

# ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 11.

JUNE 17, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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### Jesse Smith Shoots Up Johnstown.



On the night of May 27, Jesse Smith, well known all over the middle west as a terrible man with a rifle, literally shot up the town of Johnstown, Ohio. The trouble started at the headquarters of the Johnstown Rifle Club over the Peters Cup emblematic of the

### Indoor Championship of Ohio and Indiana.

Smith was armed with

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**ARMS AND THE MAN,**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVI. No. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 17, 1909.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

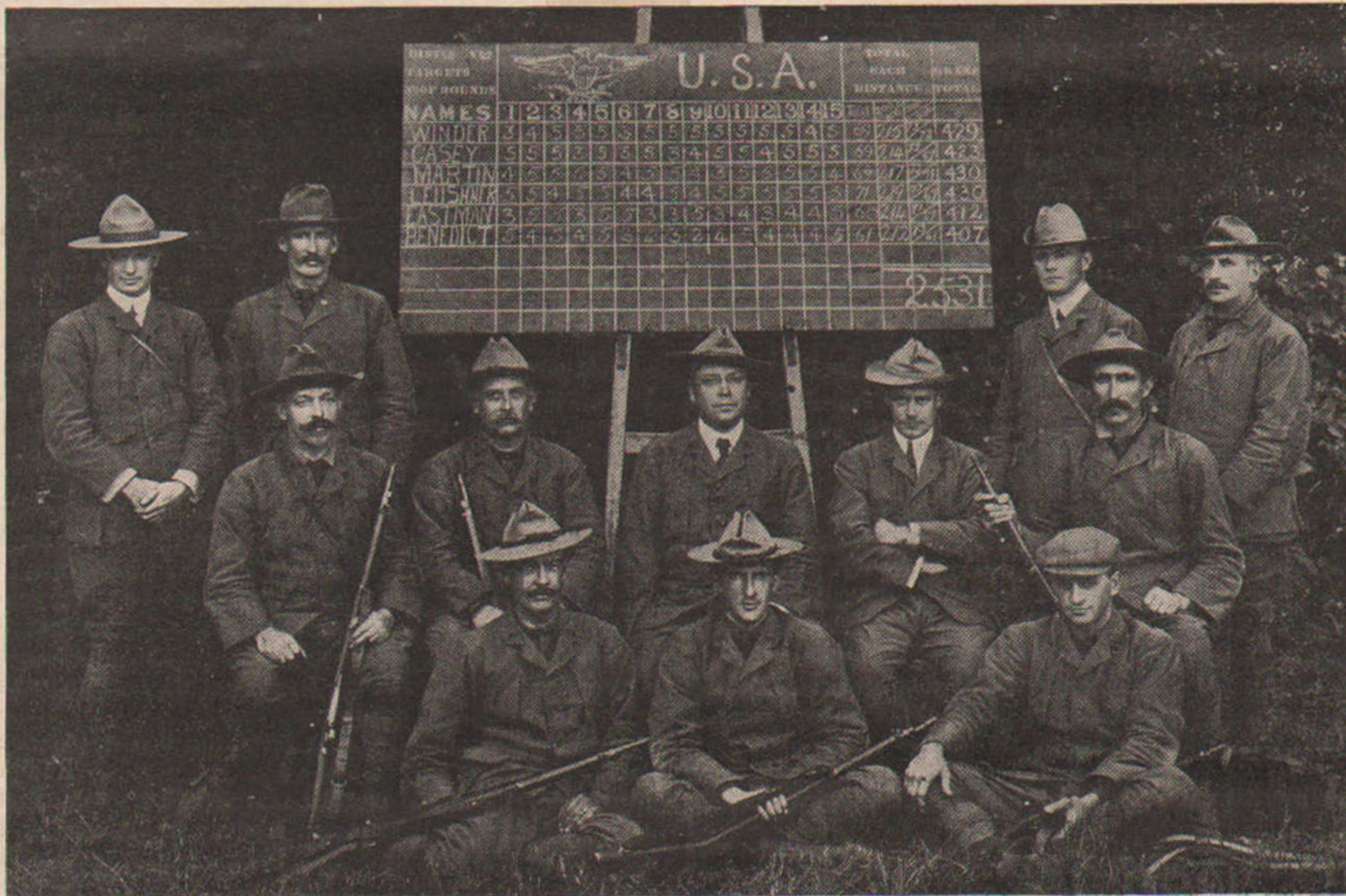
## OUR COMICAL COUSINS.

The team of American riflemen which went to England last year to compete for the military rifle championship of the world and which so successfully accomplished the purpose which took it abroad, defeated seven nations and won the greatest rifle match ever shot. The competition was for teams of six men, fifteen shots each, at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Eight nations sent teams. Each team was required to use the military rifle of its Government, but any ammunition was allowed. The American rifle team was not received in England with open, welcoming arms, nor sped upon its homeward way with tears—that is, officially. Personally, members of the team received many favors at the hands of Englishmen. The team had no complaint of sharp practice as had the athletes who took part in the Olympic games, but it found no one trying to give it the better of any situation. Contrary to the opinion which seems to prevail in England, this team was not sent abroad by the Government of the United States, nor did it have special training. The National Rifle Association of America raised the funds to finance the journey by public subscriptions. The larger part of the contributions came from the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, The United States Cartridge Company, The Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and from the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. The team was hurriedly selected after a trial open to any rifleman in the United States. Most of the men on the team had not fired the model 1903 rifle more than fifty shots before the trial began. Under all the handicaps which surrounded it, shooting with new rifles in a strange land, against competitors familiar with every trick of a very tricky range, the success of this team was an achievement of heroic proportions, one never to be forgotten and one which no individual now or hereafter shall be allowed to belittle or cheapen. The United States holds the Military Rifle Championship of the World by virtue of the accomplishments of this team. If any other nation wishes to try for the title, let it say so and an endeavor will be made to arrange for a contest. If England or another nation should take the title away from us now that it is ours we should give the winners full meed of praise and immediately commence to do our very best to win back the prize.

**W**HEN the report of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain for 1908 was published we naturally felt some surprise when no account of the Olympic Rifle or Pistol Matches—which, as every one knows, were held at Bisley just prior to the N. R. A. meeting—was included. Inquiry brought forth the information that no reference

those funny, funny Englishmen."

Many an Englishman is a corking good fellow, but you have to understand him to appreciate that. He isn't really as bad a sportsman as he seems. If you take him at his face valuation you will say that he is without exception the worst loser in all creation. He means well, but from the



THE UNITED STATES "OLYMPIC" RIFLE TEAM.

The Military Rifle Champions of the World.

Standing (left to right).—J. W. Hessian, Lieut. Harry E. Simon, Lieut. E. A. Greene, Sergt. C. J. Jeffers.  
Sitting (second row).—Sergt. W. F. Leushner, Maj. W. B. Martin, Gen. J. A. Drain (Team Captain), Capt. F. E. Evans (Team Adj. and Q. M.), Maj. C. B. Winder.  
Sitting (front row).—Capt. C. S. Benedict, Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Corp. I. L. Eastman.

was made to the matches in the N. R. A. report for the reason that the official report of the Olympic Committee was to contain a full and complete account of these events. We have awaited the appearance of the last named volume with very great interest. It has now reached us, and a careful examination of it leads us to remark, "Oh, our comical cousins,

American standpoint he has a mighty poor way of showing it.

Americans have been taught to believe that the man who cannot lose with equanimity, the man who cannot receive punishment when given a square deal, without feeling himself aggrieved, had better not compete. Even a knock-down blow, if it is not a knock-out, should not operate to

prevent the recipient from coming back with a smile for more.

Englishmen have a large way of talking about what very good sportsmen they are. At the same time they are constantly discounting all good work done against them, meanwhile multiplying their own victories by an unknown and unjust factor.

The riflemen who visited England last year have no complaints of unfair treatment such as the American athletes gave voice to. But, on the other hand, such gracious, free-hearted hospitality as the Canadians showed the American Palma Team when it visited Ottawa in 1907, such hearty felicitations upon victory, or such treatment as would be and has been accorded visitors to this country for a similar purpose, were lacking. These, however, are minor matters. What we comment on now is the unmistakable purpose of the Englishmen to magnify their own victories and belittle those of others.

We have read the report of the Olympic Committee with considerable care and we are going to quote somewhat freely from that portion of it which has to do with rifle firing. In fact we quote practically all there is said about the rifle shooting, except that with reference to the miniature rifle. We want Americans to know just how the English authorities have undertaken to deal with this question.

In the beginning we think entirely too little space was devoted to the shooting events. They were all of the utmost importance and they should have been given more room. The report seems to start well with reference to the International Match, which was, of course, as every one knows, the greatest shooting event, not only of this particular meeting and of the year, but the greatest which has ever occurred. The report says:

"Naturally the greatest interest was centered on the International Match for teams at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, won by the United States, the United Kingdom being second, with Canada third. There was a large attendance of spectators on Saturday to witness the final stage of this competition."

The scores of the competitors are published and a picture of the American team. No description of the match in detail, shot as it was on an English range with English conditions of weather, is vouchsafed to us. A little further on in the report, diagrams of the targets made by Col. J. Millner, winner of the 1,000 yard individual International, are published. They are good targets. Colonel Millner's victory was a notable, noteworthy and creditable one. The targets should have been published. That is quite right, but the most exceptional shooting done in that match was that of Capt. K. K. V. Casey, who finished second with a score of 93.

Let it be known and understood by all men, Englishmen, Continental riflemen and Americans alike, that Colonel Millner and the British contestants fired not only with match rifles in the 1000 yard Individual, but with *telescopic sights*, while Casey and all American competitors used only our own Service rifle with the Service sight—and we are conscious that they are the best of all Service sights—but with no telescope.

Millner shot from the back position. In this we do not think he had any particular advantage over the prone position with the sling as assumed by Casey and other Americans, but the telescopic sight gives an advantage so great that it is hard to fix a limit to it.

One glimpse of the question is enough. A difference in the position of the front sight with reference to the bullseye, when sighting at 1,000 yards, of one one-hundredth of an inch makes with our Service rifle a difference of over sixteen inches in the strike of the bullet upon the target.

With a telescopic sight from a good position, either feet or face toward the target, errors in holding can be detected which would pass unperceived if the rifle were not so fitted. Within one foot is about as close as any man can hold at 1,000 yards without a telescope. We do not wish to detract in the least from the glory which should go to Colonel Millner for winning this great match with such a magnificent score, but we do assert with considerable emphasis that we consider Captain Casey's score under the conditions quite equal if not superior to that of Colonel Millner.

Returning now to the report we find that it says of the 300 meter match:

"The 300 meters team competition provided a strange sight for those who had not before seen the Continental system at work. Forty shots standing, kneeling and prone constitute a somewhat lengthy program. However, the United Kingdom, with a team from the Hythe School of Musketry, which did not use hair triggers, hand rests, and the various other refinements allowed under the regulations, did well to be sixth on the list. In the individual competition on the same lines the luck of weather made a lot of difference, according to whether the time allotted for the shooter's attendance fell during fair or foul weather. However, Sergeant-Major Wallingford and Mr. Maurice Blood attained a good position; but Norway and Sweden again showed the great skill which marked their career throughout the meeting. An American gained the silver medal, but the conditions are by no means so strange to that country as to ours."

Eight and one-half lines tell why the Englishmen did not win; a little less than two lines to belittle the great victory of an American over all Englishmen and over all but one competitor. This in a report by the British Olympic Committee supposedly made for the information of the world. Comment is unnecessary. It really seems that we ought to be angry with



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COL. J. K. MILLNER, WINNER 1,000 YARD INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

them for such a things this, but wrong feeling is so stupidly patent upon the face of it that we cannot keep from smiling.

An American did win the silver medal for second place, Lieut. Harry E. Simon. Here again there seems to be an absence of that perfect fairness to an adversary which should be a part of the best sportsmanship. Simon shot the straight Service rifle and the heavy Service cartridge which was used by the American team in all its shooting.

He competed against men who were using palm rests, Swiss butt plates and all the refined frippery which the Continental shooter considers indispensable for this kind of firing. He nor any rifleman in America had ever fired in such a match, and his victory over so many of the Continental contestants was an extremely creditable one. More still to his credit was the winning over many Englishmen who were equipped with rifles, which should have been if they were not, quite equal to his own and who were, in addition, shooting in their own country upon a range where the conditions were well known to them.

Harking back now to the International Match and general comment upon the subject, we quote again from the report:

"In international competitions of this character the United Kingdom is hardly expected to show special excellence all around. On the present occasion, with the meeting held in our own country, thoroughly good work was done under rules which were certainly not framed to suit local conditions of sport. The overwhelming pre-eminence of the home representatives at 1,000 yards, where the match or 'any' rifle was allowed, emphasises the fact that no country in the world possesses such a skilled and scientific body of long range riflemen as are represented by the match rifle shooters of Bisley. So valuable an asset may be set against inferiority wherever it may exist, but the Olympic meeting of 1908 shows comparatively few instances of the need for excuses. The International Team Match was won by the United States with their new short Springfield Army rifle by a surplus over the Britishers of 35 points in 2,531 scored, the Canadians being third. The conditions were fifteen shots at six distances, from 200 to 1,000 yards, inclusive, each team using military rifles and any ammunition."

Note carefully these words: "The overwhelming pre-eminence of the home representatives at 1,000 yards, where the match or 'any' rifle was allowed, emphasises the fact that no country in the world possesses such a skilled and scientific body of long range riflemen as are represented by the match rifle shooters at Bisley."

The only individual match included in the Olympic program in which shooting at 1,000 yards with any rifle was carried on was the 1,000 yard individual, where, as we have stated, Colonel Millner won first and Casey second. There was no pre-eminence when it came to the use of the Service rifle, and while it should be acknowledged that in the use of the special match rifle *fitted with telescopic sights* the English rifleman is probably superior to any other in the world, yet no American was prepared to compete with them in this sort of firing.

Let it be acknowledged, as it should be, that Englishmen are superior in this class of firing, but that acknowledgment seems to be as far as we should go. We should no more assume that English riflemen are better than Americans on this account than we should consider that their undoubted superiority in miniature rifle work stamps them as better shots. Let us be quite fair with the Englishmen and ourselves and admit that in rifle shooting with the telescopic sights they have been able to beat us when we shot with our plain Service rifle.

That we did not have match rifles and know how to use them was our fault. The English are not to be blamed for that. We must simply bow to them as the victors until we have shown that we are equal or superior to them in this particular kind of firing. That shall be left to the future.

No American teams were entered in the 300 meter team match or in the miniature competitions at Bisley. Therefore, we have no means of knowing whether the team which went abroad last year was superior or inferior to the English and Continental teams shooting at Bisley in this class of firing. The only 300 meter shooting which Americans did at Bisley re-

sulted in a tremendous victory for Lieutenant Simon over all Englishmen. In miniature shooting the cable match conducted last month demonstrated the superiority of the English over us in this class of firing.

There is, however, one field in which they have not the slightest look-in with us, a field of which they have often in the past felt themselves to be the full and unquestioned masters. We refer to the military rifle contests and particularly those with the military rifle at long range. Here the American riflemen have so plainly demonstrated their superiority that the least the fair-minded Englishman can do is to acknowledge it.

The American team went abroad last year to win the International Championship. It left the United States to shoot for, and, if possible, to secure the Military Rifle Championship of the World. It secured what it went after, and it beat the English upon their own ground, under their own weather conditions.

The English team shot a rifle with which they were perfectly familiar, one with a thirty-inch barrel; moreover, many of their rifles were specially built as is allowed by their rules. The Americans shot a rifle with a twenty-four-inch barrel, which no man on the team had used over three months when the match began, most of them far less than that. Rifles of straight Ordnance Department manufacture and issue. Would it not have been a graceful, a proper and a right thing for the English to have acknowledged that the great match of all the rifle matches, the most important contest of all the Olympic events, was that won by the American riflemen when they defeated all comers in the "International?"

But one more reference to this matter and we shall put it aside for the present. The concluding paragraph of the report of rifle firing is as follows:

"The shooting of the members of the American team, which came over for the Olympic meeting, created great interest, on account not only of the highly efficient design of their rifle and ammunition, but because



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THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM AT 1000 YARD POINT, STICKLEDOWN RANGE, BISLEY.

they undoubtedly expected to compete successfully in the match rifle competitions. Their rifle was most efficiently designed on the lines of the Mauser, and the cartridge case provides accommodation for a large charge of powder, burning under the best conditions. The individual efficiency of the team as marksmen was exceedingly high, and the refined form of sights fitted to the rifle apparently gave them every opportunity of aiming as straight as those who adopt match sights and the back position."

We call especial attention to the last paragraph, which contains these words:

"The individual efficiency of the team as marksmen was exceedingly high, and the refined form of sights fitted to the rifle apparently gave them every opportunity of aiming as straight as those who adopt match sights and the back position."

This statement is not a true statement. It could only be made by a man ignorant of the truth, or one desirous of detracting from the credit which should be given to honorable and worthy victors. Our rifles and our men could compete with match rifles with match sights but not with match rifles and telescopic sights.

The telescopic sight, as every rifleman knows, possesses such advantages for long range fire when it is properly attached to the rifle, as to make comparison between a weapon fitted with it and one without it utterly impossible. The telescopic sights used by the Englishmen were beautiful instruments and their use gave an undoubted advantage to their users. Americans are not complaining of that. Under the rules the Englishmen were entitled to use telescopic sights, if they chose. So were the Americans. Unfortunately, the telescopic sight for our Service rifle has not yet been perfected and, therefore, we had to shoot without it.

The tendency in the United States has been toward the development of a Service rifle which shall give the maximum of accuracy and general efficiency. We think this is a sound view to take of the case and we

heartily coincide with the purpose of American riflemen to do the best they can with the Service rifle as it stands until a telescopic sight can be made for it, rather than to waste their time, energy and skill upon a rifle which, being especially prepared for match purposes, would be of no particular use in the event of a Service demand upon it.

As we said in the beginning, so say we now, they are "our comical cousins, those funny, funny Englishmen." This way of writing a report is merely a little pleasant idiosyncrasy of theirs.

They truly mean well and, after all, they are our cousins.

Just for the way they have acted here and elsewhere and other times we confess that we love a little more to beat them than any one else. They are such rotten losers, inside, outside, and altogether, that it is a rich joy to hear them bellow excuses when all is over.

### THE TRIALS OF REVOLVER AMMUNITION.

THE formal and final report of the committee on the testing of revolver ammunition has been filed with the Secretary of War and approved by that officer, as has also the rifle report. The committee has been thanked and praised by the head of the War Department and its labors are now over. The most important and interesting portions of the revolver ammunition report are as follows:

"Thanks to the courtesy of Capt. W. C. Harlee, of the U. S. Marine Corps, who furnished men to handle the targets and men to assist in marking them, the work proceeded very rapidly.

The entire 300 targets were measured by Lieutenant Meals and Gunner Sergt. Victor A. Czegka, while the measurements were recorded by noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps.

The firing was discontinued after each competitor had scored sixty record targets of five shots each: thirty at 50 yards and thirty at 75 yards; because some of the competitors had used up nearly all of the 500 rounds allotted for the test.

#### MEAN RADIUS OF 150 SHOTS OF EACH KIND OF AMMUNITION AT FIFTY YARDS.

	Frankford Arsenal.	Winchester R.Arms Co.	United States Cartridge Company.	Western Cartridge Company	Union Metallic Cartridge Company.
Mean radius . . . .	1.700	1.714	1.364	1.878	1.697

#### MEAN RADIUS OF 150 SHOTS OF EACH KIND OF AMMUNITION AT SEVENTY-FIVE YARDS.

	Frankford Arsenal.	Winchester R.Arms Co.	United States Cartridge Company.	Western Cartridge Company.	Union Metallic Cartridge Company.
Mean radius . . . .	2.058	2.198	1.999	2.295	2.065

It will be seen from these figures that the caliber .38 revolver ammunition of the United States Cartridge Company stands first at each range, showing the least deviation.

The representatives of the competing interests were present at all times during the firings, and the measuring of the targets. No questions were raised as to the fairness of the test or the accuracy of the tables which are tabulated above.

The rough records in detail not only of this test but of the test of caliber .30 cartridges are on file with the recorder of this committee. The targets are under lock and key at the clubhouse, Sea Girt, N. J.

After considering the results of the pistol firings presented by the recorder of the committee, the following were adopted:

Whereas, the measuring of shots made on the targets fired under the supervision of this committee during the tests held May 27 and 28, 1909, at Sea Girt, N. J., pursuant to G. O. No. 69, War Department, April 12, 1909, having shown that the caliber .38 pistol cartridges manufactured by the United States Cartridge Company are the most accurate, therefore be it

Resolved, that the caliber .38 revolver ammunition manufactured by the United States Cartridge Company be and hereby is selected for use in the National Pistol Match of 1909, and that the recorder be instructed to so notify the Secretary of War.

