

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI, No. 1.

APRIL 8, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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ARMS AND THE MAN



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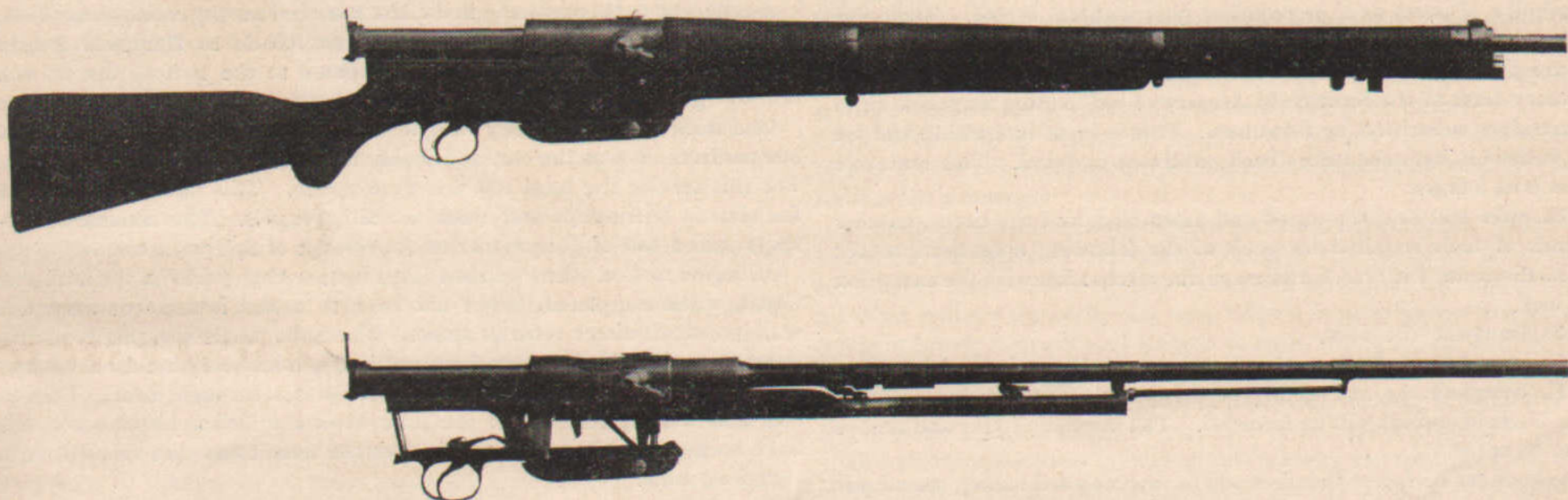
AN AUTOMATIC FOR MILITARY USE.

NEWS items which ARMS AND THE MAN has been receiving from all over the world and which have been reproduced in its columns with great frequency lead to the unavoidable conclusion that automatic—or rather, semi-automatic—shoulder arms are soon to be adopted by practically every nation. Our own Ordnance Department has been experimenting with automatic and semi-automatic arms for many years and without going further into detail or disclosing any of those facts which could not with good policy be disclosed, it may be said that the United States is quite abreast of other nations in knowledge of this subject. It is believed that some of the continental countries have already accepted forms of the automatic small arm; that has not yet been done by us, but the difference between the action taken by the countries referred to and our own action is merely one of words—not of fact. Indeed it is quite possible that by the premature adoption of a type of automatic some countries may have cut themselves off to a certain extent from new and better knowledge upon the subject.

matic rifles in the hands of ordinary troops might well prove more of an injury than a benefit.

If the men proceeded to fire as fast as they could all the ammunition they were able to put their hands on, two serious results would follow: The guns would be rendered useless because of heat and the ammunition supply would be exhausted. Both of these things would probably occur at just about the moment when fire was most needed. For this reason it is thought desirable to carry automatic ammunition with the reserve supply, depending upon being able to get it up in case of an emergency in time for use; the rifles to be used as single and magazine loaders in the meantime. If it was not brought up in time the line would be no worse off than without the automatic arms. If it was brought up in time the benefit would be very great.

In this connection another thought is put forward which should receive the consideration of any inventor who may be attempting to solve the problem of a satisfactory automatic for the United States; namely, some



FARQUHAR-HILL AUTOMATIC RIFLE.
An English Model.

ARMS AND THE MAN was gratified to note in one of the leading English service papers a direct lift of a paragraph from its columns—a paragraph taken and published by the English Service Journal without credit to us. In the item referred to, which was published over two years ago, we undertook to say that the ideal small arm of the future would be a rifle which combined all the best qualities of the single loader, the magazine loader and the semi-automatic. We see no reason to change that position.

Now that the question is attracting so much attention our readers will doubtless be interested in a discussion of what the probable requirements would be for such an arm, and it may be also that some inventor who now sits waiting for an opportune time may by these suggestions be enabled to consummate his endeavor and present to the Ordnance Department a new and perfect semi-automatic

It is believed that a satisfactory design of the semi-automatic—or let us call it automatic for the sake of brevity, understanding always that we mean semi-automatic—should embody the following features: A simple, strong, durable and compact mechanism composed of few parts; one readily dismantled and mounted with no or few tools; one which contains a minimum number of springs, screws or pins.

In view of our experiments with .30 caliber ammunition and the adoption of that size of cartridge, the caliber should be .30 or about that.

The capacity of the magazine or other device for holding cartridges should be at least eight.

In this connection it is thought that some attention should be devoted to the question of producing an automatic which would use cartridges put up in such form as to make them unavailable for use in a rifle when it was employed as a single or magazine loader, the idea being this; auto-

practicable plan for converting the present Service rifle into an automatic. It is known that the Ordnance Department would look with much favor upon an invention of this kind and there is every reason why it should be considered favorably.

With the tools which we have for making the present rifle, with a considerable reserve of them manufactured, and with those in the hands of troops, a great saving in time and money would result from the discovery of some correct mechanical device which even at considerable cost would allow the conversion of the Model 1903 into an up-to-date automatic.

We suggest that our friends of inventive turn of mind think this over. The man who could evolve an attachment which could do this work would perform a very great service to the country.

The weight of the bullet, the initial velocity, and the general form of cartridge should not be materially changed until we have good information of a better cartridge. Cartridge-making machinery and material now in existence should not be rendered obsolete unless it is found that a better cartridge can be produced.

The bolt mechanism should be locked in the firing position before the firing mechanism can be operated. The breech lock should remain open after the last cartridge has been fired. The trigger pull should be smooth and even—not less than 3 pounds, nor much more than that.

There should be a magazine cut-off and a practicable safety device so that the arm may be carried cocked and with a cartridge in the chamber without danger.

The minimum limit of fire should be 90 rounds per minute. There need be no maximum fixed, but for any form of automatic which would allow delivery of fire at a much greater rate an absolute limit of time, during

which the piece should be continuously fired, would have to be adhered to in the Service.

It ought to be possible to re-cock the piece without moving the bolt in cases of misfire.

There should be more than reasonable certainty of action in automatic loading and ejection and an assurance that the arm will perfectly function by hand in case of misfire or jam.

The whole rifle should be of good balance and shape so it could be employed for accurate fire, and it should not be, as a substitute for the rifle, greater than ten pounds in weight.

The semi-automatic, instead of the automatic, principle is desirable because a truly automatic gun is as our readers know capable of firing after the trigger has once been pulled, without any other effort on the part of the firer continuously and all the while until the action breaks down or the supply of cartridges is stopped. The semi-automatic, on the other hand, requires the pressure of the trigger between each shot. The finger can be bent quickly enough to provide for as great a rapidity of fire as any one could possibly wish. Many other advantages could be urged in favor of the semi-automatic type.

All the mechanism should be of such a construction as to make it easy to replace in case of a breakdown. Parts riveted together would of course be objectionable. It is probable that a vertical ejection would serve the military purpose better than a side ejection, although there is a question here. Empty cases are hot. Thrown far into the air they will be blown to one side and thus might strike any man in the line almost as often as those ejected from the side. Coming, as they would, from a height they might be more apt to strike the soldier in some place which would cause him annoyance than if they came toward him upon the side.

There should be some manner of indicating automatically the number of cartridges remaining in the magazine. The construction should be such as to make certain a reasonable safety from dust and dirt. Exposed parts would be objectionable. In any form of automatic the bolt should be securely locked to the barrel until the bullet has left the muzzle. Interchangeability of parts as a prerequisite goes without saying. Whatever the bolt form might be, it should be strong and simple.

We are privileged to publish what would be the probable program of preliminary tests at the Springfield Armory of self-loading magazine rifles and cartridges submitted by inventors. This is most interesting and we do not believe it has ever before been published in detail. This tentative program is as follows:

1. The piece will be dismounted and assembled, and the times, number and kinds of tools required for each of the following operations noted:

(a) To dismount the breech and magazine mechanism with the exception of the lock.

(b) To dismount the lock.

(c) To assemble the lock.

(d) To complete the assembling of the piece. The number of parts and the kinds of springs will be recorded. The number of pins and screws will also be noted.

2. *Preliminary Firing.*—The piece will be fired as a self-loader, 100 rounds into butt to observe the general behavior. No time will be taken and the firing will be deliberate enough to prevent the necessity of cooling during this test.

3. *Rapidity with Accuracy.*—The piece will be fired from the shoulder at a target 6 feet 6 inches; range 100 feet, under the following circumstances, the cartridges disposed at will upon a table.

(a) Number of shots and hits firing for one minute, using gun as a self-loader. Test begun with magazine empty.

(b) Number of shots and hits firing for one minute, using gun as a repeater. Test begun with magazine empty. Any cartridge missing fire in this or other tests will be opened to ascertain the cause of failure.

4. *Rapidity at Will.*—The same as test three, except that the piece may be fired from the hip without aim into a butt at short range. Hits will not be considered.

5. *Dust.*—With the mechanism closed, and both ends of the barrel tightly corked, the piece will be exposed in the box prepared for the purpose to a blast of fine sand for two minutes and then removed. The surplus sand may be removed by blowing thereon, jarring the piece or wiping with the bare hand only. It will then be fired twenty rounds under the following conditions:

(a) Magazine empty when exposed to dust. Before firing, charge the magazine and fire as self-loader.

(b) Magazine loaded when exposed to dust. Remove and wipe cartridges; re-load and fire as above.

In case the self-loading mechanism fails to work in either of tests (a) and (b) the piece will then be tried as a repeater.

6. *Velocity.*—The velocity of the bullet at a distance of 53 feet from the muzzle will be determined, taking the mean of five shots.

7. *Endurance.*—The piece will then be fired deliberately, 500 rounds as a self-loader for endurance, cooling the barrel after each 50 rounds.

8. *Ease of Manipulation.*—The general working of the piece will then be examined by the members of the Board.

9. *Decreased Charges.*—The piece to be fired 12 rounds as a self-loader with cartridges in which the powder charge has been decreased so that the first four fired will give pressure 25 per cent less, the second four 15 per cent, and the last four 10 per cent less than the Service pressure.

10. *Excessive Charges.*—The piece to be fired five times as a single loader with cartridges in which the charge of powder is increased as to produce a pressure in the chamber of 64,000 pounds per square inch.

11. *Pierced Primers.*—The piece will be fired once with a service cartridge in which the primer has been thinned so as to insure piercing.

12. *Rust.*—The mechanism will be thoroughly cleansed of grease, the ends of the barrel tightly corked, and the piece then placed in a solution of sal ammoniac for five minutes. After exposure to the open air for twenty-four hours, ten shots will be fired into a sand butt, using the piece as a self-loader. In case the self-loading mechanism fails to work, the piece will then be tried as a repeater.

General Remarks.—During the above tests the piece will be entirely in the hands of the Board, and no alterations or repairs other than those possible on the ground will be allowed, except by special permission of the Board. If the piece fails in any test the remainder of the program may be discontinued in the discretion of the Board. Any piece which successfully passes the foregoing tests may be subjected to such supplementary tests to further determine its endurance or other qualities as may be prescribed by the Commanding Officer.

A CANAL VOYAGE COSTS MONEY.

IT costs money to maintain a Navy even when it floats safely in our own harbors at home, but it costs more when it goes about the world spreading broadcast a telling message of peace.

An element to be considered in the last wise and worthy cruise of our fleet, that cruise which endured from Hampton Roads to Hampton Roads passing all the world between, is the expense to the nation, but it was not too great an expense nor one which should not have been borne.

One item which has lately caught our attention may perhaps interest our readers. It was the cost of bringing the ships through the Suez Canal. For this service the total toll was \$126,356.20. This included tolls paid for sixteen battleships and three auxiliary vessels. The sixteen battleships paid a toll of \$114,811.82 or an average of \$7,175.74 each.

It begins to look when we read these figures that perhaps the Panama Canal, when completed, might not be such a bad investment from the standpoint of direct returns alone. When the water-way between the Atlantic and Pacific has once been put into use it should handle a volume of shipping far in excess of that which passes through Suez. This of course is looking forward to the time when the Oriental commerce will have been greatly increased and it does not seem to us that this will be a very long time.

APPROVES COOPERATION.

EDITOR ARMS AND THE MAN.—Your editorial on "Cooperation" in the issue of March 11 is so excellent that I wish to express my personal thanks. Could a copy of it be furnished to every officer of the Army and Navy, the Marine Corps and the Organized Militia, nothing but good could result. Perhaps it is inevitable in human nature to observe "the beam" in the eye of the other more readily than "the mote" in our own, and thus, although from long and intimate association with the Navy I have the greatest admiration for the naval service and its officers, I am sorry to say that my impression is that there is a less sympathetic attitude in the Navy toward us of the Army than exists in the Army toward the Navy. Having said this much, it may be incumbent upon me to cite instances which would justify the statement, unless the citation should tend to augment the condition you mention which all should regret. I am not aware of any instances in which Army officers have made public statements showing lack of generous feeling, but I have noted a number on the part of the Navy.

In many public prints, and even in the Service journals, it is quite the custom now habitually to use the phrases "Navy and Army," and "Naval and Military." This may seem like a small matter to the uninformed, who copy them from English sources, where such use is correct, since the Naval Establishment of Great Britain, being older than the Military, has the precedence in accordance with usage recognized in official circles the world over. But in America, where precedence also goes by date of establishment of the Departments, the reverse use is the correct one, since the War Department is older than the Navy Department.

Not so long since, a distinguished Naval officer of high rank attempted,

according to the press, to reverse the usual and correct order at the New Year's Reception at the White House, but without success. "There is glory enough for all," and it seems especially incumbent on the Service which has the good luck of present popular prestige, and is especially proud of its experience in international affairs, to observe these proprieties which are recognized as fundamental. "Straws show the direction of the wind." No one will wish to stick at an inversion of the phrases "Army and Navy," "Military and Naval" where it is natural to avoid a stilted repetition of the one phrase continuously, but to drag the English method in "by the hair of the head," as it were, is to be guilty either of ignorance or design.

"ARMY."

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN WAR.

PAPER READ BY MAJOR C. MCK. SALTZMAN, AT THE 1909 CONVENTION OF NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

Plan which would be put into operation by the Signal Corps in case of war with a first class power, for furnishing our Field Army with appropriate signal communications.

DURING the last twenty-five years, many changes have been made in the manner in which warfare is conducted and many of the methods and implements in vogue a quarter of a century ago are now obsolete and forgotten. During that period, the military students of the great powers of the earth have been studying and planning for the execution of all details incident to future war. Every new invention and discovery of military nature has been quickly investigated, tried, adopted or condemned. Each of these discoveries and inventions will have its effect on the future battlefield and all will unite in the next war between two great armies in causing the game of war to be played faster, in bringing larger numbers of men together quicker, and of enabling one man to command greater numbers than ever before. The late Russo-Japanese War presented to the world the spectacle of one general commanding a force operating over a front forty miles in length. In wars of the present and of the future with such extended battle lines, one of the cares which will give the greatest concern to the commanding general will be that of keeping in constant communication with the larger units of such a command.

The system of transmitting intelligence and orders on the field of battle, twenty-five years ago, was a difficult, slow process, and history records the story of many battles lost by superior trained forces due to failures in the prompt transmission of orders. Under this old system where commanding generals dispatched their orders by mounted aides or orderlies, these carriers or their mounts were liable to be killed or wounded before reaching their destination; the message was liable to fall into the hands of the enemy; the messenger being mortal was liable, in the excitement of battle, to take the wrong road and thus delay intelligence which concerned the movements of thousands of men; while the commanding general back at headquarters waited and worried for a reply or an assurance that his wishes were understood. The return of the reply or acknowledgment of the receipt of the orders was subject to this same trying delay. If the reply necessitated further explanation or orders, the whole process must be repeated at the expense of hours which might mean defeat, for time has always been a most important factor in war.

Coexistent with this old rural delivery system for the transmission of intelligence in campaign, we find the smooth bore cannon, the muzzle loading rifle, the black powder. Today all is changed and the improvements in our system of transmitting intelligence must keep pace with the improvements in other departments. The Japanese-Russian War has shown us the picture of a forty mile battle line with its units connected together by buzzer lines and with other field lines extending from the larger units, twelve miles to the rear to the headquarters of the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. The Japanese headquarters is in a quiet farmhouse free from noise and hubbub of battle. The commander sits before an immense war map 12 feet square which has his line and his enemy's force represented by colored markers. Aides-de-camp quietly lay before him telegrams containing information from the front, he calmly studies the map, formulates new plans, and dictates new orders, which the electrical messenger carries to the front almost instantly.

With small commands and where short distances are involved, a messenger can deliver orders and messages better than any other agency, but where the commanders of the larger units of an army are separated by miles, a quicker agent than the messenger must be furnished. Not many years ago, the largest mercantile firms of New York each day transacted important business between each other by means of messengers and ordinary mail service. But the business world has progressed and the existence of one of these same firms today without a modern telephone service in its offices and warehouses would be well nigh impossible. Time is an im-

portant factor in war, and the electrical messenger must be utilized in the business of war as in the business of commerce.

In the Russo-Japanese War, great dependence was placed in the use of the telegraph and the telephone by both contestants but particularly by the Japanese. At Mukden, General Nogi's third army, which formed the Japanese left, laid during that battle 150 miles of field wire and at Liaoyang, Field Marshal Oyama controlled his entire force by wire from his headquarters twelve miles to the rear of the firing line.

