

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVI No. 5.

MAY 6, 1909.



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
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VOLUME XLVI. No. 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 6, 1909.

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THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE AMERICAN SERVICE RIFLE.

IN the midst of the beautiful Berkshire Hills and close to the banks of the Connecticut River is the Springfield Armory, Uncle Sam's larger of two establishments for the manufacture of the Service rifle and its appendages.

Springfield rifles have been known to the people not only of the United States but of many other lands for a great many years. The City of Springfield, which has by now grown around the armory as an oak around a nail, is an old one so far as ages go in America.

It was in the fall of 1776 that Washington ordered Col. David Mason, of Boston, to select a suitable site in New England for the establishment of a laboratory for the preparation of all kinds of ammunition. It is said that the select men of Hartford were not disposed to give the necessary land, but the citizens of Springfield looked upon the project with more favor. The use of ten acres on the present Armory Hill site was obtained and here a short time later work was begun in a small way.

Armory Hill then and Armory Hill today was and is a conspicuous site. On two sides the ground rises sharply for a distance of 40 to 50 feet and on those sides forms a natural barrier between the residences and business places of Springfield and the buildings and grounds of the armory.

In 1778 forty workmen constituted the sole force. The ground now occupied by the Armory was originally used as a "training field" so that it has been in military use since the time when no one remembers.

During all of the War of the Revolution ammunition was made, cannon were cast and other ordnance material was turned out at Springfield. It is not thought that any small arms were manufactured there during this period, but repairs were probably made to small arms as well as to other ordnance.

In 1782 a magazine was erected by order of Congress. After the close of the Revolution the workmen were discharged but a storekeeper remained to look after the property on the ground.

During Shays' Rebellion the insurgents made an attack upon Armory Hill but were repulsed by New Hampshire Militia brought to protect the property of the Government; this was on the 25th day of January, 1787. Three men of the attacking force were killed and a fourth seriously wounded. This trifling loss appeared to be sufficient to discourage the rebels and their retirement was made with much disorder.

For these and many other facts relating to the early history of the Armory, ARMS AND THE MAN is indebted to the published reports of Lieut. Col. Charles Clark, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. Colonel Clark has made a study of the early history of Springfield and collected much information about the early days not previously known.

Previous to 1795 the manufacture of military arms was carried on in the United States to a very limited extent. The small arms used by our troops were generally of foreign manufacture. In 1794 Congress undertook to make some permanent provision for national protection in this direction. The exportation of cannon, muskets and other warlike stores was prohibited and their importation encouraged by admission free of duty.

In this year also contracts were made for the manufacture of 7,000 muskets in the United States. Thus early was the policy of the Government to encourage the establishment of private arms factories as reserve in times of stress first established. Congress passed a law April 24, 1794, providing for the establishment of three or four arsenals, lodging discretion as to their location in the hands of the President. Springfield and Carlisle were named as places where arsenals might be maintained. At different times thereafter land was acquired immediately adjacent to Armory Hill or within the vicinity, until now the total area embraced within the entire reservation is about 300 acres.

In the beginning the control over the Armory was exercised by a civilian superintendent. David Ames was superintendent in 1795, and that year, with a working force of 40 men, 245 muskets were completed. The wages of the employes ranged from \$7.50 to \$25 a month, in addition to which the workmen received one ration of a cash value amounting to 14 cents a day.

The Ordnance Department was created in 1812, and quite naturally its officers exercised considerable influence as inspectors and otherwise over the work carried on in the Armory. The establishment had its ups and downs from labor troubles, internal dissensions and disturbing causes of a like nature. It did not pass into the control of the Ordnance Department through the exercise of superintendence by an officer of ordnance until the Spring of 1841.

In 1860 S. Adams, Master Armorer of the Virginia State Armory, secured from John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, permission to use the armory patterns, and he was also given privilege of taking drawings of factories, tools and the like. In the spring of that same year 105,000 muskets were transferred from Springfield to various arsenals in the South, where subsequently many of them were seized by the Southern states.

During the civil war Springfield was a very busy place. Manufacturing facilities were tremendously increased so that, during the five years of the war, 805,538 rifled muskets came into existence bearing the brand of Springfield. A great many arms were bought abroad—indeed, purchases were made wherever it was possible to secure anything which looked like a gun. It must be said that a considerable part of these foreign purchases had no other claim to be called by that name except their looks. The prices paid were so excessive that it would have been cheaper as well as better in every way to have built new plants and manufactured them at home.

Now, in the year of our Lord 1909, Springfield Armory can be broadly divided into two main parts: the hill shops and the water shops. The quarters and barracks together with the hill shops are located on Armory Hill, while the water shops—at some distance—are situated so that water power is employed to operate a portion of the machinery.

During the recent visit of a representative of ARMS AND THE MAN to Springfield Armory, through the kindness of Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, ably seconded by Col. S. E. Blunt, the present commandant of the nation's largest small arms factory, every opportunity was afforded to make a close inspection of all the work now going on.

About 1,200 workmen make up the present force at Springfield. At this point it should be remarked that almost without exception these men are American born. Many of them are the sons or grandsons of men who worked in the armory. They are for the most part extremely high-grade New England mechanics. The impression which they create upon an observer is distinctly favorable. The amount of intelligence and ability apparent in the working force is far above the average.

Under the capable direction of Colonel Blunt an admirable system obtains. The officers of the Ordnance Department who are on duty are each placed in charge of a separate department and held responsible for results. The work going on at the time (April, 1909) embraces the manufacture of 100 complete model 1903 rifles and the rehabilitation of about 500 rifles which have been returned from troops or from storage, daily. This re-making process involves the extension of the chamber to accommodate the 1906 ammunition in those cases where the barrels are found otherwise satisfactory, the attachment of new sights and the renewal of any parts which are not serviceable. A great many new barrels are being put in. None of the made-over rifles are being issued to the Army or the National Guard, although in most cases they would be quite equal to entirely new guns, but these arms are being placed in store as part of the reserve supply.

It would delight the heart of any rifleman to note the scrupulous care and attention now being devoted to turning out rifles, which by test and trial are superior in accuracy and general excellence to any heretofore manufactured in this or other countries.

Certain of the tests which are applied and processes which are employed may not with propriety be disclosed, but the representative of this paper, to whom every door was open, is prepared to say that the methods in use should guarantee, and practical tests make evident that they do guarantee, a rifle excellence which leaves little to be desired.

It is of course known to all riflemen that every rifle now sent out from

Springfield—and this is a rule which has obtained for a considerable time—is sighted in before it leaves the hands of its makers.

It is thought that the Ordnance Department was first to insist upon a rigid and absolute interchangeability of parts. The value of such a method cannot be too strongly stated. Troops in the field, where breakdowns are liable to occur, should not be hampered by the necessity of searching through a mass of parts to find one which would fit. The system of maximum and minimum gauges and the infinite care devoted to inspection, checking and cross checking results, makes it practically impossible for a rifle to get out which is not wholly interchangeable with every other rifle of its model.

Twice each year the two rifle-making armories, Springfield and Rock Island, send to each other fifty complete component parts of the rifle. These parts are not of rifles which have been set up and then knocked down, but they are parts taken at random from the shop run. When the exchange has been completed, each armory then undertakes to mount fifty rifles, using the parts sent by the other with a similar number of parts of its own manufacture taken at random from its supply.

Mention has been made of the inspections; these are entitled to special notice. About 125 inspectors are on duty at Springfield; over these are chief inspectors; over these again are officers, who supervise and closely scrutinize everything which is done. Inspection does not consist of taking one part in ten or one part in five and subjecting it to test, but every individual piece, every part, from the largest to the smallest, is individually inspected after each process.

The whole armory working force is employed on a piece basis. The men are paid for the good work which they turn out. If an inspector rejects parts produced by a workman, the cost of these parts is charged to the men at fault. If a slight alteration can make the part serviceable, the cost of making the alteration is deducted from the pay of the operative.

Very fortunately the merit system prevails and a high class workman gets an equitable reward for his extra application and efficiency. The average pay of the men in the shops is about \$3 per day. A master armorer, employed at Springfield, has charge of all gauges; of these the least number in use is three, one set being at Rock Island, one at Springfield and one in the possession of the master armorer.

It is hard to see how a better scheme could be evolved for turning out a large number of high class arms. It might be possible by making careful selections from all of the rifles produced to secure individual weapons of special excellence; these might be brought still closer to perfection by extra attention. Considering, however, that our military rifle is today far superior to that which any other country is manufacturing, and realizing also that just as it is issued it is capable of keeping shots within a limit of five inches mean vertical deviation at 1,000 yards, such a course would seem to be an ultra refinement only to be expediently employed in the case of rifles for the use of expert sharpshooters.

This in due time suggests to the mind of the writer the propriety of segregating regularly arms of this class, which, when brought to the highest point of perfection within human power, should be fitted with telescopic sights and every other appliance which would make them of the greatest use to an expert shot, and then issued only to expert riflemen. With these rifles there should also be issued the finest hand-made ammunition which could be produced. It would probably be well to shoot the great National Matches with these arms, putting them in the hands of men who have qualified for the teams only after they have so qualified. This is a measure worthy of further and more serious consideration.

As conditions exist now a special knowledge of how to select a rifle with a reduced trigger pull and otherwise adapted for the highest class target work may be lodged with a few men. These men necessarily have an advantage over those who are not so equipped. Incidentally it may be remarked that inquiry of officers on duty at the armory brought out the information that of the rifles returned for change about 25 per cent were unfit for Service use on account of attempts which had been made by those formerly in possession of them to reduce the trigger pulls or otherwise fit them for special target work.

It was particularly remarked that on many rifles the pull had been so diminished that a sharp shock would cause the rifle to be discharged prematurely, with the possible hazard to not only the user but to everyone in the vicinity. It must be borne in mind that the Service rifle is made for the use of the soldiers of an army. It must be available for effective work under all and any conditions. It must function properly on ammunition which is far from perfect, and while it should be an instrument of precision, it should not be so refined as to admit of even a possibility that it would not do the work which its firer might most urgently require of it in the stress of actual combat.

It has been noted that considerable stress has been laid upon the extra strength of the mainspring now in the rifle. Recommendations have been made that two or three, or sometimes as many as five, coils shall be cut off. Springs in store will naturally lose some strength and it must not be forgotten that one primer is not always as susceptible as another. Changes

made in the Service rifle adapted for target work might operate to unfit it for Service use. This would be nothing less than a calamity and the observation is now reiterated that there should be for target use a special class of rifle.

In addition to the work on rifles which is going forward at this time at Springfield, bayonets are being made and also that horrible appearing hospital corps meat chopper, the sight of which instantly suggests amputation by hacking. Bolos are being turned out, nicked scabbards are being browned, alteration of Gatlings, Colts and Maxim guns for the new ammunition is proceeding and of course arms chests are being constructed.

The Benét-Mercié gun, the field trials of which at the School of Musketry were so fully covered in *ARMS AND THE MAN* of last fall, has been modified in many particulars at Springfield on the lines suggested by the School of Musketry. A new front sight with a sight cover has been put upon it, the tripod muzzle support has been strengthened, a new rear sight which will allow 20 points of wind correction in each direction has been attached, the elevating device has been improved and the method of securing it to the stock when the gun is being transported has been developed. The gun has also been converted into a take-down by an ingenious device by which the stock can be quickly removed.

The rear sight in addition to its increased capacity for adjustment to meet wind conditions now contains four peep sights of different sizes as well as an open sight with the triangular opening; parts of the sight have been altered so that the bar will not jar loose, even after wear, while firing, and the parts have been enlarged or roughened until it is possible to manipulate them while the operator wears gloves. The drift corrections on the rear sight on account of the greater width of it are now carried to the extreme limit of the rear sight elevation, and similar rear sight modifications have been made for the Maxim and other machine guns.

No doubt the larger number of our readers will be more interested with relation to how the rifle barrel is actually made than in anything else which could be told them. In the water shops of Springfield Armory, in the midst of the darkened aisles where the clangor of great hammers reverberates from the high and dusky roof back to the startled ear drum, and where furnaces glow, sparks fly and strange lights flash forth, a little billet of steel 13 inches long and 1.35 inches in diameter goes into a furnace as its first step toward becoming a bullseye maker and an enemy destroyer for an American rifleman.

This furnace develops a temperature of from 600 to 700 degrees Centigrade. The amount of heat must be very carefully regulated and for each lot of steel, by test and trial, the best must be ascertained. A variation of five degrees in the temperature may make a difference of 20,000 pounds in the resisting power of the completed barrel.

From the furnace, snatched with quick tongs by nimble workmen, it is thrust between rolls which grind as unceasingly, though not as slowly, as the mills of the gods. As it emerges on the other side it is deftly caught by the forgerman's helper and rethrust within the rolls. Thus it goes for the whole length of them, until what was in the beginning a cherry red object about the size and shape of a policeman's billy emerges a rod of steel, somewhat longer but of the general outside shape of a rough rifle barrel.

At this moment the helper, by means of his facile tongs, passes it to an operative who, first sawing enough from the larger end to make it of the right length, releases the ponderous steam hammer which with clamor and clash beats it into straightness; then, still red hot and glowing, it is dropped in lime where for three or four days it remains in quiet to cool.

When after this strengthening rest in the lime boxes the rod of steel which is to become a rifle barrel passes through the machines, it is drilled until after reaming it has a diameter of .2905 inches; its next size is .2908 inches.

The rough chamber which has been turned within it receives a proof cartridge which when fired in a safe spot develops a pressure of 75,000 pounds. So excellent is the character of the steel now used in our Service barrels that only one in a very large number proves weak under this strain. It used to be that many developed faults at this point, but with knowledge and experience the grade of steel has been so improved that very few fail. Of course a barrel which displays weakness is carried no further.

We next find the tube with an interior diameter of .30. After all these processes have been gone through the barrel is inspected for straightness and it is then ready for the rifling machine. This is a beautiful device which, as it makes its way, turning through the barrel, cuts a shaving so fine that it is feather-like. The rifling tool cuts both ways and yet to produce the grooves .004 of an inch in depth takes about half an hour for each barrel.

What has been done to the barrel on the outside to prepare it for the front sight and to make a bed for the rear sight and a chamber inside, seems a small matter when compared to the work which is done to the inside, but yet a nicety of precision is observed through all of these operations which leaves but few barrels to be rejected under the rigid inspection which follows each separate process. All this work of barrel making

takes place in the water shops. Here also the bolo and bayonet blades are made, but it is within the mill shops that the stocks are turned and the forgings of the different parts are cut and shaved and smoothed to their right proportions.

The wood for the stock of the rifle is a fine grade of black walnut coming mostly from Oklahoma, Illinois and Indiana. It is kept in store in a dry house for four years before being turned into stocks. Usually it has been kept under cover for a year or more before that. There was in 1898, on account of some unpleasantness which it may be remembered arose at that time between the Dons and ourselves, a necessity, on account of our lack of preparation, for hurried manufacture of all munitions of war. At that time some Italian walnut was bought. This when made up gave the light colored rifles which were eagerly snapped up when first issued some time ago but afterwards rejected by the soldier because the light colored stock, almost yellow, was too conspicuous. Some of this walnut is yet in store and we shall no doubt see it again on rifles if an excessive demand is made for an increased output.

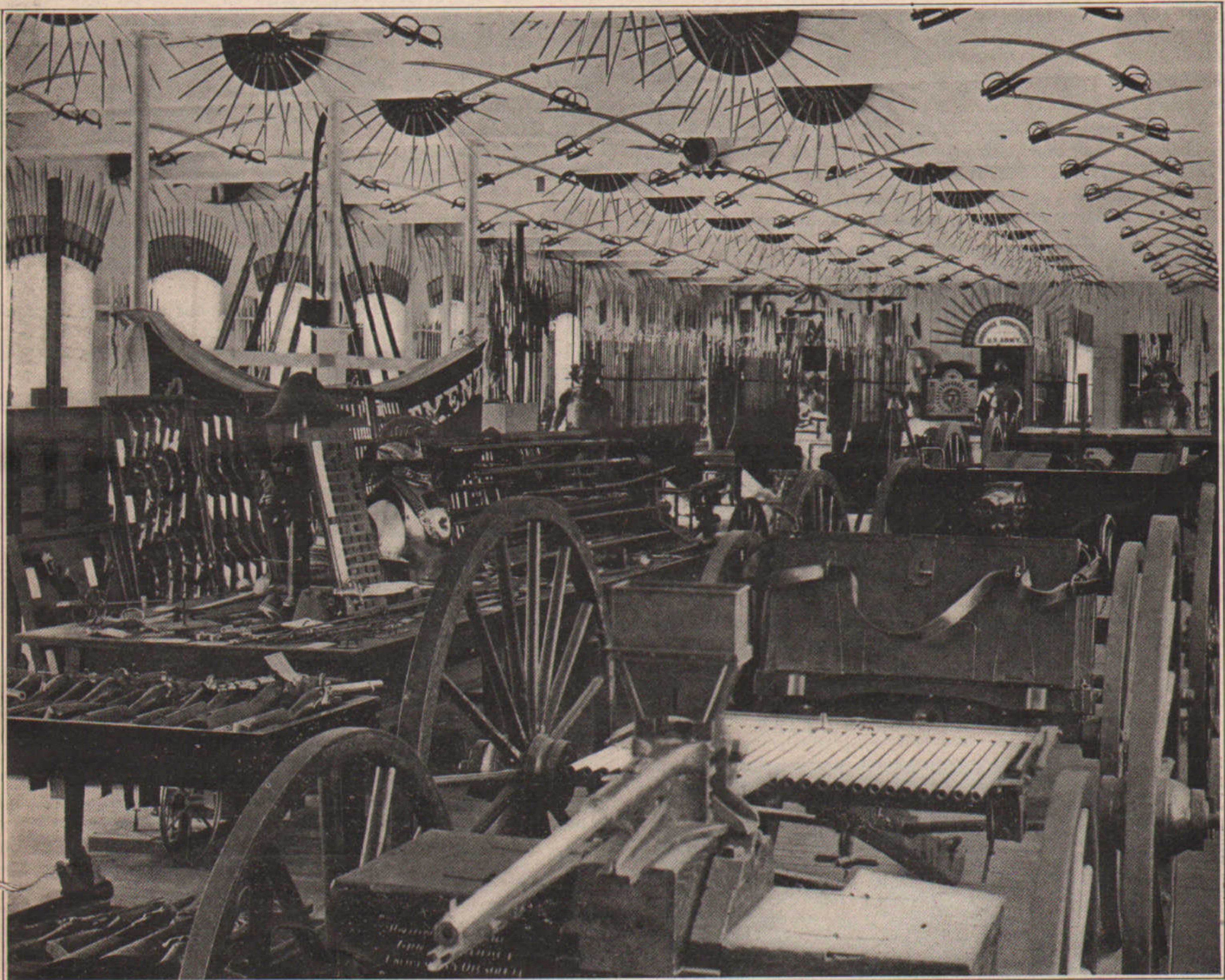
The report has gone about, originated no one may say where, that on account of deforestation the price of walnut has increased. The representative of ARMS AND THE MAN was at Springfield on the day when the

NIGHT SHOOTING NEXT.

