causing too much jar when piece is discharged. A mainspring shortened by the removal of a few spirals does not cause misfires. The end of spring which is cut should be rubbed smooth with emery cloth.

Remove ejector and rub smooth with emery. If this is not done it is liable to stick, with the result that the bolt will work hard.

Dust powdered emery on the bolt and work it back and forth. This will aid in the smooth working of bolt which is so necessary in rapid fire and skirmish.

Preparation for Firing.

Before commencing firing for the day clean the bore with dry rags and then with a rag saturated with

gasoline to remove all oil. Oil or moisture in the barrel will cause shots to go wild.

Wipe oil from cocking piece and sear as it interferes with a clean, even pull or rather "squeeze."

Blacken the front and rear sights before firing. The smoke from a small piece of burning camphor gives the most satisfactory dead black although the use of a candle or burner of an oil lantern has given excellent results. Liquid sight black is difficult to apply smoothly and is apt to spoil the outline of peep-hole. Clean out peep-hole with a pin before blacking. After blacking rear sight raise drift slide and wipe off the uprights so the numbers can be easily seen. Wipe off wind-gauge scale.

Keep front sight cover on at all times. It protects front sight from injury, prevents black being rubbed off from front sight and lessens the effect of light changes when shooting.

Use the peep-sight all the time for all classes of shooting. Drift slides with three sizes of peep-hole are furnished. The smallest peep to which the eye can accommodate itself will give the best results.

Some of the drift slides have vertical bright lines on them which are objectionable. The blacking will cover these so that they do not interfere with aiming.

Score Book.

No satisfactory work can be done without using a score book, carefully plotting and recording each shot fired. The score book should show:

The hold or "call" of each shot.

Elevation and windage used.

Direction of wind.

Velocity of wind as indicated by mirage, flags, smoke, dust, etc.

Light.

Time of day.

Estimated temperature.

Condition of barrel, whether warm or cold, foul or clean.

Number of rifle.

Kind, date, and velocity of ammunition.

The plotting of each shot on the miniature target in its correct position is of the greatest importance. This is best done by placing the number of the shot on the target enclosing it with a small circle thus: (1)

The miniature targets are drawn to scale and lines show effect of changes of windage and elevation.

On the Range.

Take enough cartridges to the firing point for sighting shots and complete score. Keep the cartridges out of the hot sun if possible and do not wet them. Comfortable placing of elbows on the ground and care to secure a good, steady position will tell in the score. Get close to the ground and spread your legs apart, feet turned down not resting on toes.

Aim just under the bullseye with a faint white line showing between the top of front sight and bottom of bull; in other words a six o'clock hold. Do not breathe while aiming. Look at the object to be hit, not at the sights.

Hold firmly and evenly, always the same.

Great care must be used to avoid canting the rifle, that is, tipping to the right or left while aiming. The effect of canting is a low shot on the side toward which the piece is canted. This is a very common error and can easily be detected and corrected by the instructor during the preliminary drills by use of a small level placed on the barrel of a rifle while it is being aimed.

Do not adjust elevations for the open sight and then use the peep, or the reverse. This happens very frequently, especially when men use the open sight for some classes of fire and the peep for others.

Firing on the wrong target is a mistake quite often made and must be constantly guarded against.

At each shot, before aiming, the rear sight should be looked at to see that it is set for correct elevation and windage. The slide binding screw is apt to work

(Continued on page 543.)

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.

GETTING READY FOR OUR NEXT WAR.

The April number of *Pearson's Magazine* which went upon the news stands last week is an exceptionally interesting number. But it has extra special exceptional interest for the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN because it contains an article contributed by himself.

He, in common with many Americans, has long felt the need of educating the American people to an appreciation of their military unpreparedness; to a realization of their pitiful lack of power to defend their country, themselves, or those dependent upon them.

He has felt as other men have felt that underneath all the indifference, or worse, there lay a real national spirit; a genuine, practical patriotism if it could only be roused.

He felt this more strongly because he found American history showing our men always willing to come forward when war was upon us, but he knew, and every other sensible American knows when he stops to think about it, that the spirit which rouses men when war rears its ugly head and threatens the existence of the nation must work during peace so that there may be adequate preparation for war—preparation of policy, of laws, of men, of munitions.

He felt as they have felt that the popular mind must be filled with clear glimpses of the straight truth or all the blood and treasure and valor of our nation's sons would count for nothing when the inevitable and unavoidable war appeared.

With this idea in his mind, and almost wholly possessing him, he has been editing ARMS AND THE MAN, speaking each week to a larger class, and every week to the finest class of men in the nation—yes, in the whole world: National Guardsmen, Regulars of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, riflemen of the gallery and the range, sportsmen, and generally all of those men who are for a *stronger America for stronger Americans*.

But the circulation of ARMS AND THE MAN is limited and of those who read it only a few are probable converts. Most of them are and will continue to be active members in good standing of that order which has been created and which exists to protect the country—the military order. No need to talk to them about the necessity for preparation as a preventive or as protection, except for the sake of furnishing to them ready-made material to convince some doubter.

But the great mass, the unmoved, unseeing, indifferent, or scornful majority of Americans—those who know nothing and care less for needful military foresight and preparation, those cock-sure individuals who, being positive of their own and their fellows' courage, think that enough, mistaking courage for competency and zeal for efficiency; those men who should be reached by tens and hundreds of thousands, yes, by millions, instead of by thousands as ARMS AND THE MAN has reached them. To catch their attention only a great, popular magazine, non-military and with a

wide, average circulation, would answer.

Pearson's seemed to offer the proper vehicle and when the editors of that magazine accepted "Getting Ready for our Next War" the heart of the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN was glad. Now the article is published, and he who has the news stand price may read. But that is not enough. We must make every man read this article who could possibly be stirred by it; not a part, not hurriedly, and not carelessly, but seriously, earnestly read every word of it.

To assist in accomplishing this design its author has written to the Adjutant General of every state asking for aid in securing publicity for the article. He has requested the placing of posters, prepared on his request by the *Pearson* people, in every armory and other public places and he is assured that this will be done.

The truths contained within the article, the comments made, and the conclusions reached, are not the result of a bowing acquaintance with the subject. It is all sound—sound to the core, and every word of every line of it should be preached and taught to every boy and every man in the land.

The cause is too big a one to be impeded in its progress by a little false modesty. ARMS AND THE MAN belongs to the writer, and he is its editor. He can say here what he chooses with none to say him nay, and only his subscribers may complain. He chooses to say that it is the duty of every man who reads these words to do his full share toward bringing "Getting Ready for our Next War" to the attention of all of those to reach whom is within reason.

Get your local newspapers to write about it. Cause your home school teachers to talk of it. Tell your ministers to preach of it and mention it yourself in conversation whenever you talk to a man whose opinion will count. It makes no difference whether you mention who wrote it. Call it an anonymous production, if you like, suppress all mention of the author if you wish, or jump on him with both feet, naming him a "corporation cormorant" and a "venal vampire," or anything else unworthy, if you desire, but see to it that "Getting Ready for our Next War" has readers, and plenty of them.

The greatest crises in the life of a nation are those made and fought out in peace and before war. They have their after effect and final culmination in the determination of battles. The present condition of the United States is one of the most critical in all its history. It is threatened by foes without and foes within, and only right action will serve to save it from much travail, trouble, pain and loss.

There is a chance, and a good chance, that with due agitation and sufficient educational work we shall be able to go to the next Congress and secure the legislation which will make ours that inestimable boom of which we have been so long deprived, yet imperatively required—a proper military policy. It will take effort, great effort, strong effort and concerted effort to bring this about, but it can be done.

"Getting Ready for our Next War" was intended by its author to strike the key note in this new campaign and whether it will perfectly serve that purpose or no is not so important as might appear. It surely will serve the purpose and adequately, if every man who can, makes his neighbor know the truths which it tries to tell.

To officers and men of the National Guard who will for the most part be the readers of this editorial, the editor would say that upon them lies the large burden of enlightening their fellow citizens. When a reform is to be accomplished it is initiated and carried on and consummated by enthusiasts. The National Guardsmen are the military enthusiasts of this country. Upon them we must depend more than upon any other, or all other, classes of citizens for the military sentiment of the nation.

The editor of this paper is not afraid to depend upon them. He knows they are reliable. He is sure they are capable. He is confident they are willing to assume the additional burden which is entailed in the disclosure of the real truths of the situation to the friends and neighbors at home. The people of Japan know how weak we are, so do the Germans; so do the people of practically every other nation on earth. About the last people in all the world to learn the truth will be our own. Now is the time to tell them. Let them learn it once and for all. Do not permit them to remain longer in self-satisfied ignorance.

A NEW PROPHET.

A gentleman who told the reporter that he was an officer of the National Guard of a state is quoted in *The Washington Post* as saying:

"What we need in this country is a National Guard law based on the Swiss system.

The Dick bill is good enough in its way, but its results are far inferior to the way the little republic runs its national defense affairs. In that country there is really no standing army, though the republic is surrounded by the armed nations of Europe, but practically every citizen able to bear arms belongs to the National Guard. That's what we ought to have in the United States, with the exception that membership should not be compulsory. A law could be so drawn that service in the National Guard would be made so attractive to the young men of the country that it would be a pleasure and a recreation for them to belong to it.

The time will come when the United States again will find itself under the necessity of raising a great volunteer army in the event of war with some first class power, and the country will be greatly handicapped if it does not have a great national guard as the first line of defense. I am glad to know that Congress has reorganized the guard in Washington, and would like to see a law passed which would increase the National Guard to half a million men, and make them as efficient as the Regulars."

Here is another of those discoverers who by superior intelligence is allowed to light on a fact heretofore concealed from his benighted countrymen. He has looked upon the military system of Switzerland and found it good. He is like unto those ingenuous gentlemen who periodically come fresh upon the decalogue and announce it to a waiting world as new law, or those others who, after visiting England, come home and seriously announce to us that the ignorant Britons say, "are you there" for "hello," or gravely discloses the fact that Englishmen persist in calling an elevator a "lift."

Those of us who know anything about military affairs, and this includes many Congressmen—although we suppose this is a fact which would be new to the new military prophet—are familiar with the Swiss system, thank you, and we infinitely prefer our own in its present form for our use.

Mr. Man from somewhere, we enjoy you but you are wasting your breath. Even with its universal compulsory military service—a thing our people would never agree to—Switzerland would be much better off if she had a permanent force of reasonable size as a nucleus around which to organize an army in war and to furnish instructors during peace. Never mind about the 500,000 men for the Organized Militia of the United States. We will have them under the present system, legitimately and properly improved, within the next few years.

Thanks again. Welcome to our city, but for goodness sake the next time you start to tell us things choose a different subject. Sensible National Guardsmen within the United States are not considering themselves equal to Regulars and they know right well that they never can be equal to them with only peace training. They know their way about. They have heard of the Swiss system once or twice before and they can be trusted to apply the right remedies to meet the conditions which exist in their own country.

A STRONG VOICE.

(Continued from page 538.)

white race, in which America would be ground between, and out of which the world would emerge in a state of a new savagery.