Resolved, that the detailed results of these tests be filed with the Secretary of War later.

On motion, duly seconded, it was

Resolved, that the recorder be directed to prepare a table showing a comparison of the revolver ammunition fired by the above competitors with ammunition that will pass Government inspection.

#### COMPARISON.

Paragraph 17 (a), page 15, of Ordnance Pamphlet No. 499, revised February 3, 1909, states:

"One thousand cartridges of each lot of 50,000 will be separately gauged

and inspected. 150 of the cartridges inspected and gauged will be fired as follows:

(a) Five targets of ten shots each at fifty feet and one hundred feet. ¶

No target shall have a mean radius greater than one inch for fifty feet and one and one-half inches for one hundred feet."

During this test a target consisted of five shots instead of ten, and the ammunition was fired at 150 feet and 225 feet, instead of at 50 feet and 100 feet. It is seen from the specifications that if one target of ten shots out of ten targets of ten shots shows a mean radius greater than specified that the lot will be rejected. Allowing a mean radius of one and one-half inches at 100 feet we would necessarily assume a mean radius of two and one-quarter inches at 150 feet, or fifty yards. A target of ten shots would give a mean radius more nearly approaching the mean of means obtained at Sea Girt than a target of five shots would.

It is difficult to make a comparison in this case without making an unwarranted assumption. Suffice to say, all this ammunition has passed the Government specifications by a considerable margin.

The recorder of this committee could assume that the Government demands a mean radius of a great many targets not to exceed two and one-quarter inches at fifty yards, and could then compare the mean of the targets obtained at Sea Girt with such specifications. He could also assume that a mean radius of a great many targets of 3.375 inches would be allowed at seventy-five yards, and make a similar comparison. But this would be unwarranted. As now drawn the Government specifications do not allow any single target of ten targets of ten shots each to exceed the limit specified. This is an entirely different thing from the mean of a great many targets."

C. A. MEALS,

*Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, Recorder of Committee.*

### COMPULSORY SERVICE.

**T**HE strife which is being waged in England between the advocates of compulsory military service and those who oppose such a system, either because they believe that a volunteer force will supply the necessary troops; or for the reason that they are opposed to any military preparation whatsoever, continues with unabated vigor, not to say violence. Lord Roberts is the leading advocate of compulsory service. According to the "Broad Arrow," which is filled each week with arguments for conscription and ridicule of the Territorial Forces, the bill which he has introduced in the House of Lords would cure every evil to which Englishmen are heirs. Its text is given as follows:

"This bill imposes on all male British subjects resident in the United Kingdom the obligation of serving in the Territorial Force between the ages of eighteen and thirty. There are, however, excluded from the operation of the bill all officers and men of the Navy and Regular Army and of the Naval and Military Reserve Forces (so that the existing voluntary system of raising the Regular Forces will in no way be interfered with), and all persons who reach the age of eighteen before the date on which the bill comes into operation, namely, on January 1, 1910.

Subject to certain modifications, every person who comes under the bill will be in exactly the same position as a person who now enlists voluntarily into the Territorial Force, and will thus during his term of service have to undergo training, and be liable to be called out for home defense in case of imminent national danger, but will be under no liability to serve outside the United Kingdom.

Under the bill liability to training will not, as is now the case, extend over the whole term of service, but will be limited to four years—normally the first four years of the term, but in exceptional cases the second to the fifth years, or the third to the sixth.

The first year's training will be recruit training, and will be four months for men in the Infantry, and not less than four or more than six months for men in other branches. In each of the next three years fifteen days' training, as well as a course of musketry and attendance at certain drills will be required.

Liability to attend on embodiment, that is, in case of imminent national danger, will remain exactly as it is under the Act of 1907.

The bill secures absolute equality of treatment as between all classes, inasmuch as under no circumstances will any person be able to buy his discharge or to procure any kind of exemption by means of a money payment.

The bill provides for the exemption from training of (1) men who have served at least three years in the Army or Navy, ministers of religion, and (in certain cases) only sons of widows; and (2) persons physically incapacitated and certain persons employed in public service; and also for the disqualification of criminals and persons of bad character. All persons in class (2), and also persons disqualified, will, if their incomes exceed £52 per annum, be required, in each of the four years during which they should have been trained, to pay a special military tax amounting to one per cent of their incomes. As regards officers, it is proposed that first appointments should only be given to persons who have either been through recruit

training or held commissions in the Regular Army. After the bill comes into operation, voluntary enlistments for the Territorial Force will cease, but men now in the Force will complete their current terms of service."

### ON TROUT FISHING.

**I**N that charming monthly journal, "The Texas Field and Sportsman," published by our friend, Col. O. C. Guessaz, many bright and clever articles appear. A cleaner or more wholesome little magazine never was published. Its devotion to the cause of the National Guard, to rifle shooting, and to legitimate sport in all its branches, is complete. In a recent number an article was printed, bearing the title which precedes this one. It is alleged to have been written by "A Cynic," but the method of expression so closely resembles the inimitable style of Colonel Guessaz that we suspect him of having contributed it to his own magazine. At any rate, it is a gem, and reading it will cause many a pleasant smile. It will especially please the men who have been, or now are, ardent fishermen.

"This is a subject that has been suffering for ages for a truthful pen to come fearlessly forward and place the cold nicked facts before the public. Too many of us have been deceived by the gauzy lies of angling authors and the gross prevarications of returning fishermen. Now that we are reforming the racetrack and the drama and the predatory wealthy and busting the trusts, we should direct a little reform at the fish lie and compel the publication of the horrible truth, anent fishing excursions.

If the fish liar were legislated out of business one of the great society evils of the age would be eradicated.

How often have we picked up a sportsman's magazine and read of the delights of angling and the great joy that comes from communion with wild, untrammelled nature in the pursuit of the gamy mountain trout till we were so filled with pulsating emotions and a wild craving for bosky dells and the ring of the 'reel's swift tune' that we had to crawl up on to the back of the chair to keep it from slopping over. We became utterly dissatisfied with our squalid surroundings and yearned for the unfettered wildwood with a large feverish yearn that would not down.

But the nature faker and the fish liar can deceive me no longer. I am onto him now. I have yielded to his temptations and I have found him out. I broke the fetters that bound me to—

"Endure the stings,  
The crowd, the buzz, the murmurings,  
Of this great hive the City."

And I hummed a little ditty of joy and was filled with a lot of high priced lavender-colored tranquility as I moved about the house packing up my gaudy trout flies and split bamboo and snake bite antidote and cork screws and court plaster, and arnica and horse liniment, and I hied me away to the sylvan retreat and purling mountain brooklet to pluck a few bouquets of the trout fisherman's joy.

And away out there in the primeval forest mid the bosky dells and unfettered wildwood that my feverish yearn had erstwhile been yearning for, I sat down on a mossy boulder and told Mother Nature what I thought of her press agent. These thoughts cannot be published here, but the wild, untrammelled surroundings in Nature's theater got an impromptu monologue in the profane language that would make the average printing office conversation sound like a Sunday School oration.

These press agents of Mother Nature get too all-fired fresh, anyway. If I'd had one of them out there in his "bosky dells" I would have scattered his remains over the unfettered wildwood till the scavengers of the primeval forest couldn't find enough to fill a hollow tooth.

Far be it from me to criticise brother writers of the past and present who occasionally exceed the speed limit when dallying with "the gentle art of Izaak Walton and the unfettered wildwood," but the fact remains patent to all that the descriptive powers of most writers jump the governor belt and mangle the truth so that its own mother wouldn't recognize it when they get busy on a fishing story. They dish up so many pleasing vistas and bosky dells and elaborate so on wild, untrammelled nature and johnny-jump-ups and balsam odors and "the cool air blent with the forest's scent," that they overlook the little pearls of truth which should stud their story in order to have it preserved in the archives of time as a valuable document.

Some may lay this story to professional jealousy on my part. They may jump onto my literary productions with both feet and kick the eternal daylights out of them because my descriptive flights do not reach out into the misty aisles of impressionistic imagination and pluck the little buds of fragrant idealism that bloom there. Some critics may advance the thought that any dub can tell you the truth, but it takes a great genius to tell a cheerful and entertaining lie, but I care not. It is enough for me to know that a grateful army of readers can turn to the products of my gifted pen in their hour of need when it seems that the truth has been crushed to the earth never to rise again.

Perhaps I am not gifted with a poetic nature and the true spirit of the angling author. At any rate I am not addicted to penning beautiful and soul-stirring lines about the wild, untrammelled beauty of a trout brook when I have just crawled seventeen miles on my hands and knees and decorated the underbrush with yards of cuticle that I prized very highly. Neither can I sail off into flights of ecstasy over the iridescent glitter and the exquisite coloring of a skinny little brook trout that I have just floundered through ice water up to my watch pocket and jammed my gambrel point through my liver over mossy boulders to obtain. No, I have not been endowed with that great literary gift. I have not yet learned to control my natural feelings sufficiently to allow me to pass over the facts for the sake of painting a pleasing picture.

While my readers may not feel their blood tingle and their whole being thrilled with exquisite fancy as they plug through my productions, and they will probably not feel that longing temptation to read the last chapter first in order to see whether he marries the girl, they can just bet their bottom dollar that they're getting the cold pickled facts and don't you forget it.

It's all well enough for a fellow to sit in a steam-heated parlor with a sportsman's magazine in his fist and go into a spasm of joyous anticipation over a trout-fishing jaunt but don't let the disease get beyond the anticipation period. The fellow who wrote that story you're reading may be a very nice sort of a fellow and a good honest citizen in other lines of endeavor, but I know him to be an unmitigated liar and a horse thief and a wall-eyed skinflint and a purveyor of public deception with wrinkles in his soul as big as the Grand Canyon of Arizona and if he wants to take it up I can be found at this office any time between the hours of A. M. and P. M. Outside of that he may be all right.

Any one who has ever fought with the unfettered wildwood over the possession of a skinny little brook trout knows that he gets so fettered with the wildwood that he can't move without gouging out his eyes in a thorn thicket or telescoping his spinal vertebra into the crown of his hat over fallen timber. The babbling mountain brooks are paved with greased rocks that skid your feet over till they kick holes in the horizon line while your features and breathing apparatus are blowing bubbles from the bottom of a trout pool, while the few times when you will be able to get your head above water and get a toehold on the slippery creek bed sufficiently long enough to enable you to try for a cast will be fraught with those delightful moments when your trout flies soar up into the neighboring tree tops and absolutely refuse to come back.

The man who has successfully solved the problem of how to carry a willowy, writhing and perniciously active trout rod and its accompaniment of braided silk cussedness through a thorn thicket where he couldn't shoot a rifle ball without losing his temper and swearing violently, is either too good for this world or hasn't got enough spunk to give vent to his feelings; that's all. If a man happens to be somewhat hampered in his use of the profane language by his home surroundings, and feels that he is so plugged up with unused cuss words that he simply must get them out of his system or explode, then I would advise him to go trout fishing. Out in the unfettered wildwood, in the bosky dells by the babbling brooks he will find plenty to draw off this pent-up steam, and he can feel that he is absolutely and completely removed from all restraint that is necessarily imposed upon him in the presence of others and he can swear to his heart's content. I have often thought that if the babbling trout brook could babble some of the language that fishermen use in its presence we would get some extremely valuable additions to the profane language.

Casting a trout fly under overhanging boughs with a willowy umbrella steel of a rod is a job that all men cannot perform with grace and eclat, whatever that is. Most men have to waste considerable time and do much damage to their raiment by stopping every few minutes to cut the fly hooks out of their clothes. I can cast a fly very gracefully myself when I find it in the gravy bowl or the sirup at home, but with the trout variety it is different. When I try to send a professor or a brown hackle or one of that species of trout lures spinning out into space I invariably get too much wrapped up in my line of work. In fact I get wrapped up in about a hundred yards of my line and my trout flies hook themselves under my shoulder blades and I cast myself into the pool. This isn't a very successful way, as the trout is a small fish and cannot take such a large bait readily. It somewhat detracts from the pleasure of a trouting excursion as well.

If any man insists on fishing for trout it is always best for him to "whip a stream alone." Then if he wraps his tackle around his neck in making a cast and hooks his flies in his lower lip or his nostril there is nobody near to laugh uproariously and make him feel that he should take it all as a joke. Then, too, when he gets alone with nature he can do as most all trout fishermen do, stick his highly ornamental and artistic trout flies in his pocket, hook on a fat angle worm and stand some show of catching a few trout. It's all right to come back home and talk about "whipping a stream with a fly" if you want to—that's only one of the little lies that go with the job. But if you go through the pockets of a lot of these "flyers" you can take it from me that away down in the innermost recesses of the lining you'll find hidden a little box of "barnyard hackles" or the fat plebeian angle worm.

Now that the trout fishing season is with us again, dear reader, I would add that if you have woe, if you have weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth and your whole life looms up a hollow mockery and a wide waste of blasted ambitions, take Izaak Walton's advice and "go a-fyishing." And let me tell you that out in the bosky dells by the babbling brooks you'll find so many woes and so much wild unfettered bitterness of an entirely different brand and of such gigantic size that you will come back to civilization and take up your former burdens with a deep feeling of relief, better fitted to pursue your struggle for existence, and your mountains of trouble that now seem unbearable will fade away into molehills in comparison with what you have endured.

There's nothing like it. You can come home and fill your system with quinine and hot drinks so hot that they roll the ailmentary canal up like a scroll to get the chills and shakes out of your system and the life that once seemed a pathway of thorns to your fevered imagination will spread out before you a flowery bed of ease and peaceful content."

## TACTICAL TEACHINGS.

BY LIEUT.-GEN. IAN HAMILTON.

(Continued from last week.)

**W**HEN it is intended to combine a frontal with a flank attack, the officer to whom the conduct of the flank attack has been entrusted must be careful to make good commanding points which will serve to safeguard the outer flank of his own column during its movement. Judging by the experiences of the past training season, three important points are apt to be taken on trust or overlooked in peace time by the commander entrusted with carrying out a flank attack, although, in war, these very points may prove vital to the success or failure of his mission.

(1) In war, the exact locality of the enemy's flank is unknown. It is not to be discovered securely resting on the boundary line of a maneuver area or planted upon some feature historically consecrated to such a purpose by generations of able staff officers. No; the position of the flank is problematic, and the attacker who wishes to know the lie of the land must knock pretty loudly at the door, and perhaps bark his knuckles against it, before he finds out what seems so simple and so clear on Salisbury Plain. At dusk on the evening of the 10th April, 1902, General Kemp had taken every precaution to locate the right flank of the advancing British. His object was to roll up the whole of the khaki line by a vigorous enveloping attack early next morning. During the night, more by good luck than by good guidance, orders were sent to the commander of the right column to move some miles farther to the right. Thus, when Kemp and his Boers galloped down full of confidence at 7 a. m. to dash past the extreme British right as a preliminary to attacking it in flank and from the rear, they found themselves fairly committed on the open veldt to a desperate frontal charge against the whole of Kekewich's column, and exposed at the same time to a flank attack from Rawlinson's column on its left. But if Boers, with their hunter instincts, working in their own country, are liable to such disastrous miscalculations, how much more so will be the commander of a British force which will usually operate, it is to be hoped, in foreign and unfamiliar lands.

(2) Wherever the weak strategical flank of the enemy may be, he is likely to have a powerful reserve posted beyond and slightly in rear of it with which he intends, if all goes well with him, to deliver a heavy counter-stroke.

(3) The hostile cavalry with their horse artillery are almost certain to be in occupation of the ground beyond that flank of the enemy's position which is most susceptible to danger.

It will be understood then that, in war, the commander of a flank attack dare not start off in the light-hearted manner which has been witnessed this summer, to work round the enemy's flank. For where the situation is not ruled by boundary lines and pheasant covers, but simply by the terrain and by bullets, he must first reconnoiter and then make good the ground from which he proposes to initiate his attack. Special troops will probably be required for the purpose, and the direction of this preliminary attack will not necessarily be the same as that of the attack against the position on which the enemy's flank is supposed to be resting. When the commander has thus secured a pivot for his turning movement he must further prepare to defend his own flank during his advance against the enemy's flank, and special attention must be paid to the safety of his guns, which, under such conditions, are very apt to be left in an exposed position whilst the infantry attack is pressing forward.

In short, a flank attack in war is not only to be regarded as a vital thrust dealt into the unknown and unknowable, but it is a movement liable above all other movements to draw upon itself a thrust also from the unknown. The plea that the cavalry is guarding the outer flank of a flank attack is not invariably valid. If the cavalry have encountered and driven back the hostile cavalry and have established themselves firmly on the ground in prolongation of the enemy's flank, then the situation is clearly indicated and the commander is free to turn the whole of his ingenuity and energy to encompassing his main object. If, however, the cavalry have not been

so definite in their success, they should, unless an urgent necessity has arisen for taking great risks, be supported by artillery and infantry until they have made good their point. Obviously, then, it may often be desirable to place the cavalry under the command of the officer who is conducting the flank attack until the assault is delivered, when the cavalry must automatically be released to act upon their own initiative.

The vicious habit of premature extension has not yet, the general commanding-in-chief much regrets to say, been completely eradicated from the southern command. Especially in minor operations of brigade against brigade. Commanders have been seen spreading out their forces over a very wide front before they have located the enemy or discovered the direction of his advance. Deployments of a main body before the enemy is met with in strength ignore the purpose of an advance guard as laid down in "combined training." They show lack of self-confidence on the part of the commander, who evidently cannot trust himself to deploy in any given direction on the spur of the moment. They cause a force to be weak everywhere and unable to concentrate within a reasonable time. They fatigue the troops for no sufficient reason. In short, there are few worse faults possible than premature deployments which seem to show that a general is afraid of his own shadow and does not trust his own advance guards or scouts.

Another tendency which has been noticed by the general commanding-in-chief during the conduct of minor operations is the readiness with which brigadiers will court unknown risks rather than frankly accept a difficult but still straightforward and manageable problem. A locality on the direct line of advance looks uninviting; the commander hesitates and then, without preliminary reconnaissance, he orders his force to make a wide circuit. He takes no measures to ascertain whether the new line of advance will offer greater facilities for attack than the original line, and has not apparently very much consideration for what may meanwhile be attempted by the enemy. On one occasion both commanders adopted these eccentric tactics on opposite flanks whereby, eventually, like serpents swallowing one another's tails, each was attacking the other's rear. Thus, by shying away from the surmountable difficulty and danger which the general idea of the operations had wittingly laid in their path, they ended by plunging into the most rash and dangerous maneuvers which can possibly be undertaken in real war, the maneuver, namely, which involves the entire abandonment by a force of its line of retreat to the enemy. The moral of the foregoing remarks may be taken to be that, whether in peace or war, simplicity of plan and boldness of execution will usually win against finesse and hesitation to take a firm grasp of the nettle.

In 1908, the engineers were used to better purpose in the attack than in any of the three previous training seasons. The role in which they were found most useful was that of securing the flank of the attack against a possible counter stroke. On one occasion at a conference a senior officer belonging to the corps raised a point as to whether engineers who had been strengthening the final fire position were debarred under existing regulations from joining in the actual assault. Speaking on the spur of the moment, the general commanding-in-chief explained that in his experience engineers had always done so, and that, in his belief, they would always continue to do so. On fuller consideration, however, it appears to him that the question as to whether troops so expensive and difficult to replace as engineers should be held back or allowed to press forward must depend on the nature of the situation. Thus—

(a) If the attack is evidently going to be vigorously opposed, stage by stage, foot by foot, then the engineers will surely have their hands fully occupied in securing ground as it is captured by their own advancing infantry.

(b) If in the final stage of such an obstinate conflict as that just described, some crucial point in the enemy's line is about to be assaulted, then it seems to the general commanding-in-chief that the engineers should accompany the assaulting infantry with their tools so that they may begin to make good that point the moment it is captured.

(c) If there is good reason for belief that the attack is stronger than the defense, as for instance at Telissu, then the necessity for making good the ground in rear of the advancing infantry is not so urgent, and the engineers can be employed in the defense of a flank or be directed to follow up and secure the enemy's position when it is definitely captured.

Great attention has been paid to the difficult question of machine guns in the attack. It will be in the memory of all that a full trial was given last year to the system of working the Maxims of each brigade as batteries under specially selected officers. The results were disappointing and, in spite of the fact that the battery system seems to have gained ground in Germany during the present year, still our own work this summer, when the weapons have been relegated to their battalions, confirms the general commanding-in-chief in his opinion that they are best employed with the unit to which they belong. The machine gun is a weapon of opportunity, and it is essential that its position should not be located by the enemy.

(To be continued.)

## THE WORDS OF A GREAT SOLDIER.

THE chapter which concludes that remarkable work, "The Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," was written over twenty years ago, when General Grant lay dying at Mount McGregor. That which he wrote may be almost said to have been his last words. How true those words ring; how straight they are to the point; how sound, how wholesome, and how sensible, we leave our readers to judge from the extract here presented.

