

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 2.

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**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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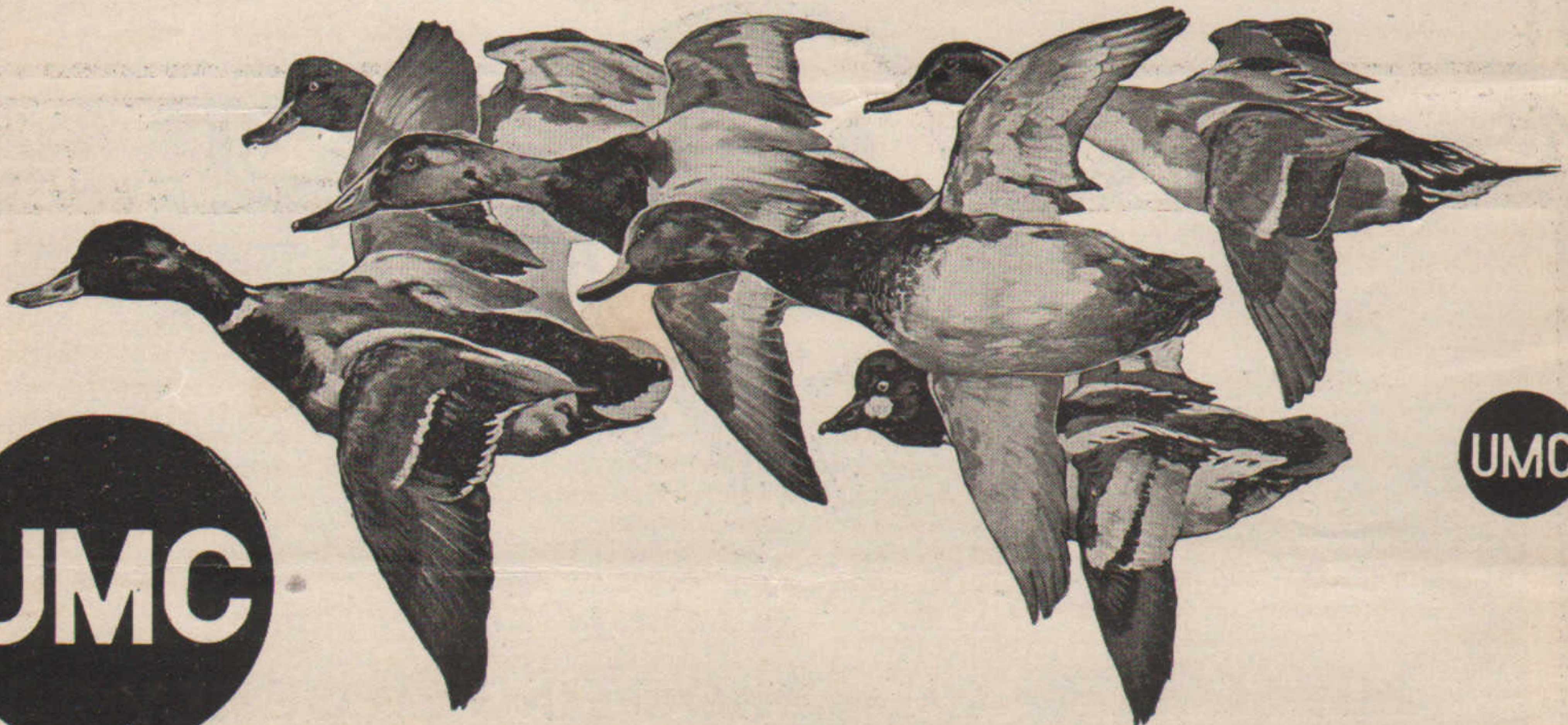
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ARMS AND THE MAN

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VOLUME XLVI. No. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 15, 1909.

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HOW BEST TO PREPARE A NATIONAL GUARD BATTERY FOR WAR.

BY R. C. VANDERCOOK, *Captain, 1st Regiment, Field Artillery, National Guard of Michigan, Commanding Battery A.*

THE best course of instruction for a battery—or, for that matter, a troop or company—to fit it for service in war includes, and requires, the loyal support of the people back of the organization. The men must know their employers and fellow citizens believe the service is important; there must be a willingness to make some sacrifices in order that the man may serve, and an interest displayed in the life of the command.

There must be less patriotic prating and a better understanding why the volunteers need enthusiastic support in a time of peace as well as in time of war. With this spirit back of the companies, the battalions, and the batteries, they can be made into efficient commands, fit to answer the first call promptly and go out on the firing line alongside of the Regulars. Without the support of the people, the Militia can be rarely trained to that state of preparedness essential, and never maintained there. The men have to make too many sacrifices, endure too much and hike too much, to serve even one three year term, unless they have a natural inclination for a military life; but, given popular support, the Militia can make good, even to the point of meeting the scientific requirements of modern warfare.

Securing the genuine support of the people in communities, where there has been but little contact with any except the parade features of National Guard service, is difficult. It is easier for a battery than for an Infantry command, especially if the battery is equipped with the new material. Displaying the guns, explaining the mechanism, and telling of the power they possess, will astonish the good citizen. A statement of the cost to the Government of the battery, with an explanation of why it is necessary to have trained men to take the field, adds to the interest and whenever an attentive ear can be gained, a discourse as to what the training includes, making a strong point of how many lives can be saved by the knowledge of military hygiene and the other items of soldier instruction which are taught, ought to cause any thoughtful citizen to think of his duty toward the country in this matter.

And then there are the show features: the mounted parades, the firing of salutes, and a review of the battery with the horses moving at the trot, to further heighten the enthusiasm, for most people can be moved by the pomp and panoply of soldiery on parade. It is absolutely necessary to seek for popularity as an aid to enlistment as well as for the purpose of getting men excused from civil duties to participate in the annual tours of field service.

In the battery itself the basic thing is an *esprit de corps*. Teach the recruit that the battery has a good name; that the battery guidon—the scarlet colors and the crossed cannon—represents the organization and that whosoever serves under that guidon and wears the scarlet color, must guard its glory and good name. As the men grow older in the service, if they come to feel that the artillery branch is the best branch and their battery the best battery, there is no harm done.

Seek for the spirit which moved Kipling's "Soldiers Three." It can't be described in set phrases, but it can be inculcated into the men. Play on their spirit as a football coach plays on the spirit of his team. Teach them to play the game; to play it with all the heart they have, for if it is worth playing at all it is worth the best effort.

Right here it is proper to emphasize the need of the element of leadership in every commissioned officer to make him really valuable to the command. Genuine ability to lead is required even more in the National Guard than in the Regular Army, for discipline can to an extent take the place of leadership in the Regulars, but in the Militia it must ever rest upon the worthiness of the officers to command—to lead. It is a radically different proposition in the Army. There the men only know their officers as officers; the men are in constant touch with discipline, and the officer has only to draw the line and they must come to it.

There is no personal side to the proposition as there is in the Militia.

In the Guard, not only does each officer know each man, know at least something of his home life, his characteristics and abilities and station in the community, but the man knows the same things about his officer, and the latter has to come up to the standard, from many different viewpoints, to have the full respect of his men, who only know him officially two or three hours a week, and may meet him every hour in a civil capacity. There are, however, many compensations for an officer who can make good.

Discipline, to a large extent, rests upon the manner in which the officer comes up to this standard, for discipline in a National Guard organization is somewhat a strange thing. There have been officers in the Militia who were rigid disciplinarians, who, after a few years, found they had nothing left but their discipline. Every officer must learn to be tactful in discipline. Cold blooded, iron discipline does not keep the organization together. The fact that the men are making sacrifices to belong, indicates they want to be good soldiers, and the discipline with which they are governed must rest upon common sense and good reason. It is a matter requiring much thought and study.

Officers should get a new grip on the men every time they meet hardships by participating in the discomforts with them, not taking advantage of their position to avoid such hardships. Eat the food they eat. See that there is an officer present at mess to ascertain that each man gets what he should have and that each gets fair treatment. Look after their welfare, not by mollycoddling them, but by insisting that they look out for themselves. Study the characteristics and abilities of each man to get the best possible out of him. This is absolutely necessary in a battery where there are varied duties.

Each officer should have some special part of the battery work to specialize in, aside from his study of the general routine drills and duties. One of course prepares himself as recognizance officer, another should make a special study of horses, another of powders and projectiles, and one of the nomenclature and care of the mechanisms. There is opportunity for all the officers to have a share in the theoretical as well as the practical part of battery work, and it helps to bind the whole together.

The battery officers should seek to secure a good military library. Reading such books and articles as may be procured not only broadens the reader, heightens his interest and teaches him tricks of the trade, but it aids his understanding of military problems. Every National Guard officer should make a study of the reports of the army observers with the Russian and Japanese armies. There is a world of valuable information and those records point out, inferentially at least, the lines of study which must be followed and the lines of training necessary to fit the officer and his command for active service.

In educating the noncommissioned officers for their duties, begin by requiring them to take a competitive examination for the places. Be sure that it covers all the principles, the definitions, the standing gun drill, as well as a study of the manual describing the principal parts of the material, not forgetting the harness. That introduces them to the books, teaches them the military phrases and terms, the language of the Service, and adds greatly to their interest. Teach them that the mere authority conferred by their warrants is not sufficient backing for their positions; that they must be competent to lead their men, and must always expect to lead, not to simply order a man to do this or that, but to set the pace in all things.

Teach them, also, the drill book saying: "No refinements of drill ground instruction, or other minor details must be allowed to obscure the goal of preparedness for war," and that this phrase means that capacity for effective service is the first qualification, not ability to repeat the drill regulations by rote. Make them understand that they must not lack the initiative necessary to get a section out of a bad hole, because to do so would involve a departure from a well known rule of drill.]

Frequent schools for the noncommissioned officers are a necessity, and they should be impressed at the schools with the idea that, while they will be backed up in enforcing discipline, they are expected to stand upon their own feet; they must be warned to avoid constant seeking for an opportunity to use their authority, and shown that it is their duty to keep everything harmonious, the morale good, by using tact and judgment in their supervision of the men.

Noncommissioned officers must have thorough instruction in military hygiene and camp sanitation, and the entire battery should have a lecture at least twice a year on that subject, with a careful explanation of why the various orders are issued. It is good for National Guardsmen to know the reason for things when it is proper for them to know. Hold noncommissioned officers strictly to these regulations in every camp and require them to pay special attention to their enforcement among the men.

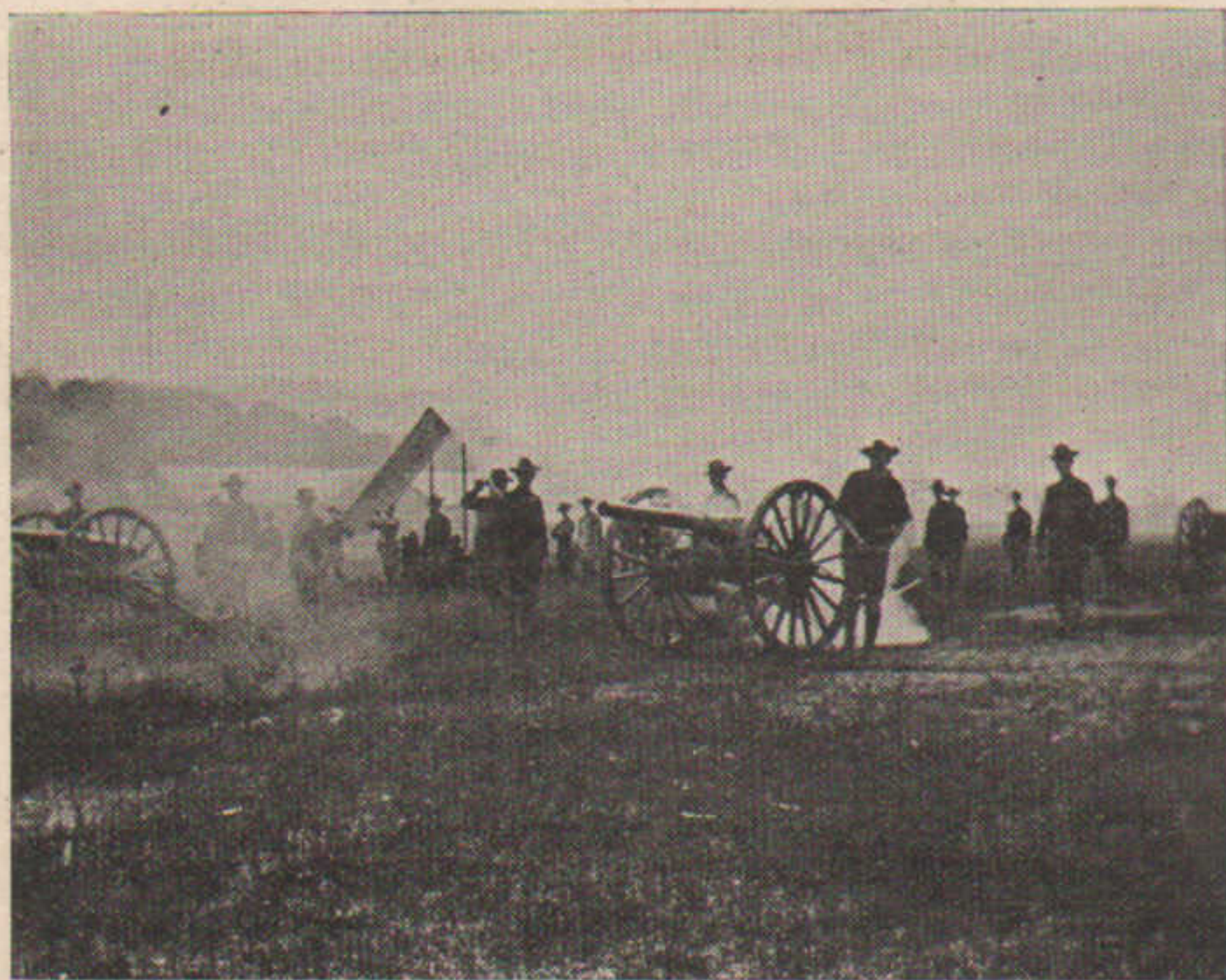
A word about food for the command when in camp. A good cook is absolutely indispensable. Nothing kills the spirit in a National Guard organization more, while out for a hard round of field service, than the lack of good food. Always use the ration issue and prepare it on the field range with the equipment which would be used if the command was called on for active service, but don't let the cooks spoil it. If it is possible to enlist cooks who can pass the physical examination, that makes it easy, but if that is impossible, get a cook, if his waist is the circumference of a barrel and he is no taller—not a chef but a good cook who knows how to prepare wholesome food for hungry men and observe cleanliness about his kitchen. Circus cooks, who have been out with big shows, are especially good. If the battery is turned out for active duty before he can train for you an eligible man, take him along until one is trained. Many National Guard outfits went down in 1898 for lack of palatable food and it should not happen again. The cook's ability to prepare good food is more essential than soldierly qualities.

In this connection it might be suggested that a battery exchange for National Guard organizations can be made a success. A tent where tobacco, knick knacks and cool drinks are sold, adds to the contentment of the men, keeps them in camp and gives the commander, to a degree, supervision over what they eat aside from the ration. It further furnishes a neat little profit for the battery fund.

In the weekly drill of the battery, ten minutes setting up exercise is necessary to straighten up the men and it is surprising what it will accomplish along that line. It is also necessary to have sufficient dismounted drill to give the men the proper bearing, aid discipline and prepare the men for guard duty. There are, however, so many special lines of instruction to be followed, in fitting the command for field service, that a man who has his recruit drill under an experienced sergeant needs the dismounted drill only occasionally. Every man should enter the squad for this instruction as well as a general talk on the subject of rules and regulations and the articles.

There must be considerable attention to saluting and soldierly courtesy. Call the men's attention to the manner in which the Regulars perform soldierly courtesies. Tell them the whys and wherefores; tell them how much careful attention to that part of their duties will do for the good name of the organization; that the salute is the greeting between the soldier and officer, the high sign of the fraternity, to be observed as are courtesies in civil life.

Battery drill is a matter of perfecting each section in detail. It is all laid down in the drill regulations; the sequence and manner carefully described, and it is only a question of getting the best possible attention from the men, of arousing in them a desire to be letter perfect. They



"It is Easier for a Battery than for an Infantry Command."

should be made to strive to make their section excel the other sections and their battery all other batteries.