In this connection, the Chief of Staff of our Army said in his annual report of 1907:

"As one result of the last great war military men all over the world have come to recognize as an absolute essential to success in warfare the ability to keep the commander-in-chief in reliable communication with every fraction of his command, which must in the future be much more widely scattered than heretofore.

"The duties of Signal Corps men have become so highly technical that it would not be practicable, after war was declared, to teach them their technical duties on the field of battle in such manner as to make them reliable and efficient in the discharge of their obligations.

"Therefore we should always maintain in peace a sufficiently large and highly trained Signal Corps to equip at least our first large Army put in the field."

Speaking of electrical lines of communication, Lieut. Gen. Arthur McArthur said last year in an official communication to the Secretary of War:

"The most recent experience has demonstrated that efficient service of military lines of information is indispensable to successful strategic and tactical operations. The organization charged with this service has become so intimately associated with strategic marches and tactical movements on the battlefield that it must be in the future regarded as an integral part of the combatant force—a fourth arm, so to speak—and as such its organization becomes a matter of quite as much concern as that of Infantry, Cavalry, or Field Artillery."

Only a few years ago, the mention of the word Signal Corps brought to the minds of military men the mental picture of a soldier waving a signal flag. But the military world progresses as does the commercial world and the changes which have taken place in the manner of prosecuting war have relegated the flag man far to the rear and brought to the front a soldier that we might well call "the man behind the buzzer."

An army waging war under modern conditions must have electrical means of inter-communication between its commander and the larger units of the command.

A chain of electrical communications must be efficiently maintained to enable the supreme commander to have the necessary control over his force to insure united action. Referring to control and united action, a British military authority has said, "There is no salvation for an army, however brave, however well trained to fight, which on the field of battle has to trust to the blind and semi-independent work of isolated units, if it be opposed by a combined force of an equally capable army acting as a whole under the well informed guidance of its supreme leader."

This chain of electrical lines must all be under the control of one officer on the staff of the highest field commander and must be so planned and arranged that the entire system will, at all times, enable that commander to control and direct his forces.

In our Army today, the duty of providing the means of inter-communication in the field devolves on the Signal Corps. Cooperation in the installation of the fire-control system of the Coast Artillery, the use of many of its men and much material in the development of Alaska, the construction, maintenance and operation of telegraph and cable systems in the Philippines and Cuba, and other important duties at present devolve upon the Signal Corps, but its first and most important duty is that of providing the means of inter-communication for the mobile army in the field. To provide these means, electrical apparatus is used and the lines over which orders of intelligence are transmitted are called lines of information.

In furnishing electrical field lines of information years ago, dependence was placed on aerial lines with the wires elevated on light wooden poles known as lance poles. The construction of these lines, known as "lance lines," required many wagons, much material and so much time that the line could not be built as fast as the command moved. This mode of construction can be employed today *behind* the army where plenty of time and transportation is available, but in the tactical operations at the front today, the commanding general cannot wait for a lance line to be built up to his position. He requires immediate communication. Due to the development by the Signal Corps of our Army, of that important instrument the buzzer, the lance poles can now be dispensed with and the wires laid on the ground from mobile vehicles which can be moved at a trot or a gallop and follow the general wherever he goes.

As an army moves into hostile territory today, its commander must be kept in constant communication with his base and the seat of govern-

(Continued on page 10.)

THE FACTORS OF WAR.

WE are all quite accustomed to see the expression which forms the heading of this article in print. Indeed, many of us are very fond of using it when discussing military subjects. It is useful, for instance, when faced with a military question of more than usual complication to which we cannot readily find an answer, to dismiss it by referring to the multiplicity of factors involved, and to infer from this that the particular point in question is impossible of solution in its general aspect. Again, when discussing any military question, we like if possible to start from some fixed point, some factor of war which does not vary, and upon which we may build up an argument or base our deductions. However small the value of paper discussion may be, it is at any rate interesting to consider whether there is such a factor as described above, or whether all the factors which go to make up the complicated operations called war are forever changing or being modified.

For the purposes of cursory discussion the factors of war may be divided into 2 categories, that is, physical and moral. A few of the physical factors are: arms and equipment, strategy and tactics, topography and means of communication. Under the heading of moral factors may be placed man with all his varying warlike attributes, which modify or ameliorate his fighting value. The attributes referred to are discipline, *moral*, and hereditary instincts. Last, but not least, and coming under neither heading, but depending upon both moral and physical conditions, are the factors which affect the actual combat, whether it be attack or defense. In any search for a constant and unchangeable factor the first of those named above can be dismissed at once. It is a self-evident fact that arms and equipment have never been a constant factor for any length of time. Their continual improvement during the last 150 years has led to an almost complete change in the methods employed to secure tactical victory. It requires no proof to show that Brown Bess was not the same weapon as is the Lee-Enfield. Again, strategy and tactics (especially the former), though unalterable in principle, are ever being modified as regards method. Few readers will require a proof of this. What was possible to the leaders of the comparatively small armies of the beginning of the nineteenth century is obviously, in most cases, impossible to those who lead the armies of today, when whole nations take the field. The result has been a very distinct modification of methods. The century has in fact been divided into 2 distinct periods; the first dominated by what may be called the strategy of Napoleon, and the second by the strategy of Moltke. Both are fundamentally similar in principle, but totally different in application. Moltke had the prescience to modify the methods of Napoleon to suit modern conditions. As regards tactics, we all realize that the methods of Napoleon bear little resemblance to those of the present day. Again, topography in its military bearing is constantly changing in civilized countries. Forests disappear, hedges, fences, houses, and even villages appear where in former days none existed. The number of roads increase, and the means of passing rivers constantly improve, whether by permanent bridges or the material which armies carry with them for that purpose. Roads and rivers give way to railways, the most vulnerable but invaluable communications for a modern army. Topography most certainly is not an unchangeable factor.

So far it is fairly obvious that we have not arrived at a constant factor of war. But when we turn to the second general division mentioned above, we are apparently at first sight on more hopeful ground. It may be argued that man—the national material from which armies are fashioned—in his elementary military state is a constant factor. We know, of course, that the men of different nations vary in fighting value. This variation originates in differences in religious ideals, in climate, in occupation or pursuits, and in a hundred other ways. Nobody will pretend, for instance, that the Chinaman is the equal of the Japanese as a fighting man. But to confine ourselves to a consideration of the value of the individuals of a single nation. Can it be said that the Spaniard, for instance, of today is of the same fighting value as the Spaniard of 300 years ago? Though possibly there may be some who would reply to this question in the affirmative, a little thought will show that it is not the case. A nation's fighting value varies inversely as the security to life and property attained by its civilization. Life in England had a different value when a man was hung for stealing a sheep to that which it has today.

The more enjoyable life becomes, and as its security increases in time of peace, so does the value set upon it increase. It is precisely upon the value which man sets upon his life that his fighting value depends. Man, then, is not a constant factor in war. He is originally uncivilized, has little to lose by death, and therefore sets small value upon life. He is gradually civilized into the fear of death, and his fighting value is consequently lowered. There is at present only one civilized nation which has been prevented by the religious ideal of its men from being civilized into the fear of death. Until other nations can attain to such an ideal the fighting value of its individuals must always be on the decline. As soon as the man (in the general sense of the word) becomes the soldier his

fighting value is subject to constant variations. The slackness or incompetence of his officers, or a retreat, will reduce his discipline; the substitution of one commander for another will affect his *moral*, and both essentially bear upon his fighting value. We are reduced, therefore, to the factors affecting the actual combat. Methods of attack and methods of defense have varied from time immemorial—not the principles nor the objects, be it noted, but the methods utilized to secure them. It is unnecessary to detail these changes. They are very fully and generally realized.

In an article which appeared in this paper a few weeks ago an attempt was made to show that the advantage in the combat should lie with the defense, provided it is legitimately used, that is, as a preparation for the attack. The fundamental reason for this is that after the attack has been launched, a force in movement cannot deliver an effective fire, and must under nearly every circumstance give a target to its enemy. Neither of these disadvantages is shared by the defense. It matters not how great weapons are improved or methods of attack and defense modified to meet them, the ratio of the above disadvantages remains constant. We endeavor to reduce the target as far as possible by our methods of approach and by the color of our uniforms. We cannot get over the fact, however, that no decisive result can be obtained unless we advance to grasp it (that is, to attack). Therefore the only constant factor in war is the irrefutable fact that a force when in movement cannot deliver an effective fire.—*The Broad Arrow: The Naval and Military Gazette.*

NATIONAL MATCH AMMUNITION BOARD APPOINTED.

THE Secretary of War has written to Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, Gen. James A. Drain, of Washington, Col. N. B. Thurston, of New York, and Col. F. K. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, notifying each of them of his designation to be a member of the board to test ammunition and to determine which of the four kinds available will be used in the National Matches of this year.

The invitation to serve on the board was coupled with the statement from the Secretary that no allowance for per diem or expenses could be made on account of the provision in the Sundry Civil Bill passed by the last Congress, which prohibits allowances to boards other than those specifically named by Congress.

The rule under which this board is appointed is no doubt familiar to the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN, but it may be referred to briefly. The Department has bought 1,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition from each of the three following commercial manufacturers: The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, The United States Cartridge Company, and The Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The Ordnance Department has also manufactured 1,000,000 rounds of the same kind of ammunition. Deliveries of this ammunition are to be made not later than April 15, and thereafter all of it is to be tried out to determine which kind is the best. The kind selected will be that used in the National Matches, the 1,000,000 rounds affording a sufficient amount to furnish each team with enough for preliminary practice and to shoot through the matches.

The board to test the ammunition, according to the rule adopted by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, must consist of five members, two from the National Board, two from the National Guard outside of the National Board, and an officer of the Ordnance Department. The Ordnance member of the Board is Capt. Frederick W. Hinrichs, Jr.

The Board has been requested to meet in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War at ten o'clock Thursday morning, April 8. It is not known where the tests will be made, or what form they will take, but these matters will probably be determined, at least in part, at the meeting on the 8th.

He Wonders.

The following letter from an officer of the Army stationed in the Philippines pleased us and it is sure to interest our readers. Here it is without date or place or signature. We guarantee the copy to be correct:

"How can you do it? You will get arrested yet. I have tried diligently for years to find out things about the arms of my branch of the Service, the result of the latest experiments, what the Monterey School is doing, and such illicit information just to gratify a morbid curiosity, and without much success so far as finding out anything is concerned. Here you come along and boldly publish it so that even an Infantry officer knows what is going on. Success to you."

Go to!

But recently arrived, a shade hustled up to St. Peter. "My good man," said he, "will you tell me where I must go to get souvenir post cards?" And St. Peter, eyeing him sourly, told him where he could go to.—*Argonaut.*

ANOTHER SOLUTION OFFERED.

ONCE upon a time there was a soldier, and he was a fine, great big strapping soldier, and he was a clever and a wise and a sapient soldier; and he was a brave and a loyal soldier; and he was altogether an almost perfect soldier; but you will scarcely believe me, this soldier had one quality, which was greater than all these. What was that? Why, he could make a blanket roll which did not look like a lot of soft mush crammed into an elongated and somewhat soiled flour sack, but which bore some resemblance to the blanket roll he and the other soldiers used to see in books. Of course, the perfect soldier's blanket roll was still in the way when it decorated his or another soldier's manly form, but the wonder of it was so great that all the other soldier men in the perfect soldier's regiment, when they learned of it, crowded and pushed to get a glimpse of the man who could accomplish so wonderful a feat; and the soldiermen came from the right of him and from the left of him and from in front of him and from behind him, and they all came closer and closer and crowded harder and harder—and they could crowd very hard—until finally that perfect soldier man was smashed as flat as a pancake, and when they buried him with all the proper military honors which his colonel could think of, it had to be between two barn doors, and ever after that the tale of his wonderful, incredible, almost impossible accomplishment, was told to all the soldiers of his regiment and of his Army and of his country, but no other soldier, whether through fear of the fate of the first, or from other and more probable causes, ever equalled his achievement.

Who that has soldiered has not roundly cursed the blanket roll many a time and oft. The things which it contains must be carried, but the blanket roll does not seem the correct way to carry them.

We had occasion in the issue of ARMS AND THE MAN of February 25, under the head of "Army and Navy" and below the sub-head of "Infantry Officers will consider Equipment," to say that among other articles which would be examined and tried out by a board of infantry officers created for the purpose, was the Harriman pack. We had an opportunity to examine a specimen of this pack in the War Department and we immediately entered into communication with Capt. F. C. Harriman, of the 12th New York, the inventor of the pack, to secure detailed information in relation to his claims for it and, if possible, photographs showing it in place. We have received both and we present them for the edification of our readers.

Captain Harriman claims that his device possesses the following advantages:

The soldier is able to make up his pack in much shorter time and with greater facility than at present with the blanket roll.

The weight is so evenly distributed up and down the back that it seems to almost entirely disappear.

The soldier has absolute freedom of his arms to shoot, to run, to raise himself over obstacles, or, in fact, to do anything he pleases.

The chest is absolutely unstricted and in marching he is able to breathe with much greater freedom—as though he had no pack at all



In climates where it is necessary to wear protection up and down the spine, this pack answers the purpose of such protector.

The pack because of its form can be used by cavalry as well as infantry. It can be strapped securely to the saddle without any alteration or remaking.

The pack admits of easy, simple and compact loading into the Army wagon.

Carried as it is with the arms entirely free, the pack may serve as a life preserver, the buoyancy of the average pack being about twelve pounds, which means that in addition to its own weight it will carry in water twelve pounds.

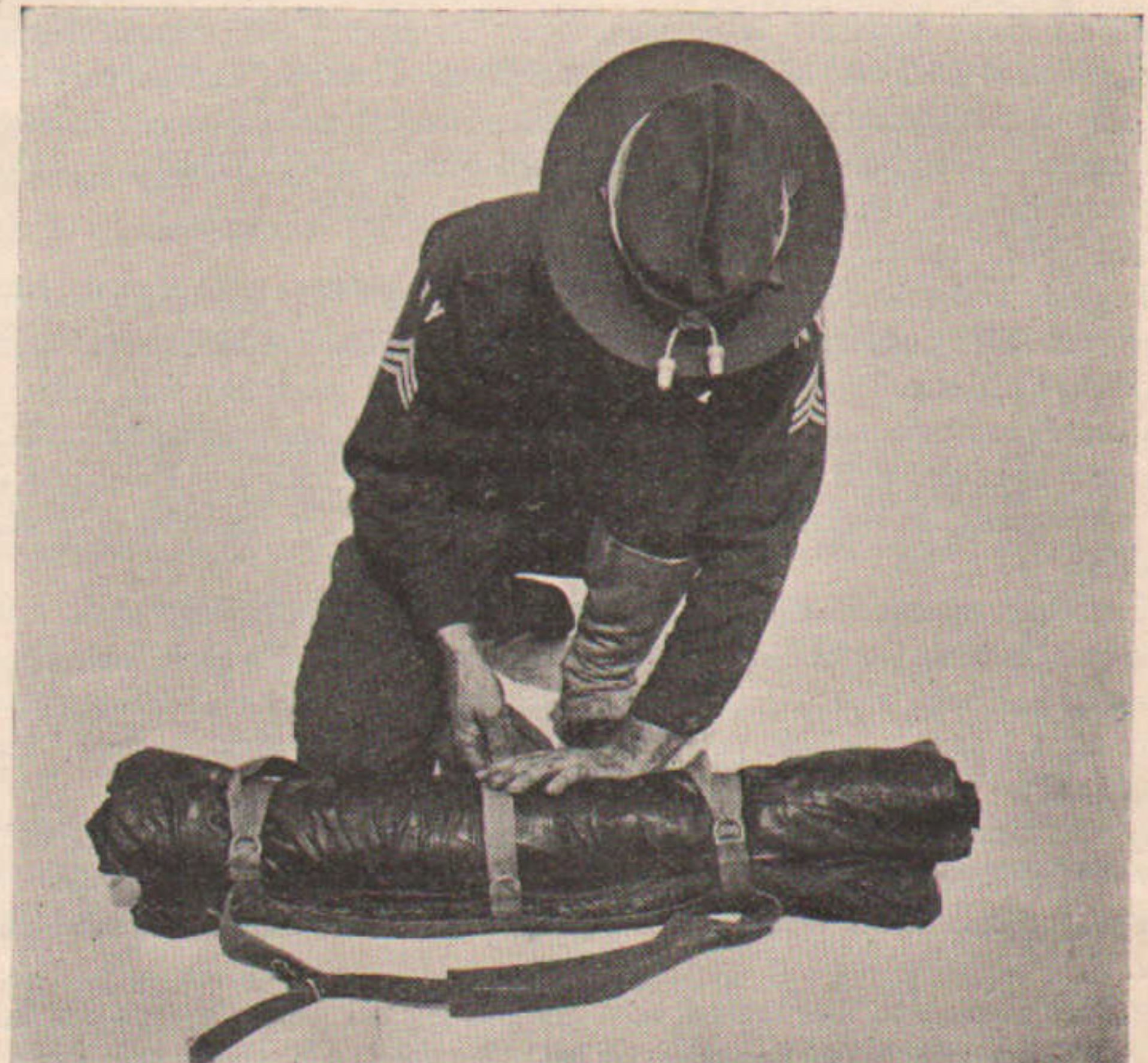
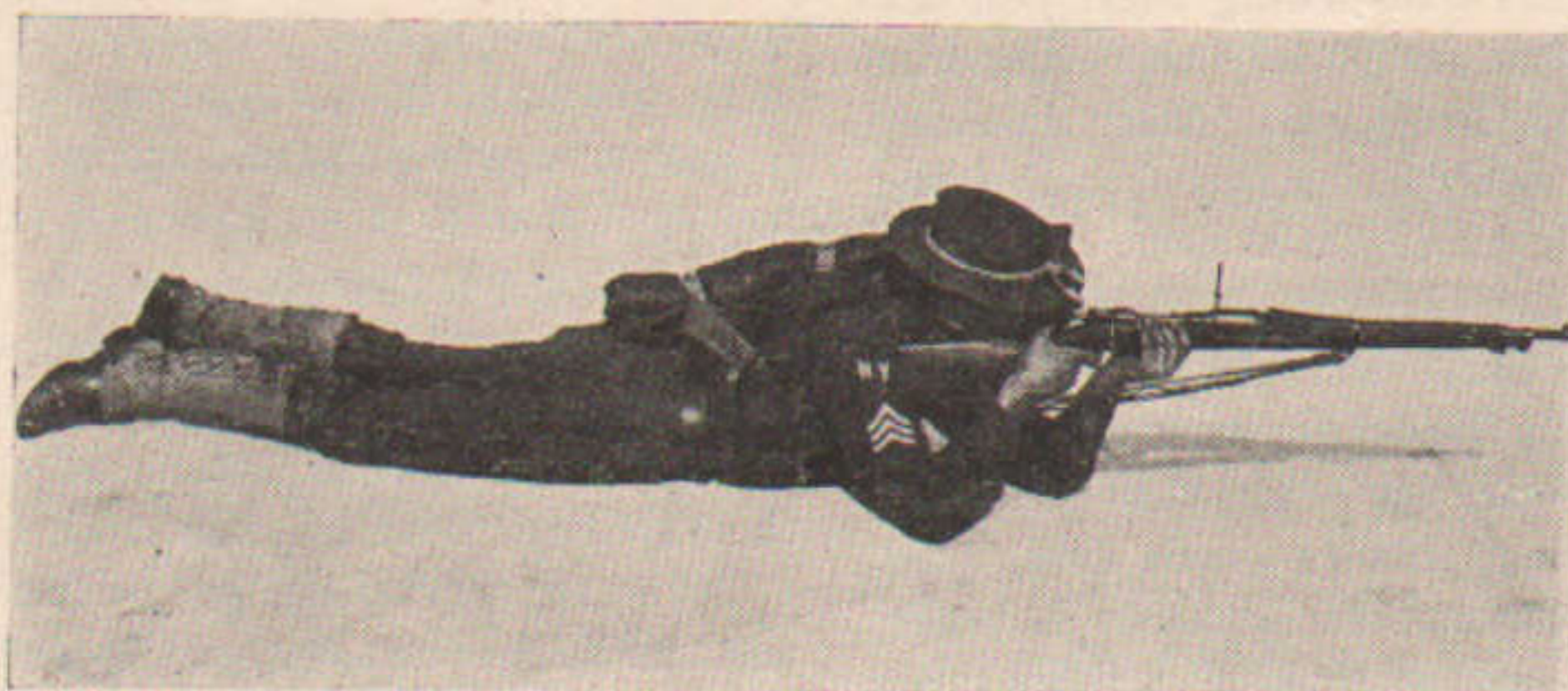
The haversack can be readily attached to the upper band of the pack, and is readily taken off again and attached to the belt when required, thus doing away with the constant flapping against the leg of the soldier, which is so annoying while marching.