"To maintain peace in the future it is necessary to be prepared for war. There can scarcely be a possible chance of a conflict, such as the last one, occurring among our own people again; but, growing as we are, in population, wealth and military power, we may become the envy of nations which led us in all these particulars only a few years ago; and unless we are prepared for it we may be in danger of a combined movement being made some day to crush us out. Now, scarcely twenty years after the war, we seem to have forgotten the lessons it taught, and are going on as if in the greatest security, without the power to resist an invasion by the fleets of fourth-rate European powers for a time until we could prepare for them.

We should have a good Navy, and our sea-coast defenses should be put in the finest possible condition. Neither of these cost much when it is considered where the money goes, and what we get in return. Money expended in a fine Navy not only adds to our security and tends to prevent war in the future, but is very material aid to our commerce with foreign nations, in the meantime. Money spent upon sea-coast defenses is spent among our own people, and all goes back again among the people. The work accomplished, too, like that of the Navy, gives us a feeling of security.

England's course toward the United States during the rebellion exasperated the people of this country very much against the mother country. I regretted it. England and the United States are natural allies, and should be the best of friends. They speak one language, and are related by blood and other ties. We together, or even either separately, are better qualified than any other people to establish commerce between all the nationalities of the world.

England governs her own colonies, and particularly those embracing the people of different races from her own, better than any other nation. She is just to the conquered, but rigid. She makes them self-supporting, but gives the benefit of labor to the laborer. She does not seem to look upon the colonies as outside possessions which she is at liberty to work for the support and aggrandizement of the home government.

The hostility of England to the United States during our rebellion was not so much real as it was apparent. It was the hostility of the leaders of one political party. I am told that there was no time during the Civil War, when they were able to get up in England a demonstration in favor of secession, while these were constantly being gotten up in favor of the Union, or, as they called it, in favor of the North. Even in Manchester, which suffered so fearfully by having the cotton cut off from her mills, they had a monster demonstration in favor of the North at the very time when their workmen were almost famishing.

It is possible that the question of a conflict between races may come up in the future, as did that between freedom and slavery before. The condition of the colored man within our borders may become a source of anxiety, to say the least. But he was brought to our shores by compulsion, and he now should be considered as having as good a right to remain here as any other class of our citizens. It was looking to a settlement of this question that led me to urge the annexation of Santo Domingo during the time I was President of the United States.

By the war with Mexico, we had acquired, as we have seen, territory almost equal in extent to that we already possessed. It was seen that the volunteers of the Mexican war largely composed the pioneers to settle up the Pacific coast country. Their numbers, however, were scarcely sufficient to be a nucleus for the population of the important points of the territory acquired by that war. After our Rebellion, when so many young men were at liberty to return to their homes, they found they were not satisfied with the farm, the store, the workshop of the villages, but wanted larger fields. The mines of the mountains first attracted them; but afterwards they found that rich valleys and productive grazing and farming lands were there. This territory, the geography of which was not known to us at the close of the rebellion, is now as well mapped as any portion of our country. Railroads traverse it in every direction, north, south, east, and west. The mines are worked. The high lands are used for grazing purposes, and rich agricultural lands are found in many of the valleys. This is the work of the volunteer. It is probable that the Indians would have had control of these lands for a century yet but for the war. We must conclude, therefore, that wars are not always evils unmixed with some good."



# ARMS AND THE MAN

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

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

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

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

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

## RIFLE ACTIVITY.

All signs point to a rifle practice year of unprecedented activity and success. The National Rifle Association has conducted indoor matches for the inter-collegiate and inter-scholastic championships. In these events colleges and schools from one extreme of the country to the other entered and competed. The inter-collegiate outdoor match will soon take place at Sea Girt. All of this shooting for the college man and the schoolboy is of far greater importance than most people imagine. To start the growing man in the right direction is far easier than to convert the man who has been poorly taught or untaught in youth.

Among the Schuetzen riflemen there is a great deal of interest in the Golden Jubilee and Shooting Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein, occurring from August 29 to September 5, at Shell Mound Park. A very large sum will be distributed in prizes, and particularly in view of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle a great many eastern Schuetzen shooters are expected to attend. Almost every State will hold military rifle matches of its own, and various interstate and national associations will conduct matches. Matches of the New England Military Rifle Association will commence at the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association, Wakefield, Mass., July 26, and continue five days. The Ohio State Rifle Association Matches and Matches of the Department of the Lake Rifle Association begin at Camp Perry August 9.

The National Team and Individual rifle matches and the National Individual Match begin August 20, at Camp Perry, and there also the 1909 program of the National Rifle Association of America will be carried on.

These events will be more important than any which the National Association has ever conducted in previous years. An entirely new departure in the manner of awarding prizes has been adopted. Before this the resources of the National Rifle Association have been so meager that it has been felt to be unavoidably necessary to secure some part of the entrance fees for the Association. Thus, in 1908 and 1907 twenty per cent of the gross entrance fees were paid to the National Association by the Ohio State Association, which latter organization conducted the matches. The settlement of the previous year when the matches were held at Sea Girt was on a basis of fifteen per cent.

This year every cent which is paid in by those entering the matches will go back in the form of cash or other prizes, less a nominal charge which is to be made by the Ohio State Association to cover the actual cost of maintaining the range. The scoring, marking and conduct of the matches will be carried on by the Regular troops sent to conduct the National Matches. This can be readily done, as the first events on the National Rifle Association

program will immediately follow the conclusion of the last National Match.

Not only will the plan to be carried out this year by the National Rifle Association give larger prizes, but it will give a greater number of prizes. All of the old favorites are included in the National Association program, the Leech Cup Match, the Wimbledon Cup Match, the President's Match, the Championship Regimental Team Match, and this year two quite new and extremely important events. The first of these is what is known as the Marine Corps Match, a squadded competition open to anybody, any military rifle, any military sights, any ammunition and any position. It will be decided by two sighting shots and twenty shots for record at each of two ranges, namely, 600 and 1,000 yards. The first prize is the Marine Corps trophy, valued at \$1,500, presented by the officers of the Marine Corps.

This grand trophy will be held by the winner for one year. The man who finishes first will also receive ten per cent of the entrance fees. Ten per cent will also go to the second man, a similar amount to the third, fourth and fifth, and the remaining fifty per cent of the net entrance fees will be divided into \$10 prizes for the competitors in the next order of merit. A similar method of prize giving is followed in all of the National Rifle Association Matches for the year.

The Evans Service Skirmish Match forms an interesting part of the National Association program. It has previously been described in ARMS AND THE MAN. Suffice it to say now that this match is made for teams, and the purpose in the mind of its originator, Lieut.-Col. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., Executive Officer of the National Matches this year, was to simulate Service firing as far as possible and thus stimulate a greater interest in a more practical method of rifle instruction.

After the matches of the National Rifle Association have been concluded, commencing September 3 comes the Nineteenth Annual Sea Girt Tournament, during which the matches of the New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania State Rifle Associations will be shot. Many historic events are included in the Sea Girt program, and it is extremely probable that a large number of men who have shot through Camp Perry will repair from that point immediately to Sea Girt to take part in what will be the last of the important matches for the year.

Reports which are coming in to us from all over the country lead to a belief that the attendance upon all of the matches of this year will be greater than ever before. There seems to be a genuine increase in real rifle enthusiasm. With the coming of our new firing regulations, which are soon to be adopted, embracing as they do a more practical method of rifle instruction, we may confidently look forward to greater and greater advances in rifle efficiency. Thus, at this late date are the labors of the early pioneers in rifle practice bearing fruit.

## AFTER ALL.

The other day we heard a National Guardsman say, "Well, they are pushing us too hard under these new laws. We had better times before they commenced to make us so near like the Regular Army." Maybe and probably so, my little man, and we call you little man advisedly, for there is not much real man in you if you feel that way about service to your State and country.

You may think that being in at all entitles you to consideration over men who have never joined, but you are wrong. Probably the reason which keeps most of them out is, first, lack of knowledge of the necessity for service, and then, of what this, our service, means. You, on the other hand, do, or should know, and all the blame there is for every cheat and shirk there is yours, if you really feel so.

You had better times in the old days, eh? Quite likely you did, if you took on for a good time and for what fun you could get out of soldiering. But what of your State and country? Are they furnishing you armories, weapons, equipment, encampments and instruction for fun?

Is your captain, who, being a man of moderate means, can scarcely afford to be an officer at all, giving four nights a week, his Sundays and his summer vacation for fun? Did the good God make you a human

being with a soul, in the semblance of a man, that you might have fun? Have you no sense of duty?

Wouldn't you rather from the standpoint of personal pride alone belong to a company, a battalion, a regiment, and a National Guard, which is a real fighting machine, than a make-believe comic opera outfit that had for its ambition a desire to outdress, outswagger and outfun the others?

Where is that desire to be of use which is part of your birthright as an American? Have you lost it and do you belong in the discard?

Of course, what you said may have been merely a what's-the-use plaint which every man feels like letting loose some time or other. If that is so, what we have said will not hurt you but will hearten you.

We cannot blame you if *sometimes* you feel that the game is not worth the candle, that the other fellow is getting the better and you the worse of it, but remember that there is no particular credit to be gained in doing that which everyone likes to do and can do. The applause of your conscience comes when you sink self in a labor of unselfishness, of patriotism, of public interest.

That is what you do when you become a National Guardsman, that is if you are a good National Guardsman. Don't be afraid about being pushed too hard. Those men responsible for what you and your comrades are doing have been through the mill. They know all that you know and some things you have only commenced to guess.

Moving you along to the limit of your capacity is the only way to train you to be of actual use, and it is the only way to force out of your organization the man whose weakness must be discovered before a critical moment has arrived.

Never fear, you will not be worked harder than is for your own good, for the best benefit of your State and to insure your greatest usefulness to your country.

#### *Quick in Wit as in War.*

A good story coming from across the water concerns the quick wit of a German attaché at the London embassy, who was asked whether he had yet seen Major du Maurier's play "An Englishman's Home." As soon as this drama was presented, and especially since it has been made accessible as a book, the public has been keen to know how the Germans view a satire which makes the English volunteer army a laughable failure in the face of a German enemy. "Have you seen 'An Englishman's Home?'" the attaché was asked; to which he replied, "I saw some military play the other evening; it may have been called 'An Englishman's Home,' but it might just as well have been called 'What Every German Knows.'"

## A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

IN THE SATPURA HILLS.

FROM the pen of Nomad in "The Indian Field," came the fascinating game article which is here reprinted.

"The unfrequented places of the earth are becoming yearly more and more scarce as man penetrates deeper into remote fastnesses, and brings roads and railways in his train. In India the ever-increasing spread of the network of railways is not only rendering more accessible many jungles, but is cutting up the forests and wastelands, and so causing a diminution in the numbers of their wild denizens. Moreover, the increasing population demands an increased spread of cultivation, and fertile fields, and crops of corn, millet, and cotton now occupy the places which formerly afforded sanctuary to the beasts of the field. With peace and prosperity the cultivated areas are spreading up the fertile valleys, amid the jungle-clad hills; the forest has been cut down, and the wild animals are driven to remoter fastnesses where there may still remain sufficient cover for their wanderings.

But although the extent of forest has diminished in some places, it has elsewhere been preserved in the Government Reserves, of which there are large areas on the Satpura Hills. Many years ago I was stationed at a cantonment some thirty miles by road from one of these great forests, among the splendid mountains which rose over 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and more than 2,000 above the plains below. Here was game in abundance. There were herds of mighty bison, and although tigers were not very numerous, there was a fair number of those finest beasts that the world contains. There were panthers, bears, wild dogs, sambur and other deer, blue bull, and four-horned antelope, while of feathered game there was an abundance of pea-fowl and jungle-fowl. In the rivers were crocodiles and many varieties of fish. It was indeed a sportsman's paradise.

In the rainy season and in the cold weather the jungle was so thick that one could seldom see more than a few yards, while the long grass, in places

over one's head, was wet with rain or with the dews of night, and frequently rendered the forest almost impassable. But in April the burning rays of the sun soon thinned down the dank undergrowth and dried up the leaves of the trees; so that by the end of that month the forest is in few places sufficiently dense to afford concealment even to the smaller animals. Moreover, the water in many places being dried up, the wild beasts congregate in the vicinity of the comparatively few pools that remain, or on the banks of perennial streams. Then is the season for the sportsman. In the hot weather, however, the stags have cast their antlers, and they must therefore be sought for in the cold weather from October to April. This applies to the sambur and barking deer; the spotted deer shed their horns earlier, and retain them in the hot weather.

The game was not the only attraction. The surroundings amid which it was sought rendered the pursuit doubly pleasurable. There were rugged mountains, on whose summits stretched broad plateaux covered with tall prairie grass and giant teak trees, and on the hill-side the feathery bamboos rustled in the breeze. And between the hills the rushing mountain torrents of countless ages had worn deep ravines where the game and its pursuer find rest and shade and water during the burning hours of the day. To these cool glens the herds of bison would resort after feeding on the heights above. Here, too, the stags bellowed loudly at break of day, and the kakur barked in alarm as the tiger slunk homeward on the shady side of the ravine after his night-long prow. The bears, nocturnal animals too, seemed to prefer lying up in the scanty shade of the bamboos, perhaps to catch the fugitive breeze which stirred the foliage above, and where their concealment was assisted by the great black boulders that strewed the mountain side, and from which the hairy animals could with difficulty be distinguished.

Although game was so plentiful, the extent of forest was so great that one might wander for many miles without seeing any animal, but perseverance was sure to bring success.

My first visit to the forest was for a few days at Christmas time, when the foliage was so dense that it was difficult to see anything, although from time to time a crashing noise announced the passage of some beast through the jungle; I was, however, fortunate enough to get a sambur stag with a snap shot.

In the following March I visited the forest with the district officer. On the second day of our outing a tigress killed a buffalo about a mile from camp, and my companion watched over the carcass in the evening. Just when the sun was setting, the beast came back to feed, and received a bullet on the point of the shoulder. Next morning we went to look for the stricken animal, taking with us a small elephant. We soon found blood, and at the foot of a tree, which the wounded animal had gnawed in her agony, a piece of bone lay in a pool of blood. The trail led into a small bush covered nullah, and as it was dangerous to follow any further on foot, we sent the elephant round the tracks, with two men on its back. The men threw stones into the bushes, and at the first discharge the tigress rushed out with a roar, and sprang on to the elephant's head. As she had a broken shoulder, the elephant soon shook her off, and, trumpeting loudly, bolted for camp. The tigress rushed roaring after, and sprang on to the elephant's hindquarters, but being kicked off, she fell sprawling on the ground, when my companion put in a shot which sent her back to cover. I now followed and found her still alive in the nullah, and another bullet finished off this game tigress. The elephant, although not badly hurt, did not stop until she reached camp a mile or more distant.

Some days later I started at dawn, and, after wandering until the afternoon over a great extent of forest, came suddenly upon a herd of bison. The animals were already on the move, and as I watched them nineteen cows filed past me within fifty yards. Looking round in another direction, I saw two enormous bulls, but failed to get a shot. At the next camping ground I put up a couple of bears, but they escaped unhurt. Thus terminated a somewhat unsuccessful expedition, when, with more experience, bison and bears would probably have both been added to the bag.

In May of the following year I again obtained a fortnight's leave, and visited the great forest, riding thirty miles to camp the first day, and shooting on the way a barking deer, a four-horned antelope, and some pea-fowl. A few days later, having had but little sport, I sent my camp by road to a place some sixteen miles off, and, starting some hours before day-break, made a detour through the jungle. It was still quite dark, and I was riding my pony along a narrow forest path, when suddenly there was a rustling made by a heavy animal among the dead leaves and bushes by the wayside, and a big black bear rushed out with a growl and charged straight at me. I slipped off my pony and seized my rifle from one of my followers, but the beast turned tail and fled back into the shadows of the night before I could get a shot.

A long search for bison followed, but it proved fruitless, although there were plenty of fresh tracks. Some time after midday we emerged into the forest road, and came up with the procession of carts with my baggage. These were a little way ahead, when suddenly one of my men pointed out a panther sitting up under a tree about eighty yards off. The beast sat

up on its haunches, perhaps aroused by the cries of the goats accompanying my carts. Jumping off my pony, I made a lucky shot, and the panther subsided with a bullet through the head. It was a very small but full-grown animal; the stomach contained the remains of a monkey.

It was very hot that night, and my bed was placed out in the open, not far from a well and a trough full of water. It was bright moonlight when my orderly aroused me, saying that there was a panther at the trough, but it made off before I saw it, or could get ready for a shot. Later on a bear came down to drink, and as he made off into the shade of the trees I followed him bare-footed, but failed to get a shot, as he kept to the shadows. Just at daybreak next morning I was walking along the forest road, when I saw a bison standing by the roadside; I walked toward it, and as it stood facing me I shot it in the chest, and finished it with another bullet behind the shoulder. This appeared to be a solitary bull, but at my shots a whole herd broke from the shadows of the trees, and thundered past. As they made off I dropped a bull with a shot just under the tail, and then found to my disappointment that the first one was an old cow.

That night I sat up in a tree near the road over the carcass of one of my goats which had been killed by the panther that visited my camp. It was moonlight, but a total eclipse of the moon came on, and as I could see nothing I went to sleep. However, I slept too soundly, for in the morning it was found that the panther had dined off the carcass again while I slumbered peacefully above. Next morning was my last at this camping ground, and I visited the carcass of the bison to see if any beasts of prey had been feeding on them. Some vultures and adjutant birds, loathsome and gorged with flesh, hopped heavily away from the remains, and a few jackals slunk off. A little farther on I heard monkeys chattering in the trees overhead, and found that they were swearing at an enormous bear which was ascending the hill side. I at once put a bullet into him, and he turned and fled. I ran to cut him off, but even then he would show no fight, and turned to bolt again, when a bullet knocked him over, and he gave up the ghost after giving utterance to a series of unearthly squeals.

The remainder of the bag on this expedition consisted of a wild dog, about a dozen small deer, and some feathered game. On my way through the jungle on the return journey I came upon the remains of a cow bison that had been killed by a tiger a considerable time before. The ground had been wet and soft when the tragedy took place, and had since hardened, and it was interesting to read the story in the book of Nature which lay open to the hunter. There were the tracks of the tiger, overlying those of the herd which had stampeded before his attack. After killing his victim, the beast had been down to the now dry pool to drink, and had left the imprint of his great paws on the margin. Close by were the remains of a vulture, which must have ventured too near before the lurking tiger had finished with his prey, and had been killed by a stroke of the mighty paw—a victim to his greediness and temerity. All these things were written on this page of Nature's book.

## HERE AND THERE.

### *They Know We are Alive.*

Reports from Germany indicate an absorbing interest by the German people in the attitude of the United States toward the land of the Kaiser, with particular reference to how Americans are taking the present German-English hot air and high air imbroglio.

Germans may be assured that England is not gaining in popular support in the United States by means of the hysterical utterances of superannuated English soldiers or disgusting references by misguided English publicists concerning the non-friendly feeling of America for England.

On the other hand it seems only fair to say to our German friends that it is believed the only spark necessary to fan American enthusiasm for an English cause to a fever heat would be an unjust attack by the Teuton upon the Briton. It is quite as probable, however, that unjust or unwarranted aggressions upon German rights by Englishmen would just as surely alienate at least all active support, which under other circumstances England might reasonably expect to receive from the United States.

The chief hope for England and the chief hope which her friends in the United States have for her is the colonies. If recent events offer any acceptable evidence of the condition in which the mother country finds herself, either from the standpoint of physical or moral equipment, she is so weak in every way that she needs all the help she can get. The colonies can save her from others but not from herself. England's existence is menaced not because she has enemies abroad or lacks friends and supporters abroad and at home but because she shows certain alarming signs of internal weakness and decadence which her friends cannot ignore. The colonies, on the contrary, grow stronger in all ways every day.

### *Mutiny in the Philippine Constabulary.*

The second company of the Davao constabulary mutinied on June 6, wounding a native officer. Afterwards the mutineers attacked the American residents, killing one and slightly wounding four. Other constabulary companies came to the rescue of the Americans and faithful Filipinos who were besieged in a convent, driving the recalcitrant natives to the hills. Regular Infantry is now in pursuit of the renegades. In all the history of the employment of native troops in the Islands this is the first important case of bad conduct on the part of the little brown men.

Without more information upon the subject than is now available we are of the opinion that this mutiny was the result of purely domestic or inter-company causes. The company was composed of Visayans, members of a semi-Christian tribe from other islands than those inhabited by the Moros. They were in the Moro country and they were about as viciously hated by the inhabitants around them as the whites used to be by the old-time war Apache. Upon the face of it, therefore, a combination between the constabulary and the inhabitants for insurrectionary purposes seems impossible.

