

ARMS AND THE MAN



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**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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CHOOSING NATIONAL MATCH AMMUNITION.

OUR readers ought by this time to be fairly familiar with the origin of the committee appointed by the Secretary of War to conduct tests for the purpose of determining what rifle and what revolver ammunition was best for use in the National Matches of this year, but perhaps it would be well to refer rather briefly to this topic before proceeding to an account of the test of rifle ammunition which took place at Sea Girt last week and which was in its importance superior to any other which has ever taken place in this country.

When the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice met in January of this year, it assembled to prepare rules for the seventh annual National rifle and revolver matches. From the very beginning, in 1903, the meetings of the Board have been attended by long, heated, and sometimes acrimonious discussions on the subject of ammunition. Opinions have varied from an expressed preference for "any ammunition"—meaning

time, inasmuch as the revolver ammunition tests have not yet taken place. These will be carried on the latter part of this week and we shall be able to describe them in a subsequent article. An essential feature of the whole scheme was that, so far as was consistent with the manufacture of a Service ammunition, latitude should be allowed the various makers with a view to bringing out any new ideas which might tend toward the betterment of the ammunition.

Of necessity the specifications put out by the Ordnance Department for this ammunition restricted the commercial manufacturers too greatly to allow very much latitude. The weight of bullet, for instance, was fixed at 150 grains, while many are of the opinion that a heavier bullet would not only be more accurate at long range but prove of greater use under all sorts of conditions. Parenthetically, it may be stated at this point that the Ordnance Department is now engaged in carrying out exhaustive exper-



FIRING FROM THE MACHINE REST AT 1,000 YARDS.

hand loaded or otherwise, as might be chosen—to ammunition of straight Ordnance Department manufacture. Various rules have been adopted, but for the most part Ordnance ammunition as manufactured at Frankford and issued to troops has been used. A majority sentiment on the Board has always recognized the fact that one of the purposes to be served by the National Matches was the development of the highest class ammunition which could be manufactured for the Service rifle by machinery. By machinery necessarily so that it might be turned out in large quantities in case of war. In formulating the rules this year the Board made a radical departure from any course heretofore laid out.

The plan agreed upon was to purchase 1,000,000 rounds of each and any kind of .30 caliber rifle ammunition, manufactured in the United States, suitable for use in the Service rifle; this ammunition to be manufactured by machinery and to be of a kind suitable for use under Service conditions; and in addition to the ammunition thus sought to be acquired that the Ordnance Department should manufacture 1,000,000 rounds.

After all this ammunition was in hand it was to be tested, by a board appointed for the purpose, to determine which kind was best for use in the National Matches of this year. A similar rule was adopted with reference to revolver ammunition, but we shall not discuss that at this

time, inasmuch as the revolver ammunition tests have not yet taken place. These will be carried on the latter part of this week and we shall be able to describe them in a subsequent article. An essential feature of the whole scheme was that, so far as was consistent with the manufacture of a Service ammunition, latitude should be allowed the various makers with a view to bringing out any new ideas which might tend toward the betterment of the ammunition.

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iments with bullets weighing from 150 to 190 grains, and that as a result of these experiments we may early be in possession of more information upon the subject. The plan as adopted by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice was approved by the Secretary of War and a committee appointed. Of its visits to Frankford to select the ammunition delivered or manufactured there ARMS AND THE MAN has already spoken. When the ammunition had been selected, and this was done with great care so that an even sample of each lot should be in the possession of the committee, the 1,200 rounds of each kind of rifle ammunition thus secured were taken to Sea Girt on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 12. The three competing cartridge companies were the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Their representatives by invitation were present during the selection of the ammunition and accompanied the committee to Sea Girt.

The Ammunition Committee, as contemplated in the proceedings of the National Board, was to consist of two members of the National Board, two officers of the National Guard outside of the National Board, and an officer of the Ordnance Department. Col. F. K. Patterson, who was orig-

inally appointed a member of the Board was unable to serve and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Talbot, of Massachusetts, was appointed in his stead. Capt. F. W. Hinrichs, Jr., Ordnance Department, at first a member and recorder of the Board, fell seriously ill after its second meeting and was replaced by Lieut. Charles A. Meals, Ordnance Department. The personnel of the Board at the time the test of rifle ammunition began at Sea Girt was: Gen. Bird W. Spencer, New Jersey; Gen. James A. Drain, Washington; Lieut.-Col. N. B. Thurston, New York; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Talbot, Massachusetts; and Lieut. Charles A. Meals, Ordnance Department.

From Frankford Arsenal to Sea Girt is not a long journey, and it was made by the members of the Board, all being present except General Spencer, with no undue hardship. It was observed, however, that some of the members were more successful in finding something to eat when the proper hour for that necessary ceremony arrived than were others.

When the train reached Sea Girt station just after dark, it seemed a lonesome and deserted place to those accustomed to see it during the midst of the rush and bustle attendant upon a target practice season in full blast, or the big National Matches. Peering into the gloom, no carriage or other conveyance was descried, and the party started to walk to the clubhouse. Very shortly after, adequate transportation, which had been ordered by General Spencer, appeared, and the ride clubhouseward was taken up. Once there, the small matters of electric current not being in working order, and the dining room being not yet in service, were forgotten in the warm welcome of Colonel Reed of the New Jersey National Guard and Captain Harlee of the Marine Corps.

Captain Harlee, whose presence at Sea Girt is accounted for by information previously published of the Marine Corps Camp of Rifle Instruction which he commands there, placed his mess, his men, and everything which was his at the disposal of the committee and the representatives who accompanied them. Although the hour was late, his cook prepared a fine meal, and in this way those who were not fortunate enough to dine en route supplied the cravings of the inner man. We believe that some member had a second dinner, but no positive evidence is available upon the subject. At the clubhouse of the New Jersey State Rifle Association rooms were hurriedly put in order, and every effort was made to further the comfort of the party.

Thursday morning dawned bright and fair. Probably the first impressions of a number of the visitors were of attendance upon a band concert. What may have sounded in the beginning like a series of cornet solos proved later to be the clearly sounded morning calls in the Marine camp. From an upper window, an early riser could see the brown tents symmetrically disposed, while in front of them, the familiar Marine Corps uniform and many well known faces identified our excellent sea soldiers as they performed their morning setting up exercises. One of the companies was using dumb-bells, another moving about at a jog trot and run, while a third carried on the well known bends and curves and motions which have so often served to open sleepy eyes and start sluggish blood once more to dancing.

When General Spencer arrived a little after 7 o'clock most of the members of the Board had already breakfasted, and preliminary arrangements for firing were well under way. At 600 yards, the first firing point, five concrete bases for machine rests had been previously constructed. These were set four feet in the ground, and projected four feet in the air. While there were but four kinds of rifle ammunition to try, five bases were built so that the fifth could be utilized for testing the pistol ammunition, as, of the .38 caliber material, five kinds would be tried out. On these four bases, the latest model machine rest manufactured by the Ordnance Department was securely bolted, though bolting hardly seemed necessary as the rest itself weighs in the neighborhood of 500 pounds.

One member of the committee and one representative of each of the competing interests, together with the necessary target detail furnished by the Marine Corps, early repaired to the pit. Colonel Thurston volunteered for this duty, and no other member of the committee offering violent opposition, his generous offer was accepted. In the pit, the program involved handling the targets during the sighting shots, so that the contestants should know just where their bullets were going, and then the examination and identification of the record targets at the conclusion of firing by the committee member.

Although the work was new, and while Colonel Thurston said that he had never served in a pit before in his life, yet everything in connection with the control and management of the targets went off with machine-like regularity. When a record string had been fired, the member of the committee in the pit examined each target in turn before anyone else was allowed to touch it, marked upon it the identifying numbers, the score according to target values, and attached his initials. Then, and not till then, the target which had been temporarily attached to the frame was removed, carefully folded and taken charge of by a committee member. This process was repeated with each target, and after every record score. At the conclusion of the firing, the targets were brought to the clubhouse and there disposed of in a manner which will be related later.

At the firing point, after everyone was in the pit, lots were drawn by the four contestants to decide which target each would use. One member of the committee directed firing operations, one kept a record of target assignments and time, another issued the ammunition as required, and the fourth exercised general supervision over all. When each representative had reached his firing point, a rifle was snugged into each rest—the rifles, by the way, were carefully selected and star gauged—the committee representative in charge of firing asked if all were ready and then gave directions for the sighting targets to be run up.

A time limit for sighting shots of ten minutes had been fixed. This was never abated except in the case of the first sighting shots at any new range. Indeed it was not necessary, as the time ordinarily consumed did not average over five minutes. Upon command, each contestant was at liberty to fire his sighting shots as rapidly or as slowly as he chose. Each shot was disked on the target and spotted. After all were seen to be in the bullseye, the question was asked "55 ready?" "56 ready?" "57 ready?" "58 ready?" If all answered ready, the order was given for record targets to be run up, and for record ammunition to be issued. Again the question was asked, "55 ready?" etc. If all responded in the affirmative, the command was, "ready." Five seconds later, "load." Five seconds later, "fire." Twenty seconds later the same thing in regular order until the ten record shots had been fired. The first round of targets was fired upon at an interval of a minute between shots. Thereafter, by common agreement, the interval between shots was made thirty seconds for all so fired.

Capt. W. H. Richard, assisted by Mr. E. L. Uhl, presided over the Winchester rest. There was also present at the Winchester firing point during a great deal of the time, W. H. Buel, G. W. Chesley and Donald McIntyre. At the rest of the United States Cartridge Company, J. E. Burns did the firing, assisted by C. W. Dimick. On the U. M. C. rest W. M. Thomas fired, having for his assistants Wilfred Hartley and Mr. Decker. The Ordnance Department rest, which soon became known as Frankford, contained a rifle which responded to the firing impulses of J. George Schneering, while Capt. William A. Phillips exercised general supervision over its operation. In the pit the representatives were, in addition to Col. N. B. Thurston in charge, Col. Jack Dooley, United States Cartridge Company, George L. Marble for the U. M. C. Company, Lieutenant Coyle, United States Marine Corps, representing Frankford, and Sergeant Baptiste as representative of the Winchester; Lieut.-Col. Libbey of the New Jersey National Guard also assisted in the pit. Upon the firing line as spectators at different times during the firing were Col. J. G. Ewing, Mr. A. W. Higgins, Capt. K. K. V. Casey, and Capt. H. W. McBride of the Dupont Company; Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes and Tom Keller of the Peters Cartridge Company; Capt. Thos. B. Doe, Ordnance Department; Harcourt Dimick, United States Cartridge Company; Capt. S. W. Wise, Hopkins and Allen Arms Company; J. E. Carr, ballistic expert, Frankford Arsenal, and three inspectors from Frankford whose names were unfortunately not secured.

As soon as the firing of the ten record shots was completed, a reassignment of targets was made, and the original program continued. In this way, each ammunition was fired the same number of times through each rifle. After the completion of a ten shot record string, and a reassignment to targets, each competitor was allowed to clean, "dope," or otherwise prepare the rifle newly assigned to him as he might see fit. In a majority of the cases, one or more of the competitors expressed a wish to use the ammonia "dope" process. In this event, nothing was left to do but to wait until the doping could be completed. The waits grew tedious, and many observations not altogether complimentary to metal fouling in general and that which affected these guns in particular were indulged in.

Colonel Thurston on the third day, when he was out of the pit, and serving on the firing line, was heard to remark that if he had to command a regiment in the next war, he would arm his men with night-sticks instead of rifles. In his characteristic way he said:

"When we came close enough to the enemy to fight, I would have the men dig a trench such as Harlee described in ARMS AND THE MAN the other day. Then I would have the men all lie close, and I would stick up my hat on the end of my night-stick. I would hold it up there and wait while the enemy fired about five shots rapid fire, when I would order the regiment to get up. I would say, 'Now don't be in a hurry, there's plenty of time, there's no need to fuss yourself up or to get out of breath; the enemy is putting dope in his guns, and we have plenty of time to get up to him.' Then I would take my regiment over and have the men beat out the brains of their opponents with the night-sticks."

The firing continued during all Thursday forenoon at 600 yards, and when it ceased for lunch thirty-two record targets had been made, or two for each contestant from each rest. The rests were moved back to the 1,000 yard point where four concrete bases like those at 600 yards had been constructed. Firing began at 1,000 yards after luncheon, and when a halt was called in the evening one complete series, or sixteen shots at that distance, had been added to the total number of record targets.

After dinner at the clubhouse, began the laborious and tedious process of measuring the targets. It had been decided by all the competitors and agreed to by the committee in charge of the firing that the mean radius should be the basis of comparison. To ascertain the mean radius of each target involved taking thirty-two separate measurements, all the quantities thus obtained had to be set down, carefully checked, and then tabulated. Lieutenant Meals made most of the measurements on the first night under the supervision of the members of the committee, and when work was stopped a little after midnight only a part of the targets had been disposed of. The targets were found to show an excellence of ammunition even beyond that which had been expected. They were uniformly good, all much better than had ever been made by machine manufactured ammunition fired under similar conditions.

The next morning, Friday, was another good day, but the wind was fishtailing around in a way which boded ill for perfect scores at 1,000 yards. All day long the firing was kept up from the longer distance. Many of the changes in wind were sudden and occasional changes occurred during a record score which put shots off the target. The second series after lunch was one of these. About one-half way through it, a sudden change came which put everyone off the target. Of the forty shots in the string the targets showed, viewed from right to left, six off, seven off, seven off, seven off. The wind apparently affected all of the bullets in about the same manner. The committee had decided to give an arbitrary mean radius value to shots off the target at 1,000 yards of thirty-six inches each and at 600 yards of twenty-four inches each.

Among the experts gathered around the rests at the firing point, every phase of cartridge and rifle manufacture and the use of these appliances were discussed from every possible viewpoint. The word "diphenylamine" came in for a good share of attention. When first heard, it sounded like some one swearing. The powder experts seemed to know all about it. An inquiry developed the fact that it was a constituent element in the powder where it occurred to the extent of four-tenths of one per cent, and that it served as a stablizer. It is thought that about this time someone offered the sage suggestion that in addition to smokeless powder and soundless guns we should have a windless bullet, whereupon someone else remarked that what was needed more than all was a windless shooter.

Night found forty-eight 1,000 yard targets added to the total. Having in mind the experience of the night before, the committee had detached Lieutenant Meals in the morning and left him at the clubhouse with two or three assistants to continue measurements of targets. Representatives of the four contesting interests were invited to be present, and results were checked as before. The target measurement went on again in the evening with two full crews working, Captain McBride having been pressed into service and Captain Doe of the Ordnance Department to provide measuring sharps for the new crew. The greatest interest was shown in the results of the measurement. The representatives of each of the competing interests kept an accurate up-to-date schedule, and watching the figures was almost as exciting as following election returns. A computation of the data concerning all the targets shot up to Friday night showed a contest which had practically resolved itself into two parts. The Winchester and the United States Cartridge Company were close contestants for first place, while Frankford and U. M. C. removed at a little distance were almost having a race of their own.

At this stage, after two days' firing, the difference between the two leading contestants, the Winchester and the United States Cartridge Company, was so small that they might have been said to be tied. Besides it was felt by the committee that the firing, while approximately correct, did not show the relative accuracy of the ammunition with sufficient closeness, owing to a few of the shots having gone off the targets. It was therefore unanimously decided to commence rapid fire Saturday morning with a view to avoiding the influence of the wind. It was thought in this way every shot would strike the targets and additional data be afforded the committee upon which to make a decision. Rapid fire therefore began in the morning at 1,000 yards.

The rain which had been hovering near, but which had kindly refrained from interference with the proceedings, descended during Friday night. The next morning bright skies were above all and the rain had but laid the dust and freshened the air.

The method employed was the same as for slow fire, except that, after sighting in, the member of the committee giving the commands ordered "Fill magazines;" five seconds later, "Ready;" five seconds later, "Fire." The contestants could fire as rapidly as they chose, but all shots had to be discharged within thirty seconds. The average time consumed by the competitors for their strings of ten record shots at rapid fire averaged about eighteen seconds. After concluding thirty-two targets at 1,000 yards in this manner, adjournment was taken for lunch. During the hour of mid day refreshment, the rests were moved to 600 yards and in the afternoon rapid fire was taken up there. Before six o'clock thirty-two targets had been finished at 600 yards. Measuring had gone on all during Saturday under the conditions previously surrounding that work until

on Saturday night only those targets shot during the afternoon were left to dispose of. When the last one had been measured, the results recorded and the computations made, the record made by the competitors was as shown in the following statement, the quantities being the mean radius of all targets shot at the ranges named:

600 YARDS SLOW FIRE.

Winchester R. A.	4.98
United States C. C.	5.04
Frankford.	5.47
U. M. C.	5.75

Margin of Winchester R. A. over nearest competitor, .06.

600 YARDS RAPID FIRE.

United States C. C.	4.80
Winchester R. A.	5.39
U. M. C.	5.66
Frankford.	6.37

Margin of United States C. C. over nearest competitor, .59.

1,000 YARDS SLOW FIRE.

Winchester R. A.	16.46
United States C. C.	16.61
Frankford.	17.35
U. M. C.	18.17

Margin of Winchester R. A. over nearest competitor, .15.

1,000 YARDS RAPID FIRE.

United States C. C.	8.36
Winchester R. A.	8.68
Frankford.	11.69
U. M. C.	13.74

Margin of United States C. C. over nearest competitor, .32.

It will thus be seen that the question of actual superiority, as demon-



WHEN THE RIFLES WERE HOT A LITTLE COLD WATER PREPARED THE WAY FOR THE DOPE.

strated by the tests, was between the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company and that of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. All of the four kinds of ammunition were far superior to any of the machine manufactured ammunition which had been tested in previous years.

As shown by the results tabulated above, the Winchester ammunition had an advantage over that of the United States Cartridge Company of .06 at 600 yards slow fire; and .15 at 1,000 yards slow fire; while the United States Cartridge Company had an advantage over the Winchester of .59 at 600 yards rapid fire and of .32 at 1,000 yards rapid fire. There was a total advantage in favor of the United States Cartridge Company which, according to the method of computation, might be variously stated.

At 600 yards the number of shots fired in rapid and slow fire was the same. At that range the United States Cartridge Company had a considerable margin. At 1,000 yards twice as many shots were fired in slow fire as in rapid fire and there again the United States Cartridge Company's ammunition showed superiority. To offset the Winchester slow-fire margin the gain of the United States Cartridge Company at 1,000 yards was made in rapid fire where the mean diameter was about one-half that of the targets made at slow fire. The gain was therefore proportionally larger.

The committee went over the matter very thoroughly, realizing that all of the ammunition was excellent and that it was merely a question of one being a little better than the other. No method of computation which could be employed brought any other result than a victory for the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company. The Board was unanimously of the opinion that a sufficient number of shots had been fired and that the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company

The Marine Corps, noncommissioned officers, and men in the pit gave an example of what really high class pit work can be. Captain Harlee asked permission to have the expert riflemen in the corps who were in camp remain in the rear of the firing line to observe operations there, and from that vantage point they took a great interest in all that went on. Whether by interposition of Divine Providence or by direct order of the Governor of New Jersey, instigated thereto by General Spencer, or from other causes, the weather proved wholly satisfactory. Colonel Talbot expressed himself as being willing to remain a month at Sea Girt if it were necessary.