Our resolves should be, first, that the first war must not come; second, that if, unfortunately, it does come, then it must not end until it is a test of endurance, resources against resources, so that the new civilization of peace and productiveness may never again be challenged by the old civilization of the bayonet, so that the world will see that producing, not destroying, is the quality for surviving in modern times. America, with her boundless resources, with her white arms on the oceans, can then say to the troubled waters, "Peace, be still," and can then lead the column of the nations as they advance to develop arbitration, to create and expand an international organization for peace, where right and justice will take the place of might.

I believe that if America would awaken to her high duty and opportunity, and would ply her hand to developing naval power, she could usher in this happy era in peace; but if we neglect our duty, and war comes upon us as a consequence, then, no matter what the staggering cost, we must win. If we fail to get peace through peace, then we must get it through war.

The conclusion of this discourse may be recapitulated—

1. Diplomatic relations deal with sovereigns, who are beyond the realm of law and under the sway of human nature, where self-interest is the dominant motive.

2. In this field power plays the paramount rôle. For general conditions of justice an equilibrium of power is desirable, but in acute cases a margin of superiority may become necessary.

3. Power in preparations is more effective in diplomacy and in war than power in resources.

4. American diplomacy has always been just, and can be relied on to continue just, but it has nearly always been weak in power, and because of this weakness has failed of its end and brought on war.

5. In the Atlantic ocean our diplomacy with Pan-America should be that of a family. With Europe the changing conditions require us to hold an equilibrium on the sea with any nation of Europe. This will require a rate of naval expansion at least double what it is now.

6. In the Pacific ocean the conditions are very grave and call for the greatest care and forbearance on our part, and demand that we hold a margin of superiority of naval power. This means at least an additional navy as large, relatively, as our present navy.

7. Specific recommendations for our country are as follows:

(a) Stop all anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific and postpone completely attempts to solve the problems there involved.

(b) Send our whole fleet to the Pacific and keep it there.

(c) Secure an entente with Germany and an entente with China.

(d) Negotiate general treaties of arbitration with Pan-American nations and provide permanent representation at the Pan-American and Hague conferences.

(e) Accept any humiliation to avoid war; but when it comes, win it at any cost.

8. The fundamental conclusion is that our vital need is greater naval power and a more rapid naval expansion. It would be a matter of supreme advantage if it were possible to duplicate our navy forthwith and then to proceed at a rate about three times as rapid as the present rate.

9. The supreme end and result of such a naval policy would be to promote peace; it would insure peace for the American hemisphere and for Asia, and would promote peace for Europe; it would practically avert war between the white race and yellow race and enable America to rise to the demands of her high calling, to establish the basis over the oceans where the nations and races meet, the basis of justice and equal rights, upon which all may build, where all may meet as friends in commerce to help each other and not as enemies in war to destroy each other, thus extending the sphere of the new civilization of peace that we enjoy until it reaches all corners of the earth and brings in at last the brotherhood of man."

HERE AND THERE.

Short Range Military Rifle Match.

The contest initiated by the Ideal Manufacturing Co. of New Haven, Conn., called the "Ideal Short Range Military Rifle Match," which by the terms of the rules heretofore printed in ARMS AND THE MAN continued for a period of five weeks, between February 15 and March 20, 1909, is finished.

The match was open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets or Midshipmen of the two academies, the Organized Militia of the states, territories and the District of Columbia, and to members of clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

The rifle—United States Model 1903, .30 caliber, chambered for 1906 ammunition, or any rifle chambered to use that ammunition when viewed and stamped by the N. R. A.

Ammunition—the regular Service cartridge case, Model 1906, with Ideal cast bullet, 308241, any primer and any powder.

Shooting was to be done either indoors or outdoors, and a contestant could take his choice of 50, 75, 100 or 200 yards, the bullseye for 50 yards being 2 inches in diameter and for the other distances in proportion.

Position—any military without artificial rest, and the total time of shooting not to exceed three minutes per shot. Each score to be vouched for by two witnesses, one of whom, in the case of military contestants, should be a commissioned officer.

The first, or grand, prize was \$75.00 in cash, given by the Ideal Manufacturing Co. to the contestant making the greatest number of consecutive bullseyes at any time during the five weeks named. An additional \$25.00 was offered in prizes of \$5.00 each to those making the greatest number of consecutive bullseyes during any week covered by the contest.

The result of the match, which was to be passed upon and decided by ARMS AND THE MAN, is as follows:

Capt. C. V. Chisholm, commanding Company C, 5th Ohio Infantry, wins the grand prize of \$75.00 for making the greatest number of consecutive bullseyes during the time of the match. His winning score was 62 straight bullseyes, made on the 5th Infantry range, Cleveland, March 20. He fired at 50 yards, the bullseye being 2 inches in diameter, Model 1903, U. S. rifle, 10½ grains New Schuetzen powder, Ideal bullet, No. 308241, total time consumed in the firing was one hour and 20 minutes.

Captain Chisholm also wins the special weekly prize for the largest consecutive number of bullseyes made during the week ending March 20.

Priv. P. J. O'Hare, Company L, 1st New Jersey Infantry, won weekly prizes as follows:

Week ending February 20, 58 consecutive bullseyes.

Week ending February 27, 54 consecutive bullseyes.

Week ending March 13, 48 consecutive bullseyes.

O'Hare's firing was done in the armory of his regiment at Newark, N. J.,

at a distance of 100 yards, on the 4-inch bullseye. He used the new Springfield and the same bullet as Captain Chisholm but his load of powder was 22 grains bulk Marksman.

Both Chisholm and O'Hare are known as exceptionally good shots. Chisholm was a member of the Palma team of 1907 and has always been very successful upon the outdoor range. O'Hare has won many prizes at important events at Sea Girt and other large ranges.

The shooting which produced the number of bullseyes necessary to win these places was beyond praise. Even under the best of conditions the man who makes 50 consecutive perfect holes is a rare being. The names of the winners have been certified to the Ideal Manufacturing Co. and checks will be forwarded by that company to those entitled to receive them.

British Army Strength.

A great many differing opinions exist in the United States in relation to the British military strength. For this reason we publish the official figures of the authorized and existing strength of the Regular Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserve, and Territorial Force, of the Militia, Militia Reserve Division, and of the Colonial Militia and Volunteers on October 1, 1908.

It should be noted that the Territorial Force has very considerably increased in strength since this table was made. The table is taken from *The Broad Arrow*:

Regular Army:	Establishment*		
Regimental Establishments—	All Ranks (Army Strength. Wanting to complete.		
	Estimates).		
British Establishment†.....	179,066†	175,405	3,661
Indian Establishment‡.....	76,155	75,919	236

(Continued from page 540.)

loose with the jar of firing, and the taking of wind allowance on the wrong side has been the cause of many a bad shot.

Take a last look at the flags to see if wind has changed and then get the shot off as quickly as is consistent with good, careful aiming. Do not aim too long; take the piece down and rest. Keep the eye open at moment of firing.

Harden your heart against a loose "let off." Place your jaw against stock of the rifle, right thumb alongside of cocking piece (to place thumb around small of stock will generally result in injury to the face and it is impracticable in rapid and skirmish fire) applying pressure low on the trigger with second joint of forefinger. The pressure should be upward and backward and should be a squeeze, not a pull or a jerk. Squeeze the trigger as you would a lemon. Avoid the use of first joint of forefinger on the trigger.

Determination—a steady, untiring, unflinching resolve that every shot shall be well fired—is the keynote to success.

Every shot steadily fired which is a miss shows where the target is *not*. More is learned from poor shots than from hits in the bull.

Go boldly for every indicated change of weather conditions, making the correction before firing the shot.

On firing a shot, observe aim at moment trigger was squeezed, continue aim a moment after firing, call to yourself where the shot should have hit, then pull back the bolt and watch the marking of the shot. Do not close bolt until ready to fire again. Keep eyes off the target as much as possible.

Fire each shot as if your life depended on it and don't worry about past bad shots. Stick to making your own score and don't heed other scores. Try to beat the target, not some other man.

Change rear sight to correct the position of succeeding shot on target. Do not shift point of aim.

Elevations.

An increase in temperature requires lower elevations and a decrease in temperature requires higher elevations.

Barometric pressure of air affects elevations. A rise in barometer necessitates an increase in elevations and a fall in barometer calls for lower elevations.

The amount of moisture in the atmosphere as measured by the hygrometer affects elevations. More moisture, less elevation.

Light effects the eyes of different men in various ways, therefore if a change of light comes extra care should be used in taking aim for the next shot.

For all ordinary shooting changes of temperature and light are those to which attention should be given. The slight variations in elevation made necessary by changes in barometer and hygrometer may be disregarded.

As heat expands metal, and increases explosive force of powder, shots will go higher as a gun becomes hotter, and use of cartridges which have been lying in hot sun or have been for some time in chamber of hot gun will necessitate lower elevation.

Wind.

The force and direction of wind must be studied in order that proper allowances may be made. The score book contains tables for use in making calculations for the necessary deviations. The retarding or accelerating effect of winds must be taken into consideration, rear winds reducing elevations and front winds requiring an increase of elevation.

Mirage, seen through a telescope, is the best indication of the force and direction of wind and is a much more reliable guide than the streamers on the range. The mirage will indicate a change before the flags. Watch the flags at every shot; the one nearest the target is the most important as it affects the bullet most.

In a gusty or fish-tail wind try to fire each shot under same conditions.

If in doubt about a change of wind, change enough to stay in the bull in case there should be no real change.

Rapid Fire and Skirmish.

Fire when you have aim; no sooner, no later. Keep piece at shoulder when working bolt; it saves time and the time is needed for aiming.

In rapid fire, offhand, it is well to bring piece up from bottom of target for each shot, squeezing the trigger when the front sight touches the black figure.

For skirmish, practice lying down quickly, adjusting sights and working of piece, so that attention can be given to shooting. Turn the safety lock to the left with the right thumb at the same time that piece is brought to the shoulder after last note of "commence firing." At the halts made at 400, 350 and 300 yards place an extra clip on handkerchief on the ground where it can be easily reached without change of position. The handkerchief serves to keep the cartridges from getting dirty, the clip is readily located and fumbling for it, which causes a loss of time, is avoided.

When skirmishing on a hot day, a handkerchief tied around the forehead under the hat will prevent perspiration running down into the eyes.

Use powdered rosin on right shoulder, elbows, knees and breeches legs above knees, the latter for use in rubbing hands when they become slippery from perspiration.

Cleaning.

The bore of the rifle must be cleaned as soon as possible after firing for the day has been completed. Cleaning between scores or between ranges is not necessary.

Staff and Departments and Miscellaneous Establishments.....	3,464	3,322	142
Army Reserve.....	142,000	133,949	.....
Special Reserve.....	80,301	63,151	17,150
Territorial Force:			
Territorial Officers, N. C. O. and Men.....	313,673	197,258	116,415
Permanent Staff.....	2,348	2,032	316
Total.....	797,007	651,036	.....
Militia.....	.....	8,385	.....
Militia Reserve Division.....	2,000§	1,793	.....
Militia (Channel Islands, Malta, and Bermuda):			
Permanent Staff.....	179	177	2
Militia.....	5,527	5,187	340
Volunteers (Bermuda):			
Permanent Staff.....	5	5	.....
Volunteer Officers and Vols.....	314	234	80
General total.....	805,032	666,817	.....

