ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVI. No. 9. JUNE 3, 1909.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

CONTENTS:

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MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

¶The new management of OAK HALL has acquainted itself with popular prevailing ideas as to uniform and equipment in the ARMY and NAVY, and is embodying these ideas in present output.

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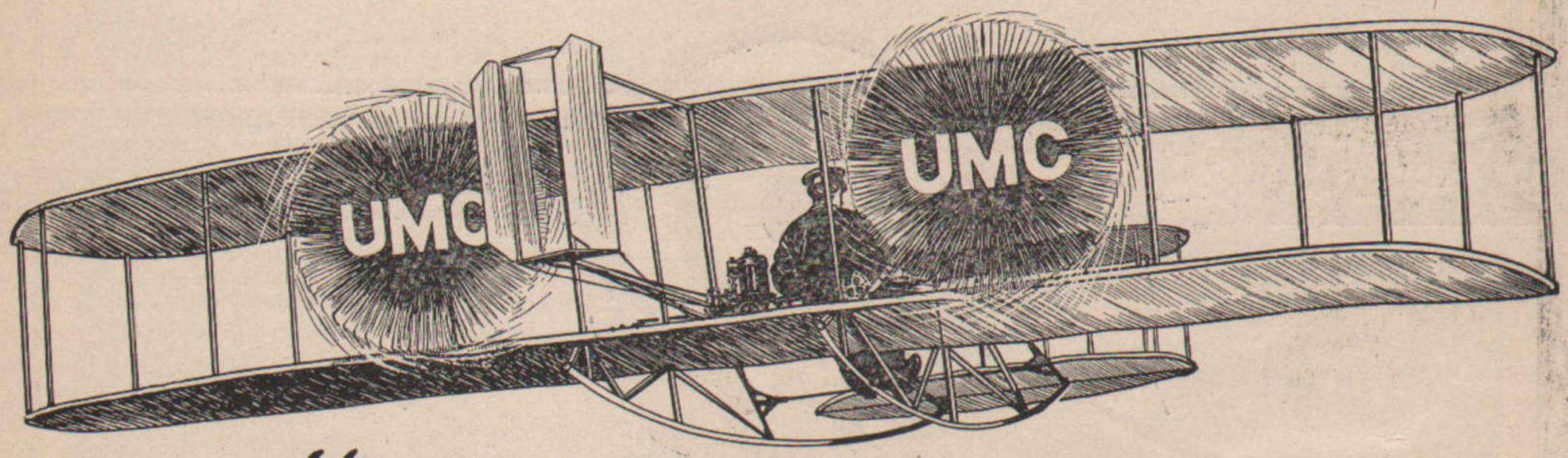

"HIGHEST QUALITY"

All over the country during the last week—West, South, North, East—shooters have "hit the high places"—won with U M C Steel Lined Shells.

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT, Chicago, Ill., May 25–27.

Highest General and Amateur Averages, won by J. R. Graham, 445 out of 465. U M C Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.
Board of Trade Diamond Badge, won by J. R. Graham, 91 out of 100 from 21 yards. U M C Steel Lined Shells and Remington Pump Gun.

FALLS CITY, NEB., TOURNAMENT, May 21–22.

Highest General Average, won by Ed. O'Brien, 387 out of 400. U M C Steel Lined Shells.

LOUISIANA STATE SHOOT, Alexandria, La., May 24–25.

Highest General Average, won by W. H. Heer, 296 out of 300. U M C Steel Lined Shells and Remington Double Gun.
Highest Amateur Average, won by H. R. Howard, 285 out of 300. U M C Steel Lined Shells.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, May 24.

City Championship, won by E. Houghton, 44 out of 50. U M C Steel Lined Shells.
Highest Amateur Average, won by F. Thompson, 86 out of 100. U M C Steel Lined Shells.
Highest Professional Average, won by R. J. MacKay, 93 out of 100. U M C Steel Lined Shells.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., TOURNAMENT, May 25–26.

Highest General Average, won by J. S. Fanning, 381 out of 400. U M C Steel Lined Shells.
Highest Amateur Average, won by George Phillips, 361 out of 400. U M C Steel Lined Shells.
Second Amateur Average, won by W. E. Corfield, 358 out of 400. U M C Steel Lined Shells.

NORWICH, N. Y., TOURNAMENT, May 18.

Highest Amateur Average, won by A. E. Conley, 173 out of 180. U M C Steel Lined Shells.
Second Amateur Average, won by F. G. Wilcox, 171 out of 180. U M C Steel Lined Shells and Remington Autoloading Gun.
Merchandise Event, from 20 yards, and **Third Amateur Average** won by F. D. Littlefair, 187 out of 200. U M C Steel Lined Shells.

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Bridgeport, Conn.

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Instructions for the Infantry Private OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

BY MAJOR JOHN W. NORWOOD, N. C. N. G.

The standard work on the subject. There is no other like it.

Capt. H. E. Mitchell, 4th U. S. Field Artillery, commandant of the Washington State College Cadet Corps, HAS ADOPTED the Instructions for the Infantry Private as a textbook, purchasing 340 copies. Many other states, regiments, battalions, companies and military schools have done the same. CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT?

NEW EDITION NOW READY.

Price: Single Copy, 25 Cents; 10 or more, 20 Cents Each; 1000 or more, 15 Cents Each. All Postpaid.

ARMS AND THE MAN,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMS AND THE MAN

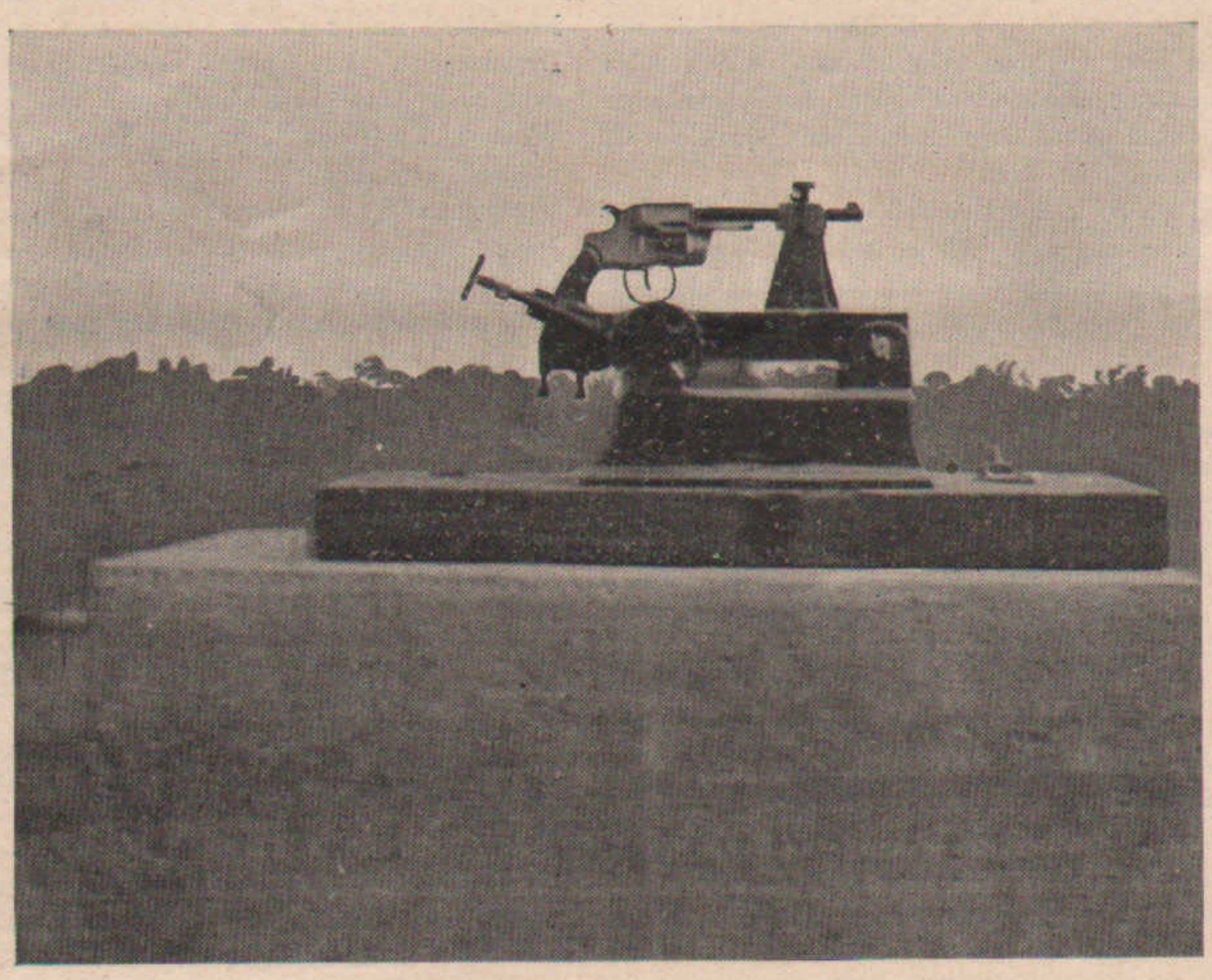
FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVI. No. 9. WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 3, 1909. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

NATIONAL MATCH REVOLVER AMMUNITION SELECTED.

MARK TWAIN, in his good old book "Roughing It," tells a story of an extraordinary weapon in the general form and shape of a pistol, which was owned by a friend of his. This weapon was what has been called a "pepper box." Many of our readers have seen specimens of this fearful implement in collections of antique weapons. In one type with which we are familiar, the barrels were brazed together just as if they constituted a prolonged cylinder which revolved in a portentous and solemn manner whenever the trigger was pulled. At any rate in spite of its faults the weapon was the forerunner of our present revolver. Of it Twain said that his friend valued the weapon highly on account of its efficiency, because "when it was fired if it did not get what it went after it would fetch something else."

One has not had to listen too intently in the past to have heard many thrilling yarns spun of the prowess of Shy Willie and Beefalo Bull or others of their class with the revolver. "Fanning" the hammer so fast that the ear would fail to distinguish between the reports, meanwhile placing the bullets in a space the size of a dime at 50 yards, was one of the easiest things such frontier paragons were alleged to accomplish. Of course real shooting men know that such results are impossible, but the general public, or at any rate a considerable part of it, goes on believing stories of that sort. Without doubt we now have the most accurate revolver ammunition ever seen. It is of tests to determine which kind of it is the best that we shall tell.



REVOLVER REST IN PLACE.

ARMS AND THE MAN told last week of how the tests of revolver ammunition for use in the National Matches were almost conducted. When the committee appointed by the Secretary of War for testing ammunition adjourned on Saturday, May 22, induced thereto by the 65-mile-an-hour gale, accompanied by much rain which prevailed at Sea Girt, it was to meet Thursday morning, May 27.

Thursday morning on the Jersey coast was ushered in with heavy, grey, low-lying clouds which, from time to time, gave way to their feelings of deep depression and let fall a few tears in the form of rain-drops. About half past ten Thursday morning, when most of the members of the committee and the representatives of the contestants had gathered, real rain had begun to fall. It was not a hard rain and fortunately there was no wind. Everybody had wet feet anyhow, and so, after the query had been put to the contestants as to whether they were all ready to shoot under the conditions, firing actually commenced a little before noon.

In general the program for revolver firing resembled that followed for the rifle ammunition tests, but inasmuch as the complete account which ARMS AND THE MAN published of the tryout of the ammunition for the long weapon appeared two weeks ago, we shall recapitulate to a certain extent in an endeavor to make the conditions surrounding the tests of the revolver ammunition quite plain.

Five cement bases, four feet under ground and four feet above, four of the same bases having been used for the rifle firing at 600 yards, had been placed close to the executive office opposite targets 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70. For the revolver firing temporary target frames had been rigged up, which were carried out and set opposite each firing point. The distances to be fired over were 50 and 75 yards. The first firing was at the shorter distance. Colonel Thurston again volunteered to officiate at the targets, and his work had been so successfully done there during the rifle firing that he was continued in this laborious and difficult but important occupation.

On the cement bases two-inch planks were bolted. Upon the planks, the revolver rests, illustration of which appears with this article, were secured by screws. Colt's caliber .38 revolvers, of Service issue, carefully chosen, were furnished by the Ordnance Department. When the revolvers were all clamped into the rests, targets were assigned to the competitors and the sighting targets were exposed. Three sets of target frames had been prepared, two for record targets, a new target being used for each string of five shots. The target paper was attached to the frame by a slat tacked on above and below instead of by pasting. There being two sets of the record targets, one could be prepared while the other was being fired upon and after the firing the targets could be detached and sent in for measurement while sighting shots were being directed toward the targets substituted for that purpose.

Colonel Talbot of the committee issued the ammunition to competitors and made the target assignments. Lieutenant Meals commenced measuring as soon as the first record targets came in and with the assistance of Sergeants Czegka and Brong and Corporals Enler and Gonlet of the Marine Corps disposed of the record targets almost as fast as they reached him. Captain Harllee of the Marine Corps had put at the disposal of the committee as many officers and men as might be required for any duty. Advantage was taken of this generous offer and all of the work on the range in connection with the tests which was performed by enlisted men was done by these volunteers from the Marines. A better target crew could not be found. In the revolver firing they acted with such celerity that they reminded one of the scene shifters in a circus.

A set of practice targets would be exposed, the member of the committee in charge of the firing would order one sighting shot fired, the contestants would place one cartridge in the cylinders, fire the shot and open the cylinders, then from the firing point would come the shouted information "All right" when, quick as a flash, the Marines would be swarming all along the target line, from twenty feet or so to the side, where they had been standing. When the value of the sighting hits had been called, if the contestants required other sighting shots they were fired in the same way. Record firing was not begun until each contestant had signified his readiness to proceed.

For record firing the call for targets was "Record targets." When it came, practice targets were doused in a twinkling and the record targets went up. These had been previously marked for identification with number and series by Colonel Thurston who, when they were in place, walked across the line of targets verifying the number and location of the targets; then at his signal the command at the firing point was "Load five rounds for record firing." Each contestant placed five cartridges in the cylinder of the revolver which he was using, made such final adjustment of his rest as he thought necessary, and waited for further command.

Next came "Ready," then "Commence Firing." At "Commence Firing" each contestant could deliver his shots as rapidly or as slowly as he chose; usually he preferred to fire them very rapidly. The limit set for getting off the five shots was ten seconds, which was never exceeded. At the end of the ten seconds "Cease Firing" was called and again the alert Marines rushed in, took down the record targets, carried them to the side lines, substituted the practice targets for them and the program was continued indefinitely. As a usual thing two sighting shots were sufficient sometimes only one was fired; occasionally three, and once, four.

As soon as the firing of a record score had ceased contestants were assigned to another rest. In changing rests the revolvers were not removed but remained in the rests in which they had been originally placed. This program was continued in regular order so that each contestant fired the same number of shots from each rest and each pistol. There was time before luncheon on Thursday to complete one series, or a string of five record shots for each contestant on each rest.

After luncheon firing was resumed again at fifty yards. Some rain fell during the afternoon but not enough to interfere in any way with the work. No delay of any kind occurred and when firing was stopped at 5.30, 1,000 record shots had been fired, 200 by each contestant: 100 at fifty yards and 100 at seventy-five.

As predicted by this paper the ammunition proved to be superior to any revolver ammunition which had been previously tested. Lieutenant Meals with his measuring crew completed the task of disposing of the 200 targets by working for a little over an hour after dinner. The results when tabulated showed that the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company had a clear lead over that of the other contestants, three out of the remaining four being very closely bunched.

On Friday morning, the fog which had continued over from the day before was soon dissipated by the rising sun. Firing began at 8.30, and a little before eleven the crack of 500 additional record shots had rung out upon the range. This meant an addition of fifty record shots for each contestant at each of the two ranges, making in all 300 record shots of each kind of ammunition.

The selection of ammunition for the tests had been in 500-round lots. The 300 record shots and the necessary sighting shots had practically exhausted the supply. The committee was entirely satisfied that enough shots had been fired to demonstrate the relative quality of the ammunition. The ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company consistently maintained its lead and a tabulation of all the record shots fired gave the following results.

50 YARDS.

United States Cartridge Company	1.364
Union Metallic Cartridge Company	1.697
Frankford	1.700
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	1.714
Western Cartridge Company	1.878

75 YARDS.

United States Cartridge Company	1.999
Frankford	2.058
Union Metallic Cartridge Company	2.065
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	2.198
Western Cartridge Company	2.295

The quantities named above express the mean radius of all cartridges fired at the ranges indicated. To give an idea of the superiority of the ammunition thus tried out over some of the best of last year, it may be said that machine rest tests of some of the best ammunition manufactured in 1908, conducted by ARMS AND THE MAN for the purpose of making a comparison gave a mean radius at fifty yards of 2.600 and at seventy-five yards of 3.700.