During the last day of firing, which was, as previously noted, devoted entirely to rapid fire, no shots of the United States Cartridge Company or the Winchester ammunition failed to reach the target at either range. There was not a misfire from the beginning to the end of the contest. Barring the tendency to take metal fouling—a great deal of this metal fouling was no doubt so slight that it could have produced no injurious effect—the rifles proved to be very excellent weapons.

The Lieutenant-Colonels' Club, which consists of two active members, various honorary members and a larger number of contributing members, acquired a new contributing member during the tests, in Colonel Dooley, recently promoted to that high estate from Major. To become an honorary or contributing member of the club it is only necessary that the applicant be of good character, sound in wind and limb and pocket book, and that he shall have been made a Colonel without previous service as Lieutenant-Colonel.

When the ammunition committee adjourned on Sunday afternoon



EVERYONE PREPARED TO MAKE A RECORD TARGET.

should be reported to the Secretary of War as the most accurate and therefore the best for use in the National Matches of 1909.

The formal report showing the results in detail will be filed with the Secretary of War as soon as it is possible for the recorder to get it in form. ARMS AND THE MAN is, however, authorized by the Secretary of War to report the results as indicated here and to say that the ammunition is now ready to be issued upon requisition for preliminary practice for the National Matches. The 2,400 rounds necessary for each team to shoot the matches will be sent to Camp Perry by the Ordnance Department and there issued to the contestants.

In all 400 record shots were fired with each kind of ammunition and the results, as judged by the accuracy, fairly justify the National Board in proposing this solution of the annual ammunition question. The spirit of competition engendered between the private makers and the Ordnance Department and the competition of the former among themselves resulted in such an extra effort that the quality of the ammunition of each of the four kinds was greatly superior to the Frankford issue of last year, and probably equal if not superior to any machine made ammunition ever before made.

The rifles used in the firing were in the beginning all of the same star gauge measurement, namely, lands, .3002; grooves, .3082. One of the original rifles showed a slight roughness in the barrel after one series of four record targets had been fired from it. It was taken out and another substituted. The measurements of this rifle were: Lands, .3001; grooves, .3081.

after the disposition of the rifle ammunition question, it did so to meet at Sea Girt on Friday morning, May 21. At that time tests of the .38 caliber revolver ammunition will take place.

Not one untoward incident marred the conduct of this affair. No protests were made, no competitor showed a disposition to employ sharp practice, and everything from beginning to end moved with the smoothness of a well-oiled machine.

She Flattered Herself.

The fat woman waddled toward a Pennsylvania avenue car, sternly waving a halt. As she bulked sideways through the door the passengers, of which the car already contained a superabundance, sighed apprehensively and one shivered; that one was the slim young man between whom and a stout negro a little strip of clear seat showed. Upon this strip as on a haven of refuge the ponderous one fixed her eye as she remorselessly advanced. Once opposite she turned about and with all the grace and airy lightness of a box car taking a side track she backed toward the ten-inch vacancy, poised for one brief, terrible moment of uncertainty, and then sank overwhelmingly downward.

The young man gasped, groaned and wriggled from under, free but frazzled. As he swung, supported by one trembling and uncertain hand from a pendant strap, he looked into the eyes of the fleshy mountain which had displaced him, and, lifting his hat with the disengaged hand, said: "Madam, you flattered yourself and you have flattened me."

THE END OF A REPRIMAND.

BY CALEB JAMES.

AT a table in the brilliantly lighted dining room of a New York hotel, two young Army officers had just lighted cigars. In the long two years of foreign service, how many times such a scene had been anticipated by both of them. Every sound of the huge city was music to their ears, every sight a passing show. And here they were at last, lieutenants and classmates, Penrose from Cuba, and Partridge from the Philippines.

"There is another of the class in town tonight," said Penrose, "can you guess who it is?"

"I give up," answered Partridge.

"It's 'Molly,'" said Penrose, "and I asked him to come tonight but he said he couldn't possibly break his engagement and would see us tomorrow. He seemed very anxious to see you."

"Yes, I haven't seen him for three months," said Partridge, "how does he look?"

"Well, you wouldn't know him. When I first saw him I thought he must be on sick leave but he said he was on a regular leave East from the Presidio, and though he seemed glad enough to see me and we talked over old days I could see that something was constantly on his mind. Weren't you in the Islands with him, and what was that formation of his down in Mindanao? Of course I read the stiff reprimand the Department Commander gave him, but he ought to know what we think of that."

"Well," said Partridge, slowly, "it wasn't so much the words of the reprimand as the way they came to be said and what happened afterwards. You remember how in the old days at the prep. school for the Point, we gave him the name of 'Molly.' Always the life of the crowd, dare devil to a degree, popular as the day was long, with a heart so big and tender that when some one called him 'Molly' he never knew any other name.

Well, like the rest of us, his turn came to go to the Philippines. Of course he wanted to go, except for the girl, and as far as I could see, she wanted to go too. But it had been a pretty uphill fight for him with her parents anyway and when the order came for the 5th to go on the next transport 'Molly' didn't have the heart to brook all opposition and take her along.

So we sailed away, with the usual stops at Honolulu, Guam, and Manila, and the farther we went the more it seemed to me that maybe he had done the best thing after all in leaving her. You know what Mindanao is, nice enough for Congressional inspecting parties—Government expense yachting parties is what they were—but it's all jungle with the never-ending rain as a variation from the awful heat, for the rest of us. It's all right for the first few months, at least there's novelty, but pretty soon when that's gone, everything else seems to go with it—temper, good nature, resolutions, and a man is worn down to the thin crust of his self-control that is left.

'Molly' seemed to be getting along as well as anybody but when that Maccabebe platoon of Constabulary was butchered in cold blood by the Moros at Barango, he went to the C. O. and begged to take out the party after them. It wasn't his turn and it wasn't a pleasant job with any glory. Just a lot of hiking after an enemy you never could see, or if you did see him, you didn't know it or couldn't prove it. So after about a week he came back to Barango, the scene of the crime.

Now I don't think the C. O. had any idea, when he sent him out, that he would be able to catch the *pulahanes*, or even find out who they were, but of course 'Molly' didn't know that. The native *Presidente* of Barango didn't think so either and only thought that the Constabulary Barracks would be filled up again with maybe a score more than before. The more the better for him just as long as his authority was safe by *Americano* protection and naturally the *pulahanes* were no enemies of his. None of the ambush butcheries of *Americanos*, Scouts, or Constabulary, had disturbed his domestic arrangements thus far. So when 'Molly' told him, after his protestations of 'mucho amigo Americano,' and 'no sabe pulahane,' that maybe that was all right but he couldn't be *Presidente* any more until some *pulahanes* were captured, that the *Gobernador* would have another *Presidente* appointed—he knew it was time for him to get busy in some direction.

The next morning he told 'Molly' he had found two men who were either *pulahanes*, or knew about the massacre, and produced two of the worst looking, murderous specimens, that 'Molly' had ever seen. Of course they were loud and vehement in their gutteral denial of all knowledge of the affair, but that didn't seem to make any difference to the *Presidente*, who told 'Molly' he thought that in a few hours he could get a confession, if left alone.

So 'Molly' had his men bind the arms and legs of the suspects, and left them with the *Presidente* with the warning that they must be there when he returned. As a matter of fact he could hardly believe that he had so

easily captured any of the *pulahanes*, and when the *Presidente* on his return told him they were now ready to confess, you can imagine his joy. Going back to the room where the prisoners were tied, he found them groaning piteously for mercy. Their knuckles were in vises made of two pieces of split bamboo tied at both ends, and a similar vise was on the toes of each foot.

The first act of the *Presidente* was to twist the vises on the toes by means of one end which was left long enough to act as a lever. At first sight 'Molly's' thought was to stop it at once, but when his interpreter corroborated the confession of the cowardly details of the butchery, with the names and hiding places of the others who took part in it, somehow he just couldn't see the wrong in it. Well, at any rate he followed up the descriptions and after a month returned to his C. O. with fifteen of the most villainous looking murderers I ever saw. And right here is where 'Molly' made his mistake, for he told how he did it.

Even the Inspector of the Department thought it a fine result, that the end more than justified the means, and mentioned that part of it to the Department Commander merely as a matter of interest. But you know Badger, the Department Commander, how he jumped from a Captain to a Brigadier, younger than 'Molly's' Major, never commanded an expedition in the field, and a few other peculiarities. Even a Department Commander at Cagayan—big house, shower baths, and all that—feels the weather, and the combination of Badger and weather did the rest.

You can imagine the surprise of 'Molly' when the order came convening a court-martial for his trial. Of course he was acquitted. You couldn't have made up a court in the Islands that would have done otherwise, all the regulations in the Army to the contrary. Nobody said that torture wasn't inflicted. What if it was? Weren't fifteen cut-throats enough to show for it? Had any other *pulahanes* been captured in any other way during the last year?

But from the raps at the Court by the Department Commander it had failed miserably in not seeing the criminal instincts of 'Molly.' 'These little brown brothers,' 'our duty in teaching that justice is not secured by force,' 'the brutal instincts of Lieutenant Carson are a disgrace to his manhood,' 'a stain on his career,' 'a cowardly act,' and so on, until if 'Molly' had a shred of character left, it wasn't to be found in the review of those proceedings. Then the President, when it came to him, approved the Badger's remarks and added on some. It seemed as if the matter couldn't die, and after the final letter from the girl, 'Molly' didn't care whether it died or not. But then after waiting the long, hot year out, after the long trip home, here he is in New York again, for he says he won't give up just yet."

"That's what he said to me also," said Penrose, "and some way he gave me the impression of a drowning man clutching at his last straw. But let's order a drink in this mood of ours, thinking of the other fellows of the class who are still in Jolo land. And after all you've told me let's go and get old 'Molly' and make him forget himself."

"Message for Lieutenant Partridge," loudly called the messenger boy. "Read it," said Partridge, huskily, to Penrose when he had finished.

"The Grand, 9 p. m.

Dear old Bunkie:

Penrose told me you are in town. There was nothing doing with her and she was my last chance to make a stand. You know how everything has gone wrong with me since Barango and I can't see but how I'll be blocked at any other move I ever really want to make. All by that, and it seemed so grand at the time. So you will find me in my room here.

Goodbye,

'Molly.'

"Suicide," gasped Penrose.

"No—murder," said Partridge, and he added in a hard voice, "I don't know whether it's Badger's or those whose views he wanted to please."

AND STILL WE WONDER AT THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

ARMS AND THE MAN has editorially and otherwise given voice many times to an opinion that our police officers ought to be given a thorough course of instruction in the use of the revolver. We reproduce an excellent account from the Los Angeles *Times* of a recent attempt by police officers of that west coast city to do accurate work with the revolver.

"There was a sound—"

That is as much of the old quotation as may be used in a description of the police examination squad on the range yesterday forenoon. It was anything but a sound of revelry. There was laughter, 'tis true, loud guffaws, but this came under the classification of fiendishly derisive cachinnations, and the rattle of the six-shooters surely would have made Waterloo sound like a popcorn social in Missouri.

The shooting was part of the examination fifteen valiant members of the police force have entered in hope of winning promotions. They had already demonstrated physical vigor and dexterity enough to entitle any of them to jobs as constable in a college town; they had given proof of far more tact and wisdom than enough to act as judges at a baby show; they had been found well informed on "first-aid to the injured," enough so to know the most effective manner of applying the locust to the feet of a sleeper in the park; they had shown that they knew enough law and police regulations, so they could stand without hitching up their trousers. In fact, the ambitious crew had demonstrated its fitness for promotion by reason of courage, vigor, resourcefulness and easy temper. But the hardest test was still to come.

The ambition squad, led by Chief Dishman, marched out to the range at the head of Bishop street.

Things began to happen as soon as the guns were unlimbered. The first bang sent a flock of little blackbirds scurrying over the landscape; when the smoke lifted, the target was far less disturbed than the birds—it had not been touched. But the command was "fire at will," and one would have thought that a machine gun had been brought into action.

Each man was to fire ten shots, five in a series, with a time limit of twenty seconds on each series. The target, with a possible 100 points, was on a 50-yard range. The weapon used was a .38-caliber revolver, with a target-length barrel.

Chief Dishman stepped out to the range, his shoulders squared, his right side to the target, precise in every movement. The Chief is a notably good shot, and the squad was prepared for a new revolver record.

"Bing, bang, bing, bang!"

The Chief had not even touched the white-ringed card. There are those who say that he closed his eyes. Some of the officers wish he would make that a habit.

Sergeant Adams plumped a bullet into the four ring. But he is not bragging about it. This particular ring was on a target three feet to the right of the one at which he was shooting.

A gopher stuck its head out of the ground, midway of the range, when Sergeant Heath began popping time to the split second watch of the umpire. The gopher was never seen again. The shot ricocheted and scored nine for Heath. One of the aspirants put six of his shots in a spot that could be covered with a hat, but this spot was only about thirty feet from the shooter's toes, and the shots did not count.

MILITARY RIFLE SHOOTING IN CALIFORNIA.

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

CLIMATICALLY, with regard to rifle shooting, California reminds one of the old yarn about Pat and Niagara Falls.

Pat, aforesaid, had been told for years about the wonderful falls at Niagara. Every friend who had been to see them returned with fresh elaborations as to how wonderful and how beautiful they were. Finally Pat determined to take a trip across the state and see them for himself. Accompanied by some of his cronies who had been loudest in their praise, they arrived at night and went to the hotel where Pat was entertained all the evening with new accounts of the wonder to be seen in the morning. The next morning they started out. They turned a corner and the falls lay before them in all their splendor.

"Look at that, Pat," exclaimed his friends, "jist look at that, millions of tons of wather falling over a 200 foot precipice ivery minute, ain't that wonderful? Jist take a look at it." Pat gazed at the thundering falls and then grunted scornfully: "Well, what's to prevint it?"

From a climatic standpoint there is absolutely nothing to "prevint" California from taking the lead in military rifle shooting, as she has in many other sports. There is no snow or cold weather to interfere with the game, even in the dead of winter. There are rains, it is true, but they comewith a roar and a rush when they come and then the weather is clear for two or three weeks. The rainfall for the entire season in Southern California, for instance, averages but 16 inches, and practically all of this falls in the months of December, January, February and March, and shooting can easily be done all through these months. The atmosphere is wonderfully clear in nearly every part of the state, the winds are steady and of low velocity; all in all, a shooting man from New Jersey, for instance, would laugh at the few handicaps under which the California shooter has to labor so far as Mother Nature is concerned.

There is room in the state for thousands of rifle ranges at trifling cost and with but little work to make them safe and practically perfect. Yet in the entire State of California there is not a single range that is even half way respectable, and there are not more than half a dozen ranges in the entire state having enough equipment to accommodate a tryout shoot for the state rifle team, which means having three targets to each range. In all Southern California there is not a range that is even laid out intelligently, not to speak of equipment, such as telephones, steel target carriers and

other modern conveniences. One of the best ranges is at Riverside, but even here there are but two targets at each distance and the distances only include up to 600 yards. The targets are not mounted in pits, but are on carriers that slide laterally, while the markers stand behind butts thrown up on the level ground, and mark the targets from the side. The Los Angeles range, used by seven organizations, is a huge joke. The 1,000 yard target is set carefully up in a gulch where the air currents swirl in every conceivable direction and where it would be absolutely impossible to acquire any wind judgment, from the freaky disposition of the breezes. Not only this, but the pit for the marker is so shallow that the bullets from the Krag, curving in from their high trajectory, would sometimes strike the bank close to his head. With the new rifles, this is somewhat better, of course. The 800 yard target is set up across a lovely swale, which converts a 6 o'clock wind into one from 3 o'clock—or 9 o'clock as it happens to desire. This also helps to train the rising shooter in judgment of wind conditions. The different distances blanket each other to some extent and it is necessary for firing to cease on the 300 yard target when a man comes from the 600, etc. This might be excused if there was no room in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. The fact is that there are hundreds of available locations about the city, where the fare would be but ten cents each way and where the ground offers no intervening swales to play hob with the bullets. It is simply a case of not knowing what a good range should be, and working under the impression that any piece of land where there were no houses in the line of fire, would be suitable for a range, regardless of the formation of the terrain. In the Los Angeles range, the ground rose from the firing point to the 1,000 yard distance, nearly 100 feet, and it was shooting up hill at any of the ranges.



A SQUAD OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFLES AT THEIR FIRST SHOOT FOR THE N. R. A. MEDAL.

The same lack of "Sabe" is responsible for the failure on the part of the second largest state in the Union, and the one with the most perfect climate, to turn out even a fair to middlin' rifle team at the national shoots each year. There are exceptions, of course. Captain Lee, state team coach, is a man with the widest knowledge of the game, but he cannot train the men in the rudiments of rifle shooting in the short time they are under his charge. "M" Company, of Riverside, is fortunate in having several men who understand the theory of rifle shooting and who are willing to teach the men in their company. Several of the companies in the northern part of the state have experts to coach the men but these are the exceptions, not the rule. Ignorance on the part of the officers of the companies, supineness on the part of those higher up, and the consequent ignorance on the part of the men themselves have prevented the state from making a decent showing, at any time in its history, against the men from the other parts of the country.

The dense ignorance on the part of those who should know better is amazing to an easterner. It is significant that the only New Springfield rifle blown up so far was in the hands of a California Militiaman and the writer has his ideas of what caused the accident. An incident coming under the personal observation of the writer simply illustrates the ignorance of modern rifle shooting. A certain company purchased an outfit to reload the 1906 ammunition. The reloading directions specify the use of "Lightning" powder for reloading with the Ideal gas-check bullet. A man was sent out and he returned with a can of ".30 caliber" powder, used for full charges in .30-30 rifles and other cartridges of this class. The writer remonstrated, but the sergeant in charge of the loading proceeded to use the powder, saying you could not tell him anything about powder,

(Continued on page 146.)

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.

SUPERB MACHINE MADE RIFLE AMMUNITION.

In our news columns we are presenting this week a detailed account, so far as it can now be given out, of the tests conducted by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of War to determine which .30 caliber ammunition should be used in the National Team and National Individual Match which are to be held this year.

It should be a source of sincere gratification to every one interested in the development of a high class machine made ammunition suitable for military use that the accuracy shown by the four kinds of ammunition tested was far superior to that ever obtained in similar tests of machine made ammunition.

No such comprehensive competition was ever held before to determine the moot question of ammunition superiority. The time given manufacturers to turn out ammunition was not great. It was really much too small, when we consider how recently the form of the Service cartridge has been changed and how little has yet been positively learned of the limitations of the sharp pointed bullet.

The general form of the bullets used by three of the competitors was the same. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company's ammunition was loaded with a bullet which had the very sharp point of what is known as the "Russian" model. The difficulties surrounding the manufacture of a perfect bullet of this type are many. It is hard to center the small point and any eccentricity, no matter how slight, militates against accuracy.