### *Are They Filibustering for Castro?*

The purchase of two ships and the arrival in this country of several thousand stands of Belgian rifles has afforded some basis for a rumor that the latest man without a country, Cipriano Castro, is seeking to reestablish himself as ruler of Venezuela. It does not seem unlikely that some movement of the kind is under contemplation by Castro or his friends. Tyrant and usurper as he was, he left Venezuela as its President, and it is reasonable to suppose that he has a natural desire to oust the man who during his absence assumed the presidency. United States revenue cutters are watching the ships and an espionage is being exercised over the shipment of arms. It seems improbable that this particular expedition, if indeed it proves to be one, shall be successful.

### *Flag Day.*

June 14 was the day set aside in which to pay honor to the nation's emblem. We heartily applaud every effort to create a love for the flag of our country. We are especially gratified to perceive the interest taken in this matter by the schools. We have one suggestion, however, to make in this connection which is that in orations delivered on this day along with the tributes paid to the flag, together with the encomiums directed toward our sturdy and patriotic citizenship, due regard shall be paid to the matter of fact features of the real patriotism.

A loyal sentiment, a patriotic impulse, springing from a love of country and a regard for the national welfare is a glorious and invaluable asset to the nation, but without the physical means and the necessary knowledge to wage a successful defensive war all such feeling must end where it begins—in sentiment only so far as the ultimate welfare of the country is concerned.

The Honorable Francis Cushman, member of Congress from Washington, is reported to have delivered a speech on Flag Day in which he said in effect that it was all very well for a man to shout his head off in enthusiasm for the flag, but the man who did this and the next day hurled rocks through the window of a street car managed by a non-union motorman or weakened the scaffold around a new building upon which a workman not a member of the Union was at labor, proved himself to be a mighty poor patriot and one unfit to have a flag of his own. The newspapers say that the labor unions resented what Mr. Cushman said. We do not know exactly what he did say, but if he has been quoted correctly he should be praised for his candor and his courage and the unions reproved for their lack of intelligence and patriotism.

### *Medal to the Wrights.*

President Taft presented to the brothers Wright, on June 11, a medal "in recognition and appreciation of their ability, courage and success in navigating the air." The ceremony took place in the White House and was attended by a distinguished company. The President in his presentation address bestowed the highest praise upon the Wright brothers for their wonderful accomplishments.

### *Where Birds are Safe from Guns.*

Off the east coast of Louisiana are islands where government protection gives the birds a safe home. The results of this protection have been marvelous. Herbert K. Job writes in the July "Harper's" of his trip to these wonderful islands, where herons, terns, and laughing-gulls almost cover every inch of the ground since the protective policy has been in practice. These birds eventually leave the islands and people all our coasts; but before the protection they were being rapidly exterminated for millinery and other purposes. Mr. Job took some unusual photographs from a tiny tent which he set up among the birds.

### *Progress of the Irrigation Movement.*

The seventeenth session of the National Irrigation Congress will take place in Spokane, August 9 to 14.

The national reclamation act was passed in 1902. At that time there were in the Government's name, in the sixteen States affected, 600,000,000 acres of arid land, of which it was estimated possible to reclaim sufficient to support 50,000,000 people. By 1911 the Reclamation Service will have reclaimed nearly 2,000,000 acres, at an estimated cost of \$70,000,000.

There are 40,000,000 acres of arid lands susceptible to reclamation by irrigation. The construction cost of the reclamation works is returned to the Government from the sale of land, the proceeds to be again used in furthering irrigation development.

Irrigation is making a garden spot and an empire of the "Great American Desert" and the work of the irrigation congress is yet in its infancy.

### *From a Regimental Commander.*

Please find enclosed check for \$3 for a year's subscription to your most excellent paper, ARMS AND THE MAN. I don't see how any Guardsman can get along without this paper. All my officers read it and many of the men as well.

### *Italian Navy Plans.*

The Italian Parliament has been asked to provide for an increased expenditure for the navy of 440 millions of lire, or about \$87,000,000, to extend over a period of six years. This would be an increase of about \$29,000,000 over previous estimates.

The increase is intended to complete the building of ships provided for by previous laws and the construction of two new battleships of the Dread-

nought class, two of the latest type cruisers, also torpedo boats, submarines and submersible boats. Increased appreciations are likewise asked for the support of the army.

#### *Japan Buying More Guns in England.*

The Japanese Government has ordered twenty-four twelve-inch guns and their mountings from the Armstrong-Whitworth Company and the Vickers-Maxim concern in England. The value of the stores contracted for is approximately \$3,000,000 and delivery is to be made within two years.

#### KEOUGH'S REVISED SCORE REGISTER.

Sergt. James H. Keough, M. V. M., has sent us one of his excellent score registers, revised, rewritten and brought up-to-date. The letter which accompanied the book is full of interesting observations and we print it herewith.

"Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Yours of the 30th ult. duly received and contents noted. I am sending you under separate cover one of the score registers and will greatly appreciate anything commendable about it that you may see fit to call to the attention of readers of ARMS AND THE MAN. As you are no doubt aware, there is little or nothing in the publishing of such works and unless one is in the publishing business it hardly pays to bother with it as there is not demand enough to pay for advertising to any extent such as one would wish to. When I first got out the register in 1904 there was not at that time a decent score register in this country, and it was for that reason that I published the work and not as a business proposition.

In connection with the New England Association Matches this year there is to be a new feature in a Veterans Match, open to the Spanish War veterans of New England, which was brought into being by the united efforts of myself and Past Department Commander of Massachusetts, Col. Edward J. Gihon. We have secured two nice trophies and will make the conditions, under which the competitions will be held, at a meeting of the Committee appointed for the purpose.

Of course there are a great many of the U. S. war veterans who are now active members of the Militia who can use the Service rifles with which they are equipped, but those of the veterans who are out of the Service are dependent on the charity of others to secure a weapon with which to compete in matches of this character, where the Service rifle is stipulated in the conditions of the match. It seems to me that there should be some way of covering this condition of affairs. There are thousands of U. S. magazine rifles of both the Model 1898 and Model 1903, the latter being rechambered for the 1906 ammunition, which perhaps will be sold within a few years for junk as has been the case with other issues in years past.

If there was some way of getting an issue of say ten or even twenty rifles, of either model, to Veteran Organizations (who in the event of war would be likely to be called into service) that they may get practice under Service conditions and with the Service rifle, would it not be a good move and an inexpensive way of keeping an efficient reserve ready for action at all times? The rule that forbade officers above a certain grade shooting on State teams in the National Matches last year was a bad one as was soon found out, and the rule that forbids the issuing of arms to veterans is another one of the same texture, for as soon as you deprive those who have the advancement of rifle practice at heart of an opportunity to participate in military competitions by depriving them of the arms and ammunition to shoot with, you are hurting the cause to a great extent.

If you can show me any company or regiment, where the commanding officer was not a rifle enthusiast, that has made any mark in the art of rifle shooting with the Service arm you will show me something that has escaped my observation. There are many veteran officers in every State who are on the retired list, although young in years, who are subject to call at a moment's notice and it is an injury to the cause to deprive them of the right to use the Service arm and keep in touch with its improvements and possibilities.

What we need is men who can shoot, and I might add that if there was a chance to secure the Service arm there would be less of the Scheutzen riflemen and a greater supply of men thoroughly versed in the use of the national arm.

I realize the objections that might be brought out against such a form of issuing of arms; one in particular would be the liability of prejudicing citizens against enlisting once they could get the Service arm through other channels, but in the case of the Spanish War veteran it is a very different matter. He has been through the mill and "once a soldier always a soldier" holds good in this case. He is nine times out of ten a better man to put in the field than the average Militiaman who has often not learned that very important part of warfare, namely, to care for himself under exigencies arising from time to time in a campaign. Book learning is one thing and practical experience is another.

I hope I have not been too wearisome in my remarks as, like all others who are interested in the subject matter, I hardly know when to stop once I get started. I do hope that in the near future the Association can bring the necessary influence to bear that will induce the powers that be to see their lameness in allowing the prevailing conditions to exist."

## ARMY AND NAVY.

#### *West Point Graduation.*

The commencement exercises of the United States Military Academy occurred on June 11. Secretary of War Dickinson was the chief speaker. The graduating class numbered 103, of which Stuart C. Godfrey, of Massachusetts, was number 1, and Chen, a Chinese student, was 103. Secretary Dickinson praised the Academy highly, saying in part:

"The academy, established in 1802, has graduated 4,742 cadets. We are familiar with the names of its military heroes. Over half its graduates entered civil life. It has given to our country:

One President of the United States, one President of the Confederate States, three Presidential candidates, two Vice-Presidential candidates,

one Ambassador, fourteen Ministers Plenipotentiary, twenty-seven members of the United States Senate and House, eight Presidential electors, sixteen Governors of States and Territories, one bishop, fourteen judges, seventeen mayors of cities, forty-six presidents and fourteen regents and and chancellors of colleges and universities, fourteen chief engineers of States, eighty-seven presidents of railroads and corporations, sixty-three chief engineers of railroads and public works, eight bank presidents, 200 attorneys and counsellors-at-law, twenty clergymen, fourteen physicians, 122 merchants, seventy-seven manufacturers, thirty editors, 179 authors, besides artists, architects, farmers, planters and many others belonging to useful trades and professions."

#### *Changes Suggested at Annapolis.*

Recommendations of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy have been made public by the Department. A recommendation is made that midshipmen be commissioned as ensigns at the completion of the four years' course at Annapolis instead of at the end of the two year cruise following graduation as at present.

Other recommendations are for an increase of instructors, the installation of bowling alleys and a hand ball court, improvement to the tennis courts and golf course and the erection of a stadium with proper equipment of dressing rooms and other conveniences.

#### *Change in War College Head.*

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, recently returned from the Philippines, will succeed Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon as president of the War College. General Wotherspoon will become assistant to the Chief of Staff.

#### *Recommendation of no Rifles for Signal Corps.*

A recommendation lately made with relation to Army Signal Corps organizations is against the rifle and in favor of the pistol. There is a further recommendation that each Signal Corps company carry twenty rifles and 2,000 cartridges for emergency use. The tendency to employ Signal Corps men for line duty is much to be deprecated. They are so valuable to an army to inaugurate and maintain communication between its different elements that they should only be armed to enable them to defend themselves if unexpectedly attacked.

#### *Coast Artillery Lieutenants.*

There are over forty vacancies among the 2nd Lieutenants of the Coast Artillery and this number will probably be increased in the near future. Some of these vacancies will be filled by members of the 1909 West Point Class, but the most of the places will be taken by civilian candidates. An examination of these applicants for Coast Artillery positions will be made July 12.

#### *Marine Corps Examinations.*

The board of officers to examine candidates for appointment as 2nd Lieutenants of the Marine Corps will commence its sessions at the Marine Barracks, Washington, June 28.

#### *Examinations for Enlisted Men.*

Those enlisted men who are applicants for positions in the Army, who to the number of fifteen have passed the preliminary examinations, will be given a final examination at Fort Leavenworth, August 2. The successful candidates will be commissioned after this year's graduates from the Military Academy.

#### *To Fill Ordnance Department Vacancies.*

A board of officers consisting of Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Maj. Tracy C. Dickson, Maj. Jay E. Hoffer, and Maj. Clarence C. Williams, all of the Ordnance Department, has been appointed for the purpose of making recommendations for details of officers from the Army at large in the Ordnance Department to the grades of Major, Captain and 1st Lieutenant. There are fourteen vacancies and it is hoped to fill all of these.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

#### MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

#### *How the Campaign Badge is to be Worn.*

The bar which is furnished with the campaign badge is to be worn on the cotton khaki Service uniform and the ribbon on the dress and Service uniforms, in the manner prescribed in G. O. No. 169. Two bars and two ribbons are furnished with each badge, one to replace the other when worn out.

#### *Issue Articles Only Those Issued to the Army.*

Publications or other supplies not issued to the Army cannot be issued to the Militia upon the requisition of a Governor of a State.

#### *Damage May Be Repaid from Allotment.*

The cost of fruit trees destroyed or removed from land leased for use as a rifle range is a legitimate charge against a State's allotment. Sums properly certified to for these purposes may be disbursed by disbursing officers in the regular way.

#### *States Should Favor, Not Oppose, Senate 1691.*

The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs has written to the Adjutant General of South Carolina containing information as it does which should be brought to the attention of every Adjutant General is reproduced herewith:

Referring to request of the Governor of South Carolina dated June 1, 1909, that the sum of \$760.06 be placed to the credit of Lieut.-Col. John R. Lindsey, Disbursing Officer, Organized Militia of South Carolina,

for the purpose of covering expenditures connected with the transportation of the State troops which participated in the joint camp of instruction at Chickamauga, Ga., in 1908, I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to inform you that, under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of February 18, 1909, which was subsequently confirmed on March 29, 1909, the appropriation provided by Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, cannot be used in connection with joint camps of instruction of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, inasmuch as Congress had provided a specific appropriation for the purpose of defraying these expenses; namely, the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia." In view of this ruling, the War Department cannot make requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for the funds asked for by the Governor of South Carolina, the allotment made to the State from the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia" having been exhausted, there are no Federal funds from which the expenses referred to above may be met. It is suggested, therefore, that payment of the item in question be made from funds appropriated by the Legislature of the State.

In connection with this matter, I am directed to advise you that Senate Bill No. 1691, which is now pending, provides that the funds appropriated by Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be applicable for defraying any expenses that have been heretofore or may be hereafter incurred by reason of the participation of the Militia in joint camps of instruction under Section 15 of the Militia Law, and should this bill be passed, it will be possible for the State to obtain the funds needed to meet these expenses.

Your attention is invited, however, to the fact that your letter of the seventh instant to Representative A. F. Lever, in which you urged that he oppose the passage of the bill, has a tendency to jeopardize its chances of passage, and in that event, all of the suspensions which have been made by the Auditor for the War Department of amounts disbursed from funds obtained under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, would be made disallowances and the disbursing officers of the Organized Militia and their sureties would be held accountable for all amounts involved.

It appears from the records of this office that the Disbursing Officer of South Carolina is obligated to the extent of \$4,005.85, on account of expenditures made by him in connection with the camp of instruction held at Chickamauga, Ga., in 1908, and it is suggested that the influence of the State should be used to secure the passage of Senate Bill No. 1691 rather than to oppose it.

A copy of letter of this office of even date to Representative Lever is inclosed herewith.

## TALKS WITH NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

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



HARDLY anything needs more attention and apparently nothing receives less than the question of the proper appearance of the soldier when in uniform of the United States. The uniforms themselves are all right. We have clothes to do our work in and others for occasions when our occupations are such as to permit keeping the clothing clean. The uniform of an American soldier is well made, of good material, and each garment is furnished in so many different sizes that no trouble need be experienced in finding a fit for any man except one of abnormal conformation. But the uniform must be looked after and the wearer given to understand right from the start that when he gets into uniform and has buttoned the last button he must look like something.

In the first place things must fit. It's no use trying to give a man a cap, a coat, or any other part of the uniform that doesn't fit him and fit him right. It is better to keep him doing military duty in civilian clothing until he can be properly attired than to put him into something which he would under no circumstances wear were he allowed any discretion in the matter. Really, the slouchy, thrown-together appearance of many of our American soldiers is something disgraceful. Fight? Why of course, but they might just as well look neat, trim and well-groomed when they are not fighting their country's battles, mightn't they?

The whole question is straight up to the company officers and non-commissioned officers. Set a high standard, insist on uniforms that fit and then make the soldier wear them properly and keep himself "policed." When he is fitted out with all the articles of the uniform, and they all fit, coat and trousers neatly pressed, shoes polished, metal ornaments and everything else clean, then his squad leader should look over mister man to see whether he is personally in the proper condition to don that uniform.

His hair is to be worn short, and beard, if worn, is to be trimmed. He must be shown how to put his uniform on and how to adjust his equipments. Then give him a solemn warning to never appear with his blouse unbuttoned, to keep his hands out of his pockets, not to turn up the bottoms of his trousers, to put his cap or hat on straight and not to shove it back on his head. Start him off clean and then make him keep clean.

The noncommissioned officer who is on the alert to maintain cleanliness among his men is one who is bound to be appreciated and highly prized by his company commander. From the very first of his enlistment the recruit is to be impressed with the great necessity which exists for always keeping clean, not only his own person but also all parts of his clothing, uniforms and equipment, in fact, everything which he uses. Besides, he must use special care that his surroundings are kept free of dirt and rubbish of all kinds.

The soldier is required to bathe twice each week. He is to be encouraged in daily bathing, but the semi-weekly bath is compulsory and in camp or on service of any kind, as well as when quartered together in barracks,

the chiefs of squads keep a register of their men showing upon what days the bath of each one is taken. It may be contended that this keeping a record and compelling men to bathe frequently and regularly is not necessary among young men of the class of which the companies of the National Guard are ordinarily composed. While it is true that daily bathing is an acquired habit and an enjoyable one, the fact remains that one can easily lose the habit when separated from the ordinary conveniences which render the bath easy and comfortable.

In the field it is more often the case that bathing is difficult than that all the accessories are at hand. The more difficult the taking of a bath becomes or the more inconveniences there are attending it, the more must the noncommissioned officer be on the watch that this first important step toward cleanliness is not neglected. That the soldier, if not personally inclined to bathe, is not to be considered; he is to be taught that his keeping clean is a duty which he owes, not alone to himself, but to his comrades.

In all camps of any duration bathing facilities will be arranged for, and even in camps where only one night is spent arrangements are generally made by assigning the down-stream part of nearby running water for the purpose. But even when water is not plentiful, enough can almost always be secured for at least a make-shift bath. In the Philippine Islands a very common way to bathe is by dipping water with a coconut shell from an earthen jar called an "olla" and pouring it over the person. The same end can be accomplished by means of a water bucket and the soldier's tin cup.

Where water is scarce, a very small quantity, a quart, with a small sponge or damp towel, is sufficient for cleanliness. Where it is abundant, plunge bathing should be encouraged, except in the very heat of the day or near nightfall. Soldiers should be encouraged to carry a cake of soap in a flannel bag to avoid waste.

On daily marches it is found that washing the face and neck on rising is not well, probably because the removal of the natural secretions makes the skin more susceptible to the dust and heat of the route. To wash the eyes and mouth and use a damp towel on the face and neck is preferable. When camp is reached the entire body, if possible, and invariably the head, the genitals and adjacent folds, and the feet, should be washed.

When weather or other conditions are bad in the field it is natural that the inclination should be to rather neglect personal cleanliness. Non-commissioned officers should be specially vigilant at such times and insist upon the effort being made to keep as clean as possible under the circumstances.

Underclothing is to be frequently washed. The soldier usually has an extra suit of underclothes where it is readily obtainable even if it is not carried in his own pack. When, owing to the exigencies of the Service, all the underclothing which a man has is on his back, opportunities should be seized to wash it after the halt for the night is made. If sunshine is not available for drying, the camp fire is, but it should be dried in the sun if at all possible. The bad practice of living and sleeping night after night in the same undergarments as worn in the daytime is to be guarded against.

In default of night clothes, wear your extra suit of underclothing, letting those which you have worn during the day air out while you sleep. The average soldier will not take the trouble to make this change unless he is made to and for the preservation of his own health these precautions should be insisted upon. When for any reason it is not practicable to wash the underclothing worn during the day, it can at least be shaken out, beaten and hung up to air.

The finger and toe nails are to be kept trimmed and free from any foreign substance, care being used to cut the toe nails square across to avoid the danger of ingrowing toe nails which will soon interfere with any man's marching ability.

The tooth brush must be carried always and be in daily use. The teeth are quite likely to put a soldier on sick report if not well taken care of and while it would seem that every man would certainly brush his teeth without urging, it is a fact that this is one of the many details where watchful care is necessary.

### Oklahoma Encampment and State Matches.

The State of Oklahoma is building a range on the new camp and maneuver grounds recently purchased. This includes 480 acres. Reports from the State indicate that the National Guard is in better condition than ever before. The encampment and State shoot begin at Chandler July 20.

### General Cooper Relieved in Colorado.

Brig.-Gen. Charles L. Cooper, U. S. A., retired, has been relieved from duty with the Colorado National Guard at his own request.

### Kansas Reorganized.

A complete reorganization of the Kansas National Guard has just been accomplished and in all staff and other departments it now conforms strictly to the requirements of the Federal law.

### Ohio Target Practice.

The annual allowance of small arms ammunition for officers and men of all arms of the Ohio National Guard has been fixed in orders at 110 rounds of rifle ball cartridges, and seventy-five rounds of revolver cartridges, in addition to the number first named, for mounted officers and men. The target practice allotment of funds has been announced as \$1,000 to each regiment of Infantry, \$350 to the 9th Infantry and Corps of Engineers, and \$75 to each separate company, troop and battery, all of the funds allotted to be used only in the manner prescribed in Paragraphs 187 to 218, Regulations of the War Department, governing the Militia.

### Revision of the New Jersey Code.

The special committee to revise the military code of New Jersey, which was appointed by the last Legislature, has held one meeting. It is announced that no action will be taken looking toward definite recommendations until meetings have been held in different portions of the State.