The chiefs of sections and the corporals should have every possible opportunity to exercise command, to give them confidence in themselves, to aid discipline and strengthen their control over the men in the field, for that is when the test comes. It is easy enough in the armory, but in field service, where an officer is not supervising every detail, the non-commissioned officers sometimes have their troubles. The ability of the sergeant or corporal to command is equally as important as knowledge of drill regulations and should always be taken into consideration in selecting them.

The plan of instruction laid down in the drill regulations is of course to be followed. Better results can be obtained if a six months' course is outlined, varying the monotony of a continual drill at one subject, necessary to get it perfect, by taking up guard mount, guard duty, shelter tent drill and dismounted drill as a break in the routine schedule. Each section should work under a competent instructor until the gun drill is thoroughly learned, with drills, by the whole battery at least once a month to gain the benefit of the competition between the sections in presenting a better drill than the others.

Make an inspection of the outfit, at least once every two months, going over the entire equipment carefully. Brief criticism and praise should be given as the inspection develops faults and efficiency. By planning six months' work ahead in this way, there is opportunity to accomplish more thorough work and a chance to systematize the drills to the end that nothing important is overlooked.

The horse end of the battery is the difficult proposition, save where batteries are provided with their own horses. It is necessary to rent good horses in order to handle the material properly and maintain a good appearance. Good horses can be procured if they are sought in the right way. It has been found desirable to turn over the contract to one man, who knows horses and is reliable. Make the contract worth his while and then take the best possible care of the horses he furnishes. Get the confidence of the owners of the horses that their animals will be well treated. An experienced stable sergeant is absolutely necessary. He must at least know horses, understand their wants, ailments and proper care, whether or not he understands the duties of a battery stable sergeant, as prescribed in the book.

In the National Guard battery, men who have handled horses should be selected as drivers. Unless the command has its own horses or a large fund to rent them for plenty of mounted drills, it is well nigh impossible to train green men to handle pairs in green six-horse teams, if the horses have any spirit. Then follow the regulations. Go over, time after time, the rules for handling horses and explain the reasonableness of each rule. Tell the drivers that, if they learn to obey those rules, they will be able, if their battery is ever called upon for active duty, to swing the guns into battery anywhere at the command "action front" when other batteries, giving less attention to their animals, will be stuck in the mud. Tell them also that, if they fail, some time when they want to ride they will have to walk. Even if mounted drills are impossible, except occasionally, horses can be taken into the armory, the blankets properly folded and placed, and the harness fitted with much care, while the need of careful attention along these lines is pointed out. Harnessing contests add to the interest and teach the drivers to harness quickly and properly.

Each year at camp time make the entraining and detraining of the command one of the big features of the tour of duty. Instill in the men a desire to make a record for loading in the shortest possible time, and then organize the whole outfit for the task. Assign to each lieutenant the supervision of some part of the work and divide up the work to give each man a place and a duty. Load the guns from skids if possible and impress on each man the necessity of working quietly and efficiently. In this way the work can be done in jigtime and every man be proud of his share in it. Its value in the line of preparedness needs no explanation.

Make system one of the absolute requirements of battery work. The men must be taught to have a place for everything and to put everything in its place. Require them to buckle every strap and poke the end of every strap through its loop, and to watch their equipment to see that it is clean. They must learn in the armory how to care for the material and learn it thoroughly, each section being held responsible for the equipment it uses.

If large blue prints showing the pieces and carriages in detail are available in learning the nomenclature, they will be very valuable. Blue prints showing the mounted drill, if they can be procured, will prove an excellent aid in teaching the men the various movements and save much time in explanation during the summer. Pistol practice should also form a part of the winter drill and contests arranged will add much to the interest.

All this leads up to the necessary instruction by artillery officers from the Army. They must lead in the expert part of the battery work, such as range finding, target practice and in many points which their studies and experience have taught them. From them the Militia must get its

instruction and inspiration. Noncommissioned officers from regular field batteries are also invaluable for advice on many matters. They know the things not found in books, the little tricks of the trade, the details which have so much to do with efficiency. Instruction by officers and noncommissioned officers of the Army should only be limited by the amount of time available.

When one year's camp is over and the goal for that year thus passed, renew your courage and start again, keeping in mind the satisfaction derived from the success of earnest endeavors to accomplish something. Take notes of all that has been done for future reference and plan to do better the next year. That, necessarily, is about the limit of results for the Militia officer. Still, there is the gratifying pleasure of having with you a 100 or so men who believe in you and stand with you for the upholding of the battery guidon in its place among the standards of those who serve. It's no easy task, this earning your bread during the day to be a soldier during the evening and vacation periods, but the thrill of good drill and the delight of planning systematic organization to handle the large equipment properly in field service, is a part of a man's life which makes the Militia officer a better citizen and gives him something to dream over when old age comes.

THE INTERNATIONAL INDOOR MATCH AND OTHER N. R. A. NOTES.

THE Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association was somewhat disappointed at the small number shooting in the tryouts for places on the American team in the Small Bore contest against Great Britain and Australia. Very few of our better gallery shots competed. There appeared to be a misunderstanding as to the requirements of the competition.

Those experts with the military rifle were of the opinion they would have no show as against the Schuetzen style of shooting, whereas the Schuetzen men, being unaccustomed to a prone position and using rifles which were not very well adapted to a prone position, thought they would have no chance on this account—result: few competitors.

When the committee in charge of selecting the team investigated the scores sent in, they found that only thirty had made scores of 280 or better. It was then decided to invite other well known shots whose past performances were such as to justify the committee in believing that they would have made a place, if they had competed, to shoot on the team. On Friday night, the Secretary of the Association wrote to 20 of the well known experts and already favorable replies have been received from most of them.

A large majority of the team members will shoot at the gallery of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23d street, New York City. A great gathering of well known shots will be represented there, including Dr. Hudson, Colonel Tewes, H. M. Pope, Capt. Owen Smith, W. E. Reynolds, C. A. Neimeyer, George Swezy, G. P. Ross, M. Dorrlor and others.

Some of the best scores sent in were from the members of the Winchester Rod & Gun Club of New Haven, Connecticut. Seven of the members made the team. These men will compete in New Haven under the supervision of Major Isbell.

Four of the members of the First Regiment of Newark, N. J., qualified and will shoot on the armory range.

Rochester, N. Y., is represented by August Larsen, President of the Citizens Rifle & Revolver Club and Wm. Graham, of Company H, 3d Infantry.

Boston will be represented by six men, including Sergeant Keough of Wakefield and Captain Nellen, who made such a good record in the National Matches last year.

Among other well known shots who made the team may be mentioned Major Bird of Minnesota, Lieutenant Clark of Burlington, Kansas, L. P. Itell of Allegheny, Pa., and Captain Chisholm of the 1907 Palma Team, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Captain McBride of Indiana will shoot on the range of the National Capital Rifle & Revolver Club at Washington, as will also several other local men who made the team. Taking the team as it now stands it should give a good account of itself and, while it may not be the winning team, it should make a score of which American riflemen will not be ashamed.

The conditions of the International Match call for 50 men on a side, each member firing 30 shots in strings of 5 at 75 feet on a target having a one-inch sighting bull and a half-inch counting bull, the count for the latter being 10 with 10 concentric circles one quarter of an inch apart, counting to one. It will require some very fine holding for the men to keep within the black. As there are no restrictions upon the kind of rifle which can be used except that the sights cannot contain glass and no restrictions upon the position which may be taken, it is probable that the majority of contestants will shoot prone, using a peep sight. It is a peculiar fact that some of the best scores sent in were made with the Government

.22 caliber gallery rifle. The results so far have demonstrated that the so-called Schuetzen rifle with all its refinement of sights and extra weight of barrel has not produced better results than the .22 caliber rifles turned out by the private makers. After all it is a question of holding if the bullet will go where the rifle is pointed.

Entries are still coming in for the Inter-scholastic Match. The High School of Redlands, California, was the last entry received. Another late entry was the Morris High School of New York City, which won in the late New York Schoolboy Tournament. They should be among the leaders at the finish.

Another team which should give a good account of itself is that representing the high school of Portland, Me., which won the Inter-school Tournament at Boston. These teams have most to fear from the boys of the strictly military schools who are able to get more and better systematic practice. It is expected that both Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., and St. Johns School at Manlius, New York, will send in high scores. At the present writing it looks as if a very pretty race will be put up among the 42 schools which have entered teams.

These are busy days in the office of the National Rifle Association with the Inter-collegiate Match just ended and the Inter-scholastic Match and the International Small Bore Match just beginning, not to mention the local tournament of the schoolboys of Washington. Preparations are also under way for the Inter-collegiate Outdoor Match to be held at Sea Girt, June the 19th, and also another inter-collegiate match to be shot on the outdoor ranges, instigated by the University of California Rifle Club, and for which the National Rifle Association has consented to act as judge.

GENERAL SCOTT IS DEAD.

MAJOR General Thomas W. Scott, Adjutant General of Illinois, died at his home in Fairfield, Ill., on the 6th. Exposure to the inclement weather of Inauguration Day is believed to be responsible for his fatal illness. His funeral was largely attended, the two Houses of the state Legislature, the Governor and a large portion



of the National Guard being present. General Scott has served the State of Illinois as Adjutant General for a number of years. He was a veteran of the Civil War and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He had a delightful personality, which endeared him to all who came in contact with him. His death will be considered a great loss to his state and to the country.

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN WAR.

BY MAJOR C. MCK. SALTZMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

THESE strategical lines along the line of communications behind the army afford the means of facilitating the correspondence of the army, of facilitating the conduct of the business of the army, and thereby facilitating the forwarding of supplies. Anything that facilitates the forwarding of supplies from the base, not only makes possible the success of tactical operations but also produces contentment in the per-

sonnel at the front and adds to the comfort of the sick and wounded.

The requirements regarding the personnel which is to maintain and operate these strategical lines behind the army differ greatly from the requirements concerning the personnel which are to provide the tactical lines at the front. The personnel in both cases will be signal troops but their training and equipment will be vastly different. Strategical lines simply require laborers, linemen, and operators with certain technical qualifications, grouped together into companies for discipline and for administrative purposes.

Tactical lines, on the other hand, require specially drilled mounted troops with certain military attainments in addition to their technical qualifications. Tactical lines require military team work. The organizations which are to furnish the strategical lines will be behind the army with slow and heavy transportation. The companies that are to provide the tactical lines must be very mobile bodies and will be well to the front.

On the outbreak of hostilities with a first class power, hundreds of telegraph and telephone operators, electricians, and linemen with excellent professional attainments will volunteer for the war. The volunteer companies so formed from these men will be used to construct, maintain and operate the strategical lines. These companies must be uniformly organized and disciplined to the extent necessary to make them implicitly obey orders and observe absolute secrecy regarding important information which they will handle over the lines, but they do not need the special military training and drill required of the troops which are to provide the technical lines.

These companies of signal troops which are to provide the strategical lines are called "base" companies, while those organizations which are to provide the tactical lines are called "field" companies. The organization of the two companies does not differ except in the fact that the base companies are dismounted while the field companies are mounted. Their equipment, however, will be vastly different.

In the advent of active field operations in our own country incident to a war with a first class power, the great network of commercial telegraph and telephone lines in every section of our land would be used for strategic lines but the lines used would be operated by signal troops.

In the late Spanish-American War, at the time when the 5th Army Corps was starting for Cuba, many hundreds of miles of strategic lines lay between Washington and Tampa, Florida. These lines were operated by the regular civilian operators employed by commercial companies, and each day and night hundreds of these operators sat in their offices and listened to the military secrets passing over the wires. In hundreds of offices between Washington and the various camps, there was nothing to prevent unauthorized operators from listening to the click of telegraph instruments which told stories that an active enemy would have been eager to obtain. Had the United States been pitted against a first class power, or had the enemy effected a landing on this continent, such a policy of transmitting military information would have been very costly.

In case of such a war, whether we use for strategical lines the commercial lines already built or build new ones, we must maintain and operate them by our own troops which will, in the general, be the "base" signal companies of our volunteers.

The main telegraph and telephone trunk lines of our country should be known and plotted on state maps and any plans prepared in contemplation of future hostilities in any section should include the plans for the strategical base lines which are to carry important information and enable the supply departments to conduct their business as business men transact their important business today.

In addition to insuring secrecy, the governmental control of a certain number of commercial wires along the railroads during war times, will greatly facilitate the forwarding of troops and supplies and prevent the congestion and blocking of railroad lines. At Tampa, during the recent war, the railroad yards were blocked for days and at certain times it was impossible for the railroad authorities to locate, for four, five, and even six days, carloads of provisions and supplies urgently needed. It has been said that company commanders arriving at that point with their companies, were forced to send out almost their entire command for several days in a car to car search to locate their company baggage. The commercial telegraph lines were similarly congested and messages were subject to great delay, the congestion and delay not only affecting private and public telegrams, but also hindering the railroad officials in the transaction of their business.

Had the military authorities been notified over their own wires from a point one hundred miles north of Tampa of the approach of a certain train with a description of the contents of the cars of that train, the supply departments would have been able to work harmoniously with the railroad people and give instructions relative to the disposition and placing of certain cars on certain side tracks, a few hours before the train arrived at Tampa. In case of congestion, these telegraphic advices would have enabled the military authorities to request the railroad authorities to have certain

(Continued on page 34.)

AN EASIER WAY TO MAKE RIFLEMEN.

FURTHER investigation of the capabilities of the Maxim muzzle muffler leads to a confirmation of our former conclusions in regard to its usefulness. For the purposes which lived in the mind of the inventor when his fertile brain first conceived this potent implement it is of no great practical use.

As a silencer, it does not silence the sound of the high velocity Service rifle. It does dispose of the sound made by the powder gases on their impact upon the air when leaving the muzzle, but it or no other device can do away with the crack made by the bullet as it cleaves the air.

In front of a Service rifle fitted with a silencer the sound is almost as conspicuous as that given forth from a naked gun.

Strangely enough, the uses which hardly occurred to the inventor as he thought and toiled over his task are those which will make his name famous as the author of the most efficient aid to target practice and therefore to rifle competency which the world has yet known.

To reduce the dreadful recoil of the hard kicking Service rifle by one half and to obliterate the concussion so deadly to ear drums and finely strung nerves is a great, a radical, a revolutionary improvement which must have immediate and lasting effect.

To be able to indulge in the beautifully scientific pastime of firing at a target 1,000 or more yards distant with the full Service charge of ascertained velocity, trajectory and settled ballistic values without the slightest discomfort from concussion or recoil means a tremendous impetus to long range rifle practice.

Now that we are also able to add the angle of fire controller as an appliance to the rifle, we may look for sites for ranges where we never before sought. Control of the angle of fire means no wild shots over the butts, so that a backstop which would be ludicrously inadequate under the conditions of today, will tomorrow or next year be quite sufficient to stop all shots which may go over the target.

But if we are to have these advantages other countries will have them as well and we need to bestir ourselves all the more to perfect our men in the use of the implements of defense which the clever minds of our own inventors have given first to us. Let some one come forward now with a practical attachment for the present military arm which will convert that good gun into an automatic, and we shall have taken another long step toward peace making power.

NATIONAL MATCH AMMUNITION.

THE meeting of the Committee of five, appointed by the Secretary of War to carry on ammunition tests, took place in Washington, Thursday, April 8, 1909, those present being, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Gen. James A. Drain, Col. N. B. Thurston, and Capt. Frederic Hinrichs, Jr. Col. F. K. Patterson was absent. General Spencer acted as President of the Board and Captain Hinrichs as recorder. The purpose of the meeting was to agree upon a general plan for carrying out the tests. The whole subject was very fully talked out and the following conclusions in the form of definite resolutions resulted:

"That the ammunition submitted for test shall be tried by actual firing from machine rests, to determine which make is the best.

That the shooting test shall take place at Sea Girt, New Jersey, as soon as practicable after April 15, 1909.

That the test of each kind of rifle ammunition shall be by actual firing, not to exceed 1,200 rounds each; half of which shall be fired at 600 yards, B target, and half at 1,000 yards, C target, all slow fire. That the test, however, by unanimous consent of the members of the Committee present at the test, may be discontinued at any time after three days' shooting.

That the ammunition to be tested shall be selected by a majority of the members of the Committee, which shall assemble at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, for the purpose upon call of the president. That these selections shall be by lot and that not more than 120 rounds shall be taken from any case of 1,200 rounds opened to obtain ammunition for the test. That the 1,200 rounds of each kind of ammunition thus secured shall be placed in a case set aside for the purpose, secured and sealed; and that all of the ammunition thus selected shall thereafter remain exclusively in charge of the Committee. That a similar course shall be pursued with respect to the revolver ammunition, modifying the amount taken in accordance with requirements to be subsequently agreed upon.