ARMS AND THE MAN was advised that the Corlaer Rifle Club, of Schenectady, N. Y., proposed to install a rifle range where shooting would be done at night. Feeling that our readers would be greatly interested in such an innovation and desiring as always to furnish the best first-hand information available, a letter was addressed to Mr. Fred. F. Schwentker, Secretary-Treasurer of the club, who is identified with the General Electric Company, for information in relation to the proposed new range. Mr. Schwentker has replied at some length to our letter and his communication is so interesting that we reproduce it practically intact. He says:

"I have talked with the officers of our club about your communication referring to equipping our range for night firing, and it was thought that the plans had hardly materialized sufficiently to make them public. While we are absolutely sure of their proper working, determined by experiments, it is very likely that our plans may be materially modified and improved when the apparatus is installed.

We have no hesitancy about furnishing you with complete information on the matter, and will be glad to give you now a general description of our proposition and will be pleased to furnish you with detailed plans,



INTERIOR OF MUSEUM AT FRANKFORD.

annual bids were opened and happened to see those made for the year's supply of walnut. The prices were a few cents less than those of last year, so that it would appear that we really have more walnut than we thought we had.

The dummy lathe which turns the stocks and which is now so generally in use for all forms of wood-working, is said to have been invented early in the 1800's by a Springfield Armory workman. The original lathe, rough, uncouth, rusted and time-worn, but still effective in a pinch, stands in the museum among ordnance curiosities gathered from all the ends of the earth.

Here, alongside one of the early ancestors of the machine gun—the row of barrels placed horizontally, facing toward the reader, in the picture herewith—is a pom pom of the kind which struck terror into the hearts

(Continued on page 103.)

which you may publish, after our plant is in operation.

Please bear in mind that this city is the home of prominent engineers, a large number of whom are connected with our club. The General Electric Company encourages all manner of sports and we have no difficulty in making experiments here, with the best facilities at hand, which could not be made at any other place.

It is a well known fact that a properly illuminated target can be used at night time, and shot at with perfect accuracy and very satisfactory results. The illumination may be supplied at the bulkhead, near the target, or a beam of light thrown against the target from the shooting house. We found the former more satisfactory and a considerably more simple device, although we have experimented with both. Acetylene gas lights may be used with good results. The electric arc light where current can easily be obtained is also an excellent device for this purpose.

Lights may be arranged behind the bulkhead and thrown on the target by reflectors. But they must be so arranged that a uniform illumination is obtained. Even a slight variation is easily perceptible at 200 yards distance and it will affect the accuracy of the shooting.

We have entirely abandoned the old method of using hills to stop the bullet. While the country here is very hilly, it is difficult to find a range so located that it is readily accessible to all the people. We have, therefore, selected a spot of ground just outside of the city limits, directly on the car line, but perfectly level. All firing is done from a house and the targets are arranged to suit the distance.

We do not use the usual rifle pit, but instead erect a bulkhead above the ground and use a revolving target, which is easily operated; and due to its clutch arrangements will automatically throw itself into position, with a very slight effort on the part of the operator. We have found this the most satisfactory and rapid target, and have used a team of ten men on the target, with a firing plenty fast enough for each man. Another bulkhead behind the target consisting of planking filled in with broken stones is used to stop the bullets.

To avoid any wild or stray shots, we use two shields directly in front of the shooting house at about ten and fifty feet distant, in which there are constructed apertures through which the bullet can pass. If a shot should be fired which would bring the bullet materially outside of the target before it would pass the bulkhead, it would be lodged in one of these shields, and not permitted to pass. We have used this at our old range, which was burned last year, for several years. I might state that not a single bullet has ever been lodged in the shield.

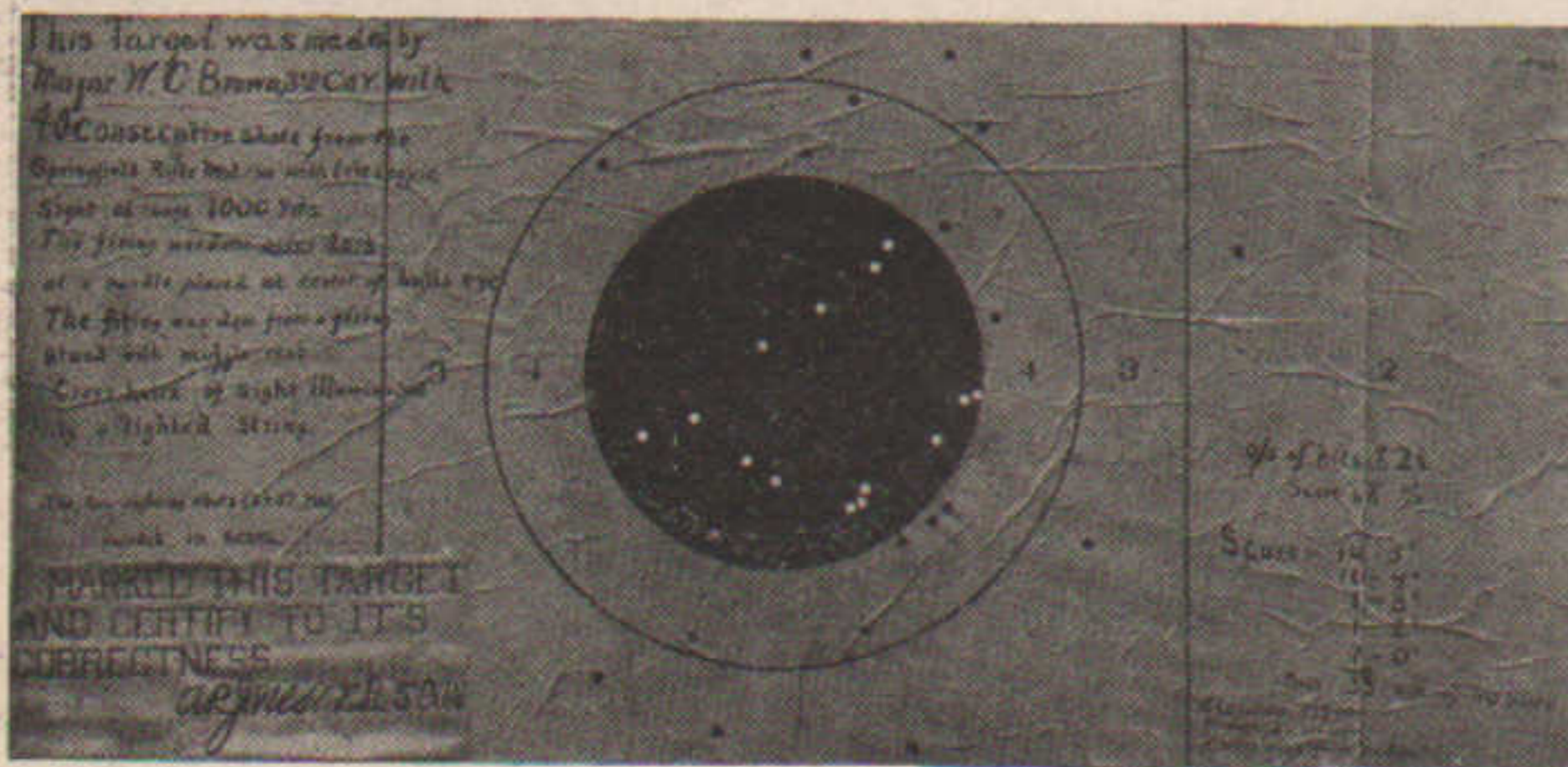
The public seems to regard our arrangement as perfectly safe and have never had any complaint; although there are people living not a great distance behind the bulkhead. It appears to be obvious with this construction to any man that a stray shot is absolutely impossible. It is not possible for a man to fire a bullet from the shooting house over or past the bulkhead, if he wanted to.

Unfortunately our old range, located within the city limits, was burned down last year, probably by tramps using the stove; so that we are not equipped to do any shooting except on some of the neighboring ranges where our club occasionally goes for practice. We are now working hard to equip our range in excellent shape and expect that before the summer is over we will have, while not the largest, one of the finest equipped small ranges for club use in the country.

It is our intention to erect a dwelling house on the ground and have a man live permanently at the range, who will also attend target for us and have the range open every evening until a certain hour for anyone's use, even to non-members, who, of course, will have to pay for their shooting. We are satisfied that by properly managing this matter, a range can be made a paying proposition, perhaps not leaving any profits but it will encourage rifle shooting to a great extent, and pay its own bills.

We have a large number of very enthusiastic rifle shots in the city. The local military company has proven to be a company of crack rifle shots. You will see that there is an excellent field for rifle practice in this city and our club with its new officers is now fully alive to the situation. I am sure that before this year is up we will be able to report to you some very pleasing results."

A 1,000 YARD TARGET IN THE DARK.



The letter of Mr. Schwentker opens up a wide field of surmise and conjecture. Odd that we never thought much about it before, but why shouldn't we shoot at night outdoors. Not only at 200 yards but at 600 and 1,000—at any distance, in fact. This is a line of investigation which has great possibilities as an aid to increased interest in shooting, and it is not without worth as a means of increasing our knowledge of how to use the Service rifle successfully at night.

We offer to our readers what is, so far as our knowledge goes, the first authentic reproduction of a 1,000 yard target made at night. This target was shot by Maj. W. C. Brown, 3rd U. S. Cavalry, with U. S. rifle, model 1903, fitted with telescopic sight. 40 consecutive shots were fired at a range of 1,000 yards.

The firing was done after dark at a candle placed in the center of the bullseye. The firer took a muzzle rest. The cross hairs of his sight were illuminated with a lighted string. The two sighting shots, a three and a five, are not included in the score. The percentage of hits was 82½. The score was 136 out of a possible 200. There was one mile of wind blowing from 9 o'clock, not enough to materially disturb the flame of the candle. Relative to this firing Major Brown remarks:

NIGHT FIRING WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHT.

The accompanying cut illustrates one of the possibilities of the telescopic sight.

The sight used was similar to the one recently issued by the Ordnance Department. The rifleman was seated at a firing stand with a muzzle rest for his rifle, though the same advantage could have been secured by firing from a sitting position with the muzzle resting on a log or notched stake.

An attendant held an ordinary cotton string burning in a coal (not a flame) immediately in front, and just off the center of the object glass of the telescope. By actual trial this dim light could be seen only about 100 yards from the firing point, but it served to illuminate the cross hairs which could then be accurately directed on the distant light—in this case a candle placed in front of the center of the bullseye.

After sighting shots had shown that the correct elevation and allowance for wind had been made, 40 consecutive shots were fired as rapidly as the rifleman could aim and pull the trigger. Seven of these shots missed, going doubtless above or below the target. The remainder of the shots hit as shown in the cut.

In order to determine approximately the relative advantages to be derived from the telescopic sight in night firing a crude experiment was made.

A 6 x 12 foot target was placed out in the hills near the post late one afternoon, its location being known to none of the squadron except the squadron commander and adjutant. A candle to be lighted after dark was placed at the center of the target.

Three men in each troop were instructed in the use of the telescopic sight for night firing.

After dark thirty-two men of each troop were marched to the brow of a hill whence all that they could see was the light.

To give a realistic touch to the experiment, the captain was informed that the light was from a lantern carried by the enemy's Engineer officer laying out entrenchments and, using three rounds per man and any kind of fire he chose to use, to put the Engineer officer "out of business." They were allowed to take any position and to use a muzzle rest where such was obtainable. The captain estimated the range and announced it to the company. After the troops had fired the men selected to use the telescopic sight fired three rounds each at the target. This procedure was gone through with each of the four troops in succession.

The result showed but few hits from the troops, as the men firing with the ordinary open sight were unable to aim correctly after dark. The men using the telescopic sights, however, did much better; in fact, when the percentage of hits was computed, the men with the telescopic sight were found to have done *twenty times* as effective work per man as the others. The distance to the target (unknown of course at the time of firing) was between 500 and 600 yards.

The telescopic sight enables one to fire under normal conditions at least half an hour later in the evening and the same length of time earlier in the morning than is possible with the ordinary sights. The fire, too, can be much more rapid than is possible with the ordinary sight.

Wished They Had Been There.

A south Missouri man recently was tried on the charge of assault. The state brought into court as the weapons used by the accused, a rail, an ax, a pair of tongs, a saw and a rifle.

The defendant's counsel exhibited as the other man's weapons a scythe blade, a pitch fork, a pistol and a hoe.

The jury's verdict is said to have been, "Resolved, that we the Jury would have given one dollar to have seen the fight."—*Bellman*.

THE HOUSING OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

By WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS, Colonel, Connecticut National Guard.

THE State of Connecticut provides quite liberally for the maintenance of its Organized Militia, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of making military service a combination of real, earnest, hard work and enjoyment in a social way by furnishing suitable armories to the different organizations. At present writing there are ten armories owned by the state and fourteen that are leased, located in different parts of this commonwealth. The state armories are located and occupied by

the following organizations: one at Hartford, of brick and wood, which is headquarters for the 1st Infantry, quarters for companies A, B, F, H and K, 1st Infantry; 2nd Division Naval Militia, and detachments Signal and Hospital Corps. It has a drill floor 164 by 80 feet. This armory and the old arsenal, which has become obsolete, will be merged into the new arsenal and armory, now in process of construction in the city of Hartford.

One two-company armory at New Britain, of brick, occupied as quarters by companies E and I, 1st Infantry, which has a drill floor 119 by 70 feet.

One at New Haven, brick, occupied as headquarters for the 2nd Infantry, and quarters for companies B, C, D, E and F, 2nd Infantry, detachments Signal and Hospital Corps; 1st Separate Company (colored) Infantry; headquarters Naval Militia, and quarters for 1st Division, Naval Militia. This armory has a drill floor 276 by 111 feet.

One two-company armory at Waterbury, brick, occupied as quarters by companies A and G, 2nd Infantry, having a drill floor 105 by 70 feet.

One armory at New London, brick, occupied by the 1st, 2nd and 10th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, and detachment of Hospital Corps assigned to Coast Artillery Corps. This armory has a drill floor 133 by 71 feet.

One two-company armory at Norwalk, brick, occupied as quarters by 6th and 7th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, having a drill floor 119 by 70 feet.

One armory, brick, at Bridgeport, occupied as quarters by the 4th, 11th and 14th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, and detachment Hospital Corps, assigned to coast Artillery Corps; and 3rd Division, Naval Militia, having a drill floor 143 by 91 feet.

One armory at Norwich, brick, recently completed, occupied as quarters by the 3rd and 5th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, having a drill floor 115 by 73 feet.

These armories are all in good condition, and although not ample, they furnish fair accommodations to the different organizations quartered therein.

One two-company armory at Meriden which was completed and dedicated December 15, 1908, for which the General Assembly, at its session in 1907, appropriated \$90,000. This building, the finest two-company armory in the state, has an exterior of Gothic design, being built of brick with granite and limestone enrichments. At the ground line the building measures 145 feet across the front and 184 feet in depth. On the main floor there is a drill shed 150 by 100 feet, having on each side equipment rooms, 36 by 20 feet, which are fitted with steel lockers for the enlisted men. On the main floor are offices for quartermaster sergeants and non-commissioned officers, a retiring room and armorer's office; on the second floor there is a room for each captain; two rooms for lieutenants and two for 1st sergeants; in addition to company parlors and toilet rooms. The armorer's quarters are located on the third floor; and consist of a living room, kitchen, and bath room. In the basement, besides the heating department, are the rifle range and bowling alley, and for each of the two companies, store room for ammunition, bath room, containing eight shower baths and two bath tubs each, company kitchens and toilet rooms. This magnificent building, which is up to date in every respect, was designed by Charles Scranton Palmer, architect, and erected by the H. Wales Lines Company (both of Meriden) under supervision of the architect.