If this bullet can be brought to the perfection which has now been reached by the normal form of the sharp pointed bullet in its present development it should give results more satisfactory than those possible with the normal type. Whether it can be so manufactured is an open question. No one has yet been able to turn it out in perfect form. After the evolution of different machinery the desired result may be reached.

Too high praise cannot be given to the United States Cartridge Company for the excellence of their ammunition which won first place, in fact no praise is too high to be bestowed upon all those who entered ammunition in this test. The commercial companies made no money from their contracts. We are of opinion that they all suffered a direct loss.

The Ordnance Department has perhaps made greater progress during the past year than anyone else, and Captain Phillips, who has had direct charge of the manufacture of Frankford ammunition, deserves great credit.

There is no disgrace attached to being beaten in such a contest by ammunition of the character produced by the winner and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, whose product was so nearly equal. The product of the two highest companies comes close in our opinion to the

limit of cartridge and rifle accuracy. Carefully hand loaded cartridges might be a little better but they could not be much better. If we stop to think that a variation of one one-hundredth of an inch in the relation of the front sight to the bullseye makes a difference on the target of over sixteen inches at 1,000 yards, we can see that the present ammunition is far within the limits of the average man's holding capacity.

In tables which we shall subsequently publish we will show the superiority of all of the four kinds of ammunition over the most rigid machine made ammunition requirements of last year. Mention is made in our account of this test of possibilities of greater accuracy which lie within the reach of a heavier bullet.

So far as our observation goes up to this time we lean toward the belief that a 180-grain bullet would be a better projectile for use in our Service rifle than the present 150-grain missile. The exhaustive tests which are to be made at Frankford Arsenal will give us additional data upon which to discuss this question.

We wish to reiterate our belief that the very greatest praise should be given all the contestants for the extra effort made to turn out a first class product. The result shows that these efforts have been crowned with magnificent success. We do not wish to close our mention of the subject without again saying that those contestants who were not successful need feel no shame through defeat by such a superlatively excellent product as is the ammunition of the winner.

The National Matches of 1909 will be shot with ammunition so superior to any previously used in these contests as to be beyond comparison. Best of all, it will all be from one lot, of one make, and of uniform as well as high accuracy.

BE PRACTICAL.

Be Practical: There is need every day to cry aloud to our National Guardsmen their obligation to cling to those things which make for useful results. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and to us of the National Guard the feeling that we are not professional soldiers often has the effect of causing us to fall back upon the little book knowledge which we have gained. The same effect is also produced by the instinctive reaching out for something fixed, stable, and solid, a tangible basis upon which to build.

The art of war can no more be writ into books than can the science of law. The application of correct principles in the former and the intelligent interpretation of the latter depend upon the general knowledge of the individual and on his judgment. When we say his judgment, we mean his capacity to differentiate between right and wrong, the essential and non-essential, the false and the true. In other words, the ability to see straight to the heart of things, and not only to see straight, but to know when he has seen straight.

It is not given every man to be a great commander, but any man with ordinary common-sense may fit himself to be a reasonably capable officer of Volunteer troops, if he will only concentrate all of his energies upon acquiring knowledge of those things which are essential.

It makes no difference what a book may say. Unless you can see a reason for what the book tells you, the thing is not worth doing. Learn to think for yourself, ask questions, require reasons, know what you are about. If you are engaged in a maneuver give your imagination a chance. Do not only assume the presence of an enemy, but imagine him to be present; then make your dispositions with reference to the result which you wish to accomplish without consideration of what any man or any book says, if your judgment does not confirm it.

Do not be afraid to get away from established traditions and accepted opinion. Consider the campaign of General Grant upon Vicksburg! Until he undertook to cut loose from his base of supplies and operate in the enemy's country, free from the restraint and the embarrassing limitations imposed by a long line of tenderly preserved communications, it was an accepted axiom of military men since time immemorial that an army could only operate from a base. That was one of those general rules made to be ordinarily observed. It required a man who was a real

General to recognize when the time had come to break the rule. His daring did it, his capable common-sense, his recognition of the truth, his good judgment.

We published last week some very interesting and valuable information about field intrenchments. When you read that article, if you did not commence to think for yourself how you would intrench a force under your command, you fell short of doing what you should. When you go out in a field exercise directly subordinate to another you must generally observe orders, but you should not blindly obey orders. You ought to have good sense enough to know what your chief desires to have accomplished, and he, if he be a good chief, will have confidence enough in you to trust you to employ your own proper measures to do the things he wishes done. In the end we return to the place where we began! Be Practical.

MILITARY RIFLE SHOOTING IN CALIFORNIA.

(Continued from page 144.)

that one sort of smokeless powder was just like another, provided they were all made by a good factory. The load of course was unsatisfactory, the powder being slow burning and not developing enough velocity. Instead of getting the powder specified, the loaders proceeded to increase the powder charge until finally they were using 45 grains "30 caliber" powder behind an Ideal gas-check bullet. The writer fully expects to find them using full charges of "Bullseye" or Ballistite or some other gentle acting stuff of this sort, before they get through. This explains why model 1906 ammunition sometimes blows up the rifle.

But recently an officer of one of the companies solemnly lectured his men against the use of Krag ammunition in the New Springfield rifle, saying that you could not close the bolt and if you fired the rifle with the bolt half open, it would blow up. This man had not discovered in all his shooting—and he is supposed to be a good shot—that it is impossible to fire a bolt action rifle unless the action is fully closed and locked. The same man recently informed his company that metal fouling itself was not the chief cause of trouble with the New Springfield rifle, but that the cause was in the pits in the barrel. He stated that the metal fouling was driven into the steel of the barrel, making a large hole, and when you removed it the hole was left. He quoted a near gunsmith of the city to prove his statement. The idea of soft copper fouling being driven into the hard steel of a New Springfield barrel was one which nearly paralyzed the writer but it was necessary to write the commandant at Springfield Arsenal to disprove this entirely novel theory. These were incidents which occurred in a company which is supposed to be one of the strongest shooting companies in the state. The knowledge possessed by the others may be imagined and shooting rags out of a barrel is an idea which still prevails among many of the men.

Not two companies in a regiment have anyone in charge of the shooting. The men are given their allowance of ammunition and told to cut loose. Time and again I have seen a man shoot 10 shots at 300 yards and miss every shot. Yet no one paid him a particle of attention, when five minutes' coaching and instruction as to his sights would have put him on the target and kept him there. This is not only a waste of ammunition but it is spoiling that man for any further shooting in his disgust with the rifle and himself. An hour's coaching in snapping the rifle in the armory would have done this man ten times the good. Naturally the men get into all sorts of bad habits and fool notions about rifle shooting. Their deductions are hasty and erroneous and effect half the time is mistaken for cause. There may be an I. R. P. in the state but the writer has never seen one. Or perhaps they call him an Inspector of Small Arms Practice, but in any case he does not seem to exist. Armory practice, aiming and sighting drill under a competent instructor, is something I have never seen in four years' service and yet the men are sent out to waste precious ammunition and to flinch off the target with every shot, from not being acquainted with the first principles of rifle shooting.

The fault is with the higher authorities essentially. With decent appropriations for rifle ranges, with a salaried Inspector of Small Arms Practice who understood his business, with company coaches, with compulsory aiming and sighting drill for ten minutes every drill night, with a lecture once a month lasting a few minutes on the principles of rifle shooting—in short, the course and the equipment of a state such as New York or New Jersey—would make rifle practice more of a benefit and less of a joke in California.

It is very strange there are not more civilian shooting clubs in California, for the same reasons advanced regarding the Militia shooting. There are many men who like to shoot a rifle, particularly a military rifle, and yet who do not care to put in the time necessary to belong to the Militia, nor to be called out every time the state has need of her citizen soldiers. Yet there are but three or four organizations in the entire state belonging to the National Rifle Association and shooting military rifles. In fact there are very few shooting organizations in the entire state anyhow. There are

half a dozen or so in San Francisco and Oakland, most of them shooting at the great Shell Mound Park at Emeryville; there is another in Los Angeles and surrounding towns and, with the exception of the schuetzen clubs, this includes all of the organizations shooting in sensible American style. In Southern California there is an organization called the Southern California Rifles, a very loosely organized association which includes clubs from three or four small towns outside the city. The organization belongs to the National Rifle Association and some of the members have purchased the New Springfield. The Pasadena Rifle Club, also a member of the N. R. A., has affiliated with the Southern California Rifles, and shoots with them. They are a sort of a hodge-podge of riflemen, having no dues, no clubhouse and no permanent range, but they are doing what they can to make good shots of themselves with the military rifle and will probably eventually sift down into a strong organization. They have shot matches with the crews of the cruisers of the Pacific Fleet and also with one of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet when it touched here. In November they held their shoot for the N. R. A. buttons, with their new rifles, and some good scores were made.

When the Los Angeles Revolver and Rifle Club first began its career the writer, with several others, attempted to have it join the National Rifle Association and the plans were made for this step. The usual "Moss-Back" element, always present in any organization, fought against any forward step, and finally in a star chamber meeting succeeded in voting out all rifles of any sort from the club. This signed the death warrant of an organization which bade fair to become a strong shooting club and the club has gradually gone backward until it is difficult to muster enough members for a respectable medal shoot.

A new organization, to be called the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, and including some of the members of the former club who prefer to shoot a rifle, is under process of organization and will start shooting in the spring. This club will become a member of the National Rifle Association and provide itself with the necessary military rifles to hold shoots under the N. R. A. regulations.

Probably the best individual shot in California with the military rifle is Corp. Francis R. Newlands, of Co. B., 2nd California Infantry, who landed 7th in the National Individual Match in 1907 and who led his team this year both in the tryouts and in the National Match. C. H. Sanborn of Co. E., 5th Infantry, is a good second to Newlands at all times.

The northern regiment led by the south in the shooting by a large margin, the 2nd California Infantry having seven men on the 1908 team, the 5th Infantry having five men, while the 7th Infantry from Southern California had but two, and one of them was an alternate. Higgins and Sellinger are the two best shots in Southern California from the present showing, but even these two men are far below such cracks as Newlands or Sanborn.

If every company in the state only had a man like Captain Lee, the veteran state coach, the Regulars would have to get up and hustle when the California men struck the National shoot. We have got the men, we have got the climate and we have got the money—thanks to Uncle Sam, but what we lack is the "Sabe," the know-how-to-do-it of a team like the Navy that can get in and win the great match with two months' intelligent practice.

When Washington and Oregon, from the Pacific Coast, can make the California men run in their dust; when little states like Connecticut, about the size of a California county, can beat out the men from the Golden State; or when even a team from a single city, like the District of Columbia layout, can make us lie down, it is time for California to turn over a new leaf and go at the shooting game in an intelligent and systematic manner instead of the haphazard way at present in vogue.

Faunal Specimens.

Knicker: So Jones has a bright idea?

Bocker: Yes; he wants the Smithsonian Institution to defray the cost of his wife's hat.—*Harper's Bazar*.

THE INSTRUCTION OF A COMPANY OF SIGNAL CORPS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

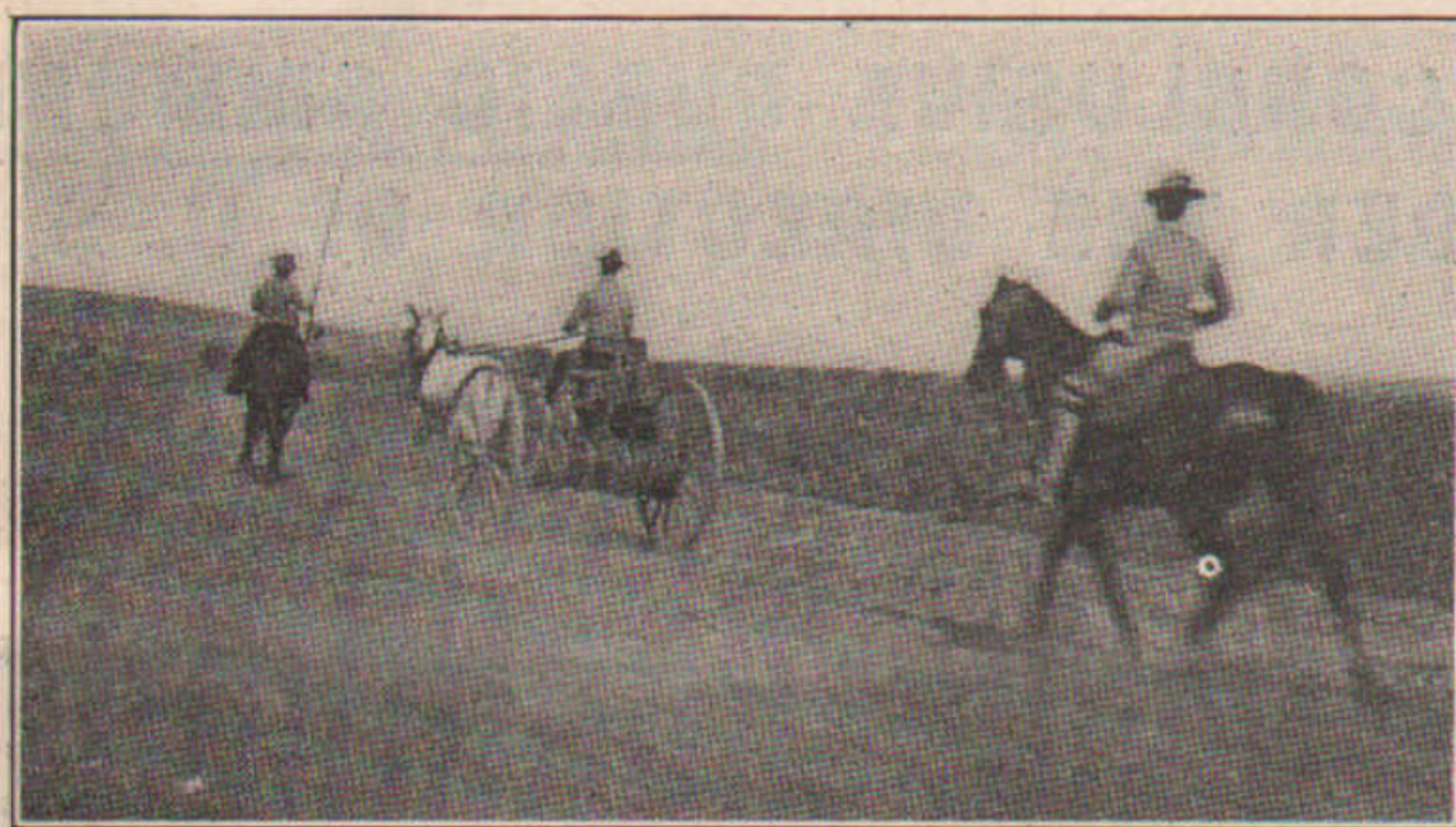
BY CAPT. E. LE ROY BOURNE, *Signal Corps, National Guard of Utah.*

THE development of signal troops in the National Guard requires as much, but no more, effort than is necessary in the other branches. To attain a high degree of efficiency in any arm of the service, demands of those seeking this end to devote much of their time in the study of theory first, and then in the application of these theories to the men of their command. This is as true of the signal troops as of others. This much is certain, too, an efficient company of Signal Corps may be developed in the Militia, and even by a man who, at the outset, is not conversant with the duties required of that arm.

The remarkable advances in electrical science within recent years has affected wonderfully the Signal Corps. Visual signaling, which may be said almost in truth to have been conceived and then perfected by Albert

Meyer, the first chief signal officer of the United States Army, has become, not obsolete in the full meaning of the term, but decidedly of secondary importance to other methods, principally those in which the buzzer plays the part of first resort. The telephone, ordinary telegraph and wireless also have their functions.

This is the point that almost dismays the uninitiated. It is not given to all National Guard officers to be versed in all that appertains to electricity, and perhaps this is not altogether a disadvantage; for the man who is well schooled in electrical engineering in its many branches may have a tendency to become too technical to impart to the men under him the essentials, without straying away too far into the paths of the theoretical. A National Guard officer possessing the qualities that go to make a good officer in any branch of the service may become an efficient signal officer; and if he has in his command men who wish to make good soldiers, he can develop an efficient signal company—and all this, even if he does not know the intricacies of the telephone, the telegraph and the other things in which electricity plays the important part. It is possible for this officer and his men to acquire the needed knowledge while the process of development is progressing. It is a matter of step-by-step progression and it is up to the signal officer to maintain a safe lead all through the race. He must study, and he must know what he is trying to accomplish. And he must keep panted in his hat Davy Crockett's well worn saying that has to do with going ahead when on the right track. It must be a matter of going ahead all the time, for to halt is to be mired, mayhap never to go forward again, for the interest of the men has been lost, and to keep up interest is the big thing in this branch of Militia service as in all others.



THE REEL CART OF A SIGNAL CORPS DETACHMENT, WHICH IS STRINGING WIRE IN THE FIELD.

Here is the experience of a Militia signal officer who entered upon the command of a company with practically no technical training in matters pertaining to signaling, and about all he knew about electricity was how to turn on an incandescent light and how to ring a door bell actuated by the subtle fluid.

He first consulted various military books and papers in an endeavor to ascertain what was the duty of the Signal Corps. He was in this manner informed that the commanding officer of the Signal Corps is charged with the control of the officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps; with the construction, repair and operation of all military telegraph lines; with the supervision of such instruction in military signaling and telegraphy as may be prescribed in orders from proper authority; with the preservation of the supplies issued to the Signal Corps; that he has charge of all military signal duties, and of books, papers and devices connected therewith, including telegraph and telephone apparatus and the necessary meteorological instruments for target ranges and other military uses; of collecting and transmitting information for the troops, by telegraph or otherwise, and all other duties pertaining to military signaling.

In thinking the matter over, he arrived at the conclusion that his task was not a small one and he believed that, if a signal company could do all of that, it would be of great service when needed. All of which is probably true.

Being a man who had seen Militia service in other branches, he knew that before anything could be accomplished, he must make his men soldierly; so he concluded that while he was becoming versed in matters technical he might improve the time by drilling the men in the ordinary matters pertaining to military service, the imparting of discipline to the men and other matters which naturally suggested themselves. In this way he drilled his men, and by the time he was ready to start work in signal instruction, he had a well drilled, well set-up and well disciplined body of men who were ready for more instruction.

(To be continued.)

HERE AND THERE.

A Chance Acquaintance.

The following letter has been received from one of our subscribers who became acquainted with ARMS AND THE MAN under peculiar circumstances: "While camped on an Indian reservation in South Dakota during the winter of 1907 and 1908 I first became acquainted with ARMS AND THE MAN in some back numbers contained in a box of papers sent out to us, and subscribed to it. Through information obtained through your paper regarding the selection, care, and use of arms, I was able last year to improve my qualification from Sharpshooter to Expert and to win two medals in competition during the season. I would not be without ARMS AND THE MAN, for there is nothing like it for a man interested in shooting."

Wright Says We Are Right.