When the Committee on Testing Ammunition met at the conclusion of the firing and tabulation of results to decide the question of which revolver ammunition should be used in the National Matches of this year, it had no difficulty in determining that the revolver ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company had proven its right to be chosen. A resolution was therefore adopted as follows:

Whereas: The measure of the shots made under the supervision of this committee during the tests held May 27–28, at Sea Girt, N. J., pursuant to G. O. 69, War Department, April 12, 1909, having shown that the .38 caliber revolver cartridges manufactured by the United States Cartridge Company were most accurate,

Therefore Be It Resolved: That the .38 caliber revolver ammunition manufactured by the United States Cartridge Company be, and it hereby is, selected for use in the National Rifle Matches of 1909, and that the Recorder be instructed to so notify the Secretary of War.

The difference between the ammunition of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and that of the Frankford Arsenal was so slight that the committee was unwilling to say which should be second and which third. It was therefore decided to present the figures as obtained without passing upon the question of which was second and which third.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die* and the ammunition tests of 1909 were over.

All of the members of the committee and their representatives left for their respective homes during the afternoon. No untoward event of any kind arose to mar the harmony of the proceedings. The result of not only the revolver firing but the rifle firing of two weeks previous demonstrated the superiority of both kinds of ammunition over any which had been previously manufactured, thus justifying to the fullest extent the action of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in recommending that the tests be made.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the New Jersey authorities for placing the Sea Girt range and the clubhouse at the disposal of the Committee and the contestants, and Captain Harllee with the officers and men of the Marine Corps furnished invaluable assistance. Indeed, it is hard to say how the trials could have been carried on without the aid thus rendered.

Firing for the United States Cartridge Company was done by Mr. J. E. Burns and Mr. C. W. Dimick of that Company assisted. Mr. W. M. Thomas manipulated the revolver of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, having for his backer Mr. George L. Marble. Mr. J. George Schneering fired for Frankford under the direction of Capt. William A. Phillips, Ordnance Department. Mr. Donald McIntyre presided at the Winchester rest, assisted by Captain Richard, with Mr. E. L. Uhl in general charge. The Western Cartridge Company had no representative present, although notified sufficiently in advance of the tests that it was entitled to be represented by at least two men. Ordnance Sergeant Maier of the New Jersey National Guard was selected to manipulate the revolver and rest for this company. He showed the greatest interest in performing the duty assigned to him and did his work in a very creditable manner.

Capt. Thomas B. Doe, Ordnance Department, who is responsible for the manufacture of the excellent ammunition turned out by Frankford, was present during the test. A comparison between revolver ammunition of ordnance manufacture of this year and last shows that a great improvement has been made, amounting to almost fifty per cent, and he is to be congratulated for this evidence of real progress.

BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT.

By Will Adams.

(Continued from last week.)

WHAT they found was a bear track. Nan's foot had struck it in the dark an he'd thought it was a human's. Mighty near alike even in daylight they are. I call Nan real smart.

'We near Salt River Cañon,' he says, 'when bear cross war-party trail, soon come fight.' That's one of their locoed 'pache ideas, but it wasn't so far off the range that time.'

We trotted on an' on fer about two hours more till we come out into a big open space full of dried buff'ler grass with gre't lone rocks a'lyin' 'round an' run slap into a herd o' miser'ble little Pima ponies with their winter coats stuck full o' cactus thorns an' we stampeded 'em all over the place— only thank patience they run away from where the Injuns was. It was lighter out in the open space than it had been, besides the dawn was comin' an' we could see the rocks an' all, an' right almost at our feet was a gre't long jagged black hole that was Salt River Cañon.

Nan asked fer ten sharpshooters ter go down the side of the cañon wall with him to git in front of the cave an' open up the tea party, an' fifty of the nex' best shots to foller as supports. The Major told off a guard to string out along the top of the cliff an' keep the Injuns from gittin' up to escape or pot our fellers an' roll rocks down on 'em. The rest of the lads was to come down as reserve to stiffen up the first fellers when the scrap was on. I was a sharpshooter so I was told off with the first bunch; Bant wasn't, but he begged so hard the Major let him go. Nan an' a 'Walk-a-Heap' Lootenant from the 21st led us.

We let ourselves down over the edge, a slippin' an' a slidin' over the jagged rocks—many a overcoat an' pants was tore that night—till we come

opposite the entrance to the cave an' not two hundred yards from it. Gee! That was a sight ter remember. A gre't orangey-red glowin' light streamed out of that cave—made everything around us look blue—an' inside it was jus' packed jammed with 'paches in their go-to-medicine-lodge clothes. Chock full an' runnin' over with gorgeousness it was; bucks in the center, dancin' a war-dance an' screechin,' squaws cookin' round the kittles an' ladlin' out tizwin, an' a gre't crowd of kids an' ol' folks an' mutts squeezed up against the cave wall. An' such colors in there! Striped blankets, white headbands, colored feathers, beads, little bright pieces o' goods; green, yaller, an' purple; red, white and blue, with bits o' glass winkin,' gold, silver an' copper shinin' all in that flamin' orangey glow! I ain't even yit fergot the feelin of it. 'Twas the sight of a good deal mor'n a lifetime.

We rested a minute to git breath, an' then the Lootenant give the word an' we shot straight into the cave mouth. Oh they was dandy marks—beautiful! Ten dancin' bucks flopped flat an' then sech yellin' an' howlin' as you never heard. But they was game—them 'paches. They never stopped a second chantin' their war-song; they grabbed their rifles an' come swarmin' up over the rocks at us by the bucketful—with Chojota, big chief, in the lead. The other fellers was up with us now an' the battle was on fer sure.

Up swarmed them decorated warriors out o' the red light inter the blue jus' like them men from hell that made me think of this tale. Screechin' their war-songs, whoopin' their war-whoop, snarlin' like mad tigers, beads an' feathers an' bunches o' scalps (some of 'em fresh an' red, too), streamin' in the wind. We poured the lead into 'em in a steady stream an' the lads above pumped away like Gatlin's. Some o' the bullits got inter the cave an' rickershayed off the roof onto the squaws an' kids, an' such squeals an' yells! We was well sheltered behind a high ridge o' rocks an' hadn't had no casualties ter speak of (if you look up the record of that fight you'll find there was only one white man killed), an' besides the Injuns wos dazzled from comin' out of the bright light and couldn't shoot straight.

We was droppin' 'em all over the place, but they fought as hard as they could, an' it wasn't nothin' ter sneeze at neither, They was clear grit; but right in the middle of the mess a little white kid with a tow head run out of the cave an' stood there in the cross-fire cryin', skeered ter death an' all turned around not knowin' which way ter go.

'Johnny!' yells Bant an' jumps out after him, but Nantija is quicker an' had run an' grabbed the kid an' got him in behind the rock before Bant had started hardly. Everyone seen Nan do it, an' I'm hanged if the whole line didn't cease fire an' give him three cheers. But the Injuns never stopped. The Big Chief, he thought he seen his chanst, an' drew his bead on Nantija, but—this time it was Bant who was too quick. He jumped in front of Nantija an' took Chojota's bullet—right through his heart. He fell slump an' never moved a finger after. Like a flash up come Nantija's carbine. *Bang!* An' he plugged Chojota right in his intellects an' sent him to the happy huntin' ground before he could say 'Jack Robinson' in 'pache lingo. It takes a long time ter tell about this but the whole thing from the time the kid run out till Chojota dropped took hardly no time. We was dazed an' couldn't take it in it was that quick.

After Bant died Nan fought like a fiend. We had an awful time ter keep him from the squaws an' kids, an' we none of us was far behind in fightin' an' the lads above worked around to a shelf just in front of the Injuns an' begun ter heave big rocks down on 'em. That was their finish. But they died game. Not a man would surrender. They was men even if they was 'paches! It was broad light now an' we could see 'em lyin' all over in heaps. Every last buck of that big war party passed in his checks.

The squaws an' kids all huddled up in the back of the cave an' we got 'em out an' took 'em under guard to Camp McDowell (that was the nearest Post), along with pore Bant so's to give him Christian burial. Nantija, he carried little Johnny all the way in his arms. He took on terrible over Bant's dyin' on his account, Nan did. He was jus' demoralized. He didn't seem happy for one minute after, an' I doubt if he ever got all the way over it. The only time I ever see anythin' like a grin on his face agin was when the firin' first stopped an' he went out to scalp Chojota an' shook out his scalp all bleedin.' It was a awful kind of a grin; all slantwise out of his mouth an' showed his corner teeth like a coyote does when he's a smellin' blood.'''

Well, son, I reckon that's all, ceptin' that Nantija wanted ter adopt little Johnny and bring him up seein' as all his folks was dead. But oh dear me, no! An Injun warn't good enough ter bring up a white kid, my gracious no! The idea! An' the pore little Johnny was shipped East ter some home or other an' of course Nan had full permission ter come an' see him whenever he pleased—if he could git there. Johnny must be right old by now—way over enlistment age. Wonder if he went inter the Service? I bet my hat he ain't no taller 'en Bant an' looks jus' like him. An' now I see Mr. William Temperance Jones sneakin' back over Headquarters with his bugle an' in about two seconds, if he ain't too much winded from hurryin' up from skeer of bein' late we'll hear Taps an' you an' me will have ter 'light out.'''

"But say," asked the rook, "Can't we come back an' stay out yere afterwards if we wan't till 'leven o'clock inspection?"

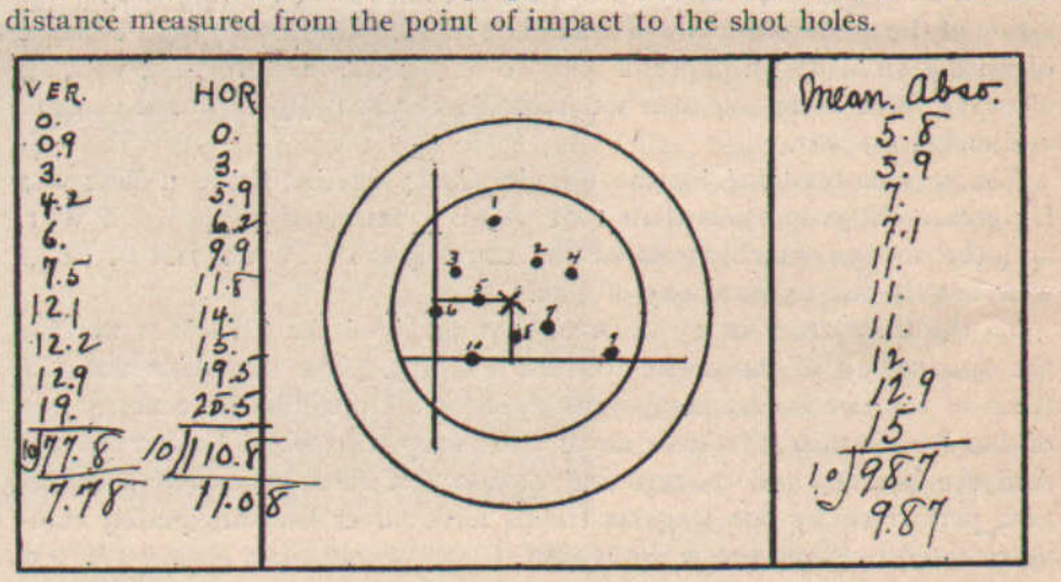
"Sure. When you've been in this man's army as long as I have you'll find there ain't anything yer want yer can't find *some* way o' doin'," responded the Sergeant sententiously; adding, as a faint and wobbly rendition of taps smote their ears, "There he goes. Jest as I said, so winded from waitin' till the last minute ter run over that he sounds like a new beginner, 'stead o' one of the best trumpeters in the regiment. Catch on ter this proverb, son, an' don't yer fergit it; 'The more haste,' the less breath, which reminds me, 'People who live in guard houses shouldn't throw bluffs.' an' finally and last 'If wishes was horses Dough Boys would be Calvery.' "

TAKING THE MEAN RADIUS OF A TARGET.

ALL the measurements made during the recent tests of National Match ammunition at Sea Girt have been to ascertain the mean radius of the targets fired at. For the benefit of those of our readers who are not familiar with this method of providing a basis for the comparison of targets we reproduce a target showing in detail how the mean radius is to be measured.

First, draw a horizontal line through the lowest shot of the group, letting the line go through the center of the puncture in the target. Then draw another line at right angles to the first one, which shall pass perpendicularly through the left hand shot of the group. It makes no particular difference whether these lines are parallel with the side lines of the target, but it will be easier to get them correctly related as to the angle at which they cross if they are drawn parallel to the target edges. The measurement is not affected in any way if the lines are drawn in any other direction, just so they are placed at a right angle with each other.

Starting now with the horizontal line, the distance of each shot hole from this line must be measured. We will assume merely for the sake of illustrating our point that the measurements included in the tables on the target are the correct measurements. We will tabulate them under "Vertical," meaning by this the distance from the horizontal line; "Horizontal," or the distance from the perpendicular line, and "mean radius," or distance measured from the point of impact to the shot holes.



Beginning then with the shot marked ten on the target, the horizontal line passing straight through it, is .0 distance from that line. Shot number nine .1 inch, shot number eight 2.6 inches, and so on, measuring the distance which each shot is from the horizontal line.

When you have the ten measurements, add them together and divide by ten. This will give you the average distance of the ten shots from the horizontal line. Measure then from the perpendicular line, commencing with shot six. The distance of that shot from the line will be 0. Shot three comes next, a distance of three inches. Then shot ten, 5.9 and then shot five, 6.2. Proceed in this manner until the measurement of all the shots has been taken. Add these quantities together, divide by ten and you will arrive at the average horizontal distance of all the shots from your perpendicular line. Draw now a line horizontally which shall intersect the perpendicular line a number of inches from the horizontal line which shall equal your average vertical or, in this case, 7.78 inches. Then measure along the horizontal line from the point of intersection of the perpendicular line with it for 11.08 inches, the average distance horizontally from your perpendicular line. The two lines thus drawn will meet and cross at the point marked with the cross on the target. This cross is said to be "The point of impact." We must now measure from the point of impact to the center of the shot hole of every shot on the target. The quantities thus obtained we may assume to be those shown on the right hand side of the target in the accompanying diagram, their total being 98.7, which gives a dividend when divided by 10, of 9.87. 9.87 therefore, would be the mean radius of the target shown.

MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG TO THE REGULAR ARMY.

ON May 31, a granite monument erected by Congress to the Regular soldiers who fell during the Civil War, was unveiled at Gettysburg by Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President. The President and Secretary of War Dickinson spoke, also Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, Chairman of the Gettysburg National Park Commission. Mr. Taft in his address paid a high and deserved tribute to the Regular Army, saying:

"We are gathered at this historic spot today to dedicate a monument to the memory of the officers and the enlisted men of the Regular Army who gave up their lives for their country in the three-days battle. It is but a tardy recognition of the nation's debt to its brave defenders, whose allegiance was purely to the nation without local color or strengthening of State or municipal pride.

DANGERS OF A STANDING ARMY.

The danger of a standing army, entertained by our ancestors, is seen in the constitutional restrictions and the complaints registered in the Declaration of Independence. It has always been easy to awaken prejudice against the possible aggressions of a Regular Army and a professional soldiery, and correspondingly difficult to create among the people that love and pride in the Army which we find today and frequently in the history of the country aroused in behalf of the Navy.

This has led to a varied and changeable policy in respect to the Regular Army. At times it has been reduced to almost nothing. In 1784 there were but 80 men who constituted the Regular Army of the United States, and of these Battery F, of the 4th Artillery Corps, were 55 of them, but generally the absolute necessities in the defense of the country against the small wars, which embrace so large a part of our history, have induced the maintenance of a Regular force, small to be sure, but one so well trained and effective as always to reflect credit upon the nation.

WE NEEDED A LARGER ARMY.

In the War of 1812 had we had a Regular Army of 10,000 men, trained as such an army would have been, we should have been spared the humiliation of the numerous levies of untrained troops and the enormous expense of raising an army on paper of 400,000 or 500,000 men, because with an effective force of 10,000 men we might have promptly captured Canada and ended the war.

The service rendered by the Regular Army in the Mexican War was far greater in proportion than that which it rendered in the Civil War, and the success which attended the campaigns of Taylor and of Scott were largely due to that body of men.

To the little army of 25,000 men that survived the Civil War we owe the opening up of the entire western country. The hardships and the trials of frontier Indian campaigns which made possible the construction of the Pacific railroads have never been fully recognized by our people. And the bravery and courage and economy of force compared with the task performed by our Regular troops have never been adequately commemorated by Congress or the nation.

ARMY SHOULD NOT BE REDUCED.

Today, as a result of the Spanish War, the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philippines and Porto Rico and, for some time, Cuba, together with a sense of importance of our position as a world power, have led to the increase of our Regular Army to a larger force than ever before in the history of the country, but not larger in proportion to the increase in the population and wealth than in the early years of the republic. It should not be reduced.

The profession of arms has always been an honorable one, and under conditions of modern warfare it has become highly technical and requires years of experience and study to adapt the officers and men to its requirements. The general purpose of Congress and the American people, if one can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus as a Regular Army that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in times of a war to a force ten or twenty times its size, and at the same time be an appropriate instrument for accomplishing the purpose of the Government in crises likely to arise other than a war.