With the new hooking device, the rifle can be carried on the back, butt in the air, and can be drawn while the soldier is standing, with a little

practice, with great facility and practically no loss of time.

Ten of these packs have been sent by the Ordnance Department to Capt. J. L. DeWitt, 20th U. S. Infantry, Presidio of Monterey, for trial and report.

They will be worn by men under all kinds and conditions of service, so that any weakness or strength, advantages or disadvantages which they possess may become apparent. If passed upon favorably they will no doubt become an article of issue.



LETTERS OF A SELF-TAUGHT RIFLEMAN TO HIS SON.

DEAR Jonah: We was glad to hear from your last—part of which, that asking for money, got lost in the post—that you had joined a rifle club. You allus was a good shot like your father before ye, and yer grandfather before him.

I showed the Squire your letter, and he says just the same, only more so. He's a mighty 'cute man is the Squire, and possesses a deal o' learnin'. He says as how the sturdy yeoman of England drew the long bow on the field of France, and to judge from your letter, their descendants are doing it in London at the present day.

The Parson, too, shook his head and said I'd better have you home, or you'd get to novel writing, editing, or something equally bad. But I don't care what any of 'em says, I believe my boy Jonah, under certain circumstances, before all the parsons in the world, and, if he tells me that the first time he went down to the range he hit the bullseye 499 times out of 500 shots—well, on course, I believe it. But the Squire and Parson don't know you, Jonah, as I do. You allus was one to go the whole hog, and you'd have got the extra one if you'd had to lie yerself black in the face, if it warn't true. Besides, "like father, like son," and old Bill Stubbs, as 'as known me all my life, will tell ye he'd never heard me tell a lie. He wishes he could, poor chap; he's been stone deaf from birth.

Now as ye have joined this here rifle club it won't come amiss if I give ye a few hints. In the first place don't go a-wastin' yer shots; if ye don't find any laying about the range ye can borrow of the man next ye. Above all things, my lad, shoot straight, don't pay attention to new fangled ideas, but just wrap a brick in the sleeve of yer coat, lean yer rifle on it, and, as I said afore, shoot straight.

Then, Jonah, ye should be allus polite and willing; don't trouble other people to do what ye can do a great deal better yerself. As soon as ye have fired, slip up and get yer target, and anybody else's that may happen to be about. Always carry a lead pencil. It's surprising what you can do with a bit of lead pencil and a little ingenuity. Only the other day I had a pot o' beer on Long Jim Smith against Gipsy Bill. After the firing was over I went up for the target, and if I hadn't had a little bit o' pencil in my hand, accidental-like, I'd have lost that there pot o' beer.

Allus go in for competitions, my lad, and play the game. There ye have the two principal things in rifle shooting. Shoot straight and play the game, play it for all its worth, and as close as the other chaps will let yer. If ye mean to win in rifle shooting ye mustn't let a single opportunity escape ye. If a thing or a man's worth doing, they're worth doing well. Ye ought to have yer eyes open from the first moment ye go on to the range. I've known a little dob o' wax on a chap's foresight make him shoot quite wild, but not half so wild as he was when he found it out. Then if an opponent lays a rifle down and goes into the pavilion for cartridges, it'll give you a chance to put in some real useful work with his sights. Serve him right; he shouldn't go walking about after he 'as started shooting.

The mischief of these 'ere small bore rifles is they don't give ye the chance a shotgun does, especially one of them, there old muzzle loaders. I remember once, Joe Bash, of the Whistlin Pig, got up a sparrow shoot for a turkey as had died of senile decay a week afore. I wanted that turkey bad, for the parson had asked me to get him one to send to a friend in London. Now there warn't a man in the village could touch me at sparrow shooting, but old Bill Higgins. I never liked Bill for I kind o' suspected he didn't shoot square. Well, just afore the match Bill comes in and takes his shot flask out of his pocket and lays it down on the bar counter, and slips into a back room till he'd passed. There warn't anybody looking, so I empties the pouch and fills it up with turnip seed. When we got to the traps Bill ses, ses he, "A tanner a bird, Obadiah?"

‡ "All right," ses I.

‡ He grins and takes his place at the firing point. Up flies the sparrow, bang goes Bill's gun, away flies the sparrow. He had five birds arter that, and didn't hit one.

When it came to my turn I was dead on, and went home with the turkey over my shoulder and old Bill's half-crown in my pocket. He found it out afterwards, however, and was almost rude in his remarks. It was like this.

First there was old Gaffer Brown stumpin' about the village sayin' the boys had been shying cabbages at him. Then Tom Mutton took the pledge 'cause he had seen a bunch of watercress jump off a stubble and run away. Arter that I seed a rabbit with a fine crop o' turnips tops a-growin' out of its back.

By this time sparrows and pigeons were dressed up in leaves, as if they were little Adames and Eves aflyin' about the place. The Squire, 'e couldn't make nothin' out of it, the parson 'e couldn't make nothin' out of it.

‡ At last some one discovered that the birds and animals was as full o' flourishing young turnips as a tinker's 'lotment. One day we was all

a talkin' it over in the kitchen of the Whistlin' Pig when I said, casual like, "Seems as though somebody had been shootin' turnip seed at 'em." Bill Higgins was in the room. He allus was a nasty, quarrelsome chap and we had a rare old rough and tumble. At last I made him run, but he didn't catch me though. Hopin' that you are well, as this leaves me.

Your loving father,

OBADIAH BLOBS.

—From *The Rifleman*, England.

SPECIAL COURSE "C."

BY CAPTAIN A. C. PACK, 1st Infantry, Michigan National Guard.

AS the Firing Regulations are being revised, and Special Course "C" will also be revised, the Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN as usual takes the right step in calling for opinions as to what changes should be made. The trend of all articles written of late goes to show that firing should be divided into two classes; namely, target firing and field firing.

Under the head of target firing, we would have the bullseye target (black against white) in slow and rapid fire at various ranges. No one will argue against the old bullseye target for use in scientific sighting and testing of rifles. All will agree as well that this target is the one to use in teaching a man accuracy as influenced by proper holding, sighting, etc.

After his proficiency is thus attained, he should have practice in firing on a target that will as nearly as possible represent what his target would be in actual conflict. This brings us to field firing.

While the skirmish run, as practiced up to this time, has been of great value, it does not approximate field conditions as nearly as it should. The new rifle and ammunition demand a more practical skirmish. The writer believes the so-called Australian system to be better if adapted to our regulations. Probably all of the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN have heard about this system where a series of bobbing targets is exposed for, say five seconds, and lowered, and of such color and contrast as would be very near in appearance to a line of skirmishers whose heads and shoulders appear above a trench.

As we know that certain arbitrary rules must be made to govern contestants in any game, so they would have to be applied to this skirmish system. The normal attack as contemplated in D. R. is applicable to this kind of skirmish run. The following procedure is suggested:

Give each skirmisher 50 rounds of ammunition. Start from the 1,000 yard instead of the 600 yard point. The Commanding Officer of the run to give the commands for advance, halts, commence firing, cease firing. The halts to be at unknown ranges from the targets, not marked by stakes and not made at the same places at each successive run. The commands for setting sights (range) to be given by squad leaders or team captains (as representing Company C. O.) It is suggested that in practice the range be given by the squad leader or Company Commander as the case may be, but in competition to require each contestant to judge the range for himself. The practice skirmish with range and designated number of rounds to be fired would insure fire discipline. The record skirmish or one in competition would give each man an estimating distance test as well as develop individual initiative as contemplated in the recent article by Captain Parker on "Battle Leadership."

Firing to be "Fire at will" and each contestant to fire as many shots as he can get on his target with accuracy. It might be well at the last two halts for the targets to come up and stay up till "Cease Firing" is blown (simulating the return of rapid fire from the trenches). This would give an opportunity for the delivery of rapid fire as now practiced. In that case a rule would have to be made governing the length of time they were thus continuously exposed.

The targets to be the "Squaw" and "Pappoose" silhouettes of khaki color, two for each contestant. The kneeling figure to represent the greatest natural degree of contrast and the prone the least degree of contrast that can be seen at a given range.

The writer was interested in some experiments with telescope and rifle last summer in trying to determine the conditions of greatest visible contrast in light and shade at different ranges on the khaki and olive-drab figure. Conclusions arrived at were that the greatest contrast and consequently the easiest target is presented when a khaki-clad figure is in the sunlight and outlined against the shadow of woods or trees. The olive-drab figure shows less distinctly in this situation. The least conspicuous target is presented by the khaki-clad figure in the sunlight in an open field of stubble. The olive-drab figure shows more distinctly in this situation.

So it seems that if these two degrees of contrast are represented in the

(Continued on page 10.)

ARMS AND THE MAN

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

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic, but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

A UNION TO PRESERVE THE UNION.

We have to thank the *London Evening News* for the inspiration, if inspiration there be, behind this editorial. Very recently that Journal said in effect—

"A trade union consists of men who have banded themselves together in order to protect their interests. The Territorial Army consists of men who have banded themselves together in order to protect their country. A trade union will always, whenever possible, compel a firm to employ none but trade unionists, but when a firm announces that it will only employ Territorials, up go the hands of Mr. Seddon and other Laborists in pious horror at such an interference with the liberty of the subject."

Here indeed is a text for a sermon as long as the moral law. We have seen so many examples in the United States of labor unions, fiercely inveighing against the National Guard and declaring by arbitrary mandate that their members shall not belong to the national forces, that it is good to have put into our hands by our cousins on the other side of the sea this sanely expressed thought.

Look at the situation. The labor unions are banded together to help themselves, to benefit their own interests, with no design of public service or general good outside of their own order.

The National Guard is an organization of patriotic citizens who give up a large part of their liberty and comfort and happiness that they may serve their states and be prepared to adequately and efficiently serve their country. What a contrast! What a deadly parallel is here! How far removed is the man who nobly takes his place with those who put love of country before love of self, from the man who puts love of self first and because of its obscuring powers sees nothing else besides.

We have a deep-seated conviction that the best men in the labor unions are opposed to the attitude of their order toward the National Guard. We do not conceive it possible that an American citizen fit to exercise the rights of that citizenship, deserving of being numbered among the men of a free country, would so far forget what is due to the nation of which he is a part as to decline on his own account or to interpose objection against another becoming part of the National military forces.

When the truth is known, and when the whole subject has been talked out, ARMS AND THE MAN feels sure it will be found that the majority sentiment in the labor unions is not against the National Guard. Nor does this paper believe that even a large part of the sentiment is so un-American in its character. Rather do we believe that the case is this: A few wild eyed agitators, men who would be troublesome anywhere, unfit to live in any civilized community, roaring out their fierce denunciations of the National Guard, find some adherents and followers, but only a few. The rank and file of the labor unions are indifferent upon the subject—their attention never having been attracted and their patriotism never having

been roused in time of peace so that they might feel a necessity for peace training for war service—they are simply uninterested. They constitute in our opinion the great mass of the labor unions.

Then there is without doubt that other small number of wise and patriotic men in the unions who realize the truth, but who for one cause or another are desirous of living in harmony with their brother labor unionists and, feeling no immediate necessity for support of the military establishment on their part, remain quiet and let matters drift as they may.

Among the men who are included in the labor unions of the country are many—very, very many—of the individuals who would be the first to volunteer were war to be declared. They would not stop then to question whether the union would lose or gain by their action. They would think first of the country. So would they think first of the country in peace if they were only told the truth and made to see that the obligation of a citizen to his country, the reason for his serving her, the debt which he owes her, is as great and mayhap even greater in peace than in war.

THE FACTORS OF WAR.

In another column of this issue we are running an article under the legend which stands at the top of this editorial. It is an interesting discussion from a rather different point of view of a subject so broad that it could be talked upon for years without exhausting its possibilities.

We cannot agree with the author in his conclusion reached after saying, "the more enjoyable life becomes and as its security increases in time of peace, so does the value set upon it increase. It is precisely upon the value which man sets upon his life that his fighting value depends." From this the writer goes on to deduce that the man who values his life most will risk it less readily and, therefore, be a worse soldier.

We take quite the opposite view, our contention being that the more a man values life, if he be not a constitutional coward, the more willing he is to sacrifice that life in a just cause. It will take more proof to convince him that the sacrifice is necessary, but once convinced, his courage never falters.

The best possible man to lead a forlorn hope is not a dare-devil without sense of fear, but the man who, knowing the value of life and conscious of the jeopardy into which he is about to enter, having made up his mind that the sacrifice is necessary, leads on with a courage blazing at white hot heat, a courage so fierce and high that nothing can stop or quench it. On the other hand the dare-devil, struck by an unexpected gust of fear, might easily become an abject coward.

By indirection the author speaks of the Japanese as the one race of men who, having civilized methods, are yet of more courage than others.

Again we have to differ. We do not believe the Japanese more brave, say, than Englishmen, or than Germans or Americans. The romantic history of the people and the dramatic surprise of their successes against Russia have hypnotized the people of the world. The world believes the Japanese to be something more than human. This process of hypnosis has been beautifully fostered and forwarded by the most magnificent press bureau ever created by man.

The Japanese had before the Russian-Japanese War, during that war, and they still maintain, a press bureau which is the wonder and admiration of every one who has had occasion to become acquainted with its multifarious ramifications and incredible activity. It was the influence of the same sagacity which dictated the creation of this press bureau which led to the censorship exercised during the Russian-Japanese War, and to the withdrawal of the privileges usually accorded war correspondents.

We do not believe the Japanese to be more brave than a white man and a Christian. In fact, we think them less brave. We believe the next war in which they engage will demonstrate the truth of this, as did the last war. In no sense of the word could the courage which the Japanese displayed during the conflict with Russia—and there is no doubt that they were brave—be called superior to that shown by the Russians.

When we realize that the Japanese army was fighting for a national cause, one which it considered just, a popular cause, and that the Russians

entered into the war without any of these feelings, we may be able to realize that the courage shown by the Russians, being on the face of it equal to that of the Japanese, was in reality somewhat greater. A study of the engagements which took place in Manchuria will show that when the Japanese were badly hurt they ran away. It was only necessary to kill about the usual percentage to stop them or to drive them back.

The rest of the world will do well to watch the Japanese. They have made stupendous advances in the last thirty years, not only in the art of war but in the arts of peace. They will have to be reckoned with until some strong nation of the white man beats them at their own game. At the same time it is not well to overestimate the courage, fearlessness or strength of the Japanese. They are human, and a little less capable in every way than they and their admirers would have us believe.

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

ment by lines of information. If they exist, the ordinary telegraph and telephone line of the country will be utilized for this purpose. If they do not exist, field lines will be rapidly laid on the ground as fast as the army moves. If these lines are to be used for some time, signal troops following the army will elevate these wires on poles, thus transforming them into lines of a more permanent nature. As an army approaches its enemy, the commanding general must be kept in communication with his corps commanders, who, in turn, must be in communication with their division commanders. When deployment is made, the signal troops will be required to keep the various higher commanders constantly in touch with the larger units of the army.

LINES OF INFORMATION.

As regards their use, lines of information are classified as strategical lines and tactical lines. As regards their construction, lines of information are divided into three classes, known as permanent, semi-permanent and field lines.

Permanent lines are those built as near as possible like the ordinary commercial telephone and telegraph lines which we see around us in every day life, with the wire elevated on substantial poles. They are used for telephone or telegraph communication. Semi-permanent lines are those of a more hasty construction with the iron or copper wires elevated on light wooden lance poles which can be carried into the field in wagons. Field lines are of insulated or partially insulated wire, hastily laid on the ground from reels or carts and which are ordinarily used for telephone or buzzer communication. These field lines are laid and used in tactical operations while the permanent and semi-permanent lines are used for the strategical lines.

STRATEGICAL LINES.

Strategical lines are those behind an army in the field connecting its headquarters with its base and with the seat of government. In the operations of the Army of the Potomac in 1865, the telegraph lines which connected General Grant's headquarters with Washington were strategical lines.