*This includes Indian Native troops employed in the Colonies and North China. It also includes the Regular establishment of all the Special Reserves including the Irish Yeomanry.

†This includes 1700 officers and men to cover "temporary and occasional excess of establishments in all arms."

‡These numbers do not include any officers or men of the Indian Army.

§This is the estimated maximum number during the year; the Force is gradually expiring.

Remove bolt and clean bore with a brass cleaning rod from the breech resting muzzle on a piece of soft wood. Use patches of cotton flannel cloth about two inches square saturated with Hoppe's Powder Solvent No. 9. Then wipe dry, place a cork in the chamber and fill barrel with ammonia solution to remove nickel fouling, using a small syringe for this purpose. A rag tied around barrel near muzzle will catch any overflow of the solution and prevent it running down the outside. The ammonia solution is mixed in following proportions—ammonium persulphate, one ounce; ammonium carbonate, 200 grains; stronger ammonia, containing 28 per cent of ammonia gas, 6 ounces; water, 4 ounces.

Only enough solution should be mixed and kept in a bottle for a few days at a time as it is of no use after five or six days. Exact proportions are not of great importance and a small quantity can be mixed without accurately weighing or measuring the ingredients. Solution will foam at muzzle immediately after barrel is filled. Let ammonia solution remain in barrel for two hours. When poured out it will be dark blue in color and all metal fouling will have been dissolved. Insert cleaning rod carefully from muzzle to remove cork, wipe the barrel perfectly dry, working from the breech.

The bore should then be clean and bright and can best be inspected by placing a small piece of white paper in the lower end of the receiver which will reflect the light into the bore and by placing the eye at the muzzle the lands and grooves may be carefully examined. Then use patches saturated with Hoppe's Powder Solvent No. 9, allowing the solvent to remain in rifle when not in use. If rifle is not used daily it should be cleaned daily as long as the fouling is "sweating" out from the pores. Great care must be used to prevent rust, and several daily cleanings are necessary.

If rifle is to be laid away or not used a light coating of vaseline in the bore is better than the powder solvent after all fouling is certainly removed.

In the Pit.

Whenever anyone is to enter or leave the pit, danger flags should be shown and targets "half-masted," that is, lowered until tops are level.

Marking.

Before marking a miss carefully examine the black rings and numerals on the target where a shot hole is easily overlooked.

Place center of proper disk over shot hole on target fired at. See that proper side of disk is turned toward firing point before raising disk from the pit.

In marking rapid and timed fire, mark the highest value shots first and signal each miss separately with danger flag.

Handle the disks so that the shooter will know exactly where his shot hit the target.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Service Rifle Teams.

We have previously announced in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN the designation of those officers who are to captain three of the Service teams. Capt. W. C. Harlee of the Marine Corps will, as last year, head the riflemen who are to represent our ship soldiers. The Marine Corps Team will go into camp at Sea Girt next month and probably remain there until it goes to Camp Perry.

The Cavalry Team, under the leadership of Captain Hay, who also is a former commandant, will assemble in June at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and there practice until sent to the matches. The Infantry Team, which will this year for the first time be captained by an officer below the grade of captain, has been placed under the charge of Lieutenant Shaw.

The men selected from the Infantry will be gathered together at Fort Sheridan and from thence taken to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. At the latter place team practice will be carried on. A great number of changes will occur in the personnel of all three teams. The new elimination clause adopted by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice will operate to eliminate a considerable number of the older men and the ordinary changes of Service will cause the loss of others. The Cavalry Team, especially, is expected to be almost wholly composed of new material.

Uniforms or no Uniforms.

It has been rumored that President Taft has in mind an order requiring officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps serving in the various departments in Washington to wear uniforms while on duty. It is not thought that the order will be issued, and ARMS AND THE MAN is of opinion that it should not be. Nothing is to be gained and the consequent inconvenience would be great. At various times in the past attempts have been made to carry out such a plan, but always abandoned after trial.

Brownsville Board Detail.

Secretary of War Dickinson has named the board to consider the cases of the men of the 25th Infantry charged with complicity in the Brownsville affray. This board is created under the authority of Congress and it will be authorized to investigate all conditions surrounding the complicity of the colored soldiers in the trouble in Texas, with a view to authorizing the return to the Army of those who are found not guilty. The members are Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Maj. Gen. J. P. Sanger, Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price and Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson; all retired. Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Infantry, on duty in the Judge-Advocate General's Department, is designated as recorder of the board. The time and place of meeting have not been determined.

An Officers' Club Order.

A War Department order issued last week, which has received considerable attention at the hands of the daily press, is intended to make it impossible for any officers' club to exist on any post which excludes from membership any of the officers stationed there. By the terms of the order membership in these clubs may not be limited to the individuals of any particular military organization. This applies of course to clubs which occupy any part of a public building.

Marines Ordered Back to Ships.

President Taft has carried out the expressed wishes of Congress in relation to the return of Marines to ships. The effect of the order will be to restore the Marines to the same condition which they occupied prior to the order made by President Roosevelt, which practically abolished sea service for them.

Military Wireless Telephone Experiments.

The action of the last Congress in appropriating \$30,000 for further development of wireless communication by telephones in the military service will enable the Signal Corps to go further in an attempt to demonstrate the usefulness of this means of conveying intelligence. It seems reasonable that with experiment a satisfactory system, which will allow the transmission of messages over short distances by telephones without wire, will meet with success. We shall follow the advance made by the Signal Corps toward the consummation of this object with great interest. It does not seem likely that any method which could be evolved would permit the use of a wireless telephone close to a firing line. The noise as well as the disturbance of the atmosphere could be expected to impede the transmission of sound in this way, but for messages from an advanced party or patrols, from cossack posts or other detached parties, a signal system of this character would be invaluable.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

May Change Convention Date.

A number of members of the Association having asked for a consideration of a later date for the National Guard Association convention of this year, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association sent out to every Adjutant General on Monday last a request for an expression of opinion upon this subject. If the date is changed, it will probably be made the latter part of September after the summer maneuvers and the rifle matches have concluded. It is probable a sufficient number of replies will be received within the next week to make it possible for a definite announcement to be made. May 17 was selected as the date of the convention because a majority of the Adjutants General who were present at Camp Perry last year agreed upon that as the best and most convenient time. Since then, the continuance of legislative sessions, and other unexpected circumstances which have arisen, have operated to change the situation considerably. Realizing this, the whole question of the date has been reopened.

Sea Girt Rifle Practice Season.

A camp of instruction in rifle practice has been established at Sea Girt

by order of the Adjutant General of New Jersey for the period between April 1 to October 31. The camp will be under the instruction of the Inspector General of Rifle Practice—Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer—or an officer detailed by the Department.

Col. Charles A. Reid, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Libbey, Lieut.-Col. William A. Tewes and Lieut.-Col. David M. Flynn, Assistant Inspectors General of Rifle Practice, will report to General Spencer for assignment to duty on the range.

Clubhouse for South Dakota Officers.

The Adjutant General of South Dakota has requested officers of his National Guard to indicate how much they are willing to contribute from their camp pay of this year toward the necessary additional sum for the construction of a clubhouse at the lake adjoining the permanent camp ground. \$2,100 is now available and it is hoped to secure \$1,400 additional. It is estimated that \$3,500 will construct the clubhouse, which should be ready for occupancy about June 1. It may be something of a surprise to some of our Eastern and Middle West friends to know that South Dakota is so progressive, but it is hard to keep down the irrepressible spirit of the West with which the hardy men of the Dakotas are imbued.

Wisconsin News.

The legislature of Wisconsin, now in session, is being asked to increase the annual appropriation for the National Guard of that state from \$140,000 to \$160,000; to authorize an armory rental allowance of \$350 for the Hospital Corps; to increase the salary of Maj. C. R. Williams, Quartermaster of the state, from \$1400 to \$1800; to authorize the employment of an armorer to help care for all military property at each company station; a pension bill; to remove the present restriction on the movement of troops on Sunday; to provide that each company, as a military organization, may acquire, own and maintain real and personal property; to provide for armories to be built by the state at a cost not to exceed \$30,000 each, on a plan based on the Pennsylvania Armory law.

Representatives from Ashland and Superior are also asking for the establishment of a Naval Militia in the state.

New Hampshire Artillery Inspection.

Capt. Guy E. Carleton, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to New Hampshire to inspect the seacoast armament and work of the mechanics at Fort Constitution and at Manchester. He will also inspect the 1st Battery, New Hampshire National Guard.

To Make Mt. Gretna More Sanitary.

Col. William F. Richardson, Quartermaster General, Pennsylvania National Guard, has been inspecting the Pennsylvania camp site at Mt. Gretna with a view to the betterment of the sanitary conditions. He desires to install a sewage disposal system which will do away with the sinks heretofore used. It is probable all refuse matter will be incinerated and for this purpose a suitable plant will be erected. The reputation of Colonel Richardson as an officer who accomplishes things is such as to justify a belief that the Pennsylvania camp, when completed, will be a model for others of its kind.

District Officers for War.

Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the National Guard of the District of Columbia, has requested the officers of his organization to return a prompt answer to a pertinent inquiry which he has made concerning their intention and ability to go out with their organizations in the event of war. This is a most sensible and commendable action. If officers are not in a position to go anywhere at any time when war has been declared, their further retention in the Service is a waste of time and energy. It is understood that upon the return of the replies, which will be held confidential, they will be considered in connection with the Service records of the officers, and such eliminations will be made as are necessary. A similar course could be pursued with profit in many other organizations. While it is probable that most of the officers now in the Organized Militia of the United States are prepared for any Service which might be required of them, every interest involved will be better served by a positive determination of this question in advance of any emergencies which might arise.

The North Dakota Imbroglia.

The curious situation which arose in North Dakota through the refusal of Gen. Thomas H. Poole to relinquish the office of Adjutant General and go upon the retired list when his successor was appointed by the new Governor, is unique in the history of the Organized Militia.

We have never been able to learn just what causes were behind the action of General Poole. In the end the Governor ordered a captain and squad to take forcible possession of the office that it might be turned over to the successor whom the Governor had selected.

After the installation of the new Adjutant General and about the first of this month a court martial was held before which General Poole was tried as a retired officer. He was found guilty of disobeying orders and sentenced to be dismissed from the North Dakota National Guard.

Nothing in the proceedings seems to reflect in any manner upon the personal character of General Poole. From all we know of it the affair would seem to be one having its origin in a political disagreement.

Pennsylvania Pay Bill Passes Senate.

The Bill introduced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Gen. Willis J. Hulings, who is a member of the Upper Body, has passed the Senate with slight modifications. These all relate to a reduction in the rate of pay to be allowed officers and men. The whole purpose of the Bill as described in a previous issue of ARMS AND THE MAN is to provide pay to officers and men of the National Guard for drills. It seems to be an excellently drawn measure and should it secure the favorable consideration of the House, as seems possible, we shall publish its full text for the information of our readers.

