

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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## CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE EYES FOR MARKSMEN.

By JESSE N. REEVE, M. D.

**T**HIS little paper is not a description of the diseases of the eye and their treatment. Its only purpose is to call the attention of those interested to the important and strangely neglected subject of eyesight in regard to shooting and to impress upon them the necessity of having the eyes examined *with especial reference to their use for that sport*. I want to show that the difference between success and failure, mediocrity and excellence, may easily be the attention or neglect of this one item.

It is difficult to determine which is the most important organ but, for shooting, it is safe to say that the eye is the most indispensable and that it has to bear the severest strain of all. Much is said about the wonder and beauty of the human eye. It is a wonderfully complicated and ingenious optical instrument, not the least of its wonders being its marvelous imperfection and its normal failure at an age when otherwise the body is in its early prime.

It is a singular fact that, of all the organs, the eye is the most neglected and abused; possibly because the vision, instead of being a function of the body, is regarded by so many as a kind of attribute of the soul or intellect, not requiring any care or attention.

It is impossible for a man to correctly estimate the condition of his own eyesight. He has never seen differently and has no standard of comparison so he cannot know what is normal. He may see an object which differs in size, color and shape from its appearance to a normal eye and yet be honestly proud of his vision. Two men may look at an object, each man believing his vision perfect, and one of them see it a third more distinctly than the other while a third individual will see an object so much better in every way that it would be a revelation to both of them.

A vast number of people go through life heavily handicapped by eyesight poor enough to seriously prevent their development without ever knowing it. At the same time they may have eyes easily made normal by proper treatment.

Good vision is absolutely essential to success as a rifleman. To shoot straight it is necessary to see straight—it is a question if distorted vision does not cause crookedness in other things than target practice. But by good vision, phenomenal range is not meant. A man may distinguish objects at an incredible distance but not see them properly, and to see correctly and *steadily* is far more important than to see at a very great distance. *Steadiness of vision* is a most important requirement. A shaky eye as well as a tremulous hand makes good shooting out of the question. I do not think this defect is sufficiently considered but, according to my experience, it is most important.

When the eyes are unsteady, the object aimed at is in constant, eccentric motion, not noticed as such by the shooter; and it is this condition and not defective ammunition, sudden flaw of wind, mirage, dyspepsia, nervousness or any of the time-honored excuses that causes much of the "unaccountable" shooting.

The principal cause of this is Hyperopia, commonly known as "far-sight," which is the most common error of refraction and which is the cause also of a very great variety of physical disturbances ranging from convergent strabismus to obscure nervous maladies which seem to have no connection whatever with eye strain.

It is a popular error to believe that a far-sighted person can see better than other people at a distance. A very far-sighted person cannot see well far, near, or in between. If the error is not corrected, sooner or later there will be complications which are annoying enough to any one and really serious to a marksman, for a defect scarcely noticeable in ordinary use of the eyes will utterly unfit him for accurate shooting.

Myopia or "near-sight" is the most dangerous of the refractive errors but is not nearly so important from a rifleman's point of view. A near-sighted person cannot see to shoot without a correction and that is all there is to it—no strain or complications to think about—he simply cannot

see at a distance. But, with a proper glass, vision becomes very acute. Some of the very best shots are very near-sighted.

A person afflicted with this error, which is a *disease* of the eyes and not merely a congenital defect, should place himself in the hands of a good specialist and before taking up shooting or anything else that is a strain on the eyes, for it is likely that the disease may progress to an irremediable condition without warning and frequent examinations are imperative.

The other errors of refraction are annoying and have a host of ills connected with them but do not end in actual blindness. Myopia, if neglected, can end in this disaster, and nowhere is the preventive ounce of more value than in the care of this treacherous disease. However, timely examination and prompt recognition of any tendency to further degeneration will prevent the progress of the disease in most cases, and if a near-sighted person keeps in touch with his oculist he can shoot and do anything he cares to with safety. The rule for such cases, and in fact for all eye troubles, is, *do not wait until you feel that something is the matter, it is too late then—take care that nothing becomes the matter*. It is far easier to prevent diseases of the eyes than to cure them after they come.

About the age of forty-five the vision undergoes a change which is often a source of dismay and bewilderment to the man who has taken it for granted that his eyes always have been and always will be perfect. This change is particularly distressing to the individual who has been a good shot all the time and has neglected his eyes. This condition is called Presbyopia and means that the range of accommodation is growing shorter. In a normal man this comes on very gradually and gently and the only thing noticed is a difficulty in reading at the usual distance. Vision for distant objects remains the same and the difficulty in reading, etc., is removed by the use of convex lenses which are made stronger as age increases. There should be no difficulty in shooting as well as ever.

When vision fails for distance it is certain that there is something more than the natural changes incident to age. Age does *not* affect the eyesight for distance and "distance" means anything over twenty feet, which is infinity in Optics. If there has been any latent defect this is the time for its development, and very often there are symptoms that are alarming. This comes harder on a rifleman, for he has probably worked his eyes for all they are worth for many years, laboring under the delusion that his sight was exceptionally good.

The first indication of trouble is difficulty in reading or seeing things near, then a man who shoots notices an unaccustomed dimness of the target although he has no trouble in using his eyes for other purposes. His eyes smart and get red, and there is an increasing discomfort when he shoots—his head aches and a multitude of physical ailments follows. His shooting gets worse and worse and the harder he tries the worse it becomes. He has any number of "unaccountables."

Sooner or later he finds that his sights are indistinct *when he looks at them* and his troubles have now actually begun. Most likely he develops the pernicious habit of continually glancing from target to sight and back, like a man with a sore tooth, constantly feeling to see if it hurts. He is always looking at his sights to see if they are any clearer, and this is a bad strain on the already abused eyes. This gets on a man's nerves, he realizes that his eyes are failing, and the severity of the symptoms may lead him to fear for his sight. Such cases often develop a curious inconsistency only to be explained by the fact that familiarity with a danger or inconvenience creates an amazing tolerance and deliberate neglect of an obvious means of removal or, at least, improvement.

A man with more than average intelligence, apparently, realizing that his only eyes and the only ones he is likely to have are becoming impaired, with even a dread that blindness may come in the near future, who would be horrified at the idea of trusting his rifle to any but a well recommended expert, who would not have his pup with the distemper attended by anything but a reputable "vet," and to whom the selection of a chiroprapist



is a matter for grave deliberation, to say nothing of the care and judgment exercised in picking out a tailor or shoemaker, will either "fit" his own eyes with glasses at the ten cent store or drop into the first shop that has a sign "eyes examined free" and trust himself to a stranger whose knowledge about eyes must be limited since he wants to "examine them free."

The result of this method of obtaining relief is generally disappointing, and not infrequently positive and irreparable damage is done. The lens with which one sees the best is naturally selected by the patient and the man who examines free as the proper correction, but this is a treacherous guide if it is relied upon and a serious injury may result. There are cases which should *not* have the glass which gives the best vision, for it will do harm instead of good and it is better by far to have no correction at all than the wrong one.

The only safe course to pursue is to consult a physician who has made a specialty of this subject, one who is recognized as an expert oculist. The purpose for which the eyes are to be used should always be explained to him, otherwise there is certain to be dissatisfaction. There are several details which are essential to the correct prescribing for men who shoot that the oculist must know if he is going to do good work. One of these is that the full correction must be ordered instead of the partial correction which is given very frequently for ordinary work and found to be better for this.

It is well to state here that if an oculist has already been consulted and glasses ordered for general use which give entire satisfaction and shooting has been taken up, he must be seen again and lenses ordered for shooting only, even if the glasses formerly used seem to be all right. It is dangerous both to the eyes and to the score made on the range to use the same correction which is sufficient for the usual purposes.

Another most essential and important item is the kind of lens to be used for shooting glasses, and neglect of this one item through carelessness or ignorance is in my opinion the cause of so many men giving up shooting "on account of their eyes" at the time when they should be doing their best work. There is no reason why a man who can do other things requiring good vision should not shoot as well unless he is using the same spectacles for all purposes. If he has to give up his rifle practice on account of his eyes, yet can see to attend to everything else, it is pretty certain that something besides his eyes is wrong—his oculist.

The reason that the lenses used for ordinary glasses must not be used for shooting is that they are nearly always lenses having but one optical center through which the eye looks in the usual positions for ordinary seeing, while a man aiming a rifle does not look through the center of the lens but through a point up and to the left of the optical center. Thus, instead of looking through a spherical lens as the correction calls for, he has a weaker lens which gets weaker and a prism which increases as the point is moved from the real center. Accurate shooting under such conditions is impossible. The only remedy for this is simple enough and that is the use of a "toric" lens which has an optical center at every point on its surface. There are some corrections which cannot be made up in toric lenses and, to have these correctly centered, the frame of the glass may be made of a shape to get the right lens in proper relation to the eye and to the sights on the rifle but this is awkward—two pairs of glasses must be carried all the time. I have several times had cases where very good results were obtained from adjusting the correcting lens on the rear sight in such manner as to bring it close enough to the right eye. For instance, it may be fastened in the disk of such a rear sight as the Lyman with the center exactly over the aperture and there are a good many advantages in mounting the correction in this manner. This is all best left to the judgment of the oculist who should, of course, have a description of the sights, or, better, have them shown to him.

It is a good plan to consider the eye, the correcting lens and the sights as parts of one optical instrument, two of which admit of adjustment and modification to bring them into proper relation to each other and the object aimed at so the greatest amount of accurate work can be done with it with the least possible strain. Colored glasses for protection are often needed and there is nothing so grateful to the eyes or that gives as much protection as those made of amber glass. Correcting lenses are now made of this material. There are a number of minor details which make for comfort and usefulness that the oculist can suggest, but the essentials for a shooting glass are all secured if he orders for shooting only: *One pair of spectacles, toric lenses, largest size, no rims, amber glass, for the full correction.*

Much argument is hardly necessary to convince a sensible man that he should have his eyes examined after he has been shown that unassisted he cannot know whether or not he has vision up to the normal, and that he may believe himself better off in regard to his eyesight than the average while he has a considerable defect and be under a strain all the time. Nobody has absolutely perfect sight and in the vast majority of men some improvement is possible—gain enough to be valuable to any one, but doubly so to a man who shoots and to whom even the slightest increase of vision is of such practical use.

If it is so rare to find an individual whose vision cannot be improved, it must be almost impossible to select a team from any material which is not capable of a very considerable increase in the general average visual strength with a proportionate improvement in shooting. If good eyesight is the principal requirement of a marksman, anything improving that will add that much to his efficiency and an increase in individual score will, of course, raise the average for the team. When the greatest care is taken in the selection of rifles and ammunition, and such painstaking attention is given to all the details of preparing for a match, it is ridiculous to neglect such a fundamental essential as the eyesight.

If a rifle could be made, say, ten per cent more accurate by taking it to an expert, would any sensible man hesitate to avail himself of this benefit, or, instead of taking his rifle to a well known expert, stop at some shop with the sign "rifles examined free," and allow a stranger to try his hand at it? A team that would neglect or be ignorant of such an opportunity to raise its score would hardly be considered up to date.

It is possible beyond all question to increase appreciably the efficiency of a marksman by bringing his vision up to its best and, other things being equal, the winner will be the individual or team that takes advantage of modern scientific methods and has this most important, but imperfect faculty put in condition to do its best, if not quite the normal amount of work.

It is not necessary to insist on the importance of the eyes in shooting, but it does seem an important matter to call attention to the fact that the great majority of people has less than normal vision and that this deficiency is nearly always sufficient to bring the amount of work accomplished much lower than it would be with normal eyesight, although this is not noticed at all. Besides, the work that is done is under a strain and there is a constant waste of energy which is apt to cause a serious breakdown in time if not corrected.

Fortunately nearly all errors of refraction can be corrected by proper treatment and it is astonishing sometimes to see the improvement that can be made in an apparently hopeless case. Nowhere is this more evident than in the case of a man who has become discouraged in trying to continue his shooting with failing eyesight, but who, after a series of disappointing attempts to get relief by one means or another, finally succeeds in having the error corrected.

## BUTCHER OR SPORTSMAN.

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

**A** CERTAIN namby-pamby, effeminate person, upon whom the brand of "Nature Faker" has long since been appropriately and correctly fixed, has again broken loose in the public press with a virulent attack upon our ex-President, hunting at present in Africa.

The article itself bears the unmistakable earmarks of malice. The reason for its being written is so plain on the face of it that the only mystery is how it got into print at all. In the eyes of thinking and unprejudiced persons, the attack is a mere spewing out of the venom which has been accumulating ever since the exposure of this person by Colonel Roosevelt. That this nature-faker was unable to voice his ideas in regard to game killing, without adding the malicious personal insult in regard to the truthfulness of the hunter in question, is sufficient indication of the state of mind which produced the article.

This nature faker goes on to remark, concluding his outburst, that the only one who will ever learn or teach anything of value is the man who studies the living animals, not the man who gloats over a dead one. It is to be inferred that this person belongs to this sanctified class and has learned his animal lore by the study of the living beasts themselves.

It will not require much of a stretch of the memory to recall certain wonderful stories promulgated in good faith by this lover of living things, including the wonderful yarn of the wolf tearing out the entire side of a deer with one snap—said wolf having the average five-inch spread of jaw possessed by the ordinary wolf. Another one is that of the trapped bears, which always lie down and cover their heads in shame at being hoodwinked, allowing the hunter to approach and slay them by kicking them to death. Still another—if the writer's recollection does not fail him—is that of the surgeon bird, which set its broken leg in home-made splints and lived happily ever afterwards.

The close perusal of any one of these "true-to-nature" yarns will satisfy the man who knows anything of bird or beast that it is not necessary to go to Africa to find those whose veracity may be questioned. The reader will be satisfied, too, that if these tales are the result of "studying the living animals" that it were better by far to "slaughter" them and refrain from promulgating such rot.

The only dangerous thing about this malicious article is that it charges Colonel Roosevelt with being a "butcher," and in this strikes a responsive



chord in the breasts of those effeminate ones who believe that a man who hunts is a cross between Bluebeard and Jack the Ripper. To people of this class, killing and "butchering" are synonymous.