A little over two years ago, there was completed and dedicated in the city of New Haven, a new armory for Troop A, Cavalry, Capt. Luzerne Ludington, commanding. The armory proper, which is 92 by 75 feet, has a riding hall 90 by 150 feet. The building is of Gothic design and constructed of concrete or artificial cement. The riding hall has a tan bark floor, making an ideal place for mounted drill; also an entrance on the front. The ground floor to the armory has a work space, wagon room, stalls for horses, troughs, feed boxes, and also an indoor rifle range. On the second floor there are saddle rooms, hay loft, company rooms, parlor, bath room and kitchen. The cost of this structure was \$65,000, which at first was assumed by the organization as a burden, but happily relieved by the General Assembly in 1909 appropriating sufficient money, and now owning same in its list of state armories.

The leased one-company armories, fourteen in number, are located and occupied as follows:

Danbury, 8th Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Stamford, 9th Company; Greenwich, 12th Company; Danielson, 13th Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Rockville, Company C; Bristol, Company D; South Manchester, Company G; Willimantic, Company L; Winsted, Company M, 1st Infantry; Middletown, Company H; Wallingford, Company K; Torrington, Company M, 2nd Infantry; Guilford and Branford, 1st and 2nd Platoons, Battery A (F. A.), respectively.

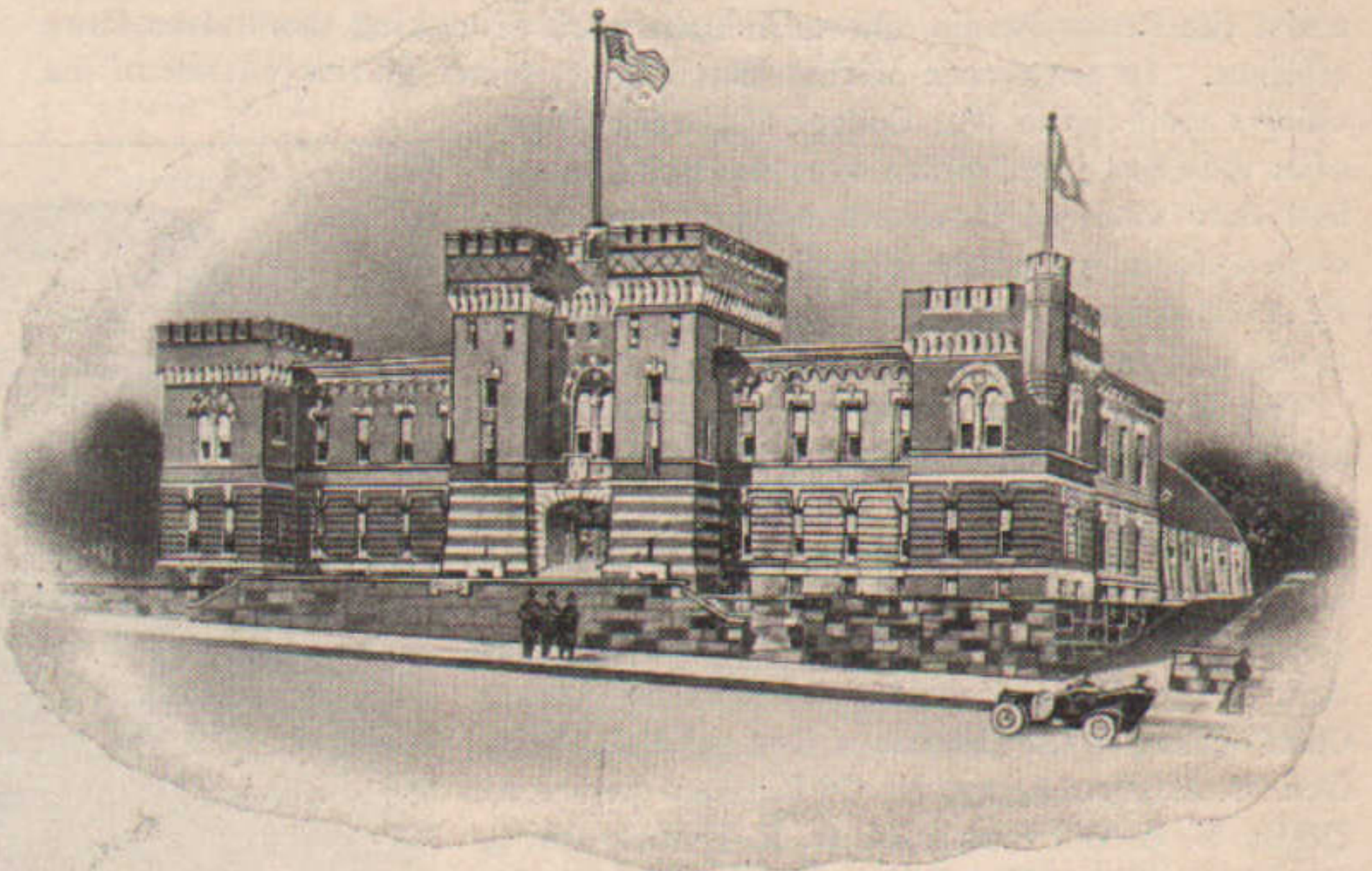
The majority of the leased armories, which answered all requirements of the past in the matter of a store house for military property, and a small drill room for close order formations, are wholly unfit and totally inadequate for compliance with the new drill regulations, extended order drill and individual practice in small arms firing. In consequence thereof,

there are numerous applications for new armories before the present Legislature.

The state Legislature, keenly alive to the needs of its Organized Militia, at its session of 1907, very generously appropriated a half million dollars, for the erection of a combined arsenal and armory in the capital city of Hartford, and it is expected that the structure will be completed in June or July next. This will dispose of the present 1st Regiment Armory and State Arsenal (which has become obsolete) and, in place thereof, give to the state one of the largest and finest arsenals and armories in New England.

The structure consists of a large drill shed, head house and wings. The dimensions are 334 feet running north and south, 281 feet east and west, height from basement to skylight 112 feet. The skylight is 152 feet by 64 feet of heavy glass with wire net underneath, material for building, uncoursed granite ashler and concrete, supported by structural steel. In the central portion of the head house are quarters for offices for the Adjutant General (who is also Acting Quartermaster General, Acting Commissary General and Acting Paymaster General), Adjutant General, Assistant Quartermaster General, and clerical force.

The headquarters (field, staff and band), quarters Companies A, B, F, H, and K, 1st Infantry; detachments of the Signal and Hospital Corps, and 2nd division, Naval Militia, will occupy the balance of the head house and wings. In the basement, which is also a storehouse for quartermaster's and ordnance stores, are located a gymnasium, bowling alleys, toilet, wash and shower bath rooms, quarters for the band, also a large squad drill room, which could be used on public occasions as a banquet room, with necessary kitchen and pantry store rooms adjoining. The drill shed, the largest in the state, is 270 feet long by 180 feet wide, with an observation gallery.



TWO-COMPANY ARMORY AT MERIDEN.

Each company has a parlor on the first floor, with stairway from each to the equipment room on the second floor above, and three small company officers' rooms, reached from the landing of these stairs. The roof pavilions, which can be used for quarters for the armorer and janitor, are covered with slate, and drill shed (separated from the head house by metal covered doors) with a slag roof. The floors in the passages are of cement, with wood floors in the offices and parlors, that of the drill shed being of maple. Doors and wood trimmings in rooms are of quartered oak. There is also a gun repairing and reloading room in the sub-basement. This building was designed by Benjamin Wister Morris, Architect, built by Messrs. Whitney, Stein & Co. of New York City, under the supervision of the architect.

On the whole, the State of Connecticut is to be commended for a careful watchfulness over the interests of its Organized Militia, showing thereby a pride in the organization and confidence that the more attractive the housing for the Connecticut National Guard the greater the incentive for the best young men in this commonwealth to unite with that which not only teaches military appearance and carriage, as well as subordination and prompt unhesitating obedience to orders, but also educates them as soldiers, to be ever in readiness to take the field.

It is a well established fact that the Organized Militia of this state has attained to such a degree of proficiency, in the matter of composition, drill, arms and equipment, that in case of war or foreign invasion they are in a condition to assimilate promptly with the Regular Army in every respect.

Enlistments are for a period of three years, making a change in the personnel of the Militia at the end of that period, therefore on a basis of having in this commonwealth an enlisted strength of about 3,000 men, it is quite evident that every decade produces nearly 30,000 men instructed in military tactics, or extending this thought on the basis of there being 200,000 Organized Militia in the United States it would mean, in the same length of time, two million soldiers instructed in military discipline and drill.

In view of the fact that this great nation, upon whose possessions the sun never sets, is progressive and almost aggressive in its desire for commerce with the entire world, making itself an object of envy, possibly jealousy, to foreign nations, it is essential, aye, absolutely necessary, that there should be a military force to protect its interests in case of war or foreign invasion, and always be in a state of preparedness. Service in the Organized Militia should be considered a privilege, as well as a duty, by every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, as a matter of education, pride, and, above all, patriotism. This commonwealth, always aspiring to be in the front rank in the great sisterhood of states, as regards her Organized Militia, provides, and will continue to provide suitable, attractive and comfortable quarters as a housing for the Connecticut National Guard.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADES WASHINGTON.

THE General Staff, especially that portion of it on duty at the War College, is usually considered quite capable of taking care of itself, but the sequestered, dignified and almost sacred precincts of the War College were invaded last week by a military force which was not part of the General Staff of the United States Army, and it may have been put in jeopardy.

Through the enterprise and progressiveness of Col. Asher Miner, commanding the 9th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, aided and abetted by Brig. Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding the Third Brigade of the Keystone State, an arrangement was made some weeks ago with the Chief of Staff for a visit to the War College by Colonel Miner and a number of the officers of his regiment. It was proposed to make this visit afford much general instruction, not only with reference to the plans and purposes of the War College, but also instruction of a character which would assist the Pennsylvania officers in their work of making themselves more efficient. In pursuance of this plan Colonel Miner and seventeen of his officers came to the War College last week where, after they had been shown over the building and had duly admired its excellent equipment, they settled down under the direction of Maj. Waldo E. Ayer, General Staff, to a spirited participation in the war game of Kriegspiel.

The Pennsylvania officers were entertained at luncheon at the War College, and on the evening of Friday, April 30, they returned the compliment by giving a dinner at the Hotel Raleigh, at which, in addition to their own number, there were present: Brig. Gen. Wm. W. Wotherspoon, President of the War College and temporarily Acting Chief of Staff in the absence of General Bell; Brig. Gen. C. B. Dougherty, N. G. P.; Gen. James A. Drain, N. G. W.; Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Acting President of the War College; Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs; and others.

With the coffee came a number of informal addresses brought out by the clever introductions of Colonel Miner, who made repeated assurances that no one was expected to make a set speech. Perhaps and probably no one did, but serious things were earnestly discussed, to the great edification and benefit of all of the guests. Set speeches or not, they set all to thinking.

When the dinner party broke up, a little before twelve, it was for the purpose of getting a little sleep before beginning a tactical ride on the morrow. Arrangements had been made for horses and at half past nine o'clock, under the guidance of Maj. Eben Swift, General Staff, the 18 officers from Pennsylvania, Colonel Evans, and an invited guest clattered out of Fort Myer on a brisk trot. The horses were troop horses of the Fifteenth Cavalry and they proved to be a very good lot. A mile or two from the fort "dismount" was ordered, and while the attendant orderlies held the horses the members of the party clustered around Major Swift, who pointed out the condition of affairs and asked Colonel Miner to designate an officer to define, at the end of five minutes, the proper disposition of the force under consideration—a battalion of Infantry. When this was done and discussion had taken place, it was "boots and saddles" again and on and away over a rough country road through what was alleged to be an enemy's country.

The halt and dismount, with questions and answers and discussion, interspersed with short rides of a mile or two, brought out many interesting points. But it was not until Major Swift, at the head of the column, debouched from the main road into a faint trail through the woods that a suspicion began to dawn upon some members of the party that perhaps he was a Roosevelt in disguise. Under branches which hung low and between bushes which reached out thorny arms and took toll of them, the riders passed through an ever more broken country until finally it was necessary to dismount and lead the horses.

It is believed that it was at about this moment Jupiter Pluvius took a hand in the exercises and delivered a few thousand tons of water in the immediate vicinity of the battle-worn but still earnest and courageous soldier men. Down hill, steeply down, over slippery mud and sharp cornered rocks, men grasping trees and bushes and steeds stepping gingerly, the whole force passed, until what had only been a faint suspicion came to be almost absolute conviction that the leader with the glad smile and a yearning for the remote fastnesses of the hardest and deepest woods was none other than the gentleman whose walking exploits have made Washington famous and who is erroneously supposed at this time to be in the heart of darkest Africa.

Soon the rain stopped and shortly after it stopped the reason was disclosed. The stopping was for the purpose of gathering enough interest to rain again harder than before. Some thought of wet saddles and the man who happened to have waterproof breeches on metaphorically patted himself on the seat of them.

But all things must end, even a tangled trail through Virginia wet wild-woods. At the halt a charming picture lay spread before the eyes of the party. Below was the Potomac, the Leesburg Pike and a bridge in the immediate foreground, and brush and trees which made a screen and cover of the choicest kind. It was now disclosed that the major, whose name did not belie his nature, had led the students here to anticipate the march of a paper regiment of the enemy, which, according to his presentation of the case, was advancing along the Leesburg Pike in the direction of Fort Myer. Questions and answers returned, the situation talked out and satisfactorily determined, another muddy and timbered hill descended, a second one climbed and the good hard road was once more gained. In the saddles the horses' heads turned toward the bridge across the Potomac, with the cheering information which filtered down the line in that curious way which information has of going through a mounted force, that we were homeward bound, little more attention was paid to the rain which still poured determinedly down. Some of the Pennsylvania men were not horsemen but all were game, and without a casualty which was visible upon the surface every member of the expedition in due time reached the safe haven of the Army and Navy Club.

Colonel Miner and his officers returned to their homes Saturday afternoon. General Dougherty, who came to Washington on account of the great interest which he took in the visit of the Pennsylvanians, was not able to go on the ride on account of an important engagement, but he showed his enthusiasm by going over to Fort Myer to cheer the members of the party on their way. He looked with longing eyes at the horses when he got there and it is safe to say that if he had had riding clothes within reach he would have gone along, engagement or no engagement.

The Ninth Pennsylvania has the unique distinction of being the first organization of the National Guard which has received instruction directly at the War College. In passing, it may also be mentioned that the regiment has another claim to distinction through achieving the highest figure of merit in rifle practice among the Pennsylvania regiments last year. General Dougherty, Colonel Miner and all the officers from Pennsylvania expressed their gratitude for the kindness shown them by the officers of the General Staff and their belief that the experience would be of much benefit. The enterprise and enthusiasm of these officers is to be commended. Their actual transportation was paid by the state, but all other expenses were borne by the officers individually. They returned to their homes with renewed determination to work along more practical lines and to acquire a greater knowledge of those things which would be of most use to them in actual war. General Dougherty, who is a very enthusiastic as well as capable brigade commander, is the first in his state to bear that rank without previous service during the Civil War. The Ninth was his old regiment, and the influence of his progressiveness is apparent in Colonel Miner and his officers.

The officers of the Ninth who were of the party were: Col. Asher Miner, Commanding, 9th Infantry, N. G. P., Wilkes-Barre; Maj. Olin F. Harvey, 2nd Battalion; Maj. George W. Coxe, 3rd Battalion; Capt. William I. Ravert, Company G.; Capt. Sterling E. W. Eyer, Company B; Capt. William J. Weitzel, Company D; Capt. William F. Powell, Company I; Capt. Sam W. Rhoads, Company F; Capt. Jacob A. Fleischer, Company C; Capt. James F. O'Boyle, Company H; 2nd Lieut. William Welch, Company M; 2nd Lieut. Harry G. Horton, Company F; 2nd Lieut. Harry Templeton, Company D; 2nd Lieut. Conrad P. Smith, Company K; Capt. and Quartermaster William S. McLean, Jr.; Capt. and Commissary William C. Sterling; 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant Samuel C. Falls; 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant Sheldon F. French.



Gen. C. B. Dougherty, N. G. P.

THE INTERNATIONAL INDOOR CABLE MATCH.

WHEN there was received in the office of the National Rifle Association of America last week, from England, a message with the cabalistic signs "1-4-5-8-3" it was known that the Englishmen had certainly scored on us, as foreshadowed in ARMS AND THE MAN of last week.

The total piled up by the Englishmen was much superior to our own. Our corrected score was 14,179, theirs 14,583, or a difference of 404 points. We had not expected to win this match but no one supposed that the greater specialization of the English in this form of shooting would make such a difference in the score.