It may be summarized by saying that pay for four drills a month is authorized. Each drill must continue at least 90 minutes and be followed by

a school for non-commissioned officers of at least 45 minutes. The rates of pay run from 70 cents for a private or musician up to \$1.50 for a captain. Attendance upon but one drill per month is not sufficient to entitle an officer or man to pay. Two drills and schools in the month will give the amounts previously mentioned. Three drills and schools will bring 1 3/4 pay, and attendance upon all four of the drills and schools 2 1/2 times the amount named.

Now comes, however, a very important, as well as wise, provision in the proposed law. It is to the effect that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to pay who, having been a member for one year, is not a qualified marksman according to the rules governing rifle practice in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The only question in relation to the passage of the Bill seems to be whether the Lower House will be willing to appropriate the necessary amount of money. General Hulings is to be congratulated not only upon preparing such a good piece of legislation, but for the energy and force with which he has secured its passage through the Senate.

All Pennsylvania Guardsmen, and in fact every citizen of Pennsylvania interested in the welfare of the state and the nation, should get behind this Bill and push as hard as possible to pass it through the House. The passage of it there and the writing of it upon the statute books of Pennsylvania will help other states to secure similar legislation, thus Pennsylvania will here, as in a number of other instances, point the way for her sisters to follow.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Anent Bursted Revolvers.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

The wrecked Smith & Wesson .38 caliber military revolver, photograph of which was displayed in your issue of March 18 was interesting not only because it was a bursted weapon, but because it was a Smith & Wesson. Apparently it is not an uncommon thing to see one of this make bursted for Mr. Lower says that this particular case is the fifth that has occurred in a short time in his vicinity. In your last issue, Mr. Glaser says he has seen "quite a few," which is indefinite but still convincing that such accidents have occurred and may occur again.

Per contra the writer has been shooting some form of Smith & Wesson revolver for fifteen years, with all sorts of bullets and freak loads, testing powders of the smokeless variety, firing hundreds of Government .38's out

of the military model, and thousands of the same kind of cartridges of private manufacturers and hand loaded, without ever causing such an accident. He has an acquaintance of some five years with half a hundred men who are constantly using the .38 long Colt in the Smith & Wesson military revolver of that caliber and has never seen one that had been bursted and until the account of this particular weapon appeared in your columns has never before heard of one.

It is conceivable that even a Smith & Wesson can be bursted, but while the suggestion offered by Mr. Glaser is highly important if correct, I cannot agree with it and am inclined to think there were other reasons for this particular accident reported by Mr. Lower. A swaged bullet for the .38 shell, or the hollow base bullet will pass through the chamber of the .38 Smith & Wesson military model without touching, and whether shot from a Government shell or in the form of the .38 long Colt, the amount of expansion at the instant of discharge could hardly be enough to burst the chamber, or by the time it should pass into the barrel it would have expanded too much to enter its cavity.

I doubt very much whether expansion has done more than start until the bullet catches the full impact of the gas column after it has entered the barrel and surely if this was the cause in one instance why not in more, especially in localities where the revolver is in constant use in practice. There would seem no good reason for such accidents to be limited to the vicinity of Denver.

What the cause really was, must of course be a matter of speculation, and the cause offered by Mr. Glaser is worthy of thought and consideration.

I simply take issue with it because I cannot conceive of a Smith & Wesson revolver, no matter what the model, being bursted from such a cause or any other, except a direct stoppage of chamber or barrel by a real obstruction.

I saw a gentleman drive a bullet into his barrel about an inch, having just the force of the primer behind it, and instead of driving it out one way or the other with a rod and mallet, he thought it would be better to drive it out with another bullet. This he proceeded to do, every one in the vicinity ducking for cover. The barrel was badly ringed but both bullets went through and there was no break of continuity. I have always understood that the quality of metal used in the manufacture of the Smith & Wesson revolver is like that which is found in the barrels of the Winchester repeating shotgun, "unbustible" and if either or all five of the wrecks mentioned by Mr. Lower and the "quite a few" seen by Mr. Glaser, have ever been sent back to the factory, it would be interesting to know the cause assigned by the experts of the company.

S. J. FORT, M. D.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

- Apr. 12 to 17—Schoolboy Rifle Shooting Tournament, at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Winter's Armory, 5th and L streets N. W. Address the secretary of the club, 1223 12th street N. W.
- Apr. 12 to 24—Interscholastic Rifle Match, for the Interscholastic Championship of the United States. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
- Apr. 19 to 24—International Match, between Great Britain, Australia, and the United States, 50 men to a team with rifles not over .230 caliber, at 75 feet. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR RIFLE MATCH.

In the competition for the intercollegiate rifle championship at the 71st Regiment Armory on March 27 the Columbia University team scored 928 points out of a possible 1,000.

A. A. Leach was the star performer. The Columbia man scored 98 out of a possible 100. Wickenden with 96, and Captain Hanke and Agramonte, with 95, also performed creditably.

Capt. G. W. Corwin of the 71st Regiment has coached the Columbia team throughout the practice and match. The scores:

Columbia University.			
	Offhand.	Prone.	Tl.
J. A. Baker	44	43	87
A. J. Holman	44	48	92
W. A. Tripp	44	48	92
J. A. Hoag	43	48	91
A. A. Leach	49	49	98
R. W. Briggs	44	48	92
A. A. Wickenden	47	49	96
A. B. Moss	45	45	90
A. G. Hanke	46	49	95
P. H. Agramonte	46	49	95
Totals	452	476	928

The George Washington rifle team shot their scores on March 27.

Though the scores made were good, they were not up to the average of 95 made in the trials. The team did not contain any of the veterans of last year's indoor team, but was made up of entirely new material. As a result, many of the members, over anxious and realizing too fully the importance of the match, appeared to be affected with stage fright.

George Washington University.			
	Offhand.	Prone.	Tl.
W. B. Cosh	45	50	95
F. C. Dolbey	42	47	92
F. H. Schnabel	46	50	96
W. W. Burns	39	48	87
H. E. Skinner	40	48	88
T. H. Sheridan	41	50	91
J. R. Fehr (captain)	47	49	96
C. H. Bowker	43	48	91
R. W. Howell	43	49	92
E. F. Wenderoth	44	49	93
Totals	430	488	918

ALBANY, N. Y., INDOOR RIFLE CLUB.

A large and enthusiastic attendance was the feature on March 23 at the regular shoot of the Albany Indoor

Rifle Club. A considerable amount of practice shooting was enjoyed by the members and some excellent work done. The scores:

- Edward Blewer, 46; C. Wagoner, 45; F. D. P. Jennings, 45; Elmer D. Gunn, 44; H. R. Collins, 44; Joseph Halm, 44; R. Davidson, 44; H. H. De Forest, 44; C. Greff, 43; Frank Sharp, 42; Stephen Schreiber, 42; R. Munro, 41; George Gray, 41; George Kinnear, 40; George Van Hoosen, 40; George Ely, 39; C. V. Lodge, 38; John R. Hauf, 37; John Donohue, 36; P. Bradt, 35; George Brisbin, 35; Levi La Chapelle, 34; H. Straub, 30.

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, MAINE.

The branch shoot of the U. S. R. A. was held, afternoon and evening, on March 20. Match B, Pistols, was shot off with only three entries, Messrs. Hatch, Bradley and Mitchell, winning places in the order named. Match A was shot in the evening with Messrs. Hatch, Crosby, Mitchell and Bradley taking places in the order given. The scores of Mitchell were very good considering the fact that he has shot the pistol and revolver, and this was his first experience in match shooting of any sort. He was successful in securing high single in Match B.

In the last Outdoor U. S. R. A. matches, as well as in these matches—shooting was done on a competitive basis, inasmuch as all contestants started at the same time and the results not given out until every man had finished.

Match A.					
L. R. Hatch	81	89	83	90	85—428
R. H. Crosby	81	77	72	88	79—397
A. L. Mitchell	84	77	86	76	71—394
Adolph Bradley	72	79	75	78	89—393

Match B.					
L. R. Hatch	84	83	85	83	91—426
Adolph Bradley	84	88	88	72	82—414
A. L. Mitchell	82	76	76	76	94—404

The winter's re-entry tournament has but another week of life, and then comes a series of matches with revolvers. This winter's shooting, as usual, has brought out some new star. Mitchell seems to bear these honors this year and has done very good work with both pistol and rifle. Next in order, and one who will bear watching another season, is R. C. Poster, a new member of but a few weeks standing, and one who has only shot the pistol three weeks, yet he has made some of the old-timers step lively or get run over.

Rifles.										
*G. H. Wilkins	49	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	497
*F. L. Hayden	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	49	482
*H. W. Stevens	47	47	47	48	48	48	48	48	47	476
*T. Eastwood	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	48	49	476
A. L. Mitchell	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	49	475	
F. M. Gray	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	49	475	
W. M. Fawcett	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	474	
*R. L. Young	470								440	
R. H. Crosby	468								439	
E. L. Cobb, Jr.	467								438	
V. W. Hall	465								438	
L. R. Hatch	460								437	
P. T. Stoughton	456								432	
P. W. Edwards	454								432	
S. B. Adams	450								423	
L. D. Ward	449								422	
W. A. Derrah	448								421	
A. F. Graftam	447								418	
E. H. Eveleth	446								415	
Wm. Thomas	446								414	
I. B. Welch	445								410	
*J. M. B. Webber	443								409	
*L. E. Ward	440								404	

*J. A. Polwartshny... 440

*Professional.

Fifty Consecutive Shots.

G. H. Wilkins	46	49	49	47	49—240
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First Perfect Score.

G. H. Wilkins, February 27, 50

Pistol.

*L. R. Hatch	93	93	93	94	94	94	94	95	95—939
*F. L. Hayden	93	93	93	93	94	94	94	95	95—937
*A. L. Mitchell	92	93	93	93	93	94	94	95	95—935
*W. M. Fawcett	90	90	90	91	91	92	92	93	94—913
*S. B. Adams	85	86	86	86	87	87	88	90	90—871
Wm. Thomas	83	83	83	84	84	85	86	89	89—849
M. S. Folkins	78	80	81	84	85	87	87	84	89—839
H. W. Stevens	829								745
R. C. Foster	829								739
F. B. Marston	780								716
V. W. Hall	769								659
W. R. Gerry	767								657
R. H. Crosby	766								654
C. J. Perkins	761								643
*A. L. Libby	759								542
*A. F. Graftam	755								454
*J. A. Polwartshny	755								429
*R. G. Hayes	754								

Fifty Consecutive Shots.

L. R. Hatch	91	91	94	92	90—458
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High Aggregate, Both Classes.

F. L. Hayden	1419	L. R. Hatch	1399
A. L. Mitchell	1410	W. M. Fawcett	1387

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Bisbee Rifle Club, and the Southern California Rifle Association held a telegraph match recently, conditions 200, 300, and 500 yards; 2 sighting and 10 shots for record at each range, 6 men to the team. The Bisbee team shot under the worst conditions, they having an 18 mile wind from 8 o'clock from the start which spoiled any possibility of good scores at 200 yards. The California team had no trouble at the 200 and 300 yard firing points from wind but at the 500 yard target they caught a 20 mile wind that came from all directions at once. At 500 yards they shoot across a steep ravine from the slope of one hill to the slope of another, consequently flags are of no use as the air currents in the middle are different than the sides. Both teams had a clear cool day so they had no trouble with the light. Scores:

Bisbee Rifle Club.				
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
R. Ryons	25	42	44	121
M. McMinn	27	37	47	111
J. E. Curry	32	41	44	117
M. W. Mitchell	36	44	47	127
T. C. Hurst	31	38	44	113
J. Nichols	30	35	42	107
Total	190	237	268	696

Southern California Rifles.				
C. S. Backus	37	42	49	128
Dr. Eliot Alden	44	35	41	120
C. B. Hubbs	40	41	40	121
A. C. Freeman	39	37	42	118
E. D. Neff	35	42	41	118
G. S. Wotkyns	37	37	34	108
Total	232	234	247	713

Both teams used the '03 Springfield with the exception of Wotkyns who used a 30-40 N. R. A. Winchester. We hope to have a return match some time in April.