WEST POINT PREPARES OFFICERS.

At West Point we have been able to prepare a body of professional soldiers, well trained, to officer an army, and numerous enough at the opening of the Civil War to give able commanders to both sides of that internecine strife.

Upon the side of the North many of the officers were drafted to command the Volunteer troops from the States, while the Regular Army, aggregating about 10,000 at the opening of the war, was increased to about 25,000 during its first year. More than half this Army was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. Time does not permit me to mention the names of the heroes of the Regular Army whose blood stained this historic field, and whose sacrifices made the Union victory possible.

TAFT KNOWS THE ARMY.

With my intimate knowledge of the Regular Army, their high standard of duty, their efficiency as soldiers, their high character as men, I have seized this opportunity to come here to testify to the pride which the nation should have in its Regular Army, and to dedicate this monument to the predecessors of the present Regular Army, on a field on which they won undying glory and perpetual gratitude from the nation which they served. They had not the local associations, they had not the friends and neighbors of the volunteer forces to see to it that their deeds of valor were properly recorded and the value of their services suitably noted in the official records by legislative and congressional action, and they have now to depend upon the truth of history and in the cold, calm retrospect of the war as it was, to secure from Congress this suitable memorial of the work in the saving of the country which they wrought here.

HONOR THE ARMY.

All honor to the Regular Army of the United States. Never in its history has it had a stain upon its escutcheon. With no one to blow its trumpets, with no local feeling or pride to bring forth its merits, quietly and as befits a force organized to maintain civil institutions and subject always to the civil control, it has gone on doing the duty which it was its to do, accepting without a murmur the dangers of war, whether upon the trackless stretches of our western frontier, exposed to arrows and the bullets of the Indian, or in the jungles and the rice paddies of the Philippines, on the hills and in the valleys about Santiago, in Cuba, or in the tremendous campaigns of the Civil War itself, and it has never failed to make a record of duty done that should satisfy the most exacting lover of his country.

It now becomes my pleasant duty to dedicate this monument to the memory of the Regular soldiers of the republic who gave up their lives at Gettysburg, and who contributed in a large degree to the victory of those three fateful days in the country's history."

THE TESTS OF RIFLE AMMUNITION.

THE final report of the Committee on testing ammunition for the National Matches with relation to firing the .30 caliber rifle ammunition has been filed with the Secretary of War. This subject was dealt with at considerable length in ARMS AND THE MAN of May 20.

The additional intelligence conveyed by the report of the Committee has to do more particularly with incidental matters than with the main subject, except in relation to the methods of computation and other factors of that sort. We shall not quote the whole report, but we shall present certain extracts from it which may serve to supplement the very full account contained in our issue referred to.

Speaking of the accuracy of the tests, the report says: "The measurements and computation of the targets were carefully checked by the competing interests. Thanks to the courtesy of the representatives and the careful planning and carrying out of the work, nothing arose which would cast any doubt upon the accuracy of the figures."

A table showing results of all the firings is again reproduced to make more plain the proceedings which follow.

MEAN RADIUS.

	Frankford Arsenal.	U. S. Cartridge Co.	Union Metallic Co.	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
	80 *Shots Each.*			
600 yards, slow fire.....	5.47	5.04	5.75	4.98
	160 *Shots Each.*			
1,000 yards, slow fire.....	17.35	16.61	18.17	16.46
	80 *Shots Each.*			
1,000 yards, rapid fire.....	11.69	8.36	13.74	8.675
	80 *Shots Each.*			
600 yards, rapid fire.....	6.37	4.806	5.657	5.39

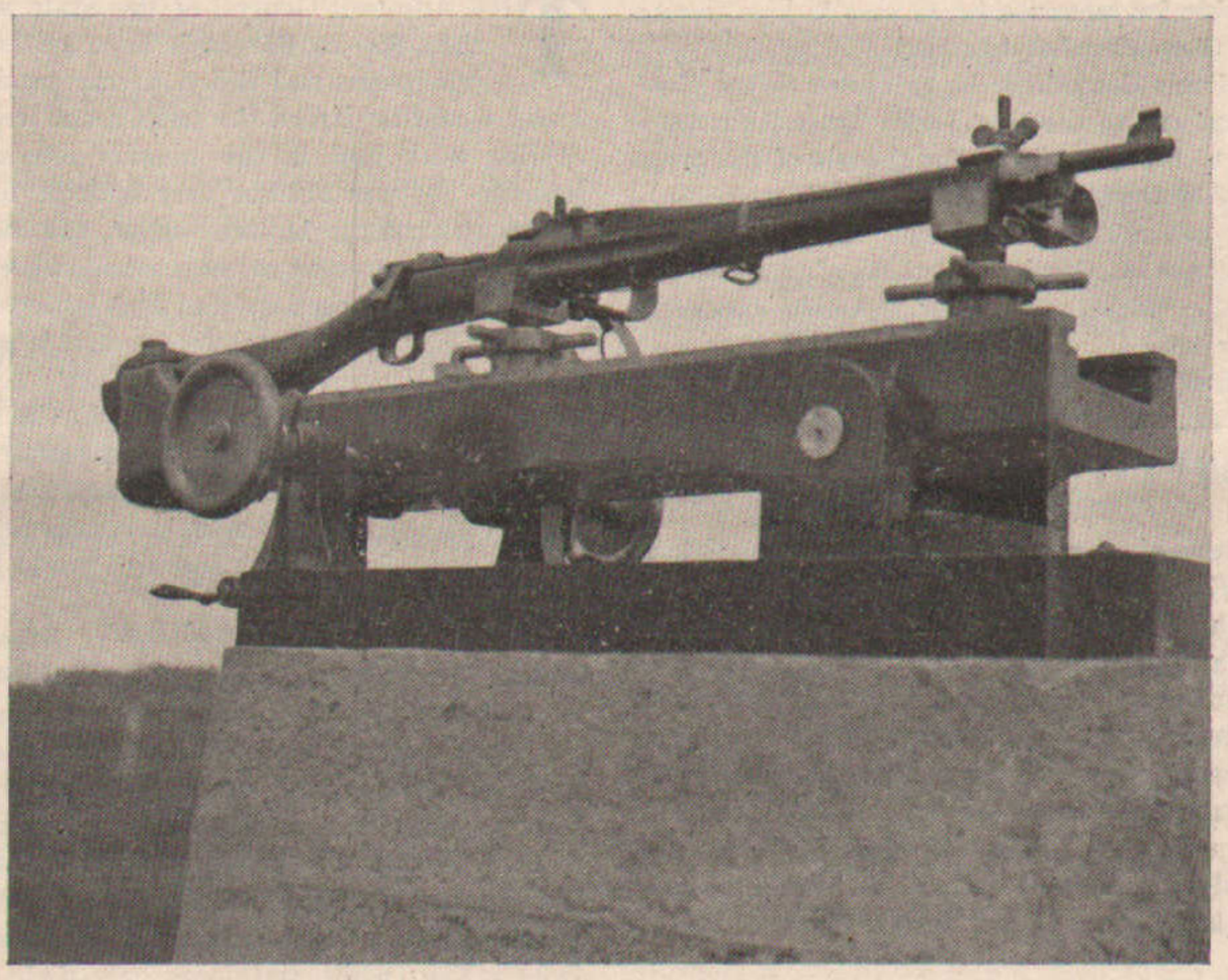
Of the deliberations of the Committee as shown by its proceedings a full text of that meeting which followed the rifle firings is considered of enough interest and value to be reproduced in full. It is as follows:

"The Committee met at 12 M. Present, all the members. The figures

had been carefully tabulated by Lieutenant Meals and were submitted to the Committee. The mean radius for each competitor made under like conditions was taken as a measure of the accuracy of the ammunition. It was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed that a sufficient amount of firing had been done to make a selection of the caliber .30 rifle ammunition for use in the National Matches. After careful examination of the figures it was apparent that the choice was to be made between the United States Cartridge Company and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. It was necessary to resort to mathematical calculations to determine which of these two firms produced more accurate ammunition. It was decided by the Committee and agreed to by the representatives beforehand that the results obtained from rapid fire were to be considered by the Committee, side by side with the results obtained at slow fire. The Committee decided to give equal weight to the results of the firing under both conditions. The Committee then adjourned for lunch, after instructing Lieutenant Meals to produce the calculations and demonstrate clearly to the Committee which ammunition showed superior accuracy.

The Committee met at 3 p. m. Present, all the members. Lieutenant Meals then proceeded with the following demonstration:

The mean radius obtained by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at 600 yards, slow fire, from eight targets of ten shots each was 4.98 inches; that obtained by the United States Cartridge Company under the same conditions was 5.04 inches. The mean radius obtained by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company from sixteen targets of ten shots each at 1,000 yards, slow fire, was 16.41 inches, while that obtained by the United States Cartridge Company under like conditions was 16.61 inches. The mean radius obtained by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company from eight targets of ten shots each, rapid fire, at 600 yards was 5.39 inches, while that obtained by the United States Cartridge Company under like conditions was 4.806 inches. The mean radius obtained by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company from eight targets of ten shots each, rapid fire, at 1,000 yards was 8.675 inches, while that of the United States Cartridge Company under like conditions was 8.36 inches. The same number of shots were fired by each competitor at 600 yards at both slow and rapid fire; while twice as many rounds were fired by each competitor at 1,000 yards, slow fire, as were fired at 1,000 yards, rapid fire; but the Committee has decided that inasmuch as several shots at 1,000 yards slow fire, missed the target that the results obtained at rapid fire be given the same weight as those obtained at slow fire.



LATEST DESIGN OF MACHINE REST FOR THE SERVICE RIFLE, MANUFACTURED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is seen from the figures that the ammunition of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company showed greater accuracy at both ranges at slow fire; while the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company showed greater accuracy at both ranges, rapid fire.

The mean radius, 4.98 inches, represents the bullseye 9.96 inches in diameter. The mean radius 5.04 inches represents a bullseye 10.08 inches in diameter, which means that at slow fire at 600 yards the Winchester Repeating Arms Company stood the same chance of hitting a bullseye 9.96 inches in diameter as the United States Cartridge Company did of hitting a bullseye 10.08 inches in diameter.

The mean radius of 5.39 inches may represent a bullseye 10.78 inches in diameter and a mean radius of 4.806 inches may represent a bullseye 9.612 inches in diameter so that at 600 yards rapid fire the United States Cartridge Company has shown the same chance of hitting a bullseye 9.612 inches in diameter as the Winchester Repeating Arms Company had of hitting one 10.78 inches in diameter.

The mean radius of 16.46 inches may represent a bullseye 32.92 inches in diameter; while a mean radius 16.61 inches may represent a bullseye 33.22 inches in diameter. So that the Winchester Repeating Arms Company had the same chance at slow fire at 1,000 yards of hitting a bullseye 32.92 inches in diameter as the United States Cartridge Company had of hitting one 33.22 inches in diameter.

The mean radius of 8.675 inches may represent a bullseye 17.350 inches in diameter, while the mean radius of 8.36 inches may represent a bullseye 16.72 inches in diameter, so the United States Cartridge Company had the same chance at 1,000 yards rapid fire of hitting a bullseye 16.72 inches in diameter as the Winchester Repeating Arms Company had of hitting one 17.35 inches in diameter.

It is seen that the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at slow fire, both ranges, leads by a small margin; while the United States Cartridge Company at rapid fire, both ranges, leads by a greater margin. The length of the mean radius is a true measure of the accuracy. I have illustrated with the bullseye because you gentlemen can more clearly see the results by the use of this method.

4.98 is 98.809 per cent of 5.04, using the longer radius as a basis or 100 per cent, therefore the Winchester Repeating Arms Company's ammunition at 600 yards, slow fire, shows 1.191 per cent greater accuracy than the United States Cartridge Company's ammunition.

4.806 is 89.115 per cent of 5.39, therefore the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company shows 10.835 per cent greater accuracy at 600 yards, rapid fire, than the ammunition of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, using the longer radius as a basis.

16.46 is 99.097 per cent of 16.61, therefore, at 1,000 yards slow fire, the ammunition of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company shows greater accuracy by .903 per cent than that of the United States Cartridge Company.

8.36 is 96.365 per cent of 8.675, therefore the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company shows 3.635 per cent greater accuracy at 1,000 yards rapid fire, than that of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

From these figures we see that the ammunition of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company shows a mean percentage gain over that of the United States Cartridge Company, under two conditions, of 1.047 per cent, while the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company shows a mean percentage gain under two conditions of 7.235 per cent over that of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, therefore, since the Committee has decided that equal weight shall be given the firings fired under four conditions, it is seen that the ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company has a net percentage gain over that of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of 6.188 per cent.

The Committee thereupon voted the following resolutions:

Whereas: The measure of the shots made on the targets fired under the supervision of this Committee during the tests held May 13, 14, 15, 1909, at Sea Girt, N. J., pursuant to G. O. 69, War Department, April 12, 1909, having shown that the .30 caliber rifle cartridges manufactured by the United States Cartridge Company were most accurate,

Therefore be it Resolved: That the .30 caliber rifle ammunition manufactured by the United States Cartridge Company be, and it hereby is, selected for use in the National Rifle Matches of 1909, and that the Recorder be instructed to so notify the Secretary of War.

Resolved: That the detailed results of the test be filed with the Secretary of War later.

The Committee then directed Lieutenant Meals to prepare a table showing the comparison between the ammunition offered by the above competitors with ammunition that will pass the Government inspection.

Paragraph 18A of Ordnance Pamphlet 472, revised January 13, 1909, which gives specifications for ball cartridges, model of 1906 ammunition, states, "200 of the cartridges inspected and gauged will be fired as follows: four targets of ten shots each at 500 yards fired from a fixed rest and no target shall have a mean absolute deviation greater than ten inches for the model of 1906 ammunition."

A ten inch mean radius at 500 yards corresponds to a twelve inch radius at 600 yards. The mean radius of all targets fired at 600 yards was as follows:

United States Cartridge Company, 4.923 inches; Winchester Repeating

Arms Company, 5.185 inches; Union Metallic Cartridge Company, 5.70 inches; Frankford Arsenal, 5.92 inches. The poorest target fired during this test gave a mean radius of 7.91 inches, which is 34 per cent less than required by specifications, when based upon the length of the mean radius. The mean radius obtained by all the competitors of all the shots fired at 600 yards is as follows:

United States Cartridge Company, 4.92 inches; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, 5.18 inches; Union Metallic Cartridge Company, 5.70 inches; Frankford Arsenal, 5.92 inches, which mean radii are respectively 59 per cent, 57 per cent, 52.6 per cent and 50.7 per cent less than the twelve inch radius.

The comparison between this ammunition at 600 yards and that fired under Government specifications at 500 yards, shows that all this ammunition is fully 50 per cent better than is required to just pass the specifications.

Considering all the results of all the competitors the following is the order in which they should be arranged as far as their accuracy is concerned:

1st. United States Cartridge Company.
2nd. Winchester Repeating Arms Company.
3rd. Frankford Arsenal.
4th. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The above table is a complete story of the test and by examining this table a good idea of the relative merits of the ammunition of the competing interests can be seen. Suffice to say that it is all first class. Continued firing might possibly change the relative merit of the ammunition, but after three days firing the conclusions here drawn are conclusive.

All the targets fired during the above tests were placed under lock and key at Sea Girt, and are available for reference.

The following resolution was then offered and carried:

Resolved: That the thanks of this Committee be extended to the Governor of the State of New Jersey, and to the New Jersey State Rifle Association for courtesies extended to the Committee, for the use of the range and of the clubhouse, and that thanks are also extended to Capt. Thomas B. Doe, Ordnance Department; to Capt. H. W. McBride, Indiana National Guard; to Gunnery Sergeant Victor A. Czegka, Capt. W. C. Harllee and officers and enlisted men in the Marine Corps, for valuable assistance rendered in the pit and on the range.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman."

AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

GEN. George W. Wingate is the author of an important article in the June number of *The North American Review,* entitled "The Truth in Regard to the War of 1812 and the Necessity of Our Knowing It." General Wingate deplores the fact that the ludicrous misconceptions regarding the fortunes of American arms in that war tends to blind the people of the nation to the necessity of preparing by general military training and practice in rifle shooting for possible conflicts in the future. He gives a detailed history of our military operations in the War of 1812, with the result of showing that, instead of achieving a series of splendid victories, we presented a spectacle of encounters with the enemy which, with a few signal and glorious exceptions, were disgraceful fiascos. General Wingate says:

"The conviction as to our exploits in 1812 in 'defeating foreign Regulars with untrained American citizens' is not only prevalent, but constitutes a serious injury to the country in the influence which it exerts in preventing necessary military legislation to provide adequate means of national defense, and at present in leading many to oppose that instruction of our youth in marksmanship, not to mention military drill, which every soldier recognizes to be indispensable for the maintenance of the peace; for no country can expect to remain at peace unless it is prepared to defend itself in time of war. As we never will have a sufficient Regular Army to do this, we can only make up for it by training our youth to be such good shots that they will be formidable as volunteers. The Boer war showed what skilled riflemen could do even against Regular soldiers."

