

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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JULY 8, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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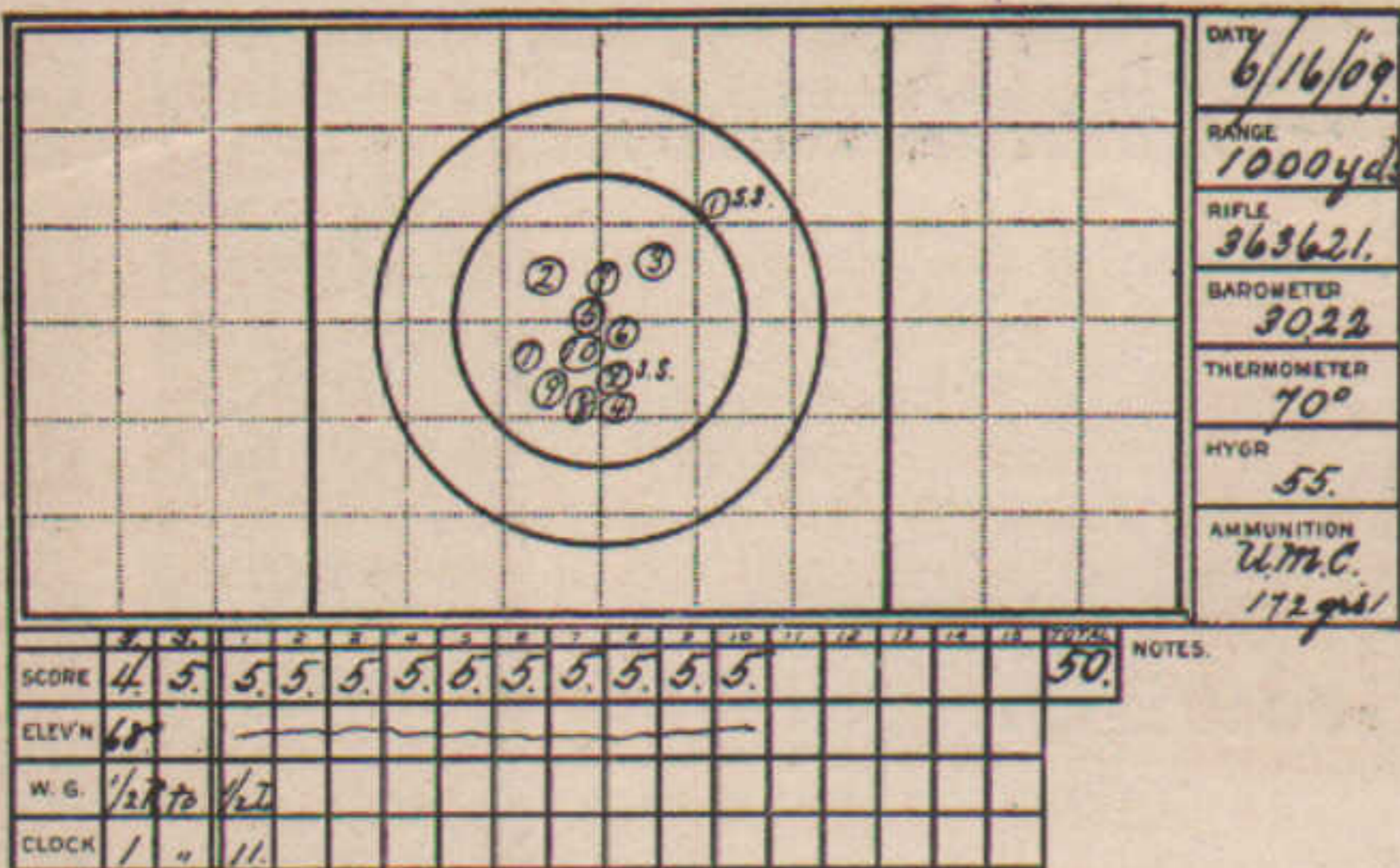
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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
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## SHOOTING PAINS FROM GROWING.

**R**UNNING through the last year's files of ARMS AND THE MAN recently, we encountered the articles which we printed last fall about the School of Musketry at Monterey. Shocking as it may seem, we read the articles over again, and regardless of the fact that to say so seems like praising one's own children, we are constrained to remark that we enjoyed reading them. In this connection we recall with a lively satisfaction a series of very pleasant talks which we have had upon different occasions with the officer who was placed in charge of the School of Musketry upon its creation.

No doubt you all know that the school was organized April 1, 1907. At that time Lieut.-Gen. Arthur McArthur commanded the Department of the California. He chose as the first commandant of the school Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cavalry, once a famous shot and always a rifle practice enthusiast. Colonel Garrard was born in the good old State of Kentucky and entered the Military Academy in '69. When he graduated he went to the Artillery, being appointed second lieutenant of the Fourth. In '75 he became a first lieutenant. In 1886 he transferred to the 9th Cavalry. When he became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1903 he went to the 4th Cavalry and became the commanding officer of the 15th early in 1907.

Colonel Garrard has always shown a very great personal and official interest in rifle practice. His experience in the Artillery has been of assistance to him as a broadening influence. He graduated from the Artillery School in 1884, and those who served with him in the Artillery considered him a good man. More recently attention has been drawn to Colonel Garrard on account of his selection by the Secretary of War to be one of the three Regular Army members of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America. He is now in command of that difficult but delightful post, Fort Myer, just across the Potomac from Washington.

After this short digression about Colonel Garrard, whose services entitle him to much more consideration than we have here given him, we may, if you like, return to the School of Musketry. In the original order creating this school the purpose of its existence was set forth in terms like this:

"The fundamental purpose of the school is to give selected officers and enlisted men a higher degree of practical and theoretical instruction in the use of small arms than is practicable to obtain at posts, with a view to making them better instructors and thereby increasing the fire efficiency of the organizations to which they belong. In the evolution of the school the scope of the work may take a wider range and include all subjects connected with small arms, ammunition, and tactics. Experiments in such matters as refer to the development of all material pertaining to small arms firing, and the proper course of instruction in the same, may be, in the discretion of the proper authority, referred to the school for investigation and report.

The curriculum will consist of the following courses of instruction:

The practical course, which will cover firing at all ranges, and in all classes now prescribed by the Small Arms Firing Regulations, for the rifle and pistol, such firing to be conducted exactly in accordance with the regulations; such additional and experimental firing as may be included in the program and approved by the Division Commander.

The theoretical course, which will include the Small Arms Firing Regu-

lations complete; instruction in how to impart the knowledge obtained; variation in the trajectory; controlled fire and combined sights; kind of fire; fire discipline; influence of the ground; effects of fire; supply and replenishment of ammunition on the battlefield; the mechanism, fabrication and care of all U. S. small arms and their ammunition, including reloading machinery and methods; sights; estimating distance; range finders; the principal machine guns, their ammunition, use in battle and organization into mobile fighting units."

It humiliates us to acknowledge it, but in all honesty we have no other recourse but to say that in this most practical field we Americans were behind England, France and Germany that we are sure of, and probably behind other nations as well. We are still behind them in this respect because our School of Musketry is very small and its work extremely limited in scope. We are making a great mistake to believe that this one small institution, the work of which is supplemented by local instruction in target practice wherever troops may be, will enable us to keep abreast of other nations in musketry firing.

There is with us too great a tendency to individualize. We carry the instruction of the individual further than any other nation, but we do less to develop fire control; we go a shorter distance in the direction of actually preparing for the delivery of a telling, well judged fire in the field; and we pay less attention to the coordination of fire of field artillery, machine guns and musketry, than any of our neighbors.

Upon this subject we can say more when the new Firing Regulations for small arms are given to the public, but up to now we are unquestionably behind every other first class nation in the world in practical instruction in the delivery of battle fire, while, from the very nature of the case through the individual superiority of our men as marksmen, we should here excel. One small School of Musketry is not going to give us all that we wish, nor even a reasonable part, good though that school may be.

We require one large school of musketry which shall be for the whole Army. For the school there should be a reservation embracing a sufficient amount of ground to allow of artillery fire at extreme ranges. Officers

and men alike should be practiced, the one in giving commands, the other in obeying them, for fire with ball cartridges at targets which appear at unknown distances and remain for uncertain lengths of time; targets which are neutral in color; targets which move; in a word, targets which bear the closest kind of resemblance to an enemy's soldiers in the field.

We stumble along with a fragmentary, kindergarten knowledge of the capacity and usefulness of machine and automatic guns. Talking with Colonel Garrard about the results achieved at the School of Musketry, brought out the information that at varying ranges from 1,000 to 2,500 yards one machine gun proved itself superior in every instance to thirty men, both at direct and indirect fire. Let it be remembered that the thirty men were trained riflemen, men chosen from the whole Army on account of superior skill. How much more superiority would be shown by the machine gun over the average marksman as found in an Army. It is true that a good deal of instruction is necessary to qualify men to be experts in the use of the machine gun, but when once a man is qualified, he becomes so valuable that it is well worth the trouble.

We read not long ago that excellent little Service manual, with which,



COL. JOSEPH GARRARD,  
Commanding 15th Cavalry, U. S. A.

no doubt, most of you are familiar, which contains an alleged dream by a German officer. You will recall how he was urging against all sense and regulations that discipline could only be maintained among troops under fire by retaining close order. His idea was to employ the zug, or a part of a company consisting of fifty men, as the unit, these men to keep together and only separate as the necessity of moving forward through broken country might render that temporarily necessary, thereafter immediately reassembling.

You will recall how in his dream he saw officers in command of such groups of fifty men cause their men to rise to their feet under fire at three and four hundred yards from the enemy after lying down, because some of the men had lain down before the order was given. Can you imagine what two ordinary men would do to such a group of fifty at 400, at 800, yes, at 1,200 yards with one silly, little, old Maxim gun?

Military gentlemen are about as conservative as any men engaged in any profession which ever was or ever will be. They still cling to the idea that numbers make force. On the contrary, numbers, unless the units are as highly trained as they can be, actually make for weakness.

Probably we shall be in the midst of a first class war between two great powers before any military expert will have the courage to break away from old traditions and point out to us what appears to be an incontrovertible fact, that battles of today and the future must be fought by experts, men highly trained to use the complicated yet tremendously effective machinery of war which is now at our disposal. The situation is, in a sense, the same as that which confronts us in the various manufacturing lines. We can do now by machinery what we used to be compelled to do by hand.

The intervals are not long between the times when somebody bobs up to tell us in connection with the training of the individual rifleman that it is all folly to teach him so much in peace when in a battle he would forget all about it and not be able to hit the broad side of a barn. Well, that may be, then again it may not be, but a man using a machine gun, one concealed from the enemy and not under direct fire, would not do much wabbling, and even if he were under fire the chances are in favor of his shots being less disturbed by the excitement of the moment than those of the individual.

So we say that here is one of the weaknesses in our system, one of the faults which our organization shows, one which exists because we have no National School of Musketry with an additional school for each department. These we should have. Lacking them, we do not know the value of machine guns, nor how best to use them. Wanting these, we are as ignorant of the practical details of coordinated battle fire as the newly graduated collegian of the real man's world into which he is about to enter. Practically all of the progress which we hope to see evidences of in the new firing regulations has come through the School of Musketry at Monterey. In general rifle practice the Army and the National Guard, the Navy and the Marine Corps, citizens, college men, and schoolboys have all advanced within the last five years. Probably the improvement is greater in the National Guard than anywhere else since the passage of the Act of Congress in 1906 which made available and required the use of 25 per cent of the Federal appropriation for the promotion of rifle practice.

But we have as yet only scratched the ground where many deep furrows must be turned. It is nothing less than the sheerest folly to keep on each year qualifying our men as sharpshooters, expert riflemen and distinguished marksmen without giving them that practical instruction in battle firing which would make them capable of doing the enemy real harm, if we were employing them in war.