That the Recorder be directed to notify the various contractors and the Ordnance Department of the time agreed upon for the selection of this ammunition, and of the time when this test will actually take place, and request them to each send at least two representatives if they wish to be represented, to be present on both occasions.

That the President of this Committee shall be instructed to secure bids or otherwise to arrange for the construction of nine concrete bases

on the Sea Girt range, of which five shall be at 600 yards, arranged for both revolver and rifle rests; and four shall be at 1,000 yards, arranged for rifle rests only, at convenient points, so that adjoining targets at each range may be fired upon at the same time. That the Recorder of this Committee furnish, at the earliest practicable moment, specifications for the construction of these bases.

That the Committee request the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, to secure and send to Sea Girt, for use in these tests, four of the latest model machine rests to carry the U. S. Rifle, Model of 1903, caliber .30, complete, so that they may be available for use as soon as possible after April 15, 1909.

That the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, be requested to send to Sea Girt for use as soon as practicable after April 15, 1909, 10 U. S. rifles, Model of 1903, star-gauged and carefully selected for use in these tests.

That the representatives of the different interests whose ammunition will be tested be notified sufficiently in advance of the time set, so that they may have time to prepare for the test, and that they be further notified that their own representative will be allowed to do the firing if so desired; and that cleaning solution, cleaning material, and implements may be provided by them.

That the test of the revolver ammunition shall be carried on as soon as practicable after the test of the rifle ammunition, and at the same place. That selection of revolver ammunition shall be by lot and shall be made by the Committee at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, such selection to cover 500 rounds of each kind of revolver ammunition; not more than 60 rounds from any one case. That the selections so made shall be placed, each lot in a separate case, and shall pass into the exclusive charge of the Committee, as heretofore indicated.

That the test of each kind of revolver ammunition shall be by actual firing, not to exceed 500 rounds each, half of which shall be fired at 50 yards, and half at 75 yards, all slow fire. The test, however, by unanimous consent of the members present, may be discontinued at any time.

That the Committee request the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, to secure and send to Sea Girt for use in these tests, five of the latest model machine rests to carry the caliber .38 revolver, complete, so that they may be available for use as soon as possible after April 15, 1909.

That the Committee request the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, to send to Sea Girt for use as soon as practicable after April 15, 1909, 10 Colt's caliber .38 revolvers, carefully gauged and selected for use in these tests.

That the Committee request the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, to send to Sea Girt for use as soon as practicable after April 15, 1909, and to be expendible by the Committee in the test, 300 paper targets B, 300 paper targets C, 300 paper targets A-1, shown on pages 26 and 27, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1908; and 8,000 pasters, buff, and 8,000 pasters, black, also to be expendible by the Committee in the test.

That all shipments of material to Sea Girt, New Jersey, shall be in care of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President Committee for Testing Ammunition.

Resolved, that the Governor of the State of New Jersey be requested to permit the use of the state rifle range at Sea Girt, N. J., for the tests to determine the ammunition to be used in the National Match, said tests to be conducted by a Committee appointed by the Secretary of War pursuant to the regulations for said matches approved by the Secretary of War. The tests to take place as soon as practicable after April 15, 1909, and to be concluded before the 15th of May, 1909, and to be conducted so as not to interfere with the use of the range by the National Guard of New Jersey or other bodies of troops having permission to practice thereat."

It is obviously true that such a test as that which is contemplated would be of no value if it were not so carefully carried on as to make sure that the results obtained were not those produced by luck or chance or any other element except actual superiority.

The general plan of firing will be to have a representative of each of the four kinds of ammunition offered for the rifle, take charge of one firing point. The four machine rests with the four rifles mounted upon them will be placed opposite adjoining targets.

The assignments to the firing points will be made after the pit operatives, the representatives of the four interests, and the representatives of the ammunition board have entered the pit, and will, no doubt, be by lot. Each firer will then be given all the time he requires to get sighted in. When all four are ready and have signified that fact, the word will be given to fire the first shot. Thereafter the succeeding nine shots will be fired at the word, each coming an equal distance of time from the other. In this way the atmospheric conditions will be the same for each of the four kinds of ammunition for every shot.

At the conclusion of the string of ten, firing will cease, and the target, which in each case will be a new and fresh one temporarily attached to the outside of the target frame, will be taken down, marked with its number and the number of shots, and signed by the representative of the board in the pit in the presence of the representatives of the ammunition contestants.

Such cleaning or other adjustments of the rifle as are necessary will

be going on at the same time. Thereafter there will be a reassignment to firing points so that each firer will have a new rifle, rest and position. This process will be continued indefinitely, or up to a maximum limit of 1,200 rounds of each kind, unless the whole Committee is unanimously agreed after three days' firing. It is estimated that to fire 1,200 rounds would take about ten days.

It is confidently believed that the extra incentive offered the commercial concerns and the Ordnance Department by this test will have as a result the production of a better ammunition than we have ever had before, and there will be for all the teams the inestimable advantage of being able to practice with the same make, as well as loading, of ammunition which will be used in the match. There will be the further great gain of having all the teams using exactly the same ammunition. Besides, it seems probable that out of all the trying and striving to do their best will come some new ideas, ideas which will prove of great value. It is not known how soon the actual firing can begin, but the members of the Board seem to feel that it should be commenced at the earliest practicable moment.

The concrete bases will probably be in place at Sea Girt within the next week and it should not be a very long time after April 15, the time set for the delivery of ammunition, until the firing can begin.

It will be noted in the report of the action of the Board that the tests of revolver ammunition will take place after the rifle ammunition tests have been completed.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Talbot, commanding 1st Corps Cadets, M. V. M., has been notified of his appointment as a member of the Board to test ammunition for the National Matches in the place of Col. F. K. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, who was unable to serve.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME GOES BETTER AT HOME.

AN enterprising theatrical manager is trying to produce "An Englishman's Home" in Berlin. As the whole plot of the play has to do with an imagined invasion of England by a foreign nation, probably Germany, it could hardly be expected to make a strong appeal to German reason, sentiment, or sense of humor.

The play, when tried for the first time in a Berlin theater, was to all intents and purposes hissed off the stage. The press dispatches from German sources naively remark that the Germans disapprove of it not because of any feeling against England, oh no! but just because it was sooch a boor blay.

THE DECISION.

A Gripping Story of a Soldier's Conscience.

BY ARTHUR JAMES DAVIS.

THE Captain sat at his desk, looking out through the orderly room window. It was pay day, the last man had paid his small debt to the company fund and those who had received passes to visit the neighboring city had jubilantly departed on their way. For twenty-five years of twelve pay days each, the length of his service since joining as a lieutenant, just such a scene had taken place. It had not occurred in the same regiment, or company, or locality, but on this day there seemed to him no difference between Cuba or the Philippines, Alaska or the hot sands of Texas.

And now it had come—the step to such a dizzy height of rank that even yesterday he would have laughed at the absurdity of it. To refuse it would have seemed even more absurd, and still that morning when the telegram had come and after the first incredulous joy and excitement had passed, he had tremblingly told his astonished wife that he would wait until evening before deciding.

No one could accuse him of being vacillating; years of personal command of men had stamped clear cut decision in his face. Nor was there lack of ambition, for though limited in scope, it took the form of a well disciplined company, neatly dressed, well fed, and a rival to be reckoned with in any competition.

From that day when, under the historic trees of West Point, the Secretary of War had presented him with his first commission from the President, he had taken his profession seriously, with a growing sense of responsibility to the Government, and a desire to give to his country his best efforts. There were times, however, during the first ten years, when he had thought himself a failure, when he felt he could obtain no recognition of his efforts, and he had chafed under a system of seniority promotion with its premium on mediocrity. But with the final breaking of his associations in civil life, the real call of the Service had been felt, bringing with it a refuge in the sense of duty well performed.

He knew that his record had been good but so were the records of Blair and Gordon, and a score of others in his class. He knew also, with a bitter and scornful reflection, that a thought of hesitation in accepting the offer of the morning would not even occur to others. Those others

who, in an identical environment for so many years, would be able to adopt, in this case, the standard of a business world.

Thinking in this manner, he arose and walked slowly toward his quarters. There came Blair across the parade ground now, his room mate at the Academy, best man at his wedding, and in the associations of a long and tried friendship, joined in countless ways.

"Blair, old man, I've been selected for the Brigadier General vacancy on Scott's retirement," coming straight to the point when they met.

"Oh, no," said Blair, jocularly, "I've had that sewed up for myself ever since——"

"I'm not joking," interrupted the Captain, "its absolutely true. The telegram came this morning from the Chief of Staff."

"A B. G. and you kept it from me all day," said Blair, his voice choking, as soon as he could recover from his astonishment, "and you know no words of mine can tell you how glad I am. Of course you have accepted."

"Well, no, the fact is I haven't. You know what a complete surprise it is and some way I have been trying to adjust myself to it all day. Maybe I'll not accept."

"Why, man, you're crazy," said Blair, and the two gazed in each other's eyes, "but of course I understand what you mean. Don't let that worry you though—I only wish they would always choose them like you. What if people do say things? You remember how Stone got the star two years ago, but as for you—why it's coming to you and I'd only like the chance to be your Adjutant General. Lets go to the club and celebrate in a drink to the new B. G. and an administration that can recognize true merit."

"No, I can't do it now," said the Captain, "for I haven't accepted yet. Don't mention it yet, old man, and I'll see you in the morning." So saying, he left Captain Blair in the middle of the parade ground. Blair looked after the retreating form of the man he loved as a brother.

"He surely doesn't look as happy as we always pictured we would when our star came," he said, half aloud, "but under the circumstances I'm glad it's not up to me to decide."

Upon arriving home, the Captain's wife met him with a telegram.

"From father," she said—"I couldn't help opening it and it isn't a joke, or a dream; it's true, it's true, and we will try to get stationed at Washington, and Bob can go to the College where we'll be with him, and—Are you sick, dear?"

"No—just tired," for he had sunk into a chair with his hands over his face.

Washington, D. C., April 3, 190—.

Congratulations. Accept at once. I have it all fixed for Senate confirmation in spite of opposition.

BARROWS.

So that is how it had come. His father-in-law. Now he understood the quick comprehension which Blair had tried to hide in sincerest congratulations. If his dearest friend thought that, what would all the others think? The uplifting eyebrows, "A Senatorial father-in-law." Nothing could convince his comrades that he had not known and planned. That he had not prostituted every effort to secure an advancement over the heads of them all. Just what he had always preached against and maintained to be most detrimental to honest, meritorious, unselfish service.

He thought of the long years during which he had hoped that the future might bring him this honor by service in the field, or in natural rightful sequence along with his brother officers. Those who had been able to stay to the end. But now he would pass the Colonel of his regiment, all the other Colonels, the Majors, and a hundred Captains in his own branch of the Service alone. Maybe Blair and the few that any man can claim as real friends to death, would believe, and even they would doubt.

From now on his career would have to consist of a constant effort to make good, against the silent feeling of his helpless junior officers who were older in the Service and his seniors until now.

But there was no middle course, no postponement; it was either accept or reject. With acceptance and the feeling already described would it in reality be an enjoyable honor? By the newspapers he would be spoken of as one who had risen by sheer merit above his fellows, or—as one whose only recommendation was his father-in-law. Only in the eyes of those who loved him well enough to believe neither would he not suffer. Perhaps a half dozen at most. And though he scorned an intimidated decision through fear of the opinions of his comrades, still were not their opinions and good-will more to be valued than anything else in the world.

If he failed to accept, he saw a dozen years before he would be even eligible according to the standards which he had thought until now were for the welfare of the Service. Too late then to enter with spirit into the reforms he felt so confident of being able to execute in the present prime of his life. Not too late, however, to hold the old comradeship and love of his fellows that had been his until now.

With ashen face he took a telegram blank and wrote his answer to the Chief of Staff.

"Mary," he said in a broken voice, "Here is my answer—the only one I can make with justice to myself." His wife knew well how unchangeable were his decisions. She read and in a torrent of tears threw her arms about his neck.

OUTLANDISH HOLLAND EQUIPMENT.

THE War Department had last week some equipment for mounted men of the Dutch Army which looked natural. The most we know about the men of Holland is what we learn from seeing them in the chorus of comic opera. Here they have wooden shoes, bright red cheeks, and hair cut straight around from below the edge of a bowl. In short, they are picturesque, sometimes useful, but rarely beautiful.

When we saw this Hollandish equipment we were so struck by the appearance of the head piece and foot coverings that we lost track of everything else.

It was a wet day in Holland when the hat was sent. At any rate it seems reasonable to suppose so, because it is covered with an oilcloth as black and shiny as black oilcloth can be. The hat was a modified high hat of the type that the Western cow-puncher considers part of the uniform of the villain in a first-class "show," only it was a little shorter and a little broader, and the rim was kiked up devilishly on one side. It had one advantage; if, for any of the reasons which might possess a man doomed to be its owner, he should not wish to wear it, he could utilize it profitably to water his horse, or on a pinch for a combined nose bag and feed trough.

But those shoes. Oh, those shoes! Can you imagine leather shoes made to look like wooden shoes? These were those. They might be comfortable. They ought to be, according to the rule which makes every homely girl virtuous, but they were of a surety the ugliest articles of the shoe species which we have ever seen.

The Cavalry School is going to try the equipment out. We would give seven brand new subscriptions for ARMS AND THE MAN to see the first American trooper appear in the Amsterdam uniform. We are willing to wager that he will not only say Amsterdam but several other words of similar sound and variegated meanings.

WHERE WILL IT END.

THE construction of the great *Dreadnoughts* by our own and other nations of constantly augmented size will have to end somewhere, but where.

A year ago a battleship of 18,000 tons was a large vessel, now with leviathans of 26,000 tons under way, those of last year seem like small tugs in comparison.

There is no physical reason, except money, which will bar any nation from building a ship of 40,000 or 50,000 tons. The necessity for other dock yards, other machinery, entailing immense expenditures, will act as a check, but given the desire to attain sea supremacy, there is no impediment before the willing nation except money and time. Of course such great ships could only enter harbors especially prepared for them, but then a ship belongs on the high seas and not in a harbor.

It has often been stated of late that progress in battleship protection and big gun building keep pace with each other, but this is not true. This country at least has guns, or a gun, in advance of any protective armor yet put upon, or contemplated for use upon, a ship. The gunmakers are thus ahead of the shipyards. ¶

Our 16 inch gun built some years ago and now in place at Sandy Hook, is the largest piece of modern ordnance in existence, and its armor-piercing powers are so great that it would make little of penetrating a solid protective belt of steel 18 inches in thickness.

Guns can be built as quickly as ships, and no known obstacle exists against the creation of guns of any size. Take one of 36 inches for example. It would have a range of over thirty miles. The projectile would weigh 27,000 pounds. To resist its terrific impact 30 inches of the finest steel would prove inadequate. A monster ship of 50,000 tons would scarcely be able to carry armor and guns capable of resisting the onslaught of such a giant. The length of a 36 inch gun being 150 feet, there would be but little room for anything else on a ship which mounted even two of them.

The nations of the earth are now engaged in a mad scramble to either maintain or attain supremacy on the high seas. We venture to ask why some rich and powerful nation like ourselves should not at once build ships and guns so vast that none could equal them, at any rate for years, and in this way put a stop to what can in the end be but a losing race for all. It sounds far-fetched, but is it? We are exhausting ourselves by piecemeal. Why not end all installment preparation at one fell swoop and become mistress of the seas and thus the peace-maker of the world?

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.

WHAT AMERICAN EVER DID THE LIKE.

Press dispatches from Canada tell us that Sir Frederick Bordon, Minister of Militia of Canada, has received a check from Lord Strathcona for \$250,000. This check is to furnish an endowment fund, the interest upon which, amounting to \$10,000 or more per year, is to go to the support and encouragement of military training in public schools.

What American has been big enough, broad enough, and patriotic enough to do this sort of thing? It is true that we have the inspiring example of Gen. George W. Wingate devoting his time, energy and money to the Public Schools Athletic League in New York, which helps to teach rifle firing. To be sure, Robert Bacon, Mr. Roosevelt's last Secretary of State, has promised to be one of twenty men to give \$5,000 each for an endowment of \$100,000 for the National Rifle Association of America, and has offered to contribute \$2,500 to the working fund of the Association for the year 1909, if that be necessary. The other nineteen have not yet been found, and the President of the National Rifle Association has met with more than one rebuff when applying to rich men of the country who have money and ought to have patriotism. Still he is not discouraged and will keep on trying. Also George von L. Meyer, the present Secretary of the Navy, gave \$500 to the National Rifle Association last year, and expects to further assist the Association in the future. Then a number of our public men, including the past and present Presidents, have become life members of the Association. But no rich man in the United States, no man from that class which has more money than any man can really know what to do with, has yet come forward with an offer of a sufficient sum to even allow a proper campaign of education in behalf of the necessity of military preparation and rifle training to be carried on.