In the recent Russo-Japanese War, a prodigal use was made of these strategical lines behind the army. At the conclusion of the Asiatic campaign, the Japanese had built and were operating a great network of telegraph lines touching the coasts of Korea and Manchuria at every important town and inlet from Chemulpo to the Gulf of Liao Yang and extending toward Mukden, the whole forming a network with its lines, in some localities, as close together as those of the commercial systems in the United States. Should a whole system of these lines be interrupted or cut by the enemy, there were always many other lines in operation so planned and connected that the desired points could always be reached.

Tactical considerations which limit road space and the transportation assigned to an organization of the mobile army, restrict to a certain extent the number of tactical lines which can be laid at the front in tactical operations, but these considerations do not apply on the line of communications behind the army and the seeming prodigality of the Japanese in building thousands of miles of strategical telegraph lines behind their field armies, was only a wise and profitable execution of plans carefully thought out before the war.

(To be continued.)

SPECIAL COURSE "C."

(Continued from page 8.)

targets, the nearest approach to field conditions will obtain. One more point and we will summarize our idea of Special Course "C."

Short range firing offshoulder is *not* obsolete as relating to field conditions and offshoulder firing should therefore *not* be neglected. The conditions for offhand shooting in field service will be found by the point

or flankers of an advance guard and by men on outpost and patrol duty. We venture to assert that offshoulder firing under these conditions will be snap-shooting; sudden, single shots fired at a moving enemy. Therefore if this conclusion is correct, let us practice offshoulder shooting at a moving target. A perusal of an article by Captain Soloviev of the East Siberian Rifles will convince the reader that the above assertion is true as far as the most recent modern war is concerned.

The following course is therefore respectfully suggested:

To be divided under two heads, target firing and field firing.

Target Firing.

For record 2 scores:

- Slow fire at 200 yards, prone, A1 target.
- Slow fire at 300 yards, kneeling, A target.
- Slow fire at 500 yards, prone, B target.
- Slow fire at 600 yards, prone, B target.
- Slow fire at 800 yards, prone, C target.
- Slow fire at 1000 yards, prone, C target.

Field Firing.

Record:

One skirmish run (modified Australian system suggested). (No. of hits necessary to qualify to be determined.)

Shots Off-shoulder at 200 Yards on the Following Target.

Figure of a man (K target) to appear above butts and move from left to right or reverse, a distance of 2 feet and drop out of sight. Exposure, 5 seconds; figure to be khaki color against shaded background; background to be a "C" target frame covered with plain paper that is shaded dark at one end and gradually approaches light as the other end is reached.

The above to be divided into Marksman, Sharpshooter and Expert classes in a similar manner to the present classification.

The target for the moving figure would be operated as follows: The target frame (a "C" frame as above described) would be "up" all the time. The silhouette of man to be on a suitable frame which is held in the hands of a man in the pit. He raises it at the command "Target up," takes five short steps which carries him the length of his "C" target frame, and lowers target at the completion of the fifth step. It is suggested that the officer in command of the pit count *one, two, three, four, five, down.* It is also suggested that the figures come up at either side of the frame. The shooter not to know which side the figure is to come up on.

It will be noticed that "Rapid Fire" is left out, that is with the idea that it would be used as suggested in the skirmish run. The allowance of an unlimited number of shots in the skirmish will tend to develop rapid manipulation of the bolt as well. It will also be noticed that the number of shots to be fired on the moving target is left blank. That can better be determined by a competent board after fixing the necessary rules as to position of shooter, etc. It seems that the practical way would be to have the shooter at "Ready" with piece locked, as it would habitually be carried.

If it is thought best to hold to the 600 yard point to start the skirmish, the writer thinks that two prone figures of the contrasts above referred to should be used. The main object in using the kneeling figure is that the prone figure of *greatest* contrast would be almost invisible at 1,000 yards, while the figure with least contrast would be practically impossible.

These suggestions apply of course to Special Course "C." The new Army Course will undoubtedly be much more complicated and thorough as far as field firing is concerned. It will probably have problems in indirect fire to work out. This is all as it should be. But Special Course "C" is made for the purpose of developing good shots out of Guardsmen, whose time is limited. This should be kept in mind and while trying for the greatest efficiency of the individual Guardsman, should not be so difficult nor long as to preclude the possibility of his getting a reasonable amount of practice and finishing the whole course during the season.

NOTE—The reference to Captain Soloviev's article calls attention to a little book published by the General Staff, giving Captain Soloviev's experiences as a Company Commander during the Russo-Japanese War.

GIVE THE BOY A CHANCE.

Schoolboy rifle shooting is growing every day, but unfortunately we are not without some who oppose instruction in the use of the rifle. The letter reproduced below was written by Lieut. H. W. McBride, of the Indiana National Guard, to the editor of the *Indianapolis News*. This letter is a noteworthy document, full of force, vigor and good sense. In it McBride urges in moving terms that the boy be given a chance.

"The *News* has, from time to time, found occasion to comment adversely upon the work conducted by the National Rifle Association of America in its efforts to encourage and promote military rifle shooting among our citizens, particularly in reference to the teaching of shooting in the public schools.

I have no doubt that these comments, including a cartoon intended to make the idea appear ridiculous, have been due solely to the failure of those responsible to ever consider the matter as a serious proposition.

I do not believe that the proprietors or editors of the *News* are lacking in patriotism, and have no doubt that in case of a foreign war those having sons of the requisite age would promptly and cheerfully send these sons out to volunteer in their country's service; in short, they teach patriotism, inculcate into the minds of our boys that love of country and its flag is to be held above all else save reverence for God; insist that in case of attack by a foreign enemy every boy must be ready to respond to the call of duty, to fight for and if necessary *die* for the flag; yet at the same time they forbid the boy to learn the *one and only* way by which he can ever become more than a useless sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism. What father or mother would think of sending out a son totally ignorant of fencing or sword-play to engage in single combat a master of swordsmanship? Or put a boy untrained in boxing or wrestling against a professional at the game? Yet they expect, nay, insist, that their boys, from whom they have carefully kept all knowledge of the use and capabilities of the modern military rifle, go forth and vanquish trained men who have, for years, studied and practiced until, in their hands, the rifle is a weapon of deadly accuracy at any range up to more than half a mile.

Don't you think it would be better to give the boy a chance? Do you consider that you are giving him a 'square deal' in the matter? As I said before, I do not think the *News* deficient in patriotism, but I do think that for a great newspaper, wielding untold power in influencing public opinion, it should be slow to ridicule or discourage the attempts of a few public-spirited and patriotic citizens who are laboring conscientiously and earnestly to teach the methods by which our National peace and honor may be maintained without the terrible and useless sacrifice of life which has attended all our wars of the past.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter sent by me to Superintendent Kendall, of the Indianapolis Schools.

As yet, no action has, to my knowledge, been taken by the school board. Can you not, and will you not give this correspondence publicity through your columns, and lend the powerful influence of your paper to a movement which is intended for nothing but good to the country at large?"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DIARY OF AN ENLISTED MAN.

We have received for review from Col. Edwin T. Miller, editor and publisher of the *National Guard Magazine*, a book called, "The Diary of an Enlisted Man." Its author is Capt. Harold M. Bush, who commands Company I, 4th Ohio Infantry. We read this work with pleasure when it appeared serially in the *National Guard Magazine*.

It is one of the best books to put into the hands of a recruit which it has ever been our pleasure to read. It was evidently written by a man of more than ordinary ability who had had much experience as an enlisted man and officer of the *National Guard*. As a whole it makes a connected narrative, taking up the young man from the time he first commences to talk of enlisting and carrying him through work in the armory, in the annual camp and at inspection.

It contains a surprising amount of information for enlisted men and some information also which would not come amiss to many officers. Withal, it is written in such an entertaining way that it would probably attract most men for the sake of the narrative alone. We can heartily recommend the book to *National Guardsmen*.

THE LAW OF WAR.

We have had the pleasure of dipping rather deeply into a new book, which especially to lawyer members of the Army, Navy and *National Guard* holds extra interest. The book is a history or a commentary on the laws of war as between belligerents. It is divided into two parts. The first deals with the history of war practice and of the development of a well-recognized body of law relating to it. It seeks to show how changes have come about in war practice and to fix the historical position of the great congresses and conferences, such as those of Paris, Geneva and The Hague. It treats very carefully of the Second Peace Conference and the conclusion of this part is a most able discussion of the questions which have arisen in late wars from a standpoint of international law.

Part two is intended to be a thorough commentary on war practice between belligerents. Particular emphasis is laid on the military as distinguished from the civil side of the laws of war. A comprehensive list of authorities is cited, which of itself is almost worth the cost of the book.

Its author is Percy Bordwell, Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Missouri.

The book, which should be in every military library, is published by Callaghan & Company, Chicago, and it retails for \$3.50 net, postpaid.

HERE AND THERE.

Inter-Collegiate Gallery Championship.

We are able to give the final result of the Inter-Collegiate Gallery Championship Rifle Match for 1909. The Match was shot upon the home ranges of the teams under the supervision of a judge designated by the *National Rifle Association*, these judges being in most instances officers of the Army detailed as military instructors at the colleges.

The number of men in each team was 10, each man firing 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone, at 50 feet, on the N. R. A. 50-foot target, which has a one inch bullseye.

The arm specified was the .22 caliber rifle. Twenty-one colleges and universities entered the competition, but Harvard withdrew for the reason that it was impossible to secure arms for its team.

Reports of the competitions have now been received from all of the colleges except St. Thomas, of St. Paul, Drury College, of Springfield, Ill., and the University of Idaho. The State College of Washington has won the match with the magnificent score of 949. The scores of the teams follow.

State College of Washington.

N. R. A. representatives—Capt. H. E. Mitchell, 4th Field Artillery, U. S. A., shot with the Government .22 caliber gallery rifle.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
R. E. Davidson.....	46	49	95
J. J. Kimm.....	41	48	89
O. E. Leiser.....	45	48	93
J. B. Wiley.....	49	48	97
J. A. McGillicuddy.....	46	50	96
A. J. Morgan.....	47	50	97
W. J. Cagle.....	47	50	97
E. C. Stewart.....	46	49	95
E. F. Emmicks.....	46	50	96
G. C. Armstrong.....	46	48	94
Totals.....	459	490	949
Columbia University, New York City.....	452	471	923
University of Wisconsin.....	437	481	918
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.....	430	488	918
Massachusetts Agricultural College.....	448	466	914
University of California.....	432	476	908
State University of Iowa.....	427	474	901
University of Maine.....	435	462	897
Agricultural College of Utah.....	429	467	896
University of Pennsylvania.....	426	463	889
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	427	443	870
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.....	417	450	867
University of Nevada.....	430	431	861
Michigan Agricultural College.....	410	436	846
Louisiana State University.....	388	437	825
Delaware College, Newark.....	402	416	818
Rhode Island College.....	385	431	816

The honor of high record man goes to A. A. Leach, Jr., of the Columbia University team, whose score was 49 standing and 49 prone, a total of 98. The next high men were Wiley, Morgan and Cagle of the winning team, and Mansfield of the University of Maine, each with a 97. The winning team average was 94.9 which shows conscientious training. No doubt the team owes much to the instruction and coaching of Capt. H. E. Mitchell, 4th Field Artillery, U. S. A., the instructor of military science and tactics on duty at the college.

All of the teams shot the Government .22 caliber gallery rifle with the exception of Columbia University, University of Wisconsin, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Cornell University, Delaware College and Rhode Island College which used the Winchester .22 caliber musket.

Central America Restless.

If newspaper rumor is to be credited another farce comedy war is liable to take place soon in Central America. Guatemala is now looking fierce and making faces at Honduras. If the Hondurians happen to look sideways, the war will begin. Several million rounds of ammunition will be fired and extensive expenditures of white paper for reports will ensue, and there may be a man or two killed. If anyone is killed, it will, of course, be accidental, because the Central American nations consider a war a failure in which every one is not promoted, or in which a life is actually lost. War as a pastime flourishes like a green bay tree in Central America. It is esteemed over bull fighting or golf. It has no more right to be placed with serious occupations, when viewed from the standpoint of the Central American, than smoking a cigarette or taking a mule ride on Sunday.

Germany Disturbs England.

If wars and rumors of wars in Central America cause a hubbub, what must be the case when ordinary reading between the lines shows Germany with eyes firm set in the direction of England? War between Germany and England would be a serious matter. Fought out, as it probably would be, no war which preceded it would be more sanguinary nor dreadful.

Of course the United States does not wish to see war between the two nations which are nearest to her in kin. Especially does she feel a nearness to England, but for Germans Americans have a not unkindly feeling. War between the Briton and the Teuton with modern arms and equipments at the beck and call of each would serve one useful purpose. In our opinion it would be the last great war between white men. Thereafter, whoever won, the force of public opinion within the nations inhabited by the white race would be so strong that an alliance for offensive and defensive purposes would be formed.

We, in the United States, may thank our stars that we are far enough removed from the scene of hostilities to render it probable that we shall have some notice of any change in the current of affairs which might involve us. But we must not forget that public sentiment controls the action of our Government when a question is actually raised, and that public sentiment in the event of a war between England and Germany, setting, as it probably would, toward the support of England, might be too strong to be resisted. So that altogether the situation is not without its disturbing features for us.

Fort Pitt Rifle Club.

Whoever furnished the information to the *National Rifle Association* of America in relation to the amount of ammunition used by the Fort Pitt Rifle Club during 1908 made a mistake. In the report of the *National Rifle Association* it is stated that 9,000 rounds were used. In reality the members of the club actually fired about 25,000 rounds; a considerable difference indeed.

The Fort Pitt Club is very prosperous and interest is high. This year a range house is under construction and plans are being considered which would permit the construction of an additional 300 yard target. Three targets are now in operation, at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards. New members are coming in every week and by the opening of the season, the last of

May, a considerable addition to the active membership will probably be shown.

The club intends to bring a much stronger team to Camp Perry this year than last. In 1908 the team had no preliminary practice as a team and it was not really in shape to compete, especially with the class of teams which it encountered in the Inter-Club Match.

Members of the club are very much pleased with the change in the National Match rules, which will allow its members to compete in the National Individual and the National Pistol Matches and to be competitors for the National Military Championship with the rifle.

Governor of Washington Dead.

Samuel G. Cosgrove, Governor of the State of Washington, died at Paso Robles, Calif., March 28. He was buried with military honors, rendered by the National Guard of Washington, March 31. Governor Cosgrove was elected last fall and served as Governor scarcely longer than was necessary to be sworn in. He is succeeded by Lieutenant Governor M. E. Hay.

Wrights to Fly Here.

The Wright Brothers who, at any rate, in connection with their airship experiments seemed to be all right, will soon be in America again. It is said that June will find them renewing the experiments at Fort Myer, which received so painful a check last fall through the accident to the aeroplane which dashed Lieutenant Selfridge to death and seriously injured Orville Wright.

One of the lines of experiment which they will probably pursue is that of an attempt to drop imitation explosives from a car in the air upon the decks of indicated war ships below. The Germans and French have made tests of this kind, but no one knows with what results. It seems high time that we should get more positive and definite knowledge upon the subject of usefulness of airships in war.

The Colonies to Aid England.

It has been officially announced that Great Britain has accepted the offer of New Zealand to give to the Empire a fully equipped *Dreadnought*. Following this comes the report, which probably correctly foreshadows the event, that Canada intends to offer two battleships of this type to the mother country. The growing distrust in England and throughout the British Empire of the intentions of Germany on account of the increased naval activity of the Teutonic nation may be charged with the responsibility for the colonial activity. In peace the cords which bind the colonies to England seem to be very slight, but it needs only the hint of probable danger to the Empire to show that colonial Englishmen are ready to do their share to protect and perpetuate the Empire.

Japanese Soon to Reach Our Pacific Coast.

The practice squadron of Admiral Ijichi with 180 cadets of the Japanese Navy on board is expected to arrive in the harbor of San Francisco about April 25. The ships are the Armored Cruiser *Aso* and the Practice Cruiser *Soya*. From San Francisco the vessels will proceed to Seattle, where a visit will be made to the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. The reception given American sailors in Japan should be remembered and nothing left undone to make pleasant the stay of the Japanese on our western shores.

A Preventive of Sore Elbows.

Capt. Newton Nixon, an Englishman, has invented a pneumatic elbow pad, the use of which we understand will be authorized by the National Rifle Association Council of Great Britain. The pad, which needs no explanation—its name carrying a full meaning—is attached to the elbow and is a measure of comfort as well as an aid to steadiness in that it prevents slipping.

N. R. A. Classification for Civilian Riflemen.

As noted in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN some weeks since, the National Rifle Association has adopted Special Course "C" for the classification of members of civilian rifle clubs affiliated with the Association. The decorations which will be issued to those who qualify will of course be different from those issued to the members of the Organized Militia, but the course, the number of shots, the distances fired over and other details will be the same. Any one desiring to know what Course "C" is, need only turn to the Small Arms Firing Regulations, U. S. Army. There it is all set forth, or if it be not practicable to get hold of one of these books, application to the nearest National Guardsman will, no doubt, supply the desired information.

English new Musketry Course.

The new musketry course for 1909 which will be fired by both Regulars and Territorials, as described by the *Broad Arrow*, consists of three parts in all, of which the grouping of shots is made a great part.

The first part, which is to be fired on miniature ranges, is an instructional practice on second class bullseyes and first class figures, from 100 to 500 yards, twenty rounds lying and kneeling, the grouping and application of shots to be specially noticed. The second part is also instructional, but is to be fired on full ranges. The first five shots will be fired lying, with bayonets fixed, in slow time, at a second class figure on a 300 yard range, to be followed by five rounds at a first class figure on a similar range, lying, to be done in forty seconds. In the third course the soldier will have to lie behind a cover of stones or sandbags, and fire with the side of his rifle only rested, the object being a vanishing silhouette at 400 yards, exposed for five seconds for each shot. The final round of this part is five shots, lying, in thirty-five seconds, at a first class figure on a 400 yard range. The third part, which will be the standard test, consists of twenty-three rounds at ranges of from 100 to 500 yards. The first section is a grouping practice, five rounds to be fired, lying, at a second class elementary 100 yard bullseye, and the grouping standard will be all shots in the twelve-inch ring. Snap-shooting will be tested by five rounds, lying, at a second class

figure on a 200 yard range, the rifleman taking cover and being allowed five seconds only for each shot. Five hits on the target is put down as the grouping standard. For purposes of application five rounds will be fired on the 500 yard range, at a first class figure, the rifleman lying behind cover of stones or sandbags, representing a parapet, and firing over them with his wrist or rifle rested. Five hits on the target will be the grouping standard. The last test is for rapid firing, eight rounds to be fired, lying, at a first class figure on the 500 yard range. One minute only will be allowed, and the chamber and magazine are to be empty until the command *Rapid fire* is given. The grouping standard is six hits on the target. To reach the qualification standard it will be necessary to obtain thirty points in the standard test. In addition, a course of field practices has been set out, seven rounds, or more if available, to be fired in attack practice. Bullseye shooting is to be retained for recruits, and there will be no rapid firing for them, but grouping and application will be noted, and fifty points will class a man as having reached the qualification standard.