ARMS AND THE MAN had occasion to say some time ago that neither the dirigible balloon nor the aeroplane would be of much use in war for the purpose of injuring an enemy through dropping explosives upon him. The Wright brothers were entertained in New York upon their return from Europe by the Aero Club of America. Speaking on that occasion, Wilbur Wright said:

"The only practicable use of aeroplanes in warfare will be as scouts and messengers." "The aeroplane must rise 1,000 or 1,500 feet above the ground to be free from shell fire, and at that distance you can't drop anything with accuracy from a machine moving at 40 or 50 miles an hour."

Dimensions of Regulation A-1 Revolver Target.

The following information on the dimensions of the regulation A-1 target is published in response to an inquiry by a subscriber.

The regulation A-1 target was adopted by the War Department for use in all pistol practice at slow, timed, and rapid fire in place of the A and K targets, prescribed in Small Arms Firing Regulations. Target A-1 is a rectangle six feet high by four feet wide; the bullseye is five inches in diameter, value of hit, ten; seven rings, with diameters as follows:

	Value of hit.		Value of hit.
1st, 8½ inches.....	9	5th, 22½ inches.....	5
2nd, 12 inches.....	8	6th, 26 inches.....	4
3rd, 15½ inches.....	7	7th, 46 inches.....	3
4th, 19 inches.....	6	Outer, remainder of target....	2

A Torpedo Which Almost Thinks.

Capt. J. Morris O'Kelly, retired officer of the British Navy, has invented a torpedo, which, during a recent test in New York Harbor, seemed willing and able to go anywhere that the inventor desired to send it.

Incredible as it may seem, the device when tried made over 24 nautical miles, moving in several different directions, successfully accomplished a number of turns, and finally wound up by going nine times around a buoy designated for the purpose. All this movement was carried on without any effort being made to direct a course after the machine had been put in motion.

A Sure Cure for Insomnia.

When once you find yourself stretched out in bed where you ought to be, but are not, sleeping the sleep of the just, instead of bemoaning the fate which keeps you awake, instead of turning restlessly from one side to the other and wishing sometimes, almost with hard words and audibly, that you could sleep, cease doing all these foolish things for a moment and think the situation over calmly.

In the first place remember that when you are asleep you are practically dead so far as things of the world are concerned. Every hour you spend in sleep, yes, every minute and every second is just that much time filched from your life. You actually live the number of days that you are awake. You die on the installment plan just as many hours out of the twenty-four as you are asleep. When you have realized this you will be willing to reach over with your right hand and clasp your left firmly in a congratulatory handshake. Second: If it were necessary for you to have sleep you would have it. The only reason you are not asleep is because you do not need sleep; so you need not worry over that. And when you have realized these two propositions you will be so well satisfied with the situation and so afraid that you will go to sleep before you can fully appreciate your advantages and realize your opportunities that you will commence to count each second you have stolen from sleep. Do it, and we venture to say that in spite of all you can do you will never be able to make your total score to over 200 of these unjustly acquired moments of time. In the morning you will awake and realize that sleep like a thief in the night stole upon you while you counted and claimed you for its own.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Marines Walk and Ride.

Maj. Henry Leonard and First Lieut. E. L. Bigler, Marine Corps, recently demonstrated that Weston is not the only man who can walk. Lieutenant Bigler was about to take his annual walk of 50 miles under the orders which require a physical test. Major Leonard voluntarily joined him. The time assigned for officers to make this distance is three days. The time consumed by the two named was only 16 hours.

Maj. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott, Commandant, and other officers of the Corps of high rank on duty in Washington made the test ride successfully last week.

The New and the Old Mississippi.

On the punch bowl of the magnificent silver service, just purchased by the citizens of the State of Mississippi for presentation to the battleship of that name, is engraved on the one side a picture of the present

US AMMUNITION 1909

GREATEST VICTORY

THE MOST EXHAUSTIVE AND CONCLUSIVE PUBLIC AMMUNITION TEST EVER HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT.

Official Notification

(Copy)

**Governor's Island, N. Y.,
May 17, 1909.**

**The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.**

Caliber thirty cartridges of United States Cartridge Company were selected for use in National Match per G. O. 69 War Department 1909, complete report to follow.

**C. A. MEALS, Lt. Ord. Dept.
Recorder.**

US Ammunition Clearly Demonstrates

AND THE

STANDARD OF

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

LOWELL, MASS.

US AMMUNITION IN ALL COMMERCIAL SIZES

AGAIN VICTORIOUS

1908
VICTORIES

JUNE OFFICIAL TEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP, BISLEY, ENGLAND

AUGUST EVERY IMPORTANT OPEN MATCH, CAMP PERRY,
OHIO

SEPTEMBER PREPONDERANCE OF MATCHES,
SEA GIRT, N. J.

OCTOBER INTERNATIONAL MATCH, OLYMPIA, WASH.

ted Superior to all Other Makes

HEREFORE

THE WORLD

RTRIDGE COMPANY

SACHUSETTS

SAN FRANCISCO

ZES CAN BE OBTAINED OF YOUR DEALER

battleship *Mississippi* which was launched in Philadelphia in 1905, while on the other is a reproduction of the old *Mississippi* which was constructed at the same place in 1841. This ship was sunk by the Confederates during the Civil War.

Atlantic Fleet Soon to Assemble.

The Navy Department has made public a tentative schedule which calls for the assembling of 16 battleships in Hampton Roads as soon after June 15 as practicable. Under the command of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, the fleet will sail for the southern drill grounds June 18.

Newest and Largest Submarine Tried.

The *Narwhal*, the latest and largest of the submarine boats that belong to the United States Navy, took her trial trip from the Fore River shipyards last week. Her size is not only greater than that of the ships of similar construction which have preceded her, but her equipment and construction are said to be much better.

Activity in Aerial Navigation.

In addition to frequent balloon ascensions by officers of the Signal Corps from Fort Myer, near Washington, a program has been prepared to take place at Fort Leavenworth in the month of June during the graduation exercises of the Army School and Staff College and Signal School at that station.

Gen. James Allen, Commandant, the Signal Corps, is looking far into the future and his purpose to familiarize officers with the possibilities of the navigation of the air cannot be too highly commended. We have probably almost reached the limit in methods of locomotion upon the earth, but the air furnishes a new and comparatively untried field.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Signal Corps Officers May Be Placed on Mailing List.

A recent letter from the Chief of the Militia to the Adjutants General of states is as follows:

"This office is in receipt of a letter from Maj. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Assistant Commandant, Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in which he states that—

* * * we have the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and we should be glad to put upon our mailing list any officers who take interest in this class of work. What is known as the 'Technical Conference' meets twice each month, at which papers, both selected and original, are presented which bear upon the work of the Signal Corps or scientific subjects allied thereto. It is the reports of these conferences that constitute the most important and interesting part of our mailing list. Such lectures as seem important enough to be printed are also sent, and it is contemplated to issue from time to time bulletins or circulars where subjects of especial importance are brought up. * * * It is thus seen that the Army Signal School bears a close relation to the work of the similar organizations of the National Guard, and it is thought that much mutual benefit may be derived by correspondence and the furnishing of data from the Signal School."

It is recommended that you furnish Major Russel with the names and addresses of the officers of the Signal Corps of the Militia of your state with the request that their names, together with that of the Adjutant General, be entered on the mailing list of the Army Signal School. It is further recommended that the Commanding Officers of your Signal Corps organizations be permitted and encouraged to correspond directly with the Assistant Commandant of the Signal School in all matters that pertain to the technical instruction and use of field equipment of their organizations. It is believed your Signal Corps officers will thus receive much valuable information, and that the interest and efficiency of the commands will be greatly increased.

Costs Nothing to Exchange.

The exchange of old sights will be made for new rear sights for gallery practice rifles, caliber .22, model of 1903, without charge therefor against the allotment of the states.

Aeronautical Information.

No regular or stated reports of aeronautical experiments conducted by the United States Signal Corps are issued by the Signal Corps of the Army.

The Signal Corps is at present operating Dirigible Balloon No. 1, at Fort Myer, Virginia. This balloon is 96 feet long, has a capacity of 20,000 cubic feet, and when inflated with hydrogen gas has a lifting capacity of 1,400 pounds, 900 of which are taken up in lifting the balloon; the remaining 500 pounds are available for the two operators, ballast and fuel. This small dirigible is designed to carry two persons and operates at a speed of approximately thirteen miles an hour. It is merely a trial machine and is utilized in instructing the officers and men of the Signal Corps in the operation of a dirigible balloon. Free balloon ascensions are made from time to time for the instruction of officers, and the balloon generally used for this purpose is spherical, with a capacity of 35,000 cubic feet, is inflated with coal gas, and carries three passengers.

The Wright brothers, and Mr. A. M. Herring, of New York, have contracted with the Government to furnish aeroplanes capable of making a speed of forty miles an hour, of remaining in the air continuously for an hour, and of carrying two persons. Mr. Herring's contract should be completed by July 1, 1909, and the Wright brothers' by June 28, 1909.

Disbursing Officers Must Settle.

The accounts of disbursing officers of the Organized Militia cannot be settled and closed by the Treasury Department until all funds in their possession have been properly accounted for, either by authorized expenditures or by deposits to the credit of the appropriation from which the funds were originally drawn (see paragraph 84, Militia Regulations). There

exists no authority of law under which disbursing officers may transfer any funds to their successors.

Should File Requisitions for National Match Ammunition.

The Chief of the Militia Division has sent to each Adjutant General a copy of a letter from the Chief of Ordnance in which is quoted a portion of the proceedings of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in relation to the issue of National Match ammunition for the rifle and revolver.

The proceedings of the Board are contained within G. O. 69, War Department, 1909, which order is now in the hands of all the states. Under its provisions each state or organization sending a team is entitled to draw approximately 15,000 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition for preliminary practice, and approximately 3,000 of revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38.

In sending the copy of the letter of the Chief of Ordnance to the states, Colonel Weaver suggests that requisitions for ammunition be made at an early date. This letter went out on May 12. On May 17 the preliminary report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of War to test ammunition was filed. The report designates United States Cartridge Company ammunition as that to be used for this purpose. Requisitions can therefore be filled immediately upon receipt by the Ordnance Department. The tests of the revolver ammunition will take place May 21 and 22 and requisitions for this material will probably be honored by the first of the week beginning May 24.

Wishes to Know About Armories.

Another letter just sent out to the states by the Militia Division is one which requests information with reference to armories owned by the state, municipalities, or organizations. The questions are:

1. Location. 2. When built. 3. Dimensions. 4. Dimensions of drill hall, or shed, and area of drill field. 5. Number of companies each armory will accommodate. 6. Conveniences afforded, that is, baths, toilets, gymnasiums, etc. 7. Cost and source of funds.

State Reservations for Military Purposes.

The Adjutants General of states have been requested to furnish the following information to the Chief of the Militia Division concerning State Military Reservations:

Location. Area. When purchased. Cost. State map showing location. If possible, map of reservation.

Urges Support of the National Guard.

Former Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts, in a late address before a fraternity of Tuft's College spoke on the subject of "The Soldier of Peace." The essence of his address, which was finished, scholarly, and convincing, was, "What we need is a better training for the citizen as a soldier."

The country will be a great gainer through the efforts of public men like Governor Guild who see the truth and are not afraid to say it. Every citizen of the United States must give active support directly or indirectly to the National Guard or else he is unfit to be a citizen.

Florida Field Service.

The first brigade, Florida State Troops, will encamp at the state camp grounds, Black Point, commencing June 8, for eight days. In the excellent general order issued by General Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, with relation to this tour of duty, attention is called to the necessity for making provision for a field inspection of the troops by Regular officers who may be detailed for the purpose. The spirit and purpose of the order directing this encampment is very plain and evident. In it everything shall be modeled as closely as can be upon the probable requirements of actual Service.

Massachusetts Officer Confers.

Brig. Gen. Wm. A. Pew, Jr., M. V. M., was in Washington last week to confer with the War Department officials in relation to joint maneuvers for this year, and other matters affecting his force. General Pew is at the head of the Massachusetts Board on the Armory Course of Instruction.

National Guard Association at Seattle.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition authorities have advised the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States that in connection with the coming convention of the Association at Los Angeles, October 5 will be set aside at the Exposition as "National Guard Association of the United States Day."

It will be remembered that the convention commences September 27. A large number of the delegates who will attend have expressed a desire to return by the way of Seattle for the purpose of visiting the Exposition.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition begins June 1 and ends October 16. It will be one of the best, if not the best of the smaller expositions held in this country. Those in charge of preparing the big northwest show make the absolute promise that on June 1 the Exposition will be complete in every detail.

District National Guard Regulations Disapproved.

The Chief of Staff has disapproved the regulations governing the National Guard of the District of Columbia submitted by the district authorities. These new regulations were adopted after the passage by the last Congress of the bill for reorganization. Information is given out that the portions disapproved are so important that the whole of the regulations will have to be gone over again.

Ohio Field Service and Rifle Practice.

The organizations of the Ohio National Guard will camp separately during the coming season. Brigade encampments will occur as follows:

The First Brigade, composed of the 3rd and 6th Regiments commanded by Brig. Gen. Wm. V. McMaken, and the 7th and 8th Regiments composing the Second Brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks. Encampments will take place at Camp Perry.

Announcement of the annual rifle and revolver competitions of the O. N. G., from August 9 to 12 inclusive, has been made.

The report of Lieut.-Col. Chas. B. Winder, Inspector Small Arms, O. N. G., shows a figure of merit of 45.05. The best organization is Troop A, Cavalry, with a figure of merit 127.67; second, Company H, 2nd Infantry, 111.67; third, Company K, 5th Infantry, 103.19.

More Virginia Coast Artillery.

A company of Coast Artillery to be known as the Second Company has been mustered in at Norfolk.

Pennsylvania Pay Bill Vetoed.

We have received with deep regret information that Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania has vetoed the Hulings bill which provided for paying officers and men of the National Guard for attendance at drills. It was known that the sums appropriated by the last Legislature of the state were considerably in excess of the probable revenues, but it was hoped that the Governor could see his way clear to lop off some other item rather than this one which was of so much importance to the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Its importance did not end there. The adoption of a suitable pay law in Pennsylvania would afford an example and precedent which other states would be sure to follow.

The bill should be reintroduced at the next session of the Legislature and again passed. As we have had occasion to say before, it is not the amount of money which the National Guardsman would receive under such a system which is of the most consequence, but rather the final stamp thus given to his service as something required by and a benefit to the State and the Nation.

TALKS WITH NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

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

LOYALTY.



IN loyalty we have one of the most admirable qualities which a soldier can possess. While a commanding officer has ample means at his disposal to enforce obedience to his orders and instructions, while he may rule his command with an iron hand and through fear of punishment his subordinates may render a strict compliance with his will, the organization cannot attain the proper measure of success, its members cannot enjoy their service nor perform their duties willingly unless there is constant and steadfast loyalty among those who serve toward their own company and toward their superior officers.

Of course the soldier's first law is obedience to orders without reasoning why, but there is a great difference in the manner in which orders are complied with. In the military service the expression of the will of a chief conveyed to a subordinate constitutes an order. It matters not just how this expression of will is conveyed, it may be in writing, verbally in the form of a positive order, or a request or mere suggestion as to the manner in which a piece of work should be accomplished. Enough that it is the will of one who is placed in position of command. Now let us see how the order is carried into effect. One man may obey respectfully enough, and in compliance with the instructions received he renders just sufficient obedience to keep himself out of trouble. He does not believe in the ideas of his superior, thinks the instructions received are not wise and is sure that if he were the superior things would be different and everything would be done much better. Probably he talks it over with his comrades in a grumbling way with the result that the judgment, wisdom and intelligence of the superior is questioned. That man can hardly be considered loyal to his superior.

On the other hand a subordinate receives the order and endeavors with all his power to carry out the ideas of his superior in the spirit as well as the letter. He reasons that his commanding officer has the authority to indicate a certain line of action, that such officer must be held responsible for either success or failure and that there may be many reasons apparent to him which are unknown to the subordinate. He obeys cheerfully, promptly, and in good faith, using every possible effort to carry into effect the orders which he has received. He believes that his superior is, as a matter of right, entitled to the earnest, hearty and honest cooperation of his subordinates. He refrains from commenting in a derogatory manner upon the actions of those placed over him. His whole purpose is to help his chief, not to hinder or embarrass him. Such a line of conduct is that of a loyal soldier.

Interest and enthusiasm are necessary steps in the attainment of a high quality of loyalty. With interest awakened the men naturally become enthusiastic and at once there is a feeling of enthusiasm throughout an organization. Loyalty toward it and toward the officers who direct its affairs will follow as a matter of course.

This leads us to a consideration of how best to incite the interest of the personnel, what is necessary to keep the men contented, and what causes the enthusiasm in some organizations which is so decidedly lacking in others.

How to obtain men to keep his company up to its maximum strength is one of the greatest problems which many a company commander of the National Guard has to solve, and he is practically powerless unless he has the earnest cooperation of his officers and men in recruiting. If the members of his command are interested, contented and enthusiastic in their work, they will encourage their friends to become members of the company in which they are serving.

When a young man decides to enlist as a citizen soldier for a period of years, he is impelled to that decision by one or more of these reasons:

Some of his friends and associates are members of a National Guard organization and talk so enthusiastically of the pleasure and benefit which they derive from their membership that he wishes to participate in their work.

The armory, which he has visited, will give him the facilities of a club where he can meet young men of his own age, and affords a decent, respectable place in which he can spend some of his evenings, and enjoy the privileges of reading matter, games and probably a gymnasium.

He wants to shoot a gun and have the opportunity to learn how to shoot it accurately.

The natural patriotic desire of nearly every young American is to be a soldier in the service of his country. He may not admit it but after all that is the greatest of all reasons for his wish to don the uniform.

He realizes that in case of need the country must have trained soldiers and that, as long as a period of continuous service is not compulsory, he conceives it to be his duty to give some of his time to the state, in order that he may have some degree of training as a soldier.

Carefully considering the reasons why a young man deliberately decides to devote some of his efforts, without recompense, to the service of his country, will naturally result in the measures becoming apparent which are to be taken to not only keep alive the interest and enthusiasm which he had upon his entry into the service but to foster that interest and enthusiasm so that it will increase. Above all, interest must never be allowed to lag nor enthusiasm to become cold. These two words are the keynote to the success of every National Guard organization—interest and enthusiasm.

To be enthusiastic in his work and loyal toward the company of which he is a member, a man must feel that he is justified in his enthusiasm and loyalty. That there may be pride, some reason must exist, and from the very beginning of his service the recruit ought to be taught that the duties on which he is engaged are well worth while.

Right here is where the great work of the noncommissioned officers has its most beneficial results. They have been said to be the backbone of an organization and it is certainly true that their attitude becomes more or less the attitude of the entire personnel.

Considering the entire noncommissioned force of any company as a class, they are probably superior soldiers to their fellows in the ranks. There undoubtedly are in every company other men who are worthy of the chevrons of a noncommissioned officer, but as a whole the men who are warranted have been selected for their soldierly qualities. Special trust has been reposed in them and it is up to them, it is clearly their duty, to boom their company by every legitimate means within their power. The very minute that one of them begins to "knock" he begins to sow the seeds of discontent and, unless he quickly changes his course of conduct, his usefulness as a noncommissioned officer is at an end. It matters not along what lines his organization is striving to attain success, whether in drill, athletics, shooting, or by means of any other desirable measure which may be for its ultimate good, the noncommissioned officer should put his shoulder to the wheel and shove.