Officers of the National Guard and others will be requested to testify before the committee. The object placed before this committee is the simplification of the military code and its modification in such particulars as will bring it up to date.

#### *Indiana Medicos to Sparta.*

Eighteen officers of the Medical Department, Indiana National Guard, headed by Lieut.-Col. Homer I. Jones, have been ordered to attend the school for medical officers of the National Guard at Sparta, Wis., July 15 to 28.

#### *Well-Known Rifleman Promoted.*

Francis X. O'Connor, who has long been 1st Sergeant of Company C, 7th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., has been appointed and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to duty with his old company. Lieutenant O'Connor has shot often and well on many New York State teams.

#### *Pennsylvania Annual Rifle and Revolver Competition.*

In the annual competition to be held at the State rifle range, Mt. Gretna, beginning August 2, each regiment of Infantry and each troop of Cavalry will be entitled to two teams, one of which shall be known as the regimental rifle team, or the troop rifle team, as the case may be, and the other as the junior regimental, or junior troop rifle team.

The teams are to be selected by the commanding officers of the respective organizations, and they will consist of five and four men respectively. At least one of the members of the regimental or troop team must have shot on the 1909 junior team. No member of the junior team will be accepted who has served either as a principal or alternate upon any regimental or troop team.

#### *Connecticut Will Have Entrenching Tools.*

Company commanders have been directed to ask of the Quartermaster General of Connecticut an issue of complete equipment of entrenching tools, also tools and utensils for camp and garrison purposes, as authorized in paragraph 133 (A) and paragraph 134 (D). First-aid packages and pouches are also to be requisitioned for.

#### *Oregon Will Defend the Uniform.*

The last Legislature of the State of Oregon passed a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100, for any unauthorized person to wear the uniform of the Army, Navy, or National Guard. In general, the law follows similar statutes adopted in other States. There is, however, a difference, in that provision is made that whenever the National Guard is in Service, no civic or other organization or individual member of such an organization who, under other circumstances would be privileged to wear a uniform similar to the military dress, shall be allowed to appear in uniform in the vicinity where the troops are serving.

#### *Vermont in Camp.*

The annual encampment of the 1st Infantry, Hospital Corps and Band, will be held at the State camp ground near Fort Ethan Allen, July 2 to 10, inclusive. Col. J. Gray Estey will command the troops in this camp.

A rifle practice instruction camp will be held at the State range, Northfield, commencing June 14. The camp will be occupied by two companies every week, each company devoting three days to range duty.

#### *Minnesota Field Service.*

The 3rd Infantry, Col. Charles E. Johnson commanding, is going to camp near Lake City, June 14 to June 23; the 1st Infantry, Col. Charles McC. Reeve, July 5 to July 14; 2nd Infantry, Col. Arthur W. Wright, July 15 to July 24. Gen. Fred B. Wood, Adjutant General, is charged with the execution of the encampment order and will maintain his headquarters at the camp site until the termination of these tours of duty.

At the conclusion of the camp of the 2nd Infantry the annual competitions for the State trophy by regimental rifle teams and company rifle teams will take place. Here also the National Match team will be chosen and prepared for its work at Camp Perry.

#### *Naval Militiamen to Bermuda.*

A detachment of the Naval Militia of the State of New York sailed June 5 under command of Lieut. W. E. McGrath on the Naval Militia training ship "Wasp" for Bermuda. The cruise will consume fifteen days.

#### *West Virginia Field Service.*

A tentative assignment of July 11 as the beginning of the summer exercises of the West Virginia National Guard, to consist of three days' rifle practice and the usual State encampment, has been made. The State rifle competition will be held beginning July 21.

#### *Iowa National Team.*

Competitors for places on the Iowa National team will be assembled at the State rifle range June 14 to 18, inclusive. Twenty men will be selected here and from them the final selections will be made. Col. S. W. Brookhart, General Inspector, Small Arms Practice, will have charge of the instruction and competition.

#### *Officers for D. C.*

Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Infantry, and Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Infantry, have been detailed for duty with the District of Columbia National Guard during its tour of field duty August 12 to 27.

#### *Wisconsin Rifle Competition and Inspection.*

The State rifle competition for 1909 will commence August 2 and end August 7. During this competition the National Match team will be chosen. The course to be shot over will include slow fire, 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, rapid fire at 200, 300 and 500, and skirmishing.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., and Brigadier General, W. N. G., retired, in his report of the inspection of the Wisconsin troops has nothing to criticize except small defects. He says that attendance surpassed previous records, and that—

"Most gratifying improvement is noticeable in the Tenth Separate Battalion and in Companies B, 1st Infantry, and K, 2nd Infantry, while the appearance and instruction of the Troop, and of Companies E, H and L, 1st Infantry, C, D, E, F, G, and K, 2nd Infantry, A, and E, 3rd Infantry, deserve high commendation. There have never been so many contestants for first honors."

And—

"Some of our captains need a word of criticism. When told to move a platoon or section, they personally take command instead of calling upon the lieutenant or sergeant. When items of the men's packs are astray they personally kneel and arrange them instead of requiring the man to do it. In one company a soldier left his rifle at the wrong end of the room. His captain obligingly went and got it. He should have sent the man."

Also—

"I cannot close without reference to the admirable steadiness and discipline displayed by all but three companies during the ceremony of inspection—often somewhat long and tedious. The manful spirit and character of the Guard may be judged from the fact that the company subjected to the sternest criticism last year was conspicuous for its fine appearance and soldierly bearing last month. To serve with such men is an inspiration."

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

#### *New Cartridge Belt Pockets Large Enough.*

Some complaints have been made to the Ordnance Department that the pockets on the new belts for .30 caliber ammunition are too small. These pockets have been built with a taper to reduce the probability of the sharp pointed bullet punching its way through the bottom of the pocket. This naturally makes the clips set tightly in the receptacles made for them. If, when it is desired to take a clip from the belt, it be pushed up from the bottom by pressing the finger against the outside of the pocket, no difficulty will be experienced. It is only because men have not known how to use the new belt that it has been thought unsatisfactory.

#### *Observations Upon the Sharp-pointed Bullet.*

A correspondent of "The Indian Field" says:

"The dominant feature of the gunnery of today is the projectile. A short time back, powder, cartridge case, and bullet seemed to claim about equal attention from the experts. Now all that is changed, and the shape of the projectile's head is the all-absorbing factor. In old days, a point struck to a curve of three diameters was looked upon as sharp; now a usual radius is seven or eight diameters. For instance, the length of point of the service Lee-Enfield bullet is .6 of an inch, while the Swift bullet introduced with success by Captain Harcastle has a point .85 of an inch long.

The long easy curves of the fore part of modern bullets exercise an extraordinary influence on the trajectory. Velocity is parted with very much more slowly, so that the curve of flight is greatly flattened at all ranges. The reason for this is disclosed to us, when we examine shadow photographs, or skiagrams, taken of variously shaped bullets in flight. A service Lee-Enfield bullet traveling at a velocity of about 2,000 feet per second shows a considerable disturbance in front of the point; this disturbance showing in the photograph as a number of broken wavy lines extending from in front of the nose ahead, in the direction the bullet is traveling.

If on the other hand we look at a skiagram of a long, sharp pointed bullet, rushing through the air at even higher velocities, viz., 2,600 to 2,800 feet a second, we see absolutely no signs in the photograph of any disturbance whatever ahead of the projectile, though the whirl of the jostling molecules of air in the wake eddy is clearly indicated by a trail of dots extending away behind the base of the bullet. Here, then, lies the whole secret of the new type of bullet. With its long, sharp point and easy curves it glides smoothly and easily through the air which, not being disturbed and broken up ahead, offers nothing like the amount of resistance to it that it does to bluffer shaped projectiles.

The significance of the new type is patent enough to us all, when we think only of military small arms and sporting rifles. We realize that the breadth of the fire-swept zones in the battlefield will be increased, that the intense phase of fire by Infantry may be extended to longer ranges than have heretofore been the rule. For the hunting rifle the new bullet increases sporting ranges, otherwise the distance at which a steady shot is practically certain of his game.

But what of heavy ordnance? Does the ordinary man, not the expert or experimentalist, but just the average intelligent Englishman, realize what extraordinary extra power, altering the shape of their projectiles to the modern long pointed form, will confer on heavy Artillery. We are now only at the mere fringe of the matter, and alterations in the ammunition of big guns is a matter of time. In the long, sharp point, however, we can surely see a factor, which will make ranges thought long now appear short in the future. A factor destined soon to exercise an enormous influence on Naval Gunnery. The All Big Gun Ship will, if provided with accurate enough range finders, and fought by a captain who has thoroughly grasped the enormous potentialities of the terrific machine at his command, put a less ably handled foe out of action, at untold distances, without being touched herself.

There will be thick days, when ships will blunder upon each other, and fight, as in Nelson's times, at the shortest ranges; but there will be other calm, clear days, when one can see to the horizon; and then it is that we shall see astonishing things done by those men who have mastered the art of hitting with the twelve-inch gun, and hitting often, no matter what the range."

## PROGRAM OF CAMP PERRY MATCHES.

### THE O. N. G. COMPETITION.

Open only to members of the O. N. G., beginning Monday, August 9; Tuesday, August 10, and Wednesday, August 11, 1909.

- Hall Medal Match, 800, 900, 1000 yards.
- Lilley Medal Match, 800 yards.
- Clement Medal Match, 1000 yards.
- Regimental Team Match, for the Championship of Ohio.
- Company Team Match, for the Team Championship of Ohio.
- State Individual Match. Revolver Team Match.
- Individual Revolver Match.

### MATCHES OF THE OHIO STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION, OPEN ONLY TO MEMBERS OF THE OHIO NATIONAL GUARD AND OHIO STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

- Hall Medal Match.
- Division Trophy Match.
- Bryant Novice Match:  
Range—300 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Sixth Infantry Novice Match:  
Range—500 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Second Brigade Trophy Novice Match:  
Range—600 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Experts' Short Range Match:  
Range—200 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Experts' 600-Yard Match:  
Range—600 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Experts' 800-Yard Match:  
Range—800 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Experts' 1000-Yard Match:  
Range—1000 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Lilley Medal Match:  
Range—800 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Clement Medal Match:  
Range—1000 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Novice Aggregate Match.
- Expert Aggregate Match.

### MATCHES OF THE OHIO STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION. (Including the Matches of the Department of the Lake Rifle Association.) Beginning August 9 and continuing to August 19, inclusive.

- Saturday, August 14:  
The Hale Match, 600 yards.
- Monday, August 16:  
The Catrow Cup Match, 800 yards.
- The Catrow Cup Match, 900 yards.
- The Catrow Cup Match, 1000 yards.
- Team Skirmish Match.
- Tuesday, August 17:  
The Adjutant General's Cup Match, 1000 yards.
- The Peters Individual Skirmish Match.
- DuPont Individual Tyro Match, 800 yards.
- Wednesday, August 18:  
The Herrick Cup Match, 800, 900, 1000 yards.
- Thursday, August 19:  
The Governor's Match.

#### O. S. R. A. OPEN TO EVERYBODY.

- All Comers' Off-hand Match:  
Unsquadded competition. Limited to one entry.  
Range—200 yards, 20 shots, slow fire.
- All Comers' 600-Yard Match:  
Unsquadded competition. Unlimited entries.  
Range—600 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- The Hale Match:  
Squadded competition.  
Range—600 yards, 10 shots.
- Peters Trophy Match:  
Squadded competition.  
Range—Individual skirmish run.
- All Comers' 300-Yard Match:  
Unsquadded competition. Unlimited entries.  
Range—300 yards, 10 shots, slow fire, two scores to count.
- Buckeye Match:  
Unsquadded competition. Unlimited entries.  
Range—1000 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Du Pont Individual Tyro Match:  
Squadded competition.  
Distance and number of shots—Two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 800 yards.
- Individual Rapid Fire Match:  
Unsquadded competition. Unlimited entries.  
Range—200 yards. U. S. A. target A.
- All Comers' Mid-Range Match:  
Unsquadded competition. Unlimited entries.  
Range—500 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Match A—Eighty Per Cent Medal:  
Range—Five shots, at either 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 or 1000-yard ranges. Unlimited entries.
- Match B—Ninety Per Cent Medal:  
Range—Ten shots at either 200, 600 or 1000-yard ranges. Unlimited entries.
- Match C—Eighty Per Cent Medal:  
Range—Ten shots, 200 yards, rapid fire. Unlimited entries.
- Second Brigade Match:  
Unsquadded competition. Unlimited entries.  
Range—800 yards, 10 shots, slow fire.
- Individual Skirmish Match:  
Range—Skirmish run. Unlimited entries.
- Catrow Cup Match:  
Open to everybody. Two sighting shots and 7 shots for record at 800, 900 and 1000 yards. Squadded competition.
- The Governor's Match:  
First Stage—One skirmish run of 20 shots. 200 yards, slow fire, two sighting shots and 10 shots for record. 600 yards, slow fire, two sighting shots and 10 shots for record.  
Second Stage—200 yards, rapid fire, 10 shots. 800 yards, two sighting shots, and 10 shots for record. 1,000 yards, two sighting shots and 10 shots for record. Squadded competition.
- The Adjutant General's Cup Match:  
Range—Two sighting shots and 20 shots for record at 1,000 yards. Squadded competition.

- Re-entry Team Skirmish Match.
- The Herrick Trophy Match:  
Range—800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Rounds—15 to each man at each distance.
- All Comers' Short Range Aggregate.
- All Comers' Mid Range Aggregate.
- All Comers' Long Range Aggregate Match.
- Second Brigade Match, 800 yards, unlimited entries.
- The Buckeye Match, 1,000 yards, unlimited entries.
- The Catrow Match, 800, 900, 1,000 yards. Squadded.
- The Adjutant General's Cup Match, 1,000 yards. Squadded.
- All Comers' Grand Aggregate Match:  
Aggregate of Short, Mid and Long Range Aggregate and The Governor's Match.

- REVOLVER MATCHES OF THE OHIO STATE RIFLE ASSN.  
Except where otherwise indicated these matches will be governed by the following regulations:  
Arm—Colt's or Smith & Wesson; caliber .38; length of barrel as in the Service pistol issued to troops, with military sight; trigger pull not less than four pounds.  
Ammunition—Government service or any factory ammunition.  
Target—A1 for all matches.
- Eighty Per Cent Medal Match:  
Range—Ten shots at 25 yards, to be fired in two strings; five shots in eight seconds and repeat.
- Eighty Per Cent Medal Match:  
Range—Ten shots at 50 yards, to be fired in two strings; five shots in twenty seconds and repeat.
- Eighty Per Cent Medal Match:  
Range—Ten shots, slow fire, at 75 yards. Twenty seconds to each shot.
- Rapid Fire Revolver Match:  
Unsquadded. Limited to five entries.  
Range—25 yards; eight seconds to each score of five shots; aggregate of three scores to count.
- All Comers' Military Revolver Match:  
Unsquadded. Unlimited entries.  
Range—Fifty yards, five shots, slow fire, twenty seconds to each shot.
- All Comers' Military Revolver Match:  
Unsquadded. Unlimited entries.  
Range—75 yards, five shots, slow fire. Twenty seconds to each shot.
- Automatic Pistol Match:  
Unsquadded. Limited to five entries.  
Range—25 yards. Eight seconds to each score of five shots; aggregate of three scores to count.
- Cavalry Revolver Match:  
Unsquadded. Limited to five entries.  
Range—50 yards, timed fire, twenty seconds to each score of five shots; aggregate of three scores to count.
- Championship Service Teams Match:  
Conditions—Open to teams of five from the Army, Separate teams from Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, The United States Navy, Marine Corps, Military Academy, Naval Academy and the Organized Militia.  
Range—At 25 yards, each man to fire two scores, of five shots each, rapid fire, eight seconds to each score. At 50 yards, each man to fire ten shots, slow fire, twenty seconds to each shot.
- Revolver Championship Match.

### PROGRAM OF MATCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES RIFLE ASSOCIATION HELD BY AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OHIO STATE RIFLE ASSN.

- Individual Skirmish Match:  
Open to all National Guardsmen, Naval Reserves, Civilian Rifle Club Members and Citizens of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.  
Conditions—One skirmish run of 20 shots, from 600 to 200 yards.
  - Company Team Match:  
Open to teams of three from any Infantry Company, Cavalry Troop, Company of Signal Corps, Engineer Company, Machine-Gun Platoon, and Ship's Company of Naval Reserves of the State Military and Naval Forces of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.  
Conditions—Slow fire, 200 and 600 yards, 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record at each range. Rapid fire, 2 strings of 5 shots each, no sighting shots, at 200 yards, "A" target.  
Rifle—U. S. Magazine, Model of 1903 (Springfield).
  - D. L. R. A. Individual Championship:  
Open to all National Guardsmen, Naval Reserves, Civilian Rifle Club Members and Citizens of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.  
Conditions—Slow fire, 200, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards, 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record, each range. Rapid fire, 2 strings of 5 shots each at 200 yards, "A" target; no sighting shots. One skirmish run of 20 shots, 600 to 200 yards.
  - Regimental Match:  
Open to teams of four from each Regiment, each Battalion of Naval Reserves, each separate Battalion of Infantry and each separate Squadron of Cavalry of the Land and Naval Forces of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.  
Conditions—Slow fire, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record at each range.
  - Department Championship Match:  
Open to teams of eight from the Military and Naval Forces of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky. Each State may be represented by more than one team.  
Conditions—Slow fire, 200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record at each range. Rapid fire, 200 yards, 2 strings of 5 shots each, "A" target; no sighting shots. One skirmish run of 20 shots, 600 to 200 yards.
  - Novelty Individual Skirmish:  
Open only to Guardsmen and Naval Reserves whose organizations are affiliated with the D. L. R. A.
- MATCHES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.
- Preliminary Practice Days—Friday, August 20; Saturday, August 21.
  - Competition Days—Monday, August 23 and until matches are finished.

- National Team Match:  
Open to teams of twelve men from the Army (two)—one Cavalry and one Infantry.  
The United States Navy, one; Marine Corps, one; Military Academy, one; Naval Academy, one; the Organized Militia and the Naval Militia of the several States and Territories.  
Kinds of fire—Slow, rapid, and skirmish.  
Distances—Slow fire: 200, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards. Rapid fire: 200 yards. Skirmish fire: 1 run.  
Number of shots—Slow fire: 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record at each range. Rapid fire: 10 shots. Skirmish fire: 20 shots.  
Positions—Standing at 200 yards and prone with head toward target at all other ranges.  
Arm—United States service rifle (United States magazine rifle, model 1903), with not less than 3-pound trigger pull.  
Class A shall be composed of the first fifteen teams as announced in the official standing for 1908.  
Class B shall be composed of the second fifteen teams as announced in the official standing for 1908.  
Class C shall be composed of the remaining teams as announced in the official standing for 1908 and such additional teams as may be properly placed in that class as hereinafter provided.  
That for purposes of classification any team which has not heretofore competed in the national team match shall, in its first competition in said match, be placed in Class C.

#### Prizes—Class A.

- First Prize—The National Trophy, \$450 cash, and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.
- Second prize—\$350 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.
- Third prize—\$300 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.
- Fourth prize—\$250 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.

#### Class B.

- First prize—The Hilton Trophy, \$350 cash, and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.
- Second prize—\$250 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.
- Third prize—\$225 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.
- Fourth prize—\$200 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.

#### Class C.

- First Prize—The Bronze Soldier of Marathon, \$300 cash, and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.
- Second Prize—\$200 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.
- Third Prize—\$175 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.
- Fourth prize—\$150 cash and to each member of the winning team a bronze medal.

- National Individual Match.  
There will also be a match to be known as the National Individual Match, to be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets United States Military Academy, Midshipmen United States Naval Academy, the Organized Militia and the Naval Militia of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and to members of the National Rifle Association of America and affiliated clubs.  
The following are the conditions of this match:  
Distances and order of fire:  
1 skirmish run; (2) 200 yards, rapid fire; (3) 200 yards, slow fire; (4) 600 yards, slow fire; (5) 800 yards, slow fire; (6) 1,000 yards, slow fire.  
This order of fire will not be changed.  
Positions, arm, ammunition, number of shots, and rules the same as for the national team match.