Slow fire for men in a battle line is an impossibility at ranges where the enemy could be seen clearly enough to be fired upon. So while it is a necessary part of a rifleman's training, though only a part, rapid firing skill should be highly developed, and that training which will make the man capable of delivering effective fire under all the unknown conditions should be constantly insisted upon.

We find that we have pretty well moved away from the subject of the School of Musketry, and perhaps it is just as well. If we have been able to say anything which will start the serious-minded man to thinking over our manifest weaknesses in the direction of the delivery of effective fire in battle, it will have been worth while. Perhaps it is only fair to those who have contributed to the real progress which has been made during the past few years to say that it was probably necessary, yes, almost certainly necessary, to proceed in about the way we have.

The foundation of all efficiency in rifle practice, the beginning, must be slow fire, and for competitions we must have artificial conditions. Slow fire is fire delivered by the individual sharpshooter under exceptional conditions and it is artificial fire. Through the competitions being made more exciting and by means of these artificial conditions, we have succeeded each year in arousing a greater interest in a larger number of persons, until now we have probably come to the point where a sufficient number are acquainted with the truth to make it possible to proceed along those lines which will enable us to really prepare men in peace to deliver effective fire in war.

The writer is not saying that the slow fire rifleman would not be far and away better than a man untrained in the use of a weapon. Not at all. What he is saying is that this is only a part of the qualifications which should be his. We should not be satisfied with anything else than the best we can do. Having made a large number of excellent slow fire men, we absolutely must make out of every one of those men an all-round shot, if that is a possible thing to do, and in doing it we must not overlook the very serious importance of employing all our methods of delivering deadly missiles with accurate direction toward an enemy, our machine guns, our field artillery, our heavier artillery, and the coordination of the fire of all of them.

This is impossible of accomplishment unless we have one great national school of musketry where field firing is taught all the year round in connection with field maneuvers. As a necessary feature of this national school of musketry, each department should have its own complete school of musketry and field firing range.

## BATTLE MANEUVERS FOR THE NAVY.

ARMS AND THE MAN remarked some time ago, in passing, that criticisms leveled against the scheme of maneuvers of this year for the Atlantic Fleet, to the effect that the work would not be of a practical nature, were uncalled for and probably untrue. We quote from a recent issue of the Navy an authoritative statement upon this subject which confirms the view of the case taken by us. It will be seen that the maneuvers will be more practical than ever before and that target practice will be carried on under rough water conditions, something which has never heretofore been done in our Navy.

### THE MANEUVERS.

"The dominating idea in these summer maneuvers is to make them as nearly as possible like those in which such a fleet would be likely to engage in the event of war. For the first time, the 'new' Navy has what may be correctly termed a 'battle fleet.' Until such a fleet had been brought together, with its vessels arranged in squadrons and divisions, so as to enable it to have the proper maneuvering qualifications, battle tactics of this kind were not possible on a large scale. Not only is there now such a fleet, ready for work, but this fleet, in its cruise around the world, has had brought out the steaming qualities of its ships, and the engineering force has learned, through fleet competition, lessons in coal and power economy. Twice during the voyage the vessels engaged in their regular semi-annual target practice. Steaming evolutions were carried out wherever circumstances and weather permitted. Searchlight and other drills were held. But on the cruise, fleet maneuvers in the nature of real 'battle tactics,' such as are now to be conducted, could not be carried out without interfering with the itinerary and foreign invitations calling for visits on schedule time at stipulated ports.

In the summer maneuvers of the fleet, various problems of search and attack will be worked out. Lights will be masked, and the fleet will endeavor to elude destroyers supposed to be guarding the coast against their attack. The forts will take no part in these maneuvers.

Special importance will be attached to the use of searchlights and searchlight drills. In connection with the installation of the new 'waste-basket' masts on the ships, there will be an entire rearrangement of the searchlight equipment on each vessel. Large electric projectors will be mounted on the masts, and at the points regarded as most advantageous for battle use. These new locations will be tested during the maneuvers, to determine their effectiveness for search work at sea. Work on the new masts is being hurried as, unless all the ships of the fleet receive the masts before the maneuvers begin, neither the utility of the masts nor of the new searchlights can be thoroughly tested.

### TARGET PRACTICE.

The target practice—both 'record' and 'battle'—will be far in advance of the work of 1908. This year's gunnery work will all be performed in the open sea, and under conditions as difficult as can be arranged. In the past, our target practice has been held in smooth water. This year the gun crews will have target practice with the vessels rolling in the open sea, which will render it more difficult to strike the targets.

Another added difficulty will be that the range in the record target practice during the coming summer will be increased from about 1,200 yards to 2,000 yards. The gun layers will, of course, know their range, as this is essential in record practice, the object of which is to test out the individual shooting ability of the men, instead of that of the ships, as is the case in battle practice. One gun fires at a time in these gun-layers' tests; all guns fire on broadside in battle practice. In the former, the gunners and gun crews, with their officers, get their individual ratings for cash gunnery efficiency prizes; while in the latter, the general efficiency of each ship as a whole is counted in the annual contests for the four large trophies.

Just as the record target practice is to be made more difficult, so the battle practice next October will be in advance of what it was last fall

at Magdalena Bay and Manila. The battle target practice, also, is to be carried out in the open sea. In both classes of practice, the gun-pointers will be required to keep their guns trained on the targets all the time the ship is rolling, as they may be required to fire at any moment during the intervals covered by the 'rolling angle,' and are to be rated accordingly.

All the orders and regulations for both kinds of target practice were completed and distributed to the fleet some time ago, so that the gunners know generally what they will be required to do. For record practice, of course, speed of ships, and ranges are known; while in the battle target practice the ships will steam toward the targets under sealed orders, which will be opened just before the firing is to commence. Ranges will be increased in the battle practice. Last year the vessels, according to the power of their guns, shot at ranges varying from 6,000 to 9,000 yards, and the improvement shown with heavy guns was over 100 per cent greater than during 1907, though conditions were more difficult.

It is not expected that last year's scores will be excelled, or even equaled, in 1909. The ships could not be expected to get as high percentages, or to make as many hits, in a rough sea as in smooth water; but, beginning with 1910, improvement in results in comparison with 1909 will be expected. In order to have a rolling sea the target practice this year is to be held in the Atlantic Ocean, probably in the vicinity of the Southern Drill Grounds, outside the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay. The weather will be a more important element than ever before, on account of its influence on the sea conditions that are wanted for the target practice.

Commander William S. Sims, former inspector of target practice, now in command of the Minnesota, had charge of the development of these arrangements before he was assigned to the Minnesota. His successor as inspector of target practice, Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer, will have general direction of this year's work.

About three weeks will be taken up with record target practice, which, if present arrangements are carried out, will begin about August 19. Two months are needed for fleet maneuvers and battle tactics, and if the maneuvers cannot be finished by the middle of August, they will be interrupted for the target work, and will be resumed afterwards."

#### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

**T**HE National and National Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry this year will be honored by the presence of more dignitaries than ever before attended these matches. The Secretary of War is planning to remain three days during the week beginning August 23. In true democratic fashion, Secretary Dickinson has expressed a desire to be assigned a tent in which he may live while at the camp. The probabilities are that his son, who is a student at Yale, will accompany him. Both father and son are enthusiastic rifle shots and will probably do a little shooting with the military rifle while at Perry.

Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., is also planning to again attend the matches. Chairman Steenerson, chairman of the Committee on Militia of the House of Representatives, will spend the entire week of August 23 to 28.

Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, will probably be at Camp Perry for two days during the National Matches.

The entire Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate may spend at least a day while the shoot is in progress. Senator Warren, its chairman, writes that the committee has planned a visit of inspection to various army posts and camps during the recess of Congress and if their itinerary will bring them within visiting distance of Camp Perry during the competitions a quick visit will be made to the camp. In view of the fact that important legislation affecting rifle practice will be put before Congress at the next session, it is very gratifying that those men who will have a say in the matter are interested enough to come to see what is being done.

Congressman I. R. Sherwood, in whose district Camp Perry range is located, will also be in attendance, as will Senator Dick who is in command of the Ohio National Guard.

Congressman Denby of Michigan will run over for a day or so from Detroit.

Captain Learnard, Recorder of the National Board, and Captain Kerth of the Militia Division will be visitors at the camp.

The distinguished visitors will be looked after by the President of the National Rifle Association of America and Lieut.-Col. R. K. Evans, the Executive Officer of the National Matches. As most of the visitors have expressed a preference for living in tents while there, it is probable that quarters will be provided on the line with the officers of the competition.

President Taft will continue the policy of his predecessors of writing a congratulatory letter to the winner of the Individual Military Championship of the United States. It is probable that such letters will be of greater rarity than during the preceding administration. The President, when Secretary of War, became greatly interested in the work of the National Rifle Association and will be a good friend to such measures as the asso-

ciation may desire to advance. He was anxious to make a visit to the Camp Perry range during the matches and tried hard to arrange the itinerary of his western trip so that it would take in a day at the shoot, but it was impossible.

Mr. Charles Dickinson, President of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York, has just been elected a life member of the association, as has also Mr. Mathew H. Jones of Granville, N. Y.

A civilian rifle club has been organized at Big Cove Tannery, Pa. The application has been received and referred to the State Secretary for investigation.

The 2nd Infantry, State of North Carolina, has become affiliated with the association. This is the first organization within that State to take this action and Captain Cohen, the State Secretary, writes that the other two regiments will probably affiliate during the regimental encampments, which are to be held in July. These camps this year will be camps of instruction in rifle practice. There is also a probability of the officers of the Guard getting together and organizing a State association during the camp.

During the past week one lone application was received for annual membership in the person of Sergt. John J. Bosworth of New Haven, Conn. There is no doubt that every rifleman who expects to attend the Camp Perry meeting will eventually join the association. Nothing can be gained by waiting until after arriving at Camp Perry. Both the competitors and the Secretary of the Association will have their hands full then and such details as making and receiving annual members' applications might as well be gotten out of the way before leaving for the shoot.

Those affiliated organizations which have not paid their dues for the current year are reminded that if they wish to be represented at the annual meeting of the association and have a share in the proceedings, that they must be in good standing before that time or they will not be entitled to such representation.

The association is distributing a new pamphlet just issued on rifle shooting in institutions of learning. Anyone desiring a copy can have one by addressing the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

A program of the Camp Perry matches may also be secured by addressing the Secretary.

#### SECRETARY DICKINSON SHOOTING SAUCERS.

**I**N the midst of dedicating monuments, delivering orations, and receiving college degrees, not to mention the incidental routine of a large and lusty Cabinet Department, Secretary of War Dickinson finds time to occasionally get out where he can smell the smoke of a gun fired in fun.

ARMS AND THE MAN told, two or three weeks ago, about a visit made by the new war chief to the local rifle range, and detailed the circumstances of his really good shooting with the Service rifle at 200 yards. A few days after his visit to the rifle range he went to the grounds of the Anolostan Gun Club with General Crozier and a couple of other shotgun enthusiasts to try his luck at the little black saucers. He seemed to be able to find these about as readily as he had located the bullseye with the rifle.

The day was an oppressively hot one, but *el ministro de guerra*, while out of practice and with a shoulder not altogether hardened to a complete sufficiency, insisted upon shooting out his full hundred. It is evident from what he said and the way he took things that he enjoyed the experience—at any rate he intends to go again. Who can blame him? Not we. But for the fact that we cannot shoot the enemy of our country with a shotgun, it would be pretty hard to keep a great many of us from spending many more days at the traps behind the scatter-gun than we do at the butts plugging the bullseye. As it is we shall continue to go whenever we can find or make opportunity because we are really fascinated with trap shooting as is every man who gives it a sufficient trial to enable him to acquire the rudiments of the game.

*A New Beginner.*

"Do you look for news of Howard's hunting trip in the sporting column?"  
"No, in the obituaries."—Life.