The result goes to show that in holding the Englishmen must be our superiors; that there cannot be any particular excellence of sights in our favor and that our victories over them during the past few years outdoors and at long range, notably in Canada in 1907 for the Palma Trophy and last year at Bisley for the Military Championship of the world, were real demonstrations of the superiority of our men at those times in actual shooting ability. It must be said that the American team was a scratch team. Many good men were on it but there were a great many men on it who would not have found places there had a sufficient number shown interest in the contest to come forward with entries.

There is another explanation, if explanation is needed, and that is that the English have been specializing to what we consider an unprofitable extent on gallery shooting. It is true that the conditions in that country, owing to the lack of range facilities for outdoor work, would somewhat more justify indoor practice than with us. But nothing we apprehend will from the standpoint of rifle efficiency and the development of riflemen ever justify a man shooting indoors when he could shoot the full service charge on an outdoor range.

There is no doubt that this is a good, clean, clear-cut victory for the Englishmen. It makes no difference whether it be by specialization or any other cause, the English team has beaten us in this match. A good sportsman should be willing to acknowledge defeat without excuse in any event in which he was willing to enter; he should make his excuses in advance. So the things which have been said in this article about this contest are not to be taken as detracting in any sense from the honor due the victors but merely as a statement of pertinent facts. As we have had occasion to point out before, we believe that England has, to a certain extent, gone miniature rifle mad, mistaking in a degree the means for the end. The miniature rifle is only useful to ground men in the knowledge of how to hold, aim and pull, and it should be laid aside for the full Service arm as soon as reasonable skill has been acquired and the rifleman can get to an outdoor range; to renew practice in the winter when outdoor shooting is impracticable, for pleasure and to keep up interest, it is useful, but it should always be subordinated to outdoor firing.

This was the first international indoor match and it will probably be the first of many. Very few men on the American team shot to their real form; even had they so shot they would have been inferior to the English team. We shall try to do better next time. We doubt whether it will ever be possible for this country to defeat England in this kind of shooting without more specialization on it than we care to carry on.

In some cases the score was from 15 to 20 points lower than the practice work of the men. It is hard to figure out why this should be, as the members of this team are old and tried shots with the probable exception of the three boys of the Morris High School Team of New York and two of those boys, Morgan and Byrnes, shot way below their usual scores. There must be some explanation for the falldown. In fact there are many explanations. More than half of those who shot on the team have made them in long, loquacious letters to the Secretary. In the case of the tried and true schuetzen gallery shooter two elements were probably accountable for the low scores. One is the dispensing with the use of the telescope which all of them are now using, and the smallness of the bullseye. The sighting bullseye on the target used by this class of shooter is much larger, and in several cases these older men without their telescopes and with a smaller bullseye were unable to properly define the little one.

W. E. Reynolds, the high score man of the team, shot with a Ballard-Winchester rifle. He is a straight out and out gallery shooter of the schuetzen type. The second man, Theodore Gabriel of Newark, New Jersey, was the winner, several years ago, of the President's Match at Sea Girt, and can more probably be classed as a military shooter. George Chesley, of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Connecticut, who tied with him for third place, is both a military and gallery shot. The fourth man, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes of New Jersey, is the well known military shot, but one who has also won many laurels on the schuetzen gallery range, including the Zettler Club One Hundred Shot Championship for 1909.

The civilian and military shooters were about evenly divided on the team, but very few, not more than three or four military shooters, used the United States Army gallery practice rifle with military sights. All

the rest of the members used aperture front sights with a peep rear sight. Rifles of all makes were used, the Winchester predominating.

The results of the match demonstrated that a team of this character cannot be hurriedly gotten together and shot as individuals with best results. The team and substitutes should be selected at least one month before the competition and practiced constantly for at least that length of time. About 75 men should be originally selected from which 25 could be weeded out by the month's practice.

If this international competition is to be an annual event, more care will have to be exercised next year in the selection of a team which will retrieve the bad record of this one. At the present time it is the understanding that the match will continue and that next year the continental countries will be invited to compete. As yet no word has been received from Australia, but it is hardly probable that they will beat the excellent score of the British team, whose average per man was 291 while our average was 283, showing that the English shooters made an average of eight points per man better than the Americans.

The committee of the National Rifle Association, which very carefully went over all the scores made by the American team, verifying them or altering them as the majority of the committee decided upon, were Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., Maj. James E. Bell, Inspector Small Arms Practice, District of Columbia National Guard, and Lieut. A. S. Jones, Secretary of the N. R. A.

They tried hard to ascertain to their best ability, the proper value of all the shots fired, and in doing so used the magnifying glass, rule and dummy cartridge. Owing to the poor quality of paper of the targets, it was very difficult to properly ascertain the correct score, and for this reason the leanings of the committee were more toward giving the highest value in every case.

American competitors and their scores:

1. Reynolds, W. E.	New York City	298
2. Gabriel, Theo. A.	Newark, N. J.	296
3. Chesley, George W.	New Haven, Conn.	296
4. Tewes, William A.	Jersey City, N. J.	295
5. Baker, William A.	Jersey City, N. J.	295
6. Laudensack, A. F.	New Haven, Conn.	295
7. O'Hare, Patrick J.	Newark, N. J.	294
8. Smith, Owen	Hoboken, N. J.	293
9. Landon, J. W.	New Haven, Conn.	293
10. Chisholm, C. B.	Cleveland, Ohio	292
11. Ross, G. T.	New York City	292
12. Dorrier, M.	Jersey City, N. J.	292
13. Gram, William J.	Rochester, N. Y.	292
14. Bitter, R.	Newark, N. J.	291
15. Buss, Louis C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	290
16. Page, L. H.	New Haven, Conn.	290
17. Bird, Edward W.	Fairmont, Minn.	289
18. Kittler, W. D.	New Haven, Conn.	289
19. Barton, J. F.	Boston, Mass.	289
20. Williams, H. S.	New Haven, Conn.	288
21. Mann, Paul B.	New York City	287
22. Hudson, Dr. Walter G.	New York City	287
23. Martin, William B.	Elizabeth, N. J.	286
24. Stillman, Dr. A. A.	Syracuse, N. Y.	286
25. Snellen, George F.	Newark, N. J.	286
26. Atkinson, M. B.	Washington, D. C.	285
27. Hubalek, Arthur	Brooklyn, N. Y.	285
28. Sweezy, George	New York City	284
29. Apgar, G. L.	Elizabeth, N. J.	282
30. Schlicht, George	Guttenburg, N. J.	281
31. Pope, Harry M.	Jersey City, N. J.	280
32. Larsen, Aug.	Rochester, N. Y.	280
33. Dearborn, J. W.	New Haven, Conn.	280
34. Ehrlich, J.	New York City	280
35. Fehr, J. Ralph	Washington, D. C.	279
36. Carlson, Theo.	Boston, Mass.	277
37. Ittel, L. P.	Allegheny, Pa.	276
38. Morgan, J. H.	New York City	275
39. Niemeyer, C. A.	New York City	275
40. Dabb, James R.	Elizabeth, N. J.	275
41. Leach, Jr., Arthur A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	275
42. Keough, James H.	Wakefield, Mass.	274
43. Byrnes, J. H.	New York City	274
44. Huddleson, W. D.	Boston, Mass.	273
45. French, William H.	Newark, N. J.	273
46. Keene, Frank H.	Boston, Mass.	270
47. McBride, Herbert W.	Indianapolis, Ind.	269
48. Smith, Arthur	Denver, Colo.	267
49. Clark, C. C.	Burlington, Kan.	266
50. McCarthy, Thomas	Woburn, Mass.	263
Total		14,179

All of the rifles used were of .22 caliber. All contestants used the prone position with the exception of Ittel, Niemeyer, W. E. Reynolds, A. A. Leach, George Schlicht, Hubalek, and Buss, who used the standing position with elbow rest.

Not so Fierce.

"Were you a bull or a bear on Wall street?" "Neither," answered the cautious man. "Not having funds to invest, I was a giraffe. I just rubbernecked."—Washington Star.

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.

Entered as second class matter, April 1, 1908, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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.

TALKS WITH NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Elsewhere in ARMS AND THE MAN of this week we present the first instalment, or rather the first article of a series of talks, by Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cavalry, U. S. A. We have made previous mention of our purpose to establish this department, to be edited by Lieutenant Bowman, under the title of "Talks with Noncommissioned Officers."

We have heretofore commented upon the fact that Lieutenant Bowman was for a number of years an officer in the National Guard of New York, an officer of Volunteers, and that he has been for a considerable period an officer of the Regular establishment. He is earnestly devoted to the cause of the Organized Militia and he has undertaken to edit this column more through his interest in the subject than for any other cause. While the talks will be addressed to noncommissioned officers, it is not thought that any officer will take harm if he reads them.

In connection with this department—which has for its purpose the same general motive which lies behind everything which appears in ARMS AND THE MAN, namely, the increase in the real, therefore in the military, strength of the country—we shall hope to receive inquiries from officers, noncommissioned officers or others in relation to the subjects discussed. Whenever a reader has a suggestion to make, we wish him to make it; when he has a topic which he desires to have talked of, let him tell us about it. His communications will not be published unless there is particular reason for doing this, but the questions propounded and the suggestions made will be of great assistance to us in our endeavor to make this department of the paper of great use to you all. It is for your benefit and we wish you to use it.

AN ENGLISH VICTORY.

We have met the Englishmen and we are theirs. As announced in a preliminary way in ARMS AND THE MAN of last week and as told in detail in this issue, the result of the International Indoor Cable Match between England, Australia and the United States has resulted, so far as the United States is concerned, in a victory for England. The Australian scores have not yet been communicated to us. We hardly thought the American team could win in this style of shooting but we were willing that our men should do the best they could and take their medicine if they were beaten. They have been beaten and royally beaten and all there is left for us is to take off our hats to the English team and say: "Gentlemen, you have the better of us in this contest. We did the best we could but that was not good enough. You have won and we must heartily congratulate you. If you wish it we will take another try

at you next year and while we are not confident of ever beating you at this style of shooting, yet we shall hope to come a little closer to it than we did this time."

THE DELUSION OF THE DELUSION OF MILITARISM.

We mentioned incidentally in an editorial last week an article written by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson under the title of "The Delusion of Militarism." We said that that article was so full of clever sophistries that we should have to notice it later on. It appears that Dr. Jefferson contributed this article to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the American Association for International Conciliation thought highly enough of it to publish it broadcast in pamphlet form.

NOW ARMS AND THE MAN is for international conciliation; it is for peace; it stands for every and any means which can be employed to honorably secure and maintain peace, but we cannot agree with those who are responsible for sending out the article referred to.

It is in many ways unfortunate that a clergyman, who of all men is least prepared by education, experience and environment to deal with such a subject, should undertake to influence public opinion upon it; unfortunate because, not knowing the truth, he cannot tell it.

Clergymen are usually men of high ideals and noble aspirations, but what they know of war, its causes or its conduct, is by hearsay. Their opinions are predicated upon their own desires. Being peaceful on their own account and desirous of being good and doing good, they often fail to appreciate, what is an incontrovertible fact, that the majority of men are not so constituted; that as are the majority of its men so is the nation, except that the nation has less conscience than the individual. Clergymen and others without military experience often fall into the error to which this author has succumbed, in assuming that the man with military training is wishful for war. This is an altogether mistaken opinion; the man who knows most about war wishes for it the least.

When the United States has fought in the past it has been most insistently urged toward war by those who had the least acquaintance with the horrors which war brings in its train. Dr. Jefferson cannot understand why any government, any counsellor, any foreign minister should wish to do anything other than that which is right.

He argues most cleverly that the man who in peace believes in strengthening the sinews which would be employed in war is like the maniac suffering from the delusion that he has a mortal enemy about to attack him. If we wished to be unkind, as we do not, we should point out to the doctor the well known circumstance that those who are insane are prone to believe all the rest of the world so, and themselves sane.

We quoted last week on our editorial page an extract from a letter of advice to his King prepared by Lord Wimbledon in 1628; a portion of that quotation was: "But the danger of all is that a people not used to war believeth that no enemy dare venture upon them, which may make them neglect it the more for that their ignorance doth blind them."

Realizing in a measure the horrors of war, men like Dr. Jefferson rarely understand its causes or know the ways to prevent it. Aware of the fact that the brutal and apparently useless sacrifice of lives and treasure is contradictory to the best instincts of Christian men, they do not understand why they cannot, simply by wishing war to be no more, accomplish that result. Being good themselves they would ask men of other nations to be good and rely upon the request being granted.

To be consistent they ought of course to be willing to get along without policemen and other peace officers at home. Why can we not dispense with police protection? Because there are men with criminal tendencies among us, criminal instincts often hidden from us, malefactors to whom only force will appeal and from whose depredations only force will serve to protect the weak. These do not look at life as Dr. Jefferson, or we, or other right thinking people look at it. The normal man cannot understand the point of view of the criminal, but if he is sensible he recognizes the fact that the criminal has a point of view and he takes reasonable means to protect himself. There are malefactors among nations, Doctor, according to the standard of this nation, and you do wrong and every

man does wrong who advocates placing the lives and property of our citizens, the fate of this nation, in their unworthy hands to do with as they will.

We have no international police force as yet; it may be we shall have some day, and if that is the way we can get and enforce international peace, may God hasten the day. But until that day we must be our own police and we can only be that by intelligently preparing ourselves to exercise the force which by natural, inherent, God-given right we may exercise to protect our own.

Let us be consistently practical and face things as they are, not shutting our eyes to the truth because it hurts, not imagining conditions to be as we would wish them to be. Let us use observation and knowledge and reason, all illumined by the light of experience. Thus we shall come to rely not upon the hope of the impossible but the positive assurances of the possible and probable.

War is wrong, there is no doubt about that. The law of might instead of the law of right is an outward demonstration of the brute in man. However, we cannot exorcise the brute by denying his existence. By the education and instruction of the men of the world we may do much to lessen the chance of war, but the time has not yet come for war to disappear, nor will it come very soon.

How gladly we would exchange dependence upon the law of might for reliance upon the law of right, but we shall not be able to do that until a majority of the men of all the most powerful nations has come to the place where they are willing to put the common good before their own selfish interests.

Much may be done in a practical way to maintain peace by those nations which have a national conscience of the highest class being prepared to exert power to maintain peace. If, for instance, Germany and England are strong in ships and men and use that strength to the injury of a smaller and weaker nation, the United States must stand aside and say nothing, even though the weak one undertakes to use force to maintain its rights, unless the United States is strong enough in men and guns to back up her demand for justice. When the United States is actually ready for war, by virtue of practical preparation for it, no one else will dare fight her. She is too large, too rich and too strong, and as for her she will not fight, except in a just cause. But she must be prepared or she can neither fight nor prevent fighting.

We have perhaps devoted more space to Dr. Jefferson's article than necessary, but we cannot leave it without calling attention to one thing which he says, which is of itself quite sufficient to prove him an unsafe commentator upon current events and one whose advice, though honestly meant, cannot fail to be injurious if not of vicious effect. He says: "Both the Japanese and the Chinese are peace-loving people." If the blunder were not so stupendous this would surely be a place to laugh. The Japanese a peace-loving people! A nation whose religion lays an obligation upon every citizen to revere the soldier who has died in battle above every other man. A nation which for 2,500 years in unbroken succession has made an aristocracy of its fighting men. A nation of which every boy and every man, every male human creature in it, is being trained and kept prepared for war. Peace-loving nation, forsooth! Yes, peace-loving so long as it can get what it wishes without fighting, but, denied its desires, peace-loving no longer.

Dooley Did It.

At a recent shooting event, then Major, now Colonel Jack Dooley of Maine, was heard to propound to Captain McBride of Indiana a conundrum of such extra "Dooley" excellence that—though we are opposed on principle to the use of this form of jest, perhaps because the only answer to a conundrum we can ever remember is "because neither of them can climb a tree"—it is presented for your delectation.

Dooley said, and he stuttered very little when he said it: "What is it that I place on my foot in the morning, amuse my friends with on the range during the day, and put under my pillow at night?" After a wait of about thirty seconds: "Give it up? G-give it up? G-g-give it up?" "Yes, of course," answered McBride. Then announced Dooley triumphantly, "My shoe, my jokes, and my watch."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE SERVICE RIFLE.

(Continued from page 97.)

of the English Tommy when its steady, direful drumming was begun by the Boer cannoneers; there a Chinese wall gun; next it a rifle captured from the Indians, brass studded and decorated with savage art; beyond, a Maxim of the latest type, and next to it a gun so old that no one can tell the story of its creation. In the museum alone the man who loves firearms could remain days and then depart wishing to stay longer.

The atmosphere of the Springfield Armory is distinctly satisfactory to the understanding visitor. From Colonel Blunt down through Major Morton, Captain Allen, Captain Penfield, Lieutenant Meals, to the last man in the shops, there is apparent everywhere an active interest in the work, a pride in the place and a desire to do the best that can be done to turn out a good job. Springfield today has a capacity of 400 complete rifles every eight hours. Under pressure it could probably average 1,000 rifles a day of twenty-four hours. Rock Island, of less size, and manufacturing many other articles, has an eight-hour capacity of 250; probably $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that for the twenty-four. Taken altogether and at full capacity these are not enough.

We ought to have, in accordance with the dictates of common sense and good policy, machines in place in the factory of every maker of rifles in the country, which could be put into motion should war suddenly descend upon us. We are in a position to make more rifles and better rifles today than ever before in our history, but a war of today or tomorrow would require more, infinitely more, and much better rifles, than any war that has come upon us in the past.