#### Prizes.

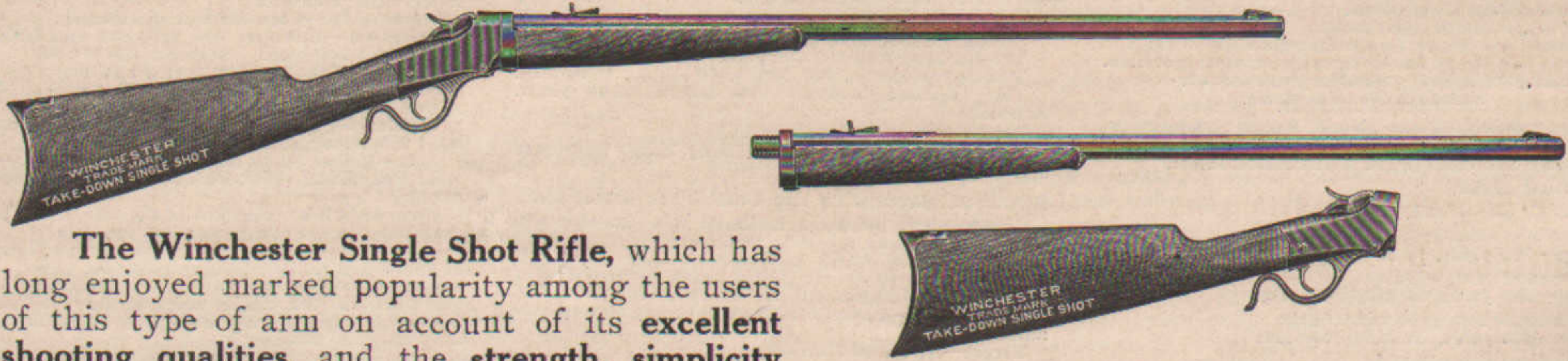
- Twelve gold medals and cash prizes of \$390. (To each of the twelve competitors making the highest aggregate scores, a gold medal and a cash prize in the order of merit as follows: \$60, \$55, \$50, \$45, \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5.)
- Twelve silver medals and cash prizes of \$120. (To each of the twelve competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the gold-medal scores, a silver medal and a cash prize of \$10—numbers 13 to 24 inclusive.)
- Twelve bronze medals and cash prizes of \$60. (To each of the twelve competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the silver-medal scores, a bronze medal and a cash prize of \$5—numbers 25 to 36 inclusive.)
- One gold medal and a cash prize of \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in slow fire.
- One gold medal and a cash prize of \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in rapid fire.
- One gold medal and a cash prize of \$20 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in skirmish fire.

- National Pistol Match:  
The following are the conditions of this match:  
Open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets, United States Military Academy, Midshipmen United States Naval Academy, the Organized Militia, the Naval Militia, and members of the National Rifle Association of America and affiliated clubs.  
Distances and classes of fire:  
Slow fire—20 seconds to each shot, 10 shots at 75 yards; no sighting shots.  
Timed fire—20 seconds to each score of 5 shots, 10 shots at 25 yards and 10 shots 50 yards; no sighting shots.  
Rapid fire—8 seconds to each score of 5 shots, 10 shots at 15 yards and 10 shots at 25 yards; no sighting shots.  
Shots to be fired in scores of 5 at each distance at each range.  
Targets—Target A1 for slow, timed and rapid fire.

#### Prizes.

- Four gold medals and cash prizes, \$95. (A gold medal to each of the four competitors making the highest aggregate scores, and cash prizes in the order of merit, as follows: \$30, \$25, \$20, and \$20.)
- Four silver medals and cash prizes, \$60. (A silver medal to each of the four competitors making the highest aggregate scores after the gold-medal scores, and cash prizes in the order of merit as follows: \$15, \$15, \$15, and \$15.)

# 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.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

Send for circular fully describing new gun.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Twelve bronze medals and cash prizes, \$80. (A bronze medal to each of the twelve competitors making the highest scores after the silver-medal scores, and cash prizes in the order of merit as follows: To the first four bronze-medal winners cash prizes of \$10 each; to the other eight bronze-medal winners cash prizes of \$5 each.)

One gold medal and a cash prize of \$10 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in slow fire.

One gold medal and a cash prize of \$15 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in timed fire.

One gold medal and a cash prize of \$15 to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in rapid fire.

#### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The matches of the National Rifle Association of America will begin on or about August 26, being at the close of, or on the closing day of the National Matches in the order in which they herewith appear, unless changed by the Executive Officer.

The hour set for the shooting of the different matches will be posted on the bulletin board not later than six o'clock p. m. preceding the day upon which they are to be shot.

Entries close at 8 o'clock p. m. the evening preceding the match. All entries received after that hour will be considered post entries. No exceptions will be made to the post entry penalty.

In all strictly military rifle matches competitors must use the United States Army Rifle, Model 1903, except where otherwise provided for in the conditions of the match. In the President's Match the Model 1898 may be used by members of the National Rifle Association and affiliated clubs who are not connected with the Organized Militia or Regular Service.

#### No. 1—Press Match:

Squadded competition.

Conditions—Open to properly accredited bona fide newspaper editor, reporter or correspondent, engaged in the newspaper business for at least six months previous to the meeting, not a member or alternate of any team competing in the National Matches. Proper credentials must be submitted with entry. Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 500 yards. Entrance fee—\$1. Prizes—1st. A silver cup presented by the Du Pont Powder Company, to be held by the publication represented by the winner for one year, when it will again be put in competition; and a silver cup to become the personal property of the winner, presented by ARMS AND THE MAN.

2nd. A life membership in the National Rifle Association.

3rd. 50% of net entrance fee.

4th. 30% of net entrance fee.

5th. 20% of net entrance fee.

Won in 1907 by Michael J. Phillips, representing the Owosso, Mich., "Press-American," score, 48.

Won in 1908 by F. S. VanGorder, representing Warren, Ohio, "Chronicle," score, 43.

#### No. 2—Championship Revolver Team Match.

Conditions—Open to teams of five men from any unit of the Army, Navy, Organized Militia and Naval Militia armed with the pistol, whose strength is not larger than a battalion of infantry or a squadron of cavalry, with the exception that a regiment of infantry may enter a team from the commissioned and noncommissioned staff officers.

Weapon—The Colt or Smith & Wesson, .38 caliber military revolver with not less than four-pound trigger pull.

The trigger or stock of a revolver may be checked, but not wrapped with tape or cloth. The handles must be those regularly supplied by the manufacturer. The rear sight may be widened or deepened, but may not be made into any form of aperture sight; the front sight may be filed down or made wider or higher, but may not be made into a bead sight.

#### No. 3—State Secretaries' Match:

Squadded competition.

Conditions—Open to State Secretaries of the National Rifle Association of America. Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 600 yards.

#### No. 4—Individual Rapid Fire Match:

Squadded competition.

Conditions—Open to everybody. Ten shots at 200 yards on target A, fired in strings of 5 shots. Other conditions being the same as the rapid fire stage in the President's Match.

#### No. 5—Life and Annual Members' Match:

Squadded competition.

For the championship of the two classes of individual membership of the National Rifle Association of America. Open to life and annual members of the National Rifle Association only.

Conditions—Two sighting shots and 7 shots for record at 200 and 600 yards. Rifle—Any military. Ammunition—Any.

#### No. 6—Inter-Club Match:

(For Rifle Club Championship of the United States.)

Conditions—Open to teams of five men from civilian rifle clubs and military companies affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America and in good standing, provided that no member of the team is a member or alternate of any team competing in the National Team Match. Two sighting shots and 10 shots per man at 200 yards.

#### No. 7—Championship Company Team Match:

Conditions—Open to teams of five men from any company of the United States Army; a ship's company of the United States Navy and Naval Militia; the Organized Militia of any State, Territory or District of Columbia, and cadet corps of educational institutions. Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 200 and 600 yards.

#### No. 8—Championship Regimental Team Match:

Conditions—Open to teams of six from the following: Regiments or Battalions of the United States Army or Organized Militia of any State, Territory, and the District of Columbia; the regular organized divisions of the fleets of the United States Navy and Naval Militia; United States Military and Naval Academies and cadet corps of educational institutions. Organizations may enter more than one team, but no competitor shall shoot on more than one team. Members of teams must present certificate with entry from competent authority, saying that they have done 75 per cent of military duty during the six months preceding the meeting.

Distances and Number of Shots—Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, slow fire.

#### No. 9—Leech Cup Match:

Squadded competition.

Conditions—Open to everybody. Two sighting shots and 7 shots for record at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Entrance fee—\$2.00. Post entry, \$1.00 extra.

Prizes—1st. The Leech Cup, to be held by the winner during the year, a gold badge and 10% of the net entrance fees.

2nd. 15% of the net entrance fees.

3rd. 10% of the net entrance fees.

4th. 10% of the net entrance fees.

5th. 10% of the net entrance fees.

6th. 5% of the net entrance fees.

And 40% of the net entrance fees divided in \$10.00 prizes among the competitors next in order of merit.

#### No. 10—Wimbledon Cup Match:

Squadded competition.

Conditions—Open to all citizens and residents of the United States. Two sighting shots and 20 shots for

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**AUSTRALIANS IN THE SMALL BORE MATCH.**

In a letter to the secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, Arthur H. Hill, Hon. Sec. South Australia Small Bore Rifle Clubs Association, says: "I received your report of rifle shooting in U. S. A., for 1908, together with particulars of the International small bore match, which Great Britain, U. S. A., and Australia have just completed. As advised by cable from London, England has taken first place with the fine total of 14,583 points, U. S. A. second with 14,179, and Australia third with 14,161.

I am enclosing the names of the Australian fifty, together with the totals of each string of five shots. I am afraid that none of our names will be familiar to you, with the exception, possibly, of Armorer Sergeant A. Comber, who won the King's Prize at Bisley in 1905, and was also a member of the British team in the last Palma trophy match. Comber is now resident in Melbourne, in the State of Victoria. Of the other names I may mention that C. E. Connop is the secretary of the small bore rifle association of the State of Western Australia and Mr. Abbott is the secretary of a similar association in Victoria. As far as our scores are concerned, some are remarkably good and some extremely poor. When the final particulars of the match reached me here from Mr. Marks, I had quite given up any hopes of Australia competing, consequently having only a fortnight to select the team, no further trials could be arranged, and I was obliged to allot twelve places to the Western Australian association, fifteen to Victoria, and twenty-three to South Australia. This method of selection is of course rather unsatisfactory. However, we intend to take up the matter of selection in good time for the 1910 match, and with this object in view I would like to suggest as I have done to Mr. Marks in London, that the conditions for 1910 be decided upon as soon as possible.

I am arranging for a similar match between the various States of the Commonwealth of Australia to take place about August or September, and another match to take place about six weeks before the next International, and these matches should give the selector of the Australian team a good idea of the merits of the competitors for places in the team.

In a letter which I wrote to General Drain some months ago, I suggested that in place of having so many shots at one range, that a better trial would be found in having two or even three ranges. In the State of Western Australia, miniature shooting is carried on at 50, 100 and 150, and even 200 yards, with .22 caliber miniature rifles; in South Australia at 50, 100 and 150 yards; in Victoria at 25 and 50 yards, and in New South Wales at 25 yards only. I may say that miniature shooting at 150 yards is very popular in both South and Western Australia, where it is no uncommon occurrence for scores of ten consecutive bulls to be made, the black at this distance having a diameter of 6 inches. For 25, 50 and 100 yards, the Australian States use the same standard decimal targets as in England, being in exact proportion to those used in the recent International match. I have suggested to Mr. Marks that the ranges for the International matches should be either 25 and 50 yards, ten or twenty shots at each, or 25, 50 and 100 yards, ten shots at each. Of course Australia will, I am quite sure, be willing to fall in with whatever is arranged between England and U. S. A., but I am satisfied that a good .22 caliber rifle with good ammunition can be relied upon to do very close shooting at 100 yards. As a matter of fact in South and Western Australia practically the whole of the miniature shooting is done with American rifles and American ammunition. I may mention that the firing in the recent match was conducted at a number of different centers in each State, the shooting in each particular State being in charge of the Executive of that particular State's Association.

If not too late I should be greatly obliged if you would pass on the Australian detailed scores to ARMS AND THE MAN.

Details of scores in International Match fired April 19-24, 1909.

Highest Possible Score, 300.  
 Australian Team.

F. Trethewey, S. A.	50	50	50	50	50	300
A. J. Christie, S. A.	50	50	50	50	49	298
F. H. Loebel, S. A.	49	48	50	50	50	297
E. S. Matthews, S. A.	49	48	50	50	50	297
A. Comber, V.	50	48	50	50	49	296
E. F. Fielding, S. A.	47	50	49	50	49	295
J. Kenny, V.	50	50	47	49	50	295
C. J. Jackman, S. A.	50	46	49	50	49	294
Mrs. Matthews, S. A.	48	48	48	50	50	294
E. J. Kelly, V.	50	48	50	48	48	293
J. Jackman, S. A.	49	46	50	49	48	292
J. O. Whitmore, S. A.	49	48	50	49	48	292
E. C. Trethewey, S. A.	49	49	48	48	48	291
F. Kelly, V.	50	48	47	49	48	291
W. D. Richardson, S. A.	49	49	49	47	47	290
G. Grecian, V.	49	47	47	48	49	290
C. Gross, V.	49	49	48	47	50	290
S. Bradshaw, S. A.	48	50	47	48	47	289
A. H. Hill, S. A.	47	48	48	47	49	288
E. Rodgers, S. A.	49	44	50	48	48	288
R. Stanley, S. A.	46	49	48	49	47	288
A. Wagener, S. A.	48	49	49	46	46	288
W. Coward, S. A.	49	46	49	46	49	287
H. McDonald, V.	49	49	49	43	49	287
W. E. Sutton, V.	47	48	49	47	47	286
H. A. Rodgers, S. A.	49	48	47	50	46	286
T. Bradshaw, S. A.	48	47	49	47	48	286
P. R. Evans, S. A.	46	49	49	45	47	286
V. Cross, V.	48	47	49	42	49	285
C. E. Connop, W. A.	43	45	49	48	48	283
H. E. Henley, W. A.	45	49	48	49	47	282
M. Reidel, S. A.	45	47	47	47	48	281
S. Abbott, V.	46	46	48	49	45	281
J. King, W. A.	48	47	45	47	46	280
J. A. Truslove, W. A.	43	48	45	47	46	279
R. McLeish, W. A.	46	46	50	45	45	279
L. W. Lake, W. A.	47	48	47	45	42	277
C. Ellis, V.	48	40	44	47	48	275
Mrs. A. C. Catt, W. A.	47	46	46	46	43	274
A. McDonald, V.	45	49	47	44	44	273
E. W. Thomason, V.	46	41	50	48	41	271
H. V. Lake, W. A.	47	45	44	44	45	270
W. McLaughlin, V.	46	46	46	46	42	270
A. C. Catt, W. A.	42	47	44	48	43	269
F. Dart, W. A.	42	46	43	44	48	268
J. H. Holliday, S. A.	45	42	48	47	37	267
F. Jessop, W. A.	44	42	44	45	46	265
W. Davidson, V.	32	47	44	43	47	263
W. Arnold, S. A.	47	46	40	42	42	259
A. Bryant, W. A.	43	40	40	47	42	256

Grand total..... 14161

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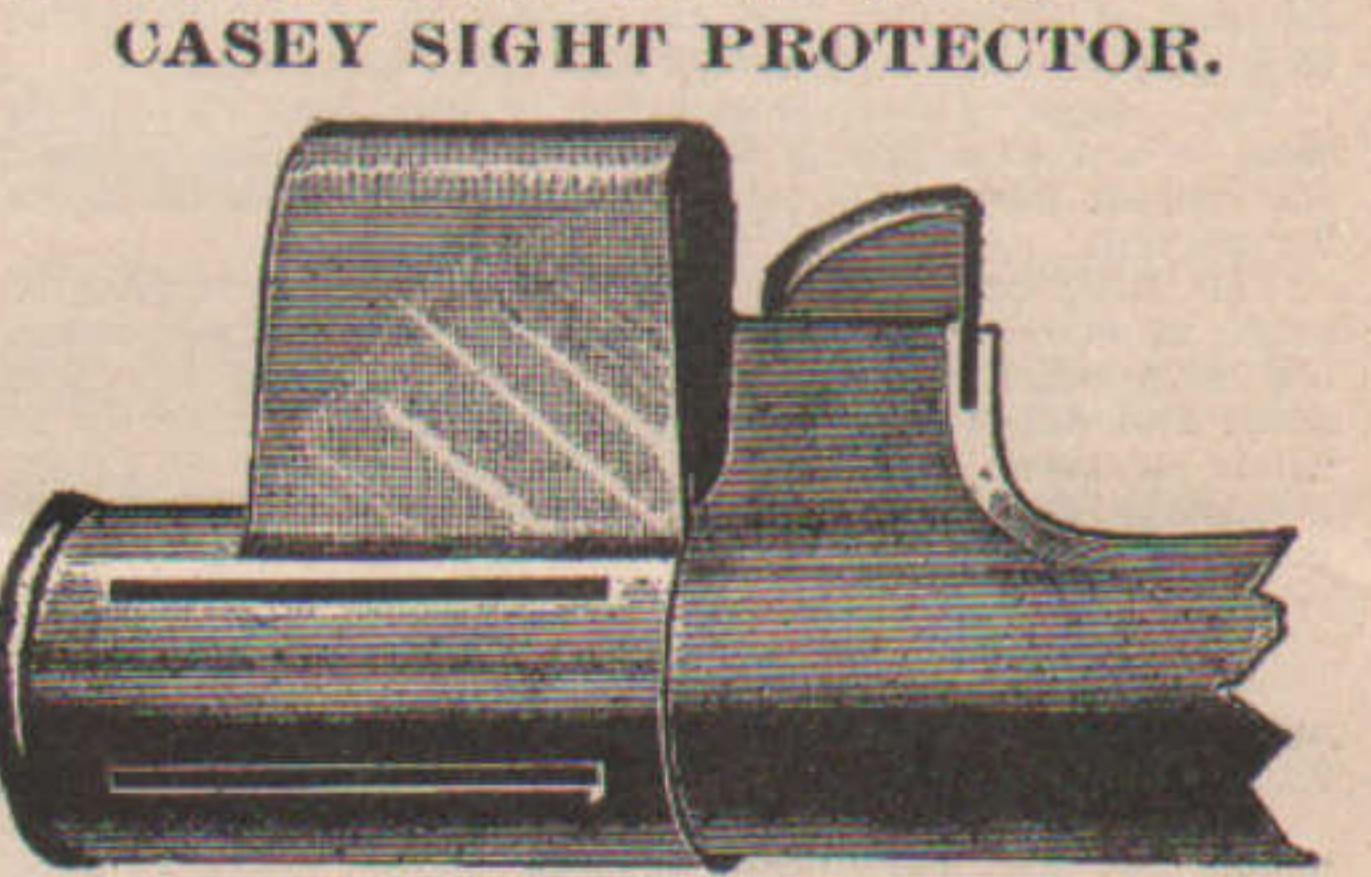
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- 2nd. 15% of the net entrance fees.
- 3rd. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 4th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 5th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 6th. 5% of the net entrance fees.

And 40% divided in \$10.00 prizes among the competitors next in order of merit.

**No. 11—Individual Long Range Tyro Match:**  
Squadded competition.

Conditions—Open to those who have never won a first, second or third prize in any individual rifle match of the National Rifle Association, or has not been a member of any winning (first six) National team or on any International team.

Distances and Number of Shots—Two sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 1,000 yards. Rifle—Any. Ammunition—Any. Position—Any without artificial rest. Entrance fee—\$2.00. Post entry, \$1.00 additional.

- Prizes—1st. Gold medal and 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 2nd. Silver medal and 15% of the net entrance fees.
- 3rd. Bronze medal and 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 4th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 5th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 6th. 5% of the net entrance fees.

And 40% divided into \$10.00 prizes to the next highest competitors in order of merit.

**No. 12—Marine Corps Match:**  
Squadded competition.

Conditions—Open to everybody. Any military rifle. Any military sight. Any ammunition. Any position. Distance and Number of Shots—600 and 1,000 yards. Two sighting shots and 20 shots for record at each range. Entrance fee—\$2.00.

- Prizes—1st. The Marine Corps Trophy, value \$1,500, presented by the officers of the U. S. Marine Corps, to be held by the winner for one year, and 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 2nd. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 3rd. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 4th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 5th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 6th. 50% of the total net entrance fees to be divided into \$10.00 prizes to the next highest competitors in order of merit.

**No. 13—The President's Match:**  
Squadded competition.

Conditions—Open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Cadets of the United States Military and Naval Academies, and Educational Institutions, Organized Militia and Naval Militia of the States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and the members of the National Rifle Association of America and affiliated clubs.

First Stage—One skirmish run of 20 shots; 200 yards, slow fire, two sighting shots and 10 shots for record; 600 yards, slow fire, two sighting shots and 10 shots for record.

The fifty competitors having the highest aggregate score at the first stage will shoot in the second stage, but any other competitor not coming within the first fifty, and desiring to continue in the match, may do so upon payment of an additional entrance fee of \$2.00.

Second Stage—200 yards, rapid fire, 10 shots; 800 yards, two sighting shots and 10 shots for record; 1,000 yards, two sighting shots and 10 shots for record.  
Rifle—United States service. Model 1903 and Model 1898. Ammunition—Any. Entrance fee—To annual and life members of the N. R. A., \$3.00; all others \$5.00. Post entry, \$2.00 additional.