R. GUTE

Zimmermann Trophy Match

The Most Difficult of the Zettler Rifle Club Shoot

Won by RUDOLPH GUTE With

WINCHESTER CARTRIDGES

THE RED W BRAND

Trade Mark Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.

Scoring Three Perfect Targets of 39. And in the

Continuous Match

H. M. THOMAS, shooting a Winchester Rifle and Winchester Cartridges, made five perfect scores of 75, tying for first place in this match and for the premium for the best five targets. Mr. Gute's perfect score on the Bull's-eye Target—a World's Record—still remains unequalled.

Shoot the Unbeatable Red W Cartridges

DENVER HIGH SCHOOL CAN SHOOT.

An indoor rifle match was shot on March 19 at the armory of the Denver City troop at the Curtis street armory. Company B won the match with a total score of 342. A bronze medal was presented to each member of the winning team. Scores:

Company B.	Pr.	Stg.	Tl.
Serg. Vernon Kimber	46	44	90
Serg. Ralph Smith	45	42	87
1st Lieut. Morris Shugren	42	37	79
Sergt. Dan Showalter	46	40	86
Totals	179	163	342
Company D.	Pr.	Stg.	Tl.
Sergt. Robert Duthie	38	28	66
1st Lieut. Guy Yates	41	37	78
Capt. Charles Shatton	45	45	90
Capt. Clayton Shatton	49	41	90
Totals	173	151	324
Company C.	159	155	314
Company A.	161	142	303
Company E.	139	146	285

WILLIAMSBURG SHOOTING SOCIETY.

The prize shoot of the Williamsburg Shooting Society which was held at Heinne's Casino Gallery, Bushwick and Jamaica Aves., was a most successful event. Expert riflemen from all parts of the country attended the shoot. The following are the scores:

Ring Target.			
F. C. Ross, Massachusetts	75	75	74-224
L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, Pa.	75	75	74-224
H. M. Thomas, New Haven, Conn.	75	75	74-224
W. A. Tewes, New Jersey	75	75	74-224
M. Baal, Brooklyn	75	75	73-223
A. Hubalek, Brooklyn	74	74	148
O. Smith, Hoboken, N. J.	74	74	148
G. Hoffmann, College Point, L. I.	74	74	148
H. M. Pope, Jersey City, N. J.	74	73	147
Wm. Keim, Brooklyn	74	72	146
P. Andrassy, Brooklyn	74	72	146
J. Kaufmann, Brooklyn	73	72	145
S. N. Murphy, Grand Gorge, N. Y.	74	70	144
J. W. Hessian, Wilmington, Del.	73	71	144
M. Dorrlor, Greenville, N. J.	71	71	142
Bullseye Targets.			
W. A. Tewes	32	P. Muth	52½
F. C. Ross	36	J. W. Hessian	54
T. H. Keller	44	A. Hubalek	58
G. Hoffmann	44½	L. P. Ittel	60
O. Smith	45	Wm. Martin	62
H. Pope	46½	Capt. I. Martin	74

MONMOUTH REVOLVER CLUB, RED BANK, N. J.

Next to the din of a bunch of revolver cranks possibly follows a poultry show. We have had an intermixture of both on our indoor range of late and as to which can make the greatest amount of noise with least effect is still unsettled. The two sports are incompatible and those engaged in little fowl language report their doings thus:

March 12.			
H. N. Hoyt	92	91	91 87 85
A. M. Poindexter	92	88	88 87 86
Dr. Field	78	76	Dr. Williams 88 84
H. B. Van Dorn	56	53	N. Doremus 69 64
A. Swift	67	63	F. W. Hope 55 51
G. W. Manson	68		
March 22.			
H. N. Hoyt	91	89	88 85 84
Poindexter	88	86	82 82
F. W. Hope	63	59	60
Williams	88	84	80
Dr. Field	78	73	

Some of our material is developing as mushrooms in a night and considering that but one member never shot in indoor practice before the club was organized two months back, their work bespeaks of genuine interest.

We believe we are using a model target. Any club wishing to compare notes on this very vital question may have a sample with particulars as to cost of printing and source of material in New York, if same cannot be secured in their home towns.

FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB, PITTSBURG, PA.

The secretaries of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, the Army and Navy Club of McKeesport, and Company I, Eighteenth regiment, N. G. P., have just announced to those organizations the results of the winter series of rifle and revolver matches shot on the indoor range at McKeesport during the season which recently closed. The Army and Navy team won first prize by the small margin of 21 points, Fort Pitt was second, and Company I third.

Although the finish of the contests comes as a surprise to most of the members of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, the result so far as that club is concerned was early anticipated by those having in charge the selection of competing teams. The Fort Pitt management was unable to enlist in some of the matches 6 of their first-class shooters who were unable to attend; they were also handicapped by the further disadvantage of not having an indoor range for team practice, while the Army and Navy club owns one of the finest indoor ranges in the state, and practiced almost nightly, thus not only maintaining but increasing their marksmanship ability steadily throughout the series of shoots; this was also shown by the fact that their scores were far superior to those they made in a series of similar matches last year, when the Fort Pitt club "got away with the goods." In one of the 500 yard matches the Army and Navy team of five members came within three points of making a team possible, rolling up 122 out of 125, a remarkable exhibition of the rifleman's skill with the New Springfield arm. Mr. F. S. Nisbet, vice president of the Fort Pitt organization, had the honor of making the highest score of any of the many contestants at the three distances, 200, 300 and 500 yards, pulling 74 out of a possible 75. Rifle scores follow:

	Army and Navy	Ft. Pitt	Co. I.
First match	110	109	105
Second match	112	111	97
Third match	114	114	108
Fourth match	111	112	108
Fifth match	110	103	107
Sixth match	122	110	112
Seventh match	111	114	107
Eighth match	117	115	114
Ninth match	118	116	107
Season's totals	1025	1004	965

In the revolver matches, however, the skill of the Fort Pitt cracks enabled its team to take the lead at the beginning, which they steadily increased over their opponents, winning first prize by 372 points. The highest 10-shot string during the revolver matches was credited to Lieut. John M. Davidson, president of the Fort Pitt Rifle club, who made 93 out of a possible 100 at 20 yards, putting all 10 shots in the 2.72 inch bullseye, on the Standard American target.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

The following scores were made at the regular Thursday night meeting of the club on March 25.

20 Yard Revolver.			
H. A. Reitzenstein	82	75	
A. Knowlson	81	80	80
J. L. R. Morgan	83	82	80
P. Hanford	97	95	90 85 82
L. P. Nichols	89	87	86 84
M. Hayes	87	86	81
J. R. Ryder	91	87	83
Dr. C. Philips	86	84	81
G. Grenzer	90	88	87 83
J. E. Silliman	82	82	

On March 27, at Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., the following were recorded.

50 Yard Revolver.			
M. Hays	91	81	87 82 78 85
W. H. French	80	91	88 92 89 90 95 92 89 93 90 89
Dr. J. R. Hicks	84	94	81 89 91 93 92 80
L. P. Nichols	82	86	92 90 86
J. E. Silliman	89	85	90 92 89 88 87

THE HARTFORD SCHUETZEN VEREIN TO HAVE A NEW RANGE.

The Hartford Schuetzen Verein, a shooting club with about 100 members, which has been in existence since 1864, has just acquired a tract of land near that city and intends to erect a model range for 200 yards practice. The club is a member of the Southern New England Schuetzen Bund and of the National Schuetzen Bund.

NORTH CAROLINA CHAMPIONSHIP PISTOL MATCH.

The annual championship matches of the U. S. R. A. for this state was held at the Pinehurst pistol range, Friday, March 19, in the afternoon.

MILLS STANDARD EQUIPMENTS



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MENTION THIS PAPER.

BUXOM BUT LAGGARD SPRING

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WITH 1906 AMMUNITION"

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"OUR SERVICE RIFLE AND HOW TO USE IT"

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ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This is the match usually shot in galleries by artificial light, but as there are no such ranges in North Carolina the contest here is allowed in the open air for the State Championship only, the contestants not being eligible for National honors.

The weather was threatening and changeable, the sky being overcast most of the time but occasionally the sun came out, causing changes in elevations which were somewhat disconcerting to the shooters. The entries included the crack shots of the Pinchurst pistol contingent and E. E. Patridge, a former President of the U. S. R. A., now spending the winter at Southern Pines, a few miles from Pinchurst. L. C. Hopkins of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been in training for some time for this match but discovered on the day of the contest that his favorite pistol had a trigger pull under the 2 pound limit prescribed by the rules and was obliged to use another weapon having the full pull with a rather disastrous effect on his score. Dr. Field, who is a comparatively new man at the game, shot finely, landing in second place, finishing strongly, having on his last target a score of 49 of the possible 50, the best 5 shot score of the shoot. Mrs. Wurdemann, although not considering herself in the championship class pluckily entered and made a good try for third place falling only 14 points below the winner of that position.

Mr. Patridge, as was expected, won first place easily with the very respectable total of 439 of the possible 500, ending with two 5 shot scores of 48 and 47 or a total of 95 for a 10 shot score.*

The conditions called for 5 shots, no reentry within one hour, at 20 yards on Standard American Target, with 2 1/2 inch bullseye; 5 shots on each of 10 targets furnished and signed by the Secretary of the U. S. R. A.; possible, 500. The scores:

E. E. Patridge, of the Mass. Rifle Ass'n.....	439
Dr. C. Kingsley, Field of Pinchurst.....	402
L. C. Hopkins, of Brooklyn, N. Y.....	373
Mrs. H. V. Wurdemann.....	359

*Mr. Patridge attributes his success in pistol shooting largely to the use of the model of pistol sights designed by him and known as "the Patridge sights" and in this match shot all but the first few targets without glasses and in a flaring light. This would have been an impossibility with the ordinary factory sight.