A CORRECTION.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

I wish to call attention to the change which has taken place for the better in the California National Guard rifle shooting since my article "Military Rifle Shooting in California," was written. This article was prepared last fall but was held for some time before publication. The first of the year, Winder indoor target outfits were issued to the Militia, gallery rifles were given to each company and orders promulgated that no man should fire on the outdoor range who had not previously qualified, or who had not attained the ranking of "Sharpshooter" on the indoor range. This rule, I believe, originated with the National Guard of the State of Washington and is one of the best regulations for rifle practice we have had issued to us. The men take some interest in the indoor shooting, knowing that it is a case of qualify indoors or not shoot outside, if they have not previously made good; coaches have some opportunity to instruct the men in the rudiments of holding and trigger pull without the students' attention being diverted by the mule-like kick of the Service rifle, and the records of the outdoor work are showing the difference.

I also wish to give great credit to our Adjutant General, J. B. Lauck, for his hard work in the interests of rifle shooting, although, of course, his hands are tied by our Legislature to a great extent. He has used every means possible to get extra money and ammunition for our rifle practice and worked hard for the establishment of a decent range somewhere in the State, as well as showing every courtesy to the civilian rifle clubs buying arms through him.

If we could only secure the election of a few Laucks to the Legislature our rifle shooting might be put on a proper basis, we might have at least one respectable range and we would know beyond peradventure that whatever money might be appropriated for the purpose, would not be held up through any fault of our Adjutant General.

Respectfully,

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

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

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

(*Continued from last week.*)

THE Adjutant General of the State was called upon to expend less than $20 in telegraph keys and sounders, and these were fitted out in sets and issued to the men for home study. One small squad would be issued the sets for one week and another squad the succeeding week and in this manner progress was made with the Morse sounder. It was at first very difficult for the men accustomed to the buzzer to read the Morse sounder, and the reverse was true of the men who were accustomed to the sounder when attempting to read the buzzer.

By this time the heliographs, flash lanterns and other instruments ordered from the War Department were received, and the men were ready for them by virtue of their prior instruction. Upon their receipt interest was wonderfully stimulated, especially in the use of the heliograph and flash lantern. As a matter of fact, as long as advancement could be maintained, interest positively refused to lag and a healthy spirit of competition was evident all the time when the announcement was made that examinations in proficiency in signaling and drill would be used every time a promotion was in view.

But there is one thing that offers difficulty to the signal officer, and it is that there are few books written which deal with the art and science of military signaling. European military writers have ignored the importance of the matter and books published in the United States are by no means available in too great numbers. But the various manuals offer an abundance of information of unlimited value. The publications mailed from the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth are also most useful to the student of signal matters.

The study of *Organization and Tactics* and the *Service of Security and Information*, while pertaining only slightly to actual work of the Signal Corps, will acquaint the student officer with many valuable services his corps, may perform. The use of the Signal Corps in operating lines of information and stragetical lines of all other classes is suggested by almost every chapter of the two works of Colonel Wagner. Lines to outposts from the commanding officer and to other divisions of an operating force, lines carried by mounted men with Cavalry scouts and the many other lines of communication which will be suggested by reading the works mentioned, all must have an important part in an action. The troops of the line may be assisted to a wonderful degree in any undertaking if an efficient service of communication is maintained. Of this, too, the officers of line troops are in the dark, comparatively speaking, for their education along this line is confessedly lacking in many respects.

Concerning the development of military signaling, little is written. It has been since the Civil War that the greatest development has taken place. In the Spanish-American War and in the recent conflict between Japan and Russia the advances made since the War of the Rebellion were shown to have been amazing and the experiences of signal officers since the last two conflicts have been utilized to the fullest extent, so that now the status of the Signal Corps in modern armies, and particularly in the Army of the United States, is one in which every resource appears to have been seized and improvement made wherever possible. Lines hastily constructed in the field extending as far as 25 miles were not uncommon in the Japanese Army during its last activity.

Of the various services to be rendered by signal troops, the following brief summary is taken from various sources, and principally from publications from the Army Service Schools.

(*Continued on page* 190.)

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.

GREAT PROGRESS.

The results of the tests of rifle and revolver ammunition at Sea Girt by the committee appointed by the Secretary of War for this purpose indicate a progress in the development of machine-made ammunition for shoulder and hand arms which is highly gratifying to every one interested in the development of higher efficiency in rifle and revolver firing.

Without doubt the ammunition turned out by the Ordnance Department for these tests is forty per cent superior to any heretofore produced by the Government for the present arms, and the end is not yet. Officers and civilian employees of the Ordnance Department are fully aroused to the possibility of increasing the grade of the material produced by the Department. It is hard to see how this result could have been reached by any other means than a competition of the kind which has just been completed. The commercial manufacturers have strained every nerve to produce cartridges of the highest grade and they have been eminently successful. It is safe to say that no nation in the world now has as good rifle and revolver ammunition as the United States.

The acquisition of such knowledge as is necessary to produce a product of the kind recently tested, and the development of new and better machinery for the manufacture of this war material during peace, is of incalculable benefit to the nation.

Errors made by soldiers shooting the rifle and revolver will always be great enough; they should not be multiplied and added to by any defects in weapons or ammunition.

The best weapons and ammunition which can be built are none too good for the men who must stand between the nation and its enemies. As a progressive people we must continue to go forward. Having advanced so far it is sure that we shall go still farther. While we cannot expect that the ammunition of 1910 will be as much superior to that of this year as the 1909 product is to the cartridges of 1908 and previous years, yet we confidently predict that next year will show a further improvement.

The broad-minded policy of the present Chief of Ordnance, Gen. William Crozier, as carried out by his capable subordinates, cannot be too highly commended. From no standpoint could it be considered as a pleasant thing for the Ordnance Department to enter its ammunition in a competition and be beaten even by such a narrow margin as was shown by the recent tests. Yet the Chief of Ordnance, realizing that the result, whatever it might be—if it brought more information upon the subject, if it produced greater enlightenment as to the relative quality of the ammunition manufactured by the institutions under his control and the commercial ammunition—would be of service to the country, was ready and willing to enter into the trials.

The Ordnance Department no longer shows the disposition which unfortunately used to prevail in it—that of the assumption of all the knowledge necessary to the production of the highest class of material—and it is not now unwilling, indeed it appears to be glad, to secure information from every practicable source which may allow it to do better work. We hail this change, and it is a real change, with the greatest of pleasure.

If we can now induce Congress to authorize the purchase of such an amount of arms and ammunition each year as will justify the commercial makers of these commodities in keeping up their establishments both as to material and personnel we shall have consummated an act of no mean consequence to the country.

Every maker of rifles, each manufacturer of ammunition, should furnish during peace a reasonable quantity of arms and ammunition to the Government at the lowest prices consistent with the production of good material. Thus we would stimulate effort on the part of the Ordnance Department and among the commercial manufacturers as well; and thus in time of war the country would find itself prepared to produce within its own borders all of the military material required for an army of any size—not only all of the material but material of the very highest class.

Such a condition would render unnecessary the humiliating and expensive expedient of going abroad to purchase arms and ammunition in large quantities, as we did during the Civil War, or the production, proffer or acceptance of any material which had not during peace been produced at a Government-fixed standard.

IS THIS FRIENDLY OR FAIR?

The Broad Arrow: The Naval and Military Gazette, England, the British Service Journal which is supposed to reflect most nearly the War Office opinions, in commenting upon the statement recently made in Parliament that the British Government did not take the Navy of the United States into consideration when estimating the number of ships necessary to maintain the two-power standard, takes occasion to remark in such a manner upon America, and things American, that we feel constrained to pay some attention to what it says.

Our readers will remember that, replying for the Government, Mr. McKenna said that under existing conditions the Navy of the United States of America would not enter into the account, the plain and obvious reason of which was that the British Government felt that it could depend upon the friendship of the United States, and that it was not considered necessary to arm against this nation. Upon this question *The Broad Arrow* comments as follows:

"The phrase that 'blood is thicker than water,' as applied to this country and the United States—in which latter country the blood of a large portion of the masses is blended with that of nearly every nation in Europe, with a touch of the 'tar brush' occasionally thrown in—was adopted by one of our fawning statesmen some years ago when we were pursuing a timorous line of policy with the American Republic. As we have already remarked, the mass of the American people have very little pure English blood in their veins at the present time. All the sentiment is brewed on this side of the Atlantic, and sentiment not reciprocated is a broken reed to rely on when relations between countries become strained and the 'Jingoes' get out of hand.

Does Mr. Asquith remember how near we were to war with the United States in January, 1898? In fact, nearly the whole of the American people were spoiling for a fight with this country. Depend upon it the American people will always take advantage of our weak kneed politicians when possible, and if it came to a question of peace or war they would consult their own interests, although naturally they prefer bluffing if by that means they can obtain what they want.

The stronger we are by sea and land the more the Americans will respect us, and the fact of our including their navy in our estimate of a two-power standard is not in the least likely to wound their susceptibilities.

Less than one hundred years ago we were at war with America; forty-five years ago the 'Trent affair' brought us to the brink of hostilities, and between that time and 1898 our relations with America have more than once been severely strained. Only three years ago we had experience of strained American policy when we displayed weakness in connection with the Newfoundland fiisheries. The American reply to a mild protest from this country was that their fishermen had already set sail for the locality under dispute, and would take the law into their own hands. Yet a little 'force' displayed by us in the shape of a British warship or two might have saved much unpleasantness.

When all is said and done, we will get no thanks from America for excluding her from the list of our possible enemies. Our rights will only

be respected by the United States and other powers so long as we maintain armaments in sufficient strength to defend those rights. Our politicians are not likely to gain anything by talking of 'the folly of offending the great English speaking Republic' since the Americans only regard such sentiment as an act of 'kow-tow' toward them."

If this had been the utterance of a "yellow" newspaper or even one of those daily sheets most given to intemperate statement and sensational comment we could pass it without notice, but from a Service Journal, one alleged to be close to the War Office, such observations come with very ill grace. We cannot believe that the opinions here expressed represent the sentiment of the average English gentleman. Rather would we believe them to be the misguided mouthings of a degenerate son of a noble race.

One cannot blame an Englishman who knows history for sometimes feeling sorry that the colonies by an act of the mother country were driven out to shift for themselves, but likewise, one could never forgive such opinions as those expressed in the article quoted if he felt that any very considerable number of our British cousins shared them.

For us, the article bears the earmarks of a personal opinion, and we shall pass it as such, merely characterizing the individual who wrote it as a man most unworthy to bear the name of Englishman.

We know something of Englishmen at home and abroad, and the contemptible individual who has written the nasty production which we have just put before our readers does not belong in any sense of the word with those Englishmen whom we know. Thus we allow the article to pass with no further comment, except the statement that the feeling of the best Americans—all those who control the affairs of this nation—is of the friendliest for England and toward Englishmen. Such men realize, as do the best Englishmen, that outside of any personal likes or dislikes there is a genuine obligation resting upon the shoulders of the English speaking men of the world to get together, stay together, and together maintain the peace of the world.

KNOWLEDGE AND COURAGE.

Professor Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, a delegate to the recent International Peace Congress at Chicago, in addressing the student body on "A new militarism" said of soldiers in war:

"It is courage which wins a battle, not keeping in step with the man beside you. How can one have courage, how can one even take time to think of it when his mind is following his footsteps, the position of his fingers on his musket or other necessary tactics of this order?"

One would gather from this statement that the speaker believed education in the art of war to be useless or worse than useless. We wonder if he would be willing to subscribe to the same belief concerning the effect of education upon the individual engaged in any civil pursuit.

We might inquire whether he considers the man who has not been instructed but who has courage, the equal of another who is in possession of both.

Instruction in the common duties of a soldier is as necessary to efficiency in war as a knowledge of reading and writing to the man who desires to be successful in civil life.

The learned professor has fallen into the common error of those who know nothing of war. He undertakes to supply the vacancy left by a lack of training with courage. His is a hopeless task. It cannot be done. Courage is essential but courage without knowledge merely makes for a useless expenditure of life and treasure.

He Knows What He Is Talking About.

"It is with pleasure that I enclose $3 to renew my subscription to your valuable paper, ARMS AND THE MAN.

It is the one periodical which I always look forward to receiving, as it not alone keeps me thoroughly posted on what's doing in rifledom but also on military topics generally.

I consider it the foremost publication of its kind, and should be carefully read by every individual connected with the military Service. It is such papers as this that tend to uplift and place on its proper basis our National Guard."

STIR THEM UP.

How Much Are You Worth TO YOUR COMPANY?

HERE IS THE SCHEDULE BY WHICH YOU ARE VALUED IN JUDGING THE COMPANY'S EFFICIENCY IN MARKMANSHIP

EXPERT RIFLEMAN	200
SHARPSHOOTER	150
MARKSMAN	100
FIRST-CLASS MAN	75
SECOND-CLASS MAN	50
THIRD-CLASS MAN	10
FOURTH-CLASS MAN, NOTHING	

THE FOURTH-CLASS MAN IS

THE FELLOW WHO WON'T EVEN TRY

A FOURTH-CLASS MAN IS

A FOUR-FLUSHER

HE PRETENDS TO BE A SOLDIER, BUT WHEN IT COMES TO A SHOW-DOWN

HE CAN'T DELIVER THE GOODS

IN our paper mail, a few days ago, we received three placards. No letter came to explain them and no enclosure with them gave us any information. The wrapper which enclosed them was postmarked Indianapolis. We have reason to believe that the cards were prepared and sent by Capt. H. W. McBride, of the Indiana National Guard.

Every instructor of rifle practice, in fact any officer responsible for teaching any number of men how to shoot, must, if he be successful, recognize as a fact the proposition that the poorer shots are the ones who require his greatest attention. Worse off even than the poor shot is the man whose interest has not yet been aroused. We reproduce the posters, which in size were, for the two larger ones about 9½ inches by 12, and for the smaller one 4 by 12, for the benefit of all concerned. Cards like these can be made in any country printing office, and a few of them scattered around in company quarters should have a good effect.

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

(*Continued from page* 188.)

The general name, "lines of information," has been given to lines operating between two or more stations for the transmission of military messages, generally by electrical methods for its certainty, speed, secrecy and general fitness. To utilize existing commercial lines will, of course, be resorted to by troops in preference to constructing new lines. Where lines do not exist, hasty lines may be constructed either on lance poles or on the ground in concealment. On entering an action, each unit of a fighting force should be connected with the base, especial value attaching to lines run to important points from which observations may be made.

Three classes are known in considering the subject of lines of information: permanent, semipermanent and field lines, the names suggesting their physical characteristics and the methods of construction.

In use on field lines the buzzer is generally employed. The buzzer may be operated on bare wire laid on the ground. The induction telegraph may also be used.

Classified as to their use, lines of information are generally known as tactical lines and strategical lines. The latter are generally of the permanent or semipermanent type. They are generally base lines lying behind the advancing troops, to which the tactical lines of information extend. Tactical lines are generally field lines hastily constructed and are rapidly laid or taken up as the movements of troops are followed. Their very name suggests their utility.

The subject of transportation is one requiring much nice thought and application. Detail in preparation and detail in execution are necessary. Wagons and packs of ordinary type are employed, but in addition special vehicles have been provided. Chief, perhaps, among these is the reel cart, of which several types have been devised. The one carrying a single drum is most favored in the Service, though there is one carrying several spools of field wire, one-half mile to the spool, which has rendered good

service. Maneuver camps have resulted in the appearance of many devices for handling field wire, one of which is a board carrying an iron pipe designed to be the axle of a spool. This board is strapped to the thigh of a mounted man and the wire paid out at a gallop with ease when necessary. For short and unimportant lines, or lines to be quickly recovered, the breast and hand reels for light field wire or buzzer wire are employed. Instrument wagons, a larger and lighter wagon than an escort wagon, are provided for carrying pack chests in which are to be found various signal appliances. Lance trucks of somewhat cumbersome construction are also provided. Their use in the construction of hasty lines for field service is somewhat circumscribed. Special wagons for use with the balloon train are also provided. Pack chests are provided for carrying instruments. Wireless sets come in special trunks and are carried with the mast on three mules with special fittings for the aparejos.

Wire employed by signal troops is of varied type. Galvanized iron wire is generally employed for permanent or semipermanent lines and the principles of construction are similar to those used in commercial construction. Field wire is composed of one strand of coper wire and ten strands of steel wire, the whole contained in a specially prepared rubber and cloth insulation saturated with asphaltum. Its tensile strength is 300 pounds and it weighs about 70 pounds to the mile. Buzzer wire is slightly larger in size than ordinary wrapping twine and consists of two fine steel wires and one of copper. Its tensile strength is great and per mile it weighs about ten pounds. It is easily handled on half mile spools carried on the hand reel. Because of the fact that the buzzer may be employed on almost any sort of wire, that which is at hand will usually be found of sufficient utility.