This nature-faking person brands Colonel Roosevelt as a "butcher," because, forsooth, he is killing animals in Africa, partly for sport and partly to secure specimens for the various scientific institutions about the country. The fact that Colonel Roosevelt has so far killed many animals that were better out of the way—dangerous beasts of prey—makes no difference. He kills—therefore he is a butcher. The ignorance of this person regarding the actual habits of wild animals is only equalled by his ignorance of the real meaning of the words he uses. The dictionary gives but two meanings for the word "butcher." "One who kills animals for the market—for food." "One who murders with unusual cruelty."

That the Colonel is killing for the market is absurd, therefore he is one "who murders with unusual cruelty."

The matter therefore sifts down to a discussion of the ethics of hunting or killing any living thing. Unless this person is a strict vegetarian, he is as much of a butcher as the African hunter he, so strongly condemns, through purchasing meat, helping to furnish the motive for the taking of life, and therefore being *particeps criminis*.

The Colonel has far more excuse for killing wild animals than the average man who goes afield for his yearly moose or deer or bear or bag of ducks. Roosevelt is assisting to obtain valuable specimens of forms of wild game which are fast disappearing. He has traveled half way around the world to get to the locality where this game is to be found and he is shooting infinitely more dangerous game than roam upon this continent.

It is agreed that a lion or charging buffalo or mad rhinoceros has nearly "an even break" with the hunter, in spite of the high power rifle. Compare the end of any one of these animals—and practically all of them die violent deaths even though they never meet hunters—at the hands of Roosevelt, with the death they die through combat with their fellow beasts. It would seem that the death by bullet is far more merciful than any other.

Therefore the statement that the man who shoots a head of game is a "butcher"—unless he is actually a market hunter—falls of its own weight. He does not "murder with unusual cruelty" but kills with the most merciful and quick means devised for the purpose. If Roosevelt is a butcher, then every man who goes afield with gun after fur or feathers and every man who loves to whip his favorite trout stream in the fall is to be included in the same category.

Under the new definition of "sportsman" invented by this "nature student," about fifty per cent of the able-bodied male population of the United States are "butchers," and we have sunk further down the scale of humanity than the worst of the depraved Roman crowds that ever saw gladiator entangled in the net and pierced by the trident of his antagonist.

The question of whether it is justifiable to take the life of any living thing, except in self-defense, is too completely answered by the plan of creation which we see exemplified every day about us. And admitting that it is justifiable to take life that we may obtain food as all but the vegetarians will admit, then it ill-behooves the man with a recently eaten beef-steak under his belt, to point the finger of scorn at the man who returns from his hunt with a dozen fat quail.

The hunter makes no other human a party to his "crime," if crime it is; the man with the beef-steak—smug citizen that he is—has hired others to commit the murder for him and therefore has helped to make criminals of others besides himself. He will argue that killing quail is not necessary to sustain life and therefore is murder, forgetting that it is perfectly possible, practicable and healthful to sustain life on a vegetable diet alone and the slaughter of the beef from which his steak came, is just as much unnecessary killing as the shooting of the quail.

One man has killed the quail because he was skilful enough with his gun; hardy enough to tramp the distance necessary and keen enough to successfully pit his brains against the wings of the bird. He has added to his store of energy, lengthened his life, and greatly added to his usefulness by the day of hard tramping and pleasure in the open air. The man with the steak, pandered to his belly and helped to make butchers of others. Which is ethically the worse of the two?

Only the true vegetarian can consistently look askance at the hunter. When it is considered that the bird would, nine times out of ten, go to make a lunch for some fox or cat or coyote or other worthless "varmint," if the hunter did not get it; in view of the store of health, enjoyment and increased ability to stand the hard knocks of life that come from the pursuit of game, even the vegetarian brother will have to admit that the end justifies, in a measure, the means.

Get out the old gun, ye lover of furred or feathered game; overhaul the trusty rod and see that the flybook is full, oh! voracious disciple of Walton. If even hunting and fishing be crimes, then Heaven's a lonesome place, indeed.

DOPE OR NO DOPE.

WE have heard a great deal upon the one side or the other of the question of the effect of metal fouling upon rifle accuracy. We have been told that metal fouling did not impair the accuracy. It lingers in our recollection that this statement was made by some officer of the Ordnance Department. This was a statement which should, of course, have been qualified. Metal fouling does not impair the accuracy to a very great extent and it does not, with our present rifle and cartridge, render the weapon useless, but we have always believed that it did lessen the accuracy. Rifle men have generally held to a similiar opinion.

An opportunity to test the effect of metal fouling, firing the rifle from the machine rest so that the results might be absolute and not approximate, has long eluded us. By great good fortune there has come into our possession a record of certain firings done under the direction of Capt. D. C. McDougal, U. S. M. C., at Sea Girt, during the week succeeding the completion of tests of National Match rifle ammunition. Captain McDougal was assisted by Gunnery Sergeants Czegka and Baptist of the Marine Corps and Mr. J. George Schneering of Frankford Arsenal.

The ammunition used was of three different kinds, some of it of an experimental character, which we are not at liberty to describe at this time. We do not consider the results absolutely conclusive, but so far as they go they may be relied upon. They indicate, without a doubt, that the use of ammonia dope is an aid to accuracy. All the targets were made at a distance of 1,000 yards. Those without dope for a series of six targets of ten shots each, ten seconds between each shot, for each of three kinds of ammunition, which we shall, for the purpose of identification call numbers 1, 2 and 3, showed as follows:

SIXTY SHOTS OF EACH KIND OF AMMUNITION FIRED WITHOUT DOPING.

No. 1, mean radius.....	12.44
No. 2, mean radius.....	11.20
No. 3, mean radius.....	11.74

The wind during the time these shots were fired blew from 2.30 to 3.30 o'clock at from eight to ten miles an hour.

The same number of shots and the same general conditions, except doping after each string of ten shots, gave the following results:

SIXTY SHOTS OF EACH KIND FIRED DOPING EVERY TEN SHOTS.

No. 1, mean radius.....	9.99
No. 2, mean radius.....	9.74
No. 3, mean radius.....	9.64

During this firing the wind blew from 12.30 to 1.30 o'clock at from twelve to fourteen miles an hour.

It will be seen that the total of the three without dope, mean radii, is 35.38 which, divided by three, gives us 11.76 as the mean radius of all the targets fired under non-doping conditions.

For the targets made while doping was done every ten shots we have a total of the mean radii of 29.37, or a mean radius for all the targets shot under these circumstances of 9.79.

As we have said, we do not consider the results absolutely conclusive because some local conditions might have crept in to affect them slightly, and for the further reason that only sixty shots of each kind of ammunition were fired under each set of conditions. However, the difference between doped and non-doped firing is so great that it is reasonable to suppose that we have here an actual demonstration of the value of dope as a remover of metal fouling, and a demonstration of equal force of the injurious effects upon accuracy of metal fouling if it is allowed to remain in the barrel.

AMMUNITION COMMITTEE THANKED.

GEN. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, has written to the members of the Committee, appointed to test rifle and revolver ammunition to determine which sort of each should be exclusively used in the National Matches of this year, in the following terms:

"I have approved the report of the Committee which conducted the tests of the rifle ammunition furnished by the several manufacturers and it has been duly forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance.

I have reviewed the proceedings with great interest and desire to express my hearty appreciation of the ready acceptance by the members of the Committee of a service involving so great a sacrifice of time, particularly in view of the fact that they were aware that the Department would be unable under existing law to compensate them therefor or to meet the expenses incurred. The Department is under great obligation for the thorough and commendable manner in which this important duty has been performed."



## A NATIONAL REVOLVER LEAGUE.

By M. R. PROGRESS.

REVOLVER shooting as a sport and pastime has assumed such proportions during the last year or so that it seems to the writer that some better system of organization should be perfected. During the indoor season just closed there were more revolver team matches shot between the regularly organized clubs of the country than ever before in the history of the sport. The foremost clubs of the country put up five and ten men teams, the teams shooting on their home ranges. At the completion of the match the scores would be telegraphed and targets exchanged by mail. When the targets were checked up, the result would be known and the scores, with a report of the shooting, would be forwarded to the sporting papers.

We have the National Rifle Association and the United States Revolver Association, each association being the governing body of their respective forms of shooting. The United States Revolver Association at the present time is in a very prosperous condition. There are more members on its rolls today than ever before, which would seem to indicate that the Association has been doing effective missionary work among the revolver shooters of the country. Early in the spring the Association conducts indoor matches for one week in nearly every large city in the country, and in the fall outdoor revolver matches are run off.

During a recent meeting of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club of this city the question was brought up by the President of the Club, Capt. Sheridan Ferree, that a National Revolver League is the only thing needed to complete the forward movement now on. The idea suggested by Captain Ferree was that it would be entirely practicable and feasible to organize a National Revolver League on lines similar to the numerous base-ball leagues we have in the country today. One has but to consider what it would mean to have revolver clubs of neighboring cities compete with each other with the revolver, conducted systematically and under proper supervision and uniform rules, to realize the beneficial results of such competition. A tentative outline of the proper scheme of organization would be something like the following:

The league would consist of, say, ten of the leading revolver clubs of the country, each club to have a team of ten men, each man using the .38 caliber revolver, either regulation Service with open sights, or the target weapon with target sights, the target revolver to be handicapped sufficiently to place it on equal terms with the Service revolver. All shooting to be done indoors by artificial light at twenty yards on the regulation Standard American target reduced for the distance, the bullseye being 2.72 inches in diameter, each man firing thirty shots. To be brief, the U. S. R. A. rules should govern all contests.

The indoor shooting for the league could be confined to the months of January, February and March. A schedule could be arranged for the entire season on the same general scheme as adopted by the base-ball leagues, but no club to shoot more than one match a week. This schedule, as well as the entire management of the league, to be made up by the U. S. R. A., and all targets, etc., be sent to the Association as soon as the shooting is finished. Thus the U. S. R. A. could keep a systematic record of all the shooting, and at the end of the season the official results of the shooting would be made known by the Association.

To meet the necessary expenses which would be incurred, a nominal fee should be charged each club for membership in the league, or some other scheme of making the matches self-supporting might be evolved.

I am advised that ARMS AND THE MAN would be glad to have opinions from those who are interested in this project, and the writer is confident that before the next indoor season begins a national league and minor league of revolver clubs could be organized.

A suitable trophy could be obtained at nominal cost and put up for the first prize. Ten of the leading revolver clubs of the country to constitute the league would look something like this.

- St. Louis Revolver Club, St. Louis, Mo.
- Miles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Maine.
- Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York City.
- Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association, Newark, N. J.
- Boston Revolver Club, Boston, Mass.
- Los Angeles Revolver Club, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Smith & Wesson Revolver Club, Springfield, Mass.
- National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Washington, D. C.
- Lynn Rifle and Revolver Association, Lynn, Mass.
- Providence Revolver Club, Providence, R. I.

Here we have ten of the most active revolver clubs in the country today. There are enough other clubs who shoot regularly to make up several more leagues, and at the end of the season the clubs leading in their respective leagues could shoot each other for the championship of the United States. In base-ball and in shotgun shooting each man's shooting is recorded and at the end of the season these figures are given out, showing

the relative standing of those who contested. This done with the revolver scores would make most interesting reading, and each man would do his level best to bring up his average.

It may be that before long we will be called upon to defend the title which we won last year from the world, that is, the Championship of the World with the Revolver, and how simple a matter it would be to merely select a team of the ten highest men from such a list.

Let those who are interested send their opinions to ARMS AND THE MAN, and when some working scheme of organization has been perfected the matter could be taken up with the United States Revolver Association for the consideration and acceptance of the parent body.

## POLICE MAKE PEACE POSSIBLE.

By ELIHU ROOT.

IT seems to me that the Peace Society in asking me to dine with them has gathered here all the evidences, all the proofs, has made the demonstration of what it is worth to preserve peace; the faces of the dear old friends of a life-time, the children of many a friend who has passed away during my absence from New York, all this that I see about me, is what makes it worth while that peace shall be preserved—the charm and grace of life, the joy of living, the virtues, the beauty, the nobility, preserved, defended and continued by this modern civilization which substitutes peace for war. We have passed in the development of modern society far from those old days when men fought for the mere joy of fighting. Except here and there an individual and here and there a half-savage community, no one now makes war for the love of war.

So long as selfishness and greed and the willingness and the brutality to do injustice continue in this world, we must have the policeman; and the international policeman whose presence makes the use of his club unnecessary, is the Army and the Navy.

But the work of peace-loving men and women, the work of all those who love home, who desire that mankind shall be enlarged in intelligence and in moral vision, of all those who desire to see science and art and the graces of life and sweet charity and the love of mankind for one another continue and grow among men, their work is to aid, not by great demonstration, but by that quiet, that resistless influence, which among great bodies of men makes up the tendency of mankind, and in the long process of the years moves men from savagery and brutality to peace and brotherhood. It rests with the Army and the Navy to make aggression and injustice unprofitable and unattractive. It rests with you and with me to exercise the powers that God has already placed in our hands. It rests with every man in the exercise of his duties, political and social, to move the conceptions of an honorable life away from the old ideas of savagery towards the new ideas of civilization of humanity, that in their progress gradually approach the supreme idea of Christianity.

Peace can never be except as it is founded upon justice. And it rests with us in our own country to see to it that the idea of justice prevails, and prevails against the declamation of the demagog, against the interested exhortation of the politician, against the hot temper of the thoughtless and of the inconsiderate. If we would have peace, it is not enough to cry "Peace! Peace!" It is essential that we should promote and insist upon the willingness of our country to do justice to all countries of the earth. In the exercise of those duties in which the ambassadors of Great Britain, of Brazil and of Japan, have played so great a part in the last few years in Washington, the great obstacles to the doing of things which make for peace have been not the wish of the diplomatist, not the policy of the Government, but the inconsiderate and thoughtless unwillingness of the great body of the people of the respective countries to stand behind the man who was willing, for the sake of peace and justice, to make fair concessions.