Oklahoma Has Trouble With Crazy Snake.

A more or less Indian with the fascinating pseudonym of Crazy Snake, is a candidate for "good Indian" honors. The newspapers have had this demented reptile attempting to do everything in Oklahoma except to overthrow the State Government. All the reports which have been sent out seem to have been greatly exaggerated. Nothing seems to stir the spirit of the average newspaper reporter so much as a chance to write up an Indian uprising.

Our advices from Oklahoma indicate that Col. Roy Hoffman, commanding the Oklahoma National Guard, has had troops out, largely, it is understood, for the purpose of protecting the Indian and half breed desperadoes when captured.

There has been no battle, or even a skirmish, nor is there likely to be one, but it is understood that the Oklahoma men have been rendering good service. They ought to be capable of high-class work, as those who have encountered the organization in Oklahoma, or its representatives on the State Rifle Team at Camp Perry, will willingly attest.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Presidential Cadets.

It is announced on good authority that President Taft intends to make the appointments to West Point which come to him as President, after a competitive examination of all candidates. The President is entitled to appoint 40 cadets to West Point, filling the vacancies as fast as they occur. He is also entitled to name 20 midshipmen at Annapolis. It is believed Mr. Taft will employ the competitive method in making all of these appointments.

Maritime Conference Announcement.

As stated in the news columns of ARMS AND THE MAN some weeks since, the conference of Naval delegates from 11 different nations agreed upon rules of war at sea and a declaration of principles, at its conference in London. It was decided at that time to give the full text of the agreement to the public only when all delegates had returned to their homes.

The chief and most important agreement was upon a differentiation between contraband and noncontraband freight carried upon merchant vessels. The effect of the new rule would be to leave unmolested much of the ordinary maritime commerce. We do not believe the rule adopted will have a tendency to decrease the chances of war. Rather will it operate in the opposite direction. It is not therefore a progressive rule. In the selfish interests of a great commercial nation like the United States it is probably a good rule, but for the general cause of peace it is not a step forward.

Another important rule is one in relation to blockades. Blockades must now be actual and not paper blockades.

Making rules for war is a good deal like trying to adopt regulations for saving one's own life when thrown into deep water without ability to swim. You can make the rules before the emergency arrives, but to carry them out when it has come is a somewhat different matter. However, it is worth consideration that frequent conferences between the men of various nations upon any subject will help to bring about a community of feeling and a closer understanding and thus make for the ultimate peace of the world.

Regulations for Reserve Officers Modified.

General Orders, No. 57, War Department, March 25, 1909, change in some particulars the regulations heretofore issued governing the examination of those individuals who come forward to pass examinations for the purpose of securing to themselves commissions in any volunteer force to be raised in time of war. Anyone intending to take this examination should communicate with the War Department and secure the new regulations.

Another Rifle Victory For Our Sailors.

The rifle team of the United States Ship *Eagle* shot a match on March 24, at Port Antonio, Island of Jamaica, against the Constabulary Rifle Team of Port Antonio. The sailors won by a score of 308 to 306. The personnel of the team from the *Eagle* was as follows: Midshipman Brandt, captain; J. W. Pounder, J. E. Carney, H. Heidick and D. E. Durod.

Army Has at Last Left Cuba.

The last man of the Army of Cuban Pacification is now safely out of Cuba. It is hoped that peaceful conditions may continue there, but probably very few of the officers who were recently on the Island look forward to continued amicable relations between the discordant elements which curse Cuba by their presence. Most of them, no doubt, expect to be back within the next year or two, if they are not then in the Philippines.

The record of the Army in Cuba during this last expedition is one which is excellent beyond comparison. Not one single instance of bad judgment

on the part of the officers, or glaring ill conduct on the part of the men, took place. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who had the honor to command this Army, is entitled to the thanks and appreciation of the people of the United States; thanks and appreciation, second only to those given him, should be accorded the officers and men who were with him.

Dedication of Monument to Regulars at Gettysburg.

A formal dedication will take place in June next of the monument erected at Gettysburg, under the authority of Congress, in commemoration of the services of the Regular Army there. The Committee having the matter in charge includes Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Lieutenant General Bates, General Bell, and Colonel Nicholson. It is expected that the Committee will attempt to secure a fair representation of the survivors of the 212 Regular organizations which were present during the conflict at Gettysburg.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FROM AN INSPECTOR'S NOTE BOOK.

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

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

Measures Taken and Contemplated to Remedy Defects. No. 7.

- (a) Should the Constitution in relation to an elective system of military officers, be amended?
- (b) Should officers of the general headquarters be appointed from the bona fide members of the Guard?
- (c) Should all staff officers be appointed from bona fide members of the Guard?
- (d) Should there be proposed a new armory system? If so, what?
- (e) Should there be a proposed system of pay for officers and men?
- (f) Should there be a proposed system of instruction for officers?
- (g) Should there be inaugurated a system of inspections by regimental and battalion commanders?
- (h) Should the Guard, or part of it, be converted into or organized as coast artillery?

Pay.

The board on revision has unanimously agreed that a system of graded pay for the enlisted men for each drill attended and a forfeiture of the pay and the fine of a small additional sum for each unexcused absence will secure a far better than the present poor attendance; and that the forfeiture of all or a part of the pay due or to become due in case of delinquency, or the loss or injury to military property, will protect in a great measure the property and disciplinary responsibility of the commander. And this scheme will be embodied in the proposed new legislation.

Annual Convention of the National Guard Association.

The question of a change of date for the 1909 Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States having been submitted to all of the states, with the idea of finding out whether sentiment had materially changed since the date was previously set, will probably result in obtaining an opinion from all of them, within a day or two after this number of ARMS AND THE MAN has gone to press.

As soon as these opinions have been secured, the whole question will be submitted by the Chairman of the Executive Committee to the members of the Executive Committee for decision, and notification to the states will follow. The chances now seem to favor a date during the latter half of September.

It seems desirable that some arrangement should be made whereby all the delegates coming from east of Chicago could rendezvous in that city and go on from there in a body. If an arrangement of this kind should be made, a National Guard train could be made up, and thus some attention could be attracted to the association in a favorable way. It would also make the long and tiresome journey across the continent less of a bore. It is understood that the Chairman of the Executive Committee has received suggestions of this kind and that the matter is under consideration.

If the date should be changed to one in the fall, the Alaska and Puget Sound Exposition authorities desire to set aside a day to be the National Guard Association of the United States Day. This would be for many reasons a good thing to do. The Exposition continues until November 1.

Regular Army Sergeants Available for the National Guard.

A War Department Order just out authorizes the addition of two sergeants to each company of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Regiments of Infantry, except that company from which a sergeant is detailed to duty with the machine-gun platoon, and to that company but one sergeant.

This increases the number of sergeants in the Army by 115, and the increase is for the purpose of providing sergeants who may be detailed for service with the National Guard. This action is in accordance with the recommendation of the National Militia Board, made at its last meeting upon consideration of the memorandum of the Chief of Staff in regard to this subject.

In general it may be said that in the detail of sergeants the wishes of the Governor of a state will be met so far as practicable. The method employed will be for a Governor to ask the Department to detail for service with his National Guard one or more sergeants, the basis of such detail being about one sergeant for the state and one for each thousand men. If a Governor desires sergeants of any particular arm he should

say so, and he should designate the particular duty for which the sergeant is required, that a proper selection may be made.

It is the purpose of the War Department to select the sergeants sent to duty with the states with great care. It may be said that the result of these details depends altogether upon the kind of sergeants who are selected. If poor selections are made, there will be an injury to the Army as well as to the National Guard. If, on the other hand, good selections are made, there will be benefit to both services.

What Company Had High Figure of Merit?

We are anxious to know what company of the National Guard had the high figure of merit in target practice for the year 1908, and we shall be glad to have company commanders, or others, call our attention to the standing of different companies. One of the highest which has yet come to our attention is that of Company I, 8th Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, 165.79. There must be others as high or higher, and we shall be glad to have them reported to us for publication.

Massachusetts System of Uniform Armory Work.

Gen. William H. Brigham, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, has recently put out an order which is admirably calculated to establish a uniform system of armory work throughout the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In the introductory paragraph to the order he says:

"The commander-in-chief desires the Militia to learn how to meet the requirements of the march, bivouac and combat, and how to care for themselves under Service conditions. These are the important things to be taught in military training. Nothing else is of any account except as it contributes to efficiency along these lines.

There are certain exercises and drills which can be practiced indoors and which are recognized as indispensable prerequisites for field service. Training in these exercises and drills makes for discipline and unity of action; they have no other practical value.

Much military information can be imparted to the Militia in armories by lectures and talks upon field Service. Such information is valuable if followed by practical work."

The routine of armory work prescribed is well-thought out and it is recommended for the consideration of other States. The whole matter is contained in General Orders, No. 7, 1909.

Tennessee Reports Progress.

In his report of the operations of the departments under his control for 1907-8, Gen. Tully Brown, Adjutant General of Tennessee, speaks at length of the new National Militia Law.

He points out in a very clear way the changes embodied in the new legislation and he speaks of the great credit which should be given officers and enlisted men who become part of the National Guard. He directs attention to the small appropriation made by the State of Tennessee and the consequent lack of inducements which may be offered to its men to enlist.

General Brown says that the public sentiment of the state has not been properly behind the National Guard. On the contrary many men have lost their positions when they were compelled to attend encampments or go into the field in the service of the state. It is astounding that employers should discharge men who served in the night-rider troubles at Reelfoot Lake on the small state stipend for being absent from their civil employment. But General Brown says that was done in a number of cases. He cites the great lack of armories and points out that the state has none. The only public armory in Tennessee is at Chattanooga and it was erected by the citizens of that city and by Hamilton County.

.22 caliber service indoor rifles have been issued to all organizations and much progress has been made in rifle practice. A great difficulty has been encountered in locating ranges. This is an obstacle to the creation of more ranges which is met with in every state. The Adjutant General recommends with great good judgment that an effort be made to establish a great many company ranges. In this recommendation he is no doubt correct. The solution of the target practice difficulty is the creation of company ranges up to 600 yards, with a few ranges for the longer distances at central and convenient points.

He observes that the cost of sending a team to the National Matches is great, but that he considers the money on the whole well spent as it provides an education in the technical details of rifle work which could not be procured in any other way. He says the enthusiasm of some of the officers and enlisted men who at different times have attended the National Matches has permeated many organizations and this enthusiasm is more responsible than anything else for the progress which has been made in rifle training.

A correspondence school has been conducted among the officers of the 3rd Infantry by Capt. H. E. Goetz, Adjutant of that regiment. Begun first as an experiment, it has proven a great success.

In his recommendations General Brown includes one for the payment of officers and men for drill. It is apparent that the sentiment in favor of pay of officers and men is increasing all over the country. It is only a question of time and of labor until the different states will induce their legislatures to make the necessary laws and appropriations to provide pay for drill.

Virginia Battery Inspection.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will inspect Batteries A, B, and C, Virginia Volunteers, at Richmond and Portsmouth, in the near future.

Excellent Examination Questions.

We have lately read with a great deal of interest an order issued by Gen. Willis J. Hulings, commanding the 2nd Brigade National Guard of Pennsylvania, in which are set forth questions to be used in examinations. It is obvious from a study of these questions that they are intended to not only be a test of the knowledge of the candidates, but that they are also drawn with a purpose of affording a course of instruction. A candidate who has familiarized himself with these questions will have passed through a fairly good course of study.

Rifle Practice in Maine.

We do not often have an opportunity to read so well written and so valuable a document as has lately come to our attention. We refer to General Order No. 9, issued by the Adjutant General of Maine, containing the report of Col. Elliott C. Dill, Chief of Ordnance, of that state. So well does it cover the ground and so aptly is it arranged and phrased that it could well be taken as a model by every officer engaged on similar duty.

Colonel Dill points out in the beginning that the Department has experienced many difficulties because of inability to secure adequate range facilities, and that these difficulties have been greatly increased on account of the reorganization which has been going on in the force. A number of companies have been disbanded and some new ones organized during the year and necessarily this has involved the translation of so many men from raw material into trained shots that the figure of merit has suffered.

A further handicap of the same kind is mentioned on account of raising the number of men in each company to 61, as required by law.

Company D, now of the 2nd Infantry, but formerly of the 1st, of Norway, is the high company for the year with a figure of merit of 135. This company qualified every one of its 60 members, 18 of them as experts, 6 as sharpshooters and the remaining 36 as marksmen. The Naval Reserve shot well and the two divisions of that force each secured a figure of merit of over 75.

Colonel Dill makes mention of a fact which, while he does not comment adversely on it, is one which should be deprecated by every man interested in the administration of public affairs. He reports that the necessary papers in the matter of the purchase of a range in the vicinity of the city of Auburn were forwarded to the Attorney General of the United States for inspection and approval, early last year, but they were not returned until the outdoor season was drawing to a close and when it was too late to attempt the building of a range. The only question to be decided by the Attorney General of the United States was the title of the property—a matter which could have been disposed of in a week at the outside, even had it been necessary to communicate with Maine. There could be no excuse for such a delay and no result could arise from such dilatory practices except injury to the public service.

New ranges have been, or are about to be, established at a number of different points and it is confidently predicted that a better figure of merit will be attained hereafter. A most interesting mention and discussion of the National Matches is embodied in the report and Colonel Dill compliments the state, as well he may, upon the showing made by the Maine team. He considers 15th place in a field of 50 teams with the five Service teams above, as very satisfactory, and in this we agree with him.

He has the following to say in relation to National Match experience, and in view of the fact that a similar question has been without a doubt considered by every officer of a similar capacity in all the states, it is well to note Colonel Dill's opinion. He says:

"In view of the fact that the question is sometimes raised, whether the money spent in participation in the National Match is well expended, it may not be amiss to add a word along these lines.

The fact that the War Department strongly urges every state to be represented in the National Match shows how the matter is regarded by those with whom the Militia is a national problem. To bring the question home to this state, an examination of the records will show that in the great majority of cases, when any organization has secured representation on the State Team there has been a quickening of interest in rifle practice in that organization. There can be no question that better results have been attained in the following organizations as the result of representations on the State Team. (He then quotes a number of organizations in which this has been the case). * * * Ten days' practice and association with expert riflemen is as good for any officer or man as ten days' drill in any other line of military work, and the officer or man who has been on the State Team returns to his company with new ideas about rifle practice and a knowledge of methods in accomplishing results which he could not have secured in any other way. In most cases he rejoins his organization with a determination to see if he can't have a larger representation from his organization on next year's team and straightway begins to develop material. He also begins to take new pride in the standing of his organization in the state competitions and the relative figure of merit.

Such results do not invariably follow, but the commanding officers of the companies which have been represented on State Teams in the National Match will generally agree with the above statement."

Taken altogether we have never seen a better report rendered by the head of a rifle practice department.

Utah Improves.

The result of the inspection just concluded by Maj. James M. Arrow-smith, 15th U. S. Infantry, of the Utah National Guard, is very encouraging to those officers of that force who have labored diligently during the past year to increase its efficiency.

The total strength of the Utah National Guard is now 405. There were present at the inspection 362, per cent present, 89.38; number absent, 43, per cent absent, 10.62. Companies C, Salt Lake, B, Ogden, Signal Corps, Salt Lake, turned out 100 per cent. The percentage of absentees in 1907 was 31.33 per cent and in 1908 21.31 per cent.

This is indeed a very satisfactory showing. It should encourage Utah to keep on until the percentage of absentees is brought down to the vanishing point.

Washington for 1907-1908.

The report of Gen. Ortis Hamilton, Adjutant General of Washington, for the years 1907-1908, is short, concise and to the point. It indicates a commendable improvement in conditions during the period named.

One of the most striking features mentioned is the construction of large armories in the three principal cities of the state. These armories were built by the joint effort of the state, counties and cities and they are extremely creditable buildings of their class. The total cost so far has been about \$300,000.

The Adjutant General speaks with pride, as well he may, of the position

secured by the Washington team in the National Match of 1907. There it finished fifth, and in spite of having to drop four men under the elimination clause, the team was able to secure tenth place in 1908.

An account is given of the match shot by the 2nd Infantry, N. G. W., and the Duke of Connaughts' Own Rifles, in October, 1908, near American Lake. A full account of this match was published in ARMS AND THE MAN just after it was shot. The scores made compare very favorably with any which have been rolled up in any portion of the country.

The Adjutant General makes an announcement of his purpose to increase the force by addition of coast artillery companies. Since the report was written the Legislature of the state has met and the bill, which has been previously referred to in these columns, has received the approval of the Legislature and it is now a law. This new law authorizes the creation of not more than twelve Coast Artillery companies in Washington. All of those features in law which were particularly pointed out in the comments made upon it in ARMS AND THE MAN have been retained. It can be safely said that the military law of Washington is now in advance of the law on that subject existing in any other state.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Enlisted Bands are Authorized.

On inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state, he was informed that the question of bands is one that rests with the state authorities. The existence of a band with a regiment is not an essential feature of the conformity requirements of the Act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908.

If a band is provided, it may be composed of enlisted men or of civilians. If it is composed of enlisted men, it must conform to the organization given in Article II, Militia Regulations. Payment of a band from Federal funds can only be authorized in case the band is enlisted and for the organization prescribed in Article II, Militia Regulations.

In case the band is not composed of enlisted men, the size, organization and pay thereof are matters which rest with the state authorities.

Correspondence School.

On inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state, he was informed that the correspondence school of instruction of the Organized Militia, mentioned in the annual report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, has been authorized by the Assistant Secretary of War, but has not yet been put into active operation. However, the Division of Militia Affairs is in a position to answer all questions relating to the instruction of the personnel of the Militia, and any communications received from officers thereof through proper channels will receive prompt consideration.

All communications, whether they pertain to Militia matters in general, or relate specifically to matters of instruction, should be addressed to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and response will be made in accordance with the nature of each case. The correspondence school referred to is not an independent institution, but one of the subdivisions of the Division of Militia Affairs.

Disbursing Officers' Powers.

The Adjutant General of a state having requested information in regard to certain funds remaining in the hands of the Disbursing Officer of the State, his questions were answered as follows:

1. Whether the sum of \$400 remaining in the hands of the Disbursing Officers of the state from funds advanced for encampment purposes may be diverted to the rifle range account?

Answer.—Authority is hereby given for the use of the \$400 remaining in the hands of the Disbursing Officer for the promotion of rifle practice, and transfer has been made on the books of the Division of Militia Affairs of that amount from the allotment for "Arms, Equipments, and Camp Purposes" to that from the "Promotion of Rifle Practice."

2. Whether the amount specified may be used for the purchase of Aiken targets to be installed at the company stations of the Organized Militia of the state?

Answer.—There is no authority of law for the purchase in open market from funds provided by Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, of any articles which can be furnished by the supply bureaus of the War Department. Aiken targets are supplied by the Ordnance Department of the Army, and it is suggested that proper requisition for them be made by the Governor, as in the case of other supplies needed for the use of the state troops.

3. May a portion of the amount in question be used in paying the expenses of one officer visiting the different stations for the purpose of locating rifle ranges, etc.?

Answer.—The actual traveling and subsistence expenses of an officer of the Organized Militia while engaged in the work of acquiring and developing target ranges under proper orders of the state authorities are legitimate charges against that portion of the allotment set aside for the promotion of rifle practice from the appropriation provided by Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, but an officer of the Militia while so engaged would not be entitled to receive the pay of his rank for the time during which he was engaged in such duty.

Coast Artillery Organization.

The following circular letter was sent on March 26, 1909, to the states having coast artillery organizations:

In connection with carrying out the instructions contained in Circular No. 21, War Department, 1908, and with a view to familiarizing the officers and enlisted men of the state coast artillery forces with the details of guns and carriages which, it is hoped, will be furnished eventually as the armory equipments of the state coast artillery armories, the Assistant Secretary of War recommends that the Adjutant General of each seaboard state having coast artillery forces obtain, on requisition in the usual way, a number of blue prints of the following guns and carriages:

3 inch Barbette Carriage, Model 1903.

- 6 inch Disappearing Carriage, Limited Fire, Model 1903.
- 10 inch Disappearing Carriage, Limited Fire, Model 1901.
- 12 inch Mortar, Spring Return Carriage, Model 1896—M II.

The numbers to be asked for should be sufficient to allow four prints to each company. The cost of each print will be eight cents.

States Allotment for Equipment.

The Adjutant General of a state having requested certain information in regard to arming and equipping certain newly organized units of the state Militia, his questions were answered as follows:

1. Whether additional arms and equipments can be issued to the state gratuitously under the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1908, for the proper armament and equipment of organizations which have been mustered into the Service since the exchange of arms and equipment authorized by Section 13 of the Militia Law, as amended, was made?

Answer.—Under existing law, no further issues of arms or equipments can be made without charge against the allotment of the state under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or the allowance made to it under the Act of May 27, 1908.

2. Whether, upon the muster of new organizations, arms and equipment must be secured as a charge against either Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or the Act of May 27, 1908?

Answer.—See answer to question 1 above.

3. In case the allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, should be exhausted, and the allowance made to the state under the Act of May 27, 1908, be exhausted, and it be necessary to organize new units, must the state delay supplying the units with arms and equipment until money is available and placed to the credit of the state?

Answer.—The state would be compelled to delay the supplying of the new units with arms and equipment until funds were placed to the credit of the state from the Federal appropriations, unless the state should decide to procure the articles by purchase for cash from state funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

Score Registers Not Furnished.

The Adjutant General of a state having inquired if the War Department is at present supplying "score registers for rifle range purposes," and if the purchase of a supply of these books would be considered a proper charge against the allotment of the state under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, was informed that the only individual records furnished by the War Department in connection with target practice are a Rifle-Firing Record (Form No. 304, A. G. O.) and a Pistol-Firing Record (Form No. 305, A. G. O.) a supply of which may be obtained on requisition of the Governor, either as an issue under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as a sale for cash from state funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law. The cost of the forms is, for No. 304, \$0.75 a hundred copies and for No. 305, \$0.50 a hundred copies.

Pay Roll Forms.

On inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state with regard to the use of pay rolls in connection with the payment of troops participating in field Service, he was informed that there are no pay rolls for the use of the Militia other than Form No. 3, Division of Militia Affairs, and Form No. 32, Pay Department. The former was prepared by the War Department with a view to its use in connection with payments either from state funds or from Federal funds for field Service performed under Section 14 of the Militia Law; it may be used also in reporting payments made from United States funds and state funds jointly in connection with field Service performed under orders of the state authorities.

Form No. 32, Pay Department, is a form which is required to be used by paymasters of the Army in making payments to Militia troops from funds appropriated by Congress for meeting the expenses of joint camps of instruction or seacoast defense exercises in accordance with Section 15 of the Militia Law.

Cannot Attend Schools of Musketry Now.

With regard to an inquiry as to whether officers of the Militia can be admitted as students to the School of Musketry at Monterey, Cal., the Adjutant General of a state was advised that the order establishing the School of Musketry indicates that that school is in the nature of an experiment. It is not a military school or college of the United States within the meaning of the term as used in Section 16 of the Militia Law, nor is it included in the system of military education of the United States designated in paragraph 454, Army Regulations, and officers of the Organized Militia are not considered eligible to attend the school in question.

Intrenching Tools Ready for Issue.

Official copies of the following letter of the Chief of Ordnance of March 27, 1909, to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, were sent on April 2, 1909, to the states and territories:

1. Referring to so much of General Orders, No. 23, War Department, February 2, 1906, as provides for the issue of intrenching tools with carriers to companies of Infantry, or other troops serving as Infantry, I have the honor to inform you that but few requisitions have been received from the several states and territories calling for intrenching tools and carriers.

2. It is requested that the Adjutant General of the several states and territories and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia Militia be informed that this Department has a sufficient quantity of intrenching tools and carriers on hand available for issue which can be supplied to them on the usual requisition, after charge of the value to the quota of the state.

Rear Sights on .22 to be Turned in.

Official copies of the following letter of the Chief of Ordnance of March 26, 1909, to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, were sent on April 2, 1909, to the states and territories, with request for action as indicated therein:

I have the honor to request that instructions be issued to the Adjutant General of the several states and territories to have removed from gallery practice rifles, caliber .22, Model of 1903, now in the hands of the Militia, rear sights complete, including all parts as given under the rear sight page 6 of Description and Rules for Management of the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903, caliber .30, No. 1923, and to return them to the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts. In this connection it will be noted that the rear sight base, base pin, and base spline are given on page 5 of the said pamphlet as assembled to the barrel and these are not, therefore, to be forwarded to the Springfield Armory with the other articles included under the rear sight on page 6. Upon receipt of the old sights at the Springfield Armory they will be exchanged for new sights altered to conform to the graduation for 1906 ammunition and the new sights will be issued immediately.

Money for Property Losses.

In regard to the matter of the disposition of money collected by a state from the members of its Organized Militia for the loss of various articles of Government property for which they were responsible, the Adjutant General of the state was advised as follows:

1. Section 4 of the act of June 22, 1906, amending Section 1661, Revised Statutes, requires that when any property furnished to a state has been lost or destroyed, it shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the Organized Militia. If such action has not been taken in connection with the property, the value of which is represented by the moneys collected from the responsible officers, it should be had immediately, in order that the circumstances connected with the loss may receive the consideration of the Secretary of War, as required by the provisions of the section cited.

2. If evidence cannot be submitted which will show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that the loss of the property could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, the value of the property will be made a charge against the allotment of the state under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. If it is shown that the property was lost through unavoidable causes, and without fault or neglect on the part of the responsible officers, the Governor will be authorized to drop the articles from his annual return.

3. The disposition of the money which has been collected by the state from the responsible officers is a question for determination by the state authorities.

4. Paragraph 56, Militia Regulations, provides that officers responsible for public property should, when practicable, be bonded and charged for any damage to or loss or destruction of the same, unless they shall show to the satisfaction of the proper authorities that the damage, loss, or destruction was occasioned by unavoidable causes and without fault or neglect on their part, and it is not considered necessary that the Secretary of War shall make a further ruling, as suggested.

Coast Artillery Instruction.

Circular letter dated March 26, 1909, was sent to all states having coast artillery organizations, as follows:

Referring to the scheme for coast artillery instruction of the organized coast artillery of the seaboard states as set forth in Circular, No. 21, War Department, 1908, and especially to paragraph 5 thereof, I am directed by the Assistant Secretary of War to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of a report of methods pursued by First Lieutenant John S. Pratt, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed by the Commanding Officer of the Artillery District of New London as instructor of the coast artillery troops of the State of Connecticut.

Considering the wide distribution of the companies of coast artillery in the State of Connecticut, and the large number of companies to be visited and the officers and enlisted men thereof to be instructed, the problem carried, it is thought, exceptional difficulties. It is not believed that greater difficulties will be found to exist in any other state in inaugurating and in carrying out the scheme of instruction in Circular, No. 21, War Department, 1908.

This copy of the report of Lieutenant Pratt is distributed with a view to offering suggestions as to how successful procedure in connection with coast artillery instruction may be instituted and executed in other states.

Field Artillery Assembled.

Inquiries having been received from some of the states with regard to a tour of instruction of the field artillery of their Organized Militia at Sparta, Wisconsin, they were informed as follows:

The War Department contemplates assembling a battalion of Regular field artillery at the Government reservation at Sparta, Wisconsin, during the months of July and August, next, and, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Secretary of War by Section 15 of the Act approved January 21, 1903, as amended, the Department extends to the field artillery of your state an invitation to participate in the exercises and artillery fire instruction which will be conducted on the Sparta reservation during the months specified.

This invitation is extended with the understanding that the police rules and regulations which shall be established by the commanding officer of the Regular troops will be complied with by the officers and enlisted men of whatever organizations the state may order to attend the exercises.

The plan of the Department contemplates that the commanding officer of the Regular forces shall formulate a plan of instruction for the special benefit of the visiting Militia organizations, and arrange it with a view to their deriving the maximum profit from the experience. The plan contemplates, further, that arrangements will be made to permit, under proper supervision by Regular officers, the use of horses and artillery material of Regular organizations by Militia organizations which do not bring their own horses and material to camp. It should be understood clearly, however, that Militia batteries will be expected to bring their own ammunition and target material for artillery practice.

This invitation has been extended to the States of Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

After maturely considering the conditions existing in the four states and the expressed desire of some of them in regard to time, the Department

suggests the following schedule of dates for consideration, and, in replying to letter of the Division of Militia Affairs, it is requested that a definite statement be made as to whether these dates are satisfactory.

Schedule of time for field artillery of the Organized Militia of the States of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana participating in artillery field exercises at the United States reservation at Sparta, Wisconsin, during the month of August, 1908:

- Minnesota—2 batteries..... August 1 to 10, inclusive.
- Michigan—1 battery..... August 11 to 20, inclusive.
- Wisconsin—1 battery..... August 11 to 20, inclusive.
- Indiana—2 batteries..... August 21 to 30, inclusive.

If the dates mentioned are not satisfactory to the states, it is not clear to the Department how any modification thereof can be made without seriously interfering with the instruction of the Regular batteries.

It is requested that a reply may be given to the proposition herein presented at the earliest practicable date and that the state's attitude may be stated toward the plan, whether it will avail itself of the opportunity and, if so, whether its batteries will take horses and artillery material along or depend on using that of the Regular organizations.

Certificates of Deposit.

On March 25, 1909, a letter was sent by the Assistant Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Treasury, with regard to certificates of deposit representing funds deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of ordnance stores issued to a state for the use of its Organized Militia, and which were lost by members thereof through carelessness, to the following effect:

The depositing of these funds is without authority of law, as United States property issued to the Militia which has been lost or destroyed through avoidable causes should be reported on by a disinterested surveying officer of the Militia and the value of the property charged against the allotment made to the state from the appropriation "Arming and Equipping the Militia," as required by Section 4 of the Act of June 22, 1906, amending Section 1661, Revised Statutes.

It is therefore requested that you cause the original certificates of deposit to be recalled and the funds returned to the depositors, and that information of the action taken by you may be communicated to this office, in order that the procedure outlined in the foregoing paragraph may be followed.

Annual Inspection in the Field.

The following circular letter, dated March 20, 1909, was sent to each state and territory:

Your attention is invited to the following extracts from Circular, No. 2, War Department, Division of Militia Affairs, January 22, 1909:

* * * * *

2. Apart from the inspections made under Section 14 of the Act of January 21, 1903, which have for their object the determination as to whether the Organized Militia is sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field, the board suggests the propriety of a second series of inspections, in connection with the provisions of Section 3 of the same Act, with a view to reporting to the Department on the organization, armament and discipline (instruction) of the Organized Militia of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia.

It is the opinion of the board that if the Department should order a series of inspections of this nature by officers specially selected for the purpose, and if the reports of these officers should be published for the general information of the Organized Militia, it would have an effect tending to increase the general efficiency of the state forces. It is the opinion of the board that, having in mind the desirability of determining the efficiency of the Organized Militia for field service, the most appropriate time for the inspections to be made would be during a period of field service, and it suggests that, whenever an encampment is held, whether it be an encampment of the state forces only or a joint encampment of them with the Regular troops, inspections of this nature should be made and reports rendered.

* * * * *

ACTION TAKEN BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOREGOING RECOMMENDATIONS.

* * * * *

2. *Additional inspection of the Militia under act of January 21, 1903.*—This recommendation is approved and the Chief of the Military Division will prepare for the signature of the undersigned the necessary orders to put it into effect.

* * * * *

Information has been received from your state that the period of field service during the ensuing summer will probably take place

The War Department requests that, in drawing up the program for the occupation of the time in connection therewith, opportunity be given to make the inspection contemplated herein by the officer detailed by the War Department for that purpose.

It is requested that the receipt of this letter be acknowledged and a statement made as to what provision will be made by the state to make this inspection.

Inspections Limited by Law.

The Adjutant General of a state having requested information as to the scope of the proposed inspections under Section 3 of the Act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908 (referred to in letter of the Division of Militia Affairs dated March 20, 1909), and as to the probable time required to make the inspections, he was advised that the scope of the inspection is determined by the Act of Congress, which includes such inquiries by the inspectors as may be necessary to establish, in his mind, an adequate knowledge of the nature of the organization, character of the armament, and degree of discipline (instruction) of the bodies inspected by him.

It is difficult to specify the limits and the scope of such an inspection in more than general terms, and it is also difficult, if not impossible, to

designate the time that will be required in any particular case. The scope and time in all cases will be dependent on the size of the organizations to be inspected and on the state of their instruction. Each inspector will have to determine what is necessary, both as to scope and time, after he shall have been brought into contact with the troops.

Two conditions may arise in carrying out this scheme, as follows:

1. The officer designated to make the inspection may be the officer detailed by the War Department to be present during the encampment for instruction purposes. In such case, the officer would be able, it is assumed, to acquire the necessary information in regard to organization, armament, and discipline in connection with his duties as instructor without interfering in any way with the scheme of instruction.

2. The officer may be one appointed specially for the purpose of making the inspection, and not the one detailed as instructor. In this case, it will be necessary for the officer detailed as inspector to arrange, by special correspondence with the military authorities of the state, for such opportunities for making the inspection as may be thought desirable by the officer and may be conveniently granted by the state authorities.

Affidavits Instead of Oaths.

In response to a request presented to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs for information as to the reason why officers of the Militia are required to submit affidavits, where the War Department accepts the certificate on honor of officers of the Regular Service, answer was made that, under a decision of the Department of November 17, 1904, it was held that "The practice of accepting certificates in matters relating to property accountability has thus far been restricted to officers of the army, and is, to some extent, based upon the oath of office which is required by law to be taken by that class of public officers. As officers of the Organized Militia do not take that oath, and are not subject to the operation of the Articles of War, it is the opinion of the Department that affidavits instead of certificates should be required in support of the findings of boards in respect to the loss of, or damage to, articles of public property which are issued to the several states for the use of their Organized Militia."

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Cost of Star-Gauging and Packing Rifles.

An inquirer says—"In purchasing a .30 caliber U. S. rifle, model 1903, from the Government, what charge is made for star-gauging each piece? The cost of packing one rifle and appliances is given as \$1.04. Would the cost of packing seven rifles and appliances be greater or less than \$7.28?"

Our answer is: The Ordnance Department's price for rifles, cartridges and revolvers does not include the cost of their packing boxes, which for the rifles is as follows:

For 1 rifle.....	\$1.04	For 5 rifles.....	\$2.61
2 rifles.....	1.47	6 rifles.....	3.15
3 rifles.....	1.74	7 or 8 rifles.....	3.53
4 rifles.....	2.39	9 or 10 rifles.....	4.28

With an arms chest \$5.10.

The cost of star gauging a rifle is 75 cents.

Silencer Elevations and Windage.

Apropos of our description in ARMS AND THE MAN of last week of the Maxim Silencer and certain experiments which we carried on to determine its usefulness, it was found, as expected, that the elevation and windage required for the rifle when used with the silencer differ considerably from that which the same rifle required when fired naked.

The actual change necessary at 1,000 yards in elevation when fired from the shoulder, and also when fired from machine rest, was 50 yards. The silencer elevations were 50 yards higher than those without. It is not believed that any question of velocity enters into this difference, but that it is wholly caused by the diminution in flip of the barrel on account of the 12 ounces additional weight imposed upon it.

A degree of wind difference appeared, which has for its cause the same reason, namely, that the weight of the silencer impeded the side throw of the rifle. These results have not been carefully checked, and while they were accurate as to the rifle and ammunition on the day when the observations were made, they may not be equally correct for another rifle, other ammunition, or a different day. We shall have more to say upon this subject and other features of silencer use as we find time to complete other experiments.