DISCIPLINE.

The following extracts from a lecture delivered a number of years ago to the National Guard by Lieut. Col. Geo. P. Scriven, U. S. A., contain so much good common-sense and excellent advice that they are entitled to careful perusal and thought:

"Without discipline and habits of obedience no man is fit to command, and a body of armed men becomes a mob whose power is dissipated in fruitless individual effort—a mere rope of sand, without coherence and without strength.

In order to be effective, each part of a command, like each piece of a locomotive, must do its work instantly and without friction, or the machine is useless.

Discipline, among men who work together for any purpose, means simply the fitting of each individual man into the great whole, and this fitting in of the parts is as much the result of careful work on the man as on the metal which is filed into shape. Great generals, like great poets, are perhaps born, not made; but the working men of an army, the men who constitute the finished instrument which the master hand wields, are made, and made, moreover, by hard work, long experience, and the familiarify with detail which such experience gives.

Discipline in an army depends, of course, upon those in authority; but more upon junior and noncommissioned officers than upon officers of higher grades, whose time and energies should be taken up by other matters.

In the armies of Europe habits of discipline and the unquestioning obedience of inferior to superior are matters of comparatively easy accomplishment, for class distinctions come strongly to the aid of military necessities. But in a republic and especially among bodies of citizen soldiery, the distinctions of ordinary life have often the opposite tendency, and Private Jones, the great lawyer, may find himself under the command of Captain Smith, his clerk, and the distinguished private may not be inclined to give to his captain that unhesitating and unquestioning obedience which is characteristic of the good soldier.

The first lesson to be learned by the soldier is to separate the rank from the man; then obedience becomes easy, and all ideas of personal relations and personal feelings disappear.

It must be remembered by every soldier, from the cook's assistant to the general in command, that he has a superior; and that every man who wears a uniform is the servant of his Government, bound by his oath to obey properly constituted authority.

A soldier's first duty is to obey. Obey without question all legal orders of proper authority, no matter how unjust they may appear to you. Obey, and protest afterwards, if upon cool deliberation there is strong reason to do so; but never protest before obeying, and never refuse to obey unless an order is so manifestly and clearly illegal that you are justified in refusal by your own conscience and are sure of being justified by the court-martial which will probably follow.

Never question, at the time, an order given by a superior who has authority to issue it; obey at once, but if you have doubts regarding the authority of the officer or the legality of the order, obtain the latter in writing, if possible; then obey without demur.

It is humiliating to humanity to admit that familiarity breeds contempt, but it is true—more true in military affairs than in others; and it is undoubtedly a fact that the unquestioning obedience which comes from respect is never compatible with the relations of companions.

In our own country, class distinctions do not exist as in Europe, and the dignity of an officer loses one of the strongest supports which it possesses in an aristocracy. It is all the more necessary, therefore, that the individual be carefully selected.

When you choose officers, select rather the men in whom you recognize the qualities of the soldier than those in whom you see merely the traits of the good fellow, for upon your officers may some day depend your own life and the lives of your fellows; and those in authority should be capable, energetic and earnest men.

When in uniform, the distinction between officers and men cannot be too carefully maintained, and all approaches to familiarity cannot be too promptly checked.

Men accustomed to respect their officers, to obey commands without question, and to rely upon the judgment of the officer on all ordinary occasions will do so on extraordinary occasions. Disaster and unnecessary bloodshed may be avoided by that unconscious and unreasoning obedience which comes with habitual respect for authority.

Whatever, therefore, may be the friendships and relations in private life between the officer, noncommissioned officer and private, when in uniform they should be forgotten and each rank should have no companionships and no friendships outside of its own class.

In return for the obedience and respect of his men, the officer will give his time and energies to them. He will care for their comfort rather than his own, and in every way in his power will guard the welfare of his command."

MILITARY COURTESY.

One of the outward signs of a good soldier is the manner in which he extends military courtesy to both superiors and subordinates alike. A soldier is required to be courteous at all times and upon all occasions. His communications, whether verbal or written, must be couched in respectful language and respect for superiors is not to be confined to times when on duty, but is to be extended on all occasions.

The matter of tendering the prescribed salutes is one which is more or less misunderstood. Saluting, in any form, is nothing more nor less than being courteous, and methods of salute are adopted with a view to uniformity throughout the military service. No soldier demeans himself by saluting his superior officer any more than a man demeans himself by lifting his hat to a woman acquaintance, or by waving his hand, or saying good morning to a man friend. It is just as much incumbent upon an officer to return the salute of an enlisted man as it is upon the man to render such salute.

When a soldier is unarmed, or if armed with a weapon which is in its holster or scabbard, he salutes with the hand, using the hand which is farthest from the officer, beginning his salute when six paces from the person to be saluted, keeping his hand at the visor of his cap, and looking at such person, until the salute is acknowledged or the officer has passed.

If armed with the rifle, the salute is made with the piece at the right shoulder, using the rifle salute, retaining the hand at the small of the stock in the same manner as explained for the salute with the hand.

If armed with a drawn saber, that weapon is used in saluting, keeping it in the position of "present saber" until the salute is returned or the officer has gone by.

Indoors, when armed with a rifle, the rifle salute is made with the piece at the position of "order arms." A sentinel on post salutes with a "present arms," facing outward from his post for that purpose. Indoors, when an officer enters, the first man to observe him gives the command "attention" and all men stand at attention, uncovering if they are not under arms. If at meals, the men stop eating at the command "attention" but do not arise.

When actually at work, a soldier does not cease such work to salute an officer, unless spoken to. When addressing an officer, he is always saluted and is again saluted before the subordinate leaves him.

If mounted, a soldier always dismounts before addressing an officer, who is not mounted. If a salute is made at a halt a soldier should be at attention and take the "position of a soldier" before rendering the salute. A salute must never be given with a pipe or cigar in the mouth and all salutes should be made in a clean cut, snappy manner, not in a half hearted, slouchy sort of a way as if the saluter was not entirely sure of himself.

These few simple requirements, as to saluting, should be well known to all soldiers, but from the many indifferent renditions of these prescribed acts of military courtesy, it is very apparent that the subject has not received its due consideration. Noncommissioned officers should be particularly scrupulous in the matter of salutes and require their men to follow their example.

Toward your men, maintain a quiet, firm and dignified demeanor, treating them always with politeness and having due consideration for their feelings. Capricious conduct or insulting and abusive language must always be avoided.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The English Service Rifle and Ammunition.

Our English brethren are not without rifle and ammunition questions of their own. A very serious error was made when the present short rifle was adopted by England. Their bolt without a forward lug will not stand a chamber pressure of over 20,000 tons; that is, we believe, the outside figure. Our own Service rifle, short-barreled and light, is equal to 52,000 pounds chamber pressure and possibly more. The statements in the

article, therefore, that no foreign rifle has a working pressure which exceeds twenty tons is entirely erroneous, as applied to the American rifle. The article which appeared in the *Territorial Service Gazette* is as follows:

"It may be accepted almost without hesitation that lack of available funds must render the question of the rearmament of the British Infantry at present needless to raise. The designing of new and improved Service ammunition, however, is quite within the scope of practical consideration. Nevertheless the difficulties involved in the production of a suitable cartridge are not always sufficiently appreciated. First, there is the provision of a high velocity cartridge, necessitated by tactical considerations, which demand an extremely flat trajectory up to 800 yards, and great accuracy up to at least 400 yards.

At greater ranges accuracy is, from a purely military standpoint, of not such great importance, but an indispensable condition is good wounding power at all ranges, and at ranges greater than 800 yards wounding power is much more valuable than accuracy. This detail was recently dealt with in a very able manner by a correspondent of *The Times*, in an interesting article which appeared in that journal. He observed that, granted the necessity of a high velocity cartridge to fulfil the existing tactical requirements, we are confronted with a great difficulty, though this difficulty is not the one usually mentioned by writers on the subject—it is not one due to weakness of the action. The action of the Service rifle will stand a working pressure approximating to twenty tons to the square inch, and there is probably no Service rifle, foreign or British, in which the working pressure exceeds that amount.

Our contemporary's correspondent, in the article to which reference has just been made, thinks that there are at least three courses open to us. 'We might accept the 150 grain bullet as it stands, which would give a satisfactory trajectory, but owing to non-centering in existing barrels designed for old type of bullet, would not be as accurate as is desirable. Or we might adopt a heavier bullet, which would give greater accuracy but on account of the decrease in the muzzle velocity would have a less flat trajectory.

One of 174 grains would at 800 yards give a trajectory of a fraction over nine feet—a great improvement on the approximately 13½ feet or 14 feet of our present ammunition. Lastly, we might recall all rifles to factory, shorten the barrel, rechamber, and adopt the 150 grain cartridge.'

This is known to be what the Americans have done, but they had not a world-wide Empire with which to deal. The great military risks involved in doing so would be increased by the non-interchangeability of the old and new cartridges, etc.

It is therefore pointed out that, in deciding on which of the three courses mentioned in the preceding note, it is necessary not to forget possible future developments. Some day, without any doubt, the present Service rifle will be displaced by a successor, and everything points to the adoption of a reduced caliber corresponding to the drop in weight of the bullet of 215 grains, now almost out of use, to the modern type of some 150 grains. 'The Japanese experiences suggest that a caliber of .256 has sufficient wounding power, and there exists no obvious reason for anything in excess of such a bore. Under any given conditions, the smaller the caliber the slower the rate of losing velocity, and consequently the flatter the trajectory; on the other hand, the smaller the base area, the greater must be the average pressure for a given muzzle velocity.'

It may be assumed that the rifle of the future will be provided with a front locking action, and that the back sight will be suitably placed to favor the use of an aperture; but whether it should in addition be equipped with alternative automatic loading, of which various types are now well known to those whose duty it is to study such matters, seems to depend on whether a design can be produced in which the advantages clearly outweigh the disadvantages. The question of the form of the bullet of the future is also very interesting.

The pointed nose must be recognized as having come to stay, and a tapered base has been found to diminish retardation, and therefore to flatten the trajectory to a marked extent; but at the same time such a bullet is given to oscillate in its passage down the bore. The correspondent of *The Times*, therefore, considers that it is somewhat unlikely to give the accuracy at short ranges demanded by modern tactical conditions, and attention is directed to the fact that last summer, in the Olympic International 300 meters individual competition, the French representative, using a taperbased bullet of 197 grains, did less well at all positions other than standing—in other words, at all military positions—than the representative of Great Britain, who shot with a round-nose Mark 6 Service cartridge.

If, then, it is recognized that the time is approaching when a rifle must be adopted chambered for a modern cartridge, with the caliber of the barrel almost certainly reduced, and possibly provided with alternative automatic loading, it is essential to consider which of the three courses indicated in the foregoing notes furnishes the best solution of the difficulties of the moment.

The conclusion at which *The Times* arrives is that unprejudiced opinion will point to the adoption of a bullet of about 174 grains, which is reasonably accurate, and although lacking such a flat trajectory as one would wish, is a great improvement on the present round nose one which it would displace. This solution cannot be claimed as ideal, but 'compromise must for the moment take the place of rearmament, and it may be that the cause of this necessity is the original adoption of the black powder cartridge case for cordite in the year 1892. The cause is not the weakness of the Lee action, as generally stated. This action, though theoretically unsound and unworthy of reproduction in a future pattern rifle, would be quite strong enough for present day requirements were the rifle suitably rechambered.'

Arms and Explosives, England, commenting upon the same question says: "An extremely interesting article in *The Times* of the 14th ultimo raises once again the subject of settling at an early date the very serious problems incidental to the obsolete design of the present Service cartridge, and the virtual impossibility of making any substantial improvement without first modernizing the rifle which fires it. The theoretical aspects of the subject are fully understood by those whose business it has been to make the necessary experiments and calculations. Politicians compare the pressure produced by the cartridge and the resisting power

of the rifle without taking expert account of the margin of safety which must exist between the two. The well known defects of the British Service rifle allow a very small margin compared with what exists in the rifles of other nations. Misleading statements on the subject are frequently made for political reasons. The present Minister of War, as a late member of the Explosives Committee, must be recognized as possessing an exceptional grasp of technical problems, and yet as regards the vital question of the rifle and cartridge with which his beloved army may at any time be called upon to fight, he obediently circulates whatever fallacies are suggested to him by the permanent officials.

The money question is the most considerable factor in the situation, and tactical considerations appear to stand in the way of the gradual intro-

duction of a new design. A great and monumental error was committed when the short rifle, which was virtually a new arm, was allowed to be introduced into the Service, so perpetuating the structural defects of the old weapon.

The committee responsible for its production pusillanimously shielded themselves behind the restricted scope of their instructions. Had they understood the task they were set to perform they would have resigned in a body rather than commit the country to an objectless expense. Nobody can estimate the probable extent of the calamity which would inevitably follow if the present Service cartridge ever came into competition with modern small bore ammunition containing all the recently devised means for flattening trajectory."

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

- May 26 to June 14—France. 9th Annual International Shooting Festival. \$35,000 prizes. Write for program, invitation card, etc., to the Secretariat Général, 7 Bd René Levasseur, Le Mans (Sarthe).
July 26 to 31—Fifth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., Maj. John M. Portal, Woburn, Mass., secretary.
Aug. 9 to 19—Ohio State Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
Aug. 20 to 26—National Team and Individual Rifle Matches and National Individual Pistol Match, at Camp Perry, Ohio.
Aug. 26 to Sept. 2—National Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 25—Golden Jubilee and Shooting Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein. \$21,000 in prizes. Contests arranged for the National Guard and Regulars. To be held at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Alameda Co., Calif.
Sept. 3-11—Nineteenth Annual Sea Girt Tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., includes the matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, New York State Rifle Association and Pennsylvania State Rifle Association.

NAVAL ACADEMY RIFLE TEAM WINS.

The Naval Academy rifle team won from the team of the National Guard of the District of Columbia on Saturday, May 15, by 2,017 points to 2,013. The match was splendidly contested to the end, the midshipmen overcoming a decided lead obtained by the guardsmen at the first two ranges.

The match was shot at the slow fire at 200, 600, and 800 yards, and rapid fire at 200. At 200 yards the visitors were ahead by 3 points and by 19 at 600 yards.

At 800 yards the midshipmen were 4 points to the good, but a total of 18 points behind at the three ranges shot at slow fire. Shooting at rapid fire the midshipmen caught up these points and went 4 better, the score being 458 to 436. The shoot was the closest and one of the best ever taking place on the Naval Academy range.

Lieutenant Heidenreich, of the visitors, made high individual score, his total being 183 points. He was closely pressed by Midshipman H. T. Smith, whose total was 181. Third honors were taken by Lieutenant Holt, of the District team, and Midshipman W. W. Smith, who were tied at 177.

The feature of the match was the remarkable run of the midshipmen at the rapid fire, by which they overcame the substantial lead of the visitors. The scores:

Table with columns: Naval Academy, District of Columbia, and individual scores for various ranges (200, 600, 800, 200) and Total.

Table with columns: District of Columbia, and individual scores for various ranges (200, 600, 800, 200) and Total.

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The regular weekly competitions of the association were held on May 15 on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa. There was a fine turnout of military shooters, who practically monopolized the range with several of the old members from out of town present to participate in the military competitions. Spering was high in the military match with the scores of 47 and 45.

Overbaugh shot for the first time with military rifle and put up some very creditable scores. Hall was high in the record and honor matches, while Dill carried off the honors with a good score of 90 with pistol. The scores follow:

Table with columns: Record Match, 200 Yards, Offhand; Possible 250. and Honor Target, 3 Shots; Possible 75. Individual scores for L. E. Hall, H. Overbaugh, J. D. Jaques, D. W. Stubbs, N. Spering, G. H. Smith.

Table: Military Match; Possible 50. Scores for N. Spering, E. C. Goddard, J. G. Dillin, J. D. Jaques, G. H. Smith, H. Overbaugh, D. W. Stubbs, E. H. Williamson.

Table: Fifty Yard Revolver Match; Possible 100. Scores for E. A. Palmer, R. L. Dubbs.

Table: Fifty Yard Pistol Match; Possible 100. Scores for H. A. Dill.

W. T. Smith broke the indoor revolver record of the club, raising the figures to 96 out of a possible 100. There was quite a large turnout, and the different events were keenly contested.

The revolver match with the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, of Brooklyn, will be held at the outdoor range on Decoration Day, at 1 p. m. Teams of 5 men will compete, 50 shots each, at 50 yards, standard American target and any ammunition.

Table: 25 Yard Rifle. Scores for J. D. Jaques, Harry Overbaugh, L. E. Hall, C. R. Dougherty.

Table: Practice Match. Scores for W. D. Denny, W. A. Lee, E. A. Palmer, J. H. Anderson.

Table: 20 Yards Revolver. Scores for W. T. Smith, E. A. Palmer, W. H. Ricker, H. A. Dill, R. L. Dubbs.

Table: Pistol. Scores for Thomas C. Hay, George H. Smith.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On April 18 the Southern California Rifles and the Bisbee Rifle Club had the second of their series of matches and the Southern California team was again victorious.

The Bisbee team started out at 200 yards with very little wind but it rapidly increased until at the 500 yard stage it was blowing a gale of 15 miles. The Southern California team had a good day, there being little wind with dense high clouds, it raining a little at times.

Wotkyns was high for the Arizona team with 131, and G. S. Wotkyns was high with 133 for the California team. There seems to be something in a name after all.

Table: Southern California Rifles. Scores for Yards (200, 300, 500) and Total for G. S. Wotkyns, E. D. Neff, C. S. Backus, Eliot Alden, S. Andrews, C. B. Hubbs, A. C. Freeman.

Table: Bisbee Rifle Club. Scores for Wotkyns, Mitchell, Curry, McMinn, Fisher, Lyons, Hurst.

Majority for Southern California Rifles. The above was the best team average ever made by the Southern California Rifle Association in any team shoot.

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

The feature of the weekly shoot of this association, May 16, was a five man team military rifle match with the Philadelphia Association. Weather conditions were fine, but we were weakened by the absence of two men. However, the alternates did fairly well. At this writing the result is still unknown.

As has been repeatedly announced in these columns this association is looking for matches. Lest there be some mistake about the matter it may be well to mention again that five men teams, military rifles, Schuetzen rifles or revolvers are acceptable; distance for rifle, 200 yards; revolver, 50 yards. All clubs take notice. Scores shot in Philadelphia match:

Table: Scores for Otto, Shedd, Christensen.

Table: Other scores shot with military rifles: Otto, Lahm, Shedd.

Table: 50 Yard Revolver. Scores for Green, Kalloch.