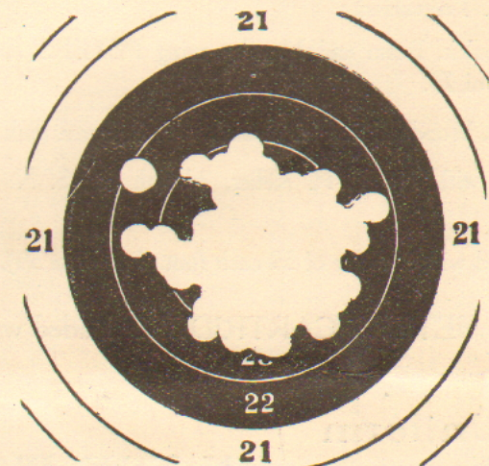
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Match A, Revolver Championship.					
M. R. Moore.....	84	87	90	89	87-437
C. C. Crossman.....	85	91	95	82	81-434
S. E. Sears.....	84	82	82	88	89-425
Chas. Dominic.....	87	81	83	88	81-420
W. C. Ayer.....	86	80	74	84	80-404
T. M. Borcur.....	84	79	83	75	81-402
E. P. Hill.....	73	78	73	84	76-384
M. Summerfield.....	79	73	76	71	80-379
Match B, Pistol Championship.					
M. R. Moore.....	93	79	86	90	85-433
C. C. Crossman.....	83	86	85	83	84-421
W. L. Schrader.....	82	83	83	85	78-414
Chas. Dominic.....	79	88	83	84	60-394
W. C. Ayer.....	85	84	72	70	82-393
G. E. Olcott.....	80	71	82	78	75-386
Paul Frese.....	79	84	75	69	76-383
E. A. Stosberg.....	67	76	78	71	74-366

NEWARK RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were shot on our indoor range 230 Washington St., Wednesday evening, March 10th:

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.									
G. F. Snellen.....	242	245	245	246	239-1217				
	245	246	243	246	244-1224				
W. H. French.....	245	243	244	249	247-1228				
A. E. Graf.....	234	234	230	234	236-1168				
A. W. Campbell.....	235	236	232	230	233-1166				
J. F. Bauder.....	242	240				R. Von Seyfried.	227	232	
Pistol Scores, 20 Yards									
Snellen.....	74	74	79	73	74				
Jackson.....	77	79	80	84	86				
Bauder.....	72	75	76	79					
French.....	87	89							



Composite of the 100 shots fired by Col. W. A. Tewes at the annual tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club, winning the indoor championship of the United States, with a Pope-Ballard rifle, Sidle telescope, and Peters .22 short cartridges.

CINCINNATI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made at the regular shoot March 1, all shooting at 200 yards, offhand, on German Ring Target.

	King scores.	Special scores.	Honor scores.
Hofer.....	211	223 206 205 191	66
Nestler.....	207	227 215 207 204	58
Brimms.....	207	210 205	..
Hasenzahl.....	183	220 206 205 200	60
Drube.....	188	180	62
Hawkins.....	181	155	48

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., REVOLVER CLUB.

The following practice scores were made by members of the club on February 14.

50 Yard Revolver.									
I. C. Douglas.....	91	83	83	94	87				
C. W. Linder.....	89	85	88	86	83	87	85		
J. E. Holcomb.....	86	88	83	74	84				
A. B. Douglas.....	87	97	91			H. D. Thaxter.	90	92	83
W. A. Wright.....	83	90	81			Dr. L. M. Packard	85	88	87
W. E. Smith.....	85	86	83			J. B. Fox.....	84	84	79
Geo. Mallion.....	81								
50 Yard Pistol.									
A. B. Douglas.....	94	94	93	93	94				
I. C. Douglas.....	85	92	89	86	91				
Oscar Lillemo.....	76	87	90	90	71	78	83		
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	82	82	80						

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly competition of the Association was held at its range on March 20 with a good attendance of shooters.

Shooting conditions were decidedly unfavorable for good work, as the wind, which was fairly steady in the morning, increased to half a gale later in the day and in addition was so unsteady that a perfect hold often resulted in a loss of 3 or 4 points.

F. C. Fitz pulled out an 89 in the medal offhand match which was high score for the day.

No shooting was done at long range, the conditions promising neither pleasure nor profit. The scores:

Offhand practice match—H. E. Tuck, 87, 83; R. L. Dale, 85; J. Bushfield, 82; J. E. Lynch, 80; M. T. Day 77; A. W. Hill, 76.

Offhand medal match—F. C. Fitz, 89; L. Lewis, 84, 83, 83; J. E. Lynch, 72.

Pistol medal match—C. F. Lamb, 87, 84, 80.

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.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

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

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—AT—

DECATUR, ILL., March 16 and 17

PROFESSIONAL AVERAGES

J. M. Hughes, using DU PONT, broke 384 out of 400—96%
 F. H. Bills, " " " 373 " " 400—93 1/4%
 W. D. Stannard " " " 360 " " 400—90%

AMATEUR AVERAGES

J. R. Graham, using DU PONT, broke 370 out of 400—92 1/2%
 A. F. Smith, using largely DU PONT loads, broke 360 " " 400—90%
 Tom Hall, using DU PONT, broke 357 " " 400—89 1/4%

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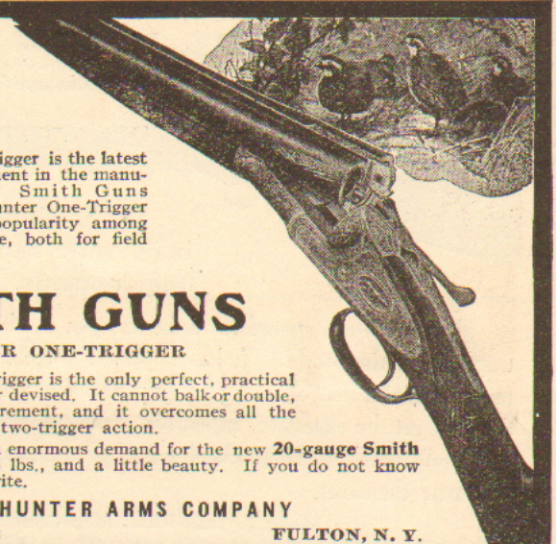
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THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- Apr. 6-7—Lincoln, Nebr. Capitol Beach Gun Club. Geo. L. Carter, manager.
- Apr. 6-7—West Lebanon, Ind. West Lebanon Gun Club. C. R. Bowls, secretary.
- Apr. 7-9—Columbus, Ohio. Columbus Gun Club. Fred Shattuck, secretary.
- Apr. 9-10—Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Parkdale Gun Club. F. A. Parker, president.
- Apr. 9—Exeter, Ont., Canada. Huron Indians. W. Johns, secretary.
- Apr. 12—Atlantic City, N. J. Atlantic City Gun Club. A. H. Sheppard, secretary.
- Apr. 14-16—Larned, Kans. Kansas State Tournament under the auspices of the Larned Gun Club. J. T. Whitney, secretary.
- Apr. 15—Garden Prairie, Ill. Garden Prairie Gun Club. H. O. Sears, secretary.
- Apr. 15—Schenectady, N. Y. Mohawk Gun Club. J. W. White, secretary.
- Apr. 16-17—Reading, Pa. South End Gun Club. H. Melchior, manager.
- Apr. 17—Hamilton, Canada. Hamilton Gun Club. W. R. Davies, acting secretary.
- Apr. 19—Spring Tournament of the Springfield, Mass., Shooting Club. C. L. Kites, secretary.
- Apr. 19—Springfield, Mass. Springfield Shooting Club. C. L. Kites, secretary.
- Apr. 19—Lawrence, Mass. Lawrence Fish and Game Club. W. W. Bradbury, secretary.
- Apr. 20-21—New Orleans, La. Tally Ho Gun Club. Geo. H. Brockman, secretary.
- Apr. 21-22—Beaver Crossing, Neb. Beaver Crossing Gun Club. J. C. Evans, secretary.
- Apr. 23—McClure, Ohio. McClure Gun Club. Frank E. Foltz, secretary.
- Apr. 23—Woodstock, Tenn. Woodstock Gun Club. C. C. Hawkins, secretary.
- Apr. 23-24—Troy, N. Y. Mountain View Gun Club. J. J. Farrell, secretary.
- Apr. 26, 27 and 28—Vicksburg, Miss. Mississippi State Tournament under the auspices of the Vicksburg Gun Club. J. C. Williams, manager.
- Apr. 27-28—Atlantic, Iowa. Atlantic Gun Club. P. I. Appleman, manager.
- Apr. 27-29—Wellington, Mass. Paleface Gun Club. C. E. Comer, secretary.
- Apr. 28-29—Danville, Pa. Danville Gun Club. W. T. Speiser, secretary.
- Apr. 29—Temple, Pa. Hercules Gun Club. A. K. Ludwig, secretary.
- Apr. 29, 30, May 1—Union City, Tenn. Union City Gun Club. D. A. Edwards, secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA TRAP SHOOTERS LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the League held in Pittsburg, March 11, the officers of the League were reelected to serve through 1909. The clubs represented were Herron Hill Gun Club, Pittsburg Gun Club, Mt. Albion Gun Club, Triangle Gun Club, Canonsburg Gun Club, Greensburg Gun Club, West Newton Gun Club, Sewickly Gun Club, Millvale Gun Club, Belle Vernon Gun Club. The league is in a flourishing condition, the treasury showing a substantial balance. The amount in hand with considerable more will be divided during the year. It was decided to abandon the fines for non-attendance.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., SHOOTING CLUB.

The Springfield, Mass., Shooting Club will hold its Spring Tournament at targets on Patriots Day, April 19, on its grounds at Red House Crossing. This will be a registered tournament, run under the rules and regulations of the Interstate Association for the season of 1909. The program calls for 200 targets, \$16 entrance in the sweeps, \$25 added to the purses. It will be an all day shoot, starting at 9.30 o'clock in the morning. All shooting will be from 16 yards rise. Targets will be thrown from two sets of expert traps arranged Sergeant system. Lunch will be served on the grounds. The shoot will be held rain or shine, the shooting stand being under cover. Loaded shells, all makes, will be for sale at the clubhouse. Targets will be included in all entrances at two cents each. Professionals and paid experts will be allowed to shoot for targets only. To reach the grounds take Indian Orchard or Palmer cars to Red House Crossing; cars leave the city every fifteen minutes. Guns and ammunition shipped prepaid to the Secretary, C. L. Kites, 416 Main St. will be delivered on the grounds free of charge.

Purses divided Rose system. Sweeps optional; anyone may enter any event and shoot for targets only.

\$75 worth of merchandise prizes will be put up for high amateur averages of those shooting the entire program of 200 targets. First high average prize will be a \$27 Repeating Shotgun. Others will be trout rods, hunting coats, umbrellas, dress suit cases, boxes of cigars, walking sticks etc. There will be suitable prizes for longest straight run, also for low gun of program. All ties will be shot off miss-and-out. High guns to win.

A special feature of the tournament will be a five man team shoot, 50 targets per man, between a team from the Berkshire Gun Club, Inc., of Pittsfield, Mass., and one from the local club. This will be the first of a series of two shoots between the clubs for a silver cup. The second and last shoot of the series will be held on the grounds of the Berkshire Gun Club, Inc., at Pittsfield, Mass., on May 31. Conditions of the contest require that each member of team shall shoot at 100 targets in all, 50 at each shoot, also that the teams shall be divided and squads shall be made up of members of each team. Events 4, 6 and 9 of regular program will comprise the 50 targets at this shoot. The club scoring the most points at both shoots is to have the cup.

The club has spared no money or pains to make this tournament the banner one of the season and a good attendance is expected. Programs are now ready and may be had by addressing the secretary.