- Prizes—1st. To the competitor making the highest aggregate, gold medal and 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 2nd. Silver medal and 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 3rd. Bronze medal and 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 4th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 5th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 6th. 5% of the net entrance fees.
- 7th. 5% of the net entrance fees.
- 8th. 5% of the net entrance fees.
- 9th. 5% of the net entrance fees.
- 10th. 5% of the net entrance fees.

**No. 15—The Evans Service Skirmish Match.**

Open to teams composed of members of companies battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions or authorized organizations of the National Guard, Army, Navy and Marine Corps; provided that teams will not contain an member who is not a member of the organization or of

the National Guard of the State from which the team is entered.

Entrance Fee—\$1.00 per man, including the captain, the winning team to take the net entrance fees.

Teams to consist of one captain and two squads of one corporal and seven privates each. The officers and members of a team may be of any rank or grade.

Targets—The kneeling figures on B target; 16 targets to each team.

Conditions—Forty rounds of ammunition to each man. The teams in pairs to start from a point beyond 1,200 yards and fire by command of the captain while the targets are exposed. The targets will be exposed and withdrawn at the direction of the range officer in charge. Duration of exposure and details to be regulated in the pit from instruction previously given by the range officer in charge. While the targets are down the teams will advance by command of their captains, but under the general supervision of the range officer as to speed and alignment.

At each halt before reaching 530 yards from the target, the team captain will announce the distance by giving a superior and inferior limit, followed by the proper command for fire indication the ranges to be used; for instance, "distance estimated between 800 and 1,000 yards:

- 1. Fire at will by squad etc.; 2. At 1000 yards etc."
- by team 950 yards etc."
- 875 yards etc."

The corporals will not fire or be dropped out until the battle sight is ordered, 530 yards. At the longer ranges they will devote their entire attention to the superintending the fire of the squads. The captain will control the expenditure of ammunition at each halt.

For every wrong command given by a captain, one man in his team will be dropped out. For every hit on a target made by a team the opposing team will at once lose a man and his remaining ammunition. A target once hit will be immediately withdrawn and will not appear again.

The run will be continued until (a) one team has lost all of its men, or (b) both teams have exhausted all their ammunition. In case (a) the team not having lost all of its men wins. In case (b) the team losing the least men wins.

Any man lost by a team will remain at the place where dropped out until the run is completed.

The match will be decided by the continued competition of the winners of each run.

The winning team will receive a silver trophy inscribed with its name and the date of the match. The trophy will become the property of the team winning it three times.

**No. 16—National Marksman's Match:**

Unsquadded continuous competition. Conditions—Open to any citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45.

Distance and Number of Shots—Two sighting shots, 5 shots for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

Qualifying Score—A competitor making a total of 50 points at all three ranges will receive a "National Marksman's Reserve" lapel button and be enrolled in the office of the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C., as a National marksman.

Prizes—1st. In addition to the lapel button which will be given to all those who qualify, the competitor making the highest score will receive a hammered copper N. R. A. cup and 25% of the net entrance fees.

- 2nd. 15% of the net entrance fees.
- 3rd. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 4th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 5th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 6th. 10% of the net entrance fees.
- 7th. 5% of the net entrance fees.
- 8th. 5% of the net entrance fees.
- 9th. 5% of the net entrance fees.
- 10th. 5% of the net entrance fees.

**No. 17—Junior Marksman's Match:**

Unsquadded continuous competition. Conditions—Open to any youth under 18 years of age.

Distance and Number of Shots—Ten shots standing and 10 shots prone, with two sighting shots at each position at 200 yards.

Qualifying Score—A competitor making a total of not less than 40 points standing and 42 points prone, or a total of 82 points, will receive the "Junior Marksman's Medal" and be enrolled in the "Junior Marksman's" Reserve.

**Annual Meeting N. R. A.**

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, for the election of twelve directors to fill the places of those whose terms of office expire January 1st next, will be held at Camp Perry, Friday evening, August 27, at 8 o'clock. Delegates from affiliated organizations are requested to present their credentials to the Secretary before the calling of the meeting.

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from the American Standpoint"**

BY W. G. HUDSON, M. D. PRICE 50 CENTS

**"The Reason Why in Rifle Shooting"**

BY JOHN M. DAVIDSON. PRICE 10 CENTS

For information address

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.**

Wilmington, Del.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.**

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**T**HE best-appointed trains between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York are those of the Royal Blue Line, leaving Washington "Every Odd Hour" and New York "Every Even Hour" during the day.

All trains have Pullman service, and dining cars serve all meals.

The finest train of the series is the "Royal Limited," making the run in each direction in FIVE HOURS.

It is all Pullman, but no extra fare is charged. The cafe-smoking, parlor and observation cars are superb, and an excellent table d'hote dinner is served.

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**PREVENTS 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.

FRANK A. HOPPE, Sole Manufacturer,  
1741 N. Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**The United States Infantry Association**  
COLORADO BUILDING  
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A purely mutual, non-commercial society, devoted to the technique of foot troops in particular and to military science in general. Its membership is made up of officers of the Regular Infantry, the Marine Corps, the National Guard, the Philippine Scouts and the Volunteers. Write for a copy of its constitution.

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Speaking of A MILITARY PRIMER, Captain Frank E. Locke, 5th Infantry, O. N. G., says:  
"The information obtained from the larger and more elaborate text books by even the most careful reading is comparatively small to the average layman, but your work puts the subject matter in so concise and understandable form that it is quickly grasped and readily understood by any student. I feel that we of the Guard owe you everlasting gratitude."  
The Primer may be purchased from ARMS AND THE MAN, or from Captain F. C. Marshall, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Price, \$2.25 per copy, by mail prepaid.

**FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB, PITTSBURG, PA.**

The Fort Pitt Rifle Club held its first match of the season Monday, May 31, at the 500 yard range, great interest being shown by the large number of entries. Weather conditions were ideal, this possibly accounting for the high scores made.

F. S. Nisbet, who won the club championship last fall, displayed his right to the title by making a perfect score of 50. Charles Leacy won second place with a score of 49 and Peder Paulsen third place with 47, beating James McGlashan's 47 on points. Nine of the contestants made scores better than the 42 with which Granville Teter won this match last year.

The 200 yard offhand match shot on Saturday, June 5, resulted in the same two men taking first and second prizes, F. S. Nisbet's 43 beating Chas. Leacy's 43 for first prize on points, the second prize going to Chas. Leacy, while J. M. Davidson captured third prize with a score of 41, beating R. E. Brown's 41 on points. The scores follow:

500 Yard Match, May 30.	
F. S. Nisbet . . . . .	50
Chas. Leacy . . . . .	49
Peder Paulsen . . . . .	47
Jas. McGlashan . . . . .	47
O. W. Hammer . . . . .	45
R. E. Brown . . . . .	45
For Club Record, 500 Yards.	
P. Paulsen . . . . .	49
Chas. Leacy . . . . .	47
Jas. McGlashan . . . . .	47
W. Paulsen . . . . .	45
200 Yard Match, June 5.	
F. S. Nisbet . . . . .	43
Chas. Leacy . . . . .	43
J. M. Davidson . . . . .	41
R. E. Brown . . . . .	41
Peder Paulsen . . . . .	40
Jas. McGlashan . . . . .	39
G. S. Bassett, Jr. . . . .	38

**BISBEE, ARIZ., RIFLE CLUB.**

The three-way match between the teams representing the Eighth Cavalry, the National Guard of Arizona, and the Bisbee Rifle Club was shot on the Country Club range on May 31, and resulted in a victory for the Bisbee Rifle Club team.

The weather conditions in the forenoon were favorable, and good scores were made by all the teams. In the afternoon there was a heavy mirage running across the range, which proved troublesome to the visiting teams, and a fish-tail wind from 10 to 2 o'clock necessitated some quick changes in windage.

The Bisbee club took the lead at the start and the match lost interest as far as they were concerned, but a pretty race was made by the Cavalry and the National Guard team.

The most sensational shooting, however, was for the National Rifle Association cup. Five men were within three points of each other at the 500 yard range. McMinn held high total after the 600 yard range for a short

time, when Mitchell took the lead. Then the spectators witnessed the unselfish spirit of a rifleman when Mitchell coached Fisher to a tied score. The executive officer ordered it shot off by five shots at 600 yards, in which contest Fisher led, winning the individual trophy.

The following summary tells the story of the match:

Bisbee Rifle Club.				
Yards . . . . .	200	300	500	600
Fisher . . . . .	42	41	46	47
Mitchell . . . . .	44	42	44	47
McMinn . . . . .	41	37	44	46
Watkins . . . . .	41	39	44	42
Currey . . . . .	42	42	46	34
Lyons . . . . .	38	38	42	42
Cunningham . . . . .	34	43	46	41
Hurst . . . . .	42	40	40	36
Totals . . . . .	324	322	352	335
National Guard of Arizona . . . . .	303	321	289	
Fort Huachuca . . . . .	303	303	298	278
Bisbee Rifle Club Trophy.				
Yards . . . . .	200	500	600	Tl.
Bisbee Rifle Club . . . . .	324	252	335	1011
National Guard . . . . .	303	321	289	913
Eighth Cavalry . . . . .	303	298	278	879
Douglas Trophy.				
Yards . . . . .	200	300	500	600
Bisbee Rifle Club . . . . .	324	322	352	335
Eighth Cavalry . . . . .	303	303	298	278
Individual Cup.				
J. W. Fisher . . . . .	42	46	447	135

**THE GOLDEN JUBILEE IN CALIFORNIA.**

Word has been received from Los Angeles, California, that fully 100 of the best marksmen of Southern California will participate in the golden jubilee of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, to be held in Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, from August 29 to September 5.

John Wiedenbeck and Joseph Singer, the champion shooters of the Los Angeles Turner Schuetzen, have advised Captain Siebe that they will come to Shell Mound with a large delegation of the most noted marksmen from the southern metropolis.

Henry Wobber made 217 and 212 in the Shell Mound Club rifle competition. In the pistol practice of that club five members of the first class scored above ninety. Herman Enge leads with scores of 205 and 218 in the San Francisco Turner Schuetzen. Herman Windmueller, makes the top score in the Oakland Turner Schuetzen competition. Oscar Dammer leads with 381 in the Krieger Verein.

**LOS ANGELES RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.**

The shoot for the Western Hardware and Arms Co. Offhand Trophy was pulled off Sunday, May 16, but nobody was entitled to anything in the trophy line,

# A 99% SCORE

—MADE WITH—

## PETERS "IDEAL"

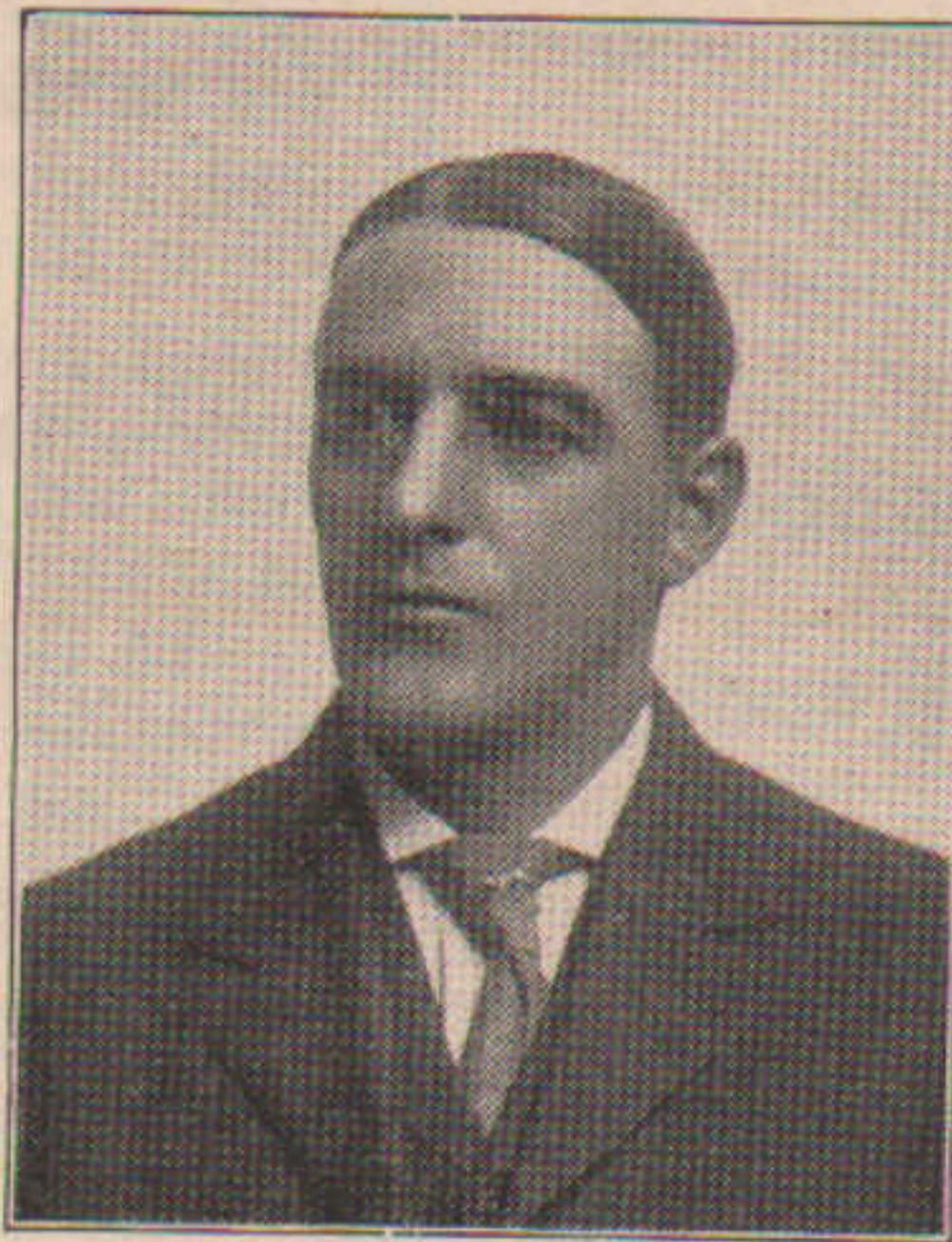
### FACTORY LOADS

By W. D. STANNARD at Brodhead, Wis.,  
June 4

**Score 173 out of 175**

J. M. HUGHES was second with 171, both shooting

**Peters "Ideals"**



W. D. STANNARD.

- 148 ex 150 by G. A. OLSEN, winning High Average at St. Paul, Minn., May 31.
- 187 ex 200 by ED. O'BRIEN, winning High Average at Kansas City, Mo., May 31.
- 200 ex 205 } by I. I. WADE, winning High  
141 Straight } Average at Hearne, Tex., June 4.
- 159 ex 170 by NEAF APGAR, winning High Average at Oneonta, N. Y., June 5.
- 189 ex 200 by C. O. LECOMPTE, winning High Average at Henning, Tenn., May 28.
- 130 Straight by LESTER GERMAN at Columbus, Ohio, June 2-4.
- 124 ex 125 by ART. KILLAM at St. Louis, Mo., May 30.

All the above shooting was done with PETERS Shells. Such ammunition is just the thing for the Grand American Handicap. A full assortment of loads and powders will be for sale on the grounds.

## THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK: 98 CHAMBERS ST. T. H. KELLER, MGR.

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except one made of calf-skin.

Secretary Crossman finally walked away with the breast-protector, mainly because the others were even worse than he.

The conditions called for fifteen shots at 200 yards, offhand, any rifle allowed. The latter proviso brought out a collection of arms that looked like some of the private museums, owned by amateur experimenters about the country. Kellogg brought out what he called a rifle and was highly complimented by the remainder of the club for his genius in finding names for things. His score failed to show that he had lit on the correct name for the weapon.

Aikin put in an appearance with a telescope sight, mounted with one ordinary front mounting and a piece of brown string. He also failed to register many shot-holes in the bovine optic. A dark horse who called himself Lockwood, strayed out with a venerable relic of the Spanish War, a 7 mm. Mauser, and some ammunition made in France, just before the Revolution. He said the barrel was in good shape—you could see through it all right. The end of his string proved that the Frenchmen had loaded 12 fours and three bulls in the ammunition and he came within one point of tying Crossman for the possession of the bauble. The old Mauser proved to have just as much shoot in it as any of the New Springfields present, in spite of the crude front sight and the still cruder rear one. The crowd agreed that the man who designed the New Springfield must have seen a Mauser at some time, from the suspicious resemblance between the two.

The winner has to take the medal three times before retaining possession of it, so the agony will have to be repeated several times before the pin rusts in the breast of anybody's dress coat.

#### Medal Shoot.

Three strings of 5 shots each at 200 yards.

E. C. Crossman	21 21 22	64
Chas. Lockwood	21 20 22	63
Lieut. H. T. Bathey	62	P. S. Hansen 22
E. A. Marsh	57	Geo. T. Kellogg 21
R. W. Huddleston	56	A. H. Aikin 21

#### Practice.

Chas. Lockwood	43	E. A. Marsh	36
E. C. Crossman	42	G. T. Kellogg	29
H. T. Bathey	40	P. S. Hansen	23
R. W. Huddleston	39	A. H. Aikin	25

#### Pistol Scores, 50 yards.

Chas. Lockwood	80	R. W. Huddleston	73
H. T. Bathey	77	E. A. Marsh	70
E. C. Crossman	74	P. S. Hansen	40

#### SCHOOLBOY SHOOTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The first of the series of four matches between the various companies of the 3rd Infantry was shot on the rifle range at Essington on June 5, under the supervision of Capt. Frank B. Bower, inspector of small arms practice and resulted in a victory for Company H. Many officers of the regiment were present as spectators

and, owing to rivalry, a close contest was expected between the three student companies—H, composed of members or graduates of Central High School; M, Central and Northeast Manual Training, and G, John Wanamaker Commercial Institute.

Central High had their best men out in force, but M reported one man short and G failed to appear. Company D, rallied by the veteran sharpshooter, Albin Krebs, sergeant U. S. Engineers, retired, gave them a hard fight and came in close second. The high individual scores were:

Artificer Wilson S. Yerger, Company H	44
Sergt. T. J. Kernaghan, Company K	42
Company H, Captain Brookfield (C. H. S.)	
Yards	200 500 Tl.

Artificer Wilson S. Yerger	21	23	44
Sergt. J. Charles Emhardt	20	20	40
Priv. George M. Knox	16	21	37
Sergt. H. M. Kiesewetter	17	18	35
Priv. C. H. Sanders	18	17	35
Priv. O. B. Kiesewetter	16	18	34
Totals	108	117	225

Company D, Captain Smull	103	99	202
Company K, Captain Russell	90	104	194
Company H, 2nd team (C. H. S.)	87	93	180
Company I, Captain Hendler	61	87	148
Company L, Captain Foss	78	56	134
Company F, Captain Olsen	76	53	129
Company M, Captain Whittaker (5 men)	62	65	127
Company B, Captain Littler (4 men)	57	38	95

#### LOS ANGELES, CALIF., REVOLVER CLUB.

The following practice scores were made by members of the club Sunday, June 6:

50 Yard Revolver.

D. L. M. Packard	87 87 86 85 84 83
C. W. Linder	97 91 89 87
A. B. Douglas	88 90
I. C. Douglas	84 80
H. D. Thaxter	87 86
W. G. Eisenmayer	74 88
W. E. Smith	87 74
Peter Peterson	22 34
W. A. Wright	81 81

50 Yard Pistol.

J. E. Holcomb	93 86 83
Mrs. J. E. Holcomb	71 52

### THE SHOTGUN WORLD.

OVER 400 ENTERED FOR GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The Secretary-Manager of the Interstate Association, Elmer E. Shaner, has informed us that an even 400 entries have been received for the Grand American Handicap.