The latch string is always out for visiting riflemen on the Cypress Hills range. Take Myrtle Avenue "L" at Brooklyn Bridge, transfer to surface car at Ridge-wood and the glad hand awaits you every Sunday a. m.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

With the weather cold and windy and anything but favorable for good shooting, there was a good attendance on May 2 at the regular shoot of the association. The scores were very good considering the adverse weather conditions. These were as follows:

Table: Honor Target, 3 Shots, Possible 75. First Class, One Entry. Scores for Frank Berg, Emil Berg, Chris. Jansen, J. F. Nabstedt, Ed. Berger.

Table: Second Class, One Entry. Scores for H. E. Jameyson, H. E. Wade, H. A. Schroeder, O. Denkmann.

Table: Third Class, One Entry. Scores for Ed. Freese, Hy. Brockman, Jr., A. Strohbehn, F. Dueser.

Table: Best Centers, Reentry. Measured to 1-100 Inch. Scores for O. B. Schmidt, C. W. Ranzow, A. C. Bielenberg, J. H. Schroeder.

Table: People's Target, Reentry. 3 Shots, Possible 75. Scores for C. Jansen, C. F. Denkmann, J. F. Nabstedt, Emil Berg, O. B. Schmidt, Frank Berg.

Table: Man Target, Reentry. Possible 60, 3 Shots. Scores for J. F. Nabstedt, Frank Berg, Emil Berg, O. B. Schmidt, Ed. Berger, C. W. Ranzow, C. F. Denkmann, H. C. Clausen.

Table: 10 Shots, Possible 250, One Entry. Scores for C. Jansen, Ed. Berger, Emil Berg, J. B. Hayungs, Frank Berg, C. W. Ranzow.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY RIFLE CLUB.

The rifle tournament, conducted under the auspices of the Rifle Club, closed auspiciously with the interfraternity match on Friday night, May 14, and the presentation of prizes last night on the university range.

The interfraternity match was the feature event, and with teams entered from Delta Tau Delta, Phi Sigma Kappa, Alpha Beta Phi, and Kappa Sigma Pi, the convention was kept for the handsome silver cup presented by Lieut. John Doyle Carmody. Though this cup must remain in competition at least three years, it will become the property of the fraternity winning it twice, not necessarily in succession.

The conditions called for teams of four students, each shooting 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record on a 1-inch bullseye at 50 feet, using the .22 caliber Springfield rifle.

The winner proved to be the Phi Sigma Kappa team, finishing with the high total of 179. Excellent scores were made by all the teams, Delta Tau Delta making a good second, with 176; Alpha Beta Phi third, with 169, and Kappa Sigma Pi fourth, with 168. The best individual scores made were 47 by A. R. Calder, of Delta Tau Delta, and 46 by E. F. Wenderoth and J. R. Fehr, of the winning team. The scores:

Table: Phi Sigma Kappa, Delta Tau Delta, Wenderoth, Fehr, Burns, Calder, Duenner, Howell, Simpson.

Table: Grand total scores for Phi Sigma Kappa and Delta Tau Delta.

Table: Alpha Beta Phi, Kappa Sigma Pi, Hooton, Hornung, Haller, Schmitt, Curl, Dahn, Veilmeyer.

Table: Grand total scores for Alpha Beta Phi and Kappa Sigma Pi.

To the men not on the 'varsity team the individual reentry match proved to be the most popular. All scores were made from the standing position and only the aggregate of the three best scores of ten shots each was considered in the final standing. Prizes were donated by local merchants and the members of the 'varsity team were barred. Following is the standing:

Table: Standing list with names and scores for S. R. Truesdell, J. L. Kinner, A. R. Calder, R. H. Duenner, F. W. Dahn, C. E. Waller, O. W. Hansen, L. M. Corbett, H. R. Schmitt, G. W. Angelo, H. K. Griffin, J. R. Curl, D. L. Borden, C. H. Butman, S. H. Lilly, T. E. Haller, C. C. Landis, G. I. Eppard, A. R. Thomson, H. E. Hornung, B. R. Read, H. B. Barnes, H. D. Padgett, J. H. Waters, W. A. Sommers.

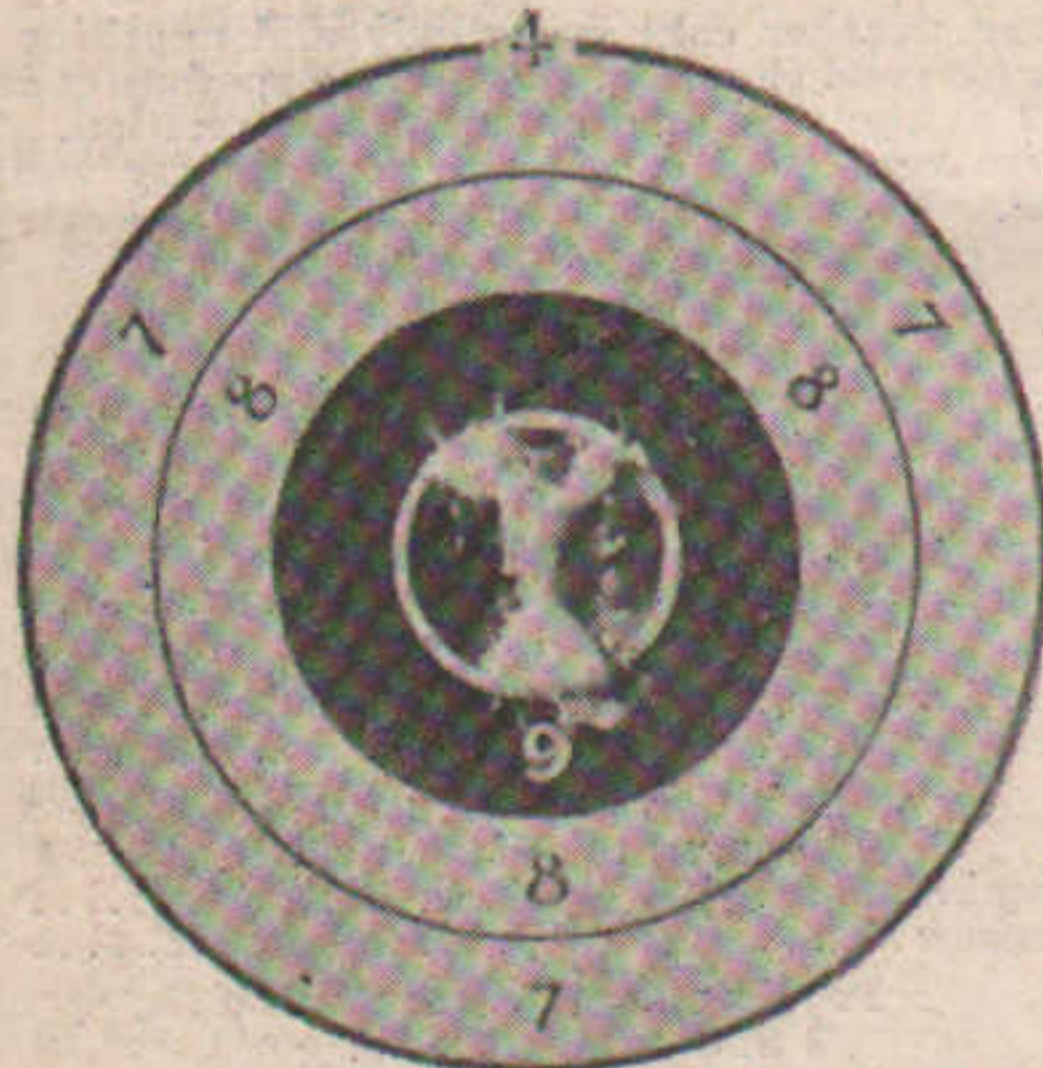
THE 3 HIGHEST SCORES ON THE AMERICAN TEAM IN THE INTERNATIONAL INDOOR CABLE MATCH

WERE MADE WITH

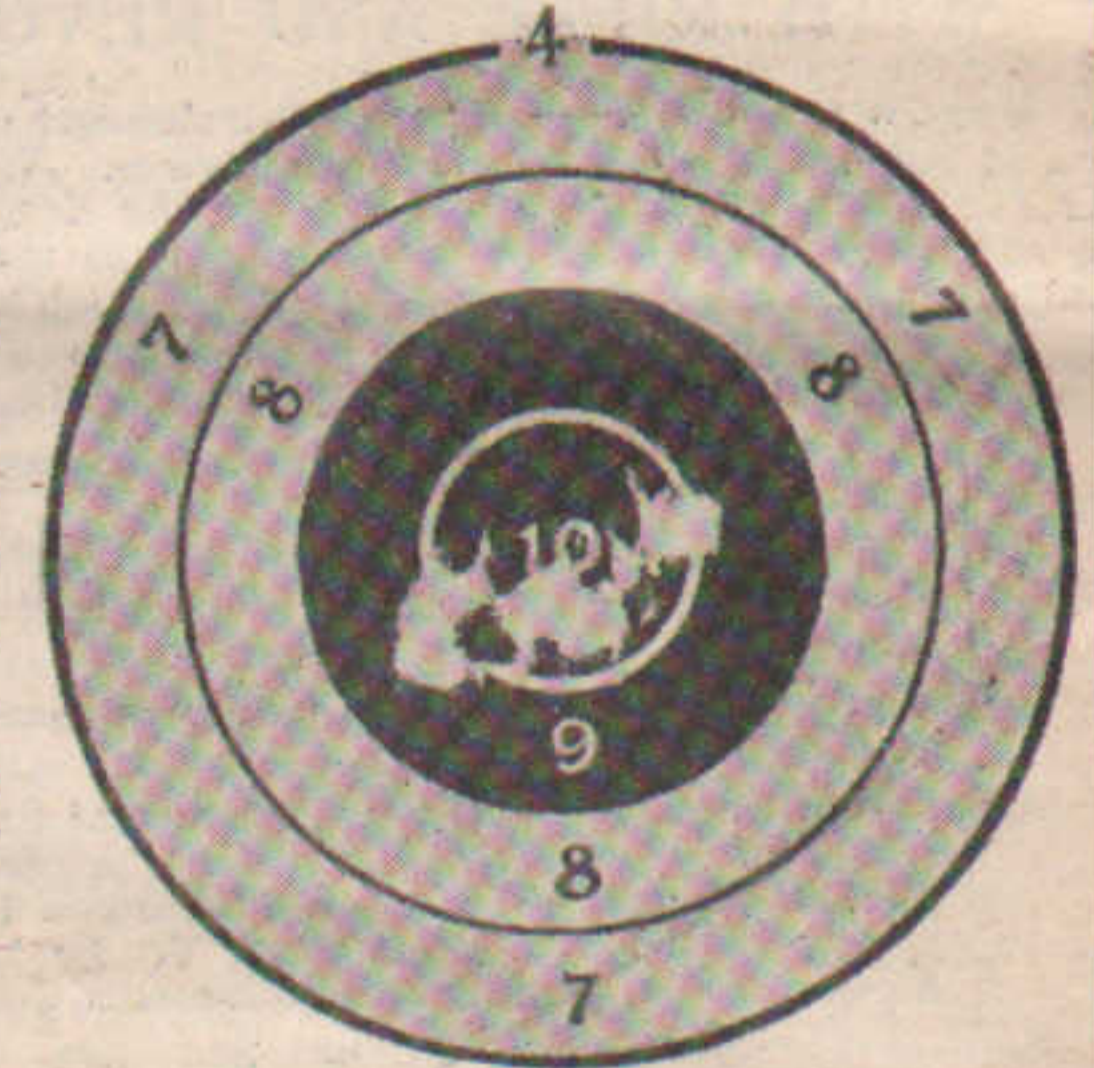
WINCHESTER

Rifles, Cartridges, or Barrels

Although on the whole the showing of the American team as compared with the English was not very good, many excellent individual scores were made, and the highest of these were made, by shooters using the Winchester product, in whole or in part. W. E. Reynolds, the highest man, who made the almost perfect score of 298-300, shot a Winchester barrel. Geo. W. Chesley, who made second high score of 296, and A. F. Laudensack, who made third high score of 295, both shot Winchester rifles and Winchester cartridges. Of the many different makes of rifles used by the contestants, the majority used the Winchester. This is plainly an endorsement of the Winchester rifle of the highest authority.



Target made by H. S. Williams,
New Haven, Conn.



Target made by G. W. Chesley,
New Haven, Conn.

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WILLIAMSBURG SHOOTING SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.

The following scores were shot at Cypress Hills range, 200 yards, offhand, on May 8:

Hubalek.....	21	23	23	21	22	24	21	21	24	25	225
Keim.....	20	24	23	24	23	21	19	21	19	20	214
Young.....	2) 17	21	22	20	22	20	23	23	22	210	
Kaufman.....	22	20	23	17	20	21	22	17	24	21	207
Captain Martin.....	18	22	17	23	24	22	18	20	21	21	206
Worn.....	21	15	23	19	17	23	24	21	15	25	203
Goenewich.....	12	14	21	20	15	24	21	19	18	10	174
Wm. Martin.....	19	17	10	21	14	12	13	22	22	14	165
Rohr.....	15	10	11	19	15	16	10	23	10	15	144
Zirkel.....	19	14	10	10	16	10	15	12	20	10	138
Mathews.....	10	14	14	10	10	10	18	15	17	10	128
Metz.....	10	10	10	11	17	10	21	10	10	10	119

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

At 2628 Broadway, on May 13.

20 Yard Revolver.

J. L. R. Morgan.....	92	91	86	86	86	85	
M. Hays.....	86	84	84	83	82	82	80
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	88	86	85				
Dr. C. Phillips.....	91	83	83				
H. A. Reitzenstein.....	83	78					
T. P. Nichols.....	90	89	86	83	83		
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	95	88	86	85			
A. E. Barry.....	83						
G. Grenzer.....	94	86					

At Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., May 15:

200 Yard Rifle.

Dr. W. G. Hudson:	25	24	21	23	20	24	23	24	23	24	232
	22	22	23	24	21	23	24	25	22	18	224
	25	22	22	24	21	23	25	25	22	21	230
L. P. Hansen.....	25	18	23	17	21	22	21	24	20	21	212
	23	20	22	17	21	22	21	17	21	17	201
M. Dorrier.....	25	23	21	21	25	22	21	20	23	14	215
	22	24	19	22	25	23	20	21	24	21	221
O. C. Boyce.....	20	17	23	23	20	22	23	22	20	22	212
J. A. Dietz.....	25	22	23	19	20	21	21	21	24	22	218
J. E. Silliman.....	19	23	25	21	23	25	17	21	22	22	218
	19	19	20	21	21	25	17	20	25	20	207
	20	21	16	23	22	23	25	21	23	23	217
	20	23	17	22	25	25	17	21	21	24	215
	22	24	18	25	21	23	25	24	16	21	219
G. P. Sanburn.....	186	196	198	196							

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

On Monday night, May 17, the club held a shoot for a trophy known as the Harris and Shaffer cup, the conditions of which require 10 shots at 20 yards, and that the cup shall be competed for once a month. As the firing point had been moved forward to 50 feet to accommodate the schoolboy tournament recently held by the club it was necessary to shoot the match at 50 feet. There were five entries in the match and J. C. Bunn and M. B. Atkinson tied for high score with 86 each, but as Bunn was handicapped four points through having won the cup four times previously the trophy was awarded to Atkinson. The scores were:

10 Shots at 50 feet, Possible, 100.

M. B. Atkinson.....	86	F. Holt.....	80
J. C. Bunn, hdc.....	82	H. D. McCaskey.....	72

The match for the gold fob donated by the club had ten entries and it was closely contested from start to finish. The conditions called for 20 shots at 50 feet, all using .38 revolvers. J. C. Bunn won the fob on a score of 176. F. Holt was second with 172. The scores were:

20 Shots at 50 Feet, Possible 200.

J. C. Bunn.....	89	87	176
F. Holt.....	88	84	172
M. B. Atkinson.....	87	84	171
Sheridan Ferree.....	84	85	169
W. J. Macdonnell.....	81	85	166
H. D. McCaskey.....	82	79	161
C. U. Edwards.....	78	80	158

R. Alderman.....	73	80	153
Paul Bischoff.....	77	75	152

The conditions for the making of high scores were not good. The police of the District have been using the range in the daytime and what they haven't done to everything but the target isn't worth mentioning. It is a peculiar fact that the regular members of the club can shoot all through the season and not smash any of the incandescent bulbs, but the police need only to have a half-hour at it and they can smash every bulb in the place. Even little shafts of light stream in through the roof where perforations made by anything from a .22 to a .45 have made their way skyward to be seen no more. Even the trolley carriers have been put out of commission and it usually requires an hour's work to put the place in shape for shooting. But you will never hear a murmur from the members of the club, because just so long as the police continue to practice with the revolver we are getting nearer to having better protection to our citizens. The next meeting will be on May 29, at which time a suitable trophy will be donated by the club for competition.

On Monday evening, May 10, a committee consisting of Col. E. J. Dimmick, Capt. Sheridan Ferree, Maj. C. W. Wheeler, and F. J. Kahrs waited upon Col. M. A. Winter at his residence and presented him with a desk set comprising four pieces of unique design. The set was symbolic of the sport of rifle shooting, the decoration of the pieces consisting of polished bullets of the Service cartridge and of the cartridge case, the whole being highly polished. The set was presented with the idea of conveying the appreciation of the club to Colonel Winter for his interest and support to the club. Captain Ferree in a few well chosen words made the presentation speech and on behalf of the club thanked Colonel Winter for his interest and patronage.

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB.

Los Angeles again defeated the Colonials, May 2, in a telegraph team match, 30 shots at 50 yards. Scores:

Colonials.

Chas. Dominic.....	85	84	95	264
M. R. Moore.....	79	87	88	254
S. E. Sears.....	88	83	88	259
L. A. Fassett.....	83	78	86	247
W. L. Schrader.....	86	86	86	258
W. C. Ayer.....	83	79	79	241
Mrs. Crossman.....	67	80	78	225
W. H. Spencer.....	64	61	75	200
M. Summerfield.....	78	74	81	233
C. C. Crossman.....	86	84	80	250

Total.....	2431
Los Angeles total.....	2498

Cup Shoot—30 Shots at 50 Yards.

Frese.....	83	83	87	253
Ayer.....	80	89	84	253
Olcott.....	90	80	82	252
Mrs. Crossman.....	79	80	90	249
Fassett.....	81	82	84	247
Summerfield.....	77	82	82	241
Crossman.....	82	71	83	236
Spencer.....	76	76	78	230

King Shoot, low man out after each round.