JERSEY CITY GUN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

There were 54 entries in the all-day tournament of the club, on March 17. Five events at 20 targets each were run off, and one 100 target event. The trade was represented by Neaf Apgar of the Peters Cartridge Co., J. S. Fanning, Du Pont Powder Co.; F. E. Butler, V. M. C. Co.; T. H. Keller, Jr., Hunter Arms Co.

Targets	20	20	20	20	20	100
Dr. L. R. Culver	16	13	17	15	16	67
Geo. H. Privy	19	17	18	19	18	74
F. W. Moffatt	15	18	15	17	15	82
C. W. Billings	13	17	16	16	16	86
F. C. Bissett	14	16	19	17	19	82
F. C. Butler	14	16	14	12	16	70
L. W. Palmer, Jr.	14	16	14	14	17	77
J. S. Fanning	13	18	19	18	18	91
Neaf Apgar	16	17	11	18	16	81
F. H. Keller, Jr.	7	18	13	16	14	79
Al. Ivins	11	15	18	17	15	..
E. R. Northrup	12	14	8	11	10	..
H. D. Bergen	16	11	13	16	15	72
E. M. Cooper	13	18	15	12	11	75
W. A. Kennedy	14	15	18	14	15	..
R. D. Jacobus	15	16	19	20	16	91
C. Schreyvogel	14	14	12	10	10	..
Wm. Simonson	15	17	17	11	15	87
E. E. Gardner	17	16	15	16	19	83
E. E. Hallinger	18	18	16	17	15	88
F. A. Hodgman	18	18	20	19	16	73
F. H. Schuaffler	14	17	19	18	13	79
C. McClave	18	16	15	14	17	86
Thos. Howard	16	16	15	15	10	75
J. H. Hendrickson	17	19	17	19	18	86
H. A. Groesbeck	16	19	19	18	19	83
Sim Glover	14	18	16	17	14	81
H. S. Welles	16	18	17	15	16	84
C. B. Brown	10	11	14	9	9	52
Jno. G. Ropes	17	15	17	17	12	..
L. W. Colquitt	19	19	18	17	18	84
Thos. Dukes	17	19	15	18	81	..
T. J. O'Donohue	13	16	12	15	18	79
T. Lenane, Jr.	13	14	8	14	12	56
M. V. Lenane	15	15	17	19	18	87
A. S. Hendrickson	14	14	16	13	77	..
W. C. Damron	14	13	16	16	82	..
H. H. Miller	16	9	14	14	78	..
W. M. Hovey	14	15	17	19	..	..
G. R. Schnieder	17	13	15	74	..	..
Chas. Day, Jr.	16	18	17	..	..	..
Dr. Moeller	8	12	16	74	..	..
L. Craufurd	14	13	12	74	..	..
R. H. Woodruff	14	16	17	..	..	..
F. Rohne	15	8	12	..	..	..
R. W. Owens	14	16	19	86	..	..
G. Lembeck	17	14	14	75	..	..
H. H. Shannon	11	11	W-9	..	..	..
Dr. Wikerson	81	Thos. Boothryd	63	..	..	..
Wm. Scheverling	71	Wm O'Brien	77	..	..	..
W. J. Simpson	73	W. J. Wright	15	..	..	..

CRESCENT WINS FROM NEW YORK ATHLETIC.

Probably the largest inter-club shooting match that ever took place in or around New York was started on March 27 with a home-and-home contest between the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the New York Athletic Club at the traps of the Crescent Club at Bay Ridge. Each team was represented by 22 men, each shooting at 100 targets. At the finish the Crescents had

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a margin of 52, the score being 1,657 to 1,605 for the New York Athletic Club. An old gunner of the Brooklyn Club offered two individual prizes, one to the man of his club team having the highest score and the other to the second highest. A. R. Allan, with the good score of 92, took the first prize, while F. W. Moffett and Henry M. Brigham tied at 88 for the second prize. For the New Yorks C. W. Billings and Dr. De Wolfe tied at 84 for the high score.

The marksmanship was far below the average of both teams, due principally to a strong head wind, which made the targets rise and twist as soon as they left the traps. This affected the men from Travers Island more than the home men, who are more accustomed to the traps and surroundings.

The final series will be shot at Travers Island on April 17. This match was the third this season between the two clubs—the Crescents winning a 100 target match at Bay Ridge by 28 and also won at Travers Island by 22. Scores:

Targets	Crescent	A. C.	25	25	25	Tl.
F. B. Stephenson	23	20	21	20	84	..
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	18	22	24	22	86	..
F. W. Moffett	22	24	20	22	88	..
A. G. Southworth	20	22	17	23	82	..
A. R. Allan	22	24	23	23	92	..
H. M. Brigham	23	23	23	19	88	..
J. J. Adams	20	20	17	17	74	..
W. C. Damron	16	22	20	14	72	..
G. C. Stephenson, Jr.	19	19	15	16	69	..
D. T. Leahy	19	19	17	21	76	..
E. A. Hendrickson	15	20	22	19	76	..
W. W. Peabody, Jr.	16	20	22	20	78	..
H. W. Dreyer	16	14	15	15	60	..
R. E. Fox	18	19	17	17	71	..
M. Steiner	16	20	20	17	66	..
L. C. Hopkins	17	16	16	17	66	..
J. H. Vanderveer	18	18	16	18	70	..
G. Brower	22	20	17	22	81	..
I. H. Ernst	15	17	17	18	67	..
I. P. Fairchild	20	18	20	21	79	..
S. Sterns	20	15	13	18	66	..
H. W. Woodcock	13	15	13	18	59	..
Team total	408	427	405	417	1,657	..
New York A. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. V. Lenane	20	20	20	19	79	..
C. W. Billings	22	22	20	20	84	..
F. A. Hodgman	19	21	19	20	79	..
R. M. Owen	20	17	18	18	73	..
G. F. Pelham	20	22	20	19	81	..
O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	19	19	20	17	75	..
T. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	15	22	22	23	82	..
Frank Hall	19	22	20	22	83	..
G. Bechtel	19	15	18	17	69	..
W. J. Elias	19	18	18	17	72	..
J. G. Batterson	18	20	18	24	80	..
J. J. O'Donohue	16	14	14	13	57	..
Dr. De Wolf	19	23	20	22	84	..
G. W. Kuchler	13	16	15	23	67	..
T. Lenane, Jr.	22	16	18	17	73	..
G. Lembeck	18	21	22	19	80	..
F. C. Durham	20	18	16	16	70	..
Dr. Crowe	14	19	17	20	70	..
Dr. Wilson	11	12	20	9	52	..
G. M. Thornton	21	17	18	18	74	..
W. Simpson	14	20	13	14	61	..
Dr. Hamlin	16	15	13	16	60	..
Team total	394	409	399	403	1,605	..

Referees—E. W. Reynolds and Robert Snyder.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The Wykagyl Country Club trapshooters of New Rochelle had unfavorable conditions to contend against on March 20 and the performances were not up to the usual standard. G. A. Wilson and J. A. Henderson carried off the honors of the day, each having two wins to his credit. The scores:

15 Targets; Scratch—J. A. Henderson, 9; T. D. Scoble, 9; G. A. Wilson, 9; W. B. Ogden, 9; G. L. Brady, 8;

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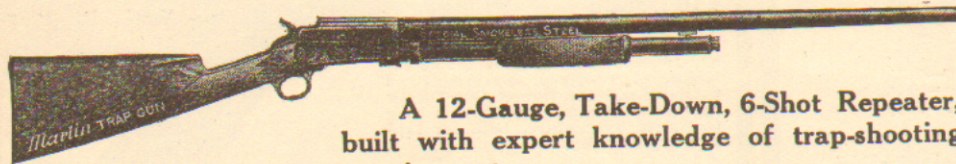
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41 WILLOW STREET

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

R. L. Shape, 8; E. Eckart, 5.
March Cup; 25 Targets—J. A. Henderson, 1, 24; G. L. Brady, 7, 21; E. Eckart, 5, 20; W. B. Ogden, 3, 19; T. S. Scoble, 0, 18; R. L. Shape, 5, 18; G. A. Wilson, 3, 18.
March Average Cup—G. A. Wilson, 3, 24; R. L. Shape, 5, 22; E. Eckart, 3, 22; J. A. Henderson, 0, 19; T. S. Scoble, 0, 18; G. L. Brady, 7, 14; W. B. Ogden, 3, 14; W. M. Bavier, 2, 13.
Eckart Trophy; 25 targets—J. A. Henderson, 0, 22; G. A. Wilson, 2, 21; T. D. Scoble, 0, 19; R. L. Shape, 5, 19; W. B. Ogden, 3, 17; E. Eckart, 5, 15; G. L. Brady, 7, 14; W. N. Bavier, 2, 10.
Schoverling, Daly, and Gates Trophy; 25 targets—W. B. Ogden, 4, 25; R. L. Shape, 6, 25; J. A. Henderson, 0, 21; T. D. Scoble, 1, 20; E. Eckart, 6, 18; G. A. Wilson, 3, 16; W. N. Bavier, 3, 14; G. L. Brady, 7, 13.
Shape Cup; 25 targets—G. A. Wilson, 3, 24; W. B. Ogden, 3, 23; E. Eckart, 6, 20; R. L. Shape, 6, 19; J. A. Henderson, 0, 19; W. N. Bavier, 3, 18; T. D. Scoble, 1, 15.

PALEFACE ASSOCIATION.

A combination of a strong back breeze, which made the targets duck and scurry way out on to the marshes, with the difficulties that distance handicap shooting always create for the trap shooter, made it pretty hard for even the best of the 13 Paleface shooters to make good scores at the 100-target match, shot over their traps on March 27.

Le Noir, from Columbus, Ohio, who is making a trip through New England, took high gun honors. Le Noir scored 89, while Burnes of Cambridge and W. Clarke of Melrose tied for the high amateur honors, dividing the first and second prizes with an actual breakage of 87 each. The scores:

Targets	Sliding	Handicap	20	20	20	20	Tl.
*Le Noir, 17-19	18	17	18	17	19	89	
Burnes, 17-19	19	19	15	17	17	87	
Clarke, 16-18	19	15	18	17	18	87	
*Bob Smith, 17-18	17	15	18	17	19	86	
Hassam, 17	16	17	17	17	84		
Buffalo, 16	17	16	13	16	17	79	
Daggett, 17-19	17	13	15	14	19	78	
Staples, 17	17	12	14	15	18	76	
Kawop, 17	16	14	16	12	18	76	
Cole, 16-18	17	15	18	14	10	74	
*Sibley, 17	13	16	18	14	12	73	
Howe, 17	11	11	10	13	9	54	
Clapp, 16	9	8	6	6	8	37	

*Professionals.
25 targets, 16 yards—Howe and Clarke, 22; Hassam and Le Noir, 21; Sibley, Smith and Daggett, 20; Staples, 19; Burnes, 18; Buffalo, 16.

NEW ENGLAND KENNEL CLUB.

The result of the shooting matches at the New England Kennel Club on March 27 was as follows:

Club Cup	Gross	Hcp.	Score
I. R. Thomas	21	0	21
R. C. Storey	12	5	17
W. O. Gay	11	6	17
A. Blanchard	11	3	14

N. E. K. C. Season Cup	Score
W. O. Gay	20
I. R. Thomas	20
A. Blanchard	19
R. C. Storey	19

The shootoff was won by W. O. Gay.