Considering the size of the fortunes possessed by Americans, and taking into consideration the size of this country as compared to Canada, a gift which should equal that made by Lord Strathcona would amount to not less than \$2,500,000.

Is it possible that American men who have been successful in business are so steeped in the noxious fumes of money getting for money's sake that they have lost all sense of patriotism and all desire to be of public service?

Can it be that they are really "malefactors of great wealth," so many blots upon the reputation and good name of the country?

We do not believe it. We think it merely a question of inattention, lack of knowledge and absence of information. An attempt must be made to rouse men of this character to the importance of a proper military policy for the Nation, a policy which will conform as entirely to the dictates of common sense and good judgment as the policies which they have pursued

in accomplishing the great commercial achievements which have held their attention.

Part of such a policy for the nation must always be the instruction of our boys and men in the use of the rifle.

THE EASY BOSS.

Not very long ago we read in the advertising columns of a daily newspaper a help notice which went something like this—"Wanted—good pay, short hours; a lifetime job with an insured income. Get into the U. S. Civil Service. Our free book 'The Easy Boss.'"

We suppose whoever is paying for the advertisement continues to publish it because it brings returns. But we realize with a distinctly unpleasant shock that the arguments set forth there would appeal to a large number of our average young men.

Looking for an easy job! That seems to be what many young men have in their minds. If somebody could tell every one of such men that the surest way to failure, that the best possible guarantee of a lifetime position of mediocrity and little usefulness is by pursuing such a course and through such an attitude toward life, the hearer might change his ideas, and, again, he might not. There is no telling. We suppose some men are born shirkers, naturally lazy and anxious to avoid labor as much as they can.

The difference between the man who succeeds and the man who fails is not usually one of brains. Ordinarily it is a question of industry and application. A man of common and ordinary intellectual equipment who is earnestly desirous of doing the best he can all the time, will rise far above the brilliant man who is looking for an "easy boss." It is a sad commentary upon the spirit of our American young men that an advertisement of the kind referred to should be profitably printed.

When we talk about successful work we do not necessarily mean that work which produces money. Money is a necessary evil, it is true, but the getting of it should not be the chief end of man. To accomplish things worth doing, to do well whatever seems the nearest and best thing, that is what man should strive for. The surest satisfaction there is in life, the condition of mind nearest to real happiness, is that which comes to a man who has tried his very hardest to do some worthy thing and found himself successful.

FORTHCOMING FEATURES IN OUR COLUMNS.

We have in hand, and shall be able to present to our readers during the ensuing months, some of the most attractive and instructive military and shooting material which has ever appeared in a periodical. We shall continue in the future, as in the past, to ransack the world for news, and we shall not rest content until we have secured the best contributions from the highest class writers who prepare material upon the subjects in which our readers are interested.

We are endeavoring to make every number of ARMS AND THE MAN contain all of the news for the week and all of the general information which the wide-awake, progressive and alert subscribers of this paper desire.

We want you to feel, and we are conscious that you are at least beginning to feel, that if you have missed a number of ARMS AND THE MAN, you have also lost step with the progress of events.

Among the forthcoming features we may mention a department which we shall establish, beginning with the first issue in May, called, "Talks with Non-Commissioned Officers." This department will be edited by Lieut. Geo. T. Bowman, 15th U. S. Cavalry, who, it will be remembered, contributed the excellent article on Our Service Rifle and How to Use It, which appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN of April 1. Lieutenant Bowman has had an extensive National Guard, Volunteer Army, and Army experience, and his entertaining and enlightening "Talks" will be a pleasing and valuable addition to the contents of ARMS AND THE MAN.

We shall continue the department for a greater or less time, according to the interest taken in it by our readers. If we find that you like it, we may

go further and add a department which will be practically a correspondence school. We are prepared to go to any length to make ARMS AND THE MAN as good as it can be made. The appreciation which men in and out of the military Services all over the United States are showing of the work which ARMS AND THE MAN is doing, heartens us to believe that we cannot do too much to satisfy those who are supporting us.

We hope and believe that the time will come when at least one copy of ARMS AND THE MAN will go to every company of the National Guard, to every officer of consequence above company command, to every ship in the Navy and to every company in every Army post. The paper now goes to every Marine Corps barracks, and to nearly every ship of the Navy, as well as to many National Guard armories, but we think it should, and will in time, go to all.

To the man who reads it carefully and who comes to understand the real purpose behind it, it is for all time, as long as it pursues its present policy, an indispensable addition to his weekly reading matter.

England fears that Germany will build enough airships to invade her through the air.

If England desires, we can help her. What she needs is preparation for war in the air.

As practically all of our preparation is there, we could loan her some of it without loss.

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN WAR.

(Continued from page 30.)

unimportant cars cut out of the train at way stations up the line, thereby contributing to the relief of the congested conditions instead of adding to it, as was done under the Tampa system of '98.

It is impossible to prescribe a fixed quota of "base" signal companies for a field army. These troops properly belong to the line of communications and the number of companies necessary for a field army depends on the length and character of the line of communications. For an enemy landing near Charlestown, S. C., and operating against Columbia, two "base" signal companies would be ample, while for the same army landing at Chemulpo and operating against Mukden, the services of many companies would be in the interest of true economy.

It can be stated that there always should be at least two "base" companies with each field army. Each "base" company will be equipped with all the material necessary to construct, maintain, and operate telegraph and long distance telephones over three wires fifty miles long. On account of the nature of their duties and their heavy transportation, these companies should form a part of the troops on the line of communications. They should never be assigned as a part of a division.

TACTICAL LINES.

Tactical lines are those laid for the purpose of maintaining communication between the units of an army in tactical operation. In the engagement of tomorrow, the division commander will call for buzzer communication with his brigade commander, with his Artillery, may desire to speak with the Cavalry, to the ammunition train, to an outpost, or perhaps to other points. In Manchuria, the Japanese signal troops were able to provide this communication day after day. In their next war, the Japanese will go farther along these lines.

If plenty of time were available and adequate transportation at hand, it would be an easy matter to provide all the lines which might be desired and to insure the most reliable communication. But in war, plenty of time is not available and transportation with mobile troops must be limited. The field companies of the signal troops which are to provide the tactical lines must therefore be equipped with special apparatus which will enable them to lay wires along the ground at a trot or a gallop and efficiently operate them with the least equipment possible. The divisions of the mobile army are organizations stripped of impedimenta and ready for fighting. The signal organizations which are to provide the tactical lines must also be mobile organizations stripped of impedimenta and ready for quick action. The field company can carry no poles, no heavy lance trucks, no bulky batteries nor delicate instruments such as will be found with the base companies on the line of communication. The modern field wire obviates the necessity of poles while that valuable instrument, the buzzer, is a miniature telegraph office with all the batteries and other apparatus necessary for the operation of the office enclosed in the little box.

For each regular division of the mobile army, there should be a battalion of signal troops consisting of two field companies.

Each field company must be provided with all the materials and supplies necessary to maintain and operate twenty-five buzzer stations, if necessary,

must carry on its wire carts sixty miles of field wire and be provided with thirty miles of smaller buzzer wire for use in emergency in laying lines over ground over which the carts cannot be taken. The company must carry visual signaling equipment and one portable wireless set for emergency use.

It has been conclusively proved that these tactical field lines cannot be provided or efficiently operated by unorganized bodies of signal men hastily gotten together. The work is technical and requires that the signal troops must be organized into companies of fixed strength and trained during peace times for team work for the reason that Field Artillery troops are organized into batteries and do not exist as a general corps or detachment. In order to install and operate field lines, certain duties must be assigned certain men exactly as different men have different functions in the firing of a field gun in a light battery. These field companies must therefore be permanently organized with a fixed strength and the organization must be drilled and trained as a unit if efficient work is to be expected. The proper training of these companies and the proper use of their lines of information can only be attained by constant cooperation between troops that are to do the fighting and the troops that are to provide the lines. They must serve together not occasionally at annual maneuver camps but constantly at large posts. The signal troops must study to serve the fighting troops and the fighting troops must make the proper use of the lines provided.

(To be continued.)

Rolling.

Up at the Capitol the day after Easter they were log rolling for the Tariff Bill. On the White House lawn they were egg rolling for Big Bill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE.

A new edition is out of that excellent book, "The Officers' Manual," by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U. S. Infantry. The new book contains 32 chapters, being an addition of ten to the number contained in the last edition.

The author, in a personal letter to us, says that it contains a great deal of good and practical information that cannot be found elsewhere. As long as he says that, we are inclined to believe him, especially as the book in its original form was more than ordinarily valuable.

For those who have not read the former edition, it may be said that the Manual contains a vast amount of information upon Service subjects. This may be divided on broad lines into two parts, namely, those relating to customs of the Service and the experience of officers, that lip-to-ear sort of knowledge which is so rarely printed; and second, much information of a practical nature in the form of instruction concerning labor saving devices, handy tables and matters of that kind.

The book is so written that it is well worth reading as a literary production, and its contents are so valuable that no officer, especially in the National Guard, can afford to be without it.

HERE AND THERE.

D. C. Rifle Match.

The final Indoor Rifle Match of 1909 for the National Guard of the District of Columbia occurred last Wednesday in the Washington gallery. The contest was for the Burkhart Medal and the Gallery Championship. It called for 10 shots standing, 10 sitting and 10 prone, with no sighting shots, except two in the standing position, distance of 75 feet and the target a one-inch bull. Maj. James E. Bell was range officer and presented the winner, Priv. Milo B. Atkinson, Company B, 1st Infantry, with the trophy in a few well-chosen words. Atkinson's score of 146 out of a possible 150 was very good shooting.

Orders are out for the annual camp of instruction in rifle practice for the National Guard of the District of Columbia. Each organization will spend two days in camp at the Congress Heights range. Transportation, subsistence and pay will be allowed. The organizations will go in regular order to the range, commencing May 4, until all have had an equal tour of duty.

Major Bell is a veteran in rifle instruction and he can be depended upon to get about all there is out of a man upon the range. Most of the D. C. Guardsmen look forward with pleasure to their two days' rifle practice duty.

As a Newspaper Sees it.

For unlimited distortion and manifold mangling of military facts we commend the average daily newspaper. With our own eyes we read what we quote here, in a very prominent metropolitan daily. "The new cartridge, which has been in the process of evolution for the past two years, has finally been perfected. It carries 150 grains of powder, which gives it a velocity of 2700 feet per second." As the writer was talking about our Service rifle, we can well imagine that 150 grains of powder might give it 2700 feet, but we fear very much that an equal or greater velocity would be given to all parts of the rifle. Of course, the reporter should have said that the bullet weighed 150 grains and that it was propelled by a powder charge which gives a velocity of 2700 feet.

But harken further to his words of wisdom about our Service cartridge. "It will carry a distance of three miles and it is sure death at two." Now what do you think of that! Here is a man who has discovered a rifle and ammunition which means sure death, mind you, not at 100 or 1000 yards, but at two miles. He is making a mistake by writing for a newspaper.

Let him come down and sell that secret to the United States Government. He can be a millionaire while he waits.

Now notice other things he says. "Firing point blank, without any spiral motion, it will carry a distance of 600 yards and it is non-combustible." We should think it might be. Whatever he may mean when he says "firing point blank without any spiral motion," we do not know. If he intended it as a joke, it is a great one. If he is serious, the mistake is equally great.

This is but one example of thousands that come to our attention. The simplest items of knowledge about the rifle are unknown to the average newspaper writer. We do not consider that he is to be greatly blamed, however, as no attempt has been made by his nation or his state to instruct him in rifle knowledge.

When we come to that great and fortunate day when the Nation has undertaken the instruction of all boys and men in the use of the rifle, such ludicrous errors as those we have just pointed out will become impossible. That will be some gain, although, of course, the smallest one, which will come to us through the change.

Spain Has Naval Program.

Considerable activity has been shown by Spain in her attempt to reconstruct a navy, and to rehabilitate her coast defense fortifications. Gibraltar may now receive more attention from Spain than before, since the marriage of King Alphonzo and a relative of the ruling house of England has apparently brought the two nations much closer together than formerly.

It will take some time for Spain to accomplish much in the way of military preparation, but the fact that she shows a disposition to take any steps in this direction indicates a purpose to not only preserve her own safety, but, if necessary, to assist England.

If the opinions of prominent Englishmen are to be trusted, there is every reason to believe that England will need all the assistance she can get before many years have passed.

Midshipmen in Rifle Matches.

It has been the praiseworthy custom at the Naval Academy for some years to shoot each spring a number of matches with the officers of the National Guard of different organizations. The schedule for this year is somewhat more elaborate than any heretofore adopted, and a greater number of contests will take place than previously.

It is announced as follows: Officers of the 4th Infantry, May 1, and Officers of the Field and Staff, Maryland National Guard, May 8.

Officers of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, May 15.

Officers of the 71st New York, May 22.

Officers of the Field and Staff, Maryland National Guard, May 29, and a return match at a date to be determined, the latter on the Maryland state range. The other matches will be shot on the Academy range.

Argentina for More Ships.

London cables that the representatives of the great shipbuilding companies of all the world are assembled there to present their tenders for the construction of two modern battleships and some smaller vessels for the use of the Argentine Government. These bidders include four from America.

The new battleships will be about 19,000 tons each, with a speed of 21 knots, carrying armour of 12, 10, 8 and 6 inches. They are to be turbines, and to mount ten 12 inch guns in five turrets, fourteen 6 inch, and smaller guns.

Policemen Will Practice.

Major Sylvester, at the head of the District of Columbia police, will again require every officer of the capital city's protective force to practice firing at a target with a revolver. It is a pity that the example of Major Sylvester is not more generally followed by other chiefs of police.

The Coming Peace Congress.

The first National Peace Congress was held in New York in 1907, just before the assembling of the second Hague Conference. The next, or second, National Peace Congress will be held in Chicago May 3 to 5, 1909.

The President of the Congress is the Honorable J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War. A long list of distinguished speakers will be heard, among them Governor Deneen of Illinois, Governor Gillette of California, Senators Root and Burton, and Representatives Bartholdt and Tawney. Addresses will also be delivered by the representatives of a number of other nations.

The Peace Congress, by greatly extending its influence, by assisting to bring to The Hague more causes of dispute for settlement, and by better acquainting the men of various nations with the virtues of the men of the others, may, in the course of time, do much to bring about universal peace.

It is a good cause and well worth labor. The only warning which should be offered is that contained within these words: *An unarmed peace is possible, but not now probable. An armed peace can surely be maintained in the face of opposition from all the world.*

Inter-Collegiate Rifle Match.

The fourth competition for the Inter-collegiate Outdoor championship of the United States (for 1909) will be shot on the Sea Girt rifle range Saturday, June 19. Any of the teams desiring preliminary practice can proceed to Sea Girt in time to be at the range on June 18, as on this date the grounds will be available.

The previous competitions have been won by the Princeton University in 1905, by the George Washington University in 1906; in 1907 there was no competition, and in 1908 it was again won by the George Washington University. The match is open to teams of 6 students from any university, college or institution conferring degrees, and the match is shot at 200, 300 and 500 yards, 2 sighting and 10 shots for record at each distance. Any ammunition can be used and any military rifle. The entrance fee is \$2.50

for clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association, all teams not affiliated having to pay an entrance fee of \$5. The Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Lieut. A. S. Jones, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., will gladly furnish further information.

A Successor to Creedmoor.

The State Senate of New York has just passed a bill, which had previously received the approval of the Assembly, appropriating \$275,000 for a state rifle range to take the place of Creedmoor. Our readers will recall that the property owners about the former great New York range objected so strenuously that it was closed in the fall of 1907.

Last year New York state had to practice a great many of its men on the Sea Girt range, which, through the kindness of the New Jersey authorities, was placed at their disposal for the purpose.

The Assembly made \$275,000 immediately available, but the Senate changed this by making available \$200,000 at once and \$75,000 a year later. The effect will be the same, and the Lower House is expected to agree. Work will then commence on the range immediately and troops should be shooting on it by midsummer.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Important Bills Reintroduced.