Olcott.....	6	Summerfield.....	9	7	8	8			
Crossman.....	6	Mrs. Crossman.....	8	8	7	8			
Spencer.....	7	6	Gray.....	7	7	9	10	5	
Fassett.....	7	7	6	Frese.....	9	10	7	10	7

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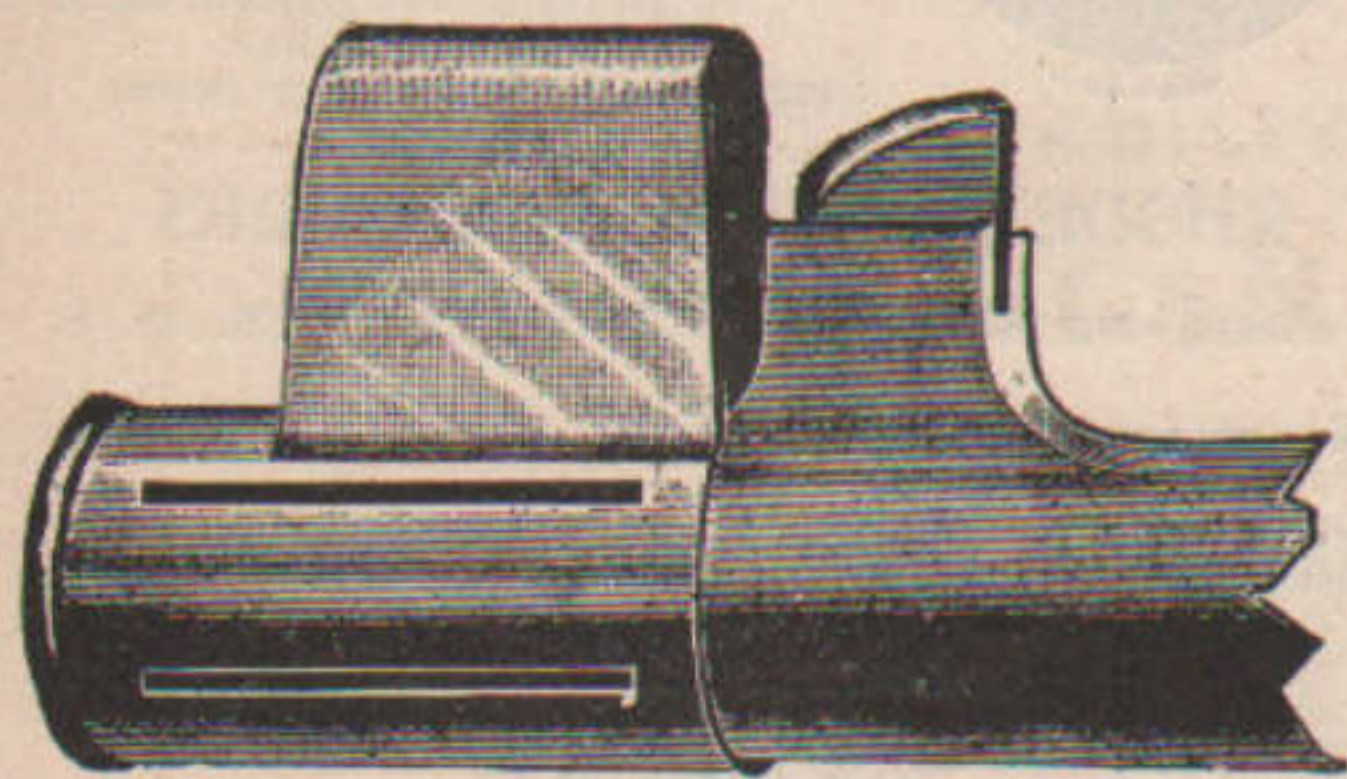
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ST. LOUIS REVOLVER CLUB.

The club defeated the Boston Revolver Club in a 20 yard telegraph team shoot, May 6, score 1290 to 1237. The Boston boys shot well and should have made a better score. The targets they sent us after the match showed some very nice groups that if placed a little differently on the cards would have counted much more. Jewett's 48 was a dandy. Here are the scores:

St. Louis Revolver Club.	
Sears.....	41 43 42 45 46 47—264
Moore.....	42 46 45 44 43 44—264
Dominic.....	43 43 47 41 43 45—262
Ayer.....	37 45 43 46 40 39—250
Crossman.....	41 45 43 42 42 37—250
Total.....	1290

Boston Revolver Club.	
Jewett.....	41 39 44 48 41 42—255
Percival.....	44 38 43 42 41 42—250
Gerrish.....	45 43 46 41 33 39—247
Heath.....	41 37 45 37 39 46—245
Baldwin.....	42 41 40 39 37 41—240
Total.....	1237

The St. Louis Revolver Club shot a telegraph team race with the Newark, N. J., Revolver Club, May 11; conditions, 30 shots per man at 20 yards, in strings of five, with revolvers. The St. Louis Club came out on top, 1287 to 1119. Here are the scores:

Chas. Dominic, 38 S. & W....	43 40 46 47 47 43—266
M. R. Moore, 38 Colt.....	48 46 45 41 46 47—273
C. C. Crossman, 38 Colt.....	40 44 43 44 48 49—268
S. E. Sears, 44 S. & W.....	40 35 43 45 41 42—246
W. C. Ayer, 38 Colt.....	42 36 41 39 37 39—234
Total.....	1287

Newark Revolver Club total.....1119

Our indoor season will close May 13, when we shoot a 7-man team race with the Belleville Revolver Club. Some of our members are also members of the Colonial Revolver Club, and from now on will do most of their shooting on the 50 yard range.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.
 At 2628 Broadway, on May 6.

20 Yard Revolver.	
W. J. Coons... 82	E. Schmitzler.. 82 81 80
P. Deolin.... 80	B. F. Wilder... 87 81
M. Hays..... 88	87 85 85 81
J. L. R. Morgan.....	92 90 88 86 84 84
Dr. C. Philips.....	86 84 84 83 81
A. L. A. Himmelwright.....	85 85
A. E. Barry.....	86 84 83 81
G. Grenzer.....	94 87 86 80
J. E. Silliman.....	84 83

At Armbruster's Park on May 8.	
50 Yard Revolver.	
L. P. Nichols.....	85 85 90 93 83 84 87 87 90 81
W. H. French.....	89 90 93 86 87
T. Anderton.....	87 87 86 82
R. H. Sayre.....	87 86 84 84
J. L. R. Morgan.....	90 87 80 78 85 88 83 83
G. Grenzer.....	86
J. E. Silliman.....	86 89 95 90 88 85 93 90 92 96

200 Yard Rifle.	
W. H. French.....	222 226 229 225
M. Hays.....	201 212 193 198 196
G. P. Sanborn.....	192 222 206 193 210
L. P. Hansen.....	218 212 212 211 216

LOS ANGELES REVOLVER CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The regular monthly medal shoot for the pistol and Holgee handicap revolver medals was held Sunday, May 9.

Will A. Wright, using his .22 caliber revolver, won the handicap medal with a score of 265, his 21 points handicap bringing his total up to 286.

A. B. Douglas won the pistol medal with a score of 270 out of a possible 300. Following are the scores:

Revolver Handicap Medal Shoot.			
	Sc.	Hcp.	Tl.
Will A. Wright.....	91 85 89—265	21	286
I. C. Douglas.....	90 88 84—262	15	277
W. E. Smith.....	84 84 82—250	27	277
A. M. Smith.....	78 88 84—250	27	277
A. B. Douglas.....	89 92 92—273	Scr.	273
J. E. Holcomb.....	83 80 80—243	30	273
H. D. Thaxter.....	86 87 83—256	12	268
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	75 87 80—242	24	266
C. W. Linder.....	79 81 76—236	18	254

Pistol Medal Shoot.			
A. B. Douglas.....	87 88 95—270		
C. W. Linder.....	89 85 86—260		
H. D. Thaxter.....	83 83 86—252		
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	84 81 85—250		
J. E. Holcomb.....	88 76 83—247		
I. C. Douglas.....	85 72 85—242		

The following practice scores were made the same day:

50 Yard Revolver.	
Oscar Lillemo.....	87 81 75

The annual meeting of the club was held Friday evening, May 7, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. D. Thaxter; Vice-President, Dr. L. M. Packard; Secretary, Irving C. Douglas; Treasurer, Arthur B. Douglas; Range Master, Will A. Wright.
 The secretary's address is 233 W. Eastlake Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK.

The Zettler Rifle Club has just closed its gallery practice shoots for 1908-09 with the following results:

Best 50 Scores.	
W. A. Tewes.....	12408
L. C. Buss.....	12352
O. Smith.....	12313
G. Schlicht.....	12285
C. Zettler.....	12246
W. E. Reynolds.....	12235
L. P. Hansen.....	12106
B. Zettler.....	12012
L. Maurer.....	11999
G. L. Amouroux.....	11948
A. Begerow.....	11842
T. H. Keller.....	11826

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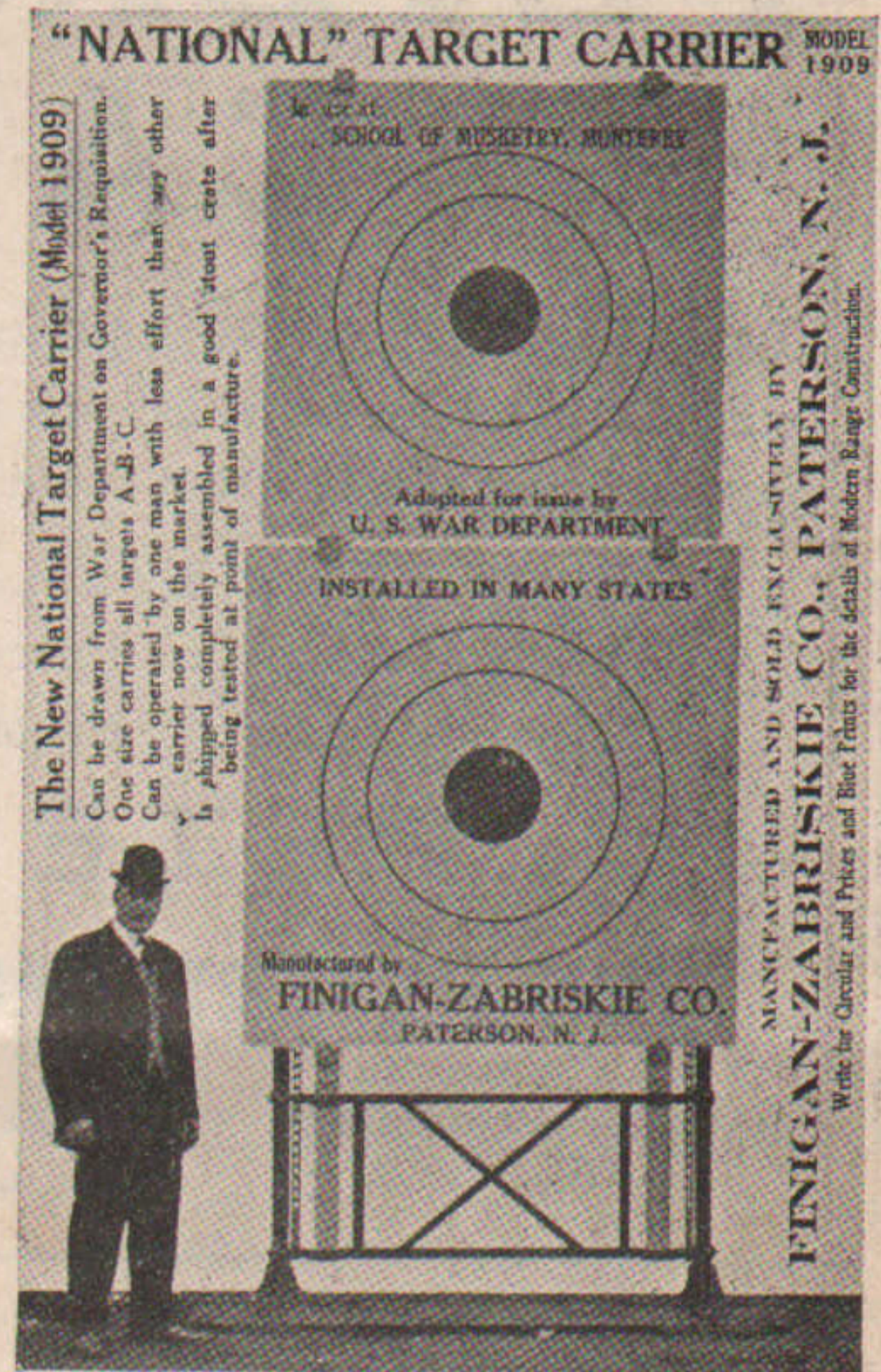
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In the INTER-SCHOLASTIC MATCH recently finished, 28 teams competed, representing schools in all parts of the country. The Morris High School Team of New York City won, score 953 out of a possible 1000, using

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NEW YORK SCHOOLBOY SHOOTING.

The following members of the committee were present at a meeting of the Board of Coaches of the Public Schools Athletic League held May 12: Manton Merchant, Erasmus Hall High School; M. F. Goodrich, Stuyvesant High School; H. G. Barber, De Witt Clinton High School; P. B. Mann, Morris High School; E. G. Mueller, Manual Training High School; W. G. Pollock, Boys' High School. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

It was moved and carried to have the same conditions govern the Whitney Shoot as in 1908.

It was moved and carried that all reports for marksman and sharpshooter qualifications be sent to this office not later than Monday, May 24.

It was moved and carried that in the future all reports on marksman and sharpshooter qualifications be in the hands of the Secretary of the League not later than May 1.

It was the sense of the committee that all qualifications for marksman and sharpshooter be made in ten consecutive shots.

Entries for the Whitney Shoot have been received from the following schools, and the schools have been assigned to shoot as follows:

Friday, May 14, beginning at 3.00 p. m.:
Stuyvesant, 1st Team; DeWitt Clinton, 1st and 2nd Teams; Morris, 1st and 2nd Teams; Erasmus Hall, 1st Team.

Saturday, May 15, beginning at 9.00 a. m.:
Manual Training, 1st and 2nd Teams; Bryant, 1st Team.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly competition of the association was held at its range on May 15, with a good attendance of shooters.

Weather conditions were very trying for the rifle shooting contestants, the wind being so unsteady that a change while the shooter was sighting often resulted in a loss of 4 or 5 points on one shot.

Late in the afternoon J. Busfield made the fine score of 92, which was high for the day in the offhand match. F. Daniels was high at long range with 43, which was a high score for such conditions.

W. R. Baldwin had several fine revolver scores, his best, a 94, being high for the day. He was also the winner of four pistol and revolver medals. The summary:

Pistol and revolver medals: W. R. Baldwin, bronze, ten scores of 75 or better, 80, 86, 83, 81, 88, 81, 86, 82, 81, 81; Bronze eagle badge, ten of 80 or better, 82, 81, 85, 84, 86, 81, 87, 81, 83, 81; Bronze and silver, ten of 83 or better, 84, 89, 87, 88, 87, 84, 87, 89, 83, 91; Silver, ten of 88 or better, 88, 89, 89, 80, 93, 88, 88, 90, 88, 94.

Offhand practice match: J. Busfield, 92, 88; H. E. Tuck, 82, 81; E. Harvey, 72, 72.

Medal offhand match: F. C. Fitz, 84, 80.

Long range rifle match: F. Daniels, 43; E. E. Patridge, 43.

Pistol medal match: W. R. Baldwin, 94, 90, 88, 88, 87, 82; C. F. Lamb, 89, 81, 80.

Pistol practice match: E. E. Patridge, 92; Louis Bell, 90, 85.

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

The following scores were shot on our indoor range during the week:

25 Yard Rifle Match.					
Snellen.....	241	243	243	244	245
Baader.....	240	239	234	243	238 243
O'Hare.....	240	242	244		
Gabriel.....	237	236	242	243	244
French.....	248	247	241	244	247 247 245
Foster.....	234	239	233	235	232
Streun.....	243	243	236	247	

Revolver, 20 Yards.					
Nichols.....	84	88	80	Jackson.....	62 68 75
Ryder.....	66	71	73	French.....	80 68 76
O'Hare.....	70	78	80		

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.					
French.....	77	85	86	89	94
Jackson.....	75	78			

In a 30 shot, 5 man team match with St. Louis Revolver Club, the St. Louis club won with a score of 1287 to Newark's 1119.

In a 30 shot, 5 man team rifle match with same club, the Newark club won, with a score of 3617 to St. Louis 3572.



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THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

The program for Decoration Day registered tournament of the New Haven Gun Club held at Schuetzen Park has been received. There are ten events on the program, each at 20 targets, making a total of 200 targets to shoot at. The total entrance fee for the tournament is \$14.00. Events 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are for merchandise prizes. There are 21 prizes for high guns. Guns and ammunition sent prepaid, care of Fred W. Smith & Co., 17 Crown Street, will be delivered to the grounds free of charge. For programs and further information address William T. Minor, Manager, 712 Malley Building, New Haven, Conn.

The Jersey City Gun Club will hold an all-day shoot on Wednesday, May 26, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp. There are nine events on the program at 20 targets each, making a total of 180 targets to shoot at. The entrance fee in each event is \$1.40, making a total entrance fee of \$12.60. The added money for the nine events is \$25.00.

HOLLAND GUN CLUB.

We had sixteen shooters on May 13, the largest number for some time. Watson and Brumber have been shifted to Class A. Walls and Gardiner tied for high with 44 out of 50. The leaders for the trophies are Gardiner, Class A—84.16 per cent; J. Robson, Class B—72.5 per cent; Rose, Class C—51.25 per cent. Scores follow:

	Targets	10	20	20	Targets	10	20	20
Gardiner	8	19	17		Farwell	4	13	12
Walls	9	19	16		Prentice	7	9	11
"39"	8	17	15		Lortz	6	8	11
Watson	9	14	16		Wetzel	5	8	5
Tomlinson	7	14	18		Leonard	3	6	4
Brumber	7	18	14		Spofford	2	4	..
*Kelsey	5	14	16		Harvey	8
Rose	8	11	14		Schafer	7	..

*Professional.

THE MONTCLAIR GUN CLUB.

In the shoot on May 15 Guenther was the winner of the Dupont Trophy, event 2, while Holloway took the Dukes Trophy, event 1. The final shoot for the Dukes Trophy, which occurs on the 22nd, promises to be very interesting as there are several ties in the event. Active preparations are under way for the Anniversary Shoot, which occurs on June 5. Over one hundred entries are expected.

Targets	H.	25	H.	25	25
Guenther	2	21	2	25	23
Cockefair	2	24	2	21	22
R. Jacobus	1	24	1	24	24
Hanna	4	16	4	18	16
Frazer	3	20	3	25	24
Holloway	3	25	2	24	23
E. Jacobus	1	22	24
Winslow	2	24	2	24	21
Boxall	2	24	2	23	22

SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

Three High Amateurs, Shooting at 340 Targets from the 16-Yard Mark.

G. M. Collins	320 out of 340
W. T. Laslie	315 out of 340
B. H. Finley	314 out of 340

Three High Professionals, Shooting at 340 Targets from the 16-Yard Mark.

Fred Gilbert	327 out of 340
W. H. Heer, tie	323 out of 340
C. O. Le Compte, tie	323 out of 340
Guy Ward	320 out of 340

The total number of targets trapped during tournament was 68,500.

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

The weather smiled on us the first day of the annual shoot on May 12. Forty-two shooters took advantage of it. 12,000 targets were thrown from the three sets of traps.

The trade representatives and experts were as follows: Frank Butler, U. M. C. Co.; Neaf Apgar, Peters Cartridge Co.; Clayton Brown, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; J. Zollinger, U. M. C.; Harry Welles, Dead Shot Powder Co.; and Lester German, of the Dupont Powder Co.