*A Little Better.*

"Yes, sir," said old man Braggard, "as soon as I see them birds I went into the house and took down the old blunderbuss and pegged at 'em, an', by Gorry! I brought down thutty birds to one shot. Can ye beat that?"

"Ya-as," drawled Uncle Si Peavey. "Ye know Bill Wiggins' frog-pond?"

"Yes," said old man Braggard. "What of it?"

"Wa-al, I went down there the other night after sundown to shoot a couple o' bullfrogs with my old shotgun," said Uncle Si. "There was five thousand o' 'em settin' on them there lily-pads, and I just lifted that there gun to my shoulder and let her go."

"S'pose ye did," said old man Braggard. "How does that affect my bird story?"

"Beats it all holler," retorted Uncle Si. "The minute my gun went off the hull derned five thousand bullfrogs croaked."—Harper's Weekly.

## THE DEFENSE OF DUFFER'S DRIFT.

BY CAPT. E. D. SWINTON, D. S. O. R. E. (Back sight Forethought.)

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*The second of six dreams, in each of which a young lieutenant in the British Army is set down with 50 "Tommys" at a crossing of a river in South Africa during the Boer War. He has entrenching tools, plenty of stores and tents, and his instructions are to resist to the last gasp the passage of the river by an enemy. He makes four total failures, one partial success, and at last does what he could have done at first had he only known how. All of these things are set forth in complete but pleasing detail in the dreams. These will appear one a week in this paper until all of them have been presented.*

## SECOND DREAM.

"And what did ye look they should compass? Warcraft learnt in a breath, Knowledge unto occasion at the first far view of Death?"—KIPLING.

I suddenly found myself dumped down at Duffer's Drift with the same orders as already detailed, and an equal detachment composed of entirely different men. As before, and on every subsequent occasion, I had ample stores, ammunition, and tools. My position was precisely similar to my former one, with this important exception, running through my brain were four lessons.

As soon as I received my orders, therefore, I began to make out my plan of operations without wasting any time over the landscape, the setting sun, or the departing column, which, having off-loaded all our stores, soon vanished. I was determined to carry out all the lessons I had learnt as well as I knew how.

To prevent any strangers, friendly or otherwise, from coming into my position and spying out the elaborate defenses I was going to make, I sent out at once two examining posts of one N. C. O. and three men each, one to the top of Waschout Hill, and the other some 1,000 yards out on the veldt to the north of the drift. Their orders were to watch the surrounding country, and give the alarm in the event of the approach of any body of men whatever (Boers were, of course, improbable, but still just possible), and also to stop any individuals, friendly or not, from coming anywhere near camp, and to shoot at once on non-compliance with the order to halt. If the new-comers had any provisions to sell, these were to be sent in with a list by one of the guard, who would return with the money, but the strangers were not to be allowed nearer the camp on any account.

Having thus arranged a safeguard against spies, I proceeded to choose a camping ground. I chose the site already described in my former dream, and for the same reasons, which still appealed to me. So long as I was entrenched, it appeared the best place around. We started making our trenches as soon as I had marked off a nice squarish little enclosure which would about contain our small camp. Though, of course, the north was the front, I thought, having a camp, it would be best to have an all-round defense as a sort of obstacle. The majority of the men were told off to dig, which they did not relish, a few being detailed to pitch camp and prepare tea. As the length of trench was rather great for the available number of diggers, and the soil was hard, we were only able by dark, by which time the men were quite done up by their hard day, to make quite a low parapet and shallow trench. Still, we were "entrenched," which was the great thing, and the trench was all round our camp, so we were well prepared, even should we be attacked during the night or early next morning, which was out of the question.

During this time one or two strangers had approached the guard of the north from a farm under Incidentamba. As they had eggs and butter etc., to sell these were brought in as arranged for. The man sent in with the stuff reported that the elder of the Dutchmen was a most pleasant man, and had sent me a present of a pat of butter and some eggs, with his compliments, and would I allow him to come in and speak to me. However, not being such a fool as to allow him in my defenses, I went out instead, in case he had any information. His only information was that there were no Boers anywhere near. He was an old man, but though he had a museum of "passes," I was not to be chloroformed by them into confidence. As he seemed friendly, and possibly loyal, I walked part of the way back to his farm with him, in order to look around. At dark the two examining posts came in, and two guards were mounted close by the object I was to watch, namely, the drift, at the same places as in my previous dream. This time, however, there was no half-hourly shouting, nor were there any fires, and the sentries had orders not to challenge but to shoot at once any person they might see outside of camp. They were placed standing down the river bank, just high enough to see over the top, and were thus not unnecessarily exposed. Teas had been eaten, and all fires put out at dusk, and after dark all turned in, but in the trenches instead of in tents. After going round sentries to see everything snug for the night, I lay down myself with a sense of having done my duty, and neglected no possible precaution for our safety.

\* \* \* \* \*

Just before dawn much the same happened as already described in my first dream, except that the ball was started by a shot without challenge from one of our sentries at something moving among the bush, which resulted in close range fire opening onto us from all sides. This time we were not rushed, but a perfect hail of bullets whistled in from every direction—from in front of each trench, along each trench, and from behind each trench, and over and through our parapet. It was sufficient to put a hand or head up to have a dozen bullets through and all round it, and strange part was, we saw no one. As the detachment wag plaintively remarked, we could have seen lots of Boers, "if it wasn't for the bushes in between."

After vainly trying until bright daylight to see the enemy in order to do some damage in return, so many men were hit, and the position seemed so utterly hopeless, that I had to hoist the white flag. We had by then twenty-four men killed and six wounded. As soon as the white flag went up the Boers ceased firing at once, and stood up; every bush and ant-hill up to 100 yards' range seemed to have hid a Boer behind it. This close range explained the marvelous accuracy of their shooting, and the great proportion of our killed (who were nearly all shot through the head) to our wounded.

As we were collecting ourselves preparatory to marching off, there were one or two things which struck me; one was that the Dutchman who had presented me with eggs and butter was in earnest affectionately. I also noticed that all the male Kaffirs from the neighboring kraal had been fetched and impressed to assist in getting the Boer guns and wagons across the drift and to load up our captured gear, and generally do odd and dirty jobs. These same Kaffirs did their work with amazing alacrity, and looked as if they enjoyed it; there was no "backchat" when an order was given—usually by friend "Oom."

Again, as I trudged with blistered feet that livelong day, did I think over my failure. It seemed so strange, I had done all I knew, and yet, here we were, ignominiously captured, twenty-four of us killed, and the Boers over the drift. "Ah, B. F., my boy," I thought, "there must be a few more lessons to be learnt besides those you already know," and in order to find out what these were, I pondered deeply over the details of the fight.

How the Boers must have known of our position, and how they had managed to get close up all round within snaphooting range without being discovered. What a tremendous advantage they had had in shooting from among the bushes on the bank, where they could not be seen, over us who had to show up over a parapet every time we looked for an enemy, and show up, moreover, just in the very place where every Boer expected us to, and was watching. There seemed to be some fault in the position. How the bullets seemed sometimes to come through the parapet, and how those that passed over one side hit the men defending the other side in the back. How on the whole that "natural obstacle," the river bed, seemed to be more of a disadvantage than a protection.

Eventually the following lessons framed themselves in my head—some of them quite new, some of them supplementing those four I had already learnt:

5. With modern rifles, to guard a drift or locality does *not* necessitate sitting on top of it (as if it could be picked up and carried away), unless the locality is suitable to hold for other and defensive reasons. It may even be much better to take up your defensive position some way from the spot, and so away from concealed ground, which enables the enemy to crawl up to very close range, concealed and unperceived, and to fire from cover which hides them even when shooting. It would be better, if possible, to have the enemy in the open, or to have what is called a clear "field of fire."

A non-bullet proof parapet or shelter which is visible serves merely to attract bullets instead of keeping them out—the proof-thickness can be easily tested practically.

When fired at by an enemy at close range from nearly all round, a low parapet and shallow trench are not of much use, as what bullets do not hit the defenders on one side hit those on another.

6. It is *not* enough to keep strange men of the enemy's breed away from your actual defenses, letting them go free to warn their friends of your existence and whereabouts—even though they do not know the details of your defenses. It would be very much better to gather in all such strangers and kindly, but firmly, to take care of them, so that they should not be under temptation to impart any knowledge they may have obtained. "Another way," as the cookery book says, more economical in lives, would be as follows: Gather and warmly greet a sufficiency of strangers. Stuff well with chestnuts as to the large force about to join you in a few hours; garnish with corroborative detail, and season according to taste with whiskey or tobacco. This will very likely be sufficient for the nearest commando. Probable cost—some heavy and glib lying, but no lives will be expended.

7. It is not business to allow lazy black men (even though they be brothers and neutrals) to sit and pick their teeth outside their kraals whilst

tired white men are breaking their hearts trying to do heavy labor in short time. It is more the duty of a Christian soldier to teach the dusky neutral the dignity of labor, and to keep him under guard, to prevent his going away to talk about it.

By the time the above lessons had been well burnt into my brain, beyond all chance of forgetfulness, a strange thing happened—I had a fresh dream.  
(To be continued.)

### WRIGHT'S AIRSHIP TAKES TO THE AIR.

**T**HE Wright aeroplane which almost flew on Monday of last week, but which did not then enter the air because the conditions were unsatisfactory to the Wrights for a first trial with a new machine, did make some short and faulty flights on Tuesday. The engine appeared to be lacking in power and there seemed much difficulty in getting the artificial bird to rise in the air. Moreover, when once aflight, it dipped and wavered both forward and back as well as to each side in a way which showed something to be materially wrong.

On Wednesday Orville Wright, who has done all the flying at Fort Myer, made three successful separate expeditions into the air. Last year when the Wrights bid to furnish an aeroplane to the Government, Orville Wright came to Fort Myer to make preliminary flights and to carry out the tests required by the terms of the specifications. During the time in which he sought to become more intimately acquainted with the machine an accident occurred through the engagement of the propeller by a guy-wire. This caused the machine to fall, killing Lieutenant Selfridge of the Signal Corps, and seriously injuring Wright.

From this injury he has scarcely recovered, but with every evidence of pluck he proposes to carry out the task which he commenced, notwithstanding the fact that Wilbur Wright, during the time that his brother was incapacitated by his injury, was making many successful flights in France and other countries on the Continent, and therefore has more experience in actual flying.

One cannot but applaud the courage which these men show, because there is no doubt that in its present state of development the aeroplane is very far from being a perfect machine. Twenty years from now—probably in five years—we shall laugh at the crude devices for conquering the air which now seem to us so wonderful. The history of all great inventions, particularly those of the class which open up a field heretofore untouched, is that a beginning must be made in a small way. Some one with initiative and daring sufficiently great passes the boundary line between the possible and the impossible and we realize in a flash that the thing can be done. So it was with the electric car, the phonograph, the telephone, the wireless telegraph, the steam engine; and so within a very few years it has been with respect to the automobile.

Compare the present locomotive with that first built by Stevenson. Set the original automobile down alongside of a model 1910 car, and you will see that the history of all inventions is that which we have described. This being the case, it is only a matter of time, now that the border-land has been passed through the praiseworthy efforts of the Wrights and a few others, until the aeroplane in its perfected form will be as common as the automobile is now.

In his Wednesday flights Wright remained in the air five, eight and nine minutes respectively, each time landing without any material damage to the machine or injury to himself. There was practically no wind on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Thursday, at the time which has grown to be considered the airship trial time, namely, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, there again was a dead calm. Everything seemed propitious, as indeed proved true of all external causes. We described the manner of the aeroplane beginning its flight when we wrote of it last year, but it might be well to speak of this interesting phase of its use once more. A tower has been built of pine resembling an old-fashioned windmill tower. This has been set on the upper end of the parade, where the ground is somewhat higher than at other points. From a pulley affixed to the top of the tower a huge weight is suspended by a rope which, passing through the pulley, goes through another at the end of a single line of wooden track and thence backward to be attached to the aeroplane. This track slopes considerably in the direction of its outer end.

