

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 6.

MAY 13, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
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VOLUME XLVI. No. 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 13, 1909.

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HOW TO CONSTRUCT RIFLE TRENCHES.

One of those problems which is constantly changing with the march of progress in military affairs is that of protection for troops acting either on the defensive or the offensive. In a recent book entitled "Applied Principles of Field Fortification for Line Officers," by Capt. J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a most valuable work, the author says: "It is the history of all modern wars that the men do not take kindly to the spade, and it is only through bitter experience that they learn the value of intrenchments. Every effort should be made, therefore, by the officers to impress this fact upon their men, and, if possible, teach them the lesson at the outset, and before the enemy has the opportunity of doing so in a more forceful and costly manner."

Maj. Carl Reichmann, in his report on the Russo-Japanese War, states: "It may be truthfully said of the Russians, and probably of the Japanese also, that when they did not march or fight, they dug."

Maj. J. F. Morrison states: "Great reliance was placed on field intrenchments, and their use was very general. Once in the presence of the enemy the intrenching tool seemed next in importance to the rifle and ammunition. The rule on both sides seemed to be to always cover their positions with intrenchments as soon as taken up, even when held only for a short time."

Haste is often an element and a valuable one. The ideal modern soldier would be one possessing practically the attributes of invisibility in that as soon as he halted and lay down he would burrow into the earth like a badger, thus concealing his whereabouts and protecting himself from injury.

With respect to the simple matter of constructing trenches, there are as many opinions among our military men as there are conflicting ideas in the pretty heads of our women about the relative style and color of frocks.

In a report made by Capt. Wm. C. Harlee, U. S. Marine Corps, to which this is an introduction, two points are particularly well brought out by means of the text and illustrations. One is that the intrenching tool which he used proved eminently satisfactory in every particular. He found it light, strong, easily portable, and best of all, that it could be used from the lying down position when the blade was turned at right angle to the handle. Of this intrenching tool we may say a word in passing. It is the invention of Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, and we believe it is manufactured by the Sub-Target Gun Company of Boston. General Elliott, with an extensive experience in field service, is full of practical ideas upon the subject of equipment. One of the best of those ideas is exemplified in this tool.

The other point is that trench making, like everything else, should depend, for form and manner, upon circumstances; that no hard and fixed rule is good, except that intrenching must be done.

In publishing this very valuable report, which we do at some cost of effort and money, we must take occasion to compliment Captain Harlee upon the clear and incisive way in which he has presented the account of his operations and produced for us his conclusions. No man can read the article without having a better idea of trench building, or lay it down without a new thought of what he would do in an emergency.

The accompanying pictures are excellent, and will render a quick comprehension of the text extremely easy.

REPORT OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN CONSTRUCTING RIFLE TRENCHES BY MEANS OF THE ELLIOT INTRENCHING TOOL

BY WM. C. HARLEE, Captain, U. S. Marine Corps.

A detachment, commanded by me and consisting of First Lieut. S. S. Lee, U. S. M. C., and fifty-two enlisted men, was engaged in the work of constructing rifle trenches upon the naval reservation at Stump Neck (near the naval proving ground at Indian Head, Md.), from Friday, April 9, to Friday, April 16, 1909.

The American types of intrenchments, in which advantage of cover is taken by both depth of trench and protection afforded by parapet of excavated earth, were first constructed.

Not being provided with carriers for the intrenching tool, the tool, in its secure position, was placed over the belt, blade to the front, and carried in this manner, as shown in cut A.



CUT A.—SHOWING HOW COMPANY MAY CARRY INTRENCHING TOOL SNUGLY TUCKED IN BELTS.

This expedient proved so satisfactory that it is submitted that the mechanism of the tool is such that a carrier is unnecessary,

The noncommissioned officers had already been instructed in the method of work, and, after the men were deployed in a skirmish line of about one yard per man, rifles and belts laid in rear, nothing more was necessary than to order "commence work."

No laying off of lines to mark the trench, or any other preliminary marking, was necessary, the skirmish line itself marking the line of the front of the trench.

A trench, of the profile shown in Figure 1, was constructed in fifteen

minutes, each man constructing one yard. The soil was clayey and fairly difficult. This trench, although one foot narrower than the ordinary

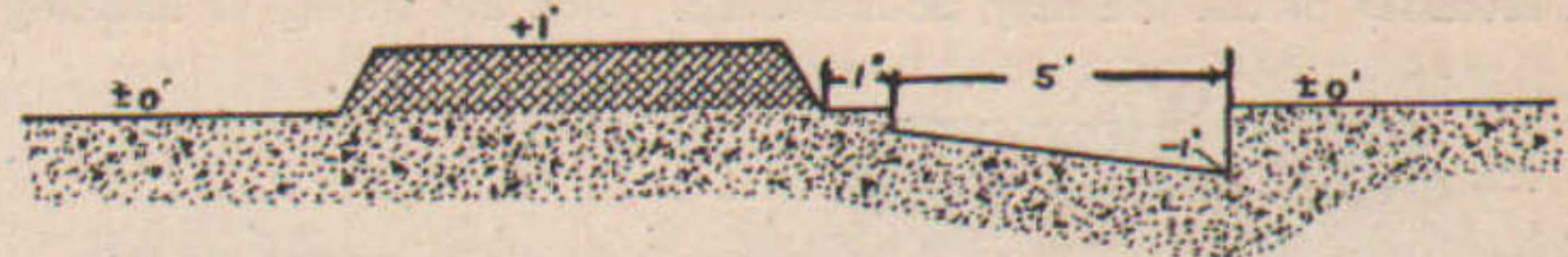


FIGURE 1.

type, answered the requirements of keeping covered from view and fire.

Leaving a small part of this trench as a sample of the prone trench, the remainder was converted into a trench of the profile shown in Figure 2, for troops kneeling or sitting. The trench was so converted in ten minutes,

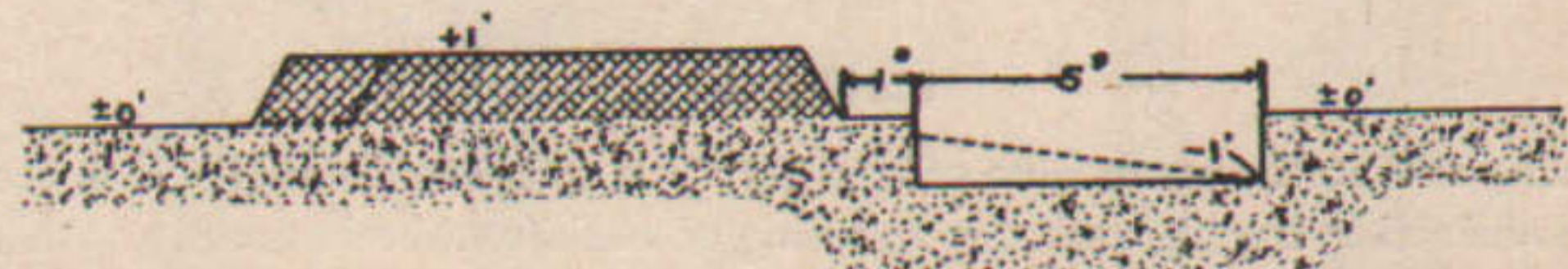


FIGURE 2.

each man's task being a yard in length. In the standard type of trench, the height over which men can fire, kneeling, is taken to be three feet. This is correct if men were to assume the kneeling position prescribed in the drill regulations, but men in trenches rarely take that uncomfortable position. They will either sit on the ground and lean up to the parapet, or they will, if the parapet is too high for this, kneel on both knees and lean against the parapet. Both of these latter positions are more comfortable and natural. Two feet is the proper height for fire, sitting. (See Figure 2.) The height should not exceed two and one-half feet, which is the limit of height for men kneeling on both knees, and this also permits fire from the sitting or kneeling positions of the drill regulations.

Part of the trench for troops kneeling was then left as a sample, and the remainder of the trench was converted into two types of trenches, permitting troops to deliver fire standing, sitting or kneeling. The trench shown in Figure 3 was converted in thirty-five minutes, each man's task



ALMOST INVISIBLE IN A TRENCH WHICH TOOK FIFTEEN MINUTES TO BUILD.

being one yard. In this type of trench men may fire sitting or kneeling from A, and standing from B. During cessation of fire men may sit on B, fully covered, the height of B above C being convenient for sitting (eighteen inches). C is the communicating trench; it is six feet below the top of the parapet, and men standing or walking are covered from view and fire. This type, by its steps A and B, permits the men readily to leave the trench for movement to front or rear, or to move out from the trench to meet collision with the enemy advanced for shock action. Firing, standing from B, is awkward if men are firing sitting or kneeling from A, but the density of the firing line can be made the maximum by all men firing sitting or kneeling, or all men firing standing.

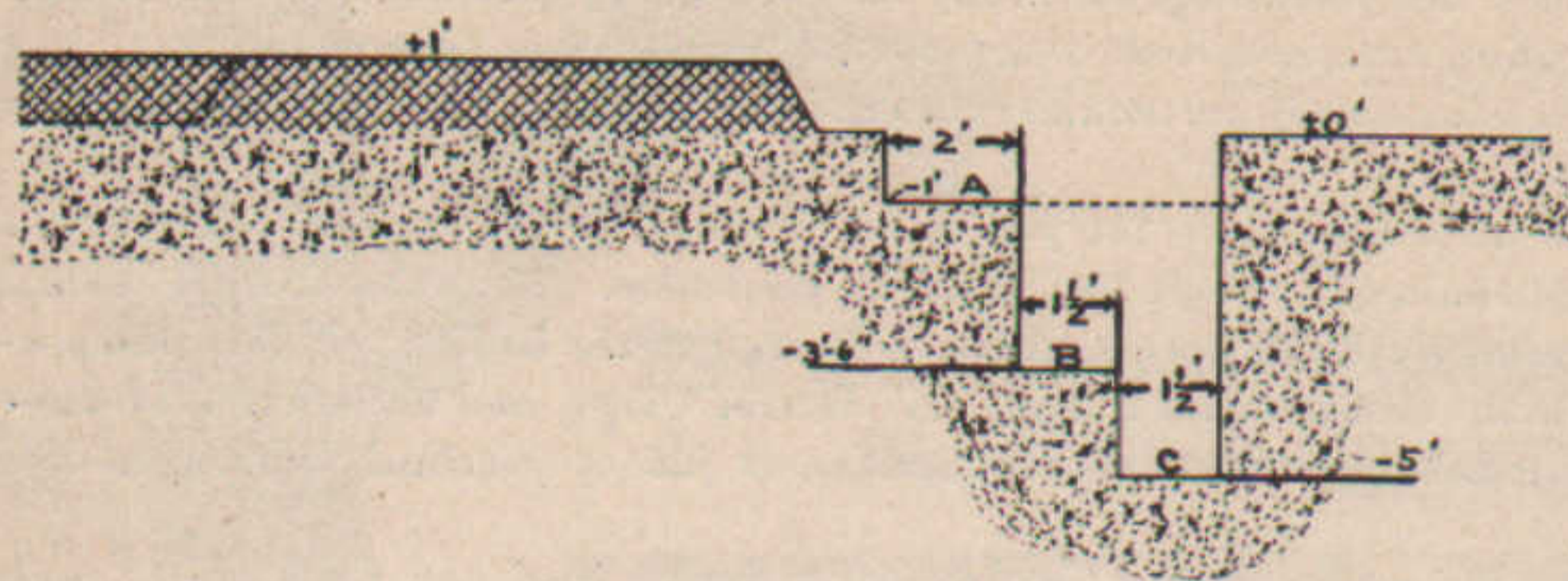


FIGURE 3.

In Figure 3 the height of parapet is kept at one foot; in figure 4 the height of parapet is raised to two feet. This type was constructed from the trench, sitting or kneeling, in twenty-five minutes. It permits fire sitting from A; kneeling or sitting from B. C is the communicating trench, and men standing or walking on C are protected. D would appear only in the converted trench, but it serves as a convenient place to lay haversacks, canteens, intrenching tools, extra ammunition, etc.

Figure 5 shows the trench illustrated in Figure 4 converted into an improved trench, which permits fire standing, sitting or kneeling; and, inasmuch as men may fire standing at the same time that others fire kneeling, the intensity of the fire may be increased. Men fire sitting or kneeling

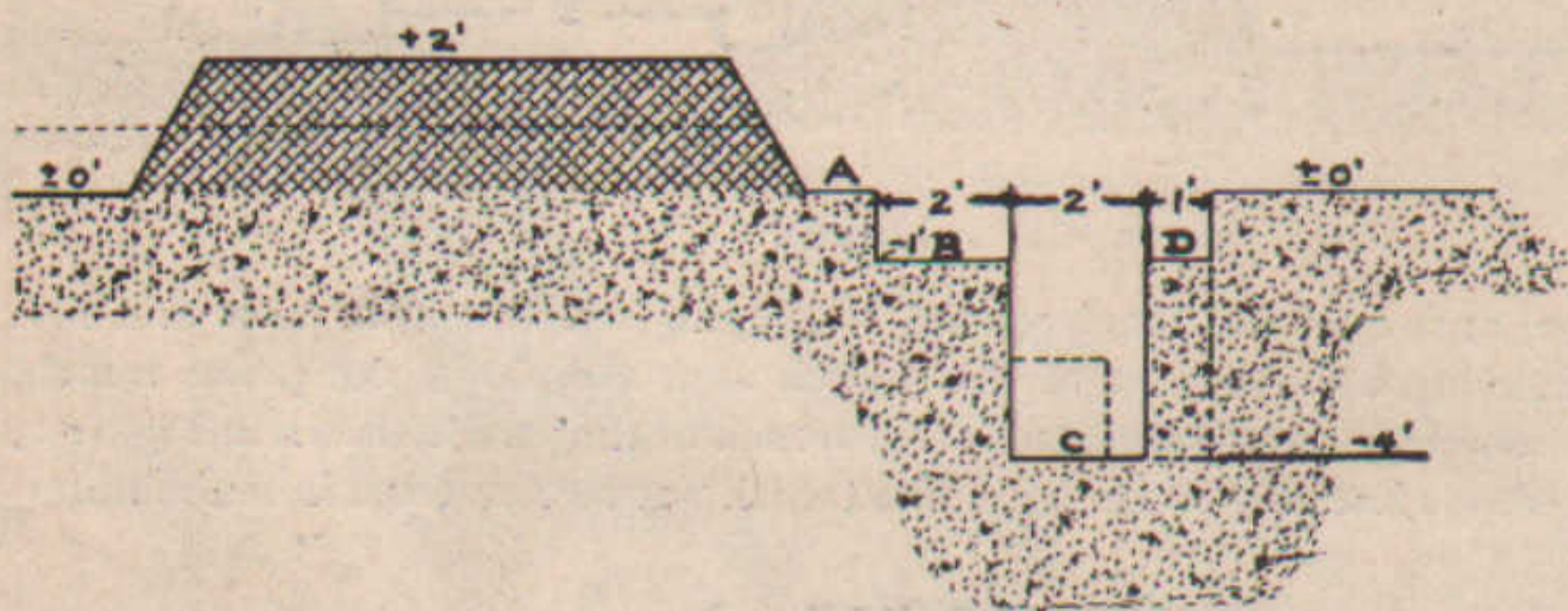


FIGURE 4.

from A, and at the same time others may fire standing from B. C is the communicating trench, and men standing or walking therein are protected. Men sitting at B are protected, and B is the convenient height (eighteen inches) above C for that purpose.