Instruments used for electrical lines of information are the buzzer, field telephone, field induction telegraph, and portable wireless sets. Of these the buzzer probably is the most important. It is an instrument employing an induced current in vibrating rapidly the diaphragm of a telephone receiver, producing the buzzing sound giving it its name. The code used is the Morse, though an operator requires familiarity with the buzzer before he can read a message, there being no return click so familiar on the Morse sounder. One line of wire is employed, the ground return being secured in the ordinary manner or the ground terminal may be held in the hand or a copper plate placed under the saddle blanket by a mounted man, the return being accomplished through the body. The field telephone embodies in compact form the features of the ordinary commercial telephone using the magneto call. It is in a strong box which when closed fully protects all working parts. It may be used in series on a "party" line or in connection with the field switchboard, also a most compact piece of apparatus strongly made and carried easily on a pack animal, or even for a short distance by a man. The commonest use of the field telephone is in camp over a semipermanent line. The buzzer embodies a serviceable telephone which may be used in the field if necessary, though a written message transmitted over the buzzer and written by the receiver is much to be preferred.

The field induction telegraph, which works admirably on poor lines, is used under heavy business pressure in place of the buzzer, which is a tiresome instrument for Morse operators. It does away with the necessity for a large battery supply and is useful as an intermediate between the buzzer and the ordinary Morse line, which requires good insulation, and sometimes under trying circumstances this is found to be impossible.

The field wireless is almost past the last experimental stage. Now it is a recognized factor in communication and the kit devised by the signal office is an instrument superior to many European kits and the equal of any. It is compact and wholly reliable. It is easily transported and the generator or storage battery, either or both of which may be employed with satisfaction, is also in compact form and is easily carried on one mule. The mast is not cumbersome, being made in short sections and elevated by means of tackle. The collecting device is made up of several wires spread umbrella fashion with their terminals at the ground insulated. The base of the mast is supported by a similar arrangement of wires nearer the ground. The extreme range of this portable set is 30 miles. The other form in use, "one kilowatt set," has a range of 100 miles. The use of the wireless as a part of the "lines" of tactical information service is limited because of the time required to set up the set as compared with the rapidity with which the buzzer lines may be constructed, recovered and moved from place to place.

Visual signaling still has a place, though it has been greatly overshadowed by electrical lines. The flag, heliograph and flash lantern still have their use, especially when swamps, impassable streams or other obstacles are encountered. Smoke bombs, sequence rockets and other devices may also be employed when the situation demands.

Military aeronautics is a subject with which the Militia signal companies will have little to do actually, though sensational developments are being made in this line every day. It is a subject that is affording subject matter for nearly all leading magazines and few there are who are not quite familiar with the subject in its many phases.

The study of military signaling is one in which preparation for field service is constantly the end sought. Unlike the drill of other arms of the Service, the study of military signaling is in no manner concerned with participation in ceremonies or other more "dress paradish" exercises. The use of signaling is always in the field. It therefore follows that instruction, to be profitable, must constantly be undertaken outside of the armory, and even at that in all kinds of weather. Practice in sending and receiving messages may be profitably undertaken in quarters, but it must be remembered that operating in the field will be impossible until the lines are established and that to learn how to construct lines in the field by studying the subject solely in an armory must certainly prove unprofitable and to a great degree a waste of valuable time.

BLOODLESS SPORT.

WE are glad to note that the sentiment in favor of bloodless hunting is increasing in all parts of the country. It is the unnecessary shedding of innocent gore that has kept many a parent from letting his offspring have a gun when, if people would only give over killing, the whole situation would be changed, and we could bring up our boys to be good shots without making them join the Navy or enter West Point. We hope to see the day when the hunting items from various parts of the country will read somewhat like the following budget of news:

Abner Peabody, of Bath, Maine, while hunting in the woods near Moosehead Lake last Thursday, shot seventeen toadstools and a wild carrot. He reports that the daisy season bids fair to be an abundant one.

The season on dandelions opens in the Adirondacks next Thursday, and already some crack shots from New York, Albany, and Syracuse are on hand eager for the chase.

A cable despatch from Zamboanga states that Lord Melonhurst, who is shooting over the Congo preserves of the Earl of Mothball, bagged thirty-five brace of juniper bushes and not less than three hundred pine cones in one morning's shoot last week. The Congo authorities are seriously considering a closed season on all vegetation for the next seven years.

Zenas Pillsbury, of Pallamabosky, Michigan, reports that huckleberry shooting in the upper waters of the Askidniak River is better than it ever was before. He brought down eighteen quarts last Saturday night with one load of buckshot fired at random into the brush.

Shooting oranges with buckshot has been forbidden by statute in Lower California, owing to the large amount of orange juice squirted on passers-by at the moment of impact. Expert orange-shooters always bring down the fruit unpunctured by aiming slowly and not firing until the twig is covered.

A sad accident is reported from Asheville, North Carolina, where Col. Richardson Bosbyshell, while jacking for watermelons last Thursday night, shot three negroes in the fleshy part of the back, mistaking them for one of his melons, which are running large this season.

The potato shoot at the Sasskatchawan Hunt Club last Saturday was a very successful affair. The silver vanity bag presented by the governors for first prize was won by Horace Lillyblossom, who missed only four potatoes in six bushels sprung from the traps. The second prize, a platinum egg-cup and fork, was won by Templeton Simpkins, with a record of six misses in twenty-three pecks. The booby prize was awarded to the ever popular Billy Peters, who didn't miss any, but took his fried.

The Marylebone Rifle Cub starts for Indiana on Monday next for its annual squash-hunt. Last year they brought home three carloads, but it is hardly expected that they will do so well this year, the country having already been pretty well beaten up and denuded of game by the squash trust.—*Harper's Weekly.*

USE OF THE TELEPHONE IN BATTLE.

THE experience of the Boer and Manchurian wars, says a writer in *La Revue d'Infanterie*, has made it plain that in the fire-swept zone it is very difficult, if not impossible, to make use, for the transmission of orders of staff officers, of adjutants, mounted orderlies, cyclists, etc., and in this zone recourse must be had to signaling and if possible to the telephone. Warning is given against too severely following the methods adopted by the Japanese, for the Japanese commanders frequently placed themselves at a great distance behind the fighting line and directed their operations by means of the telephone.

But the Japanese operations, continues the writer, seldom came to grief, owing to a counter operation on the part of the enemy, and the conclusion seems to be natural that if the Russians had maneuvered also, it might have been shown that the Japanese commander was too far away. While some may think that with the wide extent of battlefields and the invisibility of troops it is impossible to follow the phases of an action by sight, shrapnel, visible from a great distance, provides a means which never hitherto existed.

A CLEAN SWEEP FOR

RIFLE

The tests conducted at Sea G
Secretary of War to determine the a
National Rifle and Revolver Matches
have conclusively shown the rifle and
the United States Cartridge Company
Committee has reported to the Secre

That

The .30 caliber rifle cartridges manufactured by the United States Cartridge Company are the most accurate and, therefore, this ammunition is chosen for use in the National Rifle Matches of 1909.

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SPECIAL AMMUNITION FOR OPEN EVENTS NO

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US AMMUNITION

REVOLVER

irt by the Committee appointed by the ammunition best for use in the great s of 1909 are finished, and they both revolver ammunition manufactured by y to be superior to all others, and the tary of War

That

The .38 caliber revolver ammunition manufactured by the United States Cartridge Company is the most accurate and, therefore, this ammunition is chosen for use in the National Revolver Matches of 1909.

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ted Superior to all Other Makes

IEREFORE

F THE WORLD

W BEING PREPARED WITH 180-GRAIN BULLETS

RTRIDGE COMPANY

SACHUSETTS SAN FRANCISCO

IZES CAN BE OBTAINED OF YOUR DEALER

Experience has proved that, by means of it, it is possible to calculate exactly the progress of the action and the density and position of the enemy. So it should still be incumbent upon the chief commander to judge f a situation by means of signs which are still apparent on the battlefield. At the same time, generals should have at their disposal an electric network pushed far to the front for rapid communication with units which cannot be seen from personal observation. The employment on a large scale of electric communications seems to be a necessity in modern wars.

The new German Infantry drill regulations contain provisions concerning communications by telephone between the higher echelons of the command. Article 328 of the Regulations says: "A constant connection between the units of the first line of the attacking troops and the commanders of the troops in the rear is necessary. Connection by telephone is particularly advantageous. When cover exists, orders and information may, according to circumstances, be equally distributed by mounted orderlies. In other cases the transmissions should be made by signals." The Japanese found that they had to give up the use of signals to the firing line, for too often they drew the enemy's fire. It was then that they fell back upon the field telephone, and made such good use of it that the necessity of a general use of the telephone on the firing line is now generally recognized.

To the Japanese *La Revue* gives the credit of discovering the practical value of the telephone for insuring communication on the battlefield between the various commands and units. At the commencement of the campaign the Japanese used the telephone to connect only the higher commands with one another, with their staffs, with the Cavalry pushed in advance and with the captive ballons. But as the campaign developed it was seen that the telephone must be pushed to the firing line, and this was done, with what results the entire military world knows today.—*United Service Gazette.*

SOME QUEER LETTERS.

THE mail of the Secretary of the National Rifle Association contains many curious communications.

Here is one of the last.

"The Secretary of War told me to write to you for the rifles and to organize us as boy soldiers. We would like to get the rifles quick as we can. We boys here are poor and cannot get rifles and suits. I hope my letter will receive further consideration at the War Department. We have thirty-eight boys. Please send the rifles and suits as soon as you can.

P. S. Our staff are as follows:

Colonel———— 1st Maj.———— 2nd Maj.———— Capt. and Quartermaster————.

It would appear from the above that these thirty-eight youngsters have a regimental organization. How the thirty-eight boys are divided into twelve companies with officers is hard to figure out.

Another letter was from one of the Civilian Rifle Clubs, requesting permission to purchase blankets from the Army under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1905.

And so they come, letters of every description. For example: "Please secure for the bearer, the champeon rifle shot of this county, a position with one of the ammunition manufacturing firms," or "My son is the best rifle shot in this part of the country. He is under fifteen years of age but very bright. We are poor and he must go to work. Can you do anything for him?" or "We have organized a rifle club in our town (300 inhabitants.) Please send the rifles and ammunition the Government gives clubs. We believe in teaching a man how to shoot so he can be a soldier. We will shoot all the ammunition you can send."

The climax was reached, however, when an organization in San Francisco requested that permission be given them to amend the by-laws, approved by the Secretary of War for Government Rifle Clubs, so as to authorize the members of the club to carry their revolvers around with them. They probably thought the National Rifle Association was superior authority to the State or Municipal Government. The prospective club's president was quite indignant when permission was not granted.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHELEN'S LAST BOOK.

A new edition of Lieutenant Whelen's book, "Suggestions to Military Riflemen," has just come to us hot from the press. The new edition has been almost entirely rewritten, greatly enlarged, and brought thoroughly up to date in every way. In his introduction to the present book Lieutenant Whelen, writing at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, says:

"Rifle shooting, as a science, is advancing with such rapidity that it would seem that no sooner is a work published on the subject than it becomes obsolete. This is particularly true of the last five years, during which time great advances have been made, both in arms and ammunition and in the skill of our riflemen, thus adding greatly to the strength of the nation. I should like here to give credit for this to the National Rifle Association for its energetic work of promoting and encouraging rifle-shooting in the National Guard, and among the citizens throughout the United States; to every officer in our Regular Service for their great interest and painstaking work in developing marksmanship in the Army, and to the Ordnance Department of the Army for so ably perfecting, and giving to us an arm which this year has clearly proved itself to be the best in the world."

We consider this an excellent hand-book upon the subject and can honestly recommend it. It is put out by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company and for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN.

MILITARY HYGIENE.

Col. Valery Havard, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, President of the Army Medical School, has written what he calls, "Manual of Military Hygiene for the Military Services of the United States." The volume is just from the book-maker's hands. It contains 481 pages and it is illustrated with seven plates and 228 engravings. In his preface the author says: "Although primarily intended for medical officers, the hope is entertained that it will also be found useful and acceptable by line and staff officers in command of troops, as well as by the student officers of our Service schools. To that end, all unnecessary technical expressions have been avoided, but without any sacrifice of scientific accuracy." To show the practical character of the work we need to make one extract, and only one, from the introduction.

"Military hygiene is indissolubly bound up with discipline. It is not enough to be familiar with all its precepts; they must be fully and strictly applied, and this cannot be done successfully except through discipline. Laxity of discipline in an army may be the source of many evils, but certainly nothing is more favorable to the dissemination of disease. Assuming that medical officers are equal to their duties, experience shows that the health condition of a command will be directly proportional to its discipline and, therefore, that to preserve the health of troops the action of regimental and company officers is quite as necessary as that of medical officers. This has been exemplified in all modern wars, but especially in the Franco-German and the Russo-Japanese Wars. The difference in the sanitary condition of the French and German Armies in 1870 and 1871 was not less marked than the difference in their fighting efficiency. The Japanese in Manchuria did not discover any new system of sanitation, but they excelled in discipline, prompt obedience to orders and administrative abilities, and this was not the least of the causes which reduced their ratio of sickness to a minimum never before reached by any large army in the field.

The successful application of military hygiene under the best conditions—that is to say, by an efficient medical department, to a body of men carefully chosen and under strict discipline—is most strikingly illustrated in the German Army which, since the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, has always had the lowest mortality of any army in the world. The military service being compulsory in Germany and the number of conscripts much larger than the annual contingent required, it is possible to make a careful selection of recruits and reject all the physically imperfect. It is also notorious that stricter discipline prevails in the German Army than in that of any other country. Thus is its wonderfully low death rate readily and satisfactorily explained."

This book is published by William Wood & Company, New York, and for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN.

HERE AND THERE.

A Friend Misled.

Our English contemporary, *The Rifleman*, whose bright columns contain few mis-statements and much interesting and valuable matter, has been misled by a correspondent, who dubs himself "Major F. Bourne." Perhaps not so much misled as buncoed. The contributor refered to was apparently endeavoring to make a comparison between the short Lee-Enfield Rifle and the military rifles of other countries. He says the rifle of the United States is the "Krag Jargensen, 1898." Well, we suppose he ought to know. We thought we had another and quite different rifle, adopted in 1903. If *The Rifleman* would like to tell its readers about that, we shall be glad to furnish the information upon request.

French Navy Investigations.

The Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the French Navy, the membership of which is composed of representatives from the Chamber of Deputies, is finding many unsatisfactory things in the sea forces of our sister republic. Rumors of collusion between contractors and inspectors, lack of discipline and the existence of unsanitary conditions continue to be heard. It seems probable that the French Navy can be greatly improved.

Traveling Kitchens or Condensed Rations.

The European military authorities do not appear to have gone so far in the development of a condensed ration as our own people. Over there it seems more a question of developing a traveling kitchen something after the plan of the Norwegian fireless cooker or the Russians' wheeled soup kettle. It seems to us that the development of a condensed ration which can be prepared by each individual is the better solution of the problem.

The Military Establishment of Germany.

A recent work by a German military writer dissipates the idea that Germany is suffering on account of the withdrawal of an excessive number of her men from peace pursuits for service in the Army or Navy. The German Army comprises on a peace footing twenty-three Army Corps, forty-eight divisions, 630 battalions of Infantry and light Infantry, 494 squadrons of Cavalry, 574 Field Batteries, 165 companies of Fortress Artillery, 153 companies of Engineers and sixty-eight squadrons of the Army Service Corps. In all an effective force in peace time of 25,368 officers and 615,544 men, with 110,445 horses and 3,132 guns. The population of

the German Empire is approximately 62,000,000; the percentage taken by the Army is therefore less than one per cent. It does not seem that this constitutes an excessive drain upon the resources of the nation. Foreign critics and German authorities agree that the resulting benefits derived from military training more than compensate for the loss in productive power.

Schuetzen Men Abroad.

Two hundred American schuetzen marksmen, mostly German-American citizens, sailed on the steamer *Main* of the North German Lloyd Line, on May 28. They go to take part in the 16th German National Shooting Contest, which begins at Hamburg on July 11. At the head of the American delegation is Henry von Minden, Captain of the New York Schuetzen Corps. The party will arrive in Bremen on June 8 and for a month preceding the contest they will make a leisurely trip through the Rhine country.

Dogs as Discoverers of Wounded.

Austria, Sweden, Germany and France are all in possession of what are called sanitary dogs. These animals, being chosen on account of their special intelligence, are carefully trained to discover wounded men. Under one system they attempt to attract attention by remaining at the side of the injured man and barking. Under the other, the dog returns to its master and leads him to where the man has fallen.

Khaki to be Replaced by Grey Uniforms.

In relation to a change of uniform color the *United Service Gazette*, England, says:

The question of uniform is one that has been exercising the minds of Continental military authorities for some years past, and in the case of some countries it still remains unsettled. The German military authorities have, however, at last reached a decision on the subject, and new uniforms have now been made for the entire German army and are at the present moment ready for issue. This work of reclothing the German troops has been a task of some magnitude, but it has been carried out with characteristic perseverance and exactitude.