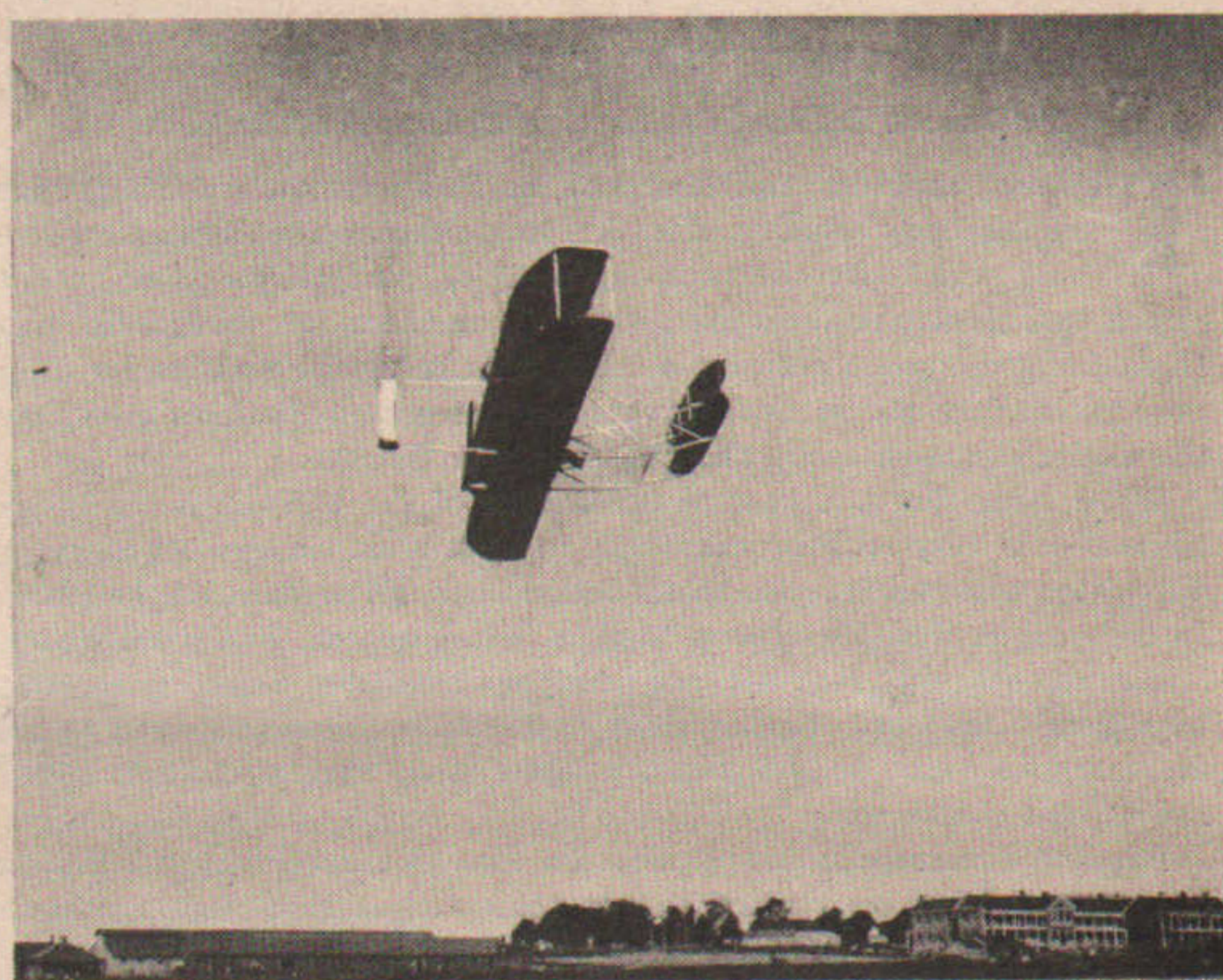
When the machine is brought from its shed temporary wheels are set under each end to steady it, and thus it is transferred to a position just over the mono-rail. There, when the wheels have been removed, it comes to rest on the rail. The operator who is to ride the machine goes in front of it and at a signal one assistant turns each of the huge but frail-appearing propellers in the rear. This cranks the engine and sets it going. The pilot of the air boat then takes his seat, makes his necessary dispositions, and gives the signal to release the weight. Hurried forward down the inclined mono-rail by the force of the descending weight and assisted by its own propellers, the machine is moving close to thirty miles an hour when it gets

to the end of the rail. From there by means of the rudder it is raised in the air.

The first flight on Thursday demonstrated clearly that the Fort Myer machine of this year is quite as capable of actual flight as that of last. However, no one seriously doubted this. It also disclosed the further fact that management of an aeroplane is a delicate task and one which requires quick thought, deft motion, and constant practice. The machine in the first flight on Thursday left the rail in fine shape but in the initial circuit of the parade ground and those which immediately followed there was a dipping motion in the air which subsequently, under the apparent greater control exerted by the operator, entirely disappeared.

Wright seemed to make his turns on this day not so much by the use of his rear rudder as by means of depressing or raising his plane tips. The machine canted at an angle, which to the onlooker was alarming, in making most of its turns, but the daring operator seemed to find no difficulty in restoring the equilibrium when again in the straightaways.

After remaining in the air for a little over eleven minutes, moving at various heights and at speeds estimated from twenty-five to forty miles an hour, Wright brought the machine close to the ground and stopped the engine, directing his course downward until the sled-like runners underneath engaged the soft ground. Sliding a little way, it raised a small cloud of dust and came to rest with everything intact.



ORVILLE WRIGHT 100 FEET ABOVE FORT MYER.

The second flight on Thursday was not so successful, because after a few minutes in the air the engine stopped for some unknown reason and it became necessary to bring the machine to the ground. The glide by which this was accomplished continued for about 200 feet and in this distance the artificial bird had lowered itself from about sixty feet in the air. It landed with a smash because off its balance. Probably no harm would have resulted to the machine but for the fact that one of the wings engaged a tree of considerable size. This threw it out of its level position and by bringing undue weight upon a portion of the underwork caused that to give way, so breaking other parts. Wright says that he could have avoided the tree, but that from above it looked like a small bush.

The machine was entirely disabled, the skids being badly smashed and one of the planes torn and broken. Orville Wright left the next day for Dayton, Ohio, saying that he went to get some of the canvas of that special kind which had been used to cover the planes. When flights will be resumed cannot be said. In this, as in other situations since their arrival at Fort Myer for the present trials, the Wrights seem in no hurry to complete their work, nor do they seem to care especially about doing anything which will accommodate others, or serve any besides their own selfish purposes. They have exhibited a lack of comprehension of the public nature of their invention which, while perhaps natural, has had no tendency to increase one's respect for them.

They have been a little spoiled by the admiration they have received and the adulation heaped upon them. The newspapers and the public generally have been very good to them, but they might do well to remember that a legitimate admiration for what they have done and an appreciation for the really great character of their achievement in opening the door to aerial navigation does not exclude them from the operation of the laws of common politeness, nor absolve them from the exercise of a reasonable consideration for the best interests of their country.

The American people will also do well to remember in considering the Wrights that they offered this invention to the French and other foreign governments, and, in fact, sold the right to use it to some of them, so that

while the Wrights are doubtless greatly interested in the subject of aviation, that interest cannot be said to be either purely scientific or wholly patriotic.

Any one who has learned to ride a bicycle, especially he who in the days of old became master of the high bicycle, remembers that the new beginner needed a lot of teaching before he knew how to control the delicate mechanism which, when he had mastered it, would carry him fast and far. The aeroplane takes a lot more learning than a bicycle. The fact that the Wrights were bicycle riders and that they recognized the necessity of learning to control the air machine as they formerly had their earth machines presents one of the true reasons for their success.

It is not to be expected that they could produce a perfect machine in the beginning, but they have evidently gone far in the direction of a genuine solution of the mystery of subjugation of the air by man. They have moved over that impassable gulf which separated the human being from the bird. No one who has watched Orville Wright swing gracefully around over the heads of wondering crowds of soldiers and assembled civilians, flitting high in the air here and there, whither he chose, could restrain a feeling of strong and deep admiration, or avoid the conviction that the navigation of the air would soon become as common as journeys on or under the water.

### RECOIL AND ELBOW PADS.

By FRANK D. ELY, CAPTAIN, 30TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

**T**HE feet, shoulder, and elbows of the Infantryman are the portions of his body which suffer the most blows—the hardest wear—and which are the most in need of protection. The modern attack by Infantry requires that, when not on the move, soldiers lie down. In so doing the prone position is taken, that being the position for firing; the position from which the front can best be seen; the position from which the soldier can most easily and quickly rise to his feet.

When lying down, a part of the weight of the body is borne by the elbows—two very sensitive members, in most men. Every slight change of position while lying prone brings added wear and pressure on the elbows. In firing, men shift the elbows slightly before aiming, in an endeavor to obtain smooth rests that will not cause the soldier to flinch, or to otherwise disturb his aim. Unlike the feet, the elbows are not shaped to bear pressure and wear; on the contrary, there is no part of the man's body less fitted for such use.

Physical discomforts, like physical ills, disturb good shooting. Nothing is more upsetting on a skirmish run than raw or sore elbows, and the Infantry attack is *all* skirmish runs.

The recoil-pads used by sportsmen on shotguns take up recoil and save the shoulder. This is of great importance when one is doing much firing with any shoulder weapon having severe recoil.

When a soldier's shoulder grows sore he flinches and his efficiency for shooting is impaired. Like soreness of elbows, soreness of shoulder is a serious handicap in shooting. In battles of days duration the value of the recoil-pad would be considerable. Soldiers now pad their shirts and blouses on the shoulder and on the elbows to better their work on the target range; it is certain that such aids will be more needed in war.

In all shooting the one-length and one-bend of stock supplied with our rifles presents disadvantages which are of increasing objection. To do good, quick shooting the stock must *fit*; it must be of a length suitable to the height of the man and to his length of arm; and the bend of the stock must permit easy sighting, without undue straining to get the necessary depression of the eye. It is impossible that any one stock will suit all men equally well; and there appears no sufficiently good reason for assuming that but a single size and shape of stock should be furnished. With no change in manufacture of the stock, the recoil-pad offers a means which will obviate, in part, the difficulty, at the same time insuring other advantages.

The recoil-pad lengthens the stock; and a straight stock that is lengthened is in effect more *bent*. Besides, the butt will not slip when thrown to the shoulder—an important item in quick shooting. The pads could be made in sizes, giving different thicknesses over the butt, and thus different shapes and sizes of stock. The recoil-pad, then—

1. Takes up recoil;
2. Adjusts stock for length;
3. Adjusts stock for bend;
4. Prevents slipping on the shoulder;
5. Requires no change of manufacture in the rifle;
6. Costs perhaps 25 cents;
7. Adds about 2 ounces weight to the rifle.

Everyone realizes the importance of proper foot-wear, but only the soldier appreciates the hammering his rifle gives his shoulder in continued firing; or the sore—even raw condition of his elbows. We know that added comfort is gained for the individual by increasing the thickness of

the sole of the shoe for walking, even though we also increase the weight to be carried. The weight of recoil-pad and elbow-pads would total about four ounces, and the increased comfort their use would give the soldier would greatly improve his shooting powers and his general efficiency.

The recoil-pad can be found in any gun shop. The red rubber pad which slips over the butt is the best for use, though the leather pad which laces on the side will wear longer. The shotgun pads sold do not fit the butt of the rifle, due to its thickness; but a pad is as readily made which will fit properly.

The best elbow pad I have seen can be made by any harness-maker in a few minutes, as follows:

Cut a disk about 4½ inches in diameter from good, firm cowhide. Slit radially, then lap the edges about two inches and rivet them together.