The methods of using the various trenches, as heretofore explained, are illustrated in cuts F and G. A front view of these trenches, showing men

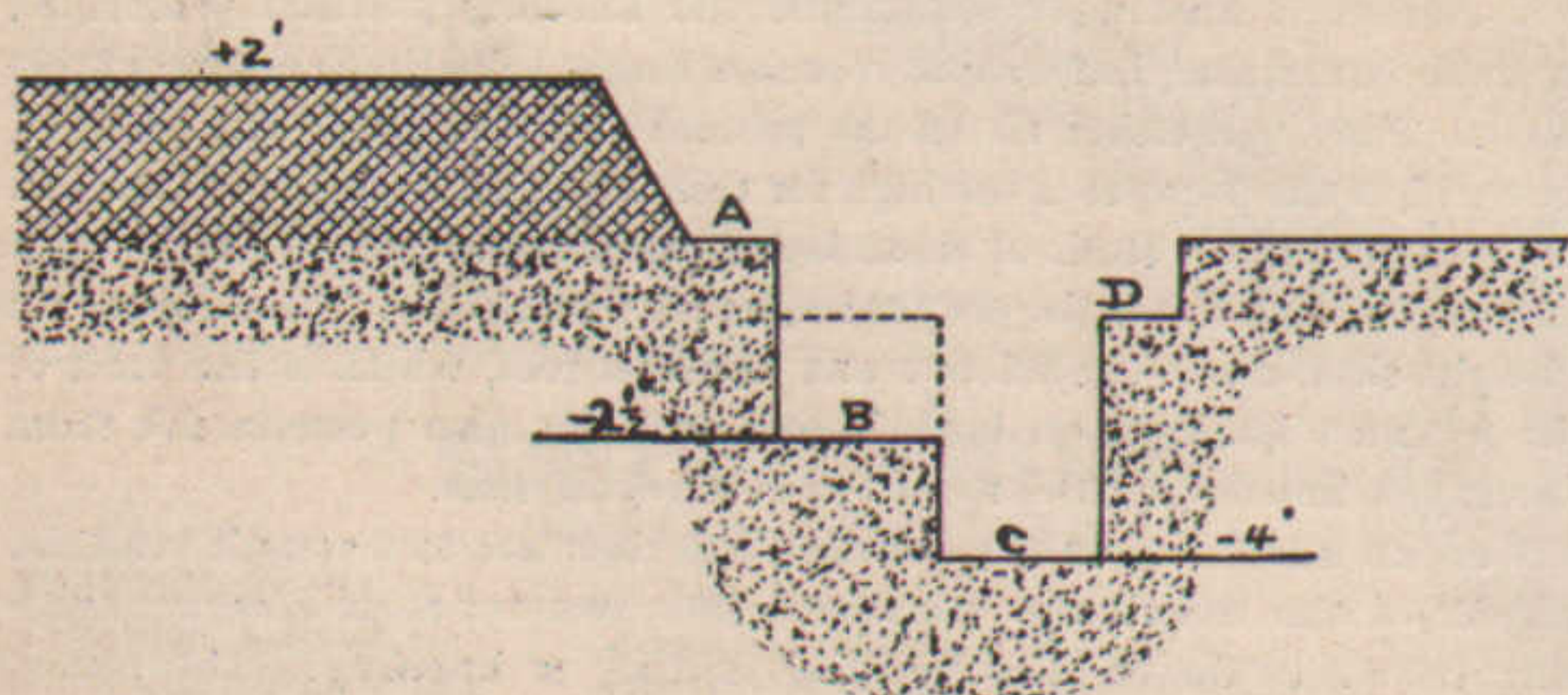


FIGURE 5. PLAN VIEW.

in act of firing, is exhibited in cut H. These trenches were covered with grass and were invisible at a distance of less than one hundred yards.

The German and Spanish types of trenches, as shown in "Translation (from the German) by Lieutenant Charles Abel, 4th Infantry, Regulations for Field Fortifications," furnished through the courtesy of Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, General Staff, U. S. Army, were then constructed.

The typical German trench, with no parapet (Figure 6), was constructed. In constructing this trench, a traverse (as shown in Figure 7) was pro-



CUT F.—A PRONE TRENCH PARTLY CONVERTED INTO A KNEELING ONE.

vided for the purpose of confining the effects of shrapnel fire to limited portions of the trench. The passage-way around the natural traverse is also shown.

A part of this trench was converted into the improved rifle trench shown



CUT G.—THE TRENCH FROM THE REAR. MEN IN VARIOUS POSITIONS.

in Figure 8, permitting protected communication and enlarging the trench for more comfortable occupation. The part indicated at A was not excavated in this trench, because it was designed at first to be converted into the improved trench. Fire standing is delivered from B; men standing at C are protected; men sitting at B are protected and are comfortable.

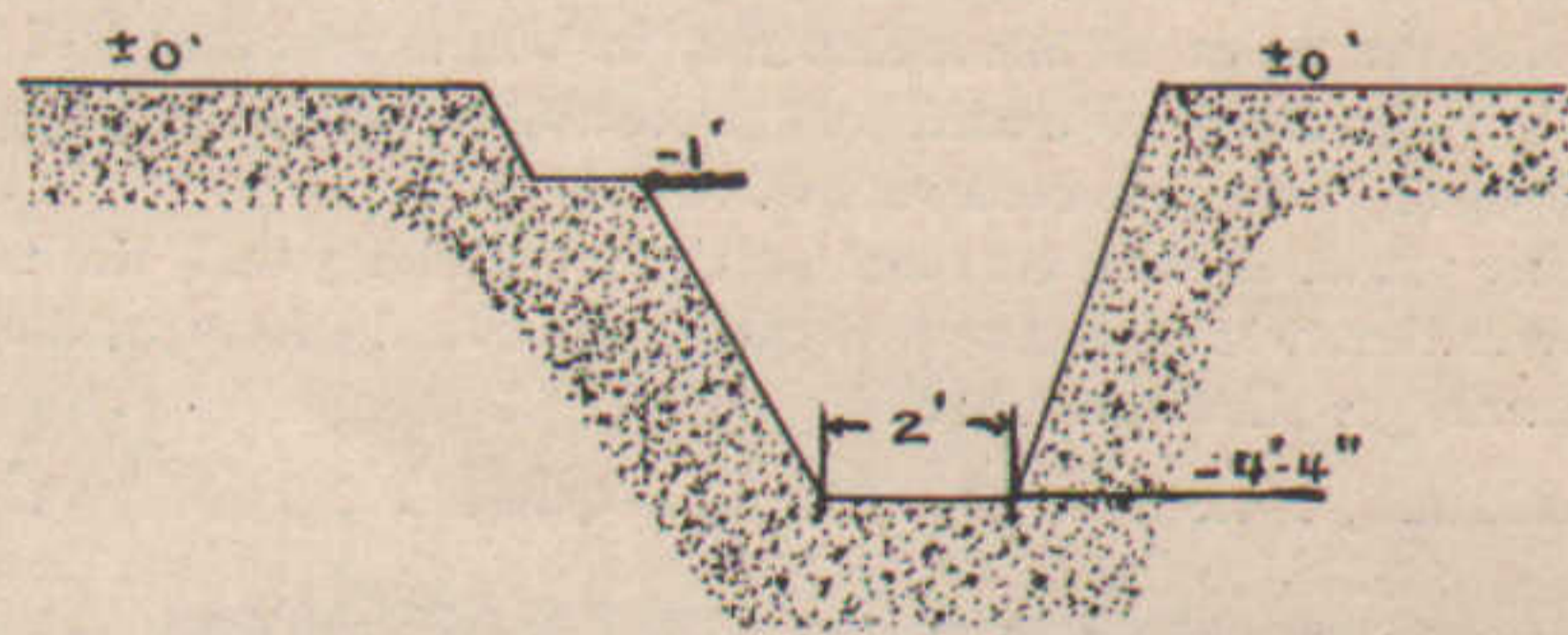


FIGURE 6.

The step is eighteen inches. Cut I illustrates the typical trench D, with no parapet and with elbow rest A; passage-way P; traverse T. The portion of the trench shown in the foreground of the cut is the improved trench with communicating trench C, firing stand, and seat B. This portion has a parapet—E.



FIGURE 7.

Cut M shows a front view of the trenches, manned. The portion of this trench without the parapet was invisible a few yards to the front, and the portion with the parapet was likewise invisible a few yards further distant.

During the construction and after the completion of the various stages

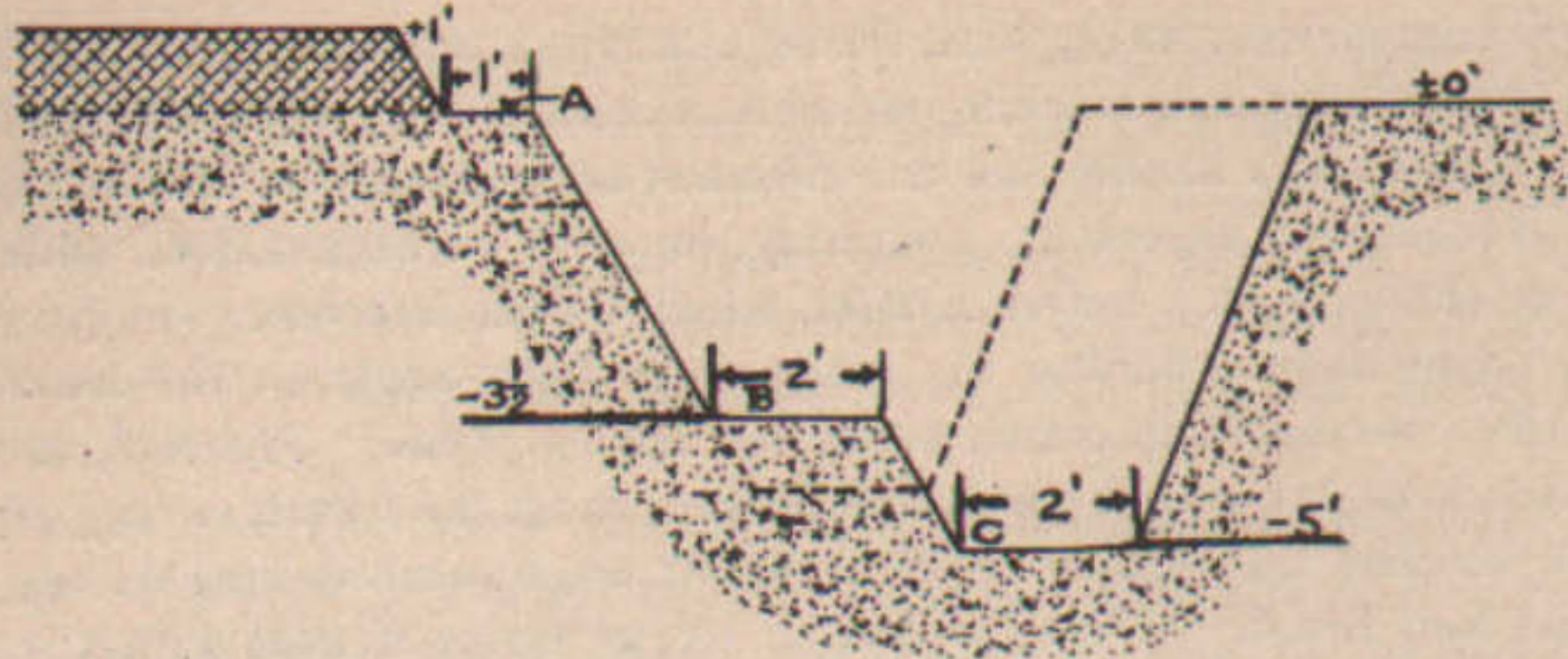
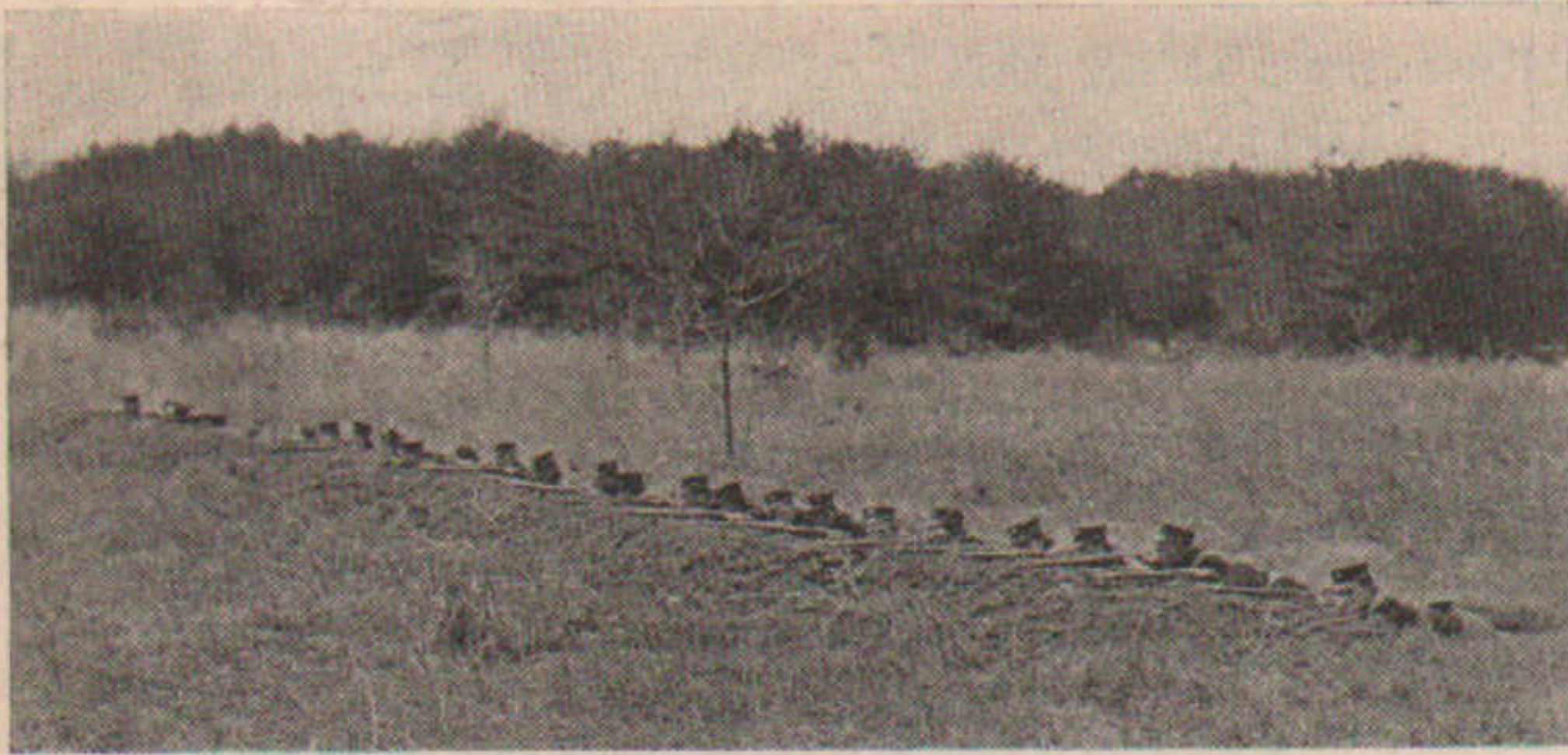