High average money for amateurs was won as follows: F. Schaffler 1st, D. I. Bradley 2nd, and E. M. Hurd 3rd. George R. Ginn, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., was cashier of the shoot and a better one would be hard to find. Ten minutes after the last shot was fired the money was divided and ready for the shooters.

From a team shooting standpoint yesterday was disastrous for the home boys. The N. Y. A. C. brought up a string of thoroughbreds that wiped Ossining off the map. The result of the match was as follows, 100 targets per man:

N. Y. A. C.		Ossining.	
D. I. Bradley	95	C. G. Blandford, capt.	85
F. Schaffler	93	A. Bedell	83
F. A. Hodgman	92	I. T. Washburne	82
G. J. O'Donohue	89	D. Brandreth	82
C. W. Billings, Capt.	82	G. B. Hubbell	78
W. J. Elias	78	J. T. Hyland	76

Total 529 Total 486

The same events—2 to 6—decided the ownership of the silver trophy emblematic of the Westchester County championship, which was won by F. E. Schaffler, with his score of 93, F. A. Hodgman being second with 92.

Among the clubs represented were the Crescent, Larchmont, Rye, Cartaret, Albany, Melrose, Tuckahoe, Utica, Jersey City, White Plains and Rye.

Ossining, First Day.	
*S. Glover	179
*F. Butler	167
*N. Apgar	178
F. Schaffler	191
T. J. O'Donohue	181
F. Stephenson	184
C. G. Blandford	170
D. Brandreth	173
J. Byram	176
*H. Welles	187
*L. German	193
F. A. Hodgman	175
D. I. Bradley	187
D. G. Leahy	171
G. H. Pumpelly	175
A. Bedell	175
M. W. Wynne	179
R. Hendricks	173

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J. B. Sanders..... 184	E. M. Hurd..... 186
F. W. Moffett..... 175	*G. Grieff..... 152
*C. Brown..... 151	G. H. Piercy..... 181
H. M. Booth..... 164	W. H. Coleman..... 175
C. D. Sutton..... 173	

*Professional.

The second day of the shoot of the Ossining Gun Club was very successful, the attendance being only three short of the first day. Lester German, the Dupont expert, made the highest total for the two days' program of 400 targets, breaking 388, exactly 97 per cent, which is a ground record. He also broke the ground record for the longest run, 104 straight.

German..... 195	Welles..... 192
Butler..... 162	Brown..... 133
Apgar..... 181	Pumpelly..... 173
Farrall..... 158	Crowley..... 144
Sanders..... 175	Hurd..... 175
O'Donohue..... 183	J. Hendrickson..... 187
Allen..... 182	Stephenson..... 171
Bedell..... 180	Billings..... 166
Leahy..... 182	Hodgman..... 166
Lenane..... 182	Moffett..... 157
Hubbell..... 161	Coleman..... 174
Blandford..... 156	Washburn..... 165
Brandreth..... 168	Dalton..... 147
Sutton..... 164	R. L. Packard..... 121
J. Hoffman..... 137	J. Bain..... 153

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Attention is called to the 2nd tournament of the Western Maryland Trapshooters League to be held at Charleroi, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Charleroi Gun Club, May 25, 1909. This club owns one of the finest grounds in the state and a large attendance is assured.



D. HERROLD

A DANGEROUS MAN IN THE FASTEST COMPANY.
D. A. Herrold of Sunbury, Pa., makes the best shooters in the country go some before he is counted out. He holds five different solid silver championship cups and a silver cup which carries with it the championship of the Susquehanna River Valley. Last year he made 10 runs of 100 straight, ranging from 101 to 133, the highest. He used Steel Lined Shells in all the above wins. At Pillow, Pa., May 11, “Davy” was high gun with 92 per cent, shooting in the face of a heavy and tricky wind. That day the Sunbury Gun Club team, of which Mr. Herrold is a member, won the team cup event. All were shooting Steel Lined Shells which is the kind Mr. Herrold always uses.



THE CHAMPIONS' CHOICE
THE FOURTH SOUTHERN HANDICAP

Won by S. L. Dodds, of Hickman, Ky., with 94 out of 100.

THE PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

Tied for by John Livingston, Springville, Ala., and Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington, Ky., with 92 out of 100. Mr. Livingston won on the shootoff.

GENERAL AVERAGES

Fred Gilbert.....	327 out of 340
C. O. Le Compte.....	325 out of 340
W. H. Heer.....	323 out of 340

ALL THE ABOVE GENTLEMEN USED

DUPONT SMOKELESS

Note.—EVERY SOUTHERN HANDICAP HAS BEEN WON WITH DUPONT SMOKELESS



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There is already an enormous demand for the new 20-gauge Smith Gun—weight, 5½ to 7 lbs., and a little beauty. If you do not know about it, be sure to write.

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YALE WINS INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yale's quintet won the interscholastic trap shooting championship contest at New York on May 8. Harvard was second, Princeton third and Pennsylvania fourth. Yale won easily, scoring 416 targets out of a possible 500. Harvard's score was 398, Princeton 393, and Pennsylvania 284.

For the individual championship, E. H. Wright and C. J. Biddle of Princeton, and D. R. Dickey of Yale, were tied with scores of 89 each. Wright won in the shootoff.

An invitation handicap tournament at 50 targets that followed the championship event was won by J. Noel, one of the Yale team's substitutes.

SEVENTH ANNUAL ANNIVERSARY TOURNAMENT OF THE MONTCLAIR GUN CLUB.

On Saturday, June 5, the club will hold its seventh annual anniversary tournament at the club grounds, Montclair, N. J. Shooting will begin promptly at 9.30 a. m. There are eight events on the program, and a large number of fine merchandise prizes has been donated. There is one separate event known as the Special Trophy Event. It is for the three high guns shooting through events 5, 6, 7, and 8. The high aggregate score in these four events will count. There are three prizes to be divided.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

WINCHESTER MUSKETS DO GOOD WORK.

In the recent Inter-Scholastic Rifle Match, which was competed in by about 28 schools in different parts of the country, the Morris High School, of New York City, ran away from all competitors with the high total of 953 points, which was four points better than the score made by the team of the College of the State of Washington in the Inter-collegiate Match. This is remarkable shooting considering the age of these youngsters. The pertinent point about this score is the fact that every member of the winning team used a Winchester .22 caliber musket. This is a splendid endorsement of this musket.

NEW MARLIN TRAP GUN SHOWS FORM.

At the Paleface trap shooting tournament at Wellington, Mass., on April 27, W. B. Darton was high professional with a score of 143 out of 160, using the new Marlin trap gun.

Geo. B. Buchanan of Toledo, Ohio, won high amateur average at the McClure, Ohio, tournament on April 23, with his new Marlin trap gun, with the score of 181 out of 200.

On April 29 at the tournament of the Hercules Gun Club, Temple, Pa., Geo. W. Hansell of Lebanon Pa.,

No. 308241



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

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

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

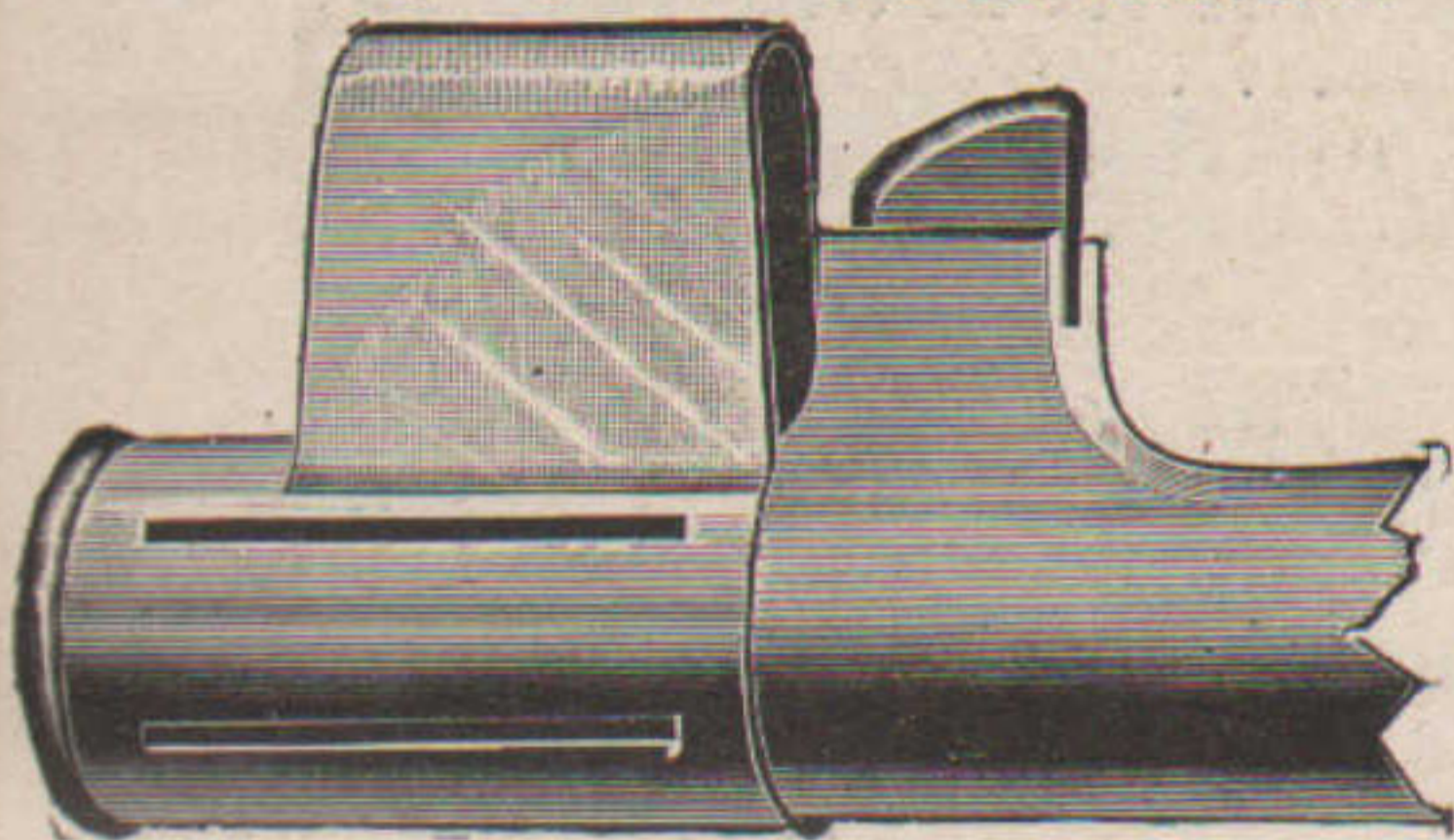
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Ideal Manufacturing Co., 5 U St., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

was high gun, breaking 166 out of 180 with his new Marlin trap gun. Several days previous he made a run of 100 straight unfinished with the same gun at Lebanon, Pa. Second high professional score at the Mississippi State Shoot at Vicksburg was made by H. D. Freeman, shooting the new Marlin trap gun. Mr. Freeman broke 476 out of 500 birds—95 2-5 per cent.

SUPPLIES FOR RIFLEMEN.

In another part of the paper will be found an advertisement of Thomas J. Conroy, 28 John Street, New York City. All accessories required by up-to-date military riflemen, such as veniers, micrometers, anemometers, telescopes, British shooting bags, shooting glasses, military compasses (day and night), rifle rests, spring trigger tested score books, rear sight protectors, brass



cleaning rods, Casey's sight protectors, and in fact anything that is needed by the rifleman can be purchased from Conroy. A letter will bring a pamphlet descriptive of goods carried by him.

George Maxwell was high gun at the Colorado Springs Club Shoot, June 30, dropping only four targets out of 140. Max Hensler was second, two targets behind Maxwell. Both shot U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells. Two-armed shooters always have to go a fast clip to beat the one arm of George Maxwell.

Those present at the Pennsylvania State Shoot at Reading, Pa., witnessed some wonderful shooting at a handicap distance by Geo. S. McCarty of Philadelphia, Pa. The State Championship this year was a 200 target handicap event. Mr. McCarty at 21 yards broke 97 out of the first 100 and finished with 186 out of 200, which easily won for him the gold medal emblematic of the state championship. In the Wolstencraft trophy event, which has heretofore carried the title of the state championship, Mr. McCarty broke 48 out of 50 targets, also winning high amateur average for the shoot. In doing this wonderful shooting, Mr. McCarty used the U. M. C. Arrow load which has won for him most of his trophies and averages.

Jim Head picked up a gun on May 5 at Decatur, Ill., and showed his old Illinois friends that he could still break 90 per cent. Jim Grooves shot on the day previous in the same tournament and made the splendid score of 186 out of 200. Both shot U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells in a Remington gun. Mr. A. P. Smith of Goodwine, Ill., was second amateur high gun in the tournament with 289 out of 325, also shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells.

Maple Park (Ill.) Gun Club acted a U. M. C.-Remington play on May 5. Billy Stannard and J. R. Graham tied on the heavy work, both breaking 191 out of 200 and both shooting Nitro Club Shells. Mr. Graham shot a Remington Pump gun in addition. Mr. Ralph Kuss was the next leading man with 187 while Brother Ed. Graham came next with 177. Both used Steel Lined Nitro Club Shells and Remington Solid Breech Ham-



merless Pumps. Out of the 28 shooters, 16 used U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells, and nine, Solid Breech Hammerless Remingtons; of these, five were Pumps and four were Autoloaders.

Harry Taylor broke 96 out of 100 at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 5. His friends certainly are loyal to him for every man on the ground but one was shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells.

Wm. Baggerman of St. Louis, shooting the new Remington Pump gun, won high amateur average at the Herrin (Ill.) shoot, May 7 and 8, topping the entry list each day by safe margins. The fact that Mr. Baggerman used three different makes of shells in the Remington Pump, proves that this most modern gun will give entire satisfaction under all conditions. H. J. Borden's 191 out of 200 the first day with the Steel Lined Shell was a clever bit of work.

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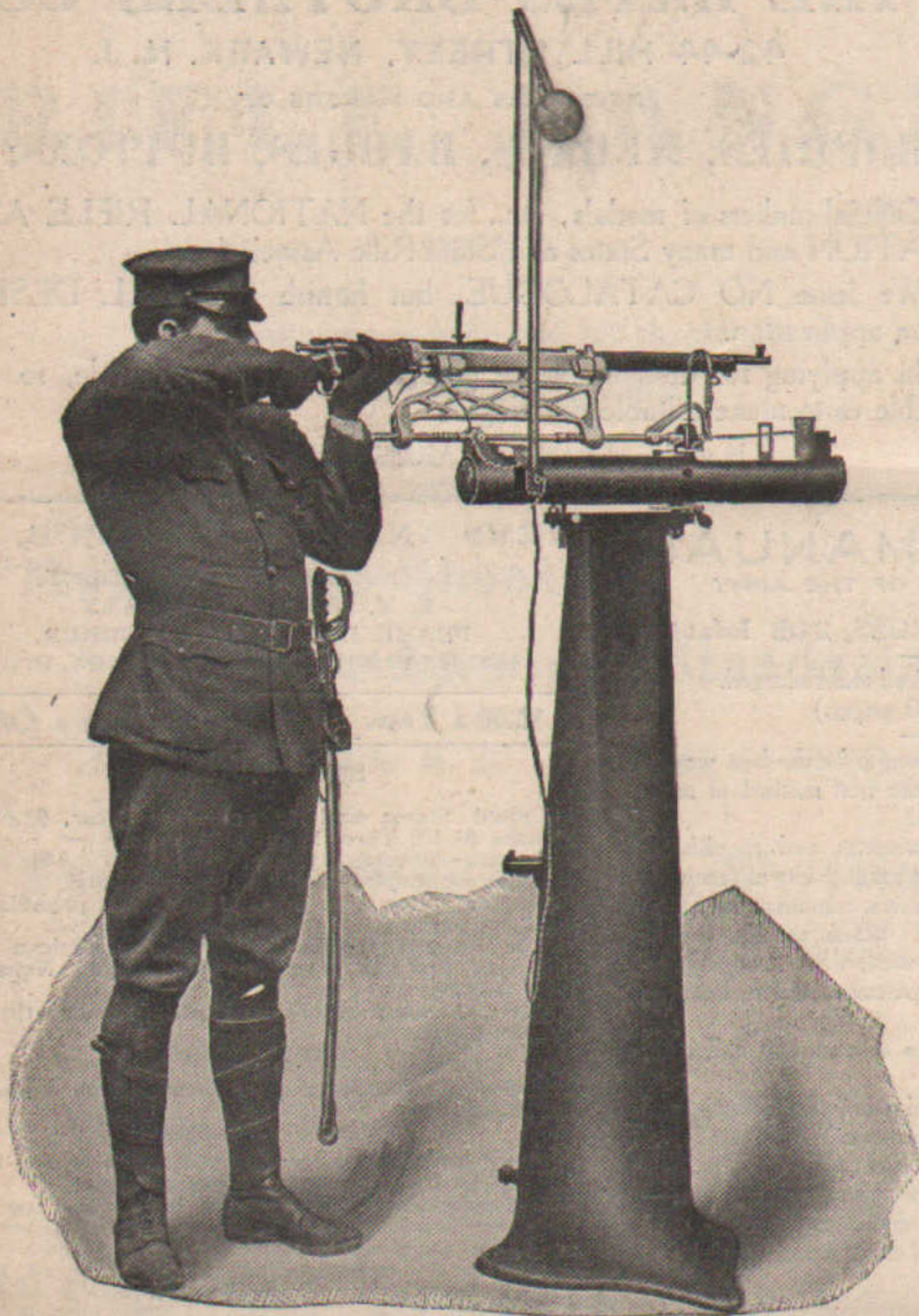
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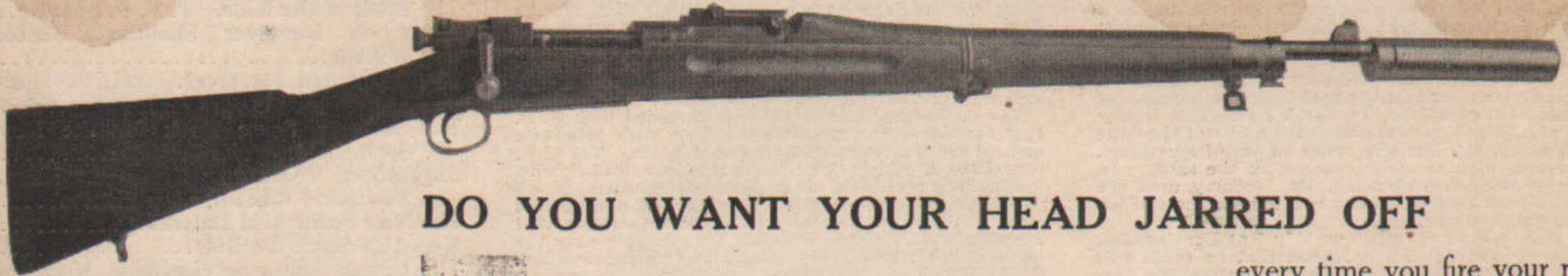
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