There is a peculiar situation created when a diplomatic question arises between two countries. It is the duty of the diplomatic representatives to argue each the cause of his own country; he cannot turn his back upon an opponent in that friendly contest and state to his countrymen the weakness of his own position and the strength of the other side's position, and it is one of the great difficulties of peace-making and peace-keeping that the orators, the politicians, the stump speakers, aye, often the clergymen of each country, press and insist upon the extreme view of their own country, and impress upon the minds of the great masses of people who have not studied the question, the idea that all right is upon one side and all wrong upon the other side.

If you would help to make and keep peace, stand behind the men who are in the responsible positions of government, ready to recognize the fact that there is some right on the other side.

War comes today as the result of one of three causes: either actual or threatened wrong by one country to another, or as the result of a suspicion by one country that another intends to do it wrong, and upon that suspicion instinct leads the country that suspects the attack, to attack first; or



from bitterness of feeling, dependent in no degree whatever upon substantial questions of difference, and that bitterness of feeling leads to the suspicion, and the suspicion in the minds of those who suspect and who entertain the bitter feeling, is justification for war. It is their justification to themselves. The least of these three causes of war is actual injustice. There are today acts of injustice being perpetrated by one country upon another, there are several situations in the world today where gross injustice is being done. I will not mention them, because it would do more harm than it would good, but they are few in number. By far the greatest cause of war is that suspicion of injustice, threatened and intended, which comes from exasperated feeling. Now, feeling, the feeling which makes one nation willing to go to war with another, makes real causes of difference of no consequence. If the people of two countries want to fight, they will find an excuse—a pretext—find what seems to them sufficient cause, in anything. Questions which can be disposed of without the slightest difficulty between countries really friendly, are insoluble between countries really unfriendly. And the feeling between the peoples of different countries is the product of the acts and the words of the peoples of the countries themselves, not of their government. Insult, contemptuous treatment, bad manners, arrogant and provincial assertion of superiority are the chief causes of war today.

And in this country of ours, we are far from free from being guilty of all those great causes of war. The gentlemen who introduced into the Legislature of California, Montana and Nevada, the legislation regarding the treatment of the Japanese in those states, doubtless had no conception of the fact that they were offering to that great nation of gentlemen, of soldiers, of scholars and scientists, of statesmen, a nation worthy of challenging and receiving the respect, the honor and the homage of mankind, an insult that would bring on private war in any private relation in our own country. Thank Heaven, the wiser heads and the sounder hearts, instructed and enlightened upon the true nature of the proceedings, prevailed and overcame the inconsiderate and thoughtless.

There are no two men in this room tonight who cannot bring on private war between themselves by an insult without any cause or reason, and it is so with the nations, for national pride, national sensitiveness, sense of national honor, are more keenly alive to insult than can be the case with any individual. But a few days ago, a member of the House of Representatives, charged upon the Chief Magistrate of the little Republic of Panama, a fraudulent conspiracy with regard to a contract under negotiation by the government of that country regarding the forests of Panama. All Panama was instantly alive with just indignation. This insult was felt all the more keenly because we, with our ninety millions and our great Army and Navy, presented an overwhelming and irresistible force with a little Republic whose sovereignty we are bound, trebly bound, in honor to maintain and respect.

These are the things that make for war, and if you would make for peace you will frown upon them, condemn them, ostracize and punish by all social penalties, the men who are guilty of them until it is understood and felt that an insult to a friendly foreign power is a disgrace to the insulter, upon a level with the crimes that we denounce and for which the law inflicts disgraceful punishment.

Two-thirds of the suspicion, the dislike, the distrust with which our country was regarded by the people of South America was the result of the arrogant and contemptuous bearing of Americans, of people of the United States, for those gentle, polite, sensitive, imaginative, delightful people. Mr. Choate has alluded to my visit there, to the generous, magnanimous hospitality that they have inherited from their ancestors of Spain and Portugal, which opened wide the gateways of their land and their hearts to a message of courtesy and kindly consideration. No questions existed before to be settled, no serious questions have been settled, but the difference between the feeling, the attitude, of the people of Latin America and our Republic today from what it was four years ago, is the result of the conspicuous substitution of the treatment that one gentleman owes to another, for the treatment that one blackguard pays to another.

Now this is the subject for you to deal with. The Government cannot reach it. Laws cannot control it; public opinion, public sentiment must deal with it, and when the public opinion has risen to that height all over the world, that the peoples of every country treat the peoples of every other country with that human kindness that binds home communities together, you will see an end of war—and not until then.

But it becomes less and less necessary to preach peace. We have not reached ideal perfection yet, far from it, but the way to judge of conditions in this world is not by comparing them with the standard of ideal perfection; it is by comparing the conditions today with the conditions of the past and noting, not what we can do today (if we note that alone, we must be discouraged; if we note that alone, we must be convinced of the desperate selfishness, the injustice, the cruelty of mankind), but if we compare the conditions of today with the conditions of yesterday and the last decade and the last generation, and the last century and centuries before, no one can fail to see that in all those qualities of the human heart which makes the difference between cruel and brutal war and kindly

peace, the civilized world is steadily and surely advancing day by day.

No one can fail to see that the continuous and unswerving tendency of human development is toward peace and the love of mankind.

### THE LAST WORDS OF GENERAL GRANT.

THE concluding paragraphs of General Grant's Personal Memoirs, written while he was under the shadow of death, are inspired words; words which his countrymen should never forget; words which no American should ever fail to remember with pride in their author and regret that he was taken from us so soon. Writing them when he had but a few hours more to live and when the summons to depart was expected at any moment, he said:

"Prior to the Rebellion the great mass of the people were satisfied to remain near the scenes of their birth. In fact an immense majority of the whole people did not feel secure against coming to want should they move among entire strangers. So much was the country divided into small communities that localized idioms had grown up, so that you could almost tell what section a person was from by hearing him speak. Before, new territories were settled by a 'class,' people who shunned contact with others; people who, when the country began to settle around them, would push out farther from civilization. Their guns furnished meat, and the cultivation of a very limited amount of the soil, their bread and vegetables. All the streams abounded with fish. Trapping would furnish pelts to be brought into the States once a year, to pay for necessary articles which they could not raise—powder, lead, whiskey, tobacco and some store goods. Occasionally some little articles of luxury would enter into these purchases—a quarter of a pound of tea, two or three pounds of coffee, more of sugar, some playing cards, and, if anything was left over of the proceeds of the sale, more whiskey.

Little was known of the topography of the country beyond the settlements of these frontiersmen. This is all changed now. The war begot a spirit of independence and enterprise. The feeling now is, that a youth must cut loose from his old surroundings to enable him to get up in the world. There is now such a commingling of the people that particular idioms and pronunciation are no longer localized to any great extent; the country has filled up 'from the center all around to the sea,' railroads connect the two oceans and all parts of the interior; maps, nearly perfect, of every part of the country are now furnished the student of geography.

The war has made us a nation of great power and intelligence. We have but little to do to preserve peace, happiness and prosperity at home, and the respect of other nations. Our experience ought to teach us the necessity of the first; our power secures the latter.

I feel that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the Federal and Confederate. I cannot stay to be a living witness to the correctness of this prophecy; but I feel it within me that it is to be so. The universally kind feeling expressed for me at a time when it was supposed that each day would prove my last, seemed to me the beginning of the answer to 'Let us have peace.'

The expressions of these kindly feelings were not restricted to a section of the country, nor to a division of the people. They came from individual citizens of all nationalities; from all denominations—the Protestant, the Catholic, and the Jew; and from the various societies of the land—scientific, educational, religious, or otherwise. Politics did not enter into the matter at all.

I am not egotist enough to suppose all this significance should be given because I was the object of it. But the war between the States was a very bloody and a very costly war. One side or the other had to yield principles they deemed dearer than life before it could be brought to an end. I commanded the whole of the mighty host engaged on the victorious side. I was, no matter whether deservedly so or not, a representative of that side of the controversy. It is a significant and gratifying fact that Confederates should have joined heartily in this spontaneous move. I hope the good feeling inaugurated may continue to the end."

### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE action of the Association in throwing open its Regimental Company and Inter-club Matches to teams from educational institutions having a military department has met with universal approbation from these institutions. Many letters have been received expressing the intention or desire of sending a team of cadets to Camp Perry and inquiring as to who will pay the transportation and subsistence for such teams. Unfortunately there is no way by which the Government or the National Rifle Association can take care of these expenses and it will be necessary for the schools to do so themselves.

This question may well be considered seriously by the National Board



for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, which board should recommend to Congress the appropriation of funds to take care of the expenses of such teams in the same manner that the expenses of State teams are taken care of at the National Matches. The value to the country of having these embryo soldiers mingling and competing with the veterans at the annual shoots cannot be estimated in cold dollars and cents. The lessons they will learn from the members of these veteran teams would be taken back to their schools and disseminated to their fellow scholars and would be a means of greatly increasing interest and knowledge in this vitally important sport among the schools of the country.

Arizona is again to the front, an object lesson to some of the older States of the effete east. She has organized a State rifle association and made application to the Association for affiliation. No doubt, State Secretary Wm. H. Apgar, of Bisbee, is responsible for this action. Mr. Apgar, though a civilian, is one of the most hustling State secretaries that the Association has. Fortunately he has the cordial cooperation of Adjutant General Coggins. The officers of the newly organized association are: President, Wm. H. Apgar; Vice-President, Col. L. W. Coggins; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Secretary, Capt. E. P. Grinstead; Executive Officer, Capt. M. O. Bigelow, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

Birmingham, Alabama, is the latest city to launch a civilian rifle club. Although a distinctive, separate organization, the club is really the shooting department of the Birmingham Athletic Club, the leading club of that city. We have often urged the organization of shooting divisions in the large athletic clubs of the country and believe that it is only a question of time when such clubs as the Boston Athletic Association and the New York Athletic Club will have as strong and active shooting rifle divisions as they have in other branches of sport.

The class of clubs which could readily organize shooting divisions are country and golf clubs, which in most cases either own or have under lease large tracts of land in which space could be easily found for the erection of short, and in some cases, long ranges. The Birmingham club starts out with over 100 members on the roll and expects to purchase at once a supply of Government arms and ammunition and to use the local Militia range through the courtesy of the State authorities.

It is gratifying to see that the antagonism which formerly existed against clubs by the Militia has entirely disappeared and in all parts of the country civilian clubs are being extended the use of the National Guard ranges. The old fallacy that such clubs hurt enlistments in the National Guard has been long ago exploded and the value of such clubs from the patriotic standpoint is being recognized by one and all.

To all those members of the Association who are anxiously waiting for a program of the National Matches we wish to state that the same have not yet been received from the Ohio State Rifle Association but the minute that they are they will be remailed to our members.

A recent acquisition to our life members' list is that of Mathew H. Jones, of Granville, New York.

The new annual members are: Capt. T. B. Guchereau, of Beaux Bridge; Col. James Archbald, Jr., of Pottsville, Pa.; Capt. Oswald W. McNeese, of Lake Charles, La.

The cadets of the Wentworth Military Academy of Lexington, Mo., held a competition for the National Rifle Association medal in which 185 members took part. Cadet Sergt. H. E. Day and Cadet K. W. Robinson tied for first place with the score of 41 standing and 42 prone or a total of 83. In the shootoff Cadet Day was the winner. The conditions of the match were 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone at 200 yards on U. S. Army target A.

At a competition held at Staunton, Va., last week, five members of Company A, 2nd Infantry, Virginia Volunteers, qualified as National Marksmen.

The number of letters which have been received from schools since the National Rifle Association began its propaganda among them, showing that the work is accomplishing some good, is very gratifying. Maj. S. J. Halley, Commandant of the Hitchcock Military Academy of San Rafael, Cal., writes "The Hitchcock school heartily appreciates the interest the National Rifle Association is taking in schoolboy rifle practice and I wish to congratulate you upon the interest you have succeeded in arousing in the schools."

The Carlisle Military Academy, of Arlington, Tex., writes that it hopes to be represented by one or two teams at the matches of the National Rifle Association at Camp Perry this year.

#### Asking too Much.

"Madam," said the medical man gravely, "you must practice filling your lungs with deep breaths of pure air."

"An' bust the smithereens out of my new direc'ry gown," sniffed the lady. "I think I see myself."

And turning on her high heels, she haughtily left the apartment.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## TACTICAL TEACHINGS.

EDITOR'S NOTE: General Sir Ian Hamilton, author of the notable article which follows, is a Lieutenant General in the British Army. He was, during the Russo-Japanese war, 18 months with Kuroki's army. His opportunities for observation there were superior to those of every other attache with either army, and his long and brilliant service in wars prior to this one particularly qualified him to intelligently observe. He has recorded, in his book entitled "A Staff Officer's Scrap Book" (a magnificent work, perhaps the very best yet written on the Manchurian War), his experiences during that war. This book indicates a large capacity on the part of General Hamilton for pleasing and graphic expression and description, as well as keen observation. In "Tactical Teaching," reprinted by us from The United Service Magazine for December, he makes such practical comments and suggestions concerning the training of troops as will prove of the greatest value to every military reader. The paper is his report on the 1908 maneuvers in the south of England.

REMARKS BY GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON, K. C. B., D. S. O., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SOUTHERN COMMAND, ON THE TRAINING OF THE TROOPS UNDER HIS COMMAND DURING 1908.

WHEN summing up the results of the training season it has hitherto been the custom to deal separately with each branch of the service. In this, the last year of his tenure, the general commanding-in-chief has decided that it will be more illuminating if he groups the arms together and reviews their work comprehensively under the several tactical headings of Attack, Defense and Security.