#### NEW HAVEN, CONN., GUN CLUB.

At the regular monthly shoot of the New Haven Gun

club some fine scores were made, including several straights. Straight scores were made by Claridge (one), Whitney (one), and Stevenson (four). The work of Stevenson for the whole afternoon was worthy of note, for he only missed ten targets out of a possible 120. In the usual club shoot for members at 30 targets a fine contest resulted. Claridge, with a handicap of 6; Dr. Peabody, with a handicap of 12; Hall, 12; Stevenson, 4½; Dr. Smith, 5, and Kelly, 3, all qualified. In the shootoff at 15 targets the handicaps were cut in half, and Claridge, Hall, Bradley, Stevenson and Dr. Smith were all tied again. There was then another shootoff at 15 targets, with the handicaps again halved, and Bradley, with a handicap of 2½ and with 13 broken targets, won the cup. The President's cup was won by Kelly. This race was one of long standing between Kelly and Dr. George H. Nettleton. Dr. Nettleton was not in his usual form owing to the fact that he shot with a strange gun. This contest was run off in the 30-target event. The summary of the afternoon's sport is as follows:

Targets	10	10	10	10	10	10	30	15	15
Claridge	7	9	10	—	—	—	26	12	12
Dr. Nettleton	7	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Sherman	8	8	9	7	6	7	26	—	—
Kelly	6	9	6	—	—	—	29	11	—
Dr. Peabody	8	3	8	5	—	—	21	8	—
Stevenson	10	10	8	8	10	10	27	15	12
Whitney	9	8	9	10	—	—	25	—	—
Dr. Smith	8	6	9	5	—	—	25	13	12
Bradley	9	7	8	—	—	—	24	13	13
Hall	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	11	10

#### MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

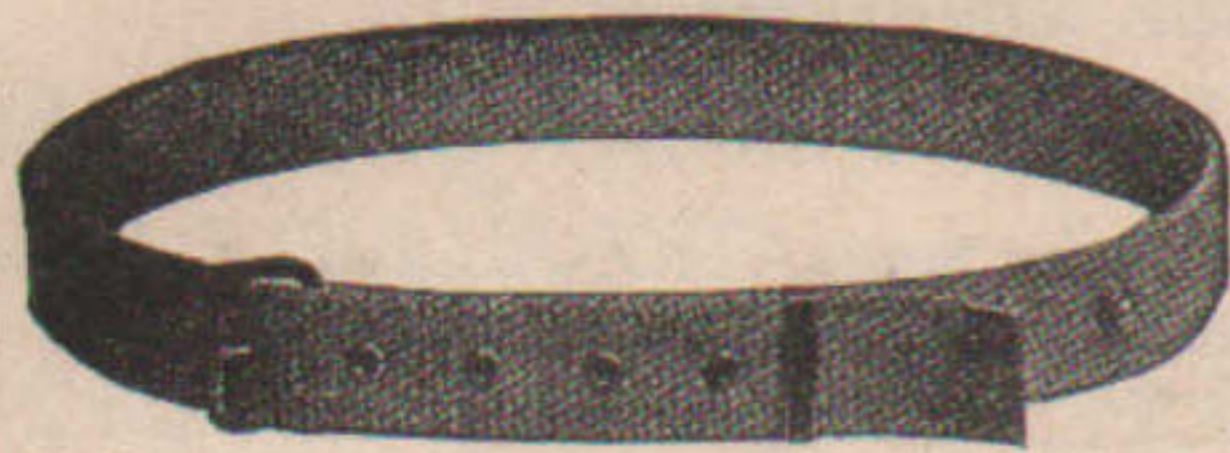
The Montclair Gun Club had issued an invitation to those who had taken part in the championship shoot last April to compete for four trophies presented by members of the Montclair Gun Club—eighteen responded on June 12.

Conditions were that the first 50 targets were to be shot at, gun held below the elbow till target appears, the last fifty being at usual position; these conditions partly account for the low scores of some of the shooters. Mr. Thomas was high man with 87 while Messrs. Palmer and Fisher tied for second prize, Fisher winning out on the shootoff. Bush and Stager tied for third place, Bush winning out on the shootoff, while Day, Jr., took fourth prize.

All present voted the somewhat unusual contest a decided success. The club will probably hold a similar contest in the near future.

Targets	25	25	25	25	Tl.
Palmer	22	18	22	21	83
Moler	19	17	18	13	67
Fox	16	16	16	14	62
Blauvelt	10	8	20	18	56
Koegel	18	17	18	18	71
Boxall	18	12	16	—	—
Hassinger	15	14	17	17	53

## MILLS STANDARD EQUIPMENTS



MILLS WOVEN TROUSERS BELT,  
U. S. MARINE CORPS MODEL.

In Cotton, Khaki or Olive Drab, 35 cents, postpaid.  
In Silk, Black or Olive Drab, gold mountings,  
\$2.50, postpaid.

We tell you now, and it is true. Send for our catalog, it contains much that you ought to know.

### MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT COMPANY

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WORCESTER, MASS.

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

Has any one ever told you that we also manufacture Haversacks, Holsters, Packs, Rifle Slings, Revolver Belts, and Holsters of perfect form and fabric, or that our Woven Waist Belts are incomparable?

It takes a mighty good gun to win

## The Professional Championship of Illinois

At the Illinois State Shoot at Chicago, May 27th, Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, in competition with the big field of professionals—the strongest bunch of shooters in the world—won the trophy and title to the Professional Championship of Illinois, scoring 48 out of the 50 targets. Mr. Cadwallader invariably uses and recommends

## The New Marlin Trap Gun

It costs more to build than any \$50.00 gun on the market—yet it sells at a price every practical trap-shooter can afford. Write us today for catalog and information regarding this gun—the gun the experts use.

### *The Marlin Firearms Co.*

41 WILLOW STREET

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# Dead Shot Smokeless

The powder with a distinct advantage for accuracy, light recoil, high velocity. This fact is forever asserting itself among the high average winners.

## AT NEBRASKA STATE SHOOT

May 25, 26, 27, 1909.

Mr. Harvey Dixon won High Amateur Average.  
Score 568-600; used Dead Shot.

Mr. L. A. Gates won Second High Amateur Average.  
Score 560-600; used Dead Shot.

Mr. L. A. Gates won Gun Trophy. 25 Straight; used Dead Shot.

Mr. Ed. O'Brien won High General Average. Used Dead Shot; score 583-600.  
With unfinished straight run of 139.

THE STABILITY WE GUARANTEE

## AMERICAN POWDER MILLS

CHICAGO, ILL.

BOSTON, MASS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fischer.....	20	19	21	23	88
Winslow.....	10	5	10	..	..
Thomas.....	22	21	22	24	87
Bush.....	16	19	19	21	75
Kursmaul.....	19	16	16	20	71
Stager.....	19	15	19	22	75
Day, Jr.....	16	14	21	23	74
Dinkins.....	10	2	9	17	38
Young.....	15	12	20	21	64
Williamson.....	15	8	21	..	..
Dr. Case.....	..	12	15	..	..

## NEWS OF THE TRADE.

### THE HOUSE OF CONROY.

In 1830 John Conroy commenced business in New York City. In 1840 the firm became J. & J. C. Conroy; in '64, J. C. Conroy & Company; in '75, Conroy, Bissett & Malleson; in '81, Conroy & Bissett, and in '83, Thomas J. Conroy. Conroy, himself a rifleman, although a large part of his business consists of transactions in fine sporting goods and fishermen supplies, won a place in a try-out for one of the early international teams, but the opposition of his father kept him from being a competitor. While rifleman's supplies form merely a sideline to Conroy's large business, yet he carries a very large stock of all those finer class sundries which every high-class rifleman desires. His heart is in the game and when he has not in stock what a rifleman asks him for, he never hesitates at the time or expense necessary to secure the desired article.

He has furnished practically all the micrometers used in this country for many years. British micrometers, first rate hygrometers, barometers, and thermometers, with cases for them, ball-bearing cleaning rods, hydrodeiks, anemometers, rifle trunks, and sundries of this sort he can and will supply upon demand. Conroy acknowledges that he does not make much out of his sales of rifle sundries, but he is still interested in the sport and he really loves to keep in touch with what is going on in this way.

### A NEW LOCATION FOR AN OLD FIRM.

The firm of Von Lengerke & Detmold, one of the best known in their line of business in the United States, will remove their large establishment from the present location to the site of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, between 23rd and 24th streets, New York City, or perhaps it would be better to say that they have already moved, as the moving process was going on at the time this notice was written.

As most of the sportsmen of this country know, Von Lengerke & Detmold deal in most of those articles which would interest the man fond of the gun or the rod and even many men not particularly attached to either of these pastimes, but purely in love with sports of the field. The house, which has been in existence since 1882, is not celebrated for spectacular achievements or sensational efforts to attract business. Its proprietors have depended wholly upon a reputation for good goods, honestly sold. The constant increase in their business for the last twenty-seven years justifies their belief in the business judgment and appreciation of the American people.

### NEW JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP WON WITH THE SMITH GUN.

One of the most important trap-shooting events of the East has just been pulled off—the New Jersey State Championship. It was won by F. J. Henline, of Camden, N. J., with a perfect score of 50 targets, using the Smith Gun with the Hunter One-Trigger attachment. Mr. Henline also broke 25 straight in the merchandise event.

### THE RED W COMBINATION.

The Red W Combination licked the platter clean at the big New York and Missouri State shoots. F. S. Wright won the New York Amateur State Championship and High General and High Amateur Averages, and also second prize in the Merchandise Handicap, shooting a Winchester gun and Leader shells. James Lamphere, who won the first prize in the Merchandise Handicap, also shot a Winchester gun and Repeater shells. H. S. Welles was high professional and won final possession of the New York City Cup, shooting a Winchester gun and Leader shells. The Grand Preliminary Handicap at the Missouri Shoot was won by Marion Shoop and also the two-barrel event, with a Winchester gun and Leader shells. Claborne Eaton, who won High Amateur Average, shot "Leader" shells. Fred Ellet and Joseph Appleman tied for high amateur score and divided first and second monies in the Grand Missouri Handicap, shooting the Winchester combination. Ed. O'Brien was high professional in this handicap with the same combination. C. G. Spencer, high professional for the shoot, made the grand score of 551 out of 560, over 98 per cent, shooting the Winchester combination.

### WITH DEAD SHOT SMOKELESS.

At the Chicago Gun Club, June 3, Mrs. Ad. Topperwein broke 191-200, and 98 out of the last 100 shot at, 50 of which were from 19 yards. This excellent shooting was done with Dead Shot smokeless.

At the Decoration Day Shoot at Kansas City Mo., Ed. O'Brien won first professional average 169-180. First amateur average was tied by Harve Dixon and S. A. Huntley, each with 168-180. Second amateur average, won by J. S. Thomas, 163-180. All these gentlemen used the celebrated Dead Shot smokeless Powder.

At the tournament of the Montclair Gun Club, Montclair, N. J., June 5, H. S. Welles, won high average with 152-160, shooting Dead Shot smokeless powder.

### GOOD WORK WITH THE NEW MARLIN TRAP GUN.

At the big shoot of the County Gun Club, St. Louis, on June 5 and 6, O. N. Ford made the best amateur score of the year by breaking 197 out of 200 the first day and 196 out of 200 the second day, a total of 393 out of 400. This gives him an average of 98½ per cent—the highest average made by any amateur this year. Mr. Ford shot his new Marlin Trap gun both days.

At the New York State shoot, Syracuse, N. Y., on practice day W. B. Darton was high over all with 112 out of 120. On the first day of the regular events, June 8, he was second high professional, with 163 out of 175. Mr. Darton is the well known Marlin representative, and invariably shoots the new Marlin trap gun.

61—QUALIFIED—61

308334



On May 19, 1909, Company "F," 2nd Regt., Conn., qualified as marksmen 61 men out of 64 present. They used Ideal Gas Check bullet No. 308334 and 25 grs. (wgt.) of DuPont Lightning powder. Shells reloaded with the Ideal Armory loading outfit.

Captain A. B. Peak of Company "G," 2d Inf., N. G. N. Y., states that with the above ammunition he can qualify more men and save labor in cleaning rifles.

Another thing: It doesn't wear out the rifles. Ideal Micrometer Sight Gauge, price \$1.50, is the proper thing for accurate work on all ranges, including skirmish.

Send three two-cent stamps for sample bullet 308334 and for our latest Ideal Hand Book full of useful information to all shooters.

IDEAL MANUFACTURING CO., No. 5 U ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.



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THE STEEL LINED ARROW SHELL.

At the Caruthersville, Mo., tournament, May 27-28, the "Memphis Squad" (it should be "Squad and One") comprised of J. B. Goodbar, T. M. Buckingham, B. H. Finley, J. B. Snowden, H. R. Wynne and W. D. Thompson, were very much in evidence, both because of their excellent shooting and their affability and courtesy. The six gentlemen named shot a flat average of 90 per cent for the two days in 1,800 targets. Mr. B. H. Finley's 144 out of 300 on May 28, won the high amateur average for that day and was the best score made at the meet by a non-professional. All used the reliable and popular Steel Lined Arrow shell, the pacemaker of the shooting world.

H. D. Gibbs, the Union City, Tenn., sportsman, added to his list of wins by forging to the front at the Caruthersville Tournament, May 27-28. Of course he chose the Steel Lined Arrow. Mr. Gibbs won the high amateur average May 27, and took the high general amateur average for both days. That he was shooting consistently well is proved by the fact that he was down but 10 targets each day, finishing with a total of 280 out of 300.

Just to set a pace for the boys, Arthur Killam at Caruthersville, Mo., May 26, broke 100 straight—"blew them up" would express it better. The Steel Lined Arrow shell helped a little.

C. B. Adams did some splendid shooting at the Nebraska State Shoot. He shot 91, 92½ and 97 per cent respectively for the three days. Also at Beaver Crossing he broke 106 straight and finished the last day with 96½ per cent. Pat is certainly shooting them up fine with his Remington gun and U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

George Tucker of Brenham, Tex., shot in splendid form at Smithville, Tex., May 27-28, breaking 471 out of 500 which gave him second amateur average for the tournament. Mr. Dan O'Connell was just behind Mr. Tucker with 466 out of 500. Both shot U. M. C. Steel Lined shells.

O. E. Carpenter of Syracuse, N. Y., broke 194 out of 200 at Utica, N. Y., May 31-June 1, with U. M. C. Nitro Club shells, and finished the tournament far in the lead of all other shooters with 338 out of 360.

SCORING HIGH WITH PETERS.

Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters shells, won third professional average at Syracuse, N. Y., May 25 and 26, scoring 360 out of 400.

R. G. Wheeler was second amateur on the first day of the shoot, scoring 182 out of 200, also with Peters shells.

H. A. Murrelle, using Peters factory loaded Ideal shells, won second professional average and second general average at Alexandria, La., May 24 and 25, scoring 287 out of 300.

H. W. Cadwallader won the Illinois State Professional Championship at the Chicago State Shoot, May 27, scoring 48 out of 50 from the 18 yard line. He used Peters factory loaded shells.

High amateur average at the Grand Island, Neb., shoot, May 25-26, was won by Harvey Dixon with Peters shells—score 568 out of 600. Wm. Veach tied for third amateur with 559. Captain Hardy was third professional with 547. All used Peters shells.

At Crandall, S. D., May 26-27, second professional average was won by G. Adolph Olson with Peters shells; score 312 out of 360.

High professional and high general averages at Smithville, Tex., May 27-28, were won by L. I. Wade, of Dallas, who scored 484 out of 500 with Peters factory loaded shells.

Chas. Dalley of Baldwinville, N. Y., won third amateur average at Malone, N. Y., May 27-28 with Peters shells, score 346 out of 400.

The honors at the Dayton, Ky., tournament on Decoration Day, May 31, were won with Peters shells. Lester German was high professional, also winning high general average, with 196 out of 200, while Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., was high amateur with 188 out of 200. Third professional was won by O. J. Holaday, score 184.

C. A. Young won first professional and first general average on the first day of the Cleveland, Ohio, shoot, May 28, score 189 out of 200, and second professional average for the two days, 355 out of 375, using Peters shells.

J. M. Hughes won second professional average at Green Bay, Wis., May 30, score 181 out of 200, with Peters shells. Chas. A. Young won second professional and second

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general averages at Charleston, W. Va., May 31, score 189 out of 200, also using Peters shells.

Peters factory loaded shells were very much in evidence at the tournament May 20, at Waverly, Minn. G. Adolph Olson won high professional average with 213 out of 225, and R. R. Barber third professional with 208. Second amateur average was won by C. L. Flanagan, of Waverly, who scored 209. All three used Peters factory loads.

SOME EXCEPTIONAL WORK WITH THE SMITH GUN.

This has been a mighty good year for the crack shots who pin their faith to the Smith Gun. Here are some achievements worth keeping before you.

W. D. Stannard, shooting the Smith Gun with the Hunter One Trigger attachment, made the following splendid record:

- 95 out of 100 at Peoria, Ill., March 26. 188 out of 200 at Garden Prairie, Ill., April 5. 197 out of 200 at West Lebanon, Ind., April 6. 98 out of 100 at Jefferson Park, Ill., April 11. 95 out of 100 at Bay City, Mich., April 25. 194 out of 200 at Mt. Clemens, Mich., April 27. 191 out of 200 at Maple Park, Ill., May 5. 50 straight at 16 yards, and also at 19 yards, at Chicago Gun Club, May 8.

At West Lebanon, Ind., April 6, he had a run of 104 and quit unfinished; at Mt. Clemens, Mich., on April 27, made a run of 133; at Chicago, on May 8, had a run of 106, of which 50 were at 19 yards.

And here are still a few more interesting records: W. N. Wise, shooting the Smith Gun, won the Indiana State Championship at Marion, Ind., recently.

H. M. Crevison and C. L. Nickle won the two-man team Indiana State Championship at Marion, Ind.

W. D. Stannard, using the Smith Automatic Ejector and the Hunter One Trigger, won the high general average for the two-days' shoot at Marion, Ind.

W. D. Stannard, shooting the Smith Gun, also won the first general average on May 11 and 12, at the Columbus, Wis., shoot, making 341 out of a possible 360; and the second general average at Janesville, Wis., making 384 out of a possible 400.

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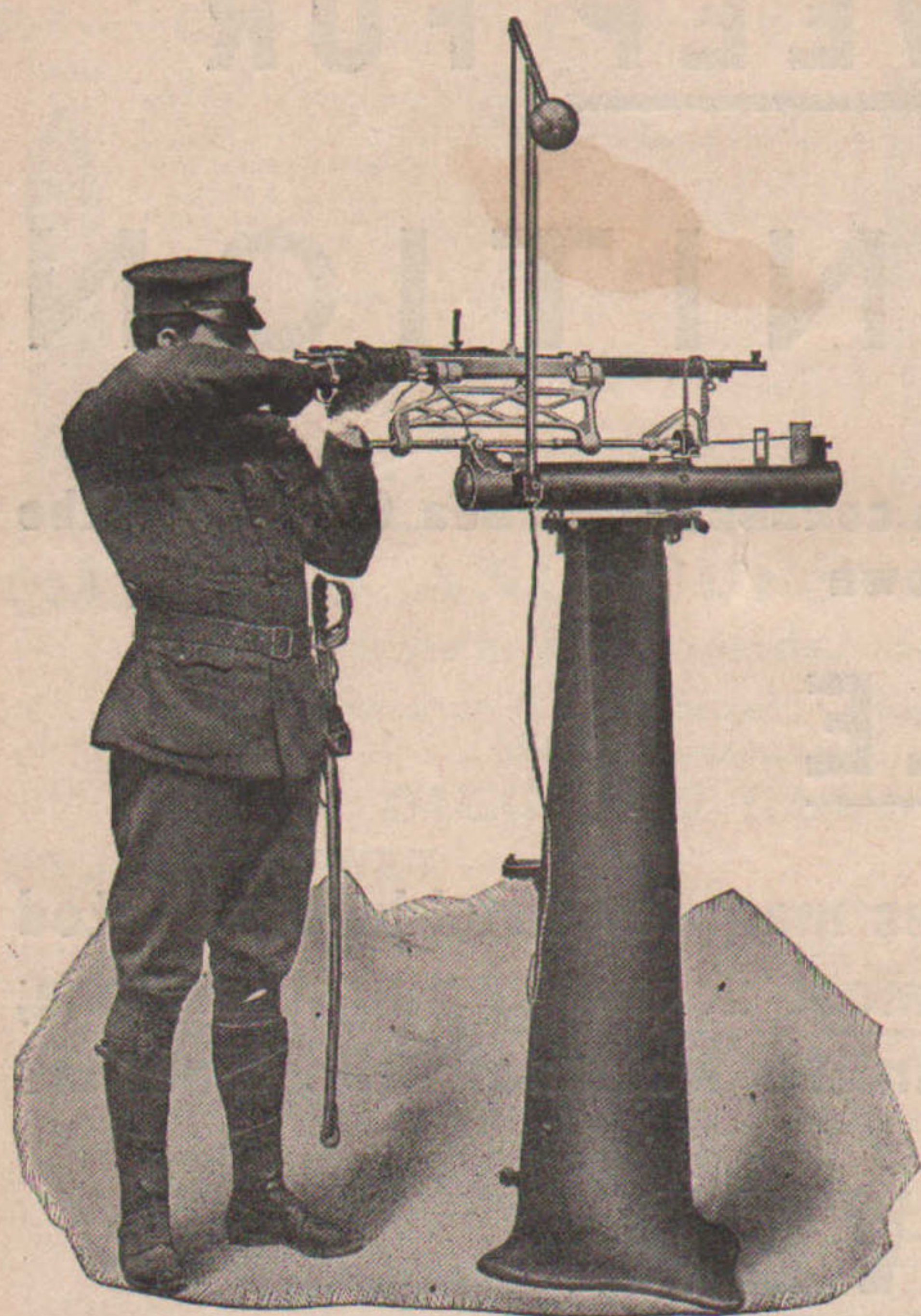
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