FIGURE 8.

of these trenches, the underlying principles and the use of the trenches were illustrated and explained to the detachment.

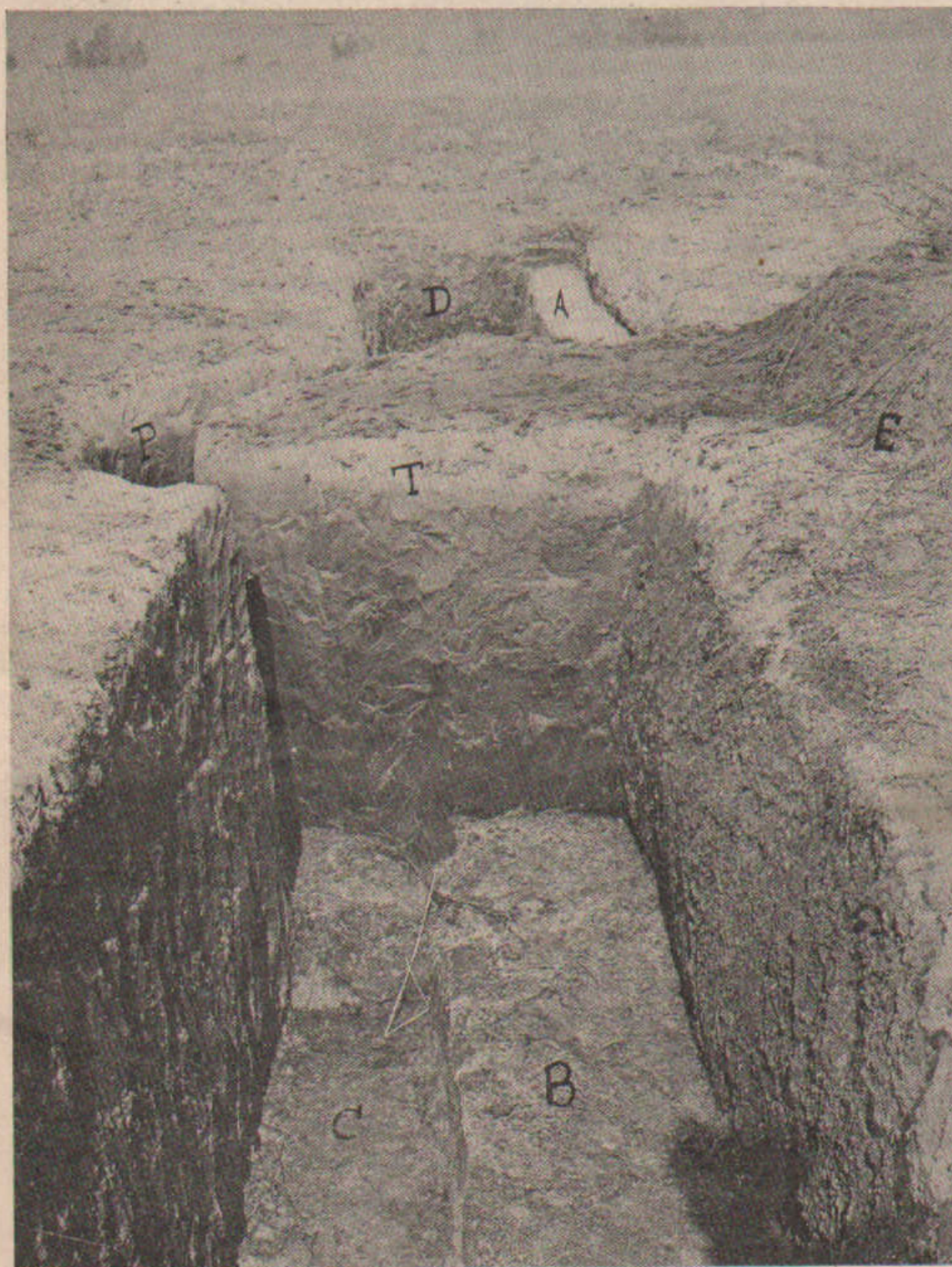
The German type of trench is not, strictly speaking, a hasty or battle intrenchment. The time required to construct it will render its construction impossible in the face of an advancing enemy. In loose soil the simple



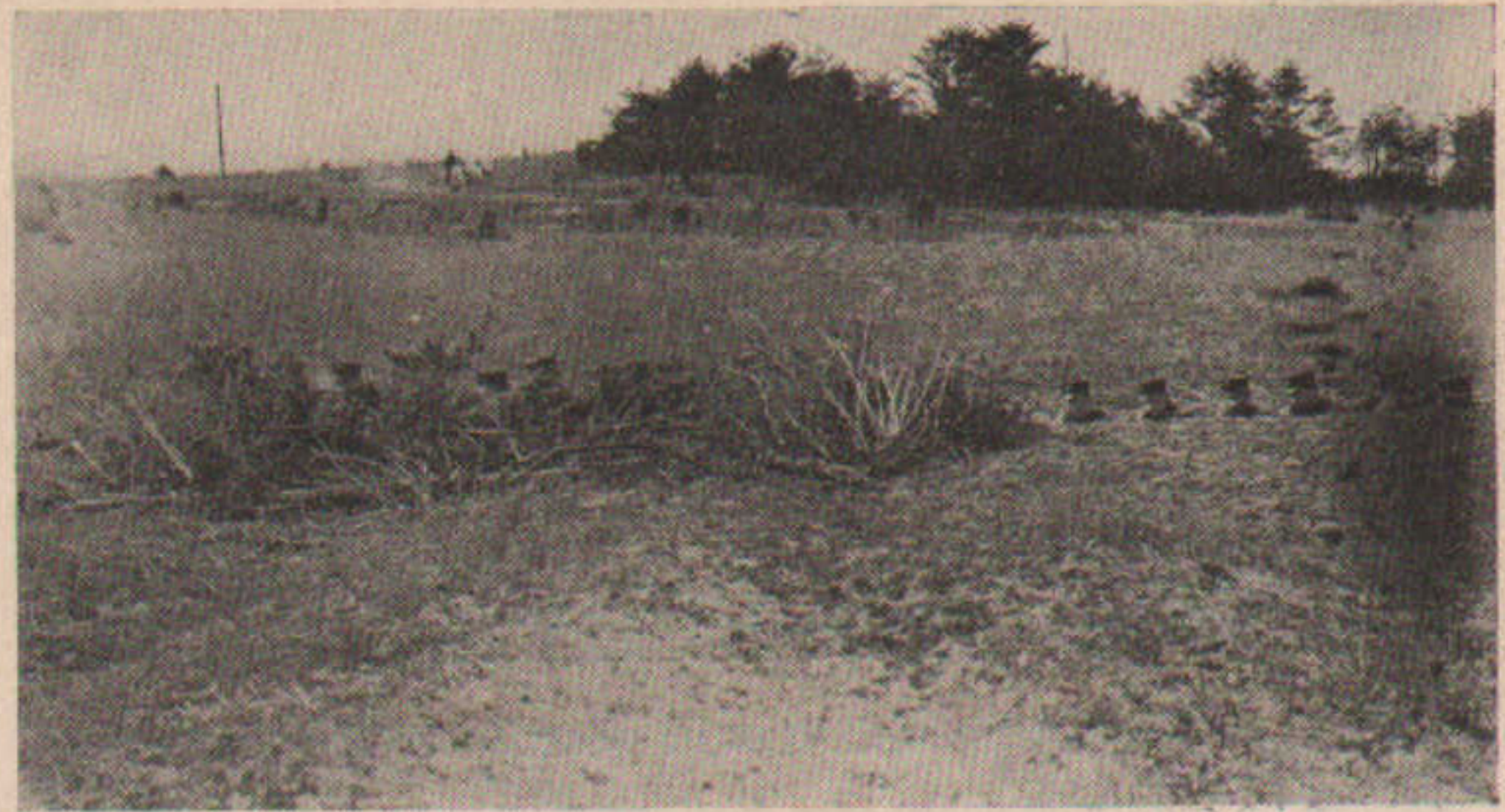
CUT H.—FRONT VIEW OF AN OCCUPIED TRENCH.

trench becomes almost as wide as the American trench (prone), and this also happens when the German trench is "improved" or widened to permit protected communication.

The idea of leaving unexcavated spaces at about squad intervals, to diminish the effect of shrapnel fire, is a simple and excellent one, and our authorized manuals are silent on this feature. The leaving of this traverse involves no extra work, and the passage-way, being narrow, provides the intervals recommended in our manuals for the passage of Cavalry and Artillery. The passage-way, being narrow (only wide enough for a man to pass through; it may be as little as one foot, permitting a man to move



CUT I.—AN ILLUSTRATION OF A TYPICAL TRENCH, HASTILY CONSTRUCTED.



CUT M.—ANOTHER FRONT VIEW. NOTE HOW WELL THE MEN ARE CONCEALED.

through sideways), will not obstruct the passage of Cavalry and field batteries.

The German idea of providing no parapet is in many ways objectionable. If the earth is scattered it presents a different appearance from the surrounding terrain and offers a wide belt on the surface of the ground which will be visible from elevated places such as hills, trees, etc.; the location of trenches will thereby be more readily disclosed than if the excavated earth is confined to the width of a parapet and the parapet covered with natural material. If the excavated earth is hauled away, the trench is then not a hasty intrenchment, but partakes of the nature of a deliberate work. The height of the parapet often affords an essential element—a better field of fire.

The labor of scattering the earth is a factor in hasty intrenchments. The types defined in our own manuals, whereby protection is gained by both parapet and excavation, is not so faulty, so far as hasty intrenching is concerned; as the trench (prone), even though it presents a greater surface to artillery fire, is yet to be commended, because it is the only type which can be constructed in the face of an advancing enemy, and it permits improvement after nightfall or during cessation of fire. It would be ill-advised to discourage troops from providing this shelter from Infantry fire merely because of the fact that while prone they are exposed to danger from falling projectiles. They are at least better covered from the view of hostile gunners, and are no worse off than troops standing.

The German trench is further objectionable because it is unfavorable for receiving shock action and does not afford easy exit.

THE INTRENCHING TOOL.

The type of intrenching tool used commends itself for the following reasons:

It is of light weight (two pounds and one and three-fourths ounces) and its mechanism permits it to be secured in compact form for carrying.



THE ELLIOTT INTRENCHING TOOL IN ITS THREE POSITIONS OF ADJUSTMENT. As a Shovel, Looking at it from the Rear and from the Side, as a Mattock and for Use While Lying Down, folded for Carrying in this Form it can be Slipped Over the Belt and Carried with Comfort Anywhere.



CUT N.—OFTEN INTRENCHING MUST BE DONE IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

It requires no carrier, and dispenses with so much additional weight and expense of equipment, care of equipment, and annoyance caused by break-down of parts of the carrier.

When in the secure position it can be inserted over the belt, blade to the front. When so carried it is snug and comfortable for the wearer; does not rattle against other equipments, or fret the wearer by beating against his limbs while marching; nor does it engage or interfere with brush in moving through close country. It does not interfere with the firer when prone or in other positions for firing. When so carried it is easily accessible and easily returned, it is perfectly secure and being snugly carried there is less probability of it being discarded on irksome marches. It furnishes a slight protection for the part of the body covered by the blade.

It is stouter than the ordinary spade or shovel, and will withstand more rough usage. It will cut brush and roots up to three inches in diameter.

Its mechanical construction is such that it will withstand all the strain which the steel of the blade itself will withstand. In its test at Stump Neck there was not an instance of break-down of mechanical construction. It was roughly handled in loam and heavy clay soil—among rocks and roots—and withstood all the usage.

An effort was made to break two of the tools by using them for cutting down small trees and roots. Trees and roots of less than three inches in diameter did not injure the tools; but the steel of the blade was finally cracked by hacking larger trees and prying up heavy roots. The handle and the mechanism remained unimpaired.



CUT O—A SHORT-HANDED INTRENCHING TOOL IS A CONVENIENCE.

The size and shape of the blade is such as to render it peculiarly adapted for work in heavy or sticky clay. The blade is thick and stout, and is so shaped as to readily wedge itself into clay and loosen it, as the contour of the blade has been designed to secure the mean effective composite profile of a spade and pick. The projection on the back of the blade adds to this effect and helps it to cut easily into stiff earth and to pry it out easily.