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

Since announcing our Seventh Annual Tournament (Registered) for August 18, we have received the sanction of the Directors of the New York State Sportsman's Association for the Watts L. Richmond Trophy thereby making it the authentic contest for the Amateur Championship of Western New York, the territory being specified as Cayuga, Tompkins and Tioga counties and counties in New York State west of these. Any three wins entitles to permanent ownership in which

event the Holland Gun Club will replace the trophy. The 1908 winner was Edward Cox of Buffalo; he is the present holder of the cup and is entitled to 50 per cent of the entrance for 1909. The 1909 winner will hold the cup for one year and be entitled to 50 per cent of the entrance in 1910. Second contest for this trophy will be shot off at our tournament August 18. For our 1909 program we are planning something special to attract the shooters outside of the above stated territory and we want your name for our mailing list.

The two shoots of March 25 and April 1 close our winter season; if you happen this way plan to shoot with us these dates at 1.30 p. m.

H. H. Stevens was a visitor on March 11; he shot part of the program at 20 yards and turned in 90 per cent. Mr. Fish came over from Lyndonville; he can go some. "39" won class A point, and Brumber and C. Robson got points in Class B. Brumber is shooting at 18 yards as we predicted, but he got his point just the same. Tournament points to date. Class A—Gardiner, Tomlinson, and Walls 5 each; Knickerbocker ("30") and Watson, 2 each; Keyes one. Class B—Brumber 4; Cheeseman 3; Farwell and C. Robson, 2 each.

	Shot at Bk.		Shot at Bk.	
*Stevens	100	90	50	
Fish	50	44	C. Robson	50
Gardiner	50	40	Watson	50
"39"	50	39	Tomlinson	50
Forsyth	50	36	Farwell	50
Walls	50	35	Lortz	50

*Professional.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION WINS.

The 50 target team match between the B. A. A. and Harvard Gun Club was shot at Riverside on March 27, and resulted in a win for B. A. A., 208 to 197. The scores:

Targets	B. A. A.	Harvard	Tl.
C. C. Clapp	23	22	45
R. A. Faye	23	21	44
S. A. Ellis	19	21	40
C. P. Powell	18	22	40
T. C. Adams	21	18	39
Total	208	197	

The last handicap shoot of the B. A. A. Gun Club for March was held on March 27 at Riverside. C. C. Clapp was not only high gun, but was declared the winner of the monthly handicap, having made the highest six scores. The scores:

	Hcp.	Tl.
C. C. Clapp	14	96
F. Whitney	16	95
C. P. Powell	1	86
R. A. Faye	2	86
J. E. Dickey	0	85
C. R. Lynch	26	83
G. R. Clark	12	81
J. H. Daggett	10	78
S. A. Ellis	2	77
J. C. Caswell	2	77
J. S. Brown	26	74
H. W. Knights	26	68
T. C. Adams	2	68

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

PETERS WINNINGS.
J. M. Hughes won second professional average at the Chicago tournament, March 6 and 7, scoring 275 out of 300 with Peters factory loads.

Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters shells, won high general average at Orange, N. J., March 6, breaking 86 out of 100 under exceedingly difficult conditions.

At Columbus, Ohio, March 6, W. R. Chamberlain was high amateur with a remarkable score of 146 out of a possible 150. In the prize handicap Mr. Chamberlain also won first, breaking 48 out of 50 from the 20 yard mark. In all these events he used Peters factory loaded shells, as did also C. A. Young, who was high professional for the day, breaking 118 out of 125.

At Lancaster, Pa., March 11, high amateur average and high general average were won by Mr. C. E. Humer, who scored 104 out of 120 with Peters factory loaded shells.

At Phillipsburg, N. J., March 13, a clean sweep of all the averages was made by Peters shells. Lester German and Neaf Apgar tied on high professional and high general averages with 93 out of 100. J. Keipler scored 92; Mr. J. Pleis 89, and Mr. F. F. Markley 88; winning first, second and third amateur averages respectively. All of these five gentlemen used Peters shells.

C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded Premier shells, won high professional and high general averages at Adams, Ind., March 18; score 192 out of 200, with one run of 107 straight.

Capt. J. H. Hughes was high gun at the shoot of the Badger Gun Club, Milwaukee, March 21, scoring 122 out of 125 with Peters shells.

At Dallas, Tex., March 19, L. I. Wade won high general average with Peters shells, score 142 out of 150. At Columbus, Ohio, March 20, W. B. Chamberlain, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average; score 88 out of 100.

Capt. J. H. Hughes, shooting Peters factory loaded shells at Decatur, Ill., March 16 and 17, won high general and high professional averages; score 384 out of 400. G. T. Hall was high amateur on the second day, also using Peters shells.

Allen Hill won high amateur average at Frenchtown, N. J., March 20, score 181 out of 200; E. E. Bates was second with 180, both using Peters factory loaded shells. Neaf Apgar was second professional with 182 out of 200, also with Peters shells.

Neaf Apgar was high at Allentown, Pa., March 18, with 152 out of 175.

At Houston, Tex., March 20, high amateur average was won by L. N. Messer, score 91 out of 100, using Peters shells. Mr. Messer also won the Cup Race, breaking 18 out of 20, and 23 out of 25 in the shootoff.

L. H. Fitzsimmons, using Peters factory loaded shells, tied for high professional average at Jewell Junction, Iowa, March 24; score 183 out of 200.

THE U. M. C.-REMINGTON COMBINATION AT WORK.

H. E. Snyder, of "Scandalous City," recently pulled down the Schmelzer Cup in a very fast field of western crack amateurs. This good win was made with the now famous Remington Pump and U. M. C. steel lined shell combination.

BIG CHIEF BENDER, THE FAMOUS ATHLETIC PITCHER, STRUCK OUT MR. S. WHITE IN A 50 BIRD RACE.

Big Chief Bender, the American League pitcher, who has won many a hard fought battle for the Athletics of Philadelphia, won no insignificant struggle for himself on March 3 at Philadelphia by defeating S. White in a 50 bird match for \$100 a side. Mr. Bender shot from the 30 yard mark and Mr. White stood 28. Mr. Bender was in remarkable form and broke 50 straight while Mr. White got only 43. Bender used U. M. C. Arrow shells.

Ed. Adams, of Reading, Pa., with the Remington Pump Gun and Arrow shells, during the past few months, has killed 415 out of 440 live birds, an average of 94.3 per cent, shooting from 29, 30 and 31 rods, all with Arrow shells. This is a wonderful record with a pump gun, as nearly all live bird shooters use the double barrel gun on account of the two shots being fired. Mr. Adams writes, "I claim live birds can be killed as successfully with a pump gun as with a double barrel gun." Mr. Adams is probably one of the best live bird shots in Pennsylvania.

W. W. Miller, of Shillington, Pa., at Reading on March 6, with a Remington Pump Gun and Nitro Club shells broke 45 out of 50 doubles, and followed with 48 out of 50 singles; an excellent performance with a pump gun.

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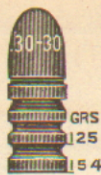
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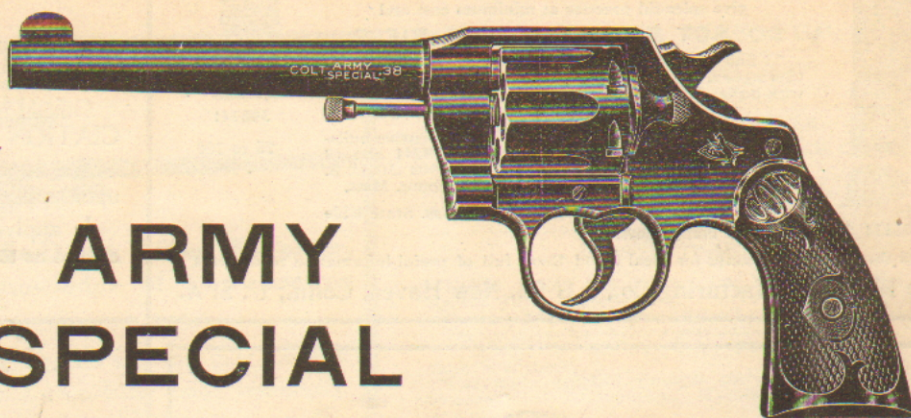
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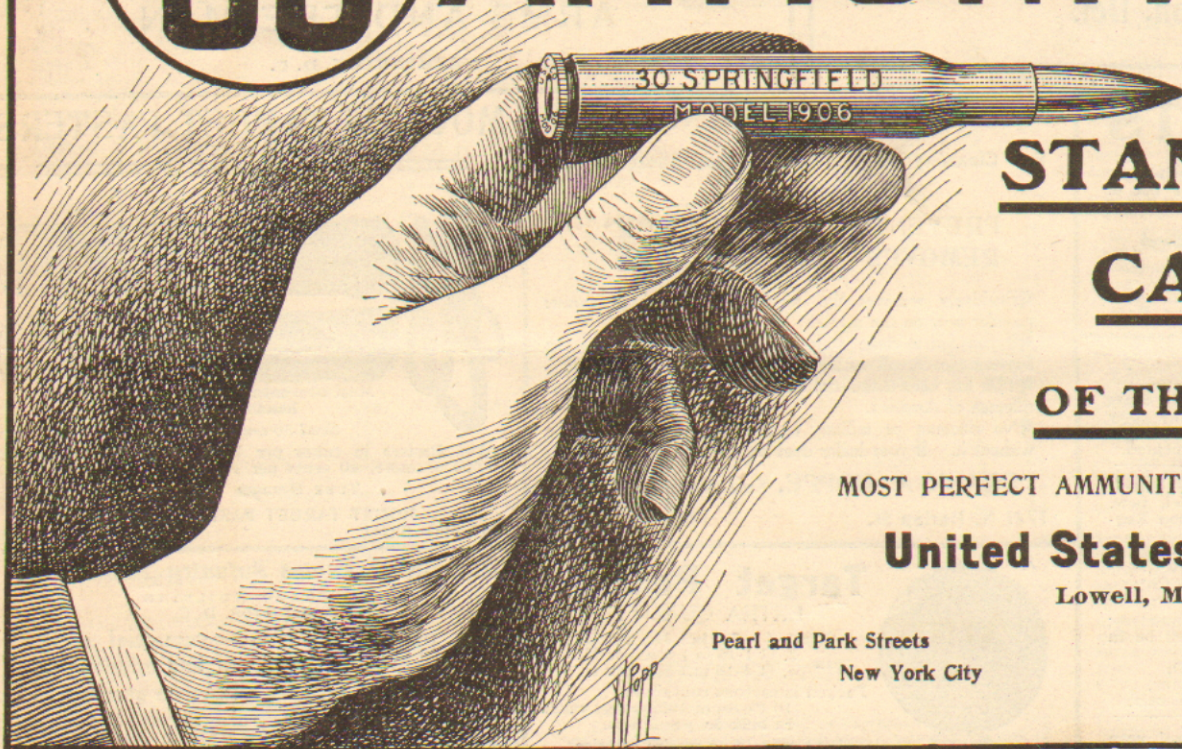
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