#### THE ATTACK.

Not much need be said about cavalry or horse artillery as, although some part of their training was carried out under schemes prepared at Tidworth, the Inspector General of the forces himself supervised the concluding stages of their work. On one point, however, the general commanding-in-chief hopes it will not be taken amiss if he says a few words of warning and of counsel. It was noticed that guns in action acted upon the cavalry opposed to them as magnets act upon steel, drawing upon themselves time after time the brunt of the mounted attack. Without for a moment touching the controversial question of cavalry being capable or incapable of "getting home" against modern firearms, it will be admitted on all sides that they will do well, whenever they have an option, to choose the lesser of two evils and not the greater. Now although the modern rifle may be taken for general purposes to be several times as effective as it was in 1870, still, when the increased resisting power of infantry against cavalry shock tactics is brought under discussion, there are several saving clauses which must be placed on the other side of the balance. Thus, taking first the rifle itself, there is good reason to believe that the present .303 bullet, with its complete cupro-nickel envelope, is less capable of stopping a horse than the .577 or .450 leaden bullet which preceded it. Again, it is unquestionable that, since the days of the Franco-Prussian war, infantry have been forced by other considerations to weaken their powers of resistance to shock and to run some serious risks in respect to the dangers of a charge. Firing lines, for instance, are much less in hand than formerly; extensions are infinitely wider and, the depth of formations being also greater, formed supports are usually considerably farther from the front than they used to be.

Not one of these compensating factors come, however, into play in the case of artillery, which not only fires five times faster and three times farther than it did in 1870, but is also, from its trajectory, twice as likely as it was at that date to hit a rapidly advancing or retiring target. For batteries, unlike the infantry battalion, retain their formations and close order discipline exactly as they had them in days when, though equipped with a very inferior gun, cavalry rarely cared to attack them, and in addition to all this possess a far greater power of rapidly concentrating their fire.

The surest and best ally of cavalry is panic; cavalry or infantry are liable to panic; guns, practically speaking, are not. If cavalry or infantry are broken by cavalry the victors may hope to kill or capture their defeated opponents in large numbers. If batteries are ridden into it is only under exceptional conditions, such as those which may rise during a pursuit, that the capture can be made good. The drivers gallop away; the gunners get under their guns, whence it will take some time to extricate them even with the new long sword. Altogether, then, the general commanding-in-chief has no hesitation in directing his cavalry that they will generally be playing the enemy's game by making their main attack upon the guns, and that, nine times out of ten, they will be well advised if they fight shy of batteries in action, unless an opportunity can be found of charging from a direction which affords them no field of fire, or of attacking them with their natural and most deadly enemy—the bullet.

For reasons already given, the general commander-in-chief will refrain from discussing the work of the horse artillery at any length, and will

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# ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

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**That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic, but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.**

## BATTLES IN PEACE.

Serious-minded men devoted to the best interests of the country find a necessity in peace of preparing for war. Such men look forward to that time when war shall come as one bringing an unavoidable burden of responsibility. Men of this class are usually alive as well to those other self-imposed burdens which every free citizen must carry.

There is an ever-present need for making the country ready for war during peace and for helping to fight its battles when peace has gone. But these are not the only responsibilities which should be fulfilled by good citizens.

There are other battles than those in which men strive to take each other's lives. There are combats deeply significant of patriotism or lack of it. There are encounters which may result in as deadly harm to the nation as the contact of armed bodies for and against her.

As these words are written, beneath the dome of that proud pile set aside for the use of the national law-making body, a deeply interesting and highly important fight is being waged. A greater part of the American people are not particularly engrossed in the tariff discussion. The larger number of Americans do not feel that anything very radical will be done and that whatever is done will make no particular difference.

There is a lassitude, an indifference and a lack of interest which is lamentable, for the tariff question is a great one. Its importance to the country is not so much on account of commodities which it may bring in or keep out, or the dollars and cents which it might produce or stop the production of, but rather does it find its greatest consequence to the nation in the attitude of the people toward the questions which it raises.

We have said that the great mass of the people are indifferent upon the subject. That is true; but small groups here and there are far from being uninterested. It must humiliate anyone who is interested in the country, who is desirous of seeing it advance toward better things, and who wishes it to rise to great heights, to observe that those gentlemen most diligently engaged in urging members of Congress to do this, that, or the other with relation to the tariff, are the gentlemen to whom the doing or the not doing of the thing requested means dollars and cents. Pitifully enough also, in the halls of Congress, instead of members being able to stand for what they believe, yes, for what they *know* to be right, they are pulled and hauled, distressed and harried by citizens who put forward the plea that their little interests must be conserved, that they care not what shall be done about other items in the bill, but their interests must be protected.

It is all very sad, very painful, and very pitiful. We do not feel that the members of Congress are to be greatly blamed. We do not believe that any one of them has a personal money interest in the legislation to

be adopted. They are being driven to do things which they know are unworthy through a conscientious desire to honestly serve their constituents, or through fear that by not observing the desires of those who are of their districts they shall fail of return to their places when their existing terms are over.

And thus we see that peace has its battles as well as war. American men should wage a battle in peace for a more national sentiment, a greater devotion to the nation's need. They should make themselves, and they should teach their fellow-countrymen, to think more of what will benefit the nation and less of the things which will be of use to themselves. Making money, commercial success, has become an absorbing interest with us Americans. We need to abate our ardor in this direction.

We need money; we must have enough to enable us to live in comfort, but the subordination of all the higher instincts, the belittling of every altruistic and unselfish thought to a lust for gold is unworthy of a strong and honorable people. Continuation in such courses for a few generations will mean that we have become a nation of shopkeepers, indeed, full paunched, fat faced, pig living as well as pig looking. The rigors of a battle for higher ideals of public service by all citizens would do us and our country much good.

## WE MUST LIVE UNDER THE LAW.

United States Judge Lacombe, of New York, in examining fifty candidates for citizenship on a recent date, asked each one of them whether he was a member of any labor organization or other society which forbade its members to join the Regular Army or the National Guard.

This question should not only be asked by every judge who has petitioners for citizenship appear before him, but it should be an interrogation preliminary to the employment of any man in any capacity.

There are still some labor organizations in the United States so unpatriotic, so wrong headed and so un-American as to place an embargo upon membership in the National Guard by those who are members of their unions. A greater encroachment upon the liberty of a citizen is not possible than that which such a prohibition makes.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the inalienable rights of every free-born man, can only be secured and maintained by a fixed and stable condition of society. The institutions which guarantee the individual liberty and safety of citizens rest upon principles of right. A recognition of this fact makes them to endure.

Those men who constantly desire to do right may be relied upon to support those institutions necessary to normal, rational and conventional life without persuasion or intimidation, but this nation, or any other, is not altogether made up of men who desire to do right. There are some bad men here as well as elsewhere, and to these bad men only one appeal can be made. Only one argument convinces, and that is the argument of force.

To keep these bad men in check, to protect the lives and property of all, we have a Government, law courts, and peace officers. Behind the civil power, subject only to the chief magistrate, we have the National Guard, the Army, and last and greatest of all, the great mass of able-bodied men of the country who form our unorganized Militia.

There can be no reason advanced which will bear the scrutiny of honest investigation to justify the exclusion, by mandate, of labor union members from the National Guard or the Army. Such a regulation or rule by a union may well make every honest citizen look with suspicion upon everything which such a union does.

An organization which stands directly opposed to the tenets of the Constitution of the United States, of the laws of the United States, of the Constitutions of the States and the laws of the States, even in a small thing, will bear watching. But one of two conditions can account for such a situation—dense ignorance and indifference, or a criminal instinct which would set the individual or a class of individuals over and against the law. We believe that the first condition mentioned is the one which obtains with respect to this question.

Ignorance on the part of a few and indifference on the part of many



have made possible the some-time labor union ban upon National Guard and Army service. It becomes the duty, then, of citizens who are informed to enlighten those who do not know. If, as we have reason to believe, the majority of the men in labor unions are as good citizens as the average American outside of these organizations, then they must take it upon themselves, having perceived the truth, to inform their uninformed brother unionists. If, in the course of passing such information, they encounter a man who denies, when informed, the right of a member of a union to belong to the National Guard, then they may know that they have found an enemy to their country and can act accordingly.

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#### TACTICAL TEACHINGS.

(Continued from page 212.)

confine himself to the suggestion that they should always endeavor to adapt their tactics not only to the strength but also to the character of the arms against which they may be pitted. When it is fairly clear to a horse artillery commander that his enemy consists only of cavalry and horse artillery, the more audacity and dash he can put into his support of the cavalry attack the better. Even when the opposing force is joined by infantry, the longer range of his weapon will give him ample scope for enterprise and daring maneuver. But when he finds himself in the presence of field artillery, then indeed he will do well to temper his valor with discretion, and realize that the adoption of the open position against guns of heavier metal in action may look brilliant on a field day but will wear a gloomier aspect when blank cartridge comes to be replaced by live shrapnel.

Since the general commanding-in-chief came to Salisbury Plain, he has lost no reasonable chance of insisting that the want of cooperation between artillery and infantry was one of the weakest, if not the weakest, spot in our system of training. The divisional commander has whole-heartedly supported him, and yet the result affords one more proof of that hesitation, perhaps a wholesome hesitation, to accept new ideas which is the marked characteristic not only of our Army but also of our nation. To say that small progress has been made would be perhaps to put the case too strongly. A great deal has been done. Never, for instance, during the past season was the artillery found concentrating its fire on one part of the hostile position whilst the infantry assaulted another. The artillery commander is now always well informed of the plans of the infantry commander, and if those plans go as was expected, cooperation in its broader sense is secured. But the general scheme of artillery support is not yet thoroughly understood either by the battery or the battalion, and until officers commanding these units are in a position, and have the desire cordially to cooperate, there will be waste of efforts and unnecessary loss in every attack which takes place. The general commanding-in-chief has himself seen a battery come up into the infantry firing line in the open within 600 yards of the hostile position. If the firing line wanted support at any cost—if, in other words, the situation had been desperate, it might have been well worth while, and a highly meritorious act, thus to sacrifice the battery. But the infantry commander had never asked for such support, and objected strongly to the guns coming into action in the middle of his line where they were drawing fire and forcing his men to close in to the right and to the left. In war it is not likely that such a piece of bungling would take place, for when men are going to their death they are inclined to make very sure that their lives are not being thrown away for nothing, but, still, the teaching is bad and the fact that such things can happen shows a weak spot in the cooperation between subordinate commanders of either arm. Want of cooperation was also often noticeable when the attack was being directed partly against the front and partly against the flank of a hostile position. It is a very beautiful feature of this particular opening that batteries accompany the flank attack to enfilade the front of the position, whilst guns are also ready to come into action behind the front attack so as to enfilade any of the defenders who are thrown back to meet the flank attack. No doubt the practice is not so simple as the theory, seeing that it entails accurate observation and transmission thereof to the batteries concerned. Still, admitting serious difficulties, it is considered that, several times, full advantage was not taken of the opportunities offered.

The recognition now accorded by company and other commanders to the various stages of the attack is a matter upon which the troops may fairly be congratulated. During the past season officers have shown that they grasp quite clearly the importance of the successive capture and definite occupation of the various tactical points interposed between them and their final fire position. No longer do weak firing lines sweep indifferently over hill and dale toward the hostile guns until they are stopped by umpires, and it seems worth while to draw attention to the fact that this marked improvement is directly attributable to the frequent tactical

exercises which have been carried out on the ground by various commanders during the winter months of the past three years. Even so, there is still something to be learnt, for it has been observed that the artillery were frequently too absorbed in the conduct of the general tactical part assigned to them to bestow sufficient attention on these minor, but also very important, preliminary seizures of subsidiary points. In a word, there is still some way to travel before the ideal cooperation between infantry and artillery is attained.

(To be continued.)

## HERE AND THERE.

#### Postoffice for Camp Perry.

On inquiry of Lieut.-Col. R. K. Evans, the Postmaster-General has notified the Secretary of War that the postmaster at Port Clinton was authorized, on May 5, 1909, to establish Camp Perry Branch at Camp Perry, Ohio, from July 1 to September 15, 1909, inclusive. This branch will be allowed two clerks and will be provided with facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business, the sale of postal supplies and the receipt and dispatch of mails. Mail messenger service will be inaugurated between the branch office and the Port Clinton Post-office for the delivery of mails.

#### Officers for the National Matches.

A partial detail of officers for duty during the National Matches has been made. Those named will report to Lieut.-Col. Robert K. Evans, Executive Officer, not later than August 17, as follows:

Maj. David J. Baker, Jr., 11th Infantry; Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cavalry; Capt. William Newman, 1st Infantry; Capt. George H. Jamerson, 29th Infantry; Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cavalry; Capt. James C. Rhea, 7th Cavalry; Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th Cavalry; Capt. Oliver S. Eskridge, 11th Infantry; Capt. William B. Cowin, 8th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 16th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 28th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Henry G. Stahl, 6th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Orlando C. Troxel, 10th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, Coast Artillery Corps; 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 16th Infantry; 1st Lieut. John C. Ashburn, 19th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. James M. Churchill, 16th Infantry.

#### French Naval Program.

The French Cabinet has agreed upon a Naval program for the next ten years. The plan adopted contemplates the expenditure of \$600,000,000 during the period named.

#### Our Fliers Aroused.

The successful completion of the long distance trial of Count Zeppelin's airship in Germany has revived hope in the breasts of our military aerialists that Congress may be persuaded to make sufficient appropriations to allow the United States to keep up with other nations in experiments looking toward a mastery of the air. In the meantime, it is said that the Wrights will be late in delivering their new aeroplane for trial at Fort Myer.

#### Canada to Help.

It is announced from Montreal that the Dominion of Canada has decided to offer to build a Navy of her own to act as an auxiliary force for Great Britain. The extent of the contemplated fleet is said to be eight first-class cruisers, ten torpedo boat destroyers and ten torpedo boats.

#### German Needs Navy to Protect Export Trade.

A discussion in Berlin of the probable presentation to the Kaiser of a petition by Andrew Carnegie for disarmament, has led to an authorized statement that Germany does not propose to greatly augment her navy beyond the plans adopted but that she will not consent under any circumstances to a limitation of her building program.