Senator Warren has reintroduced a number of the important measures affecting the military service, which failed of passage at the session of Congress just ended. The present session of this Congress will not, of course, consider any general legislation of this character, and the purpose of the Senator was merely to get the bills before Congress for early consideration at the December session.

Among these measures is the Extra Officer Bill, which provides for 612 additional officers for the Army. The new number of this measure will be Senate No. 1024. It will be remembered by our readers as S. 2671. The Bill is unchanged.

The Volunteer Army Bill will have the new number Senate 1022. We shall have occasion to discuss these Bills when the December session is on, but it would be well for those who are interested in the passage of them to confer with their members of Congress during the summer. Each of these measures is of tremendous importance to the country, and a determined effort should be made to pass them at the regular session beginning next winter.

Non-Commissioned Officers for Seattle.

Fifteen non-commissioned officers of the Army, the list being headed by Post Q. M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger, have been detailed for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, this year.

Infantry Equipment Board Appointed.

An order just out creates a board of officers consisting of Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department; Maj. George Bell, Jr., inspector general; Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Infantry; Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Infantry, and Capt. John L. DeWitt, 20th Infantry.

The Board will meet at the Rock Island Arsenal on April 28. In its sessions it will consider the question of equipment and load for the Infantry soldier. Various articles of clothing and equipment will be submitted to this Board for test and report. Out of its meetings there will probably come many recommendations for improvement in the equipment of the Infantryman.

Captain Davis Goes to Massachusetts for a Time.

Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, has been ordered to report June 1 to the Governor of Massachusetts for duty with the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia until September 1.

Added Paragraph to the Army Regulations.

Paragraph 104½ has been added to the Regulations. It deals with all matters relating to pay, clothing, allowance, subsistence, etc., of noncommissioned officers or enlisted men on detached service with the Organized Militia. One of its provisions requires a personal report to the Adjutant General on the last day of each bi-monthly muster period, forwarded through Department Headquarters. Such noncommissioned officer will also report quarterly on September 30, December 31, March 31, and June 30 directly to the Chief of Division of Militia Affairs the details of all drills and instruction given by him during the quarter, and a general report as to other work, if any, performed by him during the time. It will be seen by this that the Department not only proposes to select the noncommissioned officers who are to serve with the Organized Militia with the greatest care, but that it also proposes to secure full and complete knowledge of all the acts of those detailed. The Department is going at this work very seriously and cooperation by the states is bound to produce satisfactory results to all concerned.

Assistant to Executive Officer.

Maj. Fred S. Foltz, 15th Cavalry, has been directed to report in person to Col. R. K. Evans, Executive Officer of the National Matches, for the stated purpose of arranging preliminary details in connection with the matches of this year. Major Foltz will be on duty in this connection until after the shooting is over.

The Navy Making for More Practical Things.

The announced intention of the Navy Department to do away with all unnecessary ornaments and to get along hereafter without brasswork upon our warships, meets with our hearty approval. A battleship is made not for looks, but for service, and while there would be no objection

to making her as beautiful as possible if she could be converted into a plain, serviceable ship in a moment, unfortunately, that cannot be done. She must look in peace very much as we would have her look in war.

Another innovation which the Navy has been discussing and experimenting with is that of fireproof furniture and fittings for the ships. If it is consistent with making the officers and men on board comfortable, every article of furniture and fittings which could be fire-proofed, or made of fireproof material, should be. It is understood that samples of metal furniture which have been tried have been approved, and that it is quite likely some articles of this kind will soon be adopted and used.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

National Guard Association Date Changed.

The responses received from the states in answer to the question submitted to them by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States relative to their preference for May 17 or a date in the fall for the Association convention, indicated a majority sentiment in favor of a change in date. The result of the inquiry was placed before the members of the Executive Committee of the Association by mail and, by a vote of seven to two, September 27 was decided upon as the date for 1909 convention of the Association. Notice to this effect has been sent to all the states by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. This date will allow the completion of all of the rifle matches in time for those competing or attending to go to the convention.

In the letter to the states the Adjutant General were requested to express their opinions in regard to making up a special train from a point not west of Chicago, so that all of those delegates from the eastern and central portions of the United States could go west together.

Gen. J. B. Lauck, the Adjutant General of California, his officers, and the people of Los Angeles have been extremely gracious in the matter of a date for the convention. They have expressed themselves consistently as being agreeable to any date which the Association might determine upon. Now that September 27 has been selected, it is expected that the reception and entertainment given the delegates at Los Angeles will compare favorably with any ever given the members of the organization.

The authorities of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition have also given assurances that the stay of the delegates in Seattle will be made very pleasant. A day will be set aside which will be called the National Guard Association of the United States Day, and everything will be done which can be done to make the visitors enjoy their temporary sojourn there.

Pennsylvania Encampment Dates.

Orders are out for the encampment of the three brigades of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The field services of these organizations for this year will be rendered as follows:

First Brigade, Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, July 24 to 31, inclusive.
Second Brigade, Somerset, Somerset county, July 24 to 31, inclusive.
Third Brigade, Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, July 10 to 17, inclusive.

A New Adjutant General in Washington.

Under the new law recently enacted in the State of Washington, the Adjutant General is detailed from officers of the active list not below the grade of Captain. During his tour as an Adjutant General he has the temporary rank of Brigadier General. The new law to which we refer contained a clause specifying that the Adjutant General in office when it was passed should be placed on the waiting list as a colonel when relieved from duty as Adjutant General.

Col. George B. Lamping has been named as Adjutant General and, therefore, becomes Gen. George B. Lamping. The former incumbent, Gen. Ortis Hamilton, is now commissioned Colonel and placed on the waiting list. General Lamping has served many years in the National Guard of Washington. He was a Lieutenant of Volunteers during the Spanish-American War and, after the close of a full tour of duty in the Philippines, he reentered the National Guard as a First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant. He rose by successive steps until he became Colonel, in which capacity he has for some years commanded the Second Infantry, National Guard of Washington.

Headquarters of the National Guard of Washington have been removed from Olympia to Seattle. In the latter place quarters are provided for the Adjutant General in the fine and large armory just completed.

New Law For Nebraska.

The Nebraska Legislature has passed a new military code under which greater power is given the Adjutant General, and he is named in specific terms as the officer in control of the military department next to the Governor. This is a good provision. As long as the Adjutant General is held responsible, he should be given the power, and no question of divided authority will then be possible.

The law provides for conformation with the Army. It embraces authority to the Governor to give extra compensation to officers and non-commissioned officers as follows: commanding officer of a company, \$5.00; first sergeant, \$3.00; quartermaster sergeant, \$2.00, and artificer \$1.00 per month, the merit of such service to be determined by the promptness and correctness of quarterly reports and by the annual and special inspections.

The Governor is also given power to designate the number and method of drills that may be paid for at the rate of not less than twenty-five cents per day to each participant.

There is rather a new arrangement in relation to scale of pay of enlisted men in state camps. After fixing the rate of compensation the same as that of the Regular Army, authority is given to allow each enlisted man an additional \$1.00 per day, regardless of grade. In relation to the staff of the Governor, the matter is left open by saying that such number of aides of the grade of colonel may be appointed as the Governor shall desire. It would have been better to provide for details from the active

list of a limited number of officers, but we cannot expect everything at once.

National Guard Schools.

The Chief of the Militia Division will shortly issue a circular on the subject of schools for the Organized Militia. Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, assistant to the Chief of the Militia Division, was detailed, with particular reference to his value, in connection with a scheme of instruction for the Organized Militia. Any plan to work out successfully must take into consideration the varying conditions in the different states and the fact that differences in state laws and regulations will have a great effect upon the composition, kind and duration of schools.

It would seem advisable to have the Militia Division cooperate with the states in an attempt on the part of each state to maintain its own school or schools. For this purpose instruction books, as well as plans of instruction, could be furnished when requested.

There can be no scheme of instruction which will be satisfactory until we have been able to secure the detail of at least one active young officer of the Regular Army to each state. The larger states will need more than one. This officer, or these officers, must conduct the schools at the home stations of the National Guardsmen who are to be instructed. In no other way can we successfully instruct them. They cannot afford to assemble even within the borders of their states very frequently for instruction, and not one in a thousand is able to go to a Service school outside his state. We must send their schools to them, and that is all there is to it.

General Hulings Visits Washington.

Gen. Willis J. Hulings, commanding 2nd Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, was in Washington last week to confer with the War Department in relation to matters affecting his command. General Hulings is a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania and the author of the Pay Bill, which has heretofore been referred to in ARMS AND THE MAN.

He secured the passage of the Bill by the Senate, but he is not over sanguine of favorable action upon it by the House, as the time left is very short. The Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn this week. General Hulings' Pay Bill is the best that we have seen and it is to be hoped that, should it fail at this session, an attempt will be made to pass it at the next.

South Dakota Will Help G. A. R.

Company Commanders of the South Dakota National Guard have been instructed from the Office of the Adjutant General to place the services of themselves and their organizations at the disposal of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Decoration Day program of the old soldiers. Blank ammunition will be issued for this purpose.

New Hampshire Has New Law.

A new military law has been passed in the State of New Hampshire. It provides for conformation and in many ways makes more practical the old law. It does not, however, go far enough in many directions. It may be taken as an encouraging sign, and a forerunner of an entirely satisfactory law.

Indiana Will Shoot More.

The Range Practice Season for 1909 began April 1 in Indiana, and in the order to govern the practice for this year no date of termination of same is found. Obviously, it is the intention to continue firing as long as practicable. A team will be sent to the National Matches at Camp Perry.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Retired Officers Entitled to Campaign Badges.

In regard to supplying campaign badges to the Organized Militia, the Secretary of War has decided that retired officers of the Organized Militia are entitled to purchase badges to which they are shown to be eligible, equally with officers on the active list.

Duties of Noncommissioned Officers with States.

The Adjutant General of a state having made inquiry with regard to the detail of noncommissioned officers of the Army with the Organized Militia, his questions were answered as follows:

1. In case an application should be made for a sergeant to report to the Adjutant General for duty in connection with the Organized Militia, could the request be granted?

Answer.—In General Orders, No. 61, War Department, current series, provision is made at the bottom of page 4 for extra sergeants for each company of five regiments of infantry, for the purpose of making details with the Organized Militia. The details will be made as equitably as possible among the various states and territories, and it is suggested that you submit your application for the detail of a sergeant as soon as practicable.

2. Should a noncommissioned officer be detailed for this duty, would the state be expected to furnish him quarters and subsistence in addition to his Army pay?

Answer.—A noncommissioned officer detailed upon this duty will be paid and subsisted from funds appropriated for the support of the Regular Army, but the state will be required to furnish quarters, fuel, light, medicines, medical attendance, and transportation connected with the travel within the limits of the state in the execution of the duties for which the noncommissioned officer is detailed to perform, and the willingness of the state to bear these latter expenses should be set forth in the original application for the detail.

3. Could he be used for clerical work in connection with the ordnance and quartermaster's department and at encampment for instruction at a noncommissioned officer's school?

Answer.—A noncommissioned officer detailed for duty with the Organized Militia may not be employed on any other duty than that of a military

character. He is available for duty in connection with all matters pertaining to the theoretical and practical instruction of the Militia which may be assigned to him by the officer of the state under whose orders he is serving. He may not be used for actual clerical work in connection with any department of military administration of the state, but he may be used in giving proper instruction for the preparation of returns and reports required to be rendered in connection with the military forces of the state. His employment as instructor at a noncommissioned officer's school during an encampment is legitimate; in fact this is one of the purposes for which the detail will be made.

In connection with this matter, attention is invited to Circular, No. 6, Division of Militia Affairs, March 29, 1909, in which the conditions governing these details are fully set forth, and also to General Orders, No. 64, War Department, current series, which adds paragraph 104½ to the Army Regulations, making provision for the details of noncommissioned officers with the Organized Militia.

Fire Control Equipment for Field Batteries Issued.

On inquiry of the Adjutant General of a state, with regard to the issue of fire control equipment for the use of the field artillery organizations of the state Militia, under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, he was advised that the equipment may be furnished to a state, upon requisition of the Governor with charge of the value thereof against the allotment of the state for the use of such of its field batteries as are equipped with the 3-inch field artillery material and have been found upon inspection under the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Law and by the special inspection authorized during the annual encampment of the Militia of the state to be qualified to use the equipment.

Woven Web Blanket Roll Straps not yet Regulation.

The use of the woven web blanket roll strap by the Organized Militia has not been approved by the Department. It is thought quite likely that the Board of Infantry Officers now under orders to convene at Rock Island to consider Infantry equipment, may recommend the use of woven web straps, as they have been found for most services far superior to the leather ones.

German Mechanical Horse is not an Article of Issue.

On receipt of an inquiry with regard to the adoption of a mechanical horse in use in the German Army for armory instruction of the mounted troops of the Organized Militia, the Adjutant General of a state was informed that, inasmuch as the mechanical horse is not an article provided for issue to the Army, and as, under the law (Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended), only articles which have been adopted for use in the Regular Service can be furnished to the Organized Militia, the Department is unable to take any steps looking to the issue of the device in question.

Disbursing Officers are Limited in Discretion.

An Adjutant General has been advised that a disbursing officer may only expend sums placed to his credit for purposes named in the law, or such incidental expenses connected with those purposes as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of War.

What Field Kits Are Required.

The Adjutant General of a state having made inquiry with regard to the field rations and surplus kits prescribed in General Orders, No. 23, War Department, series of 1906, his attention was invited to paragraph 133a, Militia Regulations, in which is given the articles composing the field kit for Infantry, in addition to the clothing worn on the person, and he was informed that it is not contemplated by the War Department that the Organized Militia shall carry on hand any of the articles enumerated except the blanket and poncho and the arms and equipments specified in paragraph 132a, Militia Regulations, and the necessary ammunition.

While it is desirable that the other articles should be on hand for use in case of necessity, the fact of their not being carried will not constitute nonconformity to the standard of supplies prescribed for the Regular Service.

United States Has Nothing to do With Enlistment of Minors.

The Division has notified an Adjutant General that enlistments regularly made of minors by the state will not be disturbed by the United States, either for inspection or war service purposes.

Interpretation of Cavalry Drill Regulations.

The Adjutant General of a state having made inquiry with regard to the interpretation of certain paragraphs of the Cavalry Drill Regulations, his questions were answered as follows:

1. Under paragraph 249, what is meant by the statement that all movements in a combination are supposed to be directed against "the same object?" Does it mean that there can be no combination of Infantry Cavalry movements, or does it mean that you cannot combine cuts and thrusts to the right with those to the left?

Answer.—The movements in combination, when executed at commands are supposed to be directed against the same object, that is, against a single adversary. There are no combination "infantry cavalry movements." In the saber exercise proper, cuts and thrusts to the right cannot be combined with those to the left except in the feints and returns made with respect to a single adversary. In the exercises "at will," there are cases in which exceptions to the above may be made, and in the *mélée*, the instructions are to "continue to cut and thrust with quickness and energy, taking advantage of every opportunity presenting itself."

2. Should you desire to combine Infantry movements, such as against Infantry right cut and against Infantry left cut, would the command be as above, that is (1) against Infantry right cut and against Infantry left cut; (2) assault; or would it be (1) against Infantry, right cut and left cut; (2) assault? The words "against Infantry" preceding the command qualifying both commands and making both cuts against Infantry.

Answer.—In executing the saber exercise at command, it would not be proper to combine "against Infantry (low) right cut and against Infantry (low) left cut."

3. In paragraphs 247 and 248, in the execution of (2) of 247 the following language appears: "Describe a circle quickly over the left * * * arm extended * * * bringing the hand still in tierce above the left shoulder." Upon the completion of (2) is the saber as nearly as possible a prolongation of the forearm, or is the saber turned upward and held vertical? In (2) of 248 the language is "Describe a circle quickly on the right * * * Bringing the hand as high as the head point upward." Is the saber upon the completion of (2) a prolongation of the arm and the arm extended so that the circle is completed as nearly as possible, or is the right hand pointing upward, the blade vertical, the hand opposite and near the hand, the right arm bent at the elbow? You will note that in this position no circle can be described.

Answer.—Paragraph 247, Cavalry Drill Regulations (paragraph 113 Provisional Drill Regulations for Saber Exercises). Upon the completion of (2), the position of the saber is fixed by the grasp of the hand which should not change during the movement. As the hand is in tierce (that is, back up) above the left shoulder, the saber cannot be "turned upward and held vertical" without changing the grasp. In (2) of paragraph 248, Cavalry Drill Regulations (paragraph 112, Provisional Regulations for Saber Exercise) the movement terminates when, in the sweeping movement, arm extended, grasp unchanged, the hand reaches a position as high as the head. It is not intended to describe a circle mathematically.