What is true of rifles is equally true of ammunition; we should make much; in fact, in peace or war, if practicable, most of our own ammunition. But we should insure by reasonable purchases of both arms and ammunition of private makers that they shall possess the machinery, skill and material which would give us an emergency supply in the event of war.

As the reserve supply of the model 1903 rifle creeps higher each year the time draws close when Congress should be asked to enact the necessary legislation to allow the issue of the model 1898 or old popular Krag, under proper restrictions and regulations to be formulated by the Secretary of War, for the use of civilian rifle clubs. It goes without saying that the use of the Krag for this purpose should be so surrounded by restrictions as to make quite sure that it would not interfere with the National Guard. However, this seems a matter easy of accomplishment. If the clubs are properly organized and if the regulations to govern them are correctly drawn, they can be and they would be recruiting bureaus for the Organized Militia. It would be well for those who are interested in seeing our men become proficient in the use of the rifle to bear in mind that at the coming session of Congress—the session which begins this winter—such a bill will be introduced, and if it is presented to Congress it should be passed.

THE FIRST LINE.

A PAPER READ AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY ON THE AFTERNOON OF FEBRUARY 17, 1909.

BY CAPT. E. L. PHILLIPS, 13th U. S. Cavalry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

THEY call us the first line—the combined Regular Army and the Organized Militia of the several states. There is no doubt as to the wisdom of the laws that have been passed creating the first line and putting it in condition to meet an emergency. That the purpose of these laws is, or soon will be, fully accomplished, there seems to be no reasonable doubt.

Placing the Regulars at about 80,000 men, their present strength, and the effective National Guard at about 100,000, we have a total of about 180,000. Of the Regulars about 20,000 belong to the Coast Artillery and are not available for a field army; and about 10,000 more are in Alaska and the foreign possessions, leaving 50,000 Regulars available for immediate use, provided every Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery garrison in the country were denuded of soldiers. Of the 100,000 National Guardsmen let us assume that all would go; that the pressing business interests, the sweetheart, or the young wife and children, would not induce a single soldier who had never seen service to defy the law or hesitate in the face of his country's need. We have, then, a peace strength of about 150,000 available men of both Services with the colors.

Let us hope that in case of war the errors of '98 would be avoided, and that this force would not be paralyzed with green, untrained recruits. But if the orders rigidly forbade the enlistment of any but former members of the Regular Army and experienced ex-members of the National Guard, we might fairly hope to recruit this force up to 300,000 men, trained and fit for any duty. This represents the first line—the effective trained force that could be put into the field with reasonable dispatch in case of emergency.

Suppose all the "ifs" are removed from its make up, and the first line of 300,000 is ready, and the emergency is at hand; what will we be called upon to do?

If we could be used in one body in an offensive campaign, we should be a very formidable force, no doubt. If mobilized and put in motion before the enemy is on the ground with equal numbers, we may gain a very decided advantage of far reaching importance. How long we should be able to maintain this advantage, of course no one can tell. In a struggle involving any of the great world powers of today we must be prepared to see armies grow to enormous size with astonishing rapidity. This none but the most poorly informed will even attempt to deny. In the late war in the Far East the Japanese army and its supplies had to be transported over sea as well as by land. And the substance by which the Russian army grew was pumped through a single artery over four thousand miles in length. And yet both armies increased with such rapidity that within a few months the field army of each nation actually on the ground numbered something like 500,000 men, to say nothing of the enormous losses that had been supplied in addition. Note in this connection, however, that the army and its material had been created, organized and trained, before the war began. After it came, the entire energy of each nation was engaged with the single problem of placing its army in the theater of operations and using it there.

A nation that is ready and fully prepared and aggressive is able to assume the offensive. Now suppose that we should be on the defensive, awaiting the blow of the enemy that we knew to be impending; what sort of a job will they give us of the first line?

Well, to begin with, the enemy is not at all likely to announce beforehand just where he is going to strike. And the result will be that every place that can, by any possibility, be in danger of becoming his objective, will be clamoring for a piece of the first line: and, gentlemen, I am afraid they will get it. So how much there will be left of us, nobody knows.

At any rate, in a war with any first class power, it is certain that the struggle will be scarcely begun before the need of a second line will be grievously felt, and we of the first line will be looking wistfully back to see if, perchance, we can see anything of it, and wondering anxiously how soon it is likely to be coming along up toward the front.

I don't suppose any of us have eyes strong enough to see anything of the second line as yet. But still if we talk about it a little it may tone up our spirits a bit, and help our morale.

Let us talk about the second line under three subheads, namely: (1) Material available. (2) Personnel available. (3) What must be done to make a second line possible?

As to material. Without going into figures, it will be sufficient to call to mind that the country possesses, at the present time, almost no reserve of modern guns, arms, and equipment, that would be available after the first line took the field.

Personnel available. All ex-soldiers of the Regular Army and all ex-members of the National Guard who have served a recent enlistment in this or any of the states where the National Guard has been given real practical training, may be regarded as trained material. And a very few of the schools of the country are turning out students with some military instruction. There is undoubtedly a considerable quantity of this material in the country. By no means all, but a portion of it, would respond to a call for troops. But you will recollect that we used up 150,000 of these trained men in recruiting up the first line to its normal war strength. How many of these would be left after this, available and willing to go, nobody knows; but they would probably cut a small figure. Of course there would be an abundance of volunteers enlisting by the thousand, but practically all of them green and untrained, undisciplined material. Problem: Given 500,000 citizens; to build an efficient second line of 500,000 soldiers in six weeks' time. Who wants the job? Nobody! But somebody may get it some day.

The first question that somebody will have to solve will be, where to get the 30,000 commissioned officers, line and staff, from Major General down. And the next question will be, where to find the requisite 80,000 non-commissioned officers for the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and the subsidiary arms. Well, these questions could be solved in either one of two ways. They could be drawn from the trained men of the Regular Army and the National Guard, that is, from the first line. This would fill those places with the most efficient material the country affords; would afford ample opportunity to advance to higher positions those most worthy of advancement; would necessitate the introduction of a vast number of men from somewhere into the first line to take their places,

and would make the first line resemble a real first line chiefly in the size of the shadow it could cast.

Now another way would be to hold all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and the National Guard where they are, and appeal to the politicians of the country to see if they couldn't somewhere among their constituents find 30,000 men willing to become the generals and colonels and captains of the second line. And then these generals and colonels and captains would themselves have a large acquaintance, among whom the 80,000 non-commissioned officers could possibly be found.

Now, which way? Nobody knows.

What must be done to make possible a real second line, one that would be a practical support to the first line in time of need? In the first place Congress must make the necessary provision for creating a reserve of material sufficient to meet the needs of a second line; particularly of model rifles, guns, and those parts of the equipment without which a second line would be an absolute physical impossibility, and yet which would take months, and in some cases years, of the most strenuous efforts to provide. Without such our second line would be about as dangerous to the army of one of the powers as a herd of goats. The goats might be induced to charge the enemy with their horns; but it is doubtful if an army of green and undisciplined intelligent men, half equipped, and armed with inferior and obsolete weapons, could be induced to display such poor judgment. This question, however, is free from complexity. It is simply a question of dollars and cents.

But a real second line must have soldiers, and soldiers again, and plenty of them. And if we are to go up against a real trained army of modern size and equipment, we must have soldiers with a least a fundamental military training at the start. What can be done to provide the trained personnel for our second line? This question is a very serious and difficult one. How to extent the field so that all, or at least a very considerable proportion of our citizens, may get the fundamental training of the soldier, is the problem. It is not at all likely, nor indeed am I prepared to assert that it is necessary, that we go to the extreme of the other powers, who provide for universal service of from one to three years with the colors. But something should be done to provide a military training sufficiently thorough and sufficiently general to relieve a situation that is unquestionably dangerous, and which serves to invite trouble that we would like to avoid. One suggestion well worth considering may be gained from a study of the military system of Switzerland.

Another idea has suggested itself from an experience with the land grant college of our own state, Cornell University. Might it not be feasible to secure universal military training sufficient for our needs, with the minimum expense of time to the individual, and a minimum of cost to the Government, by working through the schools of the country? We have universal compulsory education now. Suppose we should go a step further and require every boy in the intermediate and high schools to get a certain amount of military discipline and training along with the rest of his education, as is indeed now done in a very few of our schools? Then every young man entering the college would have a fundamental military training, and the college could devote its military department to the higher type of work, designed especially for the training of non-commissioned and commissioned officers. Or course only those who, after graduation, kept in touch with active military organizations, would maintain the highest type of practical training for the field. On this account it might still be necessary in case of war to draw largely from the Army and the National Guard for the men to fill the more important positions of the second line. But with such a vast supply of trained material available to fill their places and create a second line, this would not prove a serious matter.

This idea, as stated, has been suggested by the military department of Cornell University. Just a word as to that. Since 1868 that institution has been turning out graduates with military training. Few in the earlier years, the number of male students now in attendance from the State of New York alone amounts to 1,800. All men in the four year courses, unless excused for physical disability or other adequate cause, are required to take one year of instruction in military science and tactics, largely of a practical nature, including discipline, Infantry drill, guard duty, minor tactics, and target practice. While the military department has the earnest support of the President of the University and the faculty, an armory of suitable size and equipment would vastly increase the possibilities of that department. And yet much is being accomplished in spite of the lack of adequate physical equipment. Every year are graduated and distributed throughout the state several hundred educated young men who have a foundation of military knowledge and training. They have acquired an interest in, and an ability to understand military affairs, that will lead them to absorb more and more knowledge from year to year after they leave college. They are more liberally educated by this much; and they are more valuable as citizens of the state. And in future years, when they appear on the bench and the platform, in the halls of the Legislature and of Congress, they will not be found displaying that absolute ignorance of one of the most important departments of government that we often see.

Some of them, very naturally, drift into military organizations. Some-

thing like twenty graduates are commissioned officers in the Regular Army, appointed from civil life after leaving the University. Others, receiving their first inspiration there, have left the University to enter the Military Academy at West Point. Many others—I am sorry I have not the figures—will be found identified with the National Guard of the state. And even though the greater part of them drop out of active military work, nevertheless, in time of great emergency, they would again come to the front and become a reserve supply of great value to the state.

If so much can be accomplished by a single institution, what might be possible if the system were made as wide and strong as the nation?

But these are mere suggestions. The sole object of this paper is to inspire thought, not to present a solution of this great question. That will require much time, and the ability of our greatest soldiers and statesmen.

Before any plan can hope to prevail, however, or any decided progress can be made toward the actual realization of the second line, there is one vast obstacle that must be removed from the way. This is the national prejudice against permanent military institutions.

Every generation inherits the spirit and the traditions of the one before it, and, unless modified by its own experience or investigation, transmits the same to posterity unchanged. When England's Regulars and hired mercenaries failed to crush the spirit of liberty in the colonies, there was born a distrust and hatred toward the professional soldier, and a contempt for his vaunted power, that still pervades the length and breadth of this nation.

The military strength of any people is made up of a combination of two elements, namely: individual power, and collective power. The individual power refers to the physique, endurance, courage, training, experience, and practical efficiency as soldiers, of the individual men who compose the race. The collective power depends upon the ability of that people to quickly build up, organize and equip, feed, supply, maneuver, handle and fight, vast bodies of these individual men, and to utilize the inventions of modern science in their work.

(To be continued.)

Somewhat Enthusiastic.

Club Captain (selecting team for match): "Joe Blobbs won't shoot; his wife died this morning."

Secretary: "Nonsense; there's only one death in that family will keep Blobbs out of a match."

Club Captain: "Whose is that?"

Secretary: "His own."—*Rifleman.*

The Wise Little Maid.

Gaston (to little girl playing with toy soldiers), "Aren't you ashamed—a girl your age playing with soldiers?" Little Maid—"I am not playing with soldiers; I am playing with the officers."—*La Rire.*

HERE AND THERE.

National Match Ammunition Board Meets.

* Notices were sent out Monday, May 3, by wire by Captain Hinrichs, Recorder of the National Match Ammunition Board, inviting all members of the Board and the representatives of the different commercial manufacturers furnishing rifle ammunition to a meeting of the Board for 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, May 6, at Frankford Arsenal.

The meeting at Frankford is for the purpose of making selections for test from the four kinds of ammunition. After these selections have been made, amounting to 1,200 rounds of each kind, the ammunition will be carefully sealed and taken to Sea Girt for test by the Board. The last lot of rifle ammunition should arrive at Frankford on Wednesday, May 5. Unless bad weather intervenes, it is not expected that the rifle ammunition trials will last more than three days.

The actual firing will take place on the Sea Girt Range and it will probably commence Thursday, May 13.

The time in which to test and issue this ammunition is short, and every effort will be made to expedite the tests. Trials of revolver ammunition will likely be carried on during the week beginning May 17.

A Belgian Electric Target.

The War Department of Belgium has recently accepted and adopted an electric target which is the invention of Captain Bremer of the Belgian army. It is reported that by means of electrical contact derived from the strike of the bullet upon the target the location of the shot is instantly indicated at the firing point.

The Best Range Telescope.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Having encountered a great difference in opinion among shooters as to the power of telescope best adapted to range shooting I write to ask if you can give any information along that line through your columns. The merits of several different makes, ranging from 15 to 35 magnifying power, have been laid down to me by their various supporters, each of whom can be considered a man well experienced with long range shooting.

K. A. BURNHAM.

The question of the best telescope for the use of the individual rifleman upon the range is one which must be determined by the individual peculiarities of the one using it. The very difference of opinion noted by our

correspondent in the preceding communication is the best evidence that individual peculiarities of sight and habit must be considered. Magnifying power may be greater or less within reasonable limits without materially affecting the result.

Some of the best long range riflemen incline to a preference for a telescope which gives power about half way between the points named, or about 25. The outward dimensions of the telescope should be such as to make it convenient for handling and the tripod or other mount for it to make it available for use from the prone position should give absolute stability. A great deal depends upon the glass remaining steady under the influence of a strong wind or other disturbing causes. The best rule which we could lay down would be for the individual rifleman to try out a number of telescopes and decide for himself which one is best suited to his particular use.

Aluminum Canteens.

The Ordnance Department has become convinced that an aluminum canteen will be much superior to one of tin. Extensive experiments have been made and about 5,000 made of the white metal have been upon trial in the hands of troops serving in the Philippines for practically a year. Reports are now due and it is expected that they will demonstrate the superiority of this form of water-carrying device.

Inter-scholastic Scores not in.

The Secretary of the National Rifle Association reports that, owing to the fact that contestants in the Schoolboy Rifle Match are scattered all over the United States, returns from the teams shooting have not all come in. Those which are not received by Saturday, May 8, will not be accepted. Full report of the match can be made next week.

Georgetown University Organizes a Rifle Club.

A mass meeting of the students of that ancient and honorable University known as Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., was held in the assembly halls of the law school, on Friday evening, April 30. Judge Shepard, of the District Court of Appeals, presided and opened the meeting with a short address in which he said he knew of no better sport than that of rifle shooting, if the men had the time to devote to it. He declared himself in every sense a man of peace and yet he said it is well to prepare for war in time of peace and this could best be done by educating the men of the country in the art of shooting.

Judge Shepard then introduced Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired, who said in part: "I have read in the papers articles advocating the discouraging of rifle shooting, especially in institutions of learning, fearing that it would tend toward militarism and make our young men pugnacious. I have been a soldier since I was 18 years old and it never had that effect on me, and I have observed that others feel as I do. Rifle clubs are valuable adjuncts to this country. Americans have been distinguished as riflemen among all other nations since the Revolution. At the Battle of New Orleans the casualties on our side were insignificant, while those on the other side suffered severe losses. It has been said that Napoleon, as soon as he heard of the results, sent for one of the guns that had been used. After examining it, he said, 'It is not the gun, it is the man who aimed it.' There were two million volunteers in the War of 1861 to 1865. Those who knew how to shoot had a very great advantage and these men generally came from the south and west. Sharpshooting, in my experience, has had the effect of keeping down shooting. When we were lying in front of Richmond before the seven days' fight, we had the sharpshooters for the very purpose of stopping unnecessary firing.

Do you, young men, realize that it is possible that in the near future the country may need you? I am sure you would feel much better walking on the battlefield when you were able to shoot well, than if you never handled a gun before, and I think you will live longer."

General Bates was followed by Gen. Wm. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

General Crozier said in part:

"Nobody has been able to suggest adequate machinery for carrying out, in international affairs, the process of settling disputes of which our judicial system in domestic affairs is a part. Tribunals themselves, such as courts of arbitration, have indeed been very frequently suggested, and strongly urged, but nobody has thus far succeeded in suggesting that part of the process which is involved in the compulsion of both parties to resort to the tribunals, and to accept their decisions; and it is the recalcitrant side which makes the trouble.

But suppose it had been possible to persuade everybody that the method of arbitration could always be resorted to in international controversies, are we so sure that this would in all cases be the best method? I think something can be said to the effect that there have occurred in our history instances in which wars have produced better results than could have been had, in the cases at issue, by arbitration, even if it had been resorted to. There have been in our own history several instances in which we have tried the method of war, and there was one instance in which we tried both methods.