This forms a cone-shaped cup which is readily retained on the elbow by passing a strap over the point of the cone through two opposite slits near the outer edges of the cone. Fasten the strap LOOSELY around the arm by use of a buckle, toggle, or by tying. This pad is greatly improved by placing inside the cup a disk of harness-felt, of diameter slightly greater than the cup, or cone. The strap for fastening should be very pliable and should pass through the felt in order to keep it in place.

These pads give perfect protection to the elbows, and are a great comfort. If worn constantly the straps might chafe the arms; so for field use the leather cones, lined with felt, should be sewed or laced over the elbows of the blouse sleeve. In garrison, for target practice and extended order drill, the pads can be worn strapped on. These pads, properly made, each weigh a little over an ounce.

### AMERICAN GERMAN WRITTEN.

**T**O speak a foreign language without years of intimate association with the natives of the land whose tongue you borrow is a daring thing. Yet, beside an effort to write a language not wholly your own the first pales into insignificance like Little Billie Harriman alongside of Big Bill Taft. A kindly correspondent endowed with a discriminating sense of humor has sent on to us a letter written by a German rifle maker to a possible customer in this country. As we are going to reproduce the contents of the letter for your delectation, it really seems unnecessary to comment upon it. When you have read it, you will readily see *vat it tis tis it*. No doubt this man makes good rifles, but we cannot say as much for his English without unduly stretching the truth.

"Jn possession of yours from 2nd April J thank you for kindly question. Because you can read german, J am writing german, while you can answer me english.

Enclosed J do hand price and illustration of Mannlicher rifle model 88 and observe firstly, that all my guns are solid and good work, also good in shot, wherefor guarantee.

Likewise J am able to make for you Mauser-rifles model 98, which you will find by No28 of illustration.

The price of asked rifles are follows :

|      |  |                   |
|------|--|-------------------|
| No23 | Mannlicher Rifle model 88, octagon barrel, cal. 8 m/m, elevating rear-sight with 1 leaf, hair-trigger, half-pistol-gripstock, with or without cheek, lockparts mated,..... | for marks 90.-    |
| No24 | same, but better work.....   | " " 100-129.-     |
|      | with fold on repeating mechanismus..   | more marks 5.-    |
|      | with folding peep-sight.....   | " " 9.-           |
|      | cartridge-magazine in stock.....   | " " 8.-           |
|      | half-round half-octagon barrel.....  | " " 4.-           |
|      | with fore-end up to muzzle.....  | " " 10.-          |
| No28 | Mauser-rifles modell 98.....   | cost M. 135-160.- |

Telescopes use from Voigtländer, Busch, Fuess, Hensoldt, as want, price herefor are marks 110.- to 150.-. Regimentals of the telescopes will be charged with marks 50.-

For rifles with telescopes recommended itself to fit on Stricker's spring-cheek, which J make maifold. Therefor the shooter has by telescope set on a fixed laying-out. (see enclosed drawing, this telescope is Voigtländer V and regimentals comfortable to take off)

Stricker's spring-cheek will be charged with marks 32.-

Please will you give me also information concerning lenght of barrel and stock, if with or without cheek, full—or half-pistolgripstock and farther wishes, about to consider same.

Price are free here, without packing. Payment must you deposit in Hamburg.

Jn expectation your answer with return post J recommend me in meantime

Yours faithfully

V. CHR. SCHILLING."



# 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.

## ARMS AND THE MAN.

That charming weekly, *Life*, has done us the honor to have for the front cover of a recent number a fascinating picture over the title "Arms And The Man." In the picture two white, attractive, feminine arms are engagingly clasped across the sturdy, well-clothed back of a man who faces from you.

To name this picture so is complimentary but misleading. Would it not be better to describe the scene by saying "Woman embracing her opportunity?" ARMS AND THE MAN, as we understand it, as Virgil had it, as it stands as the top of our columns, and as it is interpreted by our readers, has much to do with *Man* embracing his opportunity, and of his being with arms prepared to defend that which is his.

We need no longer tell the world what ARMS AND THE MAN means as a name for our paper. Once we needed to, but not now.

We know that we do not need; from our friends, from our subscription lists, from our advertising books, and if we knew it in no other way we could learn it from our enemies. Those dear enemies whom, smiling, we watch in their later-day activities. Those enemies who are so extra specially sure the editor and owner of this paper is a "Powder Cohort" of deepest dye. We cannot but be amused to see how the mercury of their hate rises with the warmth of appreciation you all show for ARMS AND THE MAN.

Thank you, *Life*. You have added one more debt to the many we owe you for pleasures past. You have given us the little pause, the quick thought, the passing idea to say now to subscribers, to advertisers, to friends and to enemies: Thank you all for your help, if you meant to help us, and if you did not, then thank you anyway.

And those last, those enemy persons whose judgment of us is so trickily tinged with the color of that doubtful streak which runs through them. You! You who wish to harm us! We are truly sorry for you. You must be unhappy and you are going to be still more unhappy when you learn that by trying to hurt us you have helped us. Men, especially American men, love square dealing and when you lie and cheat and try to deceive them they find you out in the end. Then you discover that you have been hurting no one but yourself.

## THE TROUBLE MAKER.

With the growing influence of ARMS AND THE MAN in the National Guard and the military Services generally, we receive an increasing number of requests for information and advice. As time goes on we also get many

contributions. We are always glad to give advice and to furnish information when it is possible. We do this freely and gladly, and we do not hesitate to write personal and confidential letters in reply to inquiries made in that way.

We are also glad to receive contributions upon any subject which may be of aid and assistance to the National Guard and the Services, but a certain class of contributions might better never be sent to us. We refer particularly to those in which some disgruntled member of a command undertakes by innuendo and under the shadow of a *nom-de-plume* to berate, abuse and annoy his superiors. Even over his own signature such a communication intended for publication would be wholly indefensible, but there at any rate the writer would show himself possessed of the courage of his convictions.

The man who wishes to attack the military organization of which he is a part, shielding himself by a pen name from the personal responsibility which should attach, is, at the best, a misguided individual. He is worse than that, if any one has taken the trouble to tell him what his rights and obligations are. Such a case has recently occurred. A letter enclosing a contribution came from one of the middle western States. The article showed complete ignorance, or utter disregard of military propriety. It was returned to the sender by the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN with a letter which read as follows:

"We return herewith the contribution contained in your letter of June 29. No good purpose could be served by the publication of such an article, if it were true. Some misstatements are made in it which are apparent to us, even with no particular knowledge of the local situation. Possibly these were made in error.

The Federal Law does not require five days' encampment each year. Ten days every two years has been held by the Judge Advocate General to come within the requirements of the Statute.

No General Orders of the War Department state how many rounds of ammunition each man of each company of the National Guard is to have during the year. That is a matter purely for State regulation.

Allow us to say also that if you are an officer or enlisted man in the Blank National Guard you are attempting to do about the worst thing possible when you seek to make a sensational attack upon the organization through a Service journal. If you have any quarrel with those over you, if you question the honesty or sanity of their actions, you have recourse in a proper military way. No man with the rudiments of a soldier's training would rush into print with complaints of his military superiors.

We shall keep your name confidential because under the code of newspaper ethics which govern us we feel compelled to do so, but we tell you plainly that the military instinct within us is all for taking those steps which would give you the military punishment which you deserve. It is men like yourself who know better and ought to do better who impede the progress of the National Guard. Until you have decided to submit yourself to discipline, you ought to stay out of the service of your State and nation, and if you cannot observe discipline after you get in, you should be punished and put out, and that mighty quick."

One of the things which our National Guardsmen must learn in the very beginning is that if they have trouble; if there is reason for believing that something is wrong; if there be causes or apparent causes for considering that a superior has been inconsiderate or has not done right, there is always a way open to redress the wrong, to secure a correction of the error, through military channels. The last of all things which a National Guardsman should do is to talk to any one, to comrades, to outsiders, and least of all to newspapers, about things which have gone wrong in his command.

The National Guard depends upon the support of the people for correct legislation, adequate appropriations, and recruits. The people will not be eager to assist an organization which is merely an aggregation of *Kilkenney cats* under another name. There is no way in which a subdivision of the National Guard can more quickly discredit itself with the people of the community in which it is stationed than by washing dirty linen in public, either by conversation or through newspaper interviews.

The first lesson which every intending soldier should learn is respect for superiors.

A National Guardsman may be in commercial, or social, or professional life far above the officers who command him, but that has nothing whatever to do with the way he shall shape his military life. No man born

of woman is fit to command men until he can control himself, and no man is master of himself until he has learned the lesson of implicit obedience to all constituted authority; obedience which follows a command as a matter of course; obedience which does not question whether the order is issued by a man who is personally superior; obedience which simply takes into consideration the fact that the order has been given and that it came from proper authority. Then it must be obeyed, unless it is perfectly plain upon the face of things that it is an illegal order, or one impossible of execution. Even in this last alternative it is not a case for talk. Ordinarily, as the books say, when given an improper order a subordinate should do his best to execute it, and then seek redress in a proper military way.

The lesson of obedience to constituted authority, if pressed home upon Americans, would be more valuable to them than anything else we could teach them. It is true—and here, as always, we have “the weakness of our virtues”—that we Americans are naturally impatient and intolerant of control. We have little respect for law because we have not been taught to obey. Our mothers have a habit of spoiling us when we are youngsters, and our schoolmasters are little better. A system of compulsory military education would be a godsend to this nation, considering simply the benefit derived from the possession of a more decent, self-respecting, law-abiding citizenship.

When we began to write we did not intend to say so much. We only proposed to point out the impropriety, or worse, of doing or seeking to do such things as those contemplated by the correspondent to whom we wrote. We are glad to say that we receive very few contributions of this class, but in candor we are compelled to admit that this is not the only case of the kind which has come under our observation.

We would impress as deeply as we can upon the mind of every National Guardsman that from the minute he enters the Service he should always remember that his conduct, his speech and his way of life as a member of the first line of defense of the nation, may be of distinct benefit to the 180,000 other men who are part of that line, and to the 90,000,000 of men, women and children who call his country home.

On the other hand, let him likewise remember that discreditable conduct on his part, lack of discipline, evidences of ill feeling under real or alleged unfair treatment, will react to the injury of all those who would be benefited by right action on his part.

It is a good thing for a man to feel his responsibilities. It is desirable that every individual who comes into the world should live in the full knowledge that he is not alone, that there are others to consider, and that the debt which he owes the Creator for giving him a chance to live can be partly repaid by carrying his full share of the load of family, community, State and national responsibility.

#### Nothing Doing.

“Miss Giddy,” began Mr. Timmid, “I thought to propose——”  
 “Really, Mr. Timmid!” interrupted Miss Giddy, “I’m sorry, but——”  
 “That we have some ice cream——”  
 “Oh, I should be delighted to take——”  
 “Some evening when the weather is warmer.”

Catholic Standard and Times.

## HERE AND THERE.

#### German Soldiers Can Hit a Balloon.

The Germans with their usual military enterprise have been doing a little target practice at a captive balloon 1,250 yards in the air. They were able to hit it without a great deal of difficulty, but no particular harm resulted to the balloon. The soldiers of the Kaiser have decided that unless there is a chance to hit the occupants of a car attached to the balloon it is no good shooting with a small arm at the messenger of the air. We are willing to take their word for it especially as on theory we had already reached the same conclusion.

#### English Dreadnoughts Will Carry Huge Guns.

While the details concerning the new English Dreadnoughts are as usual being kept very close, yet, it is understood that these vessels will carry ten 13.5-inch guns each. It seems likely that the secondary batteries will also be raised from 9-inch to 10-inch guns.

#### French Navy Not Complete.

The Parliamentary Commission appointed to inspect conditions in the French Navy has made its report. The administration of naval affairs for the past ten years is severely condemned. Details are given—and from the character of the Commission the correctness of the statements made may not be doubted—of the most shocking abuses and of stupidity beyond belief. French ships have been costing that country 25 per cent more than

those built by Germany and England. After they have been built they have not been up to the standard, and many of the guns, as well as other equipment, have been antiquated and out of date. No reserves of coal or ammunition have been accumulated at any of the arsenals, and in short the allegations made when the investigation was commenced that the French Navy was full of faults seem to have been pretty well sustained.