4. In double tierce cuts, is it proper to execute a half moulinet after each cut, or is the moulinet executed only upon the completion of the last cut, so as to bring the saber to the position of the port? Paragraph 219 is the authority for the half moulinet at the end of tierce command, but there is no explanation of moulinet in double command.

Answer.—All cuts in tierce, when not executed by the numbers, are terminated with a half moulinet in returning to guard or port. In a double tierce cut; or in any combination of cuts made with the hand in tierce the last cut only should terminate with the half moulinet unless return is made to the guard or port at the end of some one of the cuts preceding the last.

5. In paragraph 204, Present, Saber, what is the base of the hilt in order to measure the distance of six inches from the neck, and what point upon the hilt is taken to determine the distance of point of blade from hilt? Is there a common point used for the two measurements, or is the measurement of point of blade from outside point of hilt?

Answer.—The saber consists of two pieces, the *blade* and the *hilt*. The base of the hilt is at the junction of the two pieces. It would be proper to take the middle point of this base in making the measurements referred to, but such refinement is not contemplated by the Drill Regulations which will be complied with if any part of the base of the hilt is six inches in front of the neck, and if the point of the saber is six inches in front of the neck, and if the point of the saber is six inches in front (of any part) of the hilt.

Paragraphs 198 to 268, Cavalry Regulations, 1902, have been superseded by "Provisional Regulations for Saber Exercise" adopted July 22, 1908, and now the exclusive guide in the subjects of which they treat. A continued use by any part of the Organized Militia of obsolete regulations is undesirable. In answering the questions above, the principles of the new regulations are given decisive weight.

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.

Unity. No. 8.

I found the lack of unity between regiments one of the most difficult things to deal with, but I am reliably informed that the present relations are more near harmonious than they have ever been before. At all officers' meeting I endeavored to forcefully point out the resultant detriment to efficiency and discipline as well as the utter uselessness of such lack of cooperation. Much of the feeling between the regiments was based on old scores, but much also, as is usually the case, on ignorance of the others merits.

By bringing the officers together in an officers' camp of practical instruction, by having a joint camp of the regiments in the face of objections based on the ground that the regiments could not get along together, by bringing the officers and men together fairly at every opportunity and by the officers messing jointly at camp—by these measures the silly antagonism between the regiments is visibly reduced.

The Governor's staff being, as at present, a source of discord and introducing into the guard political considerations which ought to be eliminated, the board on revision in answer to question (c) agreed unanimously that all officers of the Governor's staff and all other staff officers should be chosen from the National Guard or Regular Army or Navy; and this will be introduced into the proposed new Military Code.

A Good Provision of Law.

We are impressed by the excellence of a provision in a recently enacted law of Pennsylvania in regard to a commissioned officer who has become surplus by reduction, alteration, consolidation, transfer or disbandment of an organization.

The new enactment is that an officer under these circumstances shall be held as supernumerary during the unexpired portion of his commission, but that he shall be subject to detail to duty during that time. It thus

becomes possible to relieve an officer of duty but still hold him responsible for public money or property. A similar law would meet many embarrassing situations which now arise in other states.

Retirements in D. C.

Under the operation of the new law affecting the National Guard of the District of Columbia, Col. M. E. Urell, commanding the 2nd Infantry, has been retired because he had passed sixty-four years.

Lieut. Col. Richard A. O'Brien, of the same organization, retired upon his own request, and the command of the regiment has now fallen upon Maj. R. D. Simms, the ranking major.

Maj. George Henderson, Surgeon General, and Maj. Henry H. Parmenter, Chief of Ordnance, have also been retired, all with an increased grade.

Missouri's New Legislation.

In the new Military Law which has been before the Legislature of Missouri for consideration are found many improvements over the former law of the state. Doubtless there, as in all other states, legislation is a matter of moving by stages. The proposed Missouri law is by no means a perfect one, but it is a step forward. Under it the Major General, if there be one, and Brigadier Generals are appointed by the Governor. Restrictions are

wisely placed upon the appointing power by requiring a considerable amount of active service before any officer or individual is eligible to be raised to the rank of a general officer.

The objectionable feature of electing officers of companies and regiments is still retained, but a good stiff examination is provided for and authority is given the Governor to appoint officers where two-thirds of those eligible to cast a vote are not agreed. This limitation makes the situation less unsatisfactory than it would otherwise be. Considering the length of time the elective system has prevailed in the National Guard, it is reasonable to presume that some years will be necessary to eradicate it altogether. There is no doubt, however, that sentiment is constantly growing for the banishment of this survival of the old, loose, town-meeting militia days.

A very good idea, and one which shows a progressive spirit is that which prohibits the appointment of a Major General until the Infantry strength reaches five full regiments of twelve companies each. Until that time the commanding general shall be a Brigadier General.

It would have been better had the number of regiments been made seven. There ought to be no brigade or division organized in a state until there is a proper force to constitute such a unit.

The new Adjutant General of Missouri seems to be a progressive officer and no doubt the good work begun under his predecessor will be continued.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

He Says This Lubricant Does It.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

The metallic fouling which has troubled riflemen who use the U. S. Magazine rifle, caliber .30, model 1903, has received considerable attention from the writer with a view of obtaining a means that would overcome this fouling. In my opinion this fouling is identical with carbon that is formed in the bearings of wheels and results from the terrific heat generated by rapid revolution.

This fouling is overcome, as a result of my experiments, by the use of a grease that will stand a great heat test. I believe that there is no lubricant better than that known as "Mobilubricant" manufactured by the Standard Oil Company, and sold in the market in one-pound cans at fifteen cents per can. My latest experiment with this lubricant was an application of it to 100 full service charge cartridges which were discharged in rapid and slow fire work.

After I was through firing the barrel of my rifle was carefully examined and found absolutely free from any fouling.

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. GIVAN,

Ordnance Sergeant Maryland National Guard.

The Silencer and the Bayonet.

In considering the value of the Maxim silencer as an adjunct to the military rifle, we must find some suitable way of attaching the bayonet to the silencer when it is affixed to the rifle.

It seems reasonably simple to fabricate a slip-over appendage to the bayonet which will allow it to project beyond the silencer and in this way add to the reach of the soldier, bayonet fixed and equipped.

In our judgment there is little need for experiments to determine how

the silencer can most easily be detached and carried. Once it has been put upon a soldier's rifle and once he has used it in firing, it will always be in place. The soldier will sooner part with any other article of his equipment, after he has witnessed in his own proper person the marvelously beneficent results which follow its application. The problem, therefore, is to find some way of attaching the silencer firmly to the rifle and the bayonet thereto.

National Match Ammunition Delayed.

The latest information received at the Ordnance Department is to the effect that the ammunition companies will be late in the delivery of these lots of ammunition. It is not believed that the Ordnance Department will refuse to accept the ammunition when it is delivered, but it is understood that the length of time which companies may be behindhand will have a great deal to do with its acceptance. At this time it does not seem probable that it will all be at Frankfort before the 1st of May.

The Silencer for Big Guns.

From the very moment we began to carry on target practice in our coast defense forts the people in the neighborhoods adjacent to them complained most bitterly of the shock to their nervous systems and the damage to their crockery and bric-a-brac, to say nothing of an occasional claim put up of damages to the walls and windows of buildings.

If, as seems probable, the Maxim silencer, or a similar device, can be attached to the big guns and operate there as successfully as upon the small arm, the time of such complaint is over and past. A muffling of the sound and a diminution of the concussion relatively equal to that produced by the silencer upon the rifle, will make the coast defense guns as harmless to bystanders as a shotgun.

We believe Mr. Maxim is now endeavoring to solve the problem of a muffler for heavy ordnance. We wish him success.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

- Apr. 12 to 24—Interscholastic Rifle Match, for the Interscholastic Championship of the United States. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
- Apr. 19 to 24—International Match, between Great Britain, Australia, and the United States, 50 men to a team with rifles not over .230 caliber, at 75 feet. Further information from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.
- May 26 to June 14—France. 9th Annual International Shooting Festival. \$35,000 prizes. Write for program, invitation card, etc., to the Secretariat Général, 7 Bd René Levasseur, Le Mans (Sarthe).
- July 26 to 31—Fifth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., Maj. John M. Portal, Woburn, Mass., secretary.
- Aug. 9 to 19—Ohio State Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 20 to 26—National Team and Individual Rifle Matches and National Individual Pistol Match, at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 26 to Sept. 2—National Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., REVOLVER CLUB.

A telegraph match between teams of the Colonial Revolver Club of St. Louis, Mo., and the Los Angeles Revolver Club was held April 4, the Los Angeles club winning by the small margin of 12 points.

The conditions were 30 shots per man, at 50 yards on the Standard American target. Six points off for pistols.

Every member of the Los Angeles team used revolvers, Will A. Wright using a .22 caliber revolver which was made by a Los Angeles gunsmith.

Following are the scores of the Los Angeles team:

A. B. Douglas.....	88	86	93—267
I. C. Douglas.....	91	85	88—264
W. R. Cutts.....	86	77	95—258
W. E. Smith.....	75	88	86—249
C. W. Linder.....	82	83	83—248
H. D. Thaxter.....	84	85	78—247
J. B. Fox.....	76	86	84—246
Will A. Wright.....	79	85	82—246
A. M. Smith.....	83	82	79—244
J. E. Holcomb.....	69	75	81—225

Total..... 2494
 Colonial Revolver Club..... 2482
 Los Angeles Club won by 12 points.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

The outdoor season at the Schuetzen Park range was opened on April 4. There was a good attendance of

members and some excellent shooting was witnessed. The wind was a little bad in the fore part of the afternoon but let up the latter part and made the weather conditions perfect for good shooting.

As the biennial shoot of the Central Sharpshooters union takes place this year at Highland, Ill., and as the Davenport Club is the largest in the union, they expect to send a large delegation of marksmen, and no doubt, judging from the interest manifested, will be there in the greatest numbers and will capture their share of prizes.

The scores of Sunday's shoot follow:
 Honor Target, 200 Yards Offhand, Possible 75.

First Class.	
C. F. Denkman.....	67
Chris. Jansen.....	64

Second Class.	
H. A. Schroeder.....	54
F. Woltman.....	53

Third Class.	
L. Harms.....	37
G. Seofield.....	36

Best Center Target.
 1-100 inch Measurements.

C. Jansen.....	46	H. C. Claussen.....	104
A. C. Pielenberg.....	66	C. F. Denkman.....	118

Man Target, Possible 60.

C. F. Denkman.....	57	Edw. Berger.....	56
C. Jansen.....	57	Julius Arp.....	56
J. F. Nabstedt.....	57	C. W. Ranzow.....	55
Harry Martens.....	56		

Peoples' Target, Possible 75.

C. Jansen.....	72	H. Claussen.....	69
E. Berger.....	69	H. E. Jameyson.....	68
J. Nabstedt.....	69	C. F. Denkman.....	68

10 Shot Target, Possible 250.

1. J. D. Regenitter.....	224	3. C. F. Denkman.....	219
2. Ed. Berger.....	222	4. G. Conger.....	216

Pistol Match.
 10 Shots; 60 Feet; Offhand; Possible 100.

Chris. Jansen.....	83	J. F. Nabstedt.....	64
Walter Matthey.....	75	F. Strohhahn.....	62
Harry Martens.....	71	T. J. Thompson.....	60
Carl Matthey.....	66		

EXCELSIOR RIFLE CLUB TOURNAMENT, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

The tenth annual tournament of the club was most successful in every respect. The club shoots through a closed tunnel which gathers and holds the smoke, and invariably it is the first scores fired that are the best, as the atmosphere is then clear. The shooting is done in the fourth story of a building that has trolley cars running on two sides and the consequent rumbling makes it annoying to the marksmen in that it makes his aim unsteady and poor scores are the result.

The prizes were more numerous, thus enabling the lesser skilled marksmen to participate in the winnings. The scores made were not quite as high as formerly,

owing probably to the absence of several of the best riflemen, but the total aggregate ran higher this year than ever before. Scores showing the 12 winners on each of the three targets follow:

Three Shot, Possible 75.

Emil Berg.....	75	B. H. Leese.....	74
Chris. Jansen.....	75	C. W. Ranzow.....	74
Frank Berg.....	75	C. Wichelman.....	73
C. F. Denkman.....	74	Ernst Wenzel.....	72
J. F. Nabstedt.....	74	H. E. Wade.....	71
T. J. Thompson.....	74	C. Matthey.....	71

Five Shot, Possible 125.

C. Jansen.....	124	T. J. Thompson.....	120
Emil Berg.....	124	B. H. Leese.....	120
Frank Berg.....	123	H. E. Wade.....	119
J. F. Nabstedt.....	123	C. Wichelman.....	116
C. F. Dankman.....	123	H. E. Jameyson.....	116
C. W. Ranzow.....	120	Ed. Freese.....	115

Ten Shot, Possible 250.

Emil Berg.....	246	H. E. Wade.....	238
Chris. Jansen.....	245	T. J. Thompson.....	234
Frank Berg.....	242	B. H. Leese.....	230
C. F. Denkman.....	241	C. Wichelman.....	229
C. W. Ranzow.....	239	Ed. Freese.....	224
J. F. Nabstedt.....	239	C. Matthey.....	215

The best center shot of Fred Nabstedt's was not bettered nor was the second best of Chris. Jansen.

MAN'S LIFE.

A little folder with the above title has just come to our notice. Besides being very clever it is interesting and for that reason it is published in full.

"A man's life is full of crosses and temptations. He comes into the world without his consent and goes out against his will, and the trip between the two is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contraries is one of the important features of the trip.

When he is little, the big girls kiss him; when he is grown up the little girls kiss him. If he is poor, he is a bad manager; if he is rich, he is dishonest. If he is in politics, it is for money; if he is out of politics, you cannot place him and he is no good for his country. If he does not give to charity, he is a stingy cuss; if he does, it is for show. If he is actively religious, he is a hypocrite; if he takes no interest in religion, he is a hardened sinner. If he shows affection, he is a soft specimen; if he seems to care for no one, he is cold blooded. If he dies young, there is a great future ahead of him; if he is living at an old age, he has missed his calling.

If he is a sportsman and cares to shoot at the trap or in the field, there are many things to contend with that are not mentioned in the above. But if he will use Remington guns and U. M. C. ammunition, his troubles in this line will be so few and his pleasures so many that he will decide that after all life is worth living, and although the road is rocky he loves to travel it.

FRANK E. BUTLER."



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

KRANTZ'S RIFLE GALLERY, STRASBERG, OHIO.

The following scores were shot at the gallery on March 27, on the 1/4-inch ring target at 25 yards:

A. J. Krantz:	243 245 246 247 243 244 241 246 244 243—2442
Thos. Krantz:	245 243 242 240 240 241 242 241 240 242—2416

COMPANY C, 4TH NEW JERSEY.

On Saturday, April 10, at the 5th Regiment Armory ranges, Co. D., 5th Regiment, N. G. N. J., and Co. C, 4th Regiment, shot a ten man team match. The latter won by a margin of 44 points. Co. D used the Springfield rifle, .22 caliber and Co. C, the Springfield rifle, .30 caliber, reduced load, the distance being 75 yards; 3 inch bull. The scores are:

Company C, 4th Regiment, 1st Team.	
Private Lidell.....	42 47-89
Private Minervini.....	48 49-97
Corporal Weise.....	41 50-91
Private Bianchi.....	45 46-91
Private Feschasek.....	43 45-88
Private Raimondi.....	45 47-92
Sergeant Reiner.....	42 43-85
Private G. Brewer.....	43 49-92
Captain Higgins.....	39 46-85
Lieutenant Baker.....	43 45-88
Totals.....	431 467 898

Company D, 5th Regiment.	
Sergeant McCue.....	38 43-81
Lieutenant Taylor.....	40 43-83
Lieutenant Hattersley.....	42 46-88
Private R. Daniels.....	43 44-87
Private McCarty.....	44 44-88
Private C. Daniels.....	43 44-87
Sergeant May.....	45 45-90
Captain Nolan.....	36 44-80
Corporal Ackerman.....	37 43-80
Sergeant Dietrich.....	46 46-92
Totals.....	414 442 856

On Thursday at the 4th Regiment Armory ranges, Co. C, 4th Regiment, 2nd Team, won a match over the 1st Battalion, 3rd Division, New York Naval Militia, Co. C used the Springfield rifle, .30 caliber, reduced load; the Naval Militia used the Krag rifle, .30 caliber, reduced load. Scores follow:

Company C, 2nd Team.	
Priv. W. Wright.....	38 43-81
Sergt. G. Wright.....	37 47-84
Private Nimon.....	39 44-83
Sergeant Walsh.....	41 45-86
Private Khouri.....	41 47-88
Priv. F. Miller.....	40 48-88
Private Bergstrom.....	39 44-83
Corporal Durkee.....	42 47-89
Lieutenant Wells.....	44 48-92
Sergeant J. Wright.....	39 43-82
Totals.....	400 456 856

1st Battalion, 3rd Division, N. Y., N. M.	
Gun Captain Purdy.....	32 42-74
Seaman Carolin.....	39 38-77
Gun Captain Ginter.....	37 44-81

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.