In digging kitchen trenches clay was found which the ordinary spade and shovel would not take, and a pick had to be used in connection with them in excavating. The intrenching tool took readily into this soil and excavated it easily without the help of a pick. It serves all the purposes of a pick for heavy clay, or a hatchet for small roots and brush.

During the test the men were given short tasks and while working they worked rapidly. The average rate of excavation was one square foot of profile for each yard of trace in from three to five minutes; that is, roughly, from one-half to three-fourths of an hour per man per cubic yard. The soil generally was loam of medium consistency. This rate could not be expected to be maintained for a long period, but as the average rate of excavating with spade or shovel is one cubic yard per man per hour, this

tool will compare favorably with the regular spade or shovel. In restricted space, where men are working in close skirmish line, as shown by cuts N and O, the short handle and the different adjustments of the tool would make it compare especially favorably, in rate of excavation, with the spade or shovel with a longer handle, which would interfere.

The adjustment whereby the blade is at right angle to the handle is especially convenient in constructing the trench prone. The tool, as thus adjusted, is used to scrape earth, hoe-fashion, from the trench to the parapet and for leveling the parapet to the required height and making its top surface flat and broad. When so used it works faster if used with the side edge next to the earth, and it was in practice generally so used.

Although the tool was of dull color, the blade did not retain its dullness, but turned bright. It is not believed that any metal will be free from this objection.

THE FIRST LINE.

A PAPER READ AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY.

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

(Continued from last week.)

IN the Revolution the collective element played a minor part. Armies were comparatively small. The war was desultory. Maneuvers were simple, and modern military science, as we know it today, was as yet unborn. That war was decided by the individual element of military power. Who were the colonists? Descendants of a most virile race of men, inhabiting a new country, hewing their way into the wilderness inured to the hardest kind of physical toil, compelled by circumstances to lead simple lives, disciplined by the stern rules of necessity; frontiersmen, familiar with hardship and danger; every man a marksman, where wild game and savage Indians were always near; every man a horseman, where roads were few and bad; masters of wood craft, scouting, and trailing; and yet with bright intellects withal. Such were the men who fought the Revolution, and in fighting it acquired a hatred and contempt for the British soldier. Better trained soldiers, man for man, these colonial Militiamen, than the foe they fought.

Times have changed. The Indian is good at last. The frontier is gone; the frontiersman has passed away. We have become a nation of husbandmen, craftsmen, tradesmen, clerks, bankers and financiers. We have become a nation of vast wealth and resources, lovers of peace, comfort and plenty. But the tradition of our ancestors is still with us, warped and twisted by the lapse of time and the political eloquence of numberless campaigns. Few have dared to stand in its way. It has been the plaything of every impractical theorist and hobbyist for all these generations. It has developed such a condition that the masses of our people come to despise and distrust—not merely the British soldier—but all others as well, and our own most of all. We refuse to take seriously the armed powers of the world. We point with pride to our own warlike history, but we close our eyes to the experiences of others. We proudly insinuate our own material spirit and invincible military power; and in the same breath we ridicule the idea of preparation, and proudly boast of our general ignorance of all things military. If the young citizen of today, impelled by patriotism and a sense of pride in the great nation which our fathers have reared and saved from the storms of the past, should feel that the responsibility for the safety and welfare of this nation during the present generation rests upon his own shoulders, and should manifest some willingness to prepare himself for any duty that might befall him, does this young citizen receive the applause of our people, or only discouragement and condemnation?

But the policy of our ancestors has succeeded beyond all precedent in history, they say. See how great we have grown! Therefore let us cherish the policy of our ancestors forever.

Our ancestors had another policy, too. It was that the young new-born nation should devote itself strictly to internal development, hold aloof from all phases of international world politics, and carefully avoid controversies or entangling alliances with foreign countries. Perhaps if we could maintain the ancestral policy in its entirety, and in its original purity, all would be well. But when the thoughtless, careless youth reaches full grown manhood, he cannot shun the responsibilities of the man, nor escape the fierce competition for existence. Even less can a great and full grown nation nullify its influence in the world, or avoid contact and competition with other powers. And so that wise policy of a century of national youth has been shattered by irresistible destiny. The nation has expanded through the forests, and over the plains, to the limits of the continent and beyond. Whether we will or no, we are now of the great world powers,

with which the others must reckon. We are one of them; now the friend of this one, now of that one; vieing with them in the greatest international competition of the modern era, that of trade and commercial expansion; dabbling in the politics of the East; dreaming of power in the Pacific; and building a waterway that will revolutionize the commerce of the world, and become the most alluring prize ever cast into the arena of the nations.

Not this country alone has moved. The world has moved. Other nations have developed a power and importance undreamed of in colonial days. And they are full of energy and ambition. And in the fierce competition they have developed military science and training to a degree never before equaled in the history of the world. And the crowded millions of the Orient are fast awakening to the fact that they are short of elbow room; and that the widest freedom, the purest air, the best and most abundant food, the greatest comforts and luxuries, the best of life, are not theirs, but are being monopolized by a relatively small part of the human race; and we already see the powerful inward impulse to expansion exerting itself along the lines of least resistance. Into this world we have stepped forth as a full grown nation. Henceforth we shall be subject to all the exciting phases of international world politics. Nor do these world powers always play the game singly. The "balance of power" is an old and ever ready excuse for international combinations, and how soon we may hear it sounded for our benefit, nobody knows. And what nation has, for centuries, been the past-master in forming alliances against any country that threatened to become too important? All is peace now. God grant it will always continue; for you can see the flag of that nation anywhere along the 3,000 miles of line fence on our north.

One great phase of the policy of our forefathers has passed away, the other is still with us, distorted in form but still of great power. The anti-military advocate, represented by innumerable wings and sects, dominates the scene: the advocates of eternal peace, and the sociologists, and the economists, and the religious enthusiasts, and all the other theorists.

The universal peace advocates, God bless them, are some good in the world. They will always tend to guard against unnecessary or unrighteous war. But they are fanatics, worshipping a pet idol. Their theories are beautiful and seductive to the highest degree to a happy, contented people, living in luxury and ease. But they are not truth. Thousands of years of human history disprove their theories. Since the dawn of the world the survival of the fittest has been the rule; and the fittest has ever been that nation that combined a high degree of intellectual and material progress with virile energy, courage, and material power.

Ask the religious enthusiast to recall the history of his religion: has it ever been the cause of righteous war? What form of prayer, or diplomacy, or of rational argument would have sheathed the sword of the Mohammedan and saved Christianity from extinction?

Then there is the economist, and the financial theorist, and the rest. They, too, have beautiful theories, just fitted to the times. And some of them, with their intricate reasoning, appear deep and profound. They prove that all activity in the way of military preparation in time of peace, however necessary, is a national calamity; that it is a needless waste of the products of labor; that it withdraws so many men from the ranks of legitimate production; that it pauperizes the people and saps the life blood of the nation. They are for peaceful projects; for these, however useless or unnecessary, belong to creative industry, and are an economic blessing. They serve to keep money in circulation, give employment to labor, enable the willing to earn a livelihood, stimulate commercial activity and good times.

These are not theories, they say, but scientific facts, readily proven. Perhaps they are. We cannot dispute scientific facts. But this is certain: the same facts applied with equal energy and devotion to all the activities

(Continued on page 126.)

A GOOD BEGINNING.

A RIFLE match, conducted by the National Rifle Association of America, which has just been completed, had for contestants school-boy teams scattered from the pine forests of Maine to the orange groves of California, and from where the silver salmon leaps from the waters of Puget Sound to the sunny land of the far southeast.

The number of boys who shot was not large. The contestants themselves are of no great consequence in the communities where they reside except to the members of their own immediate families. Newspapers have not been full and running over with comments upon these contests, and excitement among the people of the nation has not been at a fever heat. In short, the whole event went on as if it were of no particular consequence, and yet, judging by the results which will flow from it, no more important trial of skill ever took place in the United States.

The true significance of a proper instruction of our boys in the ways of the rifle will only be recognized when consideration is given to the fact that 20 years from now these boys will be the men of affairs of the nation. Their voices, lifted now in various tones, disagreeable combination of childish treble, and man's unformed bass, carry but a little way. In two decades those same voices will be those of men full grown. A boy taught today that rifle practice is a necessary, patriotic accomplishment as well

as a pleasant and helpful pastime, will, when he is grown, be just one more advocate of a reasonable and sensible preparation of the nation for dreaded and disagreeable, but unavoidable war.

The National Rifle Association of America in its efforts to create interest in schoolboy rifle practice has been fairly successful. It is a movement which takes time to grow, and in this effort, as in the other endeavors of the National Association, there has been a constant and ever present embarrassment because of lack of funds. A few patriotic men, through their contributions to the National Rifle Association, are attempting to do the work which should be shared in by every citizen of the Republic. That they make any progress at all is wonderful. That they continue to strive in the face of the difficulties

which confront them and the discouragements which surround them is more than commendable; it is almost heroic.

The match was open to teams of ten pupils from any public school, Academy, Preparatory, or Private School not conferring a degree, to be shot at a distance of 50 feet upon the N. R. A. target with any .22 caliber rifle having the sights in front of the hammer. The number of shots was 10 standing and 10 prone in strings of five with two sighting shots. The entire team had to shoot at the same time.

The match was won by the rifle team of the Morris High School of New York City. We had occasion a short time ago to publish an account of the excellent performances of this team. It has done very creditable work. The original interest was created in that school through the efforts of the Public Schools Athletic League, and in this, as in many other cases, the original training of the boys was upon the Sub-Target gun machine. The winning score, 953, is superior to that which won the Inter-Collegiate Championship, a contest which was shot under similar conditions.

The high individual score in the match was made by Garfield W. Larson of the High School of St. Peter, Minn.; score, standing 49, prone 50, total 99.

A team from the Portland, Me., High School Cadet Corps also shot in the match but, as more than one school was represented on the team, the score could not be counted for record. It was, standing 461, prone 479, total 940. If the conditions had been complied with this would have put them in third place.

The score of the Saranac Lake, New York, High School team was also disallowed as it was shot in the open, contrary to the rules governing the match. Their score was, standing 426, prone 470, total 896.



MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL RIFLE TEAM
 Winners National Indoor Interscholastic Championship, 1909.
 Standing—Levy, Phelps, Uhden, Andes, Hassinger, Elias. Sitting—Linicus, Morgan, Mann, Byrnes (Capt.), Ehrlich.

The score of the McMynn School of Racine, Wis., was disallowed for good and sufficient reasons.

Other schools who entered teams in the contest but made no report of their shooting were Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Brees Military Academy, Macon, Mo.; West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Tex.; Layola and Polytechnic School, Baltimore, Md.

The junior team, in point of age, which took part in the contest was that of the Urban Academy, Los Angeles, Cal., the average age of the boys being 12.4 years.

Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver, on being notified of the result of the competition, sent the following telegram to the winners: "I congratulate the Morris High School, its rifle team and instructor, on winning the first inter-school gallery rifle shooting championship of the United States with a record score, from 30 other schools throughout the country. The value of this patriotic sport to the country cannot be overestimated."

The following is the record of the teams that competed in the match, their scores, arm used, and the N. R. A. judges:

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL, New York City.		Standing.	Prone.	Tl.
Order No. 1.				
N. Elias.....		47	47	94
J. H. Morgan.....		47	49	96
J. Andes.....		46	48	94
P. Hassinger.....		43	49	92
H. Uhden.....		45	49	94
J. Phelps.....		48	50	98
J. H. Byrnes.....		47	49	96
J. Levy.....		47	47	94
H. Linicus.....		48	49	97
J. Ehrlich.....		48	50	98
Totals.....		466	487	953
Arm used—Winchester .22 muskets. Judge—P. B. Mann.				

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, Brooklyn, N. Y.		Standing.	Prone.	Tl.
Order No. 2.				
W. Hickerson.....		49	49	98
H. Schmelter.....		46	50	96
F. Massoneau.....		46	46	92
C. Grover.....		42	49	91
W. Voorhees.....		42	46	88
G. Dohm.....		46	47	93
R. Heeren.....		48	50	98
W. Eichbauer.....		46	49	95
W. Ulrich.....		45	49	94
A. Hoffmann.....		49	47	96
Totals.....		459	482	941
Arm used—not given. Judge—E. Mueller.				

CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY—1ST TEAM, Culver, Ind.		Standing.	Prone.	Tl.
Order No. 3.				
H. S. Duel.....		44	48	92
B. I. Garvey.....		48	49	97
J. Woodward.....		44	45	89
Dickens.....		44	47	91
T. L. Gabel.....		48	47	95
Prindle.....		46	49	95
J. C. Arredondo.....		41	47	88
H. E. Peck.....		47	49	96
C. M. Hay.....		47	47	94
C. E. Becker.....		47	47	94
Totals.....		456	475	931
Arm used—Government gallery .22 caliber. Judge—John Q. Adams.				

De Witt Clinton High School, New York City.....	446	465	911
St. Peters' High School, St. Peters, Minn.....	435	476	911
Stoneham High School, Stoneham, Mass.....	431	480	911
St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.....	439	471	910
Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.....	432	470	902
Central High School, Washington, D. C.....	444	453	897
Culver Military Academy (2nd Team) Culver, Ind.....	444	451	895
Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Calif.....	425	469	894
St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y.....	426	464	890
Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn.....	422	465	887
Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill.....	421	452	873
Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.....	418	452	870
Redlands High School, Redlands, Calif.....	403	461	864
St. Francis Xavier High School, New York, N. Y.....	417	437	854
Manual Training High School, Denver, Col.....	412	437	849
Greensburg High School, Greensburg, Pa.....	410	437	847
Northeast Manual Training High School, Philadelphia.....	406	440	846
Harvard School, Los Angeles, Calif.....	399	445	844
City College (High School) Baltimore, Md.....	397	426	823
Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.....	378	433	811
Peacock Military School, San Antonio, Tex.....	373	429	802
Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Tonkawa.....	378	414	792
Central Manual Training High School, Philadelphia.....	381	408	789
East Side High School, Denver, Colo.....	369	416	785
Urban Academy, Los Angeles, Calif.....	333	341	674

N. R. A. NOTES.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO ASSOCIATION STRENGTH.

THE State of Mississippi has organized a state rifle association and made application to the National Rifle Association for affiliation.