This program, it may be said, contemplates thirty-eight Dreadnoughts, twenty invincible armored cruisers, with the necessary auxiliary squadrons of protective cruisers, torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, and submarines. Over one-third of Germany's entire population directly and entirely depends upon the export trade of the Empire, and this trade cannot be protected without a suitable navy.

#### Naval Academy Honor Men.

The honor men of the Class of 1909, Naval Academy, are as follows: Theodore S. Wilkinson, Jr., Myrtle Grove, La., 741.42; Ralph D. Weyerbacher, Booneville, Ind., 728.11; William W. Smith, Springfield, N. J., 713.56; Luther Welsh, Kansas City, Mo., 699.22; Carl P. Jungling, Natchez, Miss., 692.13; Eric L. Ellington, Smithfield, N. C., 688.87; David I. Hedrick, Dunkirk, Ohio, 688.52; Olaf M. Hustvedt, Decorah, Iowa, 687.55; Gaylord Church, Meadville, Pa., 684.58; Harold T. Smith, Tacoma, Wash., 680.46.

Midshipman Harold T. Smith, of Tacoma, Wash., named here as an honor man, has greatly distinguished himself during his four years at the Academy. He was a member of the Annapolis Rifle Team of 1907, and that year won the Military Rifle Championship of the United States. He was again a member of the good Naval Academy Team of 1908.

In addition to all these accomplishments Smith, as announced by ARMS AND THE MAN of May 27, was given the special prize for excellence in practical ordnance. A record like this leaves not a leg for those deluded West Point people to stand on. We mean those who say that a sufficient devotion to rifle practice to enable the Military Academy to send a team to the National Matches would militate against the success of cadets in other lines of endeavor.



## ARMY AND NAVY.

### *Midshipmen Mandatorily Consigned to Celibacy.*

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order that midshipmen in the United States Navy may not marry until after they have completed two years' sea service after graduation from the Academy. The order will probably discourage matrimony, and no doubt have all the force and effect of a legal order. However, we do not believe for a moment that the President, or the Secretary of the Navy, or any other authority has the power to enforce such an order. We do not believe the Supreme Court would hesitate long to declare it impossible to punish midshipmen for disobedience to such an order.

The order appears to us to be an illegal one and one, therefore, to be disobeyed. We hold the same views with reference to any order which attempts to restrict the marriage of officers of the Army. A citizen in or out of the military Service, who is of legal age and otherwise eligible, may, by complying with the civil law, marry a fit and proper person of the other sex, who is also eligible, in spite of every order issued by the Army or Navy authorities. This is the law and the equity of the thing and the courts could not hold otherwise, if a case involving these principles should be tried out.

From the standpoint of the War Department and the Navy Department it is, of course, desirable that young officers remain unmarried as long as possible, but the enforcement of an edict of celibacy in the Army or Navy is an impossibility.

### *Officers for Coast Artillery.*

A great many applications have been received from graduates of technical schools and universities for permission to take the examination for appointments to the Coast Artillery as 2nd lieutenants. The examination commences July 12. How many successful candidates can be appointed will not be known until assignments have been made of the graduates of this year from West Point.

### *Modern Methods in the Navy.*

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to authorize the taking of moving pictures of fleets in action, target practice, and other Service activities of the Navy. It is seen at a glance that such pictures should be of much use. Similar action should be taken by the War Department authorities. Moving pictures of daily Service operations in the Army and Navy will not only serve the purpose of affording information to officers and boards not present when the movements took place, but when exhibited popularly, as many of them could be, they would afford an object lesson to the people and furnish an admirable aid to recruiting.

### *New Lieutenants to Sea Girt.*

The new 2nd lieutenants of the Marine Corps, who have been under instruction at the Marine Officers School, Port Royal, S. C., have been ordered to Sea Girt for instruction in rifle practice at the camp of rifle practice instruction under Capt. Wm. C. Harlee there. The class, which numbers fifty-eight, left June 8 and will remain at Sea Girt until June 29.

### *For the Cavalry Team.*

The First Squadron of the 15th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, has furnished the following officers and men to be tried out for the Cavalry team: Captain Lindsay, Lieutenant Bowman, Lieutenant Lear, Sergeant Klein, Troop D, and Corporal Adams, Troop B. Thirty-six men from the Cavalry of the Army are being selected for the tryouts. Of these, eighteen are to be officers and eighteen enlisted men.

### *Medical Corps Needs Officers.*

The Medical Corps of the Army is 103 officers short. Candidates to fill these vacancies will be examined commencing July 12. The Adjutant General of the Army must receive the applications of those who desire to take the examination not later than June 10.

### *General MacArthur Retired.*

Lieut.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, the last remaining officer of his grade in the Army, was retired on June 2. General MacArthur had a brilliant Service record, which began during the Civil War. During this conflict MacArthur, then but a boy, especially distinguished himself more than once. He was given the medal of honor for gallantry at Missionary Ridge, where, when a little over eighteen years of age, he carried the flag of his regiment, the 24th Wisconsin, after the standard bearer had been shot.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### *Something Different in Camp Duty.*

During the Infantry encampments of the Wisconsin National Guard, extended order instruction for all battalions will include work for each company as follows:

The companies will execute separately the normal attack as prescribed in the School of the Company, paragraph 237, Infantry Drill Regulations, using ball cartridges, twenty rounds per man. The number of men in the ranks will be limited to thirty-two per company. Prone silhouettes will be used as targets and the scoring of the companies will count in the competition inspection markings.

There will also be field firing carried on by each battalion in succession. Each battalion will advance to the normal attack by battalion in single echelon, firing ball cartridges at unknown targets at unknown distances, the attack for each battalion to be made over designated ground and not over the open ranges. The targets will be groups of prone silhouettes. Each of the companies in these battalions will be limited for this exercise to thirty-two men and twenty rounds of ball cartridges.

Here is a distinct advance. Nothing more practical than this has been done by any State force.

## MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

### *Disbursing Officers' Expenditures from "1661."*

Disbursing officers of the Organized Militia who have expended from the allotment of a State under Section 1661 sums in payment of expenses incident to the participation of the Organized Militia in joint camps of instruction during 1908 in excess of the amounts allotted for the purpose by Congress, will be comforted at least to know that Senate Bill 1691 introduced at this session provides:

"That the funds accruing to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in the operation of Section 1661, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, shall be applicable in the payment of expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by the participation of their Organized Militia in joint and separate encampments for purposes of instruction."

It is known that many members of Congress look with favor upon the passage of this measure before the end of the present fiscal year, June 30. Every Adjutant General, in fact, every officer of the National Guard, should, however, write to his member of Congress, urging immediate consideration and favorable disposition of this bill. Its importance to the States is considerable, as the accounts of many disbursing officers are being held up at the present time through lack of such a law.

### *Not a Proper Charge.*

Expenses incurred by Regular officers while mapping the country surrounding a State encampment are not a proper charge against a State's allotment.

### *Maxim Silencer not yet an Article of Issue.*

The Maxim Silencer has been issued to the Regular Service for experimental purposes only, but it has not yet been adopted as an article of standard issue. The Department holds that experimental arms or equipments should not be issued to the Militia.

### *National Target Carriers may be Drawn.*

The National target carriers, manufactured by the Finigan-Zabriskie Company, may be obtained by States with a charge of the cost against their allotments. Requisitions forwarded in the regular way to ordnance officers will bring these target carriers to States asking for them.



BRIG. GEN. GUY E. LOGAN, ADJUTANT GENERAL.

### *Military Biography of Gen. Guy E. Logan.*

Second Lieutenant, Company M, 3rd Regiment, Iowa National Guard, October 18, 1893; mustered out May 30, 1898; Second Lieutenant, Company M, 51st Iowa Volunteers, April 26, 1898; mustered in May 30, 1898; mustered out November 2, 1899; First Lieutenant, Company M, 51st Regiment, Iowa National Guard, November 21, 1899; Captain, Company M, 51st Iowa National Guard, April 23, 1900; Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Major, April 1, 1905; Reappointed Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Colonel, April 13, 1906; Adjutant General with rank of Brigadier General, February 1, 1909.

### *Colorado Rifle Practice.*

Col. C. A. Kelley, Assistant Adjutant General, and formerly Adjutant General of Colorado, has been appointed acting inspector of small arms practice of that State. Under General Kelley as Adjutant General great improvement took place in the Colorado National Guard in rifle practice as well as along other lines. The opportunity thus afforded General Kelley to devote a great portion of his time exclusively to instruction in rifle



practice will doubtless result in a still further advance toward complete rifle and revolver efficiency.

## TALKS WITH NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

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



Find Napoleon's maxim "God helps the big battalions" as true today as it was when uttered by the great soldier, and a National Guard company which is up to the maximum in numbers with a waiting list from which vacancies can be filled as they occur is bound to be on the road to success.

Some effort must be made to arouse interest where it is lacking and the place where the men come for their weekly instruction should receive considerable attention with the object in view of making the soldier's surroundings as pleasant as the circumstances will permit.

The quarters of the company are to be made as attractive as possible. In the company room or "parlor" is where the men congregate before and after drill and where the leisure time is spent.

Comfortable chairs, a library of good books including those pertaining to the military profession, a table of the best magazines, a piano, a billiard or pool table, cards, chess, dominoes and checkers are some of the articles which are desirable in the room. Where pictures are on the walls they ought to be such as will tend to incite men to increased interest in their military work, to greater patriotism.

Trophies won by good shooting or skill in athletics should occupy prominent places, and a permanent record of how and by whom they were won should be so placed that "he who runs may read." Books containing the photographs in uniform of every man in the organization are quite desirable and gain value as time goes on when fathers may bring their sons to show them how they looked when soldiers in the old company. It may be that a long up-hill fight must be made before a room can be furnished as wished, but there are many ways in which funds for the purpose can be accumulated and gradual additions will accomplish the end.

A veteran organization, made up of men who have been honorably discharged from the company, is of valuable assistance in maintaining the *esprit de corps*, perpetuating the traditions, cherishing the sentiment for the company and in many ways adding to its welfare.

Members of the company are to be encouraged in bringing their young men friends to the armory to spend a pleasant evening, watch the work being done and take part in the amusements. A committee of the company should be responsible that all these visitors are well taken care of, that they are afforded opportunities to examine into all that pertains to the organization, and that they are furnished with any desired information.

It is extremely important that applicants for enlistments be carefully scanned. No toughs, drunkards or bad characters are wanted even though they be perfect specimens physically. A man must feel that his associates are clean, upright and healthy-minded fellows. He wishes to profit by his association with his comrades and not be degraded by such association. The surgeons will take care of the physical examination and it is folly to try to get a man passed who falls below the required physical standard. The ultimate object of all training of the National Guard being effectiveness in time of actual war, it is not fair to the Government or the soldier to undertake the training of any man who will be incapable of performing his full duty when his services are most needed.

Upon some designated person, usually the officer who administers the oath to the recruit upon enlistment, devolves the very important duty of explaining carefully and in detail to the would-be soldier just what will be required of him during his service as a National Guardsman. This must be done before enlistment, and a conscientious performance of this duty will avoid a later complaint that service was entered upon without a proper conception of its requirements or that an enlistment was procured through misrepresentation or by a concealment of the obligations which would be incurred.

Far better to lose a man occasionally who feels that he cannot meet the required obligations than to have him become through disappointment a sore-head or grumbler. That the men may be acquainted with the provisions of the Articles of War which will govern their conduct when on duty in the field, it would be well to have those articles read to them at certain intervals, say immediately after enlistment and twice a year thereafter.

Much depends on the way in which the instruction of the recruit is commenced. Many a good man has been spoiled as a soldier by starting wrong. The new man should be taught in accordance with a carefully thought-out and planned system, making gradual progress and not be given improper ideas and allowed to form incorrect habits in the performance of his duties which is bound to be the result of haphazard teaching by incompetent instructors who do not know what they are about.

When he is beginning to learn the duties of a soldier and the details of a soldier's life, his mind is in the impressionable stage, and then is the time to show him the right way of doing things and so avoid later trouble when he must unlearn that which has been incorrectly taught him at the first. Start the recruit off right. Everything depends on that.

Do not put a recruit into an old uniform, at least not until it has been cleaned and pressed and made to look as bright and new as possible. Most men come into the Service with high ideals. They believe that a soldier's uniform should be and is a badge of honor and that the wearer is entitled to respect merely because he does wear his country's uniform even if no other reason exists for such respect. Cherish those ideals! Don't shatter them.

### Connecticut Attendance.

The 2nd Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, has a figure of attendance for the month of April of 96.62. The average membership of the companies of this regiment during the month named was 64.75 men. All of the organizations had five drills and three of them six. If some of the regiments of the Organized Militia of the country would consider what a pitiful figure their reports show when compared to this magnificent record the result would probably be a better attendance among those organizations which may be classed as the "weaker sisters."

If a National Guard organization is worth keeping up at all, it is worth the trouble necessary to make it as good as it can be made. It cannot be made good for anything if practically all the men are not present at every drill; that should be the cardinal principle upon which the organization is conducted.

Men who will not attend every drill from which they are not kept by unavoidable circumstances should be dealt with summarily and a continuance of neglect of such duty should result in dishonorable discharge. Every man who enlists and does not attend drill or other duty, when it is possible to do so, is a shirk and he belongs in the scrap heap.

### Practical Instruction in Michigan.

Troop A and Troop B Cavalry, M. N. G., will make a practice march in place of taking part in the ordinary camp. An officer of the Army will accompany each troop during the movement.

A plan for combined firing to form part of the instruction of the Michigan National Guard at its coming encampment has been announced by the Adjutant General. Each company will be placed successively on the range in extended order with a supply of nine rounds of ball cartridge per man. The targets will run up an unknown moment and three rounds at will will be fired under direction of the company commander. The targets will disappear after two minutes. Following this, a forward movement will take place and a repetition of the program will occur. After this firing is concluded the march will be taken up again and interrupted to fire in the same way, except that the time for the last three rounds at will has been fixed at one and one-half minutes. The three companies making the greatest number of hits will be awarded prizes.