We first arbitrated the question of the right of individuals to take slaves beyond the confines of the states in which slavery was recognized as lawful, and we tried the question out before the tribunal which is the best that the mind of man has thus far been able to construct, the Supreme Court of the United States. This tribunal, bound by its conscience and by its oath, had to be guided by the law of the land as it found it; it had no power to change the law. It reached a clear decision, which we must recognize as having been right in accordance with the principles which governed, and we did not like the decision. We afterwards tried the other method with reference to the same question, and we tried it on a very large scale. We reached an absolute decision, and everybody is satisfied with it. In this case, which was submitted to arbitration under the very best conditions as to the antecedent preparation and character of the tribunal, and was afterwards settled by war under conditions of lack of preparation such as to give this process a very poor opportunity of reaching a speedy conclusion, so that its decision was reached after unnecessary distress, the second trial seems certainly to have been needed to produce a satisfactory result. The trouble with the judicial method

was one which at any time may arise, namely, the principles which guided, and had to guide, were wrong, and against the will of those interested the wrong principles could only be changed by force.

What should the citizen do in time of peace if he is convinced that war may some time come upon the country? I do not refer to the influence which he should endeavor to produce upon his country's legislature, nor do I have in mind the devotion of his life to the subject of the best method of making military preparation, as is done by the intensely patriotic citizen who thinks little of his own material success in the world. But I have in mind the man who, mindful of his duty to take part, upon occasion, in the defense of his country, doubts whether he measures up to the full stature of citizenship if, in time of peace, he takes no pains to learn anything of the duty which may devolve upon him in time of war. Is he an admirable citizen who, following uprightly and industriously the processes of caring for himself and family, perhaps attaining marked success, and accustomed to thinking himself a pillar of the community, has never taken the time or trouble to learn any of the duties which he would have to do if called into the field to meet an enemy; who, under such condition, would be nothing but an embarrassment; would be able to do not one of those things which would enable him, in concert with others, to interpose an effective opposition to the doings of an enemy, because he would not know how, and would be little more than an encumbrance until some one who did know had spent upon him time which, in the emergency, he would not have to spare?

We are gathered here tonight to consider one of the methods by which the citizen can withdraw himself from this helpless condition. Of all the material which is provided for war purposes by those who earn their living in designing and procuring it the most important is the Infantryman's rifle, and the best military art which the individual can acquire is the knowledge of how to use it."

General James A. Drain, President of the National Rifle Association, who had temporarily left a banquet hall to attend the meeting, was then introduced and spoke of the necessity of teaching the younger generation the true spirit of patriotism.

Maj. James E. Bell, Inspector General of Rifle Practice of the District of Columbia National Guard, offered his services to the proposed club to help instruct and train their teams. He also assured them that the District National Guard authorities would be only too glad to extend the privileges of the Congress Heights range to the boys whenever to do so was practicable, and he invited them to visit the range at any time.

The meeting closed with a heart to heart talk by Secretary Jones of the National Rifle Association, who showed them the obstacles they will have to meet and overcome to make a successful club. He explained what had been done along these lines by the National Rifle Association to assist clubs by means of the different matches, and placed his services at their disposal to help to make the club a success. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble for the purpose of organizing. James McKernan, class of '11, was elected temporary chairman of the meeting. It was voted to organize a club and send a team to Sea Girt on June 19 to compete in the Inter-collegiate Outdoor Championship. The meeting then adjourned to meet the following Friday evening to elect the permanent officers.

The club will probably not build any range in the present year, but may take advantage of the kind offer of Major Bell and secure some practice on the National Guard outdoor and indoor ranges.

England Equipping Cyclist Companies.

The English Army Council has decided to encourage mounted members of a cyclist battalion by grants of money and otherwise. In a country like England where so many of the roads are good, men mounted on bicycles can be of much military service. It is probable that the development of a bicycle or auto-cycle service in the United States would be of use. At any rate, we would consider it a desirable thing to try.

National Match Order Out.

Order No. 69, War Department, covers the rules for the National Matches of this year. It was issued under date of April 12 but it did not come from the printer's hands until the first of this week. All of its provisions have been dealt with in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN in previous issues. Numbering the paragraphs and the addition of an index will increase the convenience with which the order may be used.

National Peace Conference in Session.

The Second National Peace Conference commenced its sessions in Chicago, May 3, Robert Treat Paine, President of the American Peace Society, presiding. The message of President Taft to the delegates will be read by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. Many noted men will speak.

Every atom of sentiment which can be made against war as a means of settling disputes is of service to the world. It will probably take generations of educational work of this kind, if a great war does not intervene between civilized nations in the meantime, before enough men can be convinced to make war impossible. Probably the shortest cut to universal peace would be a serious conflict between two strong and highly civilized nations. The revulsion of feeling which would follow close on the heels of such a calamity would probably make a permanent union for peace entirely practicable.

Shooting Clothes for Civilian Clubs.

An officer of a civilian rifle club has asked ARMS AND THE MAN to pass upon the question of a shooting uniform or shooting dress for the members of his organization. He asks whether there would be any impropriety in adopting practically the khaki uniform of the military service. In replying to him we have said that we do see an impropriety in this, and we consider it undesirable for many reasons.

A club should have a distinctive uniform. That result is not gained if a semi-military costume is worn. There are a great many different variations of color in material which closely resembles the Service khaki:

Cloth of that kind makes up well into shooting clothes, but a variation in the style of the coat is desirable. Let it be made in the form of a Norfolk jacket, say, but in any case let it be made with a turn-down collar and lapels. For a hat we would recommend a small, low crown, soft felt hat with just sufficient stiffness of brim to allow it to be turned down over the eyes while firing. Such a hat is much more comfortable and in every way more serviceable upon the range than the Service hat. Civilian rifle clubs, in choosing shooting clothes, should endeavor to secure uniformity without a style of dress too closely approximating the military uniform.

Italians Building Battleship of Stone.

The Italian Government is thought to be the first to attempt the experiment of constructing a battleship with hull formed of a framework of iron bars, around which cement is to be poured to give a skin of artificial stone to the body of the ship. The weight of such a hull is estimated to be about the same as one of wood or iron, to cost less, and it is said that it will resist the chemical action of the sea water better. The experiment will be watched with great interest.

Officers Invited to Submit Suggestions.

The board of officers assembled at Rock Island Arsenal for the purpose of considering the question of equipment and load for the Infantry soldier will receive ideas germane to its work directly from officers of the Army. Any officer who believes that he has a suggestion which would be of use should forward it to the Board at Rock Island.

University of Nebraska Detail.

Capt. Halsey E. Yates, 17th Infantry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science, etc., at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Sayer Will be with the Team.

Orders have been issued directing 1st Sergt. George Sayer, Company A, 15th Infantry, to proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., in time to enable him to report June 3rd to the Captain of the Army Infantry Rifle Team. Sayer has shot so often and so well with the Infantry team that he is known to practically all the riflemen of the country.

Will go to Gettysburg.

The first class of the Military Academy, consisting of 103 members, will visit the battlefield of Gettysburg on May 10 for instruction in strategy and tactics. It will also go to the ordnance proving grounds at Sandy Hook to witness experimental firing going on there.

The second class will likewise make a journey of education on May 10, as they go on that day to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Navy Benefited at Small Cost.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has reported to the President that the cost of the voyage of our fleet around the world over and above the sum necessary to maintain the ships if the voyage had not been undertaken was only \$1,500,000.00. He also reports to the President that repairs necessary to put the ships in first-class condition are not extensive. On the other side of the case, he has presented the information that the good derived from the long experience in the way of better discipline, training, and practical knowledge is worth many times the entire cost of the trip.

Medical Reserve Supplies.

As a part of the wise plan to make every possible provision during peace for war, the Medical Department of the Army has been accumulating reserve medical supplies. The lamentable condition of our Army in this respect at the outbreak of the war with Spain furnishes an object lesson of a startling character. It is stated by the Surgeon General that he has now gone further in the direction of prepared material for emergency use than ever before, and it is intended to continue this effort until a reasonable state of preparation is reached.

On to Richmond.

A march of thirty days' duration over the battlefields of the Civil War in Virginia by officers of the general staff and others began this week. Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, General Staff, acting President of the War College, is in command of the party. The course to be pursued will be that followed during the last campaign upon Appomattox.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Range Officers from States for Camp Perry.

A letter has been sent out by the Chief of the Militia Division directing attention of each Adjutant General to the authorization for one range officer from each state during the National Matches. Information is requested as to the intention of the state to detail an officer for this duty, and it is requested that the name and rank of such officer, if it is the intention to send one, be communicated to the Chief of the Militia Division as soon as practicable. Any officers so detailed should be directed by state order to report in person to the executive officer of the National Match at Camp Perry, in field uniform, not later than August 17.

States Notified of the Number of Sergeants Available.

The Chief of the Militia Division has notified the Adjutant General of each state of the number of sergeants of the Regular Army available for detail with the troops of the state. In the letter of notification a suggestion is made that the Governor's application for these noncommissioned officers be made early, as it is intended to carry on a preliminary course of instruc-

tion of noncommissioned officers intended for this duty. The period of this instruction will be about eight weeks beginning July 1 and it will be so ordered as to fit them more fully to perform the duties which will be required of them from the states.

Applications which are not received by June 1 cannot be acted upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, since only one class can be instructed annually. Those applications received after June 1 will be held over for the class of instruction to be organized July 1, 1910.

Maine Makes an Adjutant General.

Gen. Augustus B. Farnham felt himself obliged to resign as Adjutant General of Maine on account of ill health. His resignation was accepted to take effect May 1 as requested by him, and Elliott C. Dill, Colonel and Chief of Ordnance, was appointed to the vacancy.

General Dill is well known to a great many readers of ARMS AND THE MAN through his activity for rifle practice in his state, as captain of the state team and as a director of the National Rifle Association of America. Maj. John J. Dooley, who has been assistant to Colonel Dill, by the terms of the same order which advances General Dill is named as Colonel and Chief of Ordnance in the place made vacant by the promotion of his superior, and Capt. Gilbert M. Elliott, Company K, First Infantry, is promoted to be Assistant Chief of Ordnance, thus taking the place formerly held by Colonel Dooley.



GEN. ELLIOTT C. DILL,
Adjutant General of Maine.

General Dill is a comparatively young man but one whose force of character and general ability has impressed many of us. He has the qualities which should cause him to be an exceptionally good Adjutant General. We think the State of Maine is to be congratulated upon her choice.

District Rifle Practice.

Orders are out authorizing a camp of instruction in small arms practice for the District of Columbia National Guard, and designating as the commanding officer thereof Maj. James E. Bell, Inspector of Small Arms Practice. His assistants are named in the same order. The Senatorial Trophy Match, a squadded competition, will take place May 29 and 31. This contest, which is open to all officers and men of the N. G. D. C., who have qualified as Expert Riflemen, is for a silver cup presented by twenty-one U. S. Senators and a gold badge which marks the winner as champion rifleman of the District for one year. The eighteen high men in this match, and such others as may be selected, will form the National Match Team.

Mississippi Will Encamp.

The annual encampment of the Mississippi National Guard will be held near Jackson, July 12 to 23 inclusive. It is to be remarked that this will be a longer period of field service than is ordinarily given most National Guard organizations, but it is pointed out that it is short enough. Ten days is really the least time which any National Guard organization should ever go into camp. Two weeks would be much better. Ten days can be accomplished by any of the organizations if they merely set their minds to it.

The South Dakota Rifle Camp.

Orders have been issued directing the Fourth Infantry, South Dakota National Guard, with such independent organizations as may be attached to it, to go into camp for rifle range instruction and practice at the state camp ground, Watertown, July 6, for so long a period of time as may be necessary to complete Special Course "C." In the admirable order which covers this duty, General Englesby directs the instruction of the

troops in such other branches of duty as may be practicable, but he sets forth that the principal feature of the camp will be instruction in the use of the rifle. The team for the National Matches will be selected during this encampment.

West Virginia Will Exercise Care.

Orders have been issued from Headquarters of the West Virginia National Guard to safeguard the enlistment of recruits until only those of a desirable class shall be taken. Announcement is also made that no original enlistments will be accepted after May 20. This with the purpose of excluding newly enlisted men from taking part in field exercises.

New Adjutant General for North Carolina.

Gen. J. F. Armfield, formerly brigade commander of the North Carolina National Guard, has been appointed Adjutant General of that state and Gen. Thomas R. Robertson, formerly occupying that position, has been designated as Chief of Ordnance. Gen. Francis A. Macon has been reappointed Quartermaster General, and Beverly S. Royster, who will be remembered by many of the old timers of the National Guard Association as a former Adjutant General of North Carolina, has been named as the new Brigade Commander.

General Armfield has had a long and honorable service with the troops of his state and has rendered a good account of himself in the Volunteer service. He should make a good Adjutant General.

TALKS WITH NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

By GEO. T. BOWMAN, *First Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Cavalry.*

There never has been and there never will be in the United States, a large Regular Army. We may as well recognize this fact once and for all and in making our plans for fighting strength in the next great war we must first of all realize that the great mass of our soldiers will be men who come to the colors at the outbreak of hostilities and expect to quit the army when peace is concluded and their country is no longer in danger.

We know that soldiers cannot be made overnight, and we know the value of training and discipline, but we also know that the wars of the United States have always necessitated great numbers of volunteers and that they always will.

We know that all of our traditions keep our people opposed to universal military service; that in peace times it is only with great difficulty that our small Regular Army is recruited to its authorized strength, while at the first call to war the men of our country respond to an extent that is simply astounding to other nations which maintain great standing armies and where military duty is compulsory.

Recent legislation places the National Guard in its proper position in the first line of the nation's defenders in time of need and side by side with their comrades of the Regular Army. Behind this first line must be organized the regiments of volunteers. On this first line the initial work of war will fall and the forces which constitute it should receive in time of peace a training of the highest possible order that they may be prepared when needed.

The problem which naturally presents itself is how to use to the best advantage the limited time which the members of the National Guard can afford to devote to their military work. The mistake is often made of expecting too much from the men of the National Guard. They all have their occupations with which an excessive amount of military duty is likely to conflict. The time to be given to their duties as soldiers is short and counted by hours. Consequently the utmost care must be exercised to so plan their instruction that no time will be wasted.

My conception of what the training in the National Guard should be is just this: Each individual soldier ought to receive instruction which will tend to make him a healthier and a better citizen and at the same time increase his value to his country as a soldier in time of war.

In addition to drill there is much which the National Guardsman can be taught during the time of his service as such which will greatly add to his usefulness when war comes and he goes into the field to live.

Where time is limited, and with you of the National Guard it is mighty limited, the effort should be to attain as high a degree of effectiveness as possible in the really important duties of the soldier. There is little use in my dilating on the value of drill; we all know how important it is in a military force and what an aid it is to discipline, but a little close order drill goes a long way and there is nothing so useless, senseless and tiresome as a close order drill week after week on an armory floor, where for an hour or so the same old movements are repeated over and over until it maketh a man sick.

There are so many things to be taught, so many vitally important things that the men are waiting to learn, so much information to be imparted on subjects which may mean life or death to the soldier, that it seems really a crime to waste those few precious hours each month. All the close order drill that any National Guard organization needs is just enough to allow it to be handled and placed where its commanding officer wishes to place it.

Absolute precision of movements and clock-like regularity are all very nice, but you haven't the time. Those few hours are needed for other and more important instruction in the details of a soldier's existence. What if your outfit can drill perfectly if the men in it cannot shoot to hit? If your cooks can't cook, if they waste your rations and you go hungry, does it make you feel any better to remember that they can execute the manual of arms in the most beautiful fashion? It is safe to say that your commanding officers would like to progress to other instruction and with the aid of their non-commissioned officers would be able to do so but they must have your help and you cannot help them unless you know your business.

With non-commissioned officers who know their drill the instruction of a company becomes easy and an advance can soon be made to other important duties and all of the time not spent on close order drill which is bound to become monotonous. Then an occasional snappy drill in

close order will keep the company from becoming rusty and permit of its being handled as a unit in the battalion. For more than that, time cannot be spared.

It is the man who knows how who obtains results, and it is my hope that in the course of these talks to the many thousands of non-commissioned officers of the National Guard I may at least indicate along which lines they should direct their efforts that each may become a really efficient and competent leader, having confidence in his own ability to fill the position which he occupies.

There will be nothing attempted which is beyond the ability of all non-commissioned officers to understand. My idea is that the non-commissioned officers desire to learn, are anxious in fact to acquire knowledge concerning the duties of the soldier, and are perfectly willing to use some of their spare moments in study. But they have neither the time nor the inclination to wade through volume after volume on the various subjects pertaining to the profession of the soldier. What they want and what they must have is something brief and to the point and an indication as to where they may look for more detailed information if they have the desire to pursue any particular line of study.

A soldier who wears the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer should feel that more is expected of him than before he received this mark of distinction. He should strive to compel the respect of his superiors and subordinates alike, by making himself a help to the former and an example to the latter. He should feel that in promoting him to the rank he bears, his commanding officer has honored him by placing confidence in his ability and should try his best to deserve the honor and maintain that confidence.