The new uniforms are of a silver grey color, this tint having been decided on, after a long series of trials, as the most suitable for campaigning in European countries. Officers' uniforms are of the same pattern and make as the rank and file, the only difference between the two being the distinctive badges of rank worn, in the case of officers, on the collar and shoulders, but even these are hardly noticeable except at close distances. The adoption of this new color by the Germans once more suggests the question of the unsuitably of khaki as a uniform for our Territorial force.

Apart altogether from the fact that khaki is most unpopular, both among our Regular and Territorial soldiers, it is not a suitable color to be worn by troops engaged in national defense in this country. While being a very practical color for service in India and South Africa, it is altogether too conspicuous for European landscapes, and for that reason it would be wise to consider whether in the future clothing of our citizen army, a greyish colored material should not be substituted for the khaki, something after the kind worn by several of the old Volunteer corps.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army and Navy Estimates to be Reduced.

President Taft has directed that the estimates for appropriations by Congress for all Departments be reduced. It is expected that the Army Bill for next year will carry at least $20,000,000 less than the one of 1909. Probably the reduction will be greater even than the sum named. The Naval estimates have already been reduced $10,000,000.

It may be that a little pinching in appropriations will do no great harm, but unless money has been wasted nothing will really be gained by reducing appropriations for one year. It will simply mean an increase in appropriations later on. We shall watch the scaling down of the appropriation bills with great interest and supply information upon the subject as soon as authentic data can be obtained.

Around the World Cup.

The Admiral Trenchard section of the Navy League has presented to Rear Admiral Schroeder, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, a huge silver loving cup to commemorate the cruise around the world. The cup will go to the battleship *Connecticut*, the flagship during the cruise.

Oil Burners in the Navy.

The new ships of the Navy will be so equipped as to allow the use of oil as fuel wholly or in part. It is not practicable to make ships exclusively oil burners on account of the difficulty in securing supplies of oil at the different ports of the world. There is a saving in fuel cost through employing oil under certain circumstances and advantage will be taken of this to the fullest extent.

Marines Establish a Walking Record.

Capt. Harry R. Lay and Mason Gulick, of the Marine Corps, walked from Frederick, Md., to Washington Barracks last week, the total distance being 51 miles, in about fourteen hours and a half. This establishes a record for the military walk.

Maj. Gen. George F. Elliot, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has ruled that as the tests were ordered to extend over three days that the completion of them in one day does not constitute compliance with the order and that therefore officers who have ridden ninety miles or walked fifty in one day will be required to take another test.

Officers may be Detailed to Lecture.

The policy of the War Department to detail officers of the Army to lecture at the National Guard armories upon Service subjects on request of Governors of States meets with our hearty approval. Such details will be made even more freely in the future than in the past and to the fullest extent consistent with the best interests of the Service. At the same time every encouragement will be offered to officers of the National Guard to visit Army posts and camps for the purpose of observation and instruction. The War Department and officers of the Army have seriously taken hold of the task of assisting in the development of the Organized Militia along the lines of greater efficiency. Those lines have been laid down by the National Guardsmen themselves and the recognition of this fact furnishes a strong inducement to give the largest possible amount of assistance wherever needed.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Noncommissioned Officers Detailed For Three Years.

Noncommissioned officers of the Army detailed for duty with the States will ordinarily hold such detail for three years. However, at the option of the State authorities these details may be extended, or the noncommissioned officers can be sooner relieved. Details will only be made as the result of a request received by the first of June of each year to take effect on the first of July following.

Armory Guns and Carriages Not Yet Ready.

The Militia Division announces that the designs and estimates for the installation of armory type guns and carriages in the coast artillery armories of the Organized Militia are not yet completed.

The installation as proposed involves considerable investigation as to weights, etc., as well as an examination of the particular buildings in which the installation is to be made, and all the information as to weights of ordnance material, etc., needed for the preparation of the designs, is not yet received. The matter will be expedited as much as possible.

Washington's Adjutant General in Washington.

Gen. George B. Lamping, for some years commanding officer, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Washington, and recently detailed as Adjutant General of the State of Washington with the rank of Brigadier General, has been in Washington for some days in conference with the Secretary of War and officials of the Department on matters relating to his organization.

General Lamping was present June 1, when President Taft pressed the electric button which set to turning every wheel of the machinery within the beautiful Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle. As previously announced in ARMS AND THE MAN, October 5 has been set aside by the Exposition authorities as National Guard Association of the United States Day, and the Adjutant General of Washington and his officers are looking forward with great pleasure to meeting the delegates from the National Guard Organizations of the different States at that time.

Gen. J. F. Armfield, Adjutant General of North Carolina, and Gen. Francis Macon, Quartermaster General of that State, visited Washington last week to confer with the Secretary of War in connection with important plans affecting the North Carolina National Guard.

High Honor for the Ninth Pennsylvania.

The 9th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will be reviewed at its armory by Governor Stuart, on June 1. At that time the presentation of rifle practice decorations for the season of 1908 will be made. During last year the 9th attained the highest figure of merit of any regiment in the State and the highest figure ever obtained by any regiment in Pennsylvania. This is a record of which Colonel Miner and his officers may well be proud.

Governor Hughes Vetoes Some National Guard Appropriations.

Governor Hughes has vetoed the bill appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of the New York State delegation to the Convention of the National Guard Association at Los Angeles. He gave as his reason "provision can be made for a suitable detail to represent the interests of the State at the Convention and this bill does not seem to be required." The bill covering an appropriation for the improvement of the regimental armory of the 47th in Brooklyn was also vetoed. The only apparent reason for this was a desire on the part of the Governor to reduce appropriations for the year.

General Fridge Visits Washington.

Gen. Arthur C. Fridge, Adjutant General of Mississippi, came to Washington the first of this week to confer with the War Department Officials in relation to the summer camp of his troops. He desires to secure a battalion of Regular Infantry to attend the State camp. A similar force was sent to the Mississippi Camp last year and the results were so very satisfactory that it is hoped to follow a similar course this year.

Pennsylvania Regular Details.

The officers detailed from the Army for duty at the encampments of the Pennsylvania National Guard are:

At Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, July 10 to 17, Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Infantry; Capt. John W. Barker, 3rd Infantry; Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Infantry; Capt. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, 2nd Field Artillery; 1st Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 24th Infantry.

Captain Farnsworth will report to Brigadier-General Dougherty, commanding 3rd Brigade, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, not later than July 5.

Captains Farnsworth, Barker, Bjornstad, and Woodruff will remain at Mount Gretna for duty with the 1st Brigade, July 24 to 31.

1st Lieutenant Marshall at the conclusion of the camp will proceed to Oil City, Pennsylvania, and report to Brigadier-General Hulings, com-

manding 2nd Brigade, on or about July 18.

At Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, July 24 to 31, Maj. Daniel H. Boughton, General Staff; Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th Cavalry; Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Infantry; Capt. John W. Barker, 3rd Infantry; Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Infantry; Capt. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers.

At Somerset, Pennsylvania, July 24 to 31, Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Infantry; Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Infantry; Capt. William M. Fassett, 13th Infantry; Capt. William D. Chitty, 4th Cavalry; Capt. James M. Graham, 19th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, 2nd Field Artillery, 1st Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 24th Infantry.

Louisiana National Match Team.

Lieut. Bret W. Eddy, 1st Infantry, Louisiana National Guard, has been designated as captain of the National Match team from that State for 1909. In the orders selecting him for this duty he is directed to organize the team, the method prescribed being to select a team after a tryout to be held at the rifle range recently erected near Lake Charles. The program for the tryout will be made by and full discretion in regard to all arrangements is given to the team captain.

Delaware News.

The annual camp of instruction of the Delaware National Guard for this year will occur at the State range below Newcastle, commencing Saturday, July 24, and continuing for one week.

Orders from General Headquarters direct the commanding officer, First Infantry, to arrange for a parade of the organizations of his regiment in full dress uniform at their home stations at least twice a year.

Detail with the Colorado Cavalry.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cavalry, has been detailed as instructor with the Cavalry of the National Guard of Colorado during its practice march beginning June 10.

Officers to Missouri.

Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th Infantry, and Capt. Houston V. Evans, 8th Infantry, have been ordered to report not later than July 18 to the Governor of Missouri, for duty at the encampment of the Missouri National Guard.

Rating of Iowa Organizations.

The report of Maj. W. F. Martin, 5th U. S. Infantry, who inspected the Iowa National Guard, has been published by the Adjutant General. The ratings of the different organizations made by the inspecting officer are "excellent," "very good," "good," "fair" and "poor." Coming within the first class are the Band of the 53rd Regiment, Hospital Detachment of the 54th, Band of the 54th, Hospital Detachment of the 55th, Band of the 55th, Company M, 55th, Hospital Detachment 56th and Company C, 56th. Fifteen organizations are classed as "very good;" sixteen as "good;" eleven "fair;" six as "poor." Two of those classed "poor" are recommended for muster out.

New York Rifle Team to be Trained at Sea Girt.

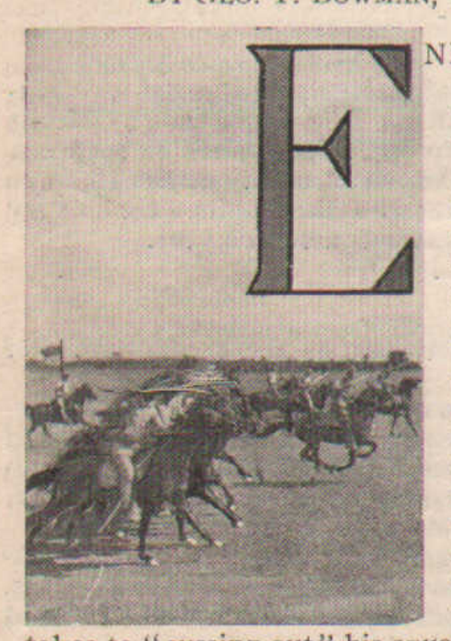
The new range for the State of New York to be built at Blauvelt will not be completed in time to allow practice, in preparation for the National Matches, to be carried on there. It will therefore be necessary to make arbitrary selections from the best shots who are available and practice them at Sea Girt. Probably thirty will be chosen. During the month of June they will shoot at Sea Girt and from the number the team will be selected.

Massachusetts National Guardsmen Specially Honored.

A number of men of the Coast Artillery Corps, M. V. M., have passed the examinations for first and second-class gunners, conducted by a board of officers of the Army. The ratings given the candidates have been approved by the Commander of the District and the report of the board has met with the approval of the Assistant Secretary of War. Examinations were made at Fort Warren while the candidates were on duty there last summer with the Regulars. The ordinary examination at the guns and with the instruments, as well as a written examination, was carried on. These are the first National Guardsmen of any State to be so distinguished.

TALKS WITH NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

By Geo. T. Bowman, *1st Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Cavalry.*



ENDEAVOR before giving verbal commands or instructions of any kind to make sure that you have the attention of the ones to whom the orders are issued and that they are in a position to hear and understand the orders. Otherwise you must not blame the men if your directions are not complied with or your instructions are misunderstood. Many a youthful corporal steps in front of his squad and in a barely audible voice jumbles his preparatory command and command of execution together, and those of his men who hear and understand obey, while after a time a rumor reaches the rest of the squad that something is to be done and they, too, come trailing along. The young noncommissioned officer wonders why the movement is so ragged, becomes more confused than before and perhaps takes to "cussing out" his squad, which really is willing enough to comply with his wishes if he will only make them known in an understandable way.

That any body of men may do any act in unison, it is necessary that they know in advance just what is about to be required and then receive some word or signal which will indicate to them that the moment for action has arrived. All men's minds do not work with the same degree of rapidity and if some knowledge, signals or words are not imparted to them prior to the time of desired execution, their efforts cannot be simultaneous.

For this reason the drill book divides commands into two kinds: the preparatory, which indicates the movement that is to be executed, and the command of execution which causes the execution. The first gives to the men the necessary information as to what is about to be done, in fact prepares them for prompt and united action when the word of execution comes.

This matter of commands properly given is extremely important. Study should be made of the following extracts from Infantry Drill Regulations which are often overlooked:

"The preparatory command should be given at such an interval of time before the command of execution as to admit of being properly understood; the command of *Execution* should be given at the instant the movement is to commence.

The tone of command is animated, distinct, and of a loudness proportioned to the number of men under instruction.

Each preparatory command is enunciated distinctly and pronounced in an ascending tone of voice, but always in such manner that the command of *Execution* may be more energetic and elevated.

The command of *Execution* is firm in tone and brief.

When giving commands to troops it is usually best to face toward them.

Indifference in giving commands must be avoided as it leads to laxity in execution. Command Should be given with spirit at all times.

To secure uniformity, officers and noncommissioned officers should be practiced in giving commands.

The instructor always maintains a military bearing, and by a quiet, firm demeanor sets a proper example to the men."

Don't become discouraged and lose to your temper, if your men fail to comprehend your explanations and instructions the first time given. They have to learn, and repetitions may be necessary with some men who are slow to grasp ideas. The first time a thing is told them it does not sink in. Here is where the noncommissioned officer must use the greatest tact in order that he may accomplish the result without causing disgust to those under him. Nowhere is patience more of a virtue than in the recruit squad on the part of the noncommissioned officer in charge.

In the military service all officers and noncommissioned officers should always be addressed by their proper title. The use of abbreviations is considered unsoldierly and should not be tolerated. Privates are to be addressed by their surnames and the use of the first name is not proper on occasions of duty.

It is a great mistake for a noncommissioned officer to tell a man to do anything in a joking way or without intending that the order given should be complied with. Don't give orders unless you intend that they shall be obeyed and be sure that you have the means at your disposal to enforce obedience to your commands in case it should become necessary. You can't bluff. It is not the number of orders issued which count, but those which are enforced. Once you have given orders that a thing is to be done or left undone, follow the matter up until you know that your orders have been obeyed.

The old saying that "knowledge is power" you will find to especially fit your case. If you *know*, you will have the self confidence which knowledge imparts. Be particular that once having learned how a thing is to be properly done, that you do it the right way, not the easiest.

Whenever possible, prepare yourself on the subject which you are to teach your men. If programs for drill, for example, are issued in advance of the drill, make it a point to refresh your memory on the movements to be taught. The same principle applies to any line of instruction. Then you will go to your work with belief in yourself and respect for your own ability to impart the knowledge which you possess to those who are to learn.

Do your level best to incite interest in your men in the instruction which you are imparting to them. Appeal to their self pride and cultivate in them such a liking for their military duties that they come to regard the drill night as one to be looked forward to with anticipation of pleasant and enjoyable occupations. Absenteeism is a great drawback to an organization which will be assembled at most not more than thirty or thirty-five times in the course of a year. Every effort is to be used therefore to have men regard the drill night as sacred, to be always set aside for attendance at the armory. If interested in and proud of their company the percentage of attendance is bound to be high.

You may lack that very desirable, but rare, quality known as "personal magnetism," but an honest effort on your part to learn your duties, a sincere desire to do things right and a tendency towards self-sacrifice on your part will greatly assist. The worker often succeeds where the genuis fails. Study the men around you. It will be found that each has his own peculiar characteristics and a knowledge of these will help you to develop the best there is in him. Know your man but beware of snap judgments.

In conclusion, the following advice from Capt. M. F. Steele, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is straight to the point:

"In your dealings with your men try first to be just. It isn't easy. It requires infinite care, some judgment, and absolute subjection of one's personal feelings. Most of us should, no doubt, be glad always to be just; the rub is to determine in every case what is just. Let your prayer be: 'Help me, O Lord, to be just to my men, to be patient with them, not to expect too much from the ignorant; to control my temper; never to humiliate a soldier; never to be sneering or sarcastic, nor abusive in language or manner to one; never to try under any circumstances to be "funny" or facetious with soldiers, but always be dignified and in earnest in their presence; never to set one a bad example in anything, nor to expect one to be a better man, soldier or citizen than I am willing to be myself; never to be imposed upon by the bad or the bootlicking, nor prejudiced against them that try to do their duty.'

Don't coddle your men. Treat them always as men, not as children to be nursed and persuaded, and as men from whom the Government is entitled to faithful, honest and industrious service."

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

A PREVENTIVE OF METAL FOULING.

BY S. J. FORT, M. D.

It has been an unwritten but none the less imperative law to all riflemen, that grease in any form was fatal to the accuracy of a rifle if permitted to gain entrance into the barrel. There are many reading this article who will remember the artistic patterns picked out in the board floors of the tents at Sea Girt by those who thus shot the grease out of their barrels just before going to the firing line. The so-called fouling pits at Camp Perry and the awful morning fusillade are still a recent memory, all such extra shooting being done to get rid of this great enemy. With the advent of the latest model of military rifle came the terrible specter of metal fouling that like Banquo's ghost would never down. Then came the deluge of solutions calculated to remove this interference. In the meantime there have been those who have devoted not a little thought and considerable time in a search for a suitable preventive of the abrasive influence of friction.