Further Information on Burst Revolvers.

Gen. C. A. Kelley, Adjutant General of Colorado, writes to us as follows: "Relative to the photograph of a Smith & Wesson military revolver, exploded cylinder, reproduced in your number of March 18, and Mr. Bernard Glaser's comment thereon in your number of March 25, I wish to say that we have had accidents of this nature happen during the past winter with both Colt's and Smith & Wesson revolvers, which to my mind would seem to disprove somewhat his statement that the accident was due entirely to the construction of the revolver. I now have in my possession a revolver cartridge, caliber .38, Frankford Arsenal manufacture, which did not explode when struck by the hammer, but a portion of the primer was blown out. We have other specimens of cartridges that contained no powder."

Roosevelt's After-Dark Rifles.

Among the weapons taken by Mr. Roosevelt on his African expedition are two rifles equipped with an electrical flash light. These are so arranged that by pressing a button small electric bulbs furnished with a current from a small battery on the piece will light the top of the barrel and the sights. Mr. Roosevelt has also taken two rifles fitted with Maxim silencers. With this equipment night shooting should be made a reasonably simple matter to so good a marksman as the ex-President.

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...

& Wesson Revolver Club of Springfield, on March 29, when the targets were exchanged. The Boston team made an aggregate score of 1305 points to 1263.

Table with 2 columns: B. R. C. and S. & W. R. C. listing names and scores for various matches.

The reentry scratch and reentry handicap match of the club closed March 31. The pistol was handicapped one point on each 5 shots.

Scratch—50 Shots, Actual Pistol score, Ded'n. Handicap. Table listing names and scores for scratch and handicap matches.

NEWARK, N. J., RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made at the gallery of the association, March 24. French and Graff defeated Snellen and Von Seyfried...

Pistol Scores: 20 Yards. Rifle Scores: 25 Yards. Table listing names and scores for pistol and rifle matches.

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Scores made recently on the 50 yard range follow:

Cup Shoot, 30 Shots, Possible, 360. Practice Scores. Table listing names and scores for cup shoot and practice matches.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY RIFLE TEAM.

At the meeting of the Columbia University Rifle Club on April 3, at the 71st Regiment Armory, the following were the scores for novice.

Novice. Table listing names and scores for novice rifle matches.

The following are scores of regular practice at Creedmoor, 1-inch bull at 25 yards.

Table listing names and scores for regular practice at Creedmoor.

BALTIMORE SCHOOLBOY MATCH.

The first annual Sub-Target machine match of the Public Athletic League of Baltimore was held in the Howard street Armory, Saturday, March 27...

The City College team drew the number that sent them to the machine for the first round and when these ten lads had safely rounded up 404 points as their total...

different and Maxwell, the next man up, became so shaky that he took every bit of his allotted time to shoot, but it was 46 on the final tally.

Polytechnic Team. Table listing names and scores for Polytechnic team.

Total. City College Team. Loyola Team.

COMPANY A, 2ND VIRGINIA INFANTRY.

A telegraph match was recently shot with a team of five from Company L, 1st Infantry, of Fredericks.

Company A. Table listing names and scores for Company A telegraph match.

Total. 106 108 103 317

The medal shoot for March resulted as follows; at 50 feet offhand:

First Class Marksman. Second Class, 70 feet Offhand, 2 inch bull. Table listing names and scores for medal shoot.

COMPANY C, 7TH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

The first competition for the Rathbone Trophy was concluded in the Armory on April 1, resulting in a victory for Company C.

Table listing names and scores for Company C Rathbone Trophy match.

Company C was also victorious in the Abell Match which was shot in the Armory on Monday and Tuesday, March 29 and 30.

Company C. Table listing names and scores for Abell Match.

The remarkable score of Company C at 500 yards where they made 345 out of a possible 350, establishes a new record...

A LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APPRECIATION.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Yours of the 30th ultimo duly at hand, together with the properly signed and witnessed reports that were sent you as claims for the various prizes...

The week ending February 20, 58 consecutive, 4 inch bullseyes at 100 yards.

The week ending February 27, 54 consecutive, 4 inch bullseyes at 100 yards.

The week ending March 13, 48 consecutive, 4 inch bullseyes at 100 yards.

We quite agree with you in saying, "The shooting which produced the number of bullseyes necessary to win these places, is beyond praise."

The work done in this match, together with the previous extraordinary records made at long range, prove without a doubt that the .30 U. S. Springfield rifle, Model 1903...

Through the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN, we desire to extend our thanks to all who took part in this match or in any way devoted their time to demonstrate to the shooting fraternity...

We are pleased also to acknowledge our thanks to ARMS AND THE MAN which is our national medium through which such matches may be brought about.

Respectfully yours, IDEAL MFG. CO.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.

There was no shooting on the outdoor range March 21, as it rained steadily all day.

Five members of the club entered the Match. A contest of the United States Revolver Association Indoor Championship Matches the week of March 14-21.

This being the first time that any of the Los Angeles revolver shooters ever entered any of the matches of the Association and not having very much practice on the indoor range, the result was that the scores were not very high.

Those who entered the indoor contest are: A. B. Douglas, J. C. Douglas, W. E. Smith, C. W. Linder and H. D. Thaxter.

BOSTON REVOLVER CLUB.

On Wednesday night, March 30, the club shot a return match with the Lynn Rifle and Gun Association on the range of the latter.

Lynn Rifle and Gun Association. Table listing names and scores for Lynn Rifle and Gun Association match.

Total. 1230

Boston Revolver Club. Table listing names and scores for Boston Revolver Club match.

Total. 1222

The 30-shot pistol match between five-man teams was won by the Boston Revolver Club over the Smith



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*

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

At 2628 Broadway on April 1 the following were made.
 20 Yard Revolver.
 T. P. Nichols..... 89 87 84 83 83
 J. R. Ryder..... 91 86 83 82
 S. Scott..... 88 87 85 83 80
 J. L. R. Morgan..... 90 86 85 81 80
 P. Hanford..... 87 85 80 G. Grenzer..... 85 84
 W. MacNaughten... 86 80 H.A.Reitzenstein 79 78
 A. Knowlson..... 80 80 A.L.A.Himmelw't 87 86
 E. Schuitzler..... 80 Dr. J. R. Hicks..... 88
 J. E. Silliman..... 86

1ST NEW JERSEY INFANTRY RANGES.

Company H scored another victory in a rifle match on the 1st Regiment ranges on March 27, defeating the marksmen of Company E by a margin of 8 points. The scores:

Company H.			
	Stdg.	Prone.	Tl.
Captain Beardsley.....	40	40	80
Lieutenant Peck.....	41	45	86
Sergeant Day.....	39	43	82
Sergeant Clark.....	33	38	71
Private Gunderman.....	39	45	84
Private Willetts.....	39	43	82
Corporal Short.....	33	43	76
Private Hatfield.....	38	39	77
Team totals.....	302	336	638

Company E.			
	Stdg.	Prone.	Tl.
Captain Wakefield.....	37	39	76
Lieutenant Shourt.....	41	45	86
Lieutenant Allwood.....	36	40	76
Sergeant Rehman.....	39	42	81
Sergeant Moser.....	39	43	82
Sergeant Crean.....	42	42	84
Corporal Fitchman.....	37	42	79
Private De Vault.....	31	35	66
Team totals.....	302	328	630

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly shoot of the association was held at its range on April 3, with a good attendance of competitors. Shooting conditions were good, with a light, steady wind, and a light of the gray variety always associated with high scores. At long range a slight mistiness interfered with a clear view of the targets and the scores suffered in consequence.

Good scores were made in the offhand matches, L. Lewis having the highest score of the day, in the medal match.

D. G. Fox was top man in the pistol match with a number of scores counting 90 and better. The summary: Offhand practice match—J. Busfeld, 88, 84, 81; H. E. Tuck, 87, 83; E. Harvey, 81, 78; M. T. Day, 74. Offhand medal match—L. Lewis, 93, 92, 86, 86, 85; F. C. Fitz, 84, 83; S. Hill, 83, 83; H. Cushing, Jr., 77; W. R. Baldwin, 75.

Long range rifle match—W. Charles, 42, 41. Pistol medal match—D. G. Fox, 91, 91, 90, 90, 88, 85; C. F. Lamb, 91, 91, 89, 88; W. R. Baldwin, 84, 83, 81. On March 27 there was a fair attendance of shooters, but less than the fine day seemed to warrant.

Good shooting conditions prevailed, what wind was stirring being fairly steady.

F. Daniels was the only long range shooter to tempt fortune, and he secured 46 and 44 with his new barrel.

H. E. Tuck was high in the offhand match with 89, and D. G. Fox was first in the pistol matches with the fine score of 95. The scores:

Offhand Practice Match.			
H. E. Tuck.....	89	86	81 81
R. L. Dale.....	85	85	84
D. G. Fox.....	78	71	A. A. Hittl..... 72
Long Range Rifle Match, 1,000 Yards.			
F. Daniels.....	46	44	
Pistol Medal Match.			
D. G. Fox.....	95	93	91 89 88
C. F. Lamb.....	88	85	

COMPANY E WINS.

The rifle team, composed of members of Company E, W. N. G., defeated the Milwaukee Indoor Rifle Club team at the latter's range, Century Hall, Wednesday evening, March 31, by 152 points.

The shooting on both sides was exceptionally good. The highest individual score was made by Artificer R. E. Jones of Company E, who obtained 1,212 out of a possible 1,250, while Lieut. G. E. Bacon followed closely with 1,209. Each man fired 50 shots from the offhand position. The guardsmen used the .22 caliber Springfield rifle designed expressly for indoor work. The following scores were made:

Company E.		Mil. Indoor Rifle Club.	
Art. R. E. Jones.....	1212	C. A. H. Fortier.....	1208
Lieut. G. E. Bacon.....	1209	J. Heiser.....	1200
Corp. John Kauck.....	1205	P. E. Posson.....	1180
Sergt. E. T. Friedrich	1202	W. C. Wegner.....	1179
Corp. A. E. Shiells.....	1197	J. G. Harrison.....	1175
Sergt. M. Zass.....	1187	W. Woodward.....	1175
Priv. Nicolas Salm.....	1185	S. C. Schafer.....	1169
Priv. G. Hagel.....	1178	J. F. Kline.....	1167
Priv. W. J. Shiells.....	1178	E. A. Schleichner.....	1159
Sergt. F. Morrow.....	1168	Dr. Mulholland.....	1157
Total.....	11921	Total.....	11769

INDEPENDENT NEW YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS.

The following scores were made on April 2 at the Zettler Gallery, 159 West 23rd Street, at 75 feet, on 1/4 inch ring target, possible 250.

Gus Zimmermann.....	246	247-493
A. Stahl, Jr.....	239	240-479
A. Begerow.....	238	239-477
F. Liegibel.....	238	239-477
Wm. Soll.....	229	230-459
Frank A. Young.....	223	239-462
Geo. T. Zimmermann.....	232	224-456
Jac. Bittschier.....	218	230-448
F. Kossack.....	214	222-436
Joe Hoegerl.....	218	218-436
Henry J. Behrens.....	215	220-435
F. C. Halbe.....	211	205-416

Bullseyes: A. Stahl, Jr., Gus. Zimmermann, Henry J. Behrens, Wm. Soll, F. Liegibel, Geo. Zimmermann, A. Begerow, F. Kossack, F. C. Halbe, Joe Hoegerl.

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

- 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.

WESTY HOGAN SHOOT.

The annual shoot of the Westy Hogans will be held at Young's Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16, 17 and 18. Practice events will be shot on the 15th. It has been decided to change the championship event to 100 targets instead of 50.

MILLS STANDARD EQUIPMENTS



MILLS WOVEN TROUSERS BELT,
 U. S. MARINE CORPS MODEL.

You know that we make the best Military Cartridge Belt in the world because you have seen it in service.

Has any one ever told you that we also manufacture Haversacks, Holsters, Packs, Rifle Slings, Revolver Belts, and Holsters of perfect form and fabric, or that our Woven Waist Belts are incomparable?

We tell you now, and it is true. Send for our catalog, it contains much that you ought to know.

MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT COMPANY
 WORCESTER, MASS.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

BUXOM BUT LAGGARD SPRING

Cannot linger much longer in the lap of old Father Winter. The coming of Spring means range practice.

Are your non-coms and privates perfectly instructed in the nomenclature and use of the rifle?

Would a small, convenient booklet telling all about the rifle inside and out, containing wind tables and illustrations, rules and references, be of any use?

Here is what you want, not once but twice.

TWO BOOKS:

THE U. S. SERVICE RIFLE, 1903,

WITH 1906 AMMUNITION

AND

OUR MILITARY RIFLE AND HOW TO USE IT

The first issued last year by ARMS AND THE MAN. The second now in press, and full text was contained in ARMS AND THE MAN of April 1.

Their names are sufficient to describe their contents.

Small enough for the pocket. Large enough to tell all that you wish to know.

Only 10 Cents. Both NOW, if You Order Quick, for 15 Cents

Cuts on Quantities

ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GUN CLUB.

The handicap shoot of the B. A. A. Gun Club at Riverside, on April 3, resulted in a win for T. C. Adams, who, with a handicap of 2, scored 89. The scores:

Hcp. Tl.		Hcp. Tl.	
T. C. Adams....	2 89	J. E. Lynch.....	20 80
J. C. Todd.....	10 88	C. P. Blinn.....	10 76
C. C. Clapp.....	2 85	P. Whitney.....	16 69
J. A. Ellis.....	2 84	H. W. Knights..	26 65
J. H. Daggett...	10 83		

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

The weather on March 25 was a regular blizzard, it blew and it snowed, but in spite of this four 10 straights and eight 9's were turned in on the regular trophy program 10 target events and in some 25 target special events there were one 23, two 22, two 21 and a 20. "39" won class A point and C. Robson won class B point. Trophy points to date, Class A, "39," Gardiner, Tomlinson and Wells, 3 points each; Watson two points; Keyes one point. Class B, Brumber four points; Cheeseman and C. Robson three each; Farwell two. We close our winter season April 1, and there will be some ties to shoot off to decide the trophies. Scores follow:

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
Walls.....	100 81	C. Robson.....	75 43
Gardiner.....	100 78	"39".....	50 45
Tomlinson.....	100 75	Forsyth.....	50 40
Febiger.....	100 75	Brumber.....	50 33
Watson.....	75 52	Wells.....	25 9

Wells' score being a beginner and considering the weather was all right. We have installed a trap and will make a trial at the new game of rifle ball shooting.

PALEFACE ASSOCIATION, WELLINGTON, MASS.

Poor light and a cold, drizzling rain, accompanied by a northeast breeze, greeted the shooters at the traps on April 3. As a result, low scores ruled in the two contests of the day, chief of which was the 10-man team match, which was won by the Sportsman team, captained by Bob Smith, who shouldered high gun for his team.

Smith's team scored 717, to 709 for Horace Kirkwood's team. Kirkwood, however, made the highest individual score in the match, 86, which was also the best of the day's program of 100 targets. The scores:

A MILITARY PRIMER: The beginner's introduction to the military profession, and instructor in the services of security and information.

Speaking of A MILITARY PRIMER, Captain Frank E. Locke, 5th Infantry, O. N. G., says:

"The information obtained from the larger and more elaborate text books by even the most careful reading is comparatively small to the average layman, but your work puts the subject matter in so concise and understandable form that it is quickly grasped and readily understood by any student. I feel that we of the Guard owe you everlasting gratitude."

The Primer may be purchased from ARMS AND THE MAN, or from Captain F. C. Marshall, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Price, \$2.25 per copy, by mail prepaid

100 Targets, 16 Yards.

Targets.....	20	20	20	20	20	Tl.
Kirkwood.....	18	17	14	17	20	86
Smith.....	16	15	18	18	18	85
Edwards.....	17	19	17	14	17	84
Gleason.....	16	18	17	15	17	83
Frank.....	16	15	17	14	18	80
Daggett.....	14	17	15	16	18	80
*Dickey.....	14	14	18	13	18	77
Hassam.....	17	15	18	12	14	76
Rule.....	18	13	13	15	17	76
Baxter.....	17	13	15	12	15	72
Burnes.....	15	14	15	15	12	71
Nickerson.....	11	16	19	13	11	70
*Brinley.....	14	15	14	11	16	70
*Sibley.....	12	13	15	14	15	69
Hollis.....	15	13	13	13	13	67
Muldown.....	12	16	10	12	15	65
Hay.....	12	15	12	15	10	64
Marden.....	12	15	13	13	9	62
Kawop.....	14	9	11	11	12	62
*Wheeler.....	14	11	11	14	12	62
Clarke.....	13	15	9	14	10	61
Kelso.....	15	11	10	12	12	60
Pennington.....	12	14	12	7	15	60
Rice.....	11	10	10	9	12	52

Sportsman Team.						
Targets.....	20	20	20	20	20	Tl.
Smith.....	16	15	18	18	18	85
Staples.....	17	19	17	14	17	84
Daggett.....	14	15	15	16	18	80
Rule.....	18	13	13	15	17	76
Baxter.....	17	13	15	12	15	72
Burnes.....	15	14	15	15	12	71
Nickerson.....	11	16	19	13	13	70
Hollis.....	15	13	13	13	13	67
Pennington.....	12	14	12	7	15	60
Rice.....	11	10	10	9	12	52

Totals..... 146 144 147 132 148 717

Kirkwood Team.						
Targets.....	20	20	20	20	20	Tl.
Kirkwood.....	18	17	14	17	20	86
Frank.....	16	15	17	14	18	80
Gleason.....	16	18	17	15	17	83
Hassam.....	17	15	18	12	14	76
Charles.....	16	12	14	14	14	70
Muldown.....	12	16	10	12	15	65
Hay.....	12	15	12	15	10	64
Marden.....	12	15	13	13	9	62
Kawop.....	14	9	11	11	12	62
Clarke.....	13	15	9	14	10	61

Totals..... 146 147 135 142 139 709

MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

Nineteen men participated in the weekly shoot of the Montclair Gun Club today, some good scores being made.

Event 2, the sixth leg on the Dukes trophy, was won by Colquitt with a record of 24 broken targets. Montclair was again victorious in the team race with the Princeton University team, breaking within a fraction of 90 per cent, and beating Princeton by a total of 24

targets. A good many visitors are expected on next Saturday as a preliminary to the big tournament of April 7.