### The Postmaster General is with us.

The Postmaster General has replied to a query made by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania to the effect that every opportunity will be afforded employes of the Department to render service in the National Guard. A clear understanding of the situation is of much importance and we, therefore, reproduce the letter referred to herewith.

"In answer to this inquiry I beg to call your attention to the following extract from the current Postal Laws and Regulations:

'After July 1, 1908, the fifteen days' leave of absence allowed by law to city carriers will be exclusive of Sundays and holidays.

Postmasters may grant leave in addition to the leave of absence with pay to clerks and carriers in case of illness, disability received in the service, or other urgent necessity, such leave not to exceed thirty consecutive days, or sixty days in any one calendar year. An application for leave of absence to cover a longer period must be made by the postmaster to the First Assistant Postmaster General with a clear statement of the reason therefor.'

In order to correct a misconception that seems to exist as to the attitude of the Department in regard to enlistment and service in the National Guard by employes of the postal service, the following order has been issued:

Ordered, That leaves of absence without pay, in addition to the leave of absence with pay authorized by law, will be granted to postal employes who are members of the National Guard when called upon to perform military duty by competent authority.

The Department believes that the National Guard should be encouraged in every way and that it is feasible for postmasters to arrange the duties of employes so that leaves of absence to perform military duty may be granted without detriment to the Service. In cases of emergency, where the entire guard is called out and to grant leaves of absence to all of the employes of the post office who are members of the National Guard would seriously embarrass the postal service, it is believed that, upon proper representations by the postmasters, commanding officers will relieve from duty those employes whose services are imperatively needed in post-office work.'

Demerits will not be charged against the records of letter carriers for leaves of absence granted them under the provisions of these rules."

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

### MACHINE GUN TRIALS.

We are privileged to quote an extract from a report of a distinguished officer of the Army, who not long ago conducted trials of the Maxim automatic gun. He says:—

"The present issue of the Maxim gun requires for its manipulation too much perfection.

Practice was frequently delayed by jams which were caused by a number of things—as worn belts—belts not evenly filled—ammunition defaced by transportation—defective (split) shells—bullets defaced from shells, as well as the powder escaping from shells—little slivers of brass from shells—defective jackets (stripping), which in a number of cases lodged in the bore. One platoon on one run put out of commission both barrels of one gun, and being at the farthest range from the starting point, a borrowed gun also, using the same belt of 250 rounds of ammunition (made in 1905 and 1906), there being to the eye no defects to this ammunition, which had been especially selected.

Other things tended to delay the firing and to interfere with the results thereof, as defective firing pins, mainsprings, wearing of the parts of the elevating and traversing gears. Slipping of trail on grassy or hard ground



and sinking of same in soft or plowed ground in rapid (continuous) firing, thus continually changing elevations, would indicate the necessity for spiked trail shoes.

It was found necessary to alternate the use of the guns in firing course B, in order that they might be oiled and cleaned after each run—though only 400 shots had been fired since previous cleaning and oiling.

After this, it is presumed that all new issues of machine guns will be manufactured for the use of the latest improved rifle ammunition with the sharp pointed bullet, giving velocities of 2,700 or higher, instead of the 2,300 now being used.

In such event the rear sight should permit of graduations to 2,500 yards and should have a windguage approximately twice as long as that now used. Tables of fire should be furnished with the gun for the Service ammunition to admit of practice as far as 2,500 yards.

The gun should also be provided with a protected front sight which will

enable one to draw a closer aim than can be taken with the present coarse front sight.

There is a telescopic sight now being constructed that will undoubtedly increase the efficacy of fire. This cannot be used in continuous fire, as this fire is generally understood, for the vibration would probably prevent. It is believed that such fire will seldom be resorted to, but instead, broken (intermittent) fire—firing in groups of 5, 10, 15, etc., shots in succession will be used, aim corrected after each break, and the firing similarly continued.

The telescopic sight adopted for expert riflemen, before it reached its present improved state, was used under my supervision on the Maxim in 1907, but the results were not satisfactory, owing greatly to the crude method of attachment.

Objection was often made to the glittering of the brass at the ends of the water jackets, and it is recommended that for field service all parts giving brilliant points be covered, when possible, by a drab colored lacquer."

STATE PISTOL COMPETITION OF COLORADO.

Enclosed are the scores of the Annual Pistol-Match of the National Guard of Colorado. The day was exceedingly windy and rather cold and the scores are very good indeed, considering the conditions. This is the fourth annual pistol match and the Denver City Troop, Capt. D. W. Strickland, by winning this time gains permanent possession of the Pistol Championship Trophy, a handsome cup presented by Gen. Bulkeley Wells. The Denver City Troop has won the cup at three of the four matches, the Boulder City Troop having won at the third annual competition.

Arthur Smith, who won the individual match over L. E. Lyon, last year's winner, by only one point, is a member of the Denver City Troop. Smith won ninth place in the pistol match at Camp Perry last summer and was a member of the American team in the late small-bore international gallery competition.

TEAM MATCH.

TROOP B, FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY.

	Timed Fire.				Rapid Fire.				Aggr-gate.
	Slow Fire.	50 yds.	25 yds.	Tl. T.F.	25 yds.	15 yds.	Tl. R.F.		
Capt. D. W. Strickland.....	72	48	84	132	79	85	164	368	
Trump, Roy Peterson.....	61	68	89	157	70	92	162	380	
Sergt. E. C. Jones.....	72	84	86	170	67	89	156	396	
Priv. J. E. Church.....	55	72	90	162	58	81	139	356	
Priv. A. Smith.....	65	72	94	166	84	90	174	405	
Priv. A. W. Peterson.....	71	71	89	160	74	88	162	393	
Team total.....	2300								

TROOP A, FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY.

	Timed Fire.				Rapid Fire.				Aggr-gate.
	Slow Fire.	50 yds.	25 yds.	Tl. T.F.	25 yds.	15 yds.	Tl. R.F.		
1st Lieut. R. E. Peerce.....	71	53	90	143	83	94	177	391	
Q. M. Sergt. G. R. Caldwell.....	54	47	86	133	52	91	143	330	
Priv. J. W. Fordrager.....	56	49	87	136	73	79	152	344	
Priv. R. V. Hill.....	41	48	76	124	81	92	173	338	
Priv. W. W. Hammond.....	52	78	90	168	81	91	172	392	
1st Sergt. S. B. Richey.....	61	52	77	129	70	94	164	354	
Team total.....	2149								

TROOP C, FIRST SQUADRON CAVALRY.

	Timed Fire.				Rapid Fire.				Aggr-gate.
	Slow Fire.	50 yds.	25 yds.	Tl. T.F.	25 yds.	15 yds.	Tl. R.F.		
Capt. W. G. Chase.....	70	55	88	143	50	87	137	350	
Corp. F. P. Coffin.....	58	68	96	164	81	88	169	391	
2nd Lieut. W. H. Nice, Jr.....	53	67	72	139	70	86	156	348	
Priv. R. A. Ashbaugh.....	74	62	90	152	84	89	173	399	
1st Lieut. B. H. Brooke.....	76	61	76	127	72	90	162	365	
Priv. H. E. Bryan.....	50	36	63	99	60	77	137	286	
Team total.....	2139								

Troop D, First Squadron Cavalry..... 2025

Signal Corps..... 1656  
Battery A., F. A..... 1492

INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

Order.	Timed Fire.				Rapid Fire.				Aggr-gate.
	Slow Fire.	50 yds.	25 yds.	Tl. T.F.	25 yds.	15 yds.	Tl. R.F.		
1. Priv. Arthur Smith, Troop B.....	71	69	96	165	87	92	179	415	
2. Priv. L. E. Lyon, Troop D.....	68	74	96	170	88	88	176	414	
3. Priv. W. W. Hammond, Troop A.....	54	74	96	170	91	91	182	406	
4. Sergt. E. C. Jones, Troop B.....	63	73	93	166	75	94	169	398	
5. Corp. F. P. Coffin, Troop C.....	57	73	95	168	88	84	172	397	
6. Priv. A. W. Peterson, Troop B.....	51	70	94	164	88	92	180	395	
7. 1st Lieut. R. E. Peerce, Troop A.....	52	73	93	166	79	98	177	395	
8. Priv. R. A. Ashbaugh, Troop C.....	52	75	83	158	82	94	176	386	
9. Q. M. Sergt. G. R. Caldwell, Troop A.....	51	62	95	157	85	92	177	385	
10. 1st Sergt. S. B. Richey, Troop A.....	61	44	89	133	91	99	190	384	
11. Priv. A. G. Hill, Troop A.....	51	67	89	156	85	92	177	384	
12. Priv. C. M. McCutcheon, Troop D.....	55	68	91	159	70	95	165	379	
13. Priv. J. E. Church, Troop C.....	76	57	88	145	74	77	151	372	
14. Priv. R. V. Hill, Troop A.....	54	61	84	145	79	86	165	364	
15. Priv. A. T. Wheeler, Troop D.....	47	50	94	144	76	93	169	360	
16. 1st Lieut. B. H. Brooke, Troop C.....	57	57	80	137	79	87	166	360	
17. Priv. Geo. Edwards, Troop B.....	57	54	84	138	70	90	160	355	
18. 2nd Lieut. W. H. Nice, Jr., Troop C.....	41	54	86	140	81	90	171	352	
19. Priv. J. W. Zordrager, Troop A.....	51	55	88	143	64	87	151	345	
20. Corp. C. McDonald, Troop C.....	51	58	85	143	57	83	140	334	
21. Priv. R. Wayt, Troop A.....	48	46	70	116	75	90	165	329	
22. Corp. T. B. McKelvey, Battery A.....	39	60	87	147	51	86	137	323	
23. Priv. H. E. Bryan, Troop C.....	49	35	81	116	68	82	150	315	
24. Priv. W. D. Franklin, Signal Corps.....	46	60	76	136	51	81	132	314	
25. 1st Lieut. A. W. Darragh, Signal Corps.....	38	59	73	132	53	82	135	305	
26. Sergt. I. Elliott, Battery A.....	38	49	69	118	63	84	147	303	
27. Capt. L. M. McBride, Company A.....	37	56	80	136	45	83	128	301	
28. 1st Sergt. R. E. Burgner, Troop D.....	48	50	72	122	48	82	130	300	
29. 1st Lieut. J. W. LeFever, Battery A.....	50	54	75	129	54	60	114	293	
30. Priv. A. E. Jure, Troop C.....	40	45	73	118	66	67	133	291	
31. 1st Cl. Pvt. R. J. Kriechbaum, Sig. Corps.....	48	47	55	102	66	74	140	290	
32. Sergt. E. W. Batherwick, Sig. Corps.....	28	54	60	114	53	91	144	286	
33. Corp. W. L. Savell, Sig. Corps.....	30	46	67	113	57	74	131	274	
34. Corp. F. E. Heisse, Sig. Corps.....	20	47	64	111	44	58	102	233	

Individual Prizes.

The Adjutant General's Trophy and a cup, won by Priv. Arthur Smith, Troop B. Cup to competitor making highest score in slow fire, won by Priv. J. E. Church, Troop B; score, 76. Cup to competitor making highest aggregate score in timed fire, won by Private W. W. Hammond, Troop A; score, 170. Cup to competitor making highest aggregate score in rapid fire, won by 1st Sergt. S. B. Richey, Troop A; score, 190.

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.
- Sept. 4-12—Annual Outdoor Championship Matches of the United States Revolver Association. John Taylor Humphrey, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 218, New York City.

NEW ENGLAND MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The program of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association to be held on the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association, Wakefield, Mass., July 26 to July 31, inclusive, 1909, is as follows:

TEAM MATCHES.

- No. 1. First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Match: Open to teams of five from any company, troop or battery unit of the Organized Militia of the New England States. For a trophy and medals presented by the First Corps Cadets, M. V. M. Distances—200 and 500 yards.
- No. 2. State of Maine Match: Open to teams of 5 men from any company, troop or battery unit of the Organized Militia of the New England States, excepting those winning a prize in Match No. 1. For a trophy and medals. Distances—200 and 500 yards.
- No. 3. The Bancroft Match: For a trophy and medals presented by Maj.-Gen.

William A. Bancroft, M. V. M. Regimental team match. Open to teams of 6 men from any regimental or battalion organization of the Organized Militia of the New England States, no competitor to shoot on more than one team. Distances—200 yards rapid; 600 yards slow fire.

No. 4. New England Interstate Match:

For a trophy donated by the New England States, and medals for each member of the three leading teams, presented by Hon. Eben S. Draper, Governor of Massachusetts. Open to one team of 12 men from each of the New England States.

Same conditions as for the National Match for the current year, except that no man shall be debarrd from any team because of shooting on a winning team in any previous year in either the national or interstate matches: 200 yards slow fire, 600 yards slow fire, 800 yards slow fire, 1,000 yards slow fire, 200 yards rapid fire, 1 skirmish run.

No. 4a. Army-Navy-Interstate Match:

Open to teams of 12 men each from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Naval or Military Academies, or any State. More than one team may be entered from any of the foregoing, but no man may shoot on more than one team in this and the New England Interstate Match.

No. 5. United Spanish War Veterans Match:

Open to teams of 5 from any Spanish War Veteran Camp in New England. Competitors must be members in good standing, of the Camp they represent, at least six months prior to the match, and team captains must present to the executive officer a certificate to that effect signed by the Camp Commander. Camps may enter more than one team, but no competitor may shoot on more than one team. Distance—200 yards.

INDIVIDUAL (SINGLE ENTRY) MATCHES.

- No. 6. 600 Yard Individual: Open to all. For a trophy and cash prizes presented by New England Military Rifle Association. Distance—600 yards.
- No. 7. The Hayden Match: Individual. Open to all. For a trophy and cash prizes presented by Col. Charles Hayden, Paymaster-General of Massachusetts. Distance—200 yards.
- No. 8. Governor McLane Match: Individual. Open to all. For a trophy and cash prizes presented by Ex-Governor John McLane of New Hampshire. Distance—500 yards.

(To be continued.)

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

At 2628 Broadway, June 3.