The officers of the newly organized association are: President, Lieut. Col. T. H. Shields, Jackson, Miss; secretary, Col. John B. McFarland, Aberdeen, Miss.; treasurer, Lieut. Col. J. G. Hayes, Vickburg, Miss.; executive officer, Capt. S. P. Walker, Brookhaven, Miss.

This is the last step to bring Mississippi in line with the more progressive states in rifle shooting. A new range was built last year and both of the regiments in the state became affiliated shortly after. Plans are being made for a state shoot this coming summer.

The Secretary of the National Rifle Association has addressed a letter to all the state associations calling their attention to the new course which has been adopted for schoolboys for outdoor shooting. It is called the Junior Marksman's Reserve and is intended for boys under 18 years of age. The course as laid down provides for each boy firing 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone at 200 yards on the U. S. Army target A, two sighting shots being allowed in each position. Official score sheets are furnished to affiliated organizations by the N. R. A. A very artistic bronze medal, oval in shape, has been adopted as the prize for those boys who make a score of not less than 40 standing and 42 prone or a total of 82 out of a possible 100. Any military rifle is allowed.

Application for affiliation with the association has been received from Company K, 6th Infantry, N. G. Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia.

A rifle club organized within the 13th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected to membership in the Government rifle club class.

A schoolboy club has been organized within the Tirney Cadets of New London, Conn. This makes the 41st schoolboy club to become affiliated with the N. R. A.

MEETING OF NATIONAL MATCH AMMUNITION BOARD.

PURSUANT to notice given, the members of the Board to test ammunition for the National Match met at Frankford Arsenal at 9 o'clock, Thursday morning, May 6, all the members of the Board present except Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Chairman of the Board, who was unavoidably absent. There were also present W. M. Thomas, representing the U. M. C. Company, E. L. Uhl of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, C. W. Dimick of the United States Cartridge Company, and Capt. W. A. Phillips of the Ordnance Department.

Upon assembly of the Board it was found that, while all the ammunition had been shipped from the factories, three lots of it had not yet reached Frankford. After a consideration of the matter the Board decided to proceed with the selection of ammunition for test from those lots which were complete, leaving the matter of the selection from lots where full delivery had not yet been made, until a subsequent meeting.

The method of selection was to open 20 boxes in each lot of 833 for the purpose of taking from each one, one bandoleer of 60 cartridges. This made 1,200 rounds of each kind of rifle ammunition. The commercial manufacturers make their ammunition in lots of 48,000 rounds each. This being the case, a selection was made at random of one box in each of the 20 full lots. Each was opened and a bandoleer taken from it.

In the case of the Ordnance Department there was no division in the 48,000 round lots, but 15 different loading machines had been used, and the time of loading extended over a period of eight days. One box from each loading machine was opened and a bandoleer taken out, and care was used to get some from each of the different days' loading. The 1,200 rounds of each kind of rifle cartridges secured in this manner were packed into a new and fresh case, under the careful supervision of the Board. Of the revolver ammunition, all was on hand except one lot. Selections were made in conformity with the rule adopted by the Board of 500 rounds of each kind of the .38 caliber material. Selections were made by taking one box of 20 cartridges from each of eight boxes opened and one box from the ninth, thus securing 500 rounds of each kind. When all the selections had been made, the entire lot was taken to the packing room where the Committee watched the tin covers soldered on, the wooden tops made fast by screws, and finally each case rigidly and thoroughly sealed by a member of the Committee.

At a suggestion of Captain Phillips, the ammunition was then sent to the guardhouse to be carried on the morning report until the Board should call for it.

Extraordinary measures are being taken to locate the missing shipments and it is not thought that they will remain lost much longer. All members of the Board and everyone concerned are anxious to complete the tests as soon as possible, and it now seems likely that the final selections of

(Continued on page 126.)

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.

PEACE.

We have lately been hearing a great deal about peace and how to attain that coveted condition. The American Society of International Law has met and discussed peace and arbitration. The International Peace Congress has just closed a gathering which contained men of many nations, where peace was the chief subject of discussion. A recently organized American Peace and Arbitration League has contributed its part to a consideration of the same subject.

In general, disposition has been evidenced everywhere to deprecate the immense cost of modern armaments. Arguments have been brought forward which covered every position from that impossible one assumed by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, when he expressed an opinion that the diversion of the sums now spent for military preparation toward the payment of our national debt, would have the effect of deterring any nation from attacking us, to the expression of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who said: "A good Navy and a good Army can do more to bring about peace than all the speeches of well fed delegates. The soldier is the peace lover. We love peace so much that when we are in trouble, we fight to bring it about."

We are glad to say that the majority opinion of those most disposed to bring about peace appears to be in favor of an increase rather than a decrease in the active, practical, visible force of this nation. On all sides it is recognized that too much money can be spent for munitions of war and for the maintenance of armies and navies. It is, however, doubtful whether any nation has yet spent too much for that purpose. We are aware that the expression of such an opinion by us may shock some of our friends who look with disfavor upon the immense military expenditures of a nation like Germany. But we desire to point out and to remark, with as much emphasis as we are capable of employing, that two plain, evident sides can be seen of a case for or against the expenditure of money for military preparation and training.

We do not think it necessary to pay any attention to those who base their arguments for peace wholly upon commercial grounds. They belong to the same class of individuals as those who would sacrifice every other ambition of life to the acquisition of individual wealth. Such individuals have a part in the scheme of things, but it is a most ignoble part, and it is upon their fat bodies that real men must rise to great achievements. From the standpoint of protection of our citizens or a return in money for money spent, we find that the material for battleships costs money, and that the men who build them are paid for the work they do.

So we find that the uniform, the shoes, and the other articles of equipment for the soldier all cost money, which is paid to the man who makes them. The soldier, it is true, is withdrawn from the ranks of those who labor,

but is his withdrawal such an unmitigated misfortune? For every place thus left vacant we may call forward some one not previously employed, or we may leave it vacant. In either case, the wage of the man who continues is increased. Besides this, service under discipline in an Army cannot fail to do good, and not harm, to every American. The same argument is of course true of the Navy.

Would it not be well to inquire whether the immense sums which we now expend for a variety of purposes produce their direct return in money? What about our Courts of Justice, our governmental machinery, our great places of amusement—our theaters, our base-ball parks—what of our summer resorts, what of anything, in fact, for which we spend money, which does not bring money back to us? No, that is not the reason we must have peace. The money consideration should have little to do with it. If it costs every dollar that the nation could beg, borrow, or find to keep her fit always to maintain the right as between other nations and herself, or as betwixt other nations, then that every dollar would be well spent. We cannot conceal the fact that we feel contempt for the man who urges peace because it costs money to fight. That should be one of the considerations any sensible man will allow, but it should not be the prime reason, and it should be wholly subordinated to the question of maintaining what is right as against that which is wrong, justice as opposed to injustice, righteousness set over in opposition to wrong doing. No nation, any more than any individual, ever lost by spending money or time or knowledge upon things which would make it or him stronger and better and braver. No price is too great to pay for real strength; any price is too great which is paid to gain peace for profit. If the United States seeks to gain peace because she wishes to save money; if that is the principal reason why her people desire an international understanding which will insure peace, then any peace which she would assist to gain in this way would not last long.

You cannot buy a permanent peace with money. It can only be secured through influencing the hearts of men to a right conception of their obligations to other men and thus to a true realization of the obligations of their nation to other nations. You can no more buy peace for gold than you can purchase virtue. What you get in the one case is as false and deceptive as the other. If you seek through mercenary motives to come to terms with a national enemy you are just as sure of ultimate failure as you are if you try to hire a man to be good. In either case you might gain temporary success but you would be sure of ultimate failure.

VOLUNTEER OR CONSCRIPT.

A writer in *Harper's Weekly*, telling the story of a walk through France, has this to say of the soldiers of that Nation:

"He is an interesting figure, the French conscript. He differs considerably from our type of soldier. The American trooper is, at best, no model of conduct. In the days of peace he is more often than not a boasting, boisterous churl, full of riotous braggadocio, overriding the common bounds of society, looking down on civilians as less wise and feebler than himself. Tommy Atkins, too, has a touch of this boastfulness in his make-up. It is a characteristic of the voluntary, the mercenary soldier. The conscript has little of it. He feels small inclination to display to civilians his wisdom even in military matters, for well he knows that even the jolly innkeeper may be able to tell a tale of his days 'sous le drapeau' that makes the conscript's favorite story weak and insipid by comparison. It is hard, too, to be boisterous when one is sad at heart. Often and in strange places I chatted with conscripts in journeying through France, and almost without exception they were sad. Conscript is to the French youth a yoke which an adverse fate has fastened on the children of men akin to disease and death. He dreads its coming, serves under secret protest, and marks it down in his book of life as three years utterly lost."

We may not take what he says for its full face value, but every close observer must have detected something of the difference which this man has seen.

The soldier who has given his services voluntarily feels himself yet a man. The soldier who is one by compulsion must know himself a little less than a man.

In the days when compact bodies of troops fought each other hand to hand, a conscript roused by the lust of individual combat was about as good as any other soldier, after you had brought him under discipline and delivered him in front of his enemy. Thus, we have seen gallant, even

heroic, fighting by conscripts of the land or sea forces, but the conscript of today, no matter how well trained, will not compare as favorably with his volunteer brother as he did of old. If you can give to him during his soldier service a real love for the life and make him enthusiastic in it, then he comes close to being as good as the volunteer, but serving unwillingly and under compulsion, his body is there but his heart is elsewhere.

Now look you what this means to us in America. As sure as the day succeeds the night, as certainly as the seasons follow each other in regular rotation, as positively as the most positive thing could possibly be, we shall come, before the last great peace shall embrace all the world, to blows again.

If we are to battle with another nation for our national existence, we must have some force to do our fighting for us. If the need were plainly imperative, our people would, we imagine, agree to a conscript law. A conscript law in time of war has been necessary for us more than once, and it might be so again, before or during war. No conscript law would be required and no unwilling and therefore less efficient army would fight our battles, if we used reasonable foresight in training those men of the country who are willing to be trained for soldier service.

Think of it seriously. What is the use of running the risk which we run, lacking adequate military preparation, when, with the expenditure of a very small sum and the exercise of just ordinary intelligence, we could sufficiently train an adequate number of men, when taken with a somewhat increased Regular Army and a sufficient Navy, to enable us to deal successfully with any crisis.

Training men so, we need not remove them from civil life pursuits. They do not cease to be producers. They do not take way from the wealth of the Nation, but rather do they add greatly, very greatly, to it, for every man who has been trained as a soldier is a better man for anything else. This is assuming that his training has not been compulsory and that it has not continued to the exclusion of every other kind of instruction, and that it has not gone on for too long a time.

For the average citizen, service in the National Guard cannot fail to be of much and great benefit. A short period in the Army or Navy will do him good and the benefit accruing to the Nation through training of its men, rightly carried on, will be incalculable.

Would He?

John Ridgely Carter, our Secretary of Embassy at London, tells of a British army examiner who once had before him a stupid candidate. The candidate being, apparently, unable to answer the simplest questions, the examiner finally grew most impatient, and in a burst of sarcasm demanded:

"Let it be supposed, sir, that you were a captain in command of Infantry; that in your rear was an impassable abyss; that on both sides of you there rose perpendicular rocks of tremendous height; that in front of you lay the enemy outnumbering you ten to one. What, sir, in such an emergency would you do?"

"Sir," responded the applicant for military distinction, "I should resign."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

MEETING OF NATIONAL MATCH AMMUNITION BOARD.

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ammunition will be made May 12 and firing upon the range begin May 13.

During the meeting at Frankford the Board discussed the question of a general plan to be pursued during the firing. Some of the points decided upon were: that there being four kinds of rifle ammunition to test, each contestant would be assigned a machine rest and a gun for a particular string, there being four rests to accommodate the four kinds.

After all the competitors have sighted in and signified their readiness to proceed, shots will be fired at one-minute intervals upon the word of command. Each competitor will then move to another rifle and the process will be continued indefinitely. At the completion of firing, each competitor will have fired the same number of rounds through each of the four rifles. Only two ranges will be fired over, namely, 600 and 1,000 yards. Any misfires which may take place will be given the value of the mean absolute deviation shown upon that target, plus 10 per cent, if the fault is that of the cartridge or firer. If the rifle is at fault, the string of all four competitors will be thrown out and another one shot in its place. Shots which are off the target will be given an arbitrary mean absolute deviation for 1,000 yards of 36 inches; for 600 yards, 24 inches.

Every safeguard will be thrown around the firing. Representatives of the different interests will do the firing. Representatives of all will also be present in the pit where they will check the identification of the targets, made by a member of the Board stationed there. The actual

measurements which will necessarily have to be made with great accuracy will be carried on at the conclusion of the firing, probably at night.

Reports from Frankford as well as those from the commercial manufacturers indicate that the ammunition which is to be tested will prove superior to any heretofore manufactured by machines. If this should prove to be the case, and there is every reason to believe that it will so prove, the purpose which the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice had in mind when it adopted the new ammunition rule will be well fulfilled. That rule, as readers of ARMS AND THE MAN know, had for its purpose the development of the highest class of machine made ammunition suitable for military use, which could be turned out in the United States.

Since this account was written and about the time ARMS AND THE MAN was going to press, notices of a meeting of the Board at Frankford at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of May 12 had been sent out. Completion of the selections of ammunition during the afternoon of the 12th will allow the Board to go to Sea Girt on that evening, taking the ammunition along. Firing of the rifle ammunition will begin on the range at Sea Girt, Thursday morning, May 13.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.

DREADNOUGHTS and armies are expensive. Hereafter a well-to-do Englishman must pay eight per cent taxes on his income and twenty-seven per cent on all he leaves when he dies; also a new tax on all his land, twenty per cent of all increase in land values, doubled taxes on stock exchange transactions, and goodness knows what all. The immediate consequence is that all of the great landholders have stopped improvements and raised the rents, depriving many workmen of employment and causing real distress in small homes.

The Duke of Norfolk has sold his best Holbein—to an American, of course—and the picture-dealers say hundreds of masterpieces will soon be on the market. A first class hotel has to pay more than \$20,000 a year for the privilege of selling liquor; one 'bus company in London is taxed \$185,000, considerably more than it earns; and so on.

The political result, of course, will be a change of parties and probably the imposition of tariff duties. But that will only change the form, not reduce the burden, of the enormous taxation. Germany is mean to keep our affrighted cousins so stirred up all the time. We can stand it because the presumption is that a good deal of our relatives' money will seek investment here. But how long will it be before we shall find ourselves in a similar hole if we keep on increasing naval expenditures from \$20,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year and generally squandering money with the profligacy of a prolific writer who can get a dollar a word for inanities?