Seaman Kramer.....	42 44-86
Seaman Barth.....	39 39-78
Gun Captain Graham.....	36 43-79
Seaman Dickman.....	41 43-84
Seaman Smyth.....	39 44-83
Gun Captain Deisler.....	43 47-90
Gunnery Mate Clark.....	44 48-92
Totals.....	392 432 824

LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.

The regular monthly medal shoot for the gold, silver and bronze medals, which was to take place March 21, was postponed to March 28, on account of bad weather. A. B. Douglas was high man scoring 274 out of a possible 300, winning the gold medal. H. D. Thaxter was second, winning the silver medal, while W. E. Smith and Will A. Wright tied for the bronze trophy, but as Smith had the least number of low shots he was awarded the medal.

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

Following are the scores:			
Medal Shoot.			
A. B. Douglas.....	89 95 90-274		
H. D. Thaxter.....	83 88 90-261		
W. E. Smith.....	85 86 84-255		
W. A. Wright.....	86 81 88-255		
C. W. Linder.....	82 85 87-254		
J. B. Fox.....	87 85 80-252		
I. C. Douglas.....	86 78 86-250		
A. M. Smith.....	80 82 86-248		
J. E. Holcomb.....	83 84 80-247		
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	90 76 77-243		
Oscar Lillemo.....	82 85 86-253		

The following practice scores were also made the same day:

50 Yard Revolver.	
C. W. Linder.....	92 86
50 Yard Pistol.	
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	85 87 80 81 84 80 82 86 87 86

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

The following scores were shot March 24 on our range, 230 Washington street. Two members were admitted

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SEA GIRL TOURNAMENT

SEA GIRL, N. J.

SEPTEMBER 3d to 11th

Includes the matches of

NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION
 NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND
 PENNSYLVANIA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

For program address Post Adjutant, Sea Girt, N. J.

to the association, Messrs. Ryder and Nichols, who proceeded to roll up some fine scores.

The sensation of the evening came when French made a 98 with a .22 pistol and Winchester smokeless, greaseless, long rifle cartridges.

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.			
V. R. Olmstead.....	73 76 76 78		
G. F. Snellen.....	73 76 77 79		
R. N. Ryder.....	82 83 87 88 92		
G. W. Jackson.....	74 76 78 79 86		
T. R. Nichols.....	79 86 88 89		
W. H. French.....	81 91 93 93 98		

Rifle Scores—25 Yards.			
Snellen.....	241 244 246 246 249		
Von Seyfried.....	231 237 235 230 239		
Graff.....	237 234 235 230 239		
French.....	247 246 247		

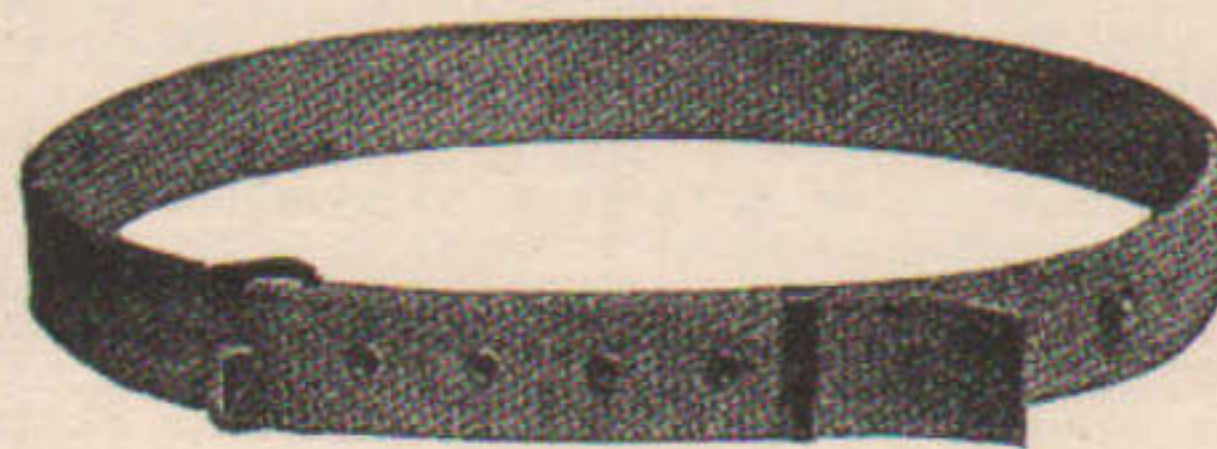
NEW JERSEY REGIMENTAL SHOOT.

Acting Adjutant General Gilkyson on April 3 issued orders for the annual New Jersey National Guard regimental team match, which is to take place at Sea Girt on May 31. The prizes are: First, New Jersey National Guard trophy and \$20; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5; sixth, \$5. The entrance fee is \$12 a team.

BAY STATE MILITARY RIFLE RANGE.

Although the Bay State military rifle range will not be formally opened until April 19, there was noticeable activity there on April 10. Besides individual target work, 25 students from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were out for practice, under Major Wheeler.

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.

.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
MOST RELIABLE** } IN THE WORLD

The Peters Cartridge Company, Cincinnati, Ohio

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

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

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

the military instructor, and put in excellent work at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

Capt. Eugene Carver of the Brookline high school rifle club inspected the range and tried his hand at outdoor shooting. This school club is affiliated with the N. R. A., and will participate in the forthcoming interscholastic match.

April 19, Maj. J. M. Portal will have the range in readiness for the season's work. On that day Companies C of the 8th, C of the 1st C. C., and A of the 6th will be present for practice.

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, April 3, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa. Despite the bad weather conditions quite a number of members were present. Scores:

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.	
Williamson.....	184 180 181 175
O. H. Match.	
Schneering.....	179 196
50 Yards Revolver Match.	
Palmer.....	89 88 83 80
Ricker.....	78 75 73
Dill.....	78
50 Yards Pistol Match.	
Palmer.....	90 89 86 85 82 81 86 84 80
Dill.....	80 78 75 72 91 89 83 81
Military Practice Match	
Shaw.....	40 Ricker..... 38
Dubbs.....	43 42

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB, ST. LOUIS.

The Los Angeles Revolver Club defeated the Colonial Revolver Club in a special team race April 4, with the fine score of 2494. Scores made by the local team were very good considering weather conditions. High

winds and changing light made shooting difficult. Scores:

30 Shots at 50 Yards.	
W. L. Schrader.....	89 90 87—266
Chas. Dominic.....	88 80 93—261
Dr. Moore.....	87 86 82—255
S. E. Sears.....	89 83 82—254
Mrs. Crossman.....	75 82 86—243
Paul Frese.....	76 81 86—243
E. A. Stosberg.....	81 81 80—242
C. C. Crossman.....	75 86 81—242
L. A. Passett.....	83 79 78—240
T. M. Borcur.....	77 79 76—232
Total.....	2478
Los Angeles.....	2494

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, ME.

At the business meeting on April 3, we elected a new board of officers for the coming year composed of S. B. Adams, president; A. L. Mitchell, vice-president; V. W. Hall, secretary; C. J. Perkins, treasurer; L. R. Hatch, shooting master. W. M. Fawcett, who has so ably presided over the club during the past three years, has formed partnership with Folwarshtny to represent the club as ballistic engineers; his present hobby being to invent an everlasting shell for the .44 caliber.

Following the business meeting we sat down to the annual banquet with about half the members present at which time the various prizes donated for the winter's tournament were awarded. The scores are given below.

This month we have arranged for pistol and revolver matches with a ten man team, thirty shots per man. For the first time in years, our Providence friends couldn't find it convenient to give us a friendly match. We have the Boston Revolver Club booked for the 6th, Manhattan Revolver Club for the 22nd, and Los Angeles Revolver Club for the 24th. We have yet to conclude arrangements with the Smith & Wesson Team, Lynn Revolver Club and St. Louis Revolver Club, although we hope to make final arrangements with these teams shortly.

28 Entries.		Pistol.	
L. R. Hatch.....	94 94 94 95 95 95 95 96 97—950		
A. L. Mitchell.....	93 93 94 94 94 94 95 95 96—944		
F. L. Hayden.....	93 93 93 94 94 94 94 95 95—941		
W. M. Fawcett.....	90 90 90 90 91 91 92 92 93—913		
S. B. Adams.....	871	J. A. Folwarshtny.....	783
Wm. Thomes.....	864	V. W. Hall.....	783
R. C. Foster.....	854	A. L. Libby.....	782
M. S. Folkins.....	839	G. M. Sterling.....	781
H. W. Stevens.....	829	F. B. Marston.....	780
E. L. Cobb, Jr.....	793	L. E. Ward.....	762
R. H. Crosby.....	792	F. D. Steadman.....	678
A. F. Graffam.....	789	J. M. B. Webber.....	677
C. J. Perkins.....	787	C. O. Scribner.....	676
G. H. Wilkins.....	786	D. Stephen.....	542
W. R. Berry.....	786	E. Harrison.....	478
R. G. Hayes.....	786	F. Morrison.....	429

Specials.	
Fifty consecutive shots.	
Rifle, G. H. Wilkins.....	46 49 49 47 49—240
Pistol, L. R. Hatch.....	95 96 89 95 84—459
High Singles:	
Rifle, G. H. Wilkins.....	50
Pistol, L. R. Hatch.....	97

High Aggregate:

F. L. Hayden.....	1423	L. R. Hatch.....	1420
A. L. Mitchell.....	1419	W. M. Fawcett.....	1387
40 Entries. Rifle.			
G. H. Wilkins.....	49 49 49 50 50 50 50 50—497		
F. L. Hayden.....	48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48—482		
H. W. Stevens.....	47 47 48 48 48 48 48 48—479		
Thad Eastwood.....	47 47 47 47 47 48 48 48—476		
F. M. Gray.....	476	A. L. Libby.....	449
W. M. Fawcett.....	474	J. M. B. Webber.....	449
R. H. Crosby.....	474	H. E. Waite.....	449
M. S. Folkins.....	470	W. A. Derrah.....	448
L. R. Hatch.....	470	E. H. Eveleth.....	447
E. L. Cobb, Jr.....	467	Wm. Thomes.....	446
V. W. Hall.....	465	S. W. Dimick.....	442
S. B. Adams.....	458	R. L. Young.....	440
P. T. Stoughton.....	456	C. J. Perkins.....	439
A. F. Graffam.....	455	L. S. Heseltine.....	438
P. W. Edwards.....	454	H. W. Hayes.....	434
W. R. Berry.....	453	A. L. Dow.....	428
F. D. S. Floyd.....	452	R. C. Foster.....	422
C. O. Scribner.....	452	W. E. Scott.....	421
L. E. Ward.....	451	H. W. Way.....	410
L. D. Ward.....	451	G. M. Sterling.....	409
J. B. Welch.....	450	R. G. Hayes.....	404
J. A. Folwarshtny.....	450		

BOSTON REVOLVER CLUB.

Tuesday, April 6, was the date of a 10 man, 30 shot match, optional pistol or revolver, with the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Maine. The telegraph scores showed a tie, 2411 points each, but in later checking of targets it was discovered Boston had an entry point, leaving the score Boston, 2412; Portland, 2411.

Boston Revolver Club.	
Heath.....	44 46 39 44 45 44—262
Gerrish.....	39 44 39 38 41 39—240
Taylor.....	46 44 45 44 42 45—266
Percival.....	38 43 43 43 44 39—250
Jewett.....	46 41 39 43 40 44—253
Summers.....	38 42 38 38 40 40—236
Hutchins.....	40 34 32 38 39 39—222
Robie.....	42 42 40 35 41 41—241
Halvey.....	43 42 40 29 32 40—226
Cartright.....	33 37 41 35 30 40—216
Totals.....	2412

The return match with the Lynn Rifle and Gun Association was won by them. The scores were as follows:

30 Shots.			
Boston.		Lynn.	
Taylor.....	267	Topping.....	253
Heath.....	242	Williamson.....	246
Gerrish.....	247	Morse.....	250
Summers.....	229	Peabody.....	235
Robie.....	237	Bowman.....	246
Total.....	1222	Total.....	1230

The match was shot on the Lynn range and even though defeated the Boston boys had an enjoyable evening.

At our regular Tuesday shoot the following targets were shot.

E. A. Taylor.....	93 90 91 91 94—453
C. E. Heath.....	89 85 89—269

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THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS

- 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.

The Annual Spring Tournament of the Milton Rod and Gun Club will be held on their grounds, at Rangler's Grove, Milton, Pa., Saturday, May 1.

JERSEY CITY GUN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Jersey City Gun Club will hold an all day shoot on April 21, beginning at 10 o'clock sharp. There are six events on the program. Events 1 to 5 are at 20 targets each, and event 6 is at 100 targets. Take Plank Road trolley car at Pennsylvania Ferry, Jersey City, or Broad and Market streets, Newark, direct to the grounds. Guns and ammunition shipped care of John Weippert, 1123 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, will be delivered to the grounds without charge.

METROPOLITAN CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

The third annual Championship of Metropolitan Clubs Tournament was run off under the auspices of the Montclair, N. J., Gun Club on April 7, and for the third time weather conditions were favorable to a large attendance, 178 contestants taking part as against 159 last year. There was little or no wind stirring up to the noon hour but after this the wind sprang up so that by the middle of the afternoon a 60-mile gale was blowing, thus spoiling what would have otherwise been a series of remarkably high scores.

The match, consisting of one event only at 100 targets, was shot in strings of 25. Four sets of expert traps were used, the first gun being fired at 9.15 a. m.

All the even numbered squads shot over traps Nos. 2 and 4, while the odd numbered squads shot over traps Nos. 1 and 3. When all the contestants had

completed their scores of 50 targets, this order was reversed.

When the last gun was fired Geo. K. Kouwenhover, the winner of last year, was again declared the champion with 94 breaks to his credit, with W. J. Sorter of the North River Gun Club a close second with a score of 92. Messrs. Kennedy and Day tied for third prize:

In the shootoff at 25 targets, Kennedy broke 23 to Day's 19, winning third place.

The conditions of the contest provided that each club could enter as many men as they chose in the championship event, the five highest scores of each club being selected as the scores of the representative squads, the men of the winning team to each receive a gold scarf-pin as their share of the spoils. The team scores resulted as below for the three highest clubs:

Bergen Beach.		North River Gun Club.	
G. K. Kouwenhover	94	W. J. Sorter	92
J. H. Hendrickson	88	C. McClare	86
W. C. Damron	86	H. A. Groesbeck, Jr.	86
H. T. Lee	85	R. H. Woodruff	85
W. J. Brennan	83	M. H. Wynne	81
Total	436	Total	430
New York Athletic Gun Club		429	

Supplementary Event.
 The sixteen high guns in the championship event were entitled to enter in the supplementary event. In this event the first high gun was matched against the ninth high gun, the second high gun pairing off with the tenth high gun and so on. Each round was shot at 25 targets.

In the first round Kouwenhover beat McClure 20 to 17; Groesbeck beat Sorter 21 to 19; Piercy won over Brigham 23 to 19; Culver won over Owen, 19 to 16. Woodruff and Hodgman tied at 19, Woodruff winning out on the shootoff. Hendrickson beat Schaufler 25 to 22, Lee won over Cole by default, and Damron won against Southworth by 19 to 18. In the second round the contest resulted in the following scores:

Kouwenhover 21 to Groesbeck 23; Piercy 24 to Culver 18; Hendrickson 20 to Woodruff 17; Lee 19 to Damron 19. Lee winning on the shootoff. The third round resulted as follows: Groesbeck 22 to Piercy 18; Hendrickson 23 to Lee 23, Lee winning on the shootoff.