Among others of these heroes of investigation was Brigade Ordnance Sergeant Jas. E. Givan, of the Maryland National Guard, who evolved a theory that perhaps what had been called metal fouling, was not all metal but a substance allied to the substance found between any two closely fitting bearings subjected to tremendous friction and that such a deposit, no matter what it was composed of, might be prevented by a proper lubricant.

It will be remembered that not a long time ago graphite of a certain grade was suggested and used for this purpose and it is said that a graphited powder is to be issued later. Graphite is probably an excellent substance as far as it goes, but Sergeant Givan has found an automobile lubricant, a grease, that, applied to the bullet just before firing, has done some rather satisfactory stunts. For instance, a new rifle has been fired nearly if not quite one thousand times, skirmish and rapid fire as well as slow fire, without a sign of metal fouling and with no interruption to the sensitiveness of the weapon to corrections for elevations or windage.

A few other new rifles thus treated have also remained free from fouling that can be detected by any ordinary tests. The most interesting test has been that made by the writer, who had a rifle that began to go bad, at the end of the last season, after two rather strenuous seasons of use. This rifle was tried out at the beginning of 1909 and found unreliable at any range over 500 yards, and at this latter range the shots were scattered considerably. This was apparently due to extensive metal fouling that one application of the ammonia solution had failed to remove. By the time sixty shots had passed through this barrel, each of which had been given a coat of lubricant, the unassisted eye could not distinguish anything that looked like metal fouling and the interior of the barrel looked as smooth as it did when it first came from the factory. Since the beginning of the trial of the test rifle mentioned above probably 800 or 900 shots have been passed through the barrel, every one well lubricated and to all intents and purposes the rifle is as good as new.

More than one swallow is needed to make a summer and more experience is needed with Mr. Rockefeller's product before it can be said that an infallible preventive of metal fouling has been found, but the results here recorded are suggestive, to say the least. The individual who has a favorite rifle is not only at the mercy of this metallic bugbear, but rust will play havoc with the interior polish of the barrel and apparently this lubricant is something of a rust preventive in addition to its other qualities. Immediately after firing where it has been used, a few pieces of canton flannel and good hard rubbing will leave the barrel polished and clean. A light coat of the lubricant applied as a finish to the job will keep out rust for several days, though it should not be depended upon too long.

If the Craze Continues.

The Pilot—There's no use tryin' to get into th' harbor, cap'n.

The Captain—Eh! Why not?

The Pilot—It's chockful of *Dreadnoughts.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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. 5—Golden Jubilee and Shooting Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein. $21,000 in prizes. Contests arranged for Civilian clubs throughout the United States with rifle and revolver. To be held at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Alameda Co., Cal.

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.

Senatorial Trophy Match.

The following are the official scores in the match for the trophy donated by 43 United States Senators, shot at the Congress Heights Rifle Range, Washington, D. C., on May 29 and 31.

Senatorial Trophy Match.

Yards	200	R.	600	1000	Sk.	Tl.
1. Lt. C. M. Putnam	39	59	59	39	81–94	371
2. Pr. R. H. Clouser	37	51	63	40	88–91	370
3. Sgt. T. Brown	41	47	63	40	85–92	368
4. Lt. H. C. Caldwell	38	50	64	39	89–86	366
5. Corp. S. W. Forsythe	40	54	62	38	87–84	365
6. Lt. G. G. Dennison	40	44	63	35	89–91	362
7. Lt. L. A. Clausel	38	47	65	38	87–87	362
8. Lt. R. Alderman	43	60	58	27	90–81	359
9. Lt. W. M. Farrow	41	55	63	30	79–89	357
10. Capt. W. W. Cookson	40	48	65	36	88–78	357
11. Lt. F. W. Holt	41	44	60	35	86–89	355
12. Sgt. H. J. Stambaugh	28	56	49	41	89–87	350
13. Pr. H. F. Rees	44	54	56	32	79–79	344
14. Yeoman J. H. Fehr	38	36	60	38	92–78	342
15. Lt. H. E. Burton	41	42	62	35	81–80	341
16. Sgt. C. G. Gardner	35	56	59	35	68–85	338
17. Lt. R. Powers	38	47	53	33	76–85	332
18. Capt. E. H. Brian	36	37	62	38	74–85	332
19. Lt. H. B. Hollifield	39	43	55	32	74–88	331
20. Lt. M. B. Hodgson	41	53	59	33	77–66	329
21. Lt. T. F. McAnnally	39	53	54	33	54–93	326
22. Capt. A. Summers	38	45	65	34	65–76	323
23. Pr. G. A. Joynes	37	48	51	21	86–79	322
24. Pr. C. V. Chandler	39	37	56	27	81–75	315
25. Maj. G. B. Young	38	54	56	20	67–79	314
26. Pr. A. C. Colt	38	44	56	35	77–64	313
27. Lt. W. L. Mattocks	38	38	62	35	65–73	313
28. Corp. Chas. Miller	35	29	53	31	79–72	299
29. Sgt. F. B. Schlosser	37	37	57	33	62–64	290
30. Sgt. O. Hammerbacker	37	43	54	26	68–60	288
31. Pr. D. Divine	29	26	50	25	89–66	285
32. Sgt. Jos. Wade	33	35	53	20	54–67	262
33. Sgt. H. C. Earnshaw	39	37	56	27	50–55	243

Maryland Defeats Middies.

The return match between the teams from the Naval Academy and the Maryland National Guard was shot at Saunder's range, on Saturday, May 29, and the National Guardsmen turned the tables upon their opponents by defeating them in a well fought contest to the tune of 80 points. This is the first defeat the sailors have received since they took their medicine from the 71st Regiment team and the Oystervillians were correspondingly delighted with the successful termination of the match.

Colonel Gaither, the Maryland team captain, had kept his men at practice ever since the first match at Annapolis and the results of his careful training and coaching were made apparent at the start and though the strain was great his men kept up their enthusiasm until the rapid fire stage. The Middies made a gallant rally at this stage but they could not overcome the lead of their opponents and consequently lost the battle.

The cadets in charge of Captain Williams came up from Annapolis in time to start the match at 10 o'clock, and after they had changed into the well known white uniforms the first relays of both teams started firing at 200 yards. When both teams had completed their scores at this stage it was found that the Marylanders had accumulated 17 more points than the sailors, and at the completion of the 600 yards stage the Middies lost 24 more points, the tricky wind which was blowing at the time bothering both teams considerably. Time was taken for a lunch provided by the State at this stage and, so far as could be told by observation, both teams scored alike on the deviled crabs and chicken salad.

The 800 and 1,000 yard stage was begun at 2 o'clock, 6 men from each team shooting at 1,000, the other 6 shooting at 800, there being but 3 targets available at each range. The scores for 800 were a tie but the scores for 1,000 showed 14 points to the good for Maryland, here again the wind bothering both teams, the sailors getting the worst of it from their lack of acquaintance with the range. Fifty-three more points were chalked up for the Maryland team at the skirmish and both teams went to the rapid fire stage showing the effects of the race. The Middies being in better training rapped out a fairly good score, gaining 28 points, but this was not enough to win and no sooner had the results been totaled than the Cadet team captain congratulated Colonel Gaither on his victory and called for three cheers for the winning team, which were given with a will.

Gen. Lawrason Riggs, commanding the 1st Brigade, M. N. G., acted as Executive Officer with Col. Harry Hutton, Assistant Adjutant General of the State, as his Adjutant. The marking and scoring was done by the corps of men regularly stationed at the range and these men performed their duties in a manner to receive much praise from the visiting team. A large number of visitors, among whom were many ladies, watched the match from the grove back of the firing line and most of the fair sex who were present "rooted" vigorously for the Middies. The scores follow:

Maryland Team.

Yards	200	600	800	1000	200	Sk.	Tl.
Givan	43	41	..	40	36	97	257
Kaesmeyer	39	38	..	38	36	92	243
Wright	42	43	..	28	29	88	230
Jenkins	44	44	..	30	30	91	239
Douw	43	41	..	36	38	89	247
Gemmill	41	46	..	34	40	88	249
Ryley	43	41	39	..	31	99	253
Forney	43	36	44	..	26	83	232
Graham	42	42	44	..	32	61	221
Jones	41	42	46	..	32	86	247
Fort	42	39	47	..	36	88	252
Jeffery	45	42	41	..	39	92	262
Totals	508	495	261	206	405	1054	2929

Naval Academy Team.

Yards	200	600	800	1000	200	Sk.	Tl.
Roesch	42	32	..	44	39	86	243
Lang	41	32	..	38	39	81	231
Thomas	44	41	..	36	37	83	241
Brown	39	34	..	44	39	83	199
Ruhl	43	43	..	36	35	82	239
Badger	35	38	..	34	32	82	221
Smith, W. W.	42	46	45	..	39	86	258
Saunders	42	45	47	..	30	81	245
Bradley	42	43	43	..	41	75	245
Hawkins	41	39	38	..	34	88	240
Smith H. T.	42	38	46	..	33	94	253
Seidel	38	40	42	..	35	80	235
Totals	491	471	261	192	433	1001	2849

Program of the California Shoot.

The San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein will celebrate its Golden Jubilee, that is to say, the 50th Anniversary of its institution during the year 1909, commencing Sunday, August 29, and ending September 5, at Shell Mound Park, Alameda County, Cal.

The principal event of the celebration will be a Grand Shooting Tournament to last throughout the festival at which upward of $20,000 in prizes will be competed for. It is believed that the liberality of the program offered will attract marksmen from all over the country to come and participate, so the event will be of more than local interest.

JUBILEE TARGET.

This target is the regular ring target, divided into 25 rings, three-quarters of an inch apart; the black being 12 inches in diameter, containing rings 18 to 25, the balance of the target being white, containing rings 1 to 17.

Prizes to consist of donations by members and friends. The committee guarantees to have three cash prizes, of $300, $250 and $150.

Tickets entitling the shooter to three shots, $7.50, which must be taken in conjunction with ticket on Stich Target Germania which also costs $7.50, together $15.

TARGET GERMANIA.

(Stich Target.)

This target has a black of 12 inches diameter, in the center of which is placed a bullseye of 6 inches in diameter; the balance of the target is white. None but bullseye shots count. The shooter hitting nearest the center of bullseye shall take first prize; the shooter hitting second nearest shall take second prize, etc.

Tickets for three shots, $7.50. Each shooter can obtain but one ticket, which must be taken in conjunction with ticket for Target Jubilee.

$1,050 in 100 prizes and $5—Premium for each shooter, who makes all three bullseyes.

1st Prize	$150	8th Prize	$30
2nd "	100	9th "	25
3rd "	80	10th "	20
4th "	70	11th "	18
5th "	60	12th "	15
6th "	50	13th "	14
7th "	40	14th "	12
8 Prizes at	$10	25 Prizes at	$3
10 " at	8	28 " at	2
15 " at	5		

Marksmen, shooting on this target, who did not succeed in making a bullseye in their first three shots, can reenter on payment of $7.50 for every ticket as many times as they desire, until they make one bullseye.

RING TARGET.

This target is the same as the Jubilee Target—25 rings—the regular three-quarter inch ring target Tickets for three shots, $2; tickets unlimited.

The highest number of rings on one ticket takes the first prize, the next highest number of rings second prize, etc.

In case of a tie the next best ticket will decide.

The amount of $1,200 in 92 prizes will be distributed as follows:

1st Prize	$200	9th Prize	$30
2nd "	150	10th "	25
3rd "	100	11th "	20
4th "	80	12th "	18
5th "	70	13th "	15
6th "	60	14th "	13
7th "	50	15th "	12
8th "	40		
6 Prizes at	$10	25 Prizes at	$3
10 " at	8	26 " at	2
10 " at	5		

STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

This well known target has a black of 11 inches diameter. Any rifle allowed. The shooter making the most points on one ticket shall take first prize; the shooter making second most points the second prize, etc. Ties shall be decided as on ring target. Ticket for 5 shots, $2. Number of tickets unlimited. A shooter can obtain but one prize.

The amount of $500, in 24 prizes, will be distributed as follows:

1st Prize	$100	7th Prize	$20
2nd "	75	8th "	18
3rd "	60	9th "	15
4th "	50	10th "	14
5th "	40	11th "	12
6th "	39	12th "	11

2 Prizes at $10 4 Prizes at $5 6 Prizes at $2.50

PREMIUMS.

$250 in cash will be distributed between the shooters making ten best tickets on Point Target, ten best on Ring Target, and ten best on Standard (combined).

1st Prize	$50	7th Prize	$10
2nd "	40	8th "	8
3rd "	30	9th "	7
4th "	25	10th "	6
5th "	20	11th "	5
6th "	17		

8 Prizes at $4.

PISTOL PRIZE SHOOT.

$100 to be divided in 10 prizes as follows:

1st Prize	$25	6th Prize	$5
2nd "	20	7th "	5
3rd "	15	8th "	5
4th "	10	9th "	2.50
5th "	10	10th "	2.50

1st tickets, 5 shots for fifty cents entry;
2nd best 10 tickets during the festival to win;
3rd United States Revolver Association rules to govern;
4th Match B conditions, except paster system.

REVOLVER PRIZE SHOOT.

$100 to be divided in 10 prizes as follows:

1st Prize	$25	6th Prize	$5
2nd "	20	7th "	5
3rd "	15	8th "	5
4th "	10	9th "	2.50
5th "	10	10th "	2.50

1st tickets, 5 shots for fifty cents entry;
2nd best 10 tickets during the festival to win;
3rd United States Revolver Association rules to govern;
4th Match B conditions, except paster system.

(To be continued.)

WAUSAU SCHUETZEN-VEREIN, WAUSAU, WIS.

Scores shot May 16 follow:

	King.	Union.		King.	Union.
Naffz	215	66	Lohmar	177	64
Mueller	213	72	Ritter	174	53
Mathie	200	60	Nueling	161	55

Scores shot May 23 follow:

	King.	Union.		King.	Union.
Mueller	226	67	Lohmar	197	60
Mathie	212	64	Mueller	183	43
Weinkauf	208	59	Schmidt	156	63
Naffz	203	53			

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

The following scores were shot at our Wednesday night, May 19, practice shoot:

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.

Von Seyfried	227	228	228
Foster	232	234	235
Snellen	241	244	245
French	240	245	249
Ryder	235	242	

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.

Ryder	81	84	87	87	88	88	86	85
Nichols	82	85	84	87	92	90	89	
French	86	87	89	89	86	90	94	
Jackson	76	81	79	81				
Snellen	75	75	77	79				

KRANTZ RIFLE GALLERY, STRASBURG, OHIO.

The following scores were made at Krantz's Rifle gallery, Strasburg, Ohio, on ½ inch ring target.

A. J. Krantz, 25 yards—
247 247 246 242 242 245 247 244 241 248—2449

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

F. Carter made another fine score of 48 at the long range in the weekly competition of the Massachusetts Rifle Association on May 29. The summary:

Offhand practice match—J. E. Lynch, 84, 83; A. Niedner, 82, 81; M. T. Day, 78.

Offhand medal match—L. Lewis, 84, 82, 80; F. C. Fitz, 83; J. B. Hobbs, 79; A. W. Hill, 73.

Long range rifle match, 1,000 yards—F. Carter, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5—48; F. Daniels, 45, 14; C. B. Pratt, 31, 31.

Military rifle medal match—W. B. Baldwin, 43, 42.

Pistol medal match—C. F. Lamb, 87, 84, 83, 83; W. A. Smith, 82, 81, 79.

Shield medal pistol match—L. Bell, 10, 12, 17, 17.

Pistol practice match—B. J. Smith, 84.

LOS ANGELES REVOLVER CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The regular monthly medal shoot for the gold, silver and bronze medals was held May 23.

H. D. Thaxter made 264, the highest score of the day, and was awarded the gold medal. Will A. Wright won the silver medal, score 262, and Dr. L. M. Packard scored 260, winning the bronze medal.

A. B. Douglas won the first gold club medal as his own property in previous matches which prevents him from competing in this contest.

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

Revolver Medal Match.

H. D. Thaxter	86	92	86—264
Will A. Wright	84	88	90—262
Dr. L. M. Packard	90	84	86—260
A. M. Smith	86	87	85—258
C. W. Linder	85	83	82—250
W. E. Smith	82	75	91—248
W. G. Eisenmayer	82	87	79—248
George Mallion	74	82	72—228
H. S. Fondersmith	63	46	53—162

The following practice scores were also made the same day;

50 Yard Pistol.

J. E. Holcomb	96	91	90	88	87	87	87	87	86	83
	82	81	81	80	80	77				
A. B. Douglas	94	91	91	89	89	88	87	85	85	84
	84	82								
C. W. Linder	90	87	86	85	85	85	85	82	82	
I. C. Douglas	91	91	89	86	85	85	85	83	83	80

50 Yard Revolver.

C. W. Linder	89	89	89	88	84

GOLDEN GATE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB.

The following scores were made at the monthly competition on May 23.

Rifle Scores.