20 Yard Revolver.	
E. Schnitzler.....	76 78 82
M. Hays.....	80 84 85 85 86 89
J. L. R. Morgan.....	81 82 83 83 85 86 87 89
Dr. C. Phillips.....	81 82 82 84
A. E. Barry.....	79
J. R. Ryder.....	84 84 86 87 89
G. Grenzer.....	82 84 87 88 89
J. E. Silliman.....	84 86 94

At Greenville, N. J., June 5.

50 Yard Revolver.	
Morgan.....	83 83 81 81 81—409
C. E. Taylor.....	86 92 95 87 88—448
W. H. French.....	88 80 86 89 89—432
88 91 85 89 92 88 89 89 87 88 87 82—1055	
M. Hays.....	82 78 85 82 88 89 84 91 86 83
H. M. Pope.....	10 10 9 10 9 10 8 9—94
W. A. Tewes.....	8 10 7 10 6 8 5 9 9 8—80

FRENCH TEAM WINS FROM MANHATTAN.

In the annual cable match between fifteen leading marksmen of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association of New York and the team of the Paris Cercle des Carabiniers, which was completed May 29, as in five previous contests the Frenchmen were returned the winners by an aggregate score of 21,246 to 20,990. John Taylor Humphrey represented the Cercle des Carabiniers, while A. Celisse acted for the Americans. The scores follow:

	Paris Cercle des Carabiniers.		Total.
	Rifle.	Revolver.	
Regaud.....	713	757	1470
Gautier.....	711	744	1455
Lardin.....	701	739	1440
De Boigne.....	703	733	1436
Colas.....	715	719	1434
De Casselbajac.....	647	777	1424
Balme.....	675	743	1418
Johnson.....	664	753	1417
Labbe.....	703	713	1416
Faure.....	663	751	1414
Parmentier.....	700	707	1407
Lecoq.....	652	737	1389
Fouconnier.....	644	742	1386
Lecuyer.....	670	713	1383
Blanc.....	645	712	1357
Totals.....	10206	11040	21246

Although the Americans, who shot at the Armbruster ranges in Greenville, N. J., outscored their foreign rivals with the revolvers by 31 points, their total in the rifle competition was nearly three hundred points less than



# Winchester Take-Down Single Shot Rifle



The Winchester Single Shot Rifle, which has long enjoyed marked popularity among the users of this type of arm on account of its excellent shooting qualities, and the strength, simplicity and certainty of its breech action, is now offered in the handy take-down form, in all desirable calibers. The two-part take-down system used on this rifle is simplicity itself. This new rifle is equipped with a special hammer fly, which leaves the hammer at half instead of full cock when the action is opened and closed. It has a quick spiral mainspring, which is entirely housed in the receiver. In other detail the take-down rifle is the same as the solid-frame model, and can be furnished with the usual extras for this gun.

The list price of the standard rifle with octagon barrel is \$19.00. It retails for less.

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Send for circular fully describing new gun.

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

that made by the Parisian crack shots. Mr. De Casselbajac's score of 777 with the revolver constitutes a new world's record.

Three Americans returned scores that were better than the highest individual total made by the winners, but the Parisians had the more perfectly balanced team. Dr. W. G. Hudson led the New York representatives with 1,496, while Mr. Regaud's total of 1,470 gave him the individual honors for his side.

Each contestant was allowed forty shots with the rifle and an equal number with the revolver. In each case a shot that pierced the bullseye of the target was credited with a total of twenty points, while the less successful attempts were valued in proportion to their distance from the center of the target. The American scores were:

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.			
	Rifle.	Revolver.	Total.
Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	761	735	1496
W. H. French.....	744	739	1483
J. A. Dietz.....	718	759	1477
H. M. Pope.....	740	728	1468
M. Hayes.....	685	742	1427
G. F. Snellen.....	709	717	1426
J. T. Humphrey.....	674	740	1414
T. Anderton.....	651	759	1410
J. E. Silliman.....	657	747	1404
C. E. Taintor.....	665	735	1400
D. R. R. H. Sayre.....	628	760	1388
G. P. Sanborn.....	622	739	1361
G. Grenzer.....	640	692	1332
W. P. Uhler.....	573	730	1303
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	452	749	1201
Totals.....	9919	11071	20990

**PROGRAM OF CALIFORNIA SHOOT.**  
(Continued from last week.)

**POINT TARGET.**

This target has a black of 12 inches diameter, divided into three parts, the inner circle, which constitutes the bullseye, being of three inches in diameter, counts 3 points, the next circle of 6 inches diameter counts 2 points and the balance of black counts 1 point. 3 points: red flag; 2 points: blue flag; 1 point: white flag. Shots out of black do not count. The shooter hitting a bullseye nearest the center shall take first prize, the next nearest second, etc. Ticket for 10 shots, \$2. Number of tickets unlimited. A shooter can obtain but one prize.

The amount of \$1,325, in 90 prizes, will be distributed as follows:

1st Prize \$100	7th Prize \$40
2nd " 80	8th " 35
3rd " 70	9th " 30
4th " 60	10th " 25
5th " 50	11th " 20
6th " 45	

## ACHESON-GRAPHITE

GRADE "1340"

### Firearms Lubricant

Is the only graphite suitable for use in a rifle. It is an Electric Furnace Product and practically pure. When it is used there is

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**INTERNATIONAL ACHESON GRAPHITE COMPANY,**  
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

We are the Only Makers of Graphite in the World.

2 Prizes at \$15	10 Prizes at \$6
4 " at 12	10 " at 5
4 " at 10	14 " at 4
6 " at 8	19 " at 3
10 " at 7	

The shooter making the most points in his first 200 shots shall be declared King, and be awarded the Gold King's Medal, value \$75, and \$50 cash.

In case of a tie the contestants shall shoot 10 additional shots in presence of a majority of the shooting masters. The shooter making the next highest score in his first 200 shots receives

2nd Prize \$50	12th Prize \$6
3rd " 40	13th " 5
4th " 30	14th " 5
5th " 25	15th " 4
6th " 20	16th " 4
7th " 18	17th " 3
8th " 15	18th " 2
9th " 12	19th " 2
10th " 10	20th " 2
11th " 8	

A shooter desiring to shoot for King must obtain his 200 Shot Ticket at one time. He is not permitted to shoot single tickets before or during the time he is shooting his King Ticket.

**GOLDEN JUBILEE MEDAL TARGET.**

This Target is like Stich Target Germania and contains a 6 inch bullseye.

A shooter desiring to shoot on this target must purchase a Festival Card which costs \$25 and contains 20 shots.

The shooter making the highest amount of bullseyes in his 20 shots receives first Gold Festival Medal, value at least \$20, the second shooter the second and so forth. Also \$200 in cash will be divided between the shooters making the best centers on this target as follows:

1st Prize \$20	3rd Prize \$15
2nd " 18	4th " 12
6 Prizes at \$10	15 Prizes at \$5.

In case a shooter shall not succeed in making a bullseye in his 20 shots he is entitled to fire as many shots until he makes one bullseye.

## THE LAST WORD ON THE RIFLE

WE HAVE IT

TWO BOOKS:

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U. S. MARINE CORPS MODEL.

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You know that we make the best Military Cartridge Belt in the world because you have seen it in service.

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**MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT COMPANY**

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# OHIO HONORS

At the State Shoot, Columbus, O., June 2-4, Mr. Lester German won **HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE**, 582 ex 600, and Mr. H. O. Freeman Third Professional, 572 ex 600, both shooting

## PETERS

### FACTORY LOADS

Mr. German also won **HIGH AVERAGE** at Dayton, Ky., May 31, scoring 196 ex 200, including 20 doubles. At this tournament **High Amateur Average** was won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, 188 ex 200.

From May 31 to June 4. inclusive, Mr. German broke 877 ex 900, or an average of 97.4%, attesting the perfect shooting qualities of Peters shells.

More Proofs of the same kind:

- High General Average at Smithville, Tex., May 27-28, won by L. I. Wade, 484 ex 500.
- High Professional Average at Waverly, Minn., May 20, won by G. A. Olson, 213 ex 225.
- High General Average at St. Paul, Minn., May 31, won by G. A. Olson, 148 ex 150.
- Kentucky State Championship, at Louisville, Ky., May 21, won by W. Henderson, 92 ex 100.
- Illinois Professional Championship, at Chicago, May 27, won by H. W. Cadwallader, 48 ex 50.

## THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, - CINCINNATI, OHIO

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

#### DAVENPORT, IOWA, SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

The third monthly shoot of the association was held at Schuetzen Park range on May 30. There was a good attendance, over 50 shooters participating. All shooting was at 200 yards, offhand.

Honor Target.  
First Class, One Ticket, Possible 75.  
J. B. Haynugs, 68  
W. Fischer, 68  
Fred Strohbehn, 66; Emil Berg, 64; C. F. Denkman, 64; T. J. Thompson, 64; A. C. Bielenberg, 63; J. H. Schroeder, 62; O. B. Schmidt, 61; Ed Berger, 60.

Second Class.  
Chris Jansen, 54  
J. F. Bredow, 52  
F. Nabstedt, 52; Jul. Arp, 49; L. Harms, 48; B. H. Leese, 48; F. H. Dueser, 48; G. Conger, 48; C. Ohlschlagel, 45; H. A. Schroeder, 44.

Third Class.  
F. Woltman, 39; W. Fedderson, 34; C. Burmeister, 32; C. Rochow, 30; J. G. Junge, 29; Gus Rochow, 28; O. Denkman, 24; B. H. Muls, 16; Jul. Sander, 15; F. Frick, 12.

Center Target.  
Measured in 1-100 inches; reentry.  
G. Conger, 60  
W. Fischer, 90  
J. F. Nabstedt, 96; G. E. Decker, 122; L. Harms, 126; J. H. Schroeder, 165; C. W. Ranzow, 173; H. E. Wade, 177; F. Strohbehn, 194; C. F. Denkman, 219; L. Schroeder, 221; Ed Berger, 221; J. Arp, 226; J. B. Haynugs, 228; Emil Berg, 238.

People's Target.  
3 Shots, Possible, 75; Reentry.  
Emil Berg, 70  
C. Jansen, 70  
G. Conger, 69; H. E. Wade, 69; C. F. Denkman, 68; Ed Berger, 68; C. F. Ranzow, 67; J. B. Haynugs, 67; O. B. Schmidt, 67; J. F. Nabstedt, 67; W. Fischer, 66; F. H. Dueser, 65; L. Schroeder, 64; H. E. Jameyson, 64; G. Scofield, 61.

Man Target.  
3 Shots, Possible 60; reentry.  
Dr. G. E. Decker, 59  
Ed Berger, 57  
Emil Berg, 56; W. Fischer, 56; C. Ranzow, 55; G. Conger, 55; C. Jansen, 55; C. F. Denkman, 54; F. Nabstedt, 54; L. Schroeder, 53; H. E. Jameyson, 53; B. Leese, 52; C. Matthey, 51; Jul. Arp, 50; J. B. Haynugs, 50.

10 Shot.  
Possible, 250; Reentry.  
Emil Berg, 230  
H. E. Wade, 217  
J. B. Haynugs, 216; C. Denkman, 213; C. Jansen, 210; G. Conger, 209; F. Nabstedt, 207; G. Bredow, 206; C. Ranzow, 205; O. B. Schmidt, 205; W. Fischer, 200; H. E. Jameyson, 199.

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

The following scores were shot on the Cypress Hill range on May 3, in a 5 men team match, with the Philadelphia Rifle Association.

Sanborn.....	87	85	81	84	84	421
Nelson.....	85	79	80	91	84	419
Glaser.....	85	87	88	75	82	417
Kellog.....	87	88	77	83	74	409
Otto.....	81	75	80	68	75	379
Total.....						2045
Other scores by F. N. Sanborn...	89	87	80	85	86	427
Green.....						369

#### SEA GIRT, N. J.

The official results of the New Jersey National Guard Match, held at Sea Girt, N. J., on May 31, were as follows:

Yards.....	S.F. S.F. S.F. S.F. R.F.					Sk.	Tl.
	200	600	800	1000	200		
2nd Regt. Inf., No 1...	260	245	259	199	205	525	1693
3rd Regt. Inf.....	245	258	265	176	190	497	1631
1st Regt. Inf.....	247	255	240	183	200	485	1610
4th Regt. Inf.....	246	240	253	194	209	446	1588
5th Regt. Inf.....	248	262	248	148	206	471	1583
2nd Regt. Inf., No. 2..	243	232	224	164	177	448	1488
2nd Troop Cav., No. 1.	248	257	247	187	160	357	1456
Signal Corps Company.	215	219	225	167	142	407	1375
2nd Troop Cav., No. 2.	226	205	238	147	117	435	1368

### THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

#### OHIO STATE SHOOT.

The Ohio State Trap Shooters League held its annual tournament on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club, June 1 to 4. This event has been given on these grounds for the past three years with great success, and the present tournament was no exception to the rule. The attendance was good, though it lacked a few of what was expected. Fred Shattuck, the club secretary, has had the arrangements in charge, and to his efforts may be ascribed the success of the shoot. The office was in charge of L. W. Cumberland, with E. R. Placke as assistant. The shoot was run on the Squier "money-back" system, a plan which provides for a purse to pay back to the amateur his losses after deducting the price of targets. The events on the program were open to residents of the State only, but optional sweeps were provided which were open to all. During the tournament 31,455 targets were thrown.

The trade was well represented by the following: J. R. Taylor, T. A. Marshall, R. L. Trimble, Lester German, R. O. Heikes, Horace Heikes, C. A. Young, C. A. North, F. LeNoir, L. J. Squier, W. B. Darton, L. W. Cumberland, L. R. Myers, H. D. Freeman, A. G. Barstow, Gus E. Greiff.