The final round at 50 targets gave the following scores: Groesbeck..... 20 20 40 Lee..... 20 23 43 Lee thus being the victor and taking the prize, a handsome diamond scarf-pin.

The contest started quite promptly at 9.15 a. m., the main event being completed shortly after 4 p. m., giving ample time and light to shoot off the ties and complete the supplementary event which necessarily took considerable time, by daylight.

This tournament having the largest number of entries of any tournament held in the east seems to go a long way to prove that it is possible to bring out a big field without the money sweepstakes feature as the drawing card.

The office was in the charge of the club secretary, ably assisted by Mr. M. R. Baldwin of the Orange Gun Club, while arrangements in the field were under the direction of Mr. L. W. Colquitt and Mr. A. R. Allen.

100 Targets.

John H. Hendrickson	88	Geo. K. Kouwenhover	94
H. W. Dreger	74	H. P. Fessenden	78
E. W. Reynolds	70	John Gaughen	80
L. W. Schortemeir	85	H. T. Lee	78
Wm. Simonson	86	W. C. Damron	82
J. A. Hendrickson	82	W. J. Brennan	83
Fred Ehrhardt	73	H. M. Booth	79
C. Babcock	71	F. W. Moffett	83
L. M. Palmer	79	Thos. Dukes	79
Phil. Cokerfair	77	R. L. Jacobus	83
E. A. Guenther	83	A. R. Allan	74
Dr. LeRoy Culver	86	G. H. Piercy	86
L. W. Colquitt	79	F. L. Barnes	82
F. B. Stephenson	85	Chas. Lockwood	75
A. G. Southworth	85	H. N. Brigham	85
D. T. Leahy	71	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	75
A. E. Hendrickson	58	W. Peabody	84
J. P. Sousa	76	Fred Board	76
H. Blauvelt	72	Carl Fischer	81
L. M. Stager	81	H. S. Sindle	74
E. G. Faile	71	E. T. Townsend	76
J. M. Schermer	77	L. M. Perry	76
Wm. A. Kennedy	91	Frank Hall	83
C. W. Billings	84	F. H. Schaufler	85
Wm. J. Sampson	84	F. A. Hodgman	90
Geo. F. Pelham	83	O. C. Grinnell, Jr.	76
W. J. Elias	80	R. M. Owen	86
M. V. Lenane	74	T. Lenane, Jr.	76
J. G. Ropes	79	R. W. Woodruff	85
H. A. Groesbeck, Jr.	86	C. L. Rechfar	77
C. L. McClare	86	W. J. Sorter	72
M. W. Wynne	83	Chas. T. Day, Jr.	91
Wm. McMahon	72	J. W. Davis	77
J. Henry	81	Geo. E. Dimock, Jr.	83
Thos. Foxhall	74	Edward Trippett	84
Clarence Beach	74	T. G. Hoagland	71
E. M. Cooper	85	A. L. Ivins	81
T. W. Lydecker	83	Frank H. Lewis	80
David Coll, Jr.	88	F. W. Matthews	74
C. F. Dean	72	J. H. Barclay	78
W. H. Matthews	78	F. L. Bickmore	79
T. W. Boothroyd	70	W. J. Wright	71
Chas. Thomas	72	G. F. Brown	74
H. L. Shannon	80	Richard Young	68
E. E. Hallinger	77	M. R. Baldwin	76
R. J. Hopper	76	W. B. Dalton	79
B. H. Glickner	84	W. Irving Conklin	73
T. K. Garrison	75	E. E. Gardner	77
A. B. Brickner	80	T. W. Strader	77
D. D. Stever	84	Frank Goodin	72
C. G. Blandford	72	J. J. Van Pelt	72
Frank E. Butler	74	Sim Glover	89
J. A. R. Elliott	89	E. A. W. Everett	78
Neaf Apgar	88	L. S. German	97
J. S. Fanning	92	J. T. S. Kelly	86
H. S. Welles	86	Captain Money	67

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The B. A. A. gun club held its weekly handicap shoot at 100 targets on April 10 at Riverside and also a novelty shoot at 50 targets. Three traps were placed in the balcony of the clubhouse, the contestants stood on the shooting platform 10 feet out, and the targets were thrown over their head at a distance of 65 feet. A member of the club offered a special prize. C. C. Clapp and J. H. Richards tied at 41. They agreed to shoot the tie off next Saturday afternoon. In the handicap shoot



G. B. Clark, with a handicap of 12, was high gun, with 89. The scores:

Handicap Shoot.

G. B. Clark	89	Hcp.	12	Tl.	86
T. C. Adams	88		2		88
J. H. Richards	88		26		88
J. C. Todd	87		10		87
O. R. Dickey	86		0		86
E. F. Gleason	84		0		84
P. H. Powell	84		4		84
C. P. Crompton	84		18		84
R. A. Faye	83		2		83
H. W. Knights	81		26		81
C. C. Clapp	80		2		80
S. A. Ellis	79		2		79
*G. M. Wheeler	78				78
Daniel Dewey	67		12		67
J. E. Lynch	66		20		66

Novelty Shoot.

C. C. Clapp	25	25	Hcp.	1	Tl.
J. H. Richards	13	15		13	41
G. B. Clark	13	18		6	40
R. A. Faye	21	18		1	40
T. C. Adams	17	21		1	39
C. P. Crompton	11	17		10	38
E. F. Gleason	21	16		0	37
H. W. Knights	14	10		13	37
P. H. Powell	16	17		2	35
J. E. Lynch	12	12		10	34
C. B. Tucker	13	15		5	33
F. Whitney	12	12		8	32
O. R. Dickey	19				19
D. Dewey	6	4		6	16
S. A. Ellis	8	5		1	14

NEW ENGLAND KENNEL CLUB, BRAINTREE, MASS.

The shooting contests at the New England kennel club on March 10, were won by Samuel Hammond and I. R. Thomas. The scores:

Club Cup.

Samuel Hammond	19	7-26
I. R. Thomas	19	0-19
C. G. Weld	14	0-14

N. E. K. C. Season Cup.

I. R. Thomas	21	0-21
C. G. Weld	18	0-18

MOUNTAIN VIEW GUN CLUB, TROY, N. Y.

Twenty-fourgunners participated in the weekly shoot of the Mountain View Gun Club held April 10 at Sycaw. The first leg for the Hunter trophy was contested for, Nichols scoring 43 out of 50 with his handicap of six added targets gave him a total of 49 and the leg. This contest will continue until Saturday, May 29, and the handicaps will be arranged by added targets. Hurd broke 109 out of 125, giving him high average for the day of 87 per cent. Roberts was second with 86 per cent, and Saunders third, having 84 per cent. The scores follow:

Saunders (20)	150	126	Crowley (16)	125	100
Hurd (20)	125	109	Shorey (17)	100	85
Roberts (20)	125	108	Dolan (16)	100	84
Hirkpatrick (16)	125	85	Betts (16)	100	78
Huyck (20)	125	82	Welling (16)	100	76

PALEFACES WIN SHOOT.

The Harvard shooting team was defeated yesterday at the traps on Soldiers field by the Palefaces, 212 to 206, out of a possible 250. A week ago the Harvard team scored 20 better than this. Higginson of Harvard and Edwards of the Palefaces shared the honors, each getting 45 out of a possible 50 birds. The summary:

Palefaces.		Harvard.	
Edwards	45	Higginson	45
Dagget	44	Morse	44
Kirkwood	44	Hauthaway	42
Charles	40	Gilman	38
Burns	39	Brewer	37
Total	212	Total	206

S. S. WHITE CHAMPIONS.

The S. S. White Gun Club, which won the Trap Shooters' League championship in the season just closed, has been awarded the Hunter Arms' trophy for scoring the most number of points and breaking the most targets during the championship race. The Whites scored 18 points during the season, four more than their nearest competitors, Highland and South End, made, and also broke a total of 2522 targets during the season. Highland and South End, of Camden, finished in a tie for second place, with 14 points apiece, although the Jersey men broke a few more targets than the Edge Hill



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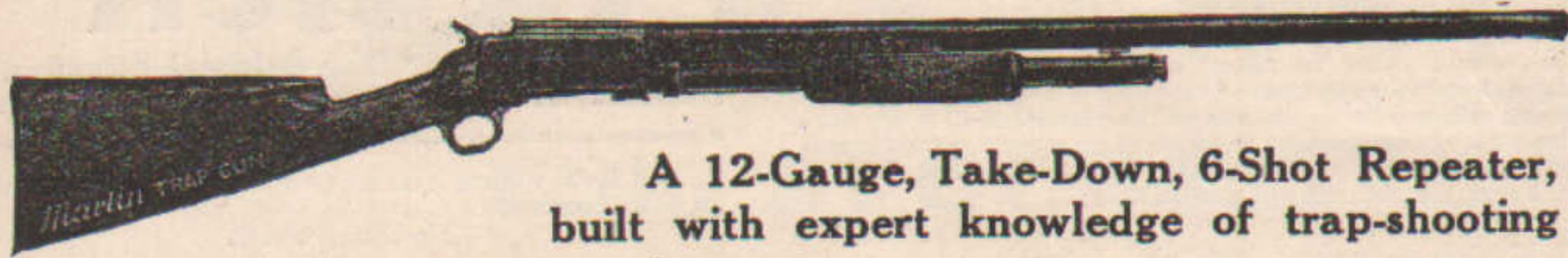
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PORTLAND, ME., GUN CLUB.

Great interest is manifested as shown by the presence of shooters, and about 100 interested spectators who met on the grounds of the Portland Gun Club, off Ocean avenue, near Woodfords, to witness the second practice shoot of the season of this club. A business meeting of the club was held and the following officers were elected: Edgar E. Thurston, president; Dr. C. W. Bray, vice-president; Charles F. Jordan, secretary and treasurer; S. W. Dimick, director; Harry P. Melcher, shoot manager.

The following were elected members of the Portland Gun Club: P. C. Kilborn, G. A. Blanchard, George H. Wyman, Henry E. Cash, Stillman Monroe, I. C. Kimball, A. L. Mitchell, George M. Sterling, H. N. Caldwell, C. T. Swett, John W. Parker, John Brinley, H. E. H. Packard, P. T. Packard, S. F. Hopkinson, E. M. Hatch, F. M. Gray, C. E. Cash.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

W. G. HEARNE AT THE SCORE.

W. G. Hearne, the popular salesman-shooter who has covered the southern states for the Marlin Firearms Co. for several years, is back at work again. Mr. Hearne has been out of the game for about seven months past because of continued ill-health, and has been recuperating

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men, they getting a total of 2458 for the year's mark, while the Highlanders broke 2420. Instead of shooting off the tie to decide the winner of the second prize both clubs drew for it, and Highland won, the trophy being a Winchester gun. South End landed the Remington prize for third honors. Meadow Springs finished fourth in the race, scoring 12 points, and breaking 2358 targets.

William Wolstencroft, of the S. S. White's, won the Shannon prize for scoring the best individual average during the season, he getting 46 1/2 per cent. Charles Newcomb, of the same club, finished second, with 46 1/2, winning the Tryon trophy.

The final standing of the clubs, the points scored and targets broken, has the official seal of Secretary W. E. Robinson stamped on them as follows:

	Targets	Points, broken.
S. S. White.....	18	2522
South End.....	14	2458
Highland.....	14	2420
Meadow Springs.....	12	2358
Florists.....	7	2204
Chester-Ridley.....	7	2021

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.

58 CONSECUTIVE BULLSEYES were made in the same match by P. J. O'Hare, Co. L, 1st New Jersey Infantry, with bullet 308241 and 10 grains Marksman powder. Distance 100 yds. Bullseye 4 inches, Rifle .30 U. S. Model 1903.

Bullet 308241 is fine for all .30-30 and .303 caliber rifles for all ranges up to 300 yards.

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Also wind and elevation tables for new ammunition

Convenient pocket size. The best yet out

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Reduction on quantities

ARMS AND THE MAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

at his home in Seaford, L. I. "Bill" says he is now in first-class shape physically and expects to take in as many of the tournament shoots as possible in his territory, featuring the new Marlin trap gun. Now that he is back in his old form, and shooting this new and exclusive Marlin trap model, some exceptional scores may be expected, for with a standard Marlin repeater Mr. Hearne was high over all professionals in the Grand American Handicap in 1905, with 97 out of the 100, and he is always capable of putting up an excellent score.

At the registered tournament of the Cedar Bluffs Gun Club, Cedar Bluffs, Nebr., held March 29 and 30, first amateur and general average was won by O. N. Ford, breaking 383-400. Second amateur average by L. A. Gates, 377-400. Second professional average by R. R. Barber, 371-400. All the above used Dead Shot smokeless.

SOME WINNINGS FOR PETERS.

At Leesburg, Fla., March 24 and 25, high general average and high professional average were won by Guy Ward, shooting Peters factory loaded shells; score, 374 out of 400.

High professional average and high general average on the second day were won by H. D. Freeman with Peters shells, score, 191-out of 200. Messrs. H. N. Hall, Guy Ward and Walter Huff tied for second on 181. Mr. Hall was third professional and third general average winner for the two days, with a total of 351 out of 400.

All the above gentlemen used Peters shells. At Bernardsville, N. J., March 27, Sim Glover, scoring 136 out of 150, won high general and high professional

averages, and Neaf Appar second with 134, both using Peters shells.

Mr. J. M. Hughes won high professional average at Cedar Bluffs, Neb., tournament, March 29-30, scoring 379 out of 400, and R. R. Barber was second with 371. Both gentlemen used Peters loaded shells.

At Indianapolis, April 3, C. A. Young, shooting Peters shells, won high average, scoring 142 out of 150, including 48 out of 50 in the Heaton Trophy Race.

Mr. J. W. Bell, former secretary of the Indianapolis Gun Club, but now located in St. Louis, was high amateur for the day, also using Peters shells.

Mr. L. S. Hawxhurst, shooting on the 200 yard rifle range at Shell Mound Park, San Francisco, on March 1, scored 96 out of a possible 100 with Peters factory loaded shells.

Mr. J. E. Gorman, shooting at Shell Mound Park, March 18, scored 456 out of 500 with a .22 caliber pistol and Peters .22 Long Rifle Semi-Smokeless cartridges.

LESTER GERMAN HIGH AT MONTCLAIR.

177 entries "makes some" of a shoot and out of this number who shot at the Montclair Gun Club tournament at Montclair, N. J., April 7, Lester German topped the list, scoring 97 out of 100 targets with Winchester factory loaded shells. At Kansas City, Mo., April 7-8, high amateur and general averages were on with Winchester "Leader" shells. Also high amateur and general averages at Cedar Bluff, Neb., March 29-30, were won with Leader shells and a Winchester gun. At Garden Prairie, Ill., April 5, W. D. Stannard, shooting Repeater shells won high professional average, with the fine score of 188 out of 200. At Moberly, Mo., April 2nd, Marion Shoop

won high amateur average, breaking 79 out of 100 with Repeater shells and a Winchester gun. At the Paleface tournament at Wellington, Mass., April 3, D. C. Kirkwood made highest score with Repeater shells. At Lexington, Ky., April 1, W. R. Crosby won high professional average with the magnificent score of 149 out of 150, shooting Winchester Leaders. At Austerlitz, Ky., March 31, in the clay bird events both high professional and high amateur averages were won by shooters using Winchester shells. T. H. Clay, Jr., who was high amateur, also used a Winchester gun.

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One half inch or less, 50 cents an insertion, 10 cents for each additional line. Cash must accompany copy or advertisement will not be inserted. Stamps of larger denomination than 1 and 2 cents will not be accepted.

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E. O. ARRISON,
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FOR SALE.—15,000 Primed and Resized Empty Government Krag Shells, only been fired once. Will sell in lots of 100 or any number wanted. Price \$1 for 100 or \$8 for 1000 lots.

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YOU SAW **US** ammunition gain every important match at Camp Perry.

YOU SAW **US** ammunition defeat the world at Bisley.

YOU SAW **US** ammunition round off the year by smash-ing at Sea Girt every long distance accu-racy record ever made.

No subsidized shots, no free ammunition, but every one used it who could because it was the best. It is always the best.

THIS YEAR

TWO LITTLE TEAMS of five cadets each came down to Boston from Portland, Maine, to shoot in the school-boy contest conducted by the New England Military Rifle Association.



TEAM WINNING FIRST PRIZE

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

They shot

US ammunition, and of course they won. Their scores were good enough for experts. The boys shot

US ammunition for the same reason that discriminating men shoot it, because it is the best.



TEAM WINNING SECOND PRIZE

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

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