The greatest change in status in a soldier's life takes place when he is promoted from a private and given his warrant as a corporal. He then, for the first time, steps from a position of one who is commanded to that of one who commands. Never again, no matter how high rank he may attain, will such a change be made. As his rank increases and he goes higher in the military service his power becomes greater and his responsibilities are added to, but it is the newly made corporal who first realizes how much it means to have the actions of his fellow men controlled by his orders.

Do you realize what a magnificent position you are in when you are chosen to command men? Just think of it, placed so that other human beings do as you say, obey you without remonstrance or complaint, and though knowing that the result of obedience to your orders may even be certain death, yet do they obey, not blindly, but with confidence in you, respect for your authority and belief in your ability to command men. Realizing this, is it not up to you to know your business?

When a noncommissioned officer commands his squad or section or detachment, his men soon appreciate whether he knows how or not. They cannot respect any man nor profit by his teaching unless they are impressed with the belief that he not only knows how but has confidence in his own ability to instruct them.

If war should occur tomorrow, are you ready? Would you be able to "act well your part?" Have you, as a non-commissioned officer, the requisite knowledge to command your men, to lead them in battle, to show them how to take care of themselves and keep healthy in camp, in bivouac and on the march? If you can answer yes to these questions, all right. If not, then the thing to find out is whether you can acquire the necessary knowledge in time of peace that will fit you for service in war. *The business of soldiers is war*, and all training, all preparation and all instruction of soldiers must be for the purpose of fitting them to be capable of doing their work in war.

In the course of these talks, there will at first be something to be said on the advantages of military service, loyalty, the habit of obedience, courtesy, the preliminary instructions which should be imparted to the recruit, and the methods of commanding men. Later on I hope to take you with me on imaginary field service. We shall see what a non-commissioned officer may have to do and what duties fall to his lot which require that he "knows how." We may find him receiving orders to take his squad or section on some special duty or detached service where he will be the responsible one, responsible for the health, the comfort and perhaps the lives of his men. We shall see him drawing the rations for his men and knowing what he should receive; arranging for the transportation of his supplies, and perhaps he will have a wagon to load or a few pack mules to handle.

Will he be able to pick a proper camp site and does he know what sanitary precautions to take? Typhoid and malarial fever must always be guarded against and he must know how to protect his men. At times he may be conducting a patrol in a hostile country, making a sketch of the road passed over or the position of an enemy's outpost. Is he able to estimate distance so that the fire of his men may be accurate? A bridgeless river may be encountered, too wide to jump, too deep to ford, and he has to get his men across in safety. A horse may lose a shoe, a message must be signaled, a man is wounded and requires first aid immediately.

In imagination we shall see our non-commissioned officer in many difficult situations and with many and various duties to perform, but none except those which would be liable to come to him in the course of service in war.

Reorganization and Progress in New Hampshire.

An order just issued by Gen. Harry B. Cilley abolishes the brigade organization and places the brigade commander and staff on the retired list. The field and staff of both the 1st and 2nd Infantry regiments are abolished and those officers not designated in the order to exercise command are to be discharged or placed in retirement. Five officers of the general staff departments are likewise dispensed with.

In the place of the two regiments of Infantry which are disbanded one full regiment of Infantry is created, together with four companies of Coast Artillery. This action is taken under authority given in an act passed by the last legislature and it should be very beneficial. There is no reason why a state should attempt to maintain a force larger than it can keep in a reasonable condition of efficiency. It is better to have one company and have it good than a whole regiment which is ragged. We may look for great improvement in New Hampshire.

Brigadier General Sullivan, the Inspector General of the New Hampshire National Guard, in his report of the inspections made during the month of February, remarks that he found a notable improvement in drill and instruction in nearly every organization. He found this particularly true in extended order and guard duty, and that those companies were best instructed where schools for officers and noncommissioned officers were regularly and systematically conducted.

General Sullivan found that many of the rifles had not been properly cleaned inside. He points out that the inside of the barrels should receive first attention in cleaning the arms, as thus its most vital part—the barrel—becomes a prey to rust. He says on this subject: "The soldier who habitually neglects to care for his rifle and allows it to rust in the arms rack is not a desirable member of the National Guard, in my opinion, and his qualifications as a soldier are extremely doubtful." He comments upon the continuance of a general improvement in rifle and pistol practice in the First Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry; the Second Infantry did not improve.

The Governor of New Hampshire compliments the officers and men of the New Hampshire National Guard stationed in Manchester for the prompt and efficient manner in which they performed the duty of assisting in the protection of persons and property during a recent threatening fire in that city.

Wilson Trophy Stays With First.

The members of the 1st Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., are jubilant over the fact that the Wilson trophy, which was donated by Col. William Wilson in 1900 for competition among the companies of the Third Battalion, of which he was then major, will remain in its quarters for at least another year. The official report of this year's contest, just received, shows that the company won by a good margin.

The trophy, which is a handsome bronze figure of Mercury, has been in possession of the 1st Separate Company since 1906, when it was won from the 8th Separate Company.

The gratifying result of the 1st Company's work is due to the efforts of every man in the company and devolves credit on Lieut. N. S. Peverill, the company's inspector in small arms practice.

The results of the competition are as follows:

	Per C. monthly standing.	For trophy, 25 P. C.	Perc'ge 75 P. C.	Per C. and stand'g.
1st.....	1.0000	.2500	.5265	.7765
43rd.....	.8491	.2235	.4772	.7007
8th.....	.9597	.2399	.4401	.6800
50th.....	.9625	.2406	.4014	.6420
34th.....	.9242	.2310	.4074	.6380

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

THE PEEP SIGHT IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

BY JOHN M. DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieutenant, Company D, 18th Infantry, N. G. P.

In a recent publication* attention is called to the faint, and sometimes indistinct, view of the bullseye target as seen through the peep sight of the Service rifle, the interference with clear vision being due to the use of a small aperture fixed at a considerable distance from the eye; about 13½ inches in the prone position.

A black bullseye on a white background presents to the marksman the most distinct objective possible and, at that, men are troubled on dark days or in foggy weather (and in the case of some men, at all times) by the optical properties, or rather defects, of a peep sight so fixed. This trouble can be overcome to a large extent by shooting with both eyes open but, unfortunately, such instruction is not usually given in target practice nor is its importance fully appreciated. A small peep is desirable because, not only does it serve to give better definition of the front sight, but it helps to some extent to correct defects in vision and therefore it should be retained, though in its present position on the rifle its greatest advantages are not realized.

If we encounter this most vital trouble in marksmanship when shooting at such a clearly defined target, what will be the result when a soldier trains his rifle upon a khaki clad enemy whose protective coloring is almost indistinguishable from his surroundings?

It would be an instructive test to arrange a skirmish match at Camp Perry, using silhouette targets of neutral color and by this means discover, and invent solutions for, the difficulties that are sure to be encountered in directing an effective fire upon an opposing skirmish line at even the short distance of 500 yards.

These possible means are presented at the moment for increasing the effectiveness of such fire:

Training men to shoot with both eyes open.

Giving us a rear sight (peep) fixed nearer the eye.

Using a peep sight equipped with several sizes of apertures, instantly interchangeable.

*"The Reason Why—In Rifle Shooting," page 81.

Sale and Purchase of Service Rifles.

A correspondent who signs his communication "Interested Reader," says: "Please print this question and your answer to it in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN: If an affiliated member of the National Rifle Association sells his rifle which has been bought from the Government to a private citizen, is he committing a crime and can the purchaser of the rifle be prosecuted or have his rifle confiscated or seized?"

Under the law, which makes the purchase of the Service rifle possible, no individual is supposed to own one. They are sold upon the requests of the governors of the states for the use of rifle clubs. A member of a



WINCHESTER

.22 CALIBER AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

This handsome, handy little take-down rifle, like history, repeats itself. As a means of pleasure and sport it is as far ahead of any other .22 caliber as an automobile is ahead of the historic one horse shay. True lovers of sport find great fun with it shooting moving small game where shotguns have heretofore generally been used. After loading this rifle, all that it is necessary to do to shoot it ten times is to pull the trigger for each shot. Although automatic in action, it is simple in construction and not apt to get out of order. For city, country or camp it is the gun of the day. To get the best results always use Winchester make of cartridges in this rifle.

Ask your dealer to show you one.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. - - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

rifle club might have a prior right to the use of a rifle because he had put up the money to pay for it, but it would not be his rifle. Under the law, the rifles must belong to the club. If a member of a club undertook to sell the rifle to an individual outside of the club, he would be violating the law, and in our opinion he could be punished.

A Plea for the Automatic.

Mr. Bernard Glaser's article on "How to use a Revolver" in your issue of April 29 contains some valuable information, and will undoubtedly be of great assistance to those who are contemplating taking up the pleasant pastime of revolver target shooting, but I am inclined to the belief that his condemnation of automatic pistols is based on the prejudice against that type of weapon which exists to a great extent among the expert pistol shots of the country. His principal objection against them

is that "they are no good unless constantly cleaned and cared for," and yet he devotes a considerable part of his article to the care of the weapon which he recommends. What firearm is any good unless it is taken care of? I have several expensive revolvers, and also several automatic pistols, and while I use the revolvers altogether for target practice, I have fired several thousand rounds from the automatics, and have found them to be reliable, quick, and hard shooting weapons, perhaps not yet capable of as fine accuracy as the better make of revolver, but as a practical weapon, certainly their equal, and I think their superior.

It would be interesting to many of your readers if you could give them a comparison between the revolvers and the automatic weapons recently tested by the Government. That is, did the revolvers submitted as a general thing stand the test any better than the automatics?

"AUTOMATIC."

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

- 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.
- Aug. 29 to Sept. 25—Golden Jubilee and Shooting Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein. \$21,000 in prizes. Contests arranged for the National Guard and Regulars. To be held at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Alameda Co., Calif.
- Sept. 3-11—Nineteenth Annual Sea Girt Tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., includes the matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, New York State Rifle Association and Pennsylvania State Rifle Association.

A RIFLE MATCH WITH JAPANESE SAILORS.

The visit of the Japanese ships to the coasts of California was made the occasion on April 27 for a rifle match between a team composed of six officers from the fleet and six members from the Southern California Rifle Association of Pasadena. The Japanese team was composed of the three best shots from the flag ship *Aso* and three from the *Soia*. The officers were all second lieutenants except First Lieutenant Kauna, who was team captain.

The Japanese rifle is about .25 caliber, with a very long barrel, which shows the marks of hard cleaning from the muzzle. Metal fouling is apparently an unknown quantity with the Japanese, and they must be greatly handicapped by ignorance of it. The Japanese sight is an open one on an elevating leaf and cannot

be set for closer range than 300 meters. It has no wind gauge, which is also a great handicap. Compared with the Springfield, I consider it to be third class.

The Japanese bullet is 1 1/4 inches long, shaped like the old Krag bullet, and keyholes frequently (about 25 per cent of them) at 500 yards. The Japanese officers could not look at the Springfield enough, but would return time and again to aim and snap and fire it, and stated frankly that it was the finest rifle they had ever seen.

The Japanese team took their defeat very gracefully. Over a thousand of their men were ashore in the various beach towns—Los Angeles and Pasadena—and not one was seen to enter a saloon, and there were no signs of hostility shown them in any town by the rough classes. The poor shooting at 500 was due to failing light, the match being finished after sunset.

Following are the scores:

Japanese.			
Yards	200	500	Tl.
Lieutenant Kauna	36	39	75
Lieutenant Yamakado	39	36	75
Lieutenant Matsukita	40	34	74
Lieutenant Shuna	39	30	69
Lieutenant Urtsiu	31	30	61
Lieutenant Aniza	15	5	20
Totals	200	174	374
Americans.			
Joe Singer	44	45	89
C. S. Bachus	40	45	85
E. D. Neff	44	41	85
D. S. Wotkyns	39	46	85
Dr. E. Alden	41	39	80
A. C. Freeman	38	39	77
Totals	246	255	501

LOS ANGELES REVOLVER CLUB.

A telegraph match between teams of the Smith & Wesson Pistol and Revolver Club of Springfield, Mass., and the Los Angeles Revolver Club was held April 25, the Los Angeles team winning by 47 points.

The weather conditions were ideal and the score of 2512 was the highest the Los Angeles team has ever made in a telegraph match.

The conditions were 10 men on a side, 30 shots per

man at 50 yards, on the Standard American target. Following are the scores:

A. B. Douglas	88	88	94	270
H. D. Thaxter	86	85	88	259
I. C. Douglas	85	85	88	258
Will A. Wright	84	84	83	251
W. R. Cutts	81	84	86	251
C. W. Linder	85	82	83	250
Dr. L. M. Packard	74	88	85	247
J. E. Holcomb	78	89	80	247
W. E. Smith	74	86	85	245
A. M. Smith	77	81	76	234
Total				2512
Smith & Wesson Pistol and Revolver Club				2465

Los Angeles Revolver Club won by 47 points.

COMPANY C, 4TH NEW JERSEY, WINS THREE-CORNERED MATCH.

Company C still retains its high rating as a shooting organization by defeating Company D, 5th New Jersey, and Company D, 2nd Connecticut, known as the New Haven Blues, on April 24.

Five matches have been shot between Company C and the New Haven boys in which the former has won three. Company C has also won two straight victories from Company D of the 5th, which is the crack shooting company of that regiment.

Company D, of Connecticut, shot on its own range while the New Jersey Companies shot on the 4th Regiment range at Jersey City. The results were exchanged by telephone. Musician Chesley was high for New Haven. Lieutenant Hattersley, for the 2nd New Jersey, was high for the team with 94. There were three possibles made in the prone position, Lieutenant Riley of Connecticut; Lieutenant Baker of the 4th, and Chesley of New Haven were the trouble makers.

Company C, 4th New Jersey.

	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
Priv. G. Brewer	44	45	89
Private Minervini	44	49	93
Private Lidell	41	47	88
Private Raimondi	47	49	96
Lieutenant Wells	47	46	93
Private Bianchi	43	49	92
Private Fischarek	43	45	88
Captain Higgins	45	45	90
Corporal Weise	43	48	91

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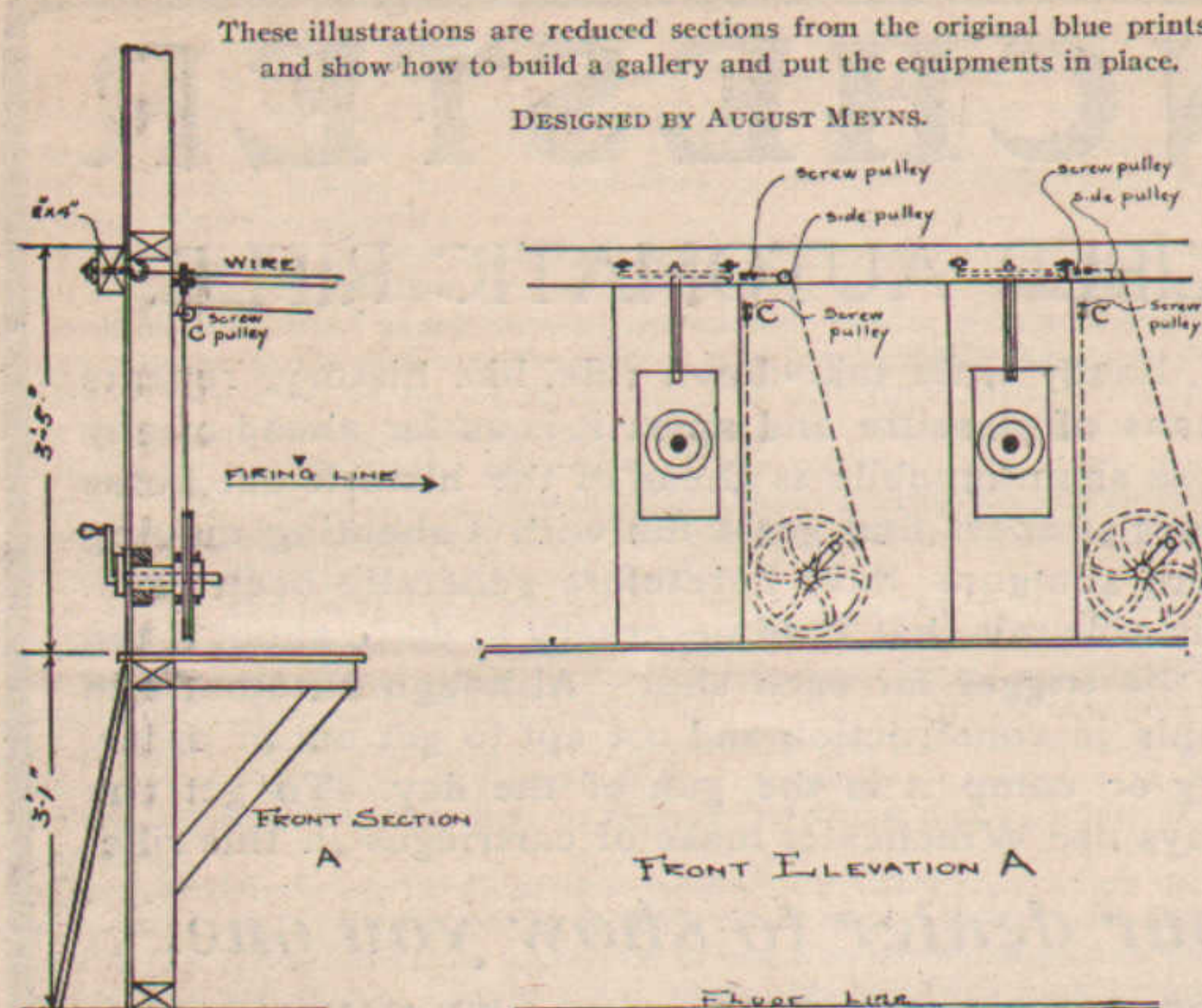
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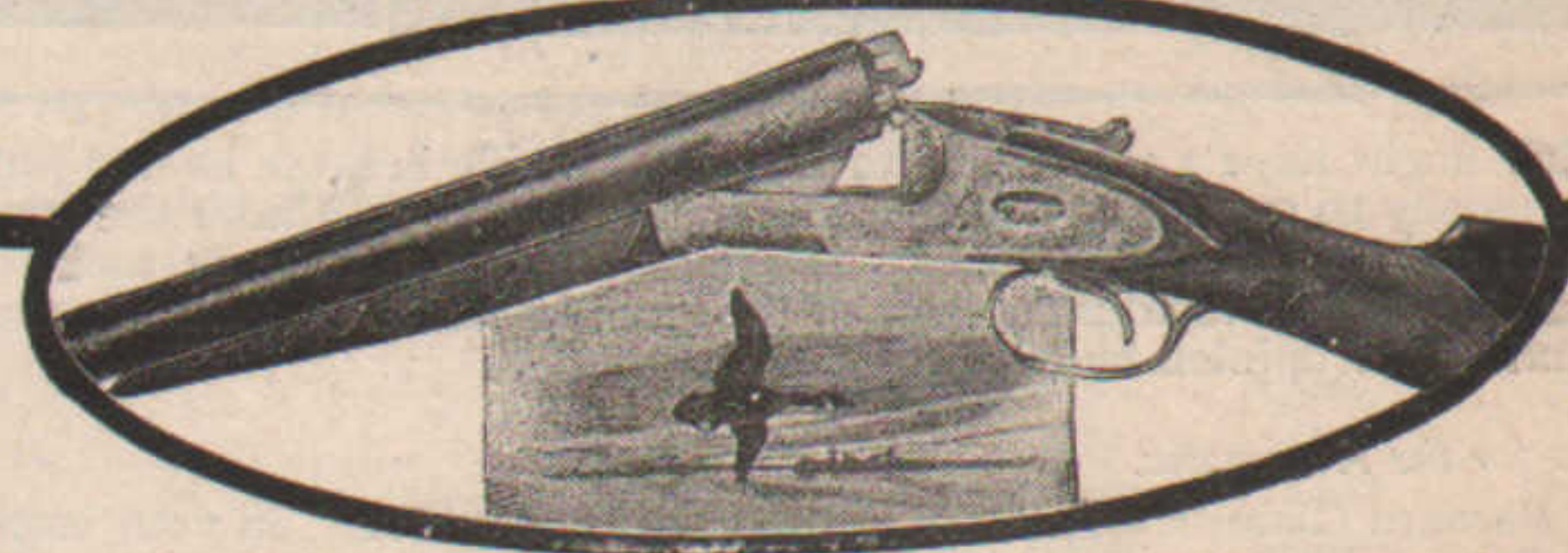
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Table of scores for various rifle matches, including Company D, 2nd Connecticut and Company D, 5th New Jersey.