Targets.....	15	25	25
R. Jacobus.....	15	23	25
C. Beck.....	13		
H. Lindle.....	13	23	
C. Day, Jr.....	15	22	24
R. H. Colquitt.....	7	19	22
C. J. Bidale.....	12		
S. Este.....	7		
W. J. Latta.....	13	17	
H. R. Medina.....	12		
E. H. Wight.....	13		
I. S. Crane.....	12		
L. Young.....	13	18	
F. Lindle.....	12		
Y. Frazee.....	7	18	
E. Winslow.....	7		
Moore.....	14		
W. T. Frost.....	13		
Thos. Dukes.....	24	22	
L. W. Colquitt.....	24	24	

Princeton.				Montclair.			
Targets.....	25	25	Tl.	Targets.....	25	25	Tl.
Este.....	21	23	44	Dukes.....	23	23	46
Wright.....	23	19	42	Crane.....	22	20	42
Latta.....	18	19	35	Colquitt.....	23	20	43
Medina.....	21	17	38	Jacobus.....	24	24	48
Bidale.....	19	22	41	Babcock.....	22	23	45
			200				224

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

.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.

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

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

**MOST UNIFORM
MOST ACCURATE
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The Peters Cartridge Company, Cincinnati, Ohio

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

HARVARD WINS SHOOT.

Shooting under adverse weather conditions, the Harvard marksmen defeated the Princeton team by 226 to 208 on April 3. Harvard's score broke the intercollegiate record, 225, held by Yale. There was little wind, but toward the end of the match hail and rain began to fall and made the shooting much less accurate.

B. M. Higginson of Harvard carried off the individual honors with the remarkable score of 49 out of 50. E. H. Wight made the highest score, 46, for the Tiger marksmen. Gilman of Harvard rivaled Higginson in the excellence of his marksmanship, scoring 47. The score:

Harvard.		Princeton.	
F. A. Brewer.....	45	W. J. Latta.....	45
J. R. Gilman.....	47	E. P. Westenhaven..	41
C. L. Hawthaway...	42	E. H. Wight.....	46
B. M. Higginson....	49	C. J. Biddle.....	40
C. F. Morse.....	43	S. V. Este.....	36
Total.....	226	Total.....	208

MOUNTAIN VIEW GUN CLUB, TROY, N. Y.

J. B. Sanders won the shoot for the Albany cup which was held under the auspices of the club at its Sycaway range. The final leg was shot on March 27 and was won by Hurd, he scoring 49-50 targets. This gave

Hurd credit for two victories, while Sanders and Valentine were tied, each having won three legs. These two contestants shot off the tie at 50 yards each, 20 yards rise, Sanders scoring 45, while Valentine scored 42, giving the victory and cup to Sanders. Hurd showed up in his oldtime form and broke 94 of 100 targets. The scores follow:

	Hcp.	Shot at.	Bk.
Sanders.....	20	125	115
Valentine.....	20	125	107
F. O. Roberts.....	20	125	106
Hurd.....	20	100	94
Kirkpatrick.....	16	100	87
Milliman.....	19	100	84
Lee.....	16	100	75
Crowley.....	16	100	74
Huyck.....	20	100	73
Welling.....	16	100	69
Thompson.....	19	100	56
Betts.....	16	75	65
Farrell.....	20	75	61
Vroman.....	16	75	60
Smith.....	16	75	48
D. E. Roberts.....	16	50	46
Schoenborn.....	16	50	36
Platt.....	16	25	19
Ruth.....	16	25	18
Kelly.....	16	25	12

PORTLAND, ME., GUN CLUB.

The members of the Portland Gun Club met on the grounds at Woodfords, Wednesday afternoon, March 31, and held their first practice shoot of the season. The weather was perfect but a stiff breeze blowing across the traps made the targets somewhat erratic. Sixteen shooters participated and the following scores were made:

	Shots.	Bk.	P.C.
C. Randall.....	95	83	87
C. Freeman.....	125	96	77
S. B. Adams.....	100	70	70
Monroe.....	110	78	71
E. Thurston.....	100	64	64
C. Thurston.....	100	55	55
B. W. Charles.....	65	34	52
D. Webster.....	75	24	32
Kimball.....	30	16	53
B. Lamb.....	55	34	60
Butler.....	25	20	80
H. Snow.....	35	27	77
C. Jenney.....	40	31	78
H. Emerson.....	70	24	34
J. Barker.....	85	26	20
Thornton.....	15	9	63
Dooley.....	10	5	50
H. Jones.....	25	9	36

MARBLE'S GAME GETTER GUN

TARGET RIFLE OR PISTOL—BIG GAME GUN—SHOT GUN



DOUBLE BARREL—SINGLE TRIGGER. MODEL 1908.

22 caliber rifle barrel and .44 caliber smooth barrel. Barrels 12 in. Weight 2 3/4 lbs. Shoulder Swing Holster. THE ONLY ALL AROUND GUN.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE—SIMPLY PERFECT

This one Gun Shoots .22 Short, Long and L. R., .44-40 Shot and .44-40 Round Bullet.

Can be safely used with smokeless powder. The recoil is slight. The .44 barrel is not choked. Gun is easily and quickly opened. Either barrel is used without any change of sight or adjustment. Hammer is instantly set for either barrel or at SAFE. Stock locks at any drop desired. Is easily removed.

An average of 60 No. 8 shot strike a 12-inch square at 50 feet. Number of shot per target, 50 to 70. A .44 ball penetrates 6 inches of pine at 15 feet. Will kill a deer or black bear at 40 to 50 yards. Most deer are killed within 50 yards. The .22 barrel shoots as strongly and accurately as any make or length of barrel of its caliber. The GAME GETTER is fully described in FREE CATALOG of Marble's 60 "Extra Quality" Specialties for Sportsmen.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

Some twenty-two shooters were out on April 3 getting in a little practice preparatory to the tournament on the 7th. Some very good work was done, notably by Messrs. Piercy, Hendrickson, Van Allen, Gunther, R. Jacobus, Dukes and Colquett. Although the weather was very unpleasant, two sets of traps were kept busy till darkness set in.

Targets	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Culver	22	19	24	20	20	24	19	19
Piercy	21	23	24	24	23	23	24	23
Hendrickson	21	23	22	23	24	23	23	23
Van Allen	22	24	20	23	20	25	22	
Gunther	21	22	19	20	24	20	19	21
Baines	19	22	20	21	18	21	21	
R. Jacobus	24	22	22	21	23	22	24	
Hallinger	23	18	18	22	22	20	16	
Eyland	13	10	12	17	24	18	20	
Schregvogel	18	15	19	22	19	17		
J. H. Francisco	16	16	11	13	12	14		
S. Francisco	16	19	13	17	18	20		
W. Sigler	19	19	15	17	15			
Dukes	20	23	20	24	23	24		
Colquett	23	22	20	24	23	25		
Frazer	21	17	21	22				
Cockefair	23	20	21	22				
Beck	21	19	20	20				
Benson	22	19	21	19				
Frost	11			10	10			
Young				19	22	17		
E. Jacobus				23	24			

PHILADELPHIA TRAP SHOOTERS LEAGUE.

The annual winter shooting campaign of the league wound up April 3 with the S. S. White Gun Club the champions for the 1908-9 season. By outshooting the Highlanders and Florists at Holmesburg Junction the Whites made sure of the championship by a most comfortable total.

During the season the Whites totaled 15 points and broke 2076 targets, a record which no other club in the league could equal. The Whites shot consistently throughout the season, and having a loyal set of members who attended every shoot with a religious attention to business they earned the title of the league by both ability and force of gunners.

The Highlanders, who gave the Whites a great argument most of the season for the lead, finished second in points scored, but were beaten out in the number of targets by the South Ends, of Camden. The Edge Hill men broke 1901 to the Jerseymen's 2021. Meadow Springs finished fourth; Chester-Ridley, fifth, and the Florists, last. The Wissinoming men, however, had a better breakage average than Chester-Ridley. The Florists finished with a total of 1846 targets, while the C. R. combination broke 1391.

The heavy rain seriously interfered with high scores yet the Whites managed to run over the 400 mark, while the South Ends, of Camden, came within one target of reaching that mark in their match against Meadow Springs and Chester-Ridley. Wolsencroft and Cantrell tied for the leading high gun honors at Holmesburg Junction by breaking 45 of their 50 birds.

Although the league season is officially at an end,

No. 308241



62 CONSECUTIVE BULLSEYES were made in the Ideal Short Range Military Rifle Match by Capt. C. B. Chisholm of Co. C, 5th Ohio Infantry, with Ideal bullet 308241 and 10½ grains of DuPont New Schuetzen powder. Distance 50 yards. Bullseye 2 inches, Rifle .30 U. S. Model 1903.

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final standing of the clubs in points scored and targets broken follows:

Table with columns: Name, Pts., Bk. Rows include S. S. White, Highland, South End, Meadow Springs, Chester-Ridley, Florists.

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

Some very good scores were made by the club members on April 3. During the early part of the afternoon there was a lowering sky and consequent darkness that made the targets hard to find. Later the sun peeped out enough to allow some good shooting. Brandreth, Hyland and Blandford, three of the team that was pitted against the V. Y. A. C., shot at 100 targets each. Blandford got 90, Hyland 86 and Brandreth 84, the latter not shooting up in his usual snappy form. Hyland got a run of 33 straight. "Johnny" is back in his old form again and can be counted on as a factor from now on. After the tie shootoff Hyland and Blandford both acceded him the wins on the Dupont trophy. "Abe" Aitchison, our old veteran, who always shoots with gun below elbow, predicts that Hamilton will beat us all "stepping" within a year. The return match with the V. Y. A. C. will be held likely on April 15.

Table with columns: Name, Pts., Bk. Rows include Edw. Brewerton, C. G. Blandford, J. T. Hyland, D. Brandreth, S. Hamilton, Wm. Fisher, A. Aitchison.

the many prizes offered by various concerns and individuals will keep the league gunners busy for a month to come. There are many valuable trophies to be shot for and the interest among the gunners to secure these prizes is just as keen as it was when the championship question was hinging on the result of the shoots. The

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To know the keystone of shooting success, if such be possible, would be desired of all trap shooters. In pointing to the victories made by Winchester shells—the red W brand—at the Keystone Handicap, a suggestion is given that herein, perhaps, lies the secret of successful shooting. Certain it is that the winning of Winchester shells wherever used has long been a foregone conclusion. Mr. W. Ewing won the Keystone Handicap this year with a score of 91 out of 100 from the 20 yard mark, using Winchester shells and a Winchester gun. He was also second in the Preliminary handicap with a score of 87 x 100 from 19 yards. He also won the professional and handicap sweepstakes and was the biggest prize winner of the shoot, surely vindicating his judgment in using the red W combination. Mr. A. B. Richardson was third in the Keystone Handicap, while L. S. German was high professional. High general average and the Honover Hotel Cup were won by H. L. David, all using Winchester shells. The Fox Trophy was won by C. E. Mink with a Winchester gun and Winchester shells. At Cedar Bluffs, Neb., O. N. Ford won high general amateur average, scoring 383 out of 400, L. A. Gates being second and R. A. Austin third, all shooting Winchester guns. Fred Gilbert at Chicago recently broke 99 out of 100, and at Jewell City, Iowa, 199 out of 200, using Winchester shells.

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Norcross (Captain).....	218
Moulton.....	222
Libby.....	238
Derrah.....	224
Boothby.....	221
	1123



TEAM WINNING SECOND PRIZE

Baker (Captain).....	214
Coffin.....	226
Day.....	226
Floyd.....	230
Knight.....	225
	1121

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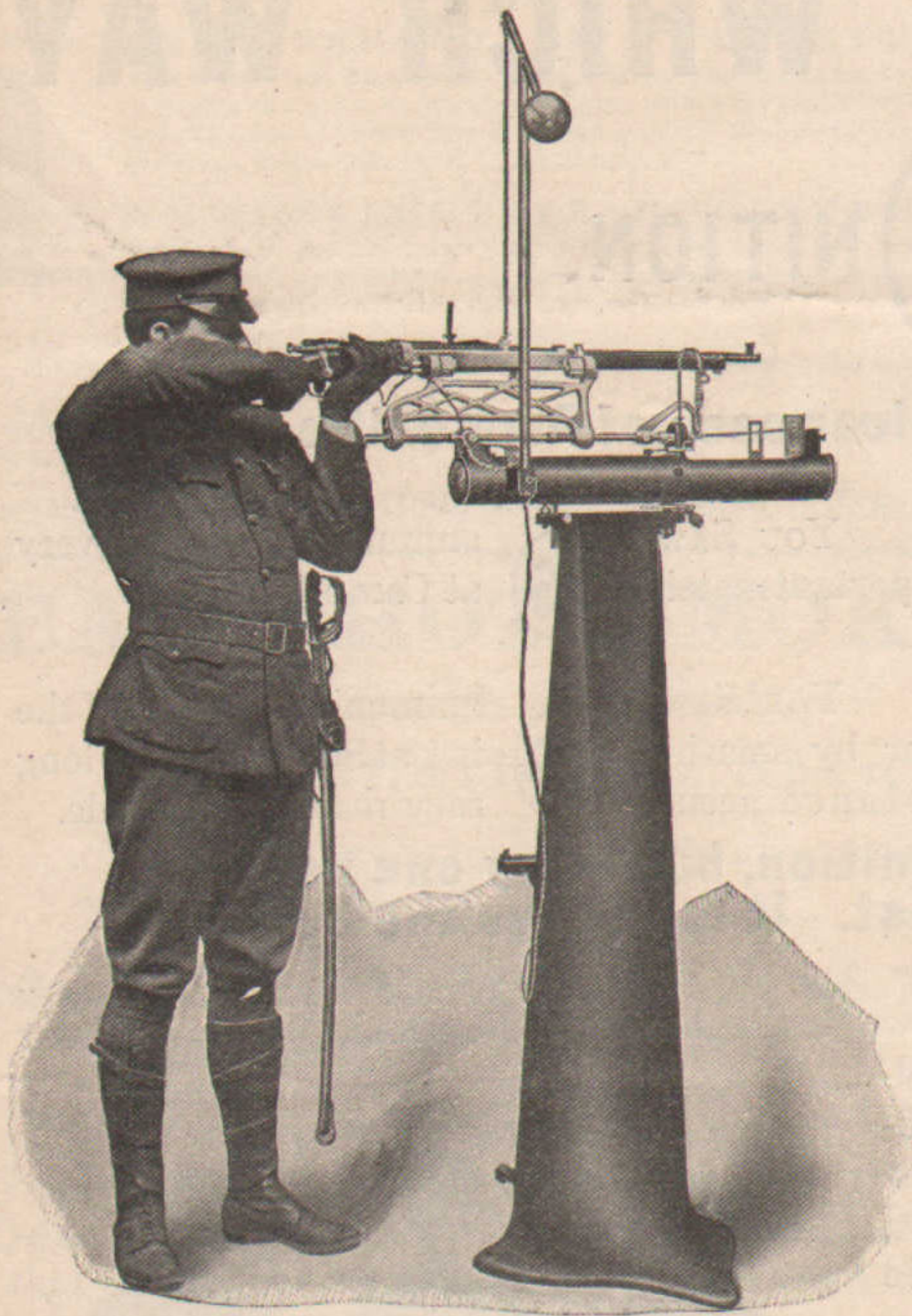
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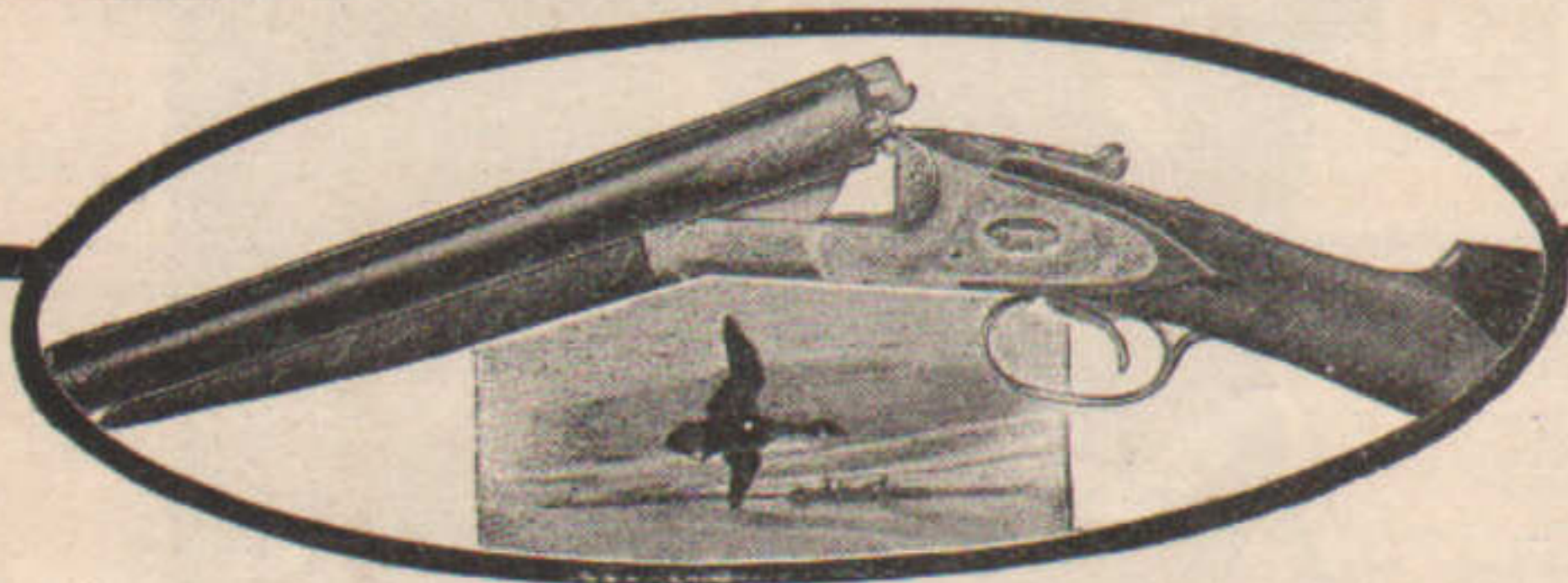
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