Mr. Aldrich can add and subtract—chiefly add—all he likes; he can't reduce the cost of imperialism and pensions and rivers and harbors and rural deliveries and canals and internal waterways and all other forms of glory, paternalism, and fatuity for which the appetites of the people have been so adroitly whetted. Our day of reckoning is coming, all right, and soon, too, unless—and mark you this—unless some way can be devised to convince the dancers that they have got to pay for the fiddling out of their own pockets. A tax on every income exceeding \$1,000 is our notion. That would cause some sitting up and taking of notice."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Well, why not? An income tax, if properly laid and collected, would be a very great improvement over any other means of raising revenue which the United States has ever employed.

If Americans can be scared out of making proper appropriations to carry out a reasonable military policy when once they have been made to appreciate the necessity for such a policy, it is a matter of no particular consequence, inasmuch as such a condition of public opinion would merely mark the beginning of the end—the approach of national disintegration and absolute downfall.

THE FIRST LINE.

(Continued from page 123.)

of our land, would make what was left of our fair country resemble nothing so much as a plucked fowl that had died from starvation.

The hundreds of millions spent in the production of intoxicating liquors and the billions spent in the purchase of luxuries from foreign lands, or in the manufacture of the vast quantities of traps and tinsel, useless but for idle show, is money well spent in commerce and industry. But if we build battleships, guns, and munitions of war, likewise giving employment to thousands of men, encouraging many industries, and stimulating science in many directions, this they say, is sapping the life blood of the nation. The manufacture of rifles and cartridges and teaching our young men to use them as a wise forethought against our country's need, is not only dangerous militarism, but it is a cruel waste of the precious fruits of industry. Yet the same number of millions spent in the manufacture of fireworks and and firecrackers with which to paint the night air and blow off the fingers

of our children—that is money spent in productive industry. Ah! they say that ships and guns and rifles become obsolete, and have to be sold for a small fraction of the original cost. This is a scientific fact. So are these: that our clothes go out of style, and we discard them; that we tear down millions of dollars worth of buildings every year to replace them with better; that engines, machines, and mechanical appliances in every sphere of industry go to the junk pile by the thousand to be replaced by newer inventions; but no one seems to argue therefrom that we should cease to wear clothes, build, or invent. Again, they say that time spent in gaining military instruction is wasted in the world; that the men engaged are withdrawn from the field of productive industry. But the professional base ball player, the ballet dancer, and stock broker, they are all right. They are necessary pinions in the complicated machinery of production. These same scientists raise no cry at the movement to reduce the working day from ten to eight hours, for that is a popular move. Now none of us will begrudge the workman those two hours. Modern inventions and scientific progress have so increased productive capacity that the two hours can well be spared, and more, too, if need be. But any schoolboy with a census report and a lead pencil can tell us that lopping off two hours a day for the workers of this country means a reduction in the output of industry far greater than that due to the largest standing army maintained by any nation in the world today. And the addition of one annual holiday to our national calendar is equal to the permanent maintenance of entire army corps of thirty thousand men.

Time forbids a further discussion of this subject in detail; but enough has been said to throw some light on the pathway. One word, however, as to those who claim to see the truth, but assert that a strong Navy and good coast defenses are quite sufficient for our needs. True, in their way, both are powerful adjuncts of the national defense. The coast defenses protect billions of dollars worth of property in our coast cities, and in time of war would prove a paying investment. But this is their chief function. They would furthermore require large bodies of troops to protect them from assaults by land, otherwise they might fall into the hands of hostile landing parties, and be turned against the very cities they are designed to protect. So, too, a powerful Navy is of vast importance as an aid in the defense of the coast cities, a support to our foreign possessions, and also as a direct obstacle in the way of hostile invasion from over sea. But can we afford to stake our all on the result of a naval engagement, or on the inability of an enemy to avoid our ships? Is any other continental power with land frontiers doing this? Are even the island nations, England and Japan, doing this? England has done so in the past; but today, with a navy as great as any other two combined, she is devoting serious thought to the strengthening of her land forces. Coast defenses and fleets are invaluable, but they are only accessories after all. Any serious war between modern powers will be decided only when the army of one has crushed that of the other. Neither forts nor battleships can march to meet and shatter the hosts of an invader, wherever he may come; nor can they enter an enemy's territory to strike at the vitals of his military power. War comes down to a matter of soldiers after all.

The national prejudice of our people is great. That it is which prevents full support of the first line, and forbids the very existence of a second line. The Army and the National Guard are now allies in the national defense. The Army is ready to do its share. But with this question it is almost powerless. As soon as a Regular soldier begins to speak everyone cries "militarism," and turns a deaf ear. This task, the silencing with truth and practical common-sense the cries of theorists, and of showing our people just where we are in the world, must fall largely upon you gentlemen of the National Guard. The cause of national defense owes much to you already. If you can replace prejudice among the masses of our people with patriotic common-sense, you will make possible a real second line; something which, in time of need, will prove to be more than a beautiful mirage, to be viewed from a distance, prayed for and longed for, but never to afford us material aid and comfort.

A GOOD SCORE BOOK.

Capt. E. N. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, has made further improvements upon his score book which used to be published under the title of "The Army and Navy Target Book." The present edition, which comes in two forms, a loose-leaf book at 50 cents and a book bound solidly for half that sum, bears the satisfying cognomen of "The Bullseye Score Book." One of the most interesting things in it is the Wind-Gauge Diagram. For a moment this puzzles one newly acquainted with the book, but when the idea is grasped, it makes an immediate appeal.

Score books are more or less alike. With reference to this one we can honestly say that it is a book which we would be satisfied to issue or to use. By this we do not mean that it is the best score book we ever saw, but we are willing to admit that it is as good as any; some might consider it the best.

HERE AND THERE.

Through the Wilderness.

The party of officers under Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, General Staff, who are now living over the march and combats of Grant's last campaign upon Richmond, have proceeded so far upon their journey without unusual incident. The wealth of knowledge and the increase in capacity which must follow such an experience is so great that it would be worth while to take every officer upon a similar ride, not once, but many times during his peace Service.

Masts Must Soon Go.

Lewis Nixon, of New York, the shipbuilding expert, is of the opinion that it is only a question of a short time when masts and funnels will disappear from ships. It is probable that the battleship of the near future will, when stripped for action, look more like a Monitor than she does like the ship of today. Scarcely anything will appear above the deck except the turrets.

Japanese Well Received.

The officers of the Japanese cruisers now visiting our west coast have been well received at every port which they have so far visited. At San Francisco visits were exchanged between officers commanding our own cruiser fleet and the Japanese. There appears to be a strong desire on the part of the west coast people to return in kind the very hospitable treatment accorded our sailors during their recent visit to the island of Japan.

West Point Again Unrepresented.

Whatever the real cause may be, no amount of effort has so far been sufficient to convince those responsible for the United States Military Academy that the interests of the Service would be better served if a team of cadets should compete in the National Rifle Match. From every standpoint this decision is most unfortunate. It is creating a strong feeling in the Army, in the National Guard, and in the Navy that the authorities at West Point are blind to a manifest duty. This in regular course raises a question whether absence of proper judgment in this respect shall not be taken for a sign of insufficiency in other things.

It was indirectly promised last year that a West Point team would compete this year. Now there is a similar promise that with the completion of a better range a team will be sent next year. The situation is rendered the more unpleasant to those interested in the military Service generally by the fact that the Naval Academy not only sends a team each year, but a strong team—one capable of holding its own in any company.

West Point is openly alleged to be guilty either of cowardice or stupidity on the grounds that the authorities are either afraid to put in a team to compete against the states and the Naval Academy, or that a lack of capacity leaves the responsible authority ignorant of the value of rifle training. The effect is altogether bad.

Another Recruit.

The following letter is just one more of the many we receive:

"Enclosed find postal money order for \$6 for which please give me two subscriptions to your very valuable paper for one year, one to myself personally, and one to the library of my company. There isn't a company library in the Service that wouldn't be improved by a year's subscription to ARMS AND THE MAN."

ARMY AND NAVY.

Would Consolidate Staff Departments.

One of the features included in the plan for reorganizing the Army, a proposition which has been under consideration by the War College for some time, is that of bringing the Quartermasters, Commissary and Pay Departments into one, to be known as the "Supply Department." Over this a Major General would preside, and at the head of each division of it a Brigadier General would be placed. This, as we have said, is one of the features of the proposed scheme of reorganization. We are not at liberty to give all of its details, but we are privileged to say that it has for its fundamental purpose the creation of an Army which shall form a proper nucleus around which, with the National Guard, a larger Army could be organized for war. Further, not only in organization, but in distribution, the idea in mind is such a disposition of the Regular organizations as shall most conduce to the training of the National Guard in peace. Not all of the details of the plan have yet been agreed to, but it is hoped that in its entirety, with the support of the National Guard, it may be presented to the coming Congress by President Taft. An essential feature of the plan, and one which must also be worked out for the National Guard, is the establishment of a Reserve composed of men who have been discharged, but who shall, upon the outbreak of war, come back to the colors.

Appointment of New Second Lieutenants.

General Orders, 77, relating to the appointment of a soldier to be a Second Lieutenant, 79 upon the same object; 84 relating to the appointment of persons in civil life and 86 upon this same subject, have lately been issued by the War Department. The text of these orders is too extensive to allow of publication in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN. Changes made are not of a radical nature. The general plan heretofore pursued is continued in force.

Enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps may compete for appointments in the Coast Artillery Corps only, and no enlisted men other than those of the Coast Artillery Corps may compete for appointments in it. The first of those to be appointed from civil life will be the honor graduates of

institutions of learning at which officers of the Army are detailed, whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military knowledge. These applicants will not be required to undergo any metal examination, but they must have the recommendation of the offices on duty at the school.

A School for Saddlers and Mechanics.

A training school for saddlers and battery mechanics of Field Artillery will be established under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance at Rock Island Arsenal. The school term will endure for 11 months, commencing the first day of August and ending the 30th day of June. The Commanding Officer of the Rock Island Arsenal will, under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance, select and detail, from officers and others of his command, such assistants as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the school.

Instruction in this school will be practical and will be continued with a view to training saddlers to make or repair all horse equipment or harness, which they would ordinarily be expected to encounter during service with their organizations. The classes will be composed of specially recommended enlisted men who have not less than one year and six months to serve, detailed from various organizations of the Army.

A Realistic Target.

The torpedo boat *Nicholson*, which has been dropped from the list of naval vessels as being unfit for further service, will be used as a target by the Navy during the summer practice. The obvious advantages of such a use for obsolete vessels are too many to require comment.

Captain Phillips Again Ordnance Officer.

Capt. W. A. Phillips, Ordnance Department, who was on duty during the National Matches of last year as Ordnance Officer, has again been detailed for similar service this year. Captain Phillips made an admirable Ordnance Officer. His qualifications for what, under the circumstances, is rather a trying task, are such that his presence as a member of the Staff of the Executive Officer of the National Match, contributed very greatly to the success of the matches. The news of his redetail will be received with much pleasure by officers who were present during the National Matches of last year.

A New Staff Officer.

In addition to the officers usually provided as members of the staff of a division commander, authority has recently been granted for the selection of an officer of the Coast Artillery Corps to serve on the staff of a division commander in the Philippines. The Coast Artillery officer will be particularly concerned with matters of coast defense in relation to the employment of Coast Artillery troops in that connection. One of the personal aides of the division commander will also undertake the duties of Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

Activity Among Service Rifle Teams.

The Navy rifle team, under Lieut. Thomas L. Johnson, and the team of Midshipmen, captained by Lieut. Hillary Williams, are both carrying on practice on the Annapolis range. It is intended to take the teams to the range of the Bay State Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., to round off their practice.

As previously stated in ARMS AND THE MAN, the Marine Corps rifle practice, under Capt. William C. Harlee, is now going on at Sea Girt. In addition to selection and training of the team there, Captain Harlee has been charged by the Commandant of the Marine Corps with the important task of instructing, in the higher art of the rifle, picked men from all organizations of the Marine Corps. Neither to the Navy nor the Marine Corps has there yet been an issue of the 1903 rifle. In anticipation of such an issue, special attention will be devoted to the Marine Corps instruction in the use of the new rifle.

Field Signal Corps Carts.

Signal Corps carts to carry reels of wire for field telegraph lines of an improved type are being made. It is expected that these reels will be ready for issue to the National Guard before the close of this season.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Report of the Adjutant General of Florida.

The report of Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, for the year 1908 is contained within a bound volume covering over 300 pages. The report is a very complete one. We gather from it information that the Adjutant General is far from being satisfied with the progress of the Florida State Troops in rifle practice and discipline. Some advancement appears to have been made, and on the whole there is improvement.

Active duty was required twice during the year. A regiment was sent to Pensacola during a street car strike in April, 1908, and in the same month a company was ordered to Lake City to guard certain prisoners in jail there.

Probably the most important recommendation of the Adjutant General is that there should be a considerable reduction in the Infantry strength of the state and that Coast Artillery be organized to take its place. He comments upon the fact that the state law does not yet allow conformation with the Army, but remarks that a code which had been prepared by officers of the force for the purpose will probably receive the favorable attention of the next Legislature.

Kansas National Guard.

The result of inspections just completed in Kansas indicates an improved condition since the last inspections were made. Attendance was not as good as it should have been. Company E, 2nd Infantry, Hutchinson, is pointed out as the best company. The lack of armories militates against proper care of equipments in some cases, but most of the organizations have rifle ranges close to their stations.

The ammunition allowance for 1909 will be 100 rounds to each officer and enlisted man, with 25 rounds additional to those who qualified as sharpshooters during the previous season. The experts qualified during the previous season will receive an additional 25 rounds. The issue of .22 caliber cartridges is 200, while the limit of .30 caliber ammunition to be expended from the company allowance is 250 rounds per man.

Washington Changes.

Capt. Maurice Thompson has been relieved of command of Company B, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Washington, in which he has served in all grades since 1898, and has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General. A company of the Coast Artillery has been mustered, under command of Capt. Seth W. Ellison, into the Service at Tacoma. A new company of Infantry, under the command of Capt. John E. Carroll, has been mustered in at Seattle.

Maine Ammunition Issue.