H. J. Brannagan					206	220	220	225		
C. W. Seeley					206	198	206			
W. Blasse					220	218	215			
M. W. Housner	209	209		K. O. Kindgren	152	190				
L. F. Badger	216	211		F. E. Mason	230	213				
B. Jonas		208		J. M. Klassen		220				
C. Reuser		170		Geo. A. Pattberg		209				
R. J. Fraser		214								

Pistol and Revolver Scores.

R. J. Fraser	91	91	88	88	88	88	84	83	82	
M. W. Housner	88	82	83	80	84					
G. Armstrong	89	96	91	95						
C. W. Whaley	86	81	89	89						
K. O. Kindgren	74	76	62	C. Kleff			87	86	90	

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

At 2628 Broadway on May 27.

20 Yard Revolver.

M. Hays	86	84	84	83	82	82	80			
J. L. R. Morgan	92	86	86	86	91	85				
T. P. Nichols	90	87	86	83	83					
Dr. R. H. Sayre	95	88	86	85						
Dr. J. R. Hicks	88	86	85							
Dr. C. Philips	91	83	83	A. E. Barry			83			
H. A. Reitzenstein	83	78		G. Grenzer			94	86		

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

We had anticipated closing our range for the indoor season some time ago, but owing to the fact that we have no outdoor range several of the members were of the opinion that it would well to keep the indoor range open all summer, at the same time signifying their intention of shooting all through the summer. The only obstacle in the way of such a move is the renting of the range from the owners of the building. As the future disposition of the building in which the range is located is in doubt it is almost impossible to tell whether we shall be able to continue or not. But it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements will be consumated.

On Saturday, May 29, there was a good attendance on hand for practice and while there were not many scores handed in there was considerable shooting, including some exhibitions of fancy shooting by M. B. Atkinson. Some rapid fire work by Dr. Reeve was also a feature and some sweepstake shooting with Major Wheeler's .22 repeater, in which the Major cleaned up the bunch, was a lamentable incident of the evening. The scores:

20 Shots at 50 Feet.

J. C. Bunn	87	88	85	85				
F. Holt	85	77	77	75				
L. Reichelderfer	90	89						
Paul Bischoff	74	Dr. Reeve					82	

5 Shots at 50 Feet.

J. C. Bunn	47	43

THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

We will move to our new grounds June 1. Scores made May 27 follow:

Targets	10	20	20
Gardiner	7	17	19
Tomlinson	10	17	15
"39"	7	16	16
C. Robson	8	16	13
Brumber	6	14	16
Rose	5	11	11
Hassenger	2	10	13
Wetzel	5	11	6
Prentice	6	8	6
Leonard	..	2	4

Leaders for trophies to date:
Class A—Gardiner, 85.6 per cent.
Class B—J. Robson, 72.5 per cent.
Class C—Rose, 52.5 per cent.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., GUN CLUB.

The following scores were made at the all-day tournament of the club on May 26:

50 birds.

	Tl.	Hcp.	Tl.
H. L. Brown	172	..	..
Mr. Dalton	154	18	34
J. P. Sousa	154	17	45
Dr. Matthews	148	17	38
Mr. Hartman	162	17	43
G. H. Piercy	168	20	45
Mr. Groesbeck	175	..	..
A. R. Allen	166	20	45
Dr. Burtis	163	18	46
Al Ivins	165	..	..
Dr. Kennedy	168	16	43
Mr. Elias	151	..	..
Mr. Williams	152	..	..
Mr. Wynne	161	19	45
Mr. Simonson	162	19	43
Dr. Wilkerson	57	..	..
Dr. Moeller	102	16	44
Mr. Zollinger	29	..	..
M. C. Jenkins	78	..	..
Mr. Kegel	91	..	..
R. Jacobus	51	..	..
Mr. Schauffler	77	18	45
Mr. Damron	80	18	39
A. E. Hendrickson	81	..	43
Mr. Peabody	84	17	46
E. E. Hallinger	89	18	45
H. H. Shannon	58	16	44
J. H. Hendrickson	..	20	43
F. V. Carlough	..	16	45

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The small number of members of the B. A. A. Gun Club who were at the Riverside traps on May 29, shot a 100 handicap target and three special 25 handicap target matches. The scores:

100-Target Match.

	Bk.	Hcp.	Tl.
R. Faye	96	2	98
H. Knight	65	24	89
F. Whitney	68	16	84
A. Knight	43	24	67

Special, 25 Targets.

F. Whitney	23	4	27
R. Faye	24	..	24
Dr. Gleason	24	..	24
A. Knight	16	6	22
H. Knight	14	6	20

Special Match.

R. Faye	24	..	24
Dr. Gleason	24	..	24
H. Knight	18	6	24
A. Knight	17	6	23
F. Whitney	18	4	22

Special Match.

Dr. Gleason	22	6	28
R. Faye	25	..	25
F. Whitney	21	4	25
H. Knight	20	2	22
A. Knight	14	6	20

SMITH GUN CLUB, NEWARK, N. J.

Only four members were on hand at the Smith Gun Club ranges on May 29, but the quartet who were present enjoyed some very good sport. The scores as turned in for a series of 25 target events were as follows:

F. Macauley	20	19	17	20	21	16	23	23	25
W. Engelhorn	13	18	15	16	20	16	19	16	10
J. Davis	22	21	23	24	22				
W. Knight	18	19	12	18	17	21	20		

HIGHLAND GUN CLUB, EDGE HILL, PA.

George McCarty carried off all the honors at the monthly shoot of the Highland Gun Club at Edge Hill on May 29, and captured first prize for high gun of the day with 96 breaks. Oliver won the Class B prize, Boyer was best of the Class C gunners, and Ocheltree ran away with the one in Class D. The best shooting of the day naturally was in Class A and there were three ties for second prize with 94. In the shootoff, however, William Wolstencroft won out by the narrow margin of one target over Newcomb, who was just one better than "White Flyer" Brown.

Everything favored high scoring and there were numerous straights and near straights. Occasionally a puff of wind would spoil a high score, but as a general thing the targets flew true, and even the 60 and 70 per cent trapshooters made an exceptionally good showing. The conditions of the shoot were 100 targets in strings of 20, with added targets figured from the scores of the last monthly shoot. The prizes, however, were distributed on the number of actual breaks. The scores:

	Class.	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	A.T.	Tl.
Oliver	B	19	19	18	20	16		48	140
Harkins	D	12	15	11	12	13		72	135
Boyer	C	15	18	15	18	19		48	133
White	C	14	19	14	17	16		48	128
Perry	C	16	13	15	16	18		48	126
Ocheltree	D	16	18	16	15	12		48	125
Hamil	C	14	12	15	15	15		48	119
Pratt	B	17	18	18	17	19		24	113
I. Wolstencroft	B	16	14	17	19	16		24	106
Ayre	B	15	14	17	18	14		24	102
McCarty	A	19	20	19	19	19		0	96
Newcomb	A	18	20	19	18	19		0	94
W. Wolstencroft	A	19	18	18	20	19		0	94
Brown	A	17	19	20	19	19		0	94
Cantrell	A	16	18	19	19	20		0	92

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

In the far west, as in the middle west and also in the east, where they are made, the popularity and winning quality of Winchester shells are continually being exemplified. The list of winnings made with Winchester shells at the Northwest Shoot at Walla Walla, Wash., May 19, 20, 21, is almost exclusive and comprise the following: Dayton Medal, won by George Stacey with Winchester shells. Anaconda Dupont Medal won by Tom Barkley with Winchester shells and gun. Brown-Lee Medal won by John Smails with Winchester shells and gun. Individual Championship won by Tom Barkley, score 25 straight, with Winchester shells and gun. Multanoma Medal won by Frank Howe with Winchester shells. Spokane-Brownlee Medal won by Nelson Story, 25 straight, with Winchester shells. Globe Trophy won by Nelson Story with Winchester shells. Team Trophy won by Seattle Team all shooting Winchester shells. With his Red W combination of Winchester shells and Winchester gun, Chas. G. Spencer won high general average at the Eagle Park, Ill., shoot, May 22–23, scoring the high total of 390 out of 400 targets. At the tournament of the Gate City Gun Club, Fargo, N. D., May 23–24, Geo. Kreger won high general average with a Winchester gun and Winchester shells, breaking 429 out of 460 targets. Harold Money won high general average for the Calcasieu Gun Club tournament, at Lake Charles, La., May 18–19, scoring 458 out of 480 with his Winchester gun and Winchester shells.

The Amateur Championship of Illinois was won by Jesse S. Young, at the Illinois State Shoot, and he was also second high amateur, shooting Winchester "Repeater" shells. Fred Gilbert was high professional, also shooting Winchester shells. The Nebraska State Championship was won by L. J. Capps with 25 straight, shooting "Leader" shells, while Ed. O'Brien won the shoot with a score of 583 out of 600, shooting Winchester shells and gun. Surely honor enow for one week, and all for the Red W Brand.

W. G. Hearne did some splendid shooting at Lake Charles, La., May 19, missing only 12 out of 280, winning for him the high gun of the tournament. He used U. M. C. Arrow Steel Lined shells.

Mr. O'Brien broke 96 per cent at Falls City, Neb., May 31, making him professional big gun for the day. George Maxwell was second professional with 188. Both shot U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

Fred A. Stone was high amateur at Freeport, L. I.,

May 18, dropping only six birds out of 150. Frank Butler was high professional. Both shot U. M. C. Steel Lined shells. C. De Quilfeldt won the County Championship, shooting Remington Solid Breech Hammerless Autoloading Gun.

George Maxwell has returned from his long trip in the southwest, including New Mexico and Arizona. The long journey has not interfered with his good aim; on May 24 at Chicago he only dropped three targets out of 120. J. R. Graham was right behind him with only four misses. Both shot U. M. C. Steel Lined Arrow shells.

B. B. Ward of Aberdeen, S. D., was high amateur gun at Fargo on May 23, breaking 213 out of 230. He was using U. M. C. Steel Lined shells as were 21 of the 43 shooters present.

At Jersey City, May 26, H. A. Groesbeck broke 97 out of 100 with U. M. C. Nitro Club shells and the Remington Double Gun.

G. W. Phillips was high amateur at Syracuse, N. Y., May 25 and 26, with 361 out of 400. Next came W. E. Corfield of Utica with 358. Jack Fanning was high gun for the tournament with 381. All shot U. M. C. Steel Lined Nitro Club shells.

WITH THE TOPPERWEINS.

During the week ending May 22 Mrs. Ad. Topperwein, in giving exhibitions, made the following scores:

May 17, Eagle Lake, Texas, 100—95 (yards).
May 18, La Grange, Texas, 50—47.
May 19, Smithville, Texas, 100—97.
May 20, Lockhart, Texas, 100—93.

Dead Shot Smokeless was used exclusively.

At the tournament at Ossining, N. Y., May 12–19, H. S. Welles won second professional average with 379–400, using Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At the Wolcott, N. Y., tournament of May 14, H. S. Welles won second general average, with 137–150, using Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At Norwick, N. Y., May 18, A. E. Conley, won high general average, with 192–200, using Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At the Auburn, N. Y., tournament, May 19 and 20, H. S. Welles tied for high general average, with 316–330, including a straight run of 97, with Dead Shot smokeless powder.

The above goes to show that Dead Shot smokeless keeps to the front and is a popular smokeless powder.

During the week ending May 15 Mrs. Ad. Topperwein, while giving exhibitions in Texas, made the following scores:

May 10, Corpus Christi, Texas, 100–93.
May 11, Skidmore, Texas, 100–97.
May 14, Yoakum, Texas, 50–49.

Mrs. Topperwein shot Dead Shot smokeless powder while doing this remarkably good shooting.

From the St. Louis *Times*, May 17, 1909:

"Charley Spencer, the St. Louis trapshooter, distanced all competitors in 1908. He is in his customary good form this season. He has just established a world's record for long run at blue rocks.

In Breda, Iowa, last Friday, Spencer broke 143 without a skip. Saturday in the Creve Coeur tournament he ran 150. He came back Saturday by breaking 163 straight. His continuous run of 456 is the greatest in the history of the sport. W. R. Crosby, the well-known Illinois shot, held the old mark—419."

Dead Shot smokeless powder was used in making this wonderful record.

MERIT MUST WIN.

Guy Ward was high gun at West Frankfort, Ill., May 11, with 96 per cent. Mr. R. Galbraith was high amateur gun with 95.5 per cent, both shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

Miss Frances Alther, shooting Nitro Club shells, scored 94 at the Hyde Park Club on Saturday, and 93 at the Northern Kentucky Club on Sunday, under very trying conditions, as it was very poor light and raining.

Ralph Kuss, at Chicago, May 16, made the splendid score of 117 out of 125 with a Remington pump gun and U. M. C. Nitro Club shells.

F. Alkire did some grand shooting at Circleville, Ohio, May 12 and 13, with D. A. Upson, with the highest amateur average. He scored 382 out of 400, shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined Nitro Club shells.

The Columbus, Wis., Shoot, May 12 and 13, was a merry affair for U. M. C. Steel Lined Nitro Club shells. W. D. Stannard was high professional with 341 out of 360, and Wm. Raup was high amateur with six birds behind him.

Ira Galbraith, the Thompsonville, Ill., boy who has been setting the pace for Southern Illinois amateurs, went to the front again on May 15, at New Athens. In very classy company, Ira topped the bunch, winning high amateur average with his Remington-Arrow combination, 280 out of 300. First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and a tie for seventh high amateur average was the Steel Lined verdict at New Athens, Ill., Sunday, May 16. Ira Galbraith, Thompsonville, Ill., 146; Wm. Slieper, New Athens, Ill., 140; W. H. Clay, St. Louis, 138; Jas. W. Bell, St. Louis, 137; J. J. Bundy, Thompsonville, Ill., 136; W. H. Foulk, Benten, Ill., 135; P. Baggerman, St. Louis, 134, was the way they finished. All used the Steel Lined shell and the first two shot the Remington Pump as did nine others of the twenty-nine participants. Two used the Autoloading Gun. Merit must win.

NEW MARLIN TRAP GUN SHOOTS WELL.

On May 13 at the Ideal Gun Club tournament, Circleville, Ohio, Bert Cooper of Thornville tied for high amateur average with the excellent score of 191 out of 200—95½ per cent. Mr. Cooper used his Marlin trap gun.

At the big tournament shoot of the Calcasieu Gun Club and Game Protective Association at Lake Charles, La., on May 18 and 19, W. G. Hearne, the Marlin representative, shooting at 280 birds in the regular events broke 268, winning high general and high professional average, 955–7 per cent, with his new Marlin trap gun.

On May 21 at the Kentucky State Shoot, Louisville, Mr. W. G. Hearne made second high professional average and second general average with his Marlin trap gun. Hearne's score of 189 out of 200 (94½ per cent) was exceptionally good as a gale of wind blowing throughout the day's shooting.

ALL USED PETERS LOADS.

C. A. Young won third professional average at St. Paul, Ind., May 20, scoring 87 out of 100 with Peters factory loaded shells.

Second professional average at Capron, Ill., May 19 and 20, was won by H. D. Freeman with Peters shells, scoring 356 out of 400.

At the Kentucky State Shoot, Louisville, Ky., May 20 and 21, Woolfolk Henderson won all the amateur honors. He was the victor in the State championship race, scoring 92 out of 100, and won high amateur average for the two days, scoring 276 out of 300.

Perhaps the most remarkable piece of shooting of the entire tournament was Mr. Henderson's score on the 20th, when he broke 95 out of 100 in the wind and rain, beating all professionals and amateurs. He used Peters factory loaded shells.

Neaf Apgar tied for high professional average at Auburn, N. Y., May 19 and 20, with 316 out of 330. He also tied for second at Norwich, N. Y., May 18, 190 out of 200.

At the Auburn shoot C. J. Dalley was high amateur the first day, 150 out of 155, and R. P. Wheeler high amateur on the second day, 169 out of 175. All three gentlemen used Peters factory loads.

Guy Macmurdo, shooting Peters loaded shells, won second amateur average at the Lake Charles, La., tournament, May 18 and 19, scoring 440 out of 480.

L. P. Cahudet was third professional, 433 out of 480, also with Peters shells.

High average at Pence, Ind., May 21, was won by H. W. Cadwallader with Peters Target loaded shells, score 185 out of 200, the last being shot from 20 yards.

High amateur at this tournament was won by A. Glover, of Pence, 184 out of 200, using Peters Ideal shells, and second amateur by R. Benedict, of W. Lebanon, Ind., score 175 out of 200, with Peters Target loads.

Peters shells were used by J. M. Hughes and W. D. Stannard, who tied for high professional and high general average at Fond Du Lac, Wis., May 23, scoring 192 out of 200.

At Falls City, Neb., May 21 and 22, Harvey Dixon and W. M. Veach tied for high amateur average, 382 out of 400, both using Peters factory loads.

At Charleroi, Pa., May 25, R. S. Stoops, of Chicora, won second amateur average, score 141 out of 150, using Peters factory loaded shells.

C. A. Young won second professional average at Galion, Ohio, May 25 and 26, scoring 361 out of 400 with Peters shells.

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