#### Bingham Is Gone.

Major McClellan has just discharged his Commissioner of Police for insubordination. No one familiar with the police conditions in New York would have believed that General Bingham, U. S. A., retired, would have remained police commissioner for so long a time. Bingham was attempting the impossible. He sought to reform the New York police department. That is a task beside which the labors of Hercules sink into a paltry insignificance. It could only be done by a graduated policeman, one who had been through the mill and who knew every twist and turn of that extremely devious business.

Bingham, who has the reputation of being an honest man but who has the unfortunate habit of frequently telling how honest he is, had no more chance to correct the manifest abuses in the New York police department than he had the ability to spring at one bound from a footing on the earth to a firm place on the planet Mars. It was only a question of time until the politicians, those who were responsible for Mayor McClellan's election, would secure the scalp of Bingham.

Police protection, and we mean by this the work ordinarily expected of and done by policemen, will not materially suffer through any change in the commissionership, any more than it would particularly benefit by the substitution of one man for another. The only real difference is where the graft leaves off at the top; for graft there is and always will be until the whole viciously corrupt scheme is reshaped, but that will have to be done by an honest policeman, not by either a soldier or a politician.

#### Some More Good Moros.

Captain Byram, 6th Cavalry, with a detachment of sailors under Lieutenant Commander Signor, penned Jikiri, the Moro outlaw leader, and his band in a cave in the hills a few days ago. From what the cables tell us, a right smart little fight took place which had for its net result the death of one American soldier and the wounding of several, including Lieutenants Kennedy, Miller and Wilson, and the elimination from mundane affairs of the whole Moro outfit. Jikiri with his pestiferous aggregation of ladrones had committed many outrages during a rather extended period. His conversion into a good Moro is a fine piece of work.

#### Taft at Ticonderoga.

The President has been taking an active part in the ceremonies connected with the Lake Champlain tercentenary celebration. The Governors of New York and Vermont, the British and French Ambassadors, and other distinguished men have been attending these exercises, lending dignity and effect to the celebration.

A particular point of interest to all visitors is Old Fort Ticonderoga, the ruins of which are now being restored. Here it was that Gen. Ethan Allen at the head of his Green Mountain Volunteers demanded the surrender of the enemy “In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.”

#### G. A. R. Founder Honored.

Praised by the President, with his memory perpetuated by the impressive monument unveiled on July 3 before a vast multitude of people, Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, has at last been placed among those distinguished figures whose representations in bronze or stone adorn the national capital.

#### A New Field of Law.

The Law of Aerial Navigation, a brief article by Lyttleton Fox in the July number of The North American Review, undertakes to anticipate the possibilities of legal complications ensuing from the traffic in the newly acquired domain—the air. The Government, according to Mr. Fox, will be compelled to condemn the air above a certain height as a public highway. He adds:

“The project of condemning the air, while in a sense novel, would be perfectly feasible from a legal standpoint. There is apparently no question as to the power to establish such a highway. Moreover, it would possess the rare virtue of involving little or no expense. Granting that the air stratum condemned should be at such a height as not to interfere with the most ambitious building operations, six cents would seem to be full remuneration for the property taken from any individual owner for public purposes. The simple European expedient of declaring the air to be a highway, by statute, without exercise of eminent domain, would hardly seem practicable in this country, as constituting a taking of property without due compensation, unless the courts hold, as suggested, that the air is already a public highway above the height of effective possession.”

## ARMY AND NAVY.

#### It is Indispensable.

“I think ARMS AND THE MAN is the finest paper a man can have. Formerly I used to have five or six magazines and papers and did not get as much information out of the whole bunch as I get out of one number of ARMS AND THE MAN.”

“Keep up the good work. At first I did not like ARMS AND THE MAN and stopped my subscription. Now I can't be without it.”

#### Navy Retirements.

The Navy Department made public on July 1 the names of the officers on the active list who had applied for voluntary retirement. These, together with the losses from the commissioned ranks of the Navy by the usual causes during the year, left but nine officers to be retired compulsorily. As is known, under the law forty officers must be retired each year. Those who are forced out receive the rank of the next higher grade. The follow-

ing were retired as commodores: Capt. Dennis H. Mahan, Capt. Alex McCrackin, Capt. John B. Collins, Capt. Edward F. Qualtrough, and Capt. William S. Hogg. Commander Leo B. Miner was retired as captain, while those retired as commanders were: Lieut. Comd. Glenie Tarbox, Lieut. Comd. W. W. Bush, and Lieut. Comd. Charles T. Jewell.

#### *Marine Target Practice Going on Famously.*

All the student officers from the Marine Officers School at Port Royal, S. C., have now completed the course in rifle instruction at Sea Girt and were returned to the School on June 29. The Marines from the Atlantic Fleet are likewise through with the special work.

Maj. Gen. George F. Elliott, commanding the Marine Corps, has very decided views on the subject of target practice for Uncle Sam's sea soldiers, and not only in orders but by dispositions made otherwise he is making plain that he considers a Marine who cannot shoot out of place in the corps.

#### *Military Schools of the First Class.*

The reports of officers inspecting schools where officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics have caused the Chief of Staff to designate the following ten as those whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge:

College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, New Mexico; Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania; St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland; St. John's School, Manlius, New York; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minnesota; South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, South Carolina; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia.

#### *Officers to the National Guard.*

The following officers have been detailed for service with National Guard organizations as set forth herewith:

First Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cavalry, with the National Guard of Tennessee during the encampments of that force, July 3 to 30, 1909. Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cavalry, with the National Guard of South Carolina, during the encampments of that force. Capt. Manus McCloskey, 4th Field Artillery, at the encampments of the Pennsylvania National Guard, July 10 to 17, and 24 to 31. Capt. Frank W. Rowell, 15th Infantry, with the National Guard of North Carolina, July 8 to August 3. Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, with the Signal Corps Company, National Guard of Pennsylvania, July 24 to 31. Maj. William C. Wrenn, 12th Infantry, with the 4th Brigade, National Guard of New York, July 31 to August 21.

Officers of the Medical Department who have received details pertaining to instruction of National Guard medical officers at the camp of instruction near San Francisco are:

Captains Herbert G. Shaw, Robert L. Carswell and William A. Wickline, while to the similar camp at Sparta go Capt. Frederick A. Dale, Capt. Clemon C. Whitcomb, and First Lieut. Harold W. Jones.

#### *Cigarettes Are Injurious.*

Rear-Admiral Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has reported to the Navy Department that a close observation of the effects of cigarette smoking upon sailors convinces him that the use of these apparently inoffensive aids to relaxation impairs the health of the men, without in any way increasing their efficiency. It appears probable that the result of the recommendation may be that cigarettes will be no longer freely sold to the men of the Navy.

#### *1909 Infantry Team.*

Through the kindness of the State of Illinois the tryout for places on the Army Infantry team took place on the fine range of that State at Camp Logan. The team will continue to practice on the Illinois range until it goes to Camp Perry. The personnel of the very strong organization of foot soldiers is as follows: 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Infantry, Team Captain; Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Infantry, Coach; 2nd Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Infantry, Spotter; 2nd Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Infantry, Range Officer; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Humber, 10th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Chas. E. Reese, 15th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Infantry; 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, 5th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Mitchell, 24th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 3rd Infantry; 2nd Lieut. E. Z. Steever, 3rd, 11th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. David H. Scott, 13th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, Jr., 13th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Harry Hawley, 6th Infantry; 1st Sergt. George Sayer, Company A, 15th Infantry; 1st Sergt. Richard Lunsford, Company A, 2nd Infantry; Sergt. Clarence E. Burroughs, Company E, 27th Infantry; Sergt. Wm. C. Cox, Company M, 27th Infantry.

#### *Ordnance Department Promotions.*

Capt. William A. Phillips, Ordnance Department, has been promoted to be Major in that Department. The news of the selection of Captain Phillips for the promotion will give pleasure to a great many practical ordnance experts in and out of the Service. Bled with a diplomacy which is never found wanting, and with a technical knowledge, habit of industry and inventive originality beyond the common, Major Phillips is one of the officers who has done much to create and maintain respect for the Ordnance Department. His promotion, as well as the promotion and appointment of other officers in the Department, has been made on the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance Officers detailed for the purpose.

Extraordinary measures have been taken to secure enough candidates to fill the vacancies heretofore existing in the Department. With the detail of additional officers for ordnance duty, there should be a let-up in the strain upon those of that hard-worked corps who have been struggling along under a load just a little heavier than they were entitled to carry.

#### *Marine Corps National Match Preparation.*

About eighty candidates for places on the Marine Corps National Rifle Team are still competing at Sea Girt, and they are all shooting so well and showing so much interest that Capt. William C. Harlee, team captain, finds it hard to apply the elimination process. It is the purpose of Captain

Harlee to take to Camp Perry this year as large a contingent as possible for the reason that he believes the greatest improvement takes place in the matches.

The shooting members of the National Match team will not be chosen until the Saturday night just preceding the beginning of the National Matches. The team will leave Sea Girt in time to reach Camp Perry for the beginning of those matches open to other than members of the Ohio National Guard.

It is to be regretted that the matches of the National Rifle Association do not this year as last precede the National Matches. However, as the National Association has no range of its own and must, therefore, use a range belonging to some one else, it will have to remember that beggars may not be choosers. The Ohio Association cannot be blamed for wishing to hold their matches first, and they have shown a disposition to be perfectly fair by saying that the charge to be made the National Rifle Association for the use of the range after the National Matches shall be limited to the actual cost of upkeep.

#### *Riding Order Will Not Be Changed Now.*

The report that material modifications are to be made in the order requiring officers to take the annual ride appears to have no foundation in fact. There may be slight modifications of the order later on, but no change of consequence is contemplated at the present time. There should be no change which will lessen the rigor of the order. The country has enough men and there is a sufficient number in the Army to properly officer it with quick, alert, active, and physically fit men.

The policy of retirement is a generous one, and there is no more reason to keep an officer in the Service after he is physically unfit to perform all the duties which might fall to him in active field Service than there is to accept men in the beginning who are physically below the standard.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

#### *Many Men Think So.*

"ARMS AND THE MAN is great and I cannot be without it. Enclosed find check for renewal of subscription."

#### *Iowa Reconstruction.*

Regulations in accordance with recently enacted State laws have just been adopted in Iowa, which complete the process of conforming the Iowa National Guard to all of the Federal requirements.

#### *New Legislation in Wisconsin.*

The last legislature of Wisconsin authorized the organization of four divisions or companies of Naval Militia, an appropriation not to exceed \$150,000 for the support of the Wisconsin National Guard, provided for punishing unauthorized wearing of the uniform, the incorporation of companies, and gave authority for pensions.

#### *Camp Watson, Delaware.*

The annual camp of the Delaware National Guard will be held on the State rifle range, July 24 to 31, and in honor of Capt. Evan S. Watson, 1st Delaware Volunteer Infantry, who lost his life at Antietam, September 17, 1862, it will be known as Camp Watson.

#### *Michigan National Match Team Selected.*

The successful competitors for places on the Michigan rifle team are: Second Lieut. Wm. H. Conboy, 3rd Infantry; Capt. P. Patterson, 3rd Infantry; Maj. Harry B. Britton, 1st Infantry; Capt. Wm. B. Kalmbach, 2nd Infantry; Corp. Fred Hauser, 1st Infantry; 1st Lieut. H. R. McDuff, Engineers; 2nd Lieut. N. P. Geedey, 2nd Infantry; 1st Lieut. A. B. Newton, 2nd Infantry; Priv. Frank Mier, 3rd Infantry; Capt. Jesse D. Meads, Engineers; Maj. M. J. Phillips, Brig. Staff; Sergt. E. A. Lamphier, 2nd Infantry; Col. Geo. B. McCaughna, Capt. Chas. A. Howard, Musician Joseph Cowley.