The issue of rifle ammunition to the Maine National Guard, as recently announced, will be upon a somewhat different basis than that which we have observed in any other state. The original issue will be 5,000 rounds to each company with an additional 1,000 rounds to any company which prior to September 1 attains a figure of merit of 75 or better; any company which on September 30 has reached a figure of merit of 100 will be entitled to an additional 1,000 rounds, and any company which does not attain 75 by September 1, but does attain 100 by September 30, will be entitled at that time to an additional 2,000 rounds.

Kansas Will Recognize Decoration Day.

Orders just out direct all organizations of the Kansas National Guard to assemble in their respective armories and remain on duty from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. of the day set aside for memorial exercises.

New York Regiments Pass Good Inspections.

The 65th Infantry and the 74th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., each made an excellent showing at the regular annual inspection just completed. The 65th, with 10 companies and a total strength of 681, had but five men absent, making a percentage present of 99-27-100. The 74th, with 12 companies aggregating 823, had but sixteen men absent, or a percentage present of 98. This shows good work on the part of officers and men.

An Armory for Battery A, New Jersey.

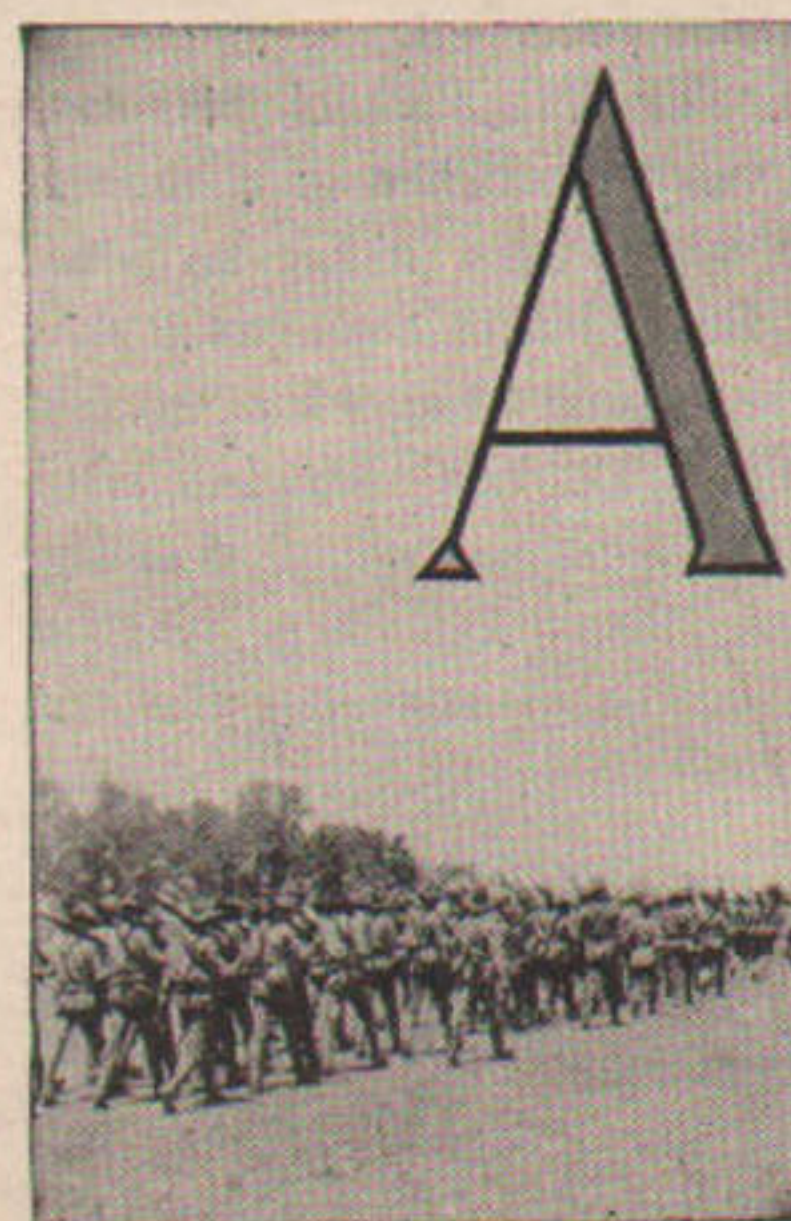
The last session of the New Jersey Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the purchase of land and buildings now on the site occupied by the Armory of Battery A, or for the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new building, so that this fine organization will soon have a new armory.

Skirmish Match Added in Maryland.

An addition to the state rifle matches is one which will be known as The Baird Skirmish Match. It will be open to teams of four men, one team from each Company and Troop in the Maryland National Guard. The conditions will be the same as those of the National Match. Captain William Baird, U. S. A., retired, on duty with Maryland, has presented a handsome copper shield for a prize.

TALKS WITH NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

BY GEO. T. BOWMAN, 1st Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Cavalry.



MAN to do his best in any occupation must like his work, be interested in it and appreciate the advantages which result from a faithful application of his energies to the tasks assigned him. Otherwise he becomes an unwilling worker, his mind intent not on the work itself and the pride of accomplishment, but on the relief which he will feel when he is released from further effort.

After all, real workers labor not in the hope of applause, nor in dread of censure; not for mere wages, but through love of the work itself. This is particularly true of a soldier's profession and be he citizen soldier or Regular it is a liking for the Service, a desire to be an efficient defender of his native land which calls forth his best efforts. The advantages which he will derive personally are a secondary consideration, but it is well that he should

know that there are real reasons why he ought to serve as a soldier and that he will benefit personally by his service in the ranks of his country's armed forces.

"There is not an able-bodied young man who serves as a soldier in either the Army or the National Guard and performs his duties faithfully, who is not a gainer by it. It aids him physically and mentally—yes, and morally. He is thrown among men and, as his circle of acquaintances is enlarged, his knowledge of human nature is developed. Courtesy, self-respect, and respect for everything that is upright and honorable are among the first things that are taught him.

The hardest lesson to be learned in life is amenability to discipline. In a land like this, where there is very little self-restraint among young or old, where self-abnegation is but little heard of, and where the race of life is pretty much a go-as-you-please, there is scarcely any school in which subordination and obedience are taught except the military Service."

That such instruction is becoming more and more necessary is daily apparent in all walks of life. The nature of our government, the fundamental principle of which is that all men are equal, tends to instill in the minds of our young man anything but the necessity for obedience to the

orders of others when he considers himself as the equal of all men. There seems to be a constantly growing tendency to resent the issuing of instructions, and employers will tell you that the employee who can and will do as he is told, and do it promptly, accurately and intelligently, is a man whose services cannot well be dispensed with. Acquiring the habit of obeying orders does not by any means render a man servile nor does it destroy his independence of thought nor impair his usefulness in the slightest degree. On the contrary he becomes a more useful man, a more dependable one, no matter what his occupation may be, and he certainly is a better citizen of a republic. When obedience becomes second nature to him he believes in constituted authority and knows that, in life's business as well as in armies, some must lead while others follow. He respects regulations, ordinances and laws, and the very fact that a law is law is enough for him.

His theory is that his conduct should be ruled by laws in force. If they are bad or unsuitable laws repeal them, but while they remain in effect they are to be observed. By learning that he is required to obey he naturally expects obedience from those who come under his control and will quietly but firmly insist upon such obedience. This man is then a far better one to place in a position of authority than one who has never learned to submit to the judgment of others and who is not disciplined.

One of the greatest benefits which a soldier obtains from his service is a respect for firearms, together with a knowledge of their use and abuse. He is taught from the beginning that a rifle or revolver is a piece of very delicate mechanism which must be handled with caution and properly cared for if it is to do the work for which it is designed. "Always look at your rifle, never let it look at you" is the rule which is impressed upon the soldier all during his enlistment. He is warned time and again that a firearm loaded or unloaded must never under any circumstances be pointed at anyone unless the death of that person is desired. That this warning takes effect is apparent from the remarkably few accidents which happen among soldiers who carry these deadly weapons and use them.

The course of shooting which all soldiers must follow is one which trains the eye, steadies the nerves and encourages alertness and decision. No man can shoot who is intemperate in his habits. The natural desire of most young men to shoot well and the liking of competition with their fellows results in an inclination toward temperate and regular living which is surely much to be wished for and is of inestimable advantage to any man.

Target shooting is one of the best sports for healthy, vigorous men and the shooting of the present day high power military rifle is no task for a weakling. It requires a strong man who has his nerves under control. It is a good, clean, out-of-door game which tends to improve its devotee both in body and mind.

Outside of the military Service it is difficult to engage in modern long range shooting, and in a country which no longer has the right to claim that it is a "nation of marksmen" the trained rifle shot is a valued asset.

Service as a soldier in the state forces is an admirable way of applying that energy which must find an outlet aside from one's ordinary occupation. It is a well known and accepted fact that anyone does his regular work better if he has some other interest to occupy him and take his mind for a time from the cares of his every-day labors. When that "side issue" is one in which intelligence is cultivated, courage and common sense developed, and a man made to feel that he is doing a man's work, something really worth while, then surely the advantage of such an outside interest is at once plain to all.

To be, and to remain, happy and contented, good health is necessary. Nature has arranged that we should be healthy and has given us all outdoors to live and play in. The glorious feeling of elation which follows any physical effort in the open air is sufficient indication that such exercise is naturally beneficial. Military Service encourages the desire of mankind to be in the open air and a tendency toward a healthy outdoor life is one of the results of that service.

Having good health it must be taken care of, and the soldier is carefully taught how to preserve his health, what to do and what to leave undone that his strength and constitution may be unimpaired by preventable disease. The subject of modern sanitation in its application to camp or quarters is one which it is well that any and every man should know about and the dangers lurking in impure water, the mosquito's bite or uncleanness of any description are all pointed out to the military man.

Cleanliness of person and surroundings must of necessity be insisted upon in a force of soldiers and when a man is shown why he should be neat and clean he lacks ordinary intelligence if the habit of being cleanly does not become confirmed.

Knowing the principles of first aid to the injured is helpful to the civilian as well as the soldier. Human suffering is alleviated by intelligent assistance quickly rendered, and there are times when a life may be saved by the possession and application of a little rudimentary knowledge of how to stop a dangerous flow of blood, apply a bandage or resuscitate one who is apparently drowned. That he learns this as a part of his routine duties should be a cause of gratification to the man who voluntarily assumes the character of the soldier.

The drills under arms, combined with the setting-up exercises, marching and the habitual position of attention, slowly but certainly transform the slouchy, ungainly or awkward youth into a man of graceful, upright carriage and military bearing, who expands his chest and breathes deep down into his lungs, who wears an air of knowing what he is about, holds his head up, looks his fellow men squarely in the eye and knows that an attentive, respectful attitude and courteous manner are some of the outward visible signs of a soldier and a gentleman.

The old and good motto, "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again," is a law to the soldier who must not be dismayed by difficulties but who has inculcated into him the spirit of overcoming obstacles. Where the desired means to accomplish his purpose are not at hand he makes use of such expedients as are available, and thus much can be accomplished where to a man not so trained the difficulties would appear to be insurmountable and his mission would probably end in failure.

In camp and on the march the soldier comes into touch with nature in her varied moods, now smiling, now threatening. He learns that hard-

ships, privations and discomforts are to be endured cheerfully, without growling and complaint. At the end of a long day's march he experiences what a good appetite really is, and as he sinks into a sweet, dreamless sleep with mother earth for his couch and a starlit sky above him, he is tired but at peace with the world.

And last, but not least, service as a soldier intensifies a man's love for his country, increases his patriotism. Your duty as noncommissioned officers is not fulfilled unless you lend every effort to incline your men to be more and more patriotic. First, last and all the time, teach patriotism. Teach by example, by words and by every means in your power. Teach your men that their country, for which many a noble man has given his life, is well worth the greatest of sacrifices. Teach them that the flag is the symbol of their country, not your country or some other man's country, but *their* country, and that the greatest respect, love and veneration is due to their country's emblem.

Connecticut National Guard for Camp.

The Coast Artillery Corps of the Connecticut National Guard will carry on its field duty, July 15 to 24. The First Infantry, Second Infantry, First Separate Company, Signal Corps, and Battery A Field Artillery, August 16 to 21. The Naval Militia, August 7 to 14. The Coast Artillery Organizations will report to the stations in the Coast Defenses heretofore assigned to them.

71st New York Church Parade.

The 71st Infantry, N. G. N. Y., will parade for church on Sunday, May 16, in full dress, regimental uniform. An excellent custom this of an annual church parade for regiment. The effect is beneficial in more ways than one. It may well be recommended to all regiments.

New York National Guard.

A report of the Adjutant General of the division of the New York National Guard shows the total strength to be 15,656 officers and men. The greatest strength is shown by the 13th Regiment, Coast Artillery, with an aggregate of 1,091; the 3rd Infantry, second, with 1,047, and the 1st Infantry, third, through possessing a strength of 1,032. The drill attendance is high, the 71st Infantry showing 96 per cent for the month of March.

Massachusetts National Match Team.

By a general order just issued, Col. John Caswell, Acting Chief of Ordnance, will select the teams to represent Massachusetts in the annual competition of the New England Military Rifle Association and the National Matches. Colonel Caswell is designated as team captain.

Coast Defense Exercises.

The following table shows the dates for Coast Artillery exercises that have been decided upon to May 10.

State.	Artillery District.	Designation of state organizations.	* Enl. cers. men.	Period.
Alabama	Mobile	1st Battn., C. A., H'qs. & cos. A, B.	10	128 Apr. 30-May 10
California	San Francisco	4 cos., C. A. C.		
	San Diego	1 co., C. A. C.		
Connecticut	New London	C. A. C., 14 cos. Med. officers; det. H. C.	60	913 July 15-24
Delaware	Delaware	Probably 2 cos.		
Florida	Tampa	1st Co., C. A. C.	3	70 Oct. 5-14
Louisiana	New Orleans	Batt'y. A, F. A.	3	60 Aug. 1-12
Maine	Portland	1st Inf., 12 cos.	55	745 Aug. 2-11
Maryland	Baltimore	1st Co., C. A. C.	3	50 Sept. 4-14
Massachusetts	Boston	C. A. C., 12 cos.	56	821 Aug. 14-21
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	C. A. C., 4 cos.	12	252 July 12-17
New York	East N. Y.	C. A. C., 9 cos.	28	436 June 10-19
	South N. Y.	C. A. C., 22 cos.	97	1716 June 10-19
North Carolina	Cape Fear	C. A. C., 4 cos.	16	200 June 7-17
Oregon	Columbia	C. A. C., 1 co.	3	65 July 12-21
Rhode Island	Narragansett	C. A. C., 16 cos., Batt'y. B, F. A.; S. C., 2 bands.	89	894 June 20-27
Virginia	Chesapeake	1st Co., C. A. C.	3	80 Sept. 15-25
Washington	Puget Sound	C. A. C., 4 cos.	16	252 Some time between July 15 and Aug. 15.