Table of scores for Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association and Philadelphia Rifle Association.

Table of scores for various revolver and pistol matches, including 50 Yards Revolver Match and 50 Yards Pistol Match.

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Every rifleman who does not use Acheson-Graphite, Grade "1340," Firearms Lubricant,

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INTERNATIONAL ACHESON GRAPHITE COMPANY NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. We Are the Only Makers of Graphite in the World

The following scores were shot during the month of April in the weekly competitions of this association on the Arlington Range, Landsowne Ave, and Cedar Lane, Llanerch, Pa. We trust that this coming month we may have more of a turnout, and would also like to have better attendance on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the new indoor range, 1406 Washington Avenue. We will be pleased to see any one interested in rifle, pistol or revolver shooting. The conditions for entering these competitions are reasonable and the association offers numerous bronze, silver and gold medals and cups for the coming year.

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, April 3, on the Arlington range.

Table of scores for 200 Yards Rifle-Record Match, 50 Yards Revolver Match, and 50 Yards Pistol Match.

PETERS CARTRIDGES

— WIN —

U. S. PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP

In competition with the best Pistol shots of the country, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th places in the U. S. Revolver Association Indoor Pistol Championship Match, were won with

PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES

1st.	Frank Fromm,	-	-	-	score, 456 out of 500
2nd.	Lieut. R. H. Sayre,	-	-	-	" 455 " " "
3rd.	J. E. Gorman,	-	-	-	" 454 " " "
5th.	H. N. Hoyt,	-	-	-	" 442 " " "

All the above used either .22 Stevens-Pope Armory or .22 Long Rifle Cartridges loaded with semi-smokeless powder. An unanswerable argument as to the superiority of this ammunition is found in the fact that both the Rifle Championship (12 successive years) and the Pistol Championship are now held by shooters using Peters Semi-Smokeless Cartridges.

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THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

May 10.—Hoopston (Ill.) G. C. M. A. Harbert, Sec'y.
 May 10-12.—Raton (N. M.) Trap Club. W. M. Oliver Sec'y.
 May 11.—Plattsburg (N. Y.) G. C. F. C. Parshall, Sec'y.
 May 11.—Pillow (Pa.) G. C. J. A. Bingaman, Sec'y.
 May 11-12.—West Frankfort (Ill.) G. C. W. C. Rains, Sec'y.

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

Rain only kept the fair weather shooters away on May 1. Men who are used to out-of-door sports do not mind a little wetting. The two minutes walk from the trolley car to the club house was the worst part of it. At the club house it was very comfy—a nice warm fire, plenty to smoke and a covered platform to shoot under. Hamilton shot a double gun for the first time today and while he did not do as well as with a "pump" he is a very promising comer. Wynant is getting back in his old-time form; with some practice at regular intervals he will get back in the 80's again.

Targets.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
G. B. Hubbell.....	5	9	6	7	6	6	7
S. V. C. Hamilton.....	3	4	5	3	4	5	2
Le G. Wynant.....	6	5	8	5	7	5	7
C. G. Blandford.....	8	8	10	7	6	7	9
W. Fisher.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

All roads will lead to Ossining on May 12-13. The club has received promises of support enough to guarantee that this will be the largest shoot held on these grounds since the State shoot. The grounds will be open for practice on Saturday, May 8 from 2 to 4 and all are cordially invited to shoot.

ANNUAL SPRING TOURNAMENT OF OSSINING GUN CLUB.

The annual registered spring tournament of the Ossining Gun Club, Ossining, N. Y., will be held May 12 and 13. The Westchester County Individual Championship at 100 targets will be shot with the regular program. A team match between the New York Athletic Club and the Ossining Gun Club will be shot. There are ten events on the program the first day with an aggregate of 200 targets to shoot at and a total entrance of \$14. On the second day there are nine events with a total of 200 targets, and a total entrance of \$13.50.

YALE VERSUS HARVARD.

The Yale team defeated Harvard on May 1 at Soldiers field by 11 birds out of 250 and set up a new intercollegiate record of 230 out of a possible 250 for a 5-man team. The former record of 226 has been held by the Harvard team, which made it in the dual shoot with Princeton on April 3. The high score was possible by the perfect conditions at the Soldiers field traps. There was no

wind and the light was very favorable.

Morrison and Dickey of Yale shared the honors with 48 apiece out of a possible 50. Dickey shot 24 out of each of his two strings of 25, and Morrison broke 23 and 25. For Harvard, Higginson, with 47, was high gun. The scores:

Yale.		Harvard.	
Morrison.....	23 25—48	Gilman.....	18 22—40
Noel.....	23 24—47	Hauthaway....	23 24—47
Dickey.....	24 24—48	Brewer.....	20 25—45
Trudeau.....	22 22—44	Morse.....	21 19—40
Thaw.....	21 22—43	Higginson.....	24 23—47
Total.....	230	Total.....	219

MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

But six men were on hand on May 1, probably owing to the very stormy day. Allan seemed to be in pretty good form, making three strings of 24 out of a possible 25, one of these, event 4, being made at 22 yards. Winslow was the winner of the seventh leg for the Dupont trophy, event 3, while Allan won a silver trophy in the fifth event.

Targets.....	25	25	H.	25	25	H.	25
Allan.....	23	24	1	23	24	1	25
Winslow.....	15	20	4	24	20	4	23
Cockefair.....	..	21	4	20	20	2	19
Williamson.....	..	18	4	20	18	6	25
L. Young.....	..	..	..	24	..	1	21
Simmons.....	..	..	..	..	..	8	22

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GUN CLUB.

The weekly handicap shoot of the B. A. A. Gun Club was held in a drizzling rain at Riverside on May 1. Five members of the Harvard Gun Club competed. The scores:

Hcp. Tl.		Hcp. Tl.	
Roy Faye.....	2 92	S. A. Ellis.....	2 87
J. C. Todd.....	10 87	C. C. Clapp.....	2 85
F. Whitney.....	16 83	J. E. Lynch.....	20 83
John Lynch.....	24 59	*McLaughlin.....	72
*Master.....	68	*Heard.....	60
*Ridway.....	51	*Codman.....	50
*Harvard club.			

The Western Pennsylvania Trap Shooters League will hold six tournaments during the season 1909. The following places have been named by Elmer E. Shaner, who was appointed a Committee of One, to select the proper places.

- Charleroi Gun Club, Charleroi, Pa., in May.
 - McKeesport Gun Club, McKeesport, Pa., in June.
 - Aspinwall Gun Club, Aspinwall, Pa., in July.
 - Brownsville Gun Club, Brownsville, Pa., in August.
 - Sewickley Gun Club, Sewickley, Pa., in September.
- The dates regarding the respective tournaments will be named later.



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No. 308241

**62 CONSECUTIVE BULLSEYES**

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

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Morgan, George W. Clements and J. P. Wright, the amateurs, broke respectively, 354, 346 and 342.

At Pittsburg, Pa., April 27, where 56 shooters were assembled, G. J. Elliott was high gun with 141 out of 150 targets, shooting the Red W shells. High professional and high amateur averages were won by shooters using Winchester shells at Indianapolis, Ind., on April 21 and 22. W. R. Crosby, high professional, broke 404 out of 440 targets, and Dr. W. L. Straughan broke 389. Dr. W. L. Straughan also used a Winchester gun.

Ward Burton, the well known Winchester shooter of the Middle West, won high professional average at Bloomington, Ill., April 31, breaking 137 out of 150 targets, shooting the Winchester Combination. A. C. Connor, who was high amateur with 133 out of 150 targets, also shot Winchester shells. All the other amateurs whose scores were worth mentioning also shot Winchester shells.

Fred E. Rogers won third general average and third professional at Sedalia, Mo., April 20-21, scoring 381 out of 400. Harvey Dixon was third amateur with 368. Both gentlemen used Peters factory loaded shells.

C. A. Young won second professional and second general averages at Ashley, Ohio, April 20, scoring 170 out of 180 with Peters shells.

Neaf Apgar was high professional at Jersey City, N. J., scoring 172 out of 200 with Peters shells.

In a field of some of the best professional shooters in the country, Walter Huff won high general average and high professional average at the tournament of the Tally-Ho Gun Club at New Orleans, April 20 and 21. Conditions were not ideal, and Mr. Huff's score was exceptionally fine. He shot Peters factory loaded Ideal shells.

J. T. Atkinson, of New Castle, Pa., was third high gun at Youngstown, Ohio, April 21; score 137 out of 150 with Peters factory loaded shells.

J. C. Evans, won third amateur average at Beaver Crossing, Neb., his home town, April 21 and 22; score,

366 out of 400. He used Peters factory loaded shells.

E. H. Storr was high gun at the practice shoot of the Deep Run Shooting Club, Richmond, Va., April 24, scoring 93 out of 100 with Peters shells.

H. J. Borden, using Peters factory loaded shells at Camden, Ark., tournament, April 21 and 22, won second professional average, scoring 350 out of 400.

At the practice shoot of the New York Athletic Club, April 10, Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters shells, won high professional average, scoring 106 out of 125. Sim Glover was high professional at Pittsburg, Pa., April 27, scoring 129 out of 150, J. C. Garland being second with 127.

Third amateur average was won by J. T. Atkinson, of New Castle, scoring 138 out of 150. All three gentlemen used Peters shells.

WITH DEAD SHOT SMOKELESS.

At the Sedalia, Mo., tournament held April 20 and 21, J. S. Thomas won first amateur average, 375-400, and H. Dixon third amateur average 368-400, both shooting Dead Shot smokeless.

At the Camden, Ark., tournament held April 21 and 22, first general average was won by Ed. O'Brien, 366-400, and first amateur by A. L. Morgan, 354-400, both of whom shot Dead Shot smokeless.

A VERY PROMISING YOUNGSTER.

T. H. Keller, Jr., who is shooting for The Hunter Arms Co., of Fulton, N. Y., and of course using the Smith Gun, is fast establishing his title to rank with the very best of the experts now representing the big firearms and shell makers. "Haze" is also showing himself a real "chip off the old block." Here are some of his records: At Pinehurst, N. C., in January he broke 212 out of 225 targets. At the Delaware State Shoot last October he made the high average of 182 out of 190 targets shot at. In the Delaware championship event he scored 92 out of 100, breaking the last 60 straight. Pretty good work for a youngster!

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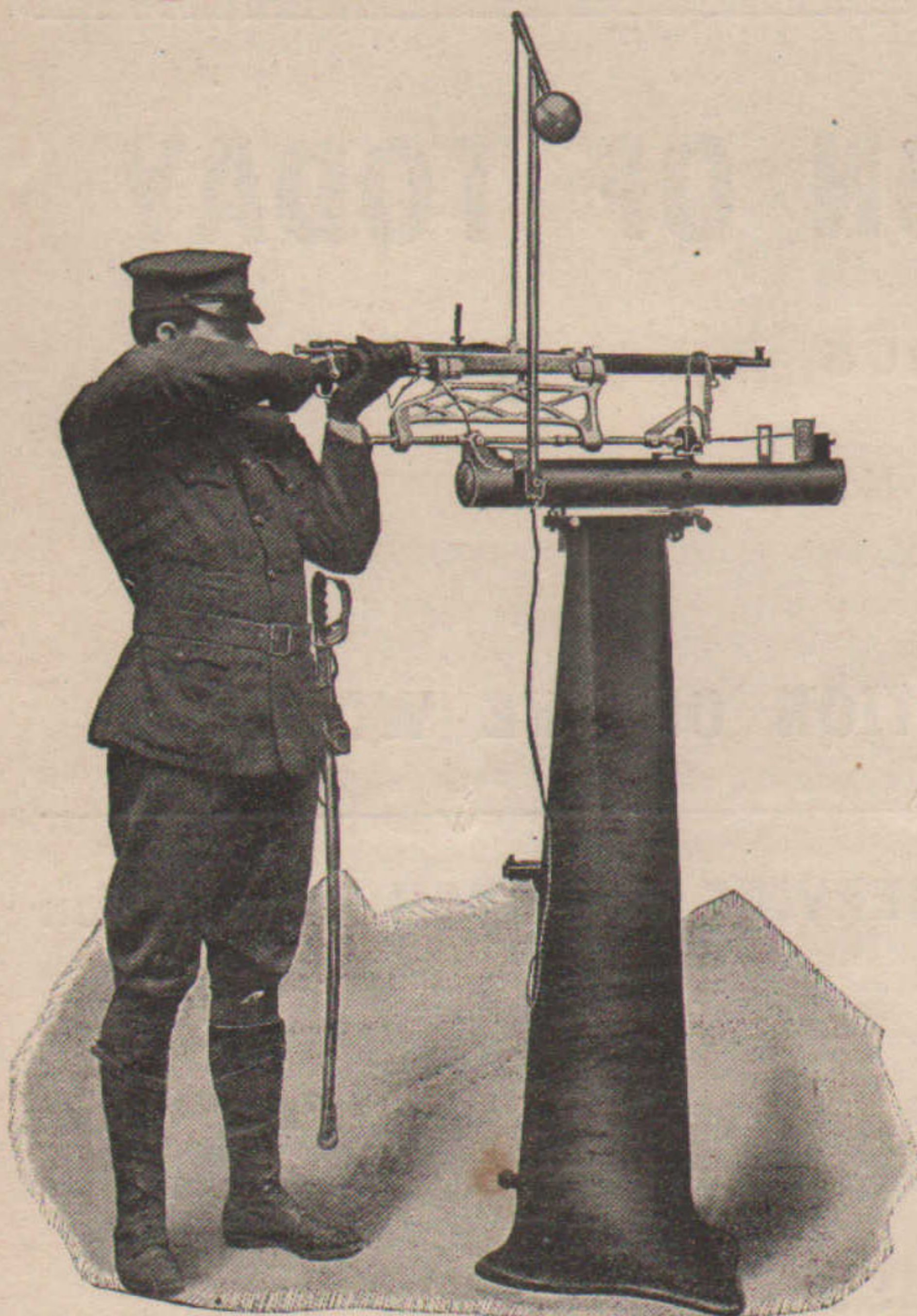


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