The officers: Team captain, Maj. Earl R. Stewart, 2nd Infantry; team coach, Capt. A. C. Wilson, 1st Infantry; team spotter, Capt. Jess W. Clark, 2nd Infantry; range officer, Capt. Guy M. Wilson, 3rd Infantry.

The team will go into camp at Luddington, August 1, for preliminary practice and remain there until it starts for Camp Perry.

#### *Alabama Adjutant General in Washington.*

Gen. Bibb Graves, Adjutant General of Alabama, was in Washington last week to dispose of divers matters with the War Department affecting the Alabama National Guard. The condition of the organization in Alabama continues to grow better, and there is a steady increase in both numbers and efficiency.

#### *Minnesota Loses Brigade Commander.*

Brigadier General Joseph Bobleter, commanding First Brigade, Minnesota National Guard, died at his home in New Ulm, July 2. General Bobleter served in the Regular Army and in volunteer organizations during the Civil War, and as colonel of volunteers in the war with Spain. His service in the Minnesota National Guard covered a period of thirty-eight years, always honorable, always creditable and effective. He will be much missed in his own and other States.

#### *Pennsylvania Target Returns.*

The return of small arms firing of the Pennsylvania National Guard for 1908 rendered to the Adjutant General by Col. Frank K. Patterson, inspector of small arms practice, show a total firing of 10,101 as compared with 9,027 in 1907. The average strength gained was 971, and the gain in figure of merit, 2.31.

#### *New Organizations May Furnish Men for National Teams.*

An inquiry of the Adjutant General of California as to whether men who were members of new organizations mustered into the California National Guard less than one year before the National Matches would be eligible to shoot on the State team brought forth the reply from the

Recorder of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice that the rules did not appear to contain a specific provision for excluding men coming within the described class. The information was, therefore, vouchsafed that men of organizations mustered in within less than twelve months would be eligible to compete in the National Matches if they had performed 75 per cent of ordered duty after the acceptance of their organizations as part of the State force.

#### Price List of Medical Supplies.

A price list of the supplies specified in the Medical Manual is now being printed and will be ready for issue to the Organized Militia as soon as it shall have been received from the printer.

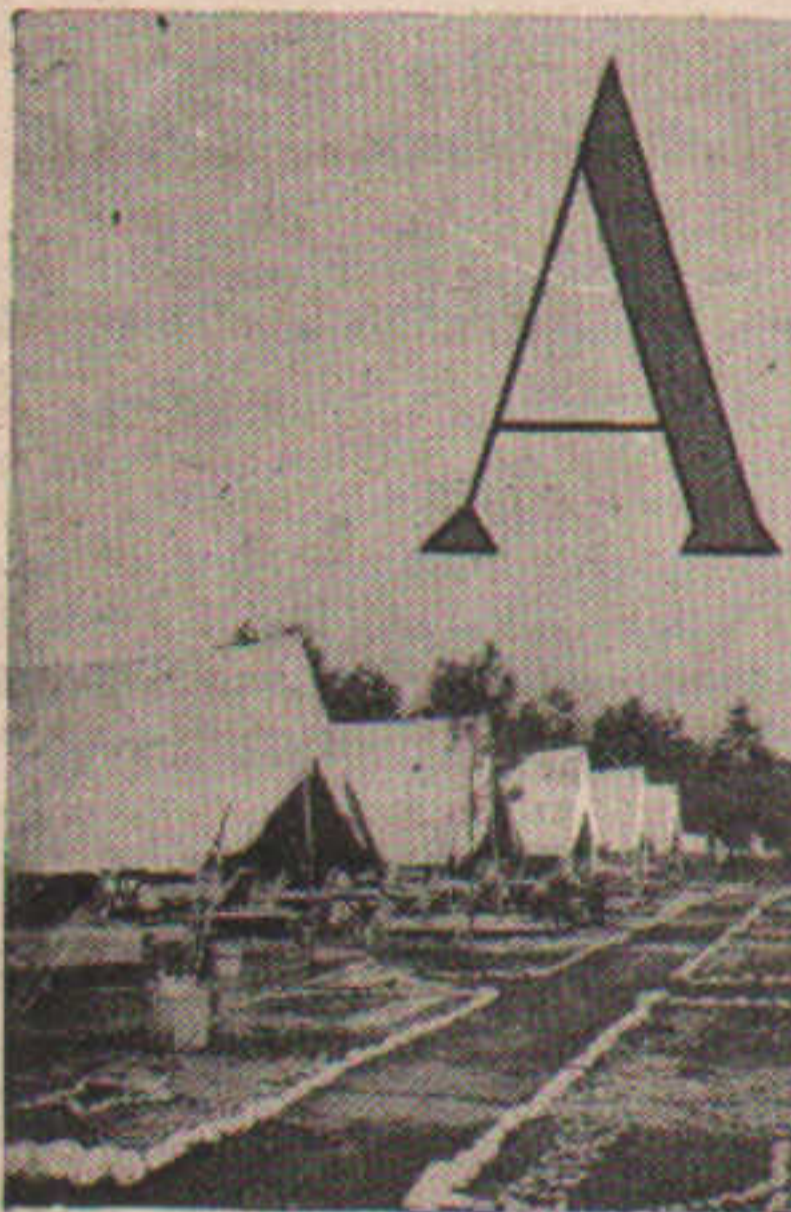
#### Maine Rifle Team Chosen.

The National Match rifle team of the State of Maine was selected from seventy-five candidates who competed at Brunswick last week for that honor. The team will be captained by Col. J. J. Dooley, with Maj. G. M. Elliott as team coach and Capt. Olin M. Smith as team spotter. Many familiar names are seen in the list of the team members. The steady progress which the Maine team has made under the former Chief of Ordnance, now the Adjutant General of Maine, General Dill, ably supported by his assistant, Major and now Col. J. J. Dooley, justifies a hope on the part of Maine authorities that the men of the pine tree State may go even further this year. The membership of the team is as follows:

Capt. Moses P. Stiles, Capt. Daniel W. Wentworth, Capt. Arthur H. Field, 1st Lieut. Lyman H. Daugherty, Lieut. John A. Hadley, 2nd Lieut. Charles A. Marston, 2nd Lieut. Daniel I. Gould, 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Labelle, 2nd Lieut. Edward F. Keating, Color Sergt. William P. Marston, Sergt. Paul R. Bailey, Sergt. Daniel B. Cheslie, Sergt. William Smith, Corp. Alton B. Whitehead, and Corp. Sherwood B. Norris.

### TALKS WITH NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

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



GOOD rule to follow in respect to all waste matter is to burn it if possible. If you cannot burn it then bury it, but don't bury it where there is any chance of its contaminating the water supply. Eternal vigilance on your part will be necessary if your kitchen and its surroundings are to be in a cleanly condition. In the very act of emptying garbage into the place provided for it the men detailed as kitchen police will spill some on the ground and in most cases neglect to clean it up. If you can get all concerned to appreciate that if any litter of any kind is made by anyone, that person must clean it up at once, a great step forward will have been taken. Particular attention is necessary to the washing of dishes used for cooking purposes and to the dish towels.

Early in their career as soldiers, it would be well to impart to your men some instructions of extreme importance in reference to water, when to drink it, why it causes disease and what precautions are advisable in order to avoid disastrous results from the indiscriminate use of any water which is encountered.

Several grave diseases are intimately associated with water as a cause bearer, if not as a cause. These are cholera, typhoid fever, and a variety of dysentery, which are spread by discharges from infected persons that, as a rule, gain access to the new victims with food and drink. Their most common mode of propagation is through the contaminated drinking water.

It has not been demonstrated that typhoid fever may originate from sewage not specifically poisoned; but it is certain that both it and cholera are caused by their specific excreta. And as both typhoid fever and cholera begin with a painless diarrhoea whose import the invalid does not understand, it is quite possible for such discharges to drain into any but the best kept water supply, so that epidemics of great magnitude sometimes begin in this way.

A severe and fatal variety of dysentery has repeatedly been traced to impure water; water not recognized as charged with dysenteric products, but contaminated with fecal impurities, and wide spread diarrhoeas have ceased when the general water supply has been changed to one that is purer. On the other hand, water known to be specifically contaminated spreads dysentery with facility.

Water that is contaminated with animal waste is not necessarily disagreeable; it is apt to be more sparkling and may be very pleasant. And although no one would willingly drink sewage, nevertheless, sewage-tainted wells may not induce disease. But the sewage in them is at any time liable to have a specific taint imparted without changing their physical characteristics. Such water is sometimes more clear and palatable than that in good wells, and it often is difficult to persuade those accustomed to use it of the truth, or to make them understand how leakage may enter over long and unsuspected routes. The worst supplies in fact—not in appearances—are the unsuspected, for had they been suspected their use would not have been persisted in.

On halting for even a temporary camp the water supply must be immediately guarded, and with special precaution if it is small. Great care should be taken that the margin of a stream is not trampled into mud and the water made turbid. To this end it is profitable immediately to lay down an approach, as of rails, boards, or logs. Wells should be protected against both pollution and waste. By moderately digging out a small spring and sinking a casing or barrel, the visible supply will be increased and waste avoided. If the stream is shallow, promptly make a small reservoir by a temporary dam for drinking, one below for the horses, and one still lower for washing.

An essay for the use of volunteers, published in 1861, advised placing

latrines over running water when possible. Fortunately this was corrected in the next edition, and it is only cited to show that the importance of guarding water is strangely overlooked. Munson reports that precisely the same error was committed by raw troops in the late Spanish war.

Nothing is better established than that no refuse, and especially no fecal matter, should be discharged so as to follow a stream either directly or indirectly, unless it be one of the great rivers, and then only when it is certain that the water is to be used by no one within a reasonable distance. It is suicidal to pollute small streams that may possibly supply our own forces, then or later, and it is criminal to spread disease in that way among a civil population or to an enemy.

Men must have water to drink and if certain water is not designated for drinking purposes they will get it wherever they can. If water is not positively known to be pure it is to be boiled and then placed in receptacles for use after cooling. It should be kept covered and all men given thoroughly to understand that the use of any other water for drinking purposes is a serious offense. Canteens should be filled with this boiled water before commencing the day's march and that canteenful husbanded during the day. Under ordinary conditions it is much better not to drink while on the march. Old soldiers rarely drink when marching and it is found that after taking the first drink of water the thirst does not abate but continues to increase and in the attempt to quench it so much water is taken that the drinker becomes sick or at least very uncomfortable and is apt to suffer greatly on the march. It is much better to avoid drinking until camp is reached and then only limited quantities should be partaken of until thoroughly rested. A small pebble kept in the mouth when marching will aid in the effort to not drink.

Noncommissioned officers, being in close personal contact with the men, can easily regulate the water question, seeing that their men comply strictly with the requirements. New men if not watched and prevented will begin to drink shortly after the commencement of the march for the day and when their canteens are empty will fill them from any source which is available. All water looks alike to a rookie and the observance of the regulations concerning water is very good evidence of a well disciplined command.

#### Pennsylvania Inspection Report.

The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania has published the report of the officers inspecting the National Guard of Pennsylvania in full. The criticism of the inspectors seems to be principally leveled against lack of instruction of the individual soldier. Comment is made of inefficiency in guard duty and the manual of arms. The inspectors seem to believe that too much attention is devoted to Kriegsspiel (the German war game) and that a mistake is being made in attempting to instruct men in advanced branches who are not yet grounded in the rudiments of soldier existence.

The criticisms may be and probably are sound, but it will be well to take into consideration the fact that but a few years ago the Pennsylvania troops had fallen into the opposite error of devoting practically all of their time to parade movements and those which could be of no practical use in a field. It is just possible there may be an excess of interest in the opposite direction at this time. An observation of the Pennsylvania units leads to a belief that under the excellent guidance of the superior class of officers which that State has it is only a question of time when a proper balance will be adjusted.