Steel Lockers, Desks, and Furniture not Articles of Issue.

The Militia Division has conveyed an opinion of the Secretary of War to a state that steel lockers for use in armories and desks, file cases, and other furniture, necessary for the use of a disbursing officer, are not articles of issue. The opinion is also given that such articles cannot be purchased for cash out of the Federal allotment.

Schools for Medical Officers.

The Chief of the Militia Division is about to send out to each Adjutant General a letter containing information of the purpose of the Department to establish three schools for medical officers of the National Guard. This is one of the steps in the progress toward a comprehensive system of instruction for all officers. Probably a similar plan will be carried out for officers of the Signal Corps. The letter is as follows:

I am directed by the Assistant Secretary of War to inform you that the Surgeon General has proposed to establish three camps of instruction for Militia medical officers during the approaching summer, one at Antietam, Md., one at Sparta, Wis., and one near San Francisco, Cal. It is proposed to provide for each camp a field hospital with an ambulance company section complete, the hospital and company to be supplied with a full war complement of officers and men. In addition to this personnel, it is contemplated that three specially selected medical officers will be assigned to each camp as instructors, one as instructor in hygiene, one as instructor

in field work, and one as instructor in regulation papers, etc.

It is planned that each camp will be maintained for a period of four weeks and that the course of instruction will be divided into two periods of two weeks each.

Inasmuch as the time available for the organization of these classes is very brief, it is requested that this subject receive your immediate atten-

tion and that information be conveyed to this office at the earliest practicable date as to what officers desire to participate in the course of instruction, giving their name and rank.

The camp will be supplied with the necessary tents, cots and bedding for members of the class. It would be necessary for officers attending the classes simply to come provided with articles of uniform and clothing.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Special Course C in the New Firing Regulations.

The new Firing Regulations for Small Arms, which will probably be ready for distribution about the first of the year, contain a greatly modified system of firing for the Regular Service.

We are not at liberty to discuss the Firing Regulations for Small Arms in detail at this time. Many radical changes are incorporated in the new regulations, but it is not thought that they are by any means absolutely perfect.

them recognizes the fact that if changes are to come a start must be made, and the new regulations when put out will be considered more as a basis for future development and improvement than as a perfect and complete whole.

The Effect of Graphite.

Powder experiments which are constantly going on seem to prove conclusively that an outer coating of graphite upon the powder grains materially lessens the temperature created by burning and that it also reduces metal fouling.

There is a wide difference of opinion among expert riflemen upon the subject, and we are not prepared to express a positive opinion either way without more knowledge.

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).

THE PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were made at the indoor range, 1406 Washington avenue, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, by an enthusiastic gathering of members and friends.

Table with 5 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Score 3, Score 4. Includes Wm. T. Smith, E. H. Williamson, C. R. Dougherty, R. L. Dubbs.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes E. A. Palmer, G. R. Scattergood.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes E. A. Palmer, H. A. Dill, R. L. Dubbs.

Our weekly shoots are not strictly private affairs, and the members will be pleased to entertain any visitors who are interested, if they will call on Tuesday or Thursday evenings or run out to see us at the outdoor range on Saturday afternoons.

Revolver and pistol matches will be held at the outdoor range with the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association on Decoration Day, team, 5 men, 50 shots each, pistol or revolver.

The weekly competitions were shot Saturday, May 8, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

We had quite a turnout of riflemen today owing to the fine weather conditions. Geo. Hugh Smith carried off the revolver honors with some fine scores including a 93 and 91, and Dill the pistol honors.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes E. H. Williamson, E. A. Palmer, Brinton, L. E. Hall, J. D. Jaques.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes L. E. Hall, E. A. Palmer, E. H. Williamson, J. D. Jaques.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes J. D. Jaques.

50 Yards Revolver Match. Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Geo. Hugh Smith, R. L. Dubbs, H. A. Dill.

Practice Match. Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes A. D. Shaw, J. D. Jaques, R. L. Dubbs, L. E. Hall.

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

Conditions were rather poor for the weekly shoot May 9; haze and dull light tried the eyes severely. Both the schuetzen and military riflemen were well represented.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Meyer, Berg, Sanborn.

Military Rifles. Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Squibb, Christensen.

Fifty Yard Revolver. Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Glaser, Nelson.

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

The following scores were shot Wednesday evening, May 5, at the practice shoot of the club.

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards. Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Olmstead, Foster, Von Seyfried, O'Hare, Streun.

Revolver Scores, 20 Yards. Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Nichols, French, Ryder, Jackson, O'Hare, Graff.

LOS ANGELES REVOLVER CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Saturday, April 24, a telegraph match was held between the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Me., and the Los Angeles Revolver Club, the Myles Standish Club winning by 101 points.

The conditions were 30 shots per man at 20 yards indoors, light artificial.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes H. D. Thaxter, I. C. Douglas, Dr. L. M. Packard, A. M. Smith, W. A. Wright, A. B. Douglas, W. E. Smith, J. E. Holcomb, C. W. Linder, W. E. Potter.

Total. 2427 Myles Standish Rifle Club. Myles Standish Club won by 101 points.

A telegraph match between the Colonial Revolver Club of St. Louis, Mo., and the Los Angeles Revolver Club was held May 2, the Los Angeles Club winning by 65 points.

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

Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes A. B. Douglas, H. D. Thaxter, I. C. Douglas, J. E. Holcomb, Will A. Wright, C. W. Linder, W. E. Smith, Dr. L. M. Packard, A. M. Smith, W. E. Potter.

Total. 2496 Colonial Revolver Club. Los Angeles Club won by 65 points.

COMPANY A, SECOND VIRGINIA INFANTRY.

The company monthly medal shoot was held on April 27, with the following results.

Monthly Medal Shoot. Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Captain Opie, Lieutenant Ast, Lieutenant Serrett, Sergeant Opie.

2nd Class, 1 1/2 Inch Bull, 50 Feet, Standing. Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Sergt. Billingsley, Priv. G. L. Robertson, Musician Opie, Private Roper.

3rd Class, 2 Inch Bull, 70 Feet, Standing. Table with 2 columns: Name, Score. Includes Private Greaver, Private Fisher.

Private Fisher is the winner, as his score outranks Greaver's. Company A defeated Company H by the close margin of ten points in a match shot on the indoor range.

Company A. Table with 5 columns: Name, Stg., R.F., Sitg., Fr., TL. Includes Captain Opie, Lieutenant Ast, Sergeant Robertson, Q. M. Sergt. Roberts, Private Douglas.

Company H. Table with 5 columns: Name, Stg., R.F., Sitg., Fr., TL. Includes Captain Herring, Sergeant Hering, Sergeant Bloxton, Private Roller, Private Roadcap.

MARYLAND VERSUS MIDSHPMEN.

The annual rifle match between teams from the Naval Academy and the Maryland National Guard, was shot on the Academy range last Saturday, May 8, and while the middies won out, there was only seventeen points difference between their victory and defeat, both teams putting up much higher scores than ever before.

The National Guard team was very materially strengthened this year by the addition of five noncommissioned officers and, though the entire team had but little practice before the match, they showed an excellent team spirit and gave their opponents a bad quarter of an hour when the skirmish figures showed the Marylanders in the lead by a few points.

The 200 yard stage was sufficiently close to be interesting, three of the Maryland contingent slipping up, while only one of the midshipmen fell below centers. The lead of ten points was increased by two points at the conclusion of the 600 yard stage, two of the Maryland

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SEA GIRL TOURNAMENT

SEA GIRL, N. J. SEPTEMBER 3d to 11th Includes the matches of

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U. S. PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP

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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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per cent for the day; this, too, in a high wind which grew higher as the day advanced. Among the professionals, Walter Huff, C. O. LeCompte and Harold Money tied with a total of 162 each out of the 170 single targets. During the day the amateur contestants voted for a committee of five to allot handicaps in the Preliminary and Southern Handicaps, the committee selected being Messrs. C. O. LeCompte, Chas. N. Gilbert, Geo. L. Lyon, T. A. Marshall and Elmer E. Shaner.

SECOND DAY.

Grand sport was witnessed the second day of the tournament. A large crowd was out, especially during the afternoon, and the keenest interest was manifested. In fact, there was enough transpiring to make the most indifferent take due notice. The keen rivalry manifested by the contestants when the Preliminary Handicap, at 80 single and 10 doubles begun, was quickly communicated to the crowd. As usual the shooting at double targets proved spectacular. The audience soon caught the spirit of the occasion and time and again the clever work was applauded. The "big show," of course, was the appearance of four such men as Chas. G. Spencer, W. H. Heer, W. R. Crosby and Fred Gilbert, shooting in the first squad, each man at the 21-yard rise mark. Here were the world's four greatest trap shots shooting in one squad, but for "targets only." The crowd leaned forward as this notable quartette performed, and as they went from one set of traps to the other the crowd followed eagerly.

The 20-yard men in the next two squads likewise presented some noted shots, for among them were: H. J. Borden, R. O. Heikes, Walter Huff, J. M. Hughes, G. L. Lyon, J. R. Taylor, Gun Ward and C. A. Young. Then came the 19-yard men with such noted amateurs as G. M. Collins, C. H. Ditto, G. V. Dering, O. N. Ford, Woolfolk Henderson, D. A. Upson and John Livingston;

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The appearance of Mrs. Duncan F. Kenner, one of Nashville's prominent society matrons, at the traps and her shooting as well, attracted much attention, and the squad in which she was shooting was second only in interest to the big one of world-beaters in No. 1.

The Preliminary Handicap was open to amateurs only and it resulted in a tie between John R. Livingston, of Springville, Ala., and Woolfolk Henderson, of Lexington, Ky., with a score of 92 each out of the 100 shot at. In the shootoff at 20 targets Mr. Livingston broke 18 and Mr. Henderson 17, this giving the trophy to the Alabamian. The trophy was presented to Mr. Livingston by President Gennett, of the Cumberland Park Club, in an appropriate speech. This trophy was a handsome watch fob set with jewels.

The usual complaints as to the work of the handicap committee were not heard, and the committee had evidently made a satisfactory decision as to the distances, for their work was not criticized.

The scores of the second day, May 5, follow:

Preliminary Handicap.

100 Targets.	
Crosby, W. R.	87
Gilbert, F.	93
Heer, W. H.	90
Spencer, C. G.	89
Heikes, R. O.	86
Huff, W.	89
Hughes, J. M.	90
Lyon, G. L.	82
Taylor, J. R.	94
Ward, Guy.	94
Young, C. A.	85
Ditto, C. H.	82
Deering, G. V.	91
Ford, O. N.	81
Freeman, H. D.	85
Henderson, W.	92
Livingston, J. R.	92
Money, H.	89
Marshall, T. A.	85
Upson, D. A.	90
Buckingham, T. N.	89
Caldwell, E.	86
Edwards, D. A.	86
Meaders, A.	89
Skelly, J. T.	85
Vietmeyer, H. W.	87
Warren, J. K.	89
Westcott, C. G.	88
Bagby, E. R.	88
Courtney, C. A.	87
Duncan, J. B.	87
Edwards, H. T.	86
Finley, B. H.	85
Prowse, C. O.	87
Sousa, J. Philip.	84
Ewing, O. W.	86
Lawson, A.	89
Moody, L.	85
North, S. P.	85
Rape, W. E.	87
Vincent, C. D.	88
Gray, Joe.	84
Woody, H. A.	84
Wynne, H. R.	85
Clancy, R. W.	87
Gibbs, H. D.	87

THIRD DAY.

In one of the closest and most exciting finishes ever witnessed among sportsmen anywhere in the world, S. L. Dodds, of Hickman, Ky., won the fourth Southern Handicap, his score being 94 out of a possible 100, Mr. Dodds captured the honor over a large field, and, in addition to first money, won the trophy which went with high score. The trophy is gold with an image of a trap shooter at the firing points, a clay target studded with diamonds completing the design.

Mr. Dodds was in squad No. 20, and, when he had fired the last shot on trap No. 3, the mantle of darkness was beginning to fall. As it was, the two or three squads

that came after this could hardly see to finish. Earlier in the day it was thought that G. V. Deering would be the high amateur and win the event. He was in squad No. 4, and finished early with a score of 93. It was then Deering against the field. Later in the afternoon attention began to center on a young man in squad No. 18. It was O. E. Ewing, a popular Nashville gentleman, who began to shoot like a whirlwind from the very start. Out of his first 60 targets he lost only 4. Then came S. L. Dodds, who duplicated this with 56 out of his first 60. It was a heart-breaking race and excitement was intense. When the fourth event of 20 targets was reached Ewing got 19 of them. Dodds came up a few moments later and smashed 20 straight. This put him one to the good over Deering and Ewing in four events of the five. Ewing meanwhile had finished his fifth event of 200 targets, getting 18 of them. Then came the final and supreme moment of the entire three days' tournament. With only one target the lead in 80, and 20 more to shoot, could Dodds hold the lead and break as many as 18 out of 20? A throng filled with suppressed excitement gathered about squad No. 20. Darkness was almost at hand, but it seemed not to worry Dodds. With coolness and nerve he shattered target after target, and when his final target was thrown from the trap, excited and joyous friends made a rush for the little fellow and almost carried him off his feet in their enthusiasm. Deering had lost but he had made a great race, as had Ewing, and the two latter have the honor of being the runners-up in the big event at any rate.

The scores of the third day, May 6, follow:

	Hdcp.	20	20	20	20	Tl.
Crosley, W. R.	21	18	18	19	19	19 93
Gilbert, F.	21	17	17	17	18	17 86
Heer, W. H.	21	18	17	19	19	17 90
Spencer, C. G.	21	17	19	18	14	17 85
Borden, H. J.	20	20	17	19	18	17 91
Heikes, R. O.	20	19	20	18	14	17 88
Huff, W.	20	18	18	20	17	19 92
Hughes, J. M.	20	19	19	17	20	19 94
Henderson, W.	20	19	18	17	18	15 87

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