#### Practice Day.

Tuesday, June 1, was practice day, a program of 100 targets in five 20-target events being provided. The day was partly cloudy, with a strong cross wind which affected the flight of the targets considerably, but not enough to prevent some good scores. Twenty-four shooters availed themselves of the opportunity to get a little practice before taking part in the regular program, Lester German, of Aberdeen, Md., shot through the program and finished high man with the fine score of 99, missing one target in the second event and then going straight. C. A. Young was second with 96. J. R. Taylor and L. J. Squier came next with 95 and 94 respectively. H. E. Smith, a local shooter, was high amateur with 95. After the close of the regular events an optional \$1.00 sweep at 25 targets from 22 yards was run off with twelve entries. First money was won by H. E. Smith on 21; Fred Shattuck second money on 20.

#### First Day.

June 2, the first day of the regular program, was cloudy and cool, with very good weather conditions in the forenoon. A strong east wind made the targets just difficult enough to tax the skill of the contestants and add interest to the sport. About two o'clock a light rain began to fall, which became quite severe for a while, but did not stop the shooting. The program consisted of eight events at 15, and four at 20 targets each, Nos. 9 and 10 constituting the event for merchandise prizes. The first prize was won by Dr. Van Fosse, a local shooter, on a straight score of 40. The professional high guns for the day were Lester German, 195; J. R. Taylor, 192; L. J. Squier, 191; D. A. Upson was high amateur, tying with German for high average of the day, on 195. F. Foltz and George Volk tied for second on 192; Burt Cooper, 191. The day's record for long run was made by L. J. Squier. After missing the tenth target in the fifth event, he broke target after target until he had scored 99 without a miss. Other good runs were made by Burt Cooper, 83; H. D. Freeman, 80; D. A. Upson, 74.

#### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Chittenden Hotel, J. H. Smith presiding in the absence of President Gross, and K. P. Johnson acting as secretary in the absence of Jesse Young, the secretary. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. S. Rogers; vice-president, Kent P. Johnson; secretary-treasurer, F. W. Judd.

#### Second Day.

The day was cloudy with no wind until afternoon, when it breezed up from the east, but not enough to bother the shooters, or affect the scores to any great extent. Fifty-one took their places on the firing line, forty-eight shooting in all events. The program was started at 9.25 over three traps, and went on rapidly, so that at 12.20 nine events at a total of 135 targets had been finished. A short halt was called for lunch.





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**PREVENTS RUST REMOVES RUST**

Positively removes the residuum of any high power powder now on the market. If you fail to clean your rifle thoroughly, Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9 will do it for you. This has been tested and endorsed by the most prominent riflemen of America. No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it. If your dealer does not keep it, order direct.

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**OFFICERS' MANUAL THE WHAT'S WHAT OF THE ARMY**

By Captain JAMES A. MOSS, 24th Infantry  
THIRD EDITION, Revised and Enlarged. (32 Chapters; 560 pages.)

1. WHAT has experience shown to be the best way to command a company, and also the best method of regulating the administration of a post?
2. WHAT reports, returns, estimates and requisitions are rendered by, and what are the usual duties of company commanders, adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, aides-de-camp, recruiting officers, etc? When are the reports submitted, what blank forms are used, what Army Regulation paragraphs and War Department orders bear on the subject, etc.?
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4. WHAT is the present organization of the Army, and what is the meaning of such expressions as "Rank and File," "Field and Staff," "The Line," "Field Officers," etc.?
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before continuing. The last event was finished at 3.30 and the shooters left for the city. The program consisted of ten events at 15 and three at 25 targets. Event No. 11 was for the Review trophy emblematic of the two-man team championship of Ohio. The number of targets thrown was 9,845. On the first day 11,655 targets were thrown.

The team match was started right after lunch, with twenty shooting. Some of the teams were not entitled to win but went into it for the sport. Besides the cup, or bowl, each member of the winning team receives an individual trophy; this year it was a gold locket. George Volk of Toledo and F. Foltz of McClure were the first to finish, and when a perfect team score of 50 was posted it looked as though the cup was going to the northern end of the State again, as this team has won it for the last two years. But soon the Dayton team, R. O. Heikes and his son, Horace Heikes, also made a clean score, and interest became intense as to the outcome. No other teams got into the tie, and as soon as the race was over the four men were called to the score to shoot off for the trophy. Messrs. F. Hall of Columbus and F. D. Alkire of Williamsport were named as judges. Foltz was at No. 1 peg; Horace Heikes at No. 2; G. Volk at No. 3, and "Pop" Heikes at No. 4. He was the first to miss, his third target getting away. Then Foltz lost his eleventh target and the score was tied again. One after another the targets were broken and it looked as though there would be another tie, when Volk failed to break his nineteenth target. The crowd which had gathered to watch the contest were breathless in their interest. It all depended upon Horace Heikes to win and he proved to have the nerve to carry him through a tight place, as he never faltered, but broke his remaining six targets and won the match by one target. This is the second time that this team has won the trophy, and both times against hot competitors. The losing team has no cause to feel downcast at their defeat, as they shot a pretty race. High professionals for the day were German and Taylor, 192 each; R. Heikes and H. D. Freeman, 191 each; H. Heikes, 187. F. Foltz was high amateur and also made high score of the day, 194; D. A. Upson, 193; G. Volk, 192. Long run of the day was made by Upson, who broke 106 straight. H. D. Freeman, 78 in the first six events. German broke the first 69 targets of the day's program; this, with the last 61 of the first day, gave him a continuous run of 130. Mr. Elmer Shaner was out to the grounds for a short while in the afternoon.

**Third Day.**

The last day of the shoot was partly cloudy and warm with a fresh west wind. In the afternoon a slight shower dampened the shooters a trifle but did not stop the work. The program provided ten events at 20 targets each. This day's shoot was for the amateur championship of Ohio, a handsome trophy being given by the club to the winner. The shooting began at 9.20 over three traps and was finished at 3 o'clock. Everything went along smoothly with the traps and at 12.15 six events had been finished. A stop was had for lunch, the shooting being resumed at 1 o'clock. Lester German was again high professional on the day's program, and again he divided the high gun honors with the amateur, D. A. Upson. Taylor, Young and Marshall came second with 192 each; Freeman, 191. First high amateur was Upson, with 195, or 97.5 per cent; he was also high man for the entire shoot with 583, or 97.16 per cent. Foltz was second with 194; G. Volk, 191. For the three days German was high professional with 582, or a little over 97 per cent; Taylor, 576; Freeman, 572. Second high amateur average went to Foltz with 580; G. Volk, 575.

The next annual tournament of the League will be held at Cleveland, under the auspices of the Cleveland Gun Club.

**Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN.**

Everybody had a great time at Charleroi, and now I desire to call your attention to the next tournament to be held at McKeesport, June 15.

This club is well known all over the country and should draw a large attendance. The program committee have spread the program to suit everybody.

CHARLES G. GRUBB, Secretary.

**THE HERNDON, PA., GUN CLUB'S TOURNAMENT.**

The opening spring tournament of the Herndon Gun Club was held on their grounds May 20. The shoot was well attended and the weather conditions were fine, and good scores were made, both by amateurs and professionals.

D. A. Herrold, of Sunbury, was high amateur; Curtis Yocum was second.

J. M. Hawkins was high professional.

The principal events of the shoot were the merchandise events and the three men team shoot. The merchandise event had 34 prizes and were all contested for. Every one participating was pleased with the prizes. The team shoot was contested for by four teams: Sunbury and Selins Grove, Selins Grove, Herndon and Pillow. The prize was won by Sunbury and Selins Grove. The prize: a silver loving cup, valued at \$30. Merchandise prizes, silver trophy, and added money amounted to \$175.00.

The scores made by professionals, as follows:

	Shot at.	Broke.
J. M. Hawkins.....	175	173
O. S. Sted.....	200	188
Lloyd Lewis.....	200	160

Scores made by amateurs, as follows:

Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
D. A. Herrold...	200 189	Wm. Gilbert...	55 45
S. M. Troxel...	200 171	Levi Herrod...	35 24
Curtis Yocum...	175 165	Grant Schoch...	100 93
Dr. Schoffstall...	200 160	D. M. Bahner...	80 67
C. E. Horner...	200 143	J. A. Scheaffer...	80 66
J. Votterro.....	175 117	E. H. Ziegler...	40 29
I. Huff.....	200 162	Geo. Wetzel....	60 30
D. W. Reitz....	175 141	J. A. Bingaman..	85 58
C. J. Witmer...	175 145	A. N. Ziegler....	45 17
J. A. Straub...	175 134	Geo. R. Bobb...	20 13
J. H. Ritter...	175 133	Henry Ziegler...	20 11
Olley Hoover...	70 41	Irvin Geist.....	40 28
Clyde Case....	130 108	W. E. Martin...	45 21
Hiram Siegfried.	200 168	E. E. Umholtz...	45 35
D. N. Hoy.....	175 141	D. C. Williard...	45 24
L. C. Smith....	200 150	D. P. Russell...	85 42
R. L. Schroyer..	175 110	J. A. Bailits...	20 11
M. L. Kruger...	200 161	Cyrus Leitzel...	40 24

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## NEWS OF THE TRADE.

## FIRST AVERAGE FOR DEAD SHOT SMOKELESS.

At the Eagle Park Gun Club, Granite City, Ill., May 22 and 23, C. G. Spencer won first average 390-400; and A. Mermod first amateur average 383-400; both shooting Dead Shot smokeless powder.

At the Nebraska State shoot, Grand Island, Neb., May 25-27, high general average was won by Ed. O'Brien shooting Dead Shot smokeless powder, 583-600, including an unfinished run of 139. First amateur average won by Harvey Dixon, 568-600. Second amateur average won by L. A. Gates, 560-600. Special gun event won by L. A. Gates with 25 straight. Dead Shot smokeless powder was responsible for this fine shooting.

At the tournament of the Caruthersville, Mo., Gun Club, May 27-28, high general average was won by Mr. C. G. Spencer, who broke 296-300 with Dead Shot smokeless powder.

## "THE MEN WHO KNOW" USE A MARLIN.

At the tournament of the Jersey City Gun Club, Jersey City, N. J., H. L. Brown broke 172 out of 180-98 out of the last 100—winning high professional average. Mr. Brown used his Marlin trap gun.

At the big Illinois State shoot, H. W. Cadwallader won the professional championship of Illinois with the new Marlin trap gun, scoring 48 out of 50 targets in this championship event against the strongest bunch of shooters in the world. This is another strong endorsement of the efficiency of the new Marlin trap gun for "the men who know" in trap work.

At the Ohio State shoot, June 3, in the two-man race for the Sportsmen's Review trophy, Horace W. Heikes made the high score of the match, by breaking 25 straight in the regular event and 25 straight in the shootoff, winning the trophy for his team. Mr. Heikes used his new Marlin trap gun. In the same event, George Volk broke 25 straight in the regular event and 24 in the shootoff, also using the new Marlin trap gun.

Harry F. Everett made his real first tryout of his new Marlin trap gun at the Bucyrus, Ohio, Gun Club shoot on May 31. He broke 95 out of his first 100 birds and led all of the shooters up to the 180 mark, finally tying for the high score of the shoot with 184 out of the 200. The new Marlin trap gun is certainly one great gun for trap shooters.

## U. M. C. STEEL LINED VICTORIES.

The early spring circuit in the Pacific northwest has resulted in a nice string of U. M. C. Steel Lined shell victories. At the Idaho State shoot at Boise, May 11-13, Peter Holohan won the general high average over all,

shooting Nitro Club factory loads. This he repeated a few days later at the Wieser (Idaho) registered shoot with the same shells, Selby loaded; and at the big annual Northwest Tournament held at Walla Walla, Wash., May 19-21, Frank Riehl won high general average and J. E. Cullison, of Portland, high amateur average, both shooting Nitro Club shells with Selby loads.

Ten men shot through the two-day program at Caruthersville, Mo., May 27-28. When the last of the 300 shots were fired it was found that the occupants of the first eight places in order had traveled the Steel Lined route. Of the 65 shooters for two days, 21 used the reliable Solid Breech gun.

The Autoloading gun is very popular in southeast Missouri. Recently at Caruthersville Mo., five men, all of whom used an Autoloading Remington, broke 117 out of 125 at the trap. To emphasize the good shooting qualities of the gun, this same squad then broke 10 straight each.

## WITH THE WINCHESTER COMBINATION.

The first Individual State Championship of Louisiana was won by Capt. W. T. Coyle, with the unbeatable score of 50 straight at the first state shoot which was held at Alexandria, May 24-25. Captain Coyle used the winning Leader shells.

At the Indiana State Shoot, held at Marion, Ind., May 18-19, 1st and 2nd high professional averages were won by W. D. Stannard and Ward Burton, respectively, while first amateur average was won by Dr. W. L. Straughan, all using Winchester shells. In addition, Mr. Burton and the doctor used the Winchester gun.

The individual State championship here also was won with Winchester shells, W. N. Wise being the victor, with score of 95 out of 100.

At the Nebraska State shoot, held at Grand Island, May 25-27, the almost perfect score of Ed. O'Brien on the second day was an important feature, he scoring 199 out of 200, shooting Winchester shells and a Winchester gun. Here again the individual State championship was won with Winchester shells, L. J. Capps topping the list with a score of 25 straight. Incidentally it may be stated that Mr. O'Brien was high professional for the three days, making the fine total of 582 out of 600. Chas. G. Spencer is apparently showing a clean pair of heels to the bunch, judging by the scores he is hanging up. At Caruthersville, Mo., May 27-28, he made a total of 296 out of 300 for the two days, shooting, of course, his Winchester and Winchester shells.

Grant Stephens won high amateur average at Green Bay, Wis., May 29, scoring 94 out of 100 with the Winchester combination. At Smithville, Texas, May 27-28, R. Mueller won high amateur average, breaking 475 out of 500 with Winchester Leaders. At Bay City, Mich., May 31 and June 1, John W. Garrett, shooting his Winchester gun and Leader shells, won high general average with the splendid score of 382 out of 400, Ward Burton being second with 376, using the same combination.

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Ar. Baltimore . . . 8.09 pm  
Mt. Royal Station.

Ar. Baltimore . . . 8.13 pm  
Camden Station.

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