The 3rd Brigade is mentioned as having established a new record. Ten out of the fifty-two companies in this Brigade had every man present and fourteen were but one man short.

Four of the ten 100 per cent companies in this brigade were from the 9th Infantry. The figure of efficiency of the 9th (Colonel Miner) was 96.59, attendance, 729 as compared with 93.05 and attendance 650 for 1908. This shows a very creditable and typical increase in both strength and efficiency.

The six troops of Cavalry are reported to have improved in many respects, with the exception of the condition of the arms. The 1st City Troop, Philadelphia, has an inspection rating of 99.79, the inspecting officer saying of it that it is as near perfection as any organization he ever inspected. The result of these inspections fully justifies the conclusion that the condition of the National Guard of Pennsylvania today, from the standpoint of military efficiency, is better than ever before in its history.

### ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

#### With the Silencer.

The manufacturers of the Maxim Silencer have supplied about the only existing want in connection with their excellent device by putting out a small collar to be slipped upon the muzzle of the rifle when the silencer is detached. It will be remembered that the silencer is secured to the end of the gun by an interrupted screw, threads for the purpose being cut upon the outside of the barrel. These do not in any way weaken the rifle, but they might be bruised by being hit against a rock or other hard substance; they might become filled with dust or dirt, and they do not add to the beauty of the gun. With the new cap or cover, to all practicable intents and purposes, appearance and everything else considered, the rifle prepared for the silencer is restored to its original condition.

#### Lubricate Your Bullets if You Wish To.

We published in ARMS AND THE MAN of April 15 in the Arms and Ammunition Department a communication from James E. Givan, Ordnance Sergeant, Maryland National Guard, in which he said that he was of the opinion that metal fouling in the Service rifle was identical with carbon that is formed in the bearings of a wheel as a result of the terrific heat produced by friction. He recommended the use of a grease as a lubricant of a kind which would stand a great heat test. He mentioned mobilubricant, manufactured by the Standard Oil Company and sold in one-pound cans at a small price. Our attention has recently been directed to this subject on account of an inquiry which came from the State of Maryland to the Executive Officer of the National Matches. The question asked was; whether competitors would be allowed to use a lubricant on bullets during the tests. The Executive Officer has replied that he is not aware of any rule which would prevent the employment of an agent of this character.

# THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY FOR

## WINCHESTER

SHOTGUN SHELLS and REPEATING SHOTGUNS



FRED GILBERT  
Professional Champion

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP  
TIED IN GRAND AMERICAN

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP  
PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

HIGH AVERAGE FOR SINGLE TARGETS  
HIGH AVERAGE FOR DOUBLE TARGETS

### THE RED W RECORD

#### WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

- July 22, 23 and 24—The annual Rifle and Revolver competition of the West Virginia National Guard and the West Virginia State Rifle Association at State Range, Camp Dawson.
- July 26 to 31—Fifth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., Maj. John M. Portal, Woburn, Mass., secretary.
- Aug. 2 to 7—Annual Matches of the Maryland National Guard and the Maryland State Rifle Association at Saumer's Range.
- Aug. 9 to 19—Ohio State Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 12 to 14—Fourth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Rifle Association, Camp Logan, Ill.
- Aug. 20 to 26—National Team and Individual Rifle Matches and National Individual Pistol Match, at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 26 to Sept. 2—National Rifle Association Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 29 to Sept. 5—Golden Jubilee and Shooting Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein. \$21,000 in prizes. Contests arranged for civilian clubs throughout the United States with rifle and revolver. To be held at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Alameda Co., Calif.
- Sept. 3-11—Nineteenth Annual Sea Girt Tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., includes the matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, New York State Rifle Association, and Pennsylvania State Rifle Association.

#### GOLDEN JUBILEE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Golden Jubilee committee of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, in charge of the shooting tournament to be held in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of that society in Shell Mound Park, August 29 to September 5, announces that a large amount of cash money and merchandise prizes have been donated to date, giving assurance of the largest number and most valuable prizes ever offered at a shooting tournament on the Pacific Slope.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, monthly competition—Rifle scores: J. Williams 193, 198; J. M. Klassen, 219, 216; C. W. Seely, 198, 194; B. Jones, 212, 216, 205; W. F. Blasse, 218; C. M. Henderson, 226; F. A. Bremer, 208; K. O. Kindgren, 190, 191; J. F. Bridges, 203; George A. Pattberg, 210, 209.

Pistol and revolver scores—E. J. Maginnis, 65, 63, 71; C. W. Seely, 55, 32, 67; J. M. Klassen, 67, 61, 64, 59, 56; C. W. Klett, 84, 79; C. F. Armstrong, 85, 90, 91, 90, 89, 92, 93; C. W. Whaley, 87, 81, 91, 90, 90; R. J. Fraser, 90, 88, 88, 86, 86, 84, 82, 80, 91, 89, 91; G. Armstrong, 93, 91, 92, 92, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94; K. O. Kindgren, 63, 73, 82, 71; J. E. Gorman, 98, 94, 94.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, results of the bulls-eye shoot of June 6, measured at the club meeting held last Friday—L. Fricksen, 16½; E. Schierbaum, 19; C. W. Seely, 22½; J. A. Stirn, 36; P. Kulik, 39; R. J. Fraser, 46; Charles Whaley, 49; H. A. Harris, 53; W. A. Siebe, 53½; H. Wobber, 53½; C. Otten, 54; R. S. Wixson, 56; J. G. Day, 71½; H. Loeffler, 73; A. Thompson, 76½.

#### INVITE PRESIDENT TAFT AND GERMAN EMPEROR TO CALIFORNIA.—(Special correspondence.)

San Francisco, June 18.—Two invitations, one to President Taft and one to Emperor William of Germany, both engraved on California gold and made in San Francisco, were sent yesterday, inviting the President of the United States and the Emperor of Germany to the Golden Jubilee festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, in honor of its fiftieth anniversary to be celebrated with a great rifle tournament and German Volksfest, August 29 to September 5, in Shell Mound Park, Emeryville.

The invitations are 5½ by 3½ inches, 14 karat fine and weigh 80 pennyweight each, and are enclosed in handsome jewel cases. The invitation also confers honorary membership upon the President and the Emperor. Congressman Kahn will present the invitation to President Taft, while the invitation to Emperor William will be transmitted to the Emperor by Consul Franz Bopp, the representative of Germany at the port of San Francisco.

The festival will be one of the greatest and most important in the history of San Francisco. The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein was founded by the pioneer German residents, who were foremost in every laudable undertaking and whose names are identified with the growth and development of San Francisco and California. The shooting tournament will bring teams of expert marksmen from all parts of the country, as the prizes offered are more valuable than at some international contests. Over \$21,000 has been subscribed for prizes thus far, and much more is promised.

A German Volksfest, with all the features and attractions of such a festival in the Fatherland, will be held in Shell Mound Park during the eight festive days by the combined German societies of San Francisco and the towns and cities of California.

Since President Taft will be on the Pacific coast during the tournament and festival, it is quite likely that he will arrange his itinerary so as to be in San Francisco and Shell Mound during that week.

Emperor William will be represented at the festival, either by Consul Bopp or some other German diplomat or dignitary.

The Schuetzen Verein has set apart a generous amount for preliminary expenses of the celebration, while any surplus which may accrue from it will be applied to two causes, both of which are dear to every German on the Pacific slope.

#### LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.

The following practice scores were made by members of the club on June 27:

|                     |                               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 50 Yard Revolver.   |                               |
| A. M. Smith.....    | 87 84 83 83                   |
| Will A. Wright..... | 90 87 87 81 75 73             |
| 50 Yard Pistol.     |                               |
| A. B. Douglas.....  | 92 91 90 90 87 87 86 86 83 83 |
| I. C. Douglas.....  | 92 92 91 91 90 89 87          |
| J. E. Holcomb.....  | 92 90 90 89 87 86             |

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

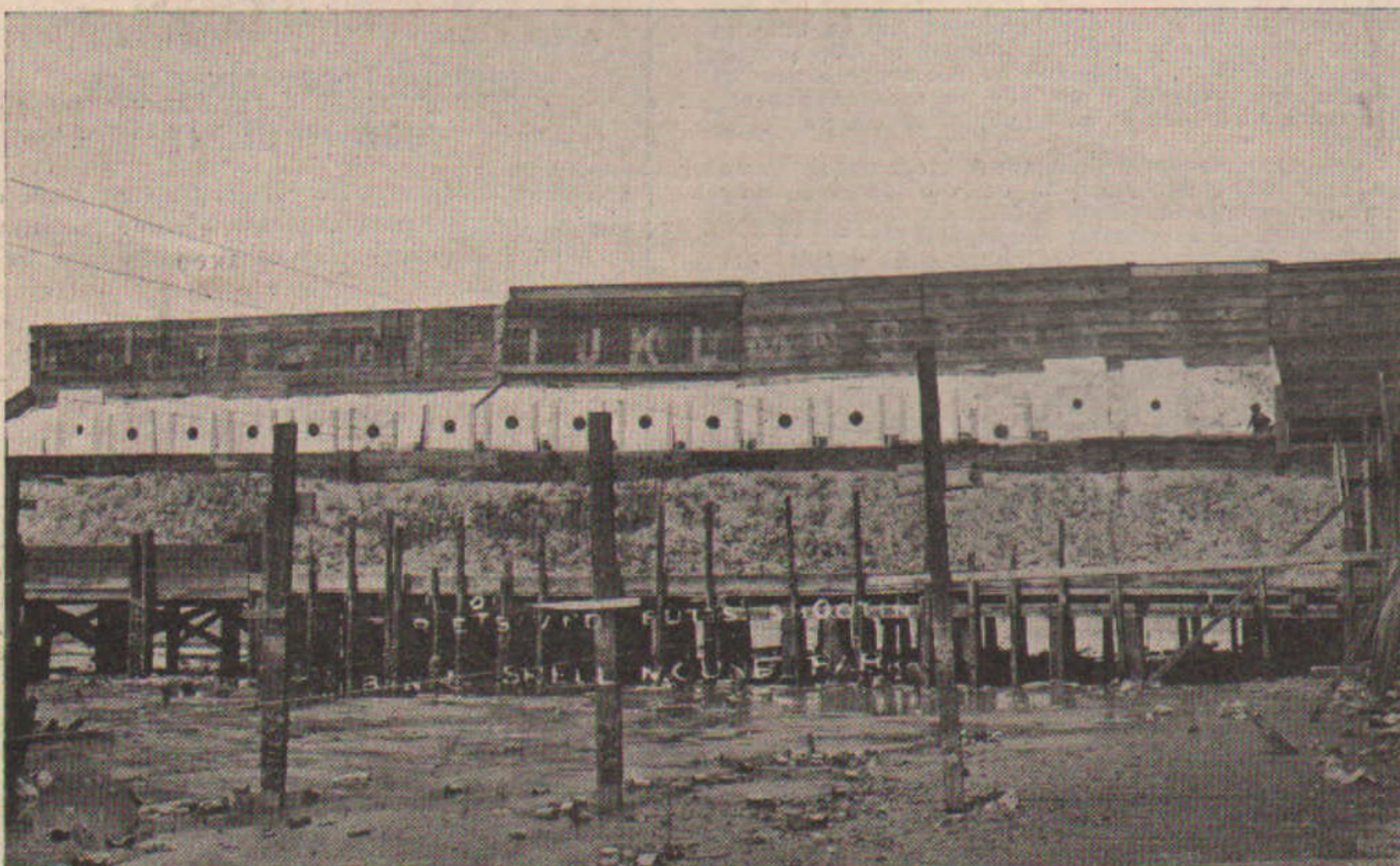
The 600-yard match at the Fort Pitt Rifle club opened on June 26 with a drizzling rain, continuing cloudy and dark until the close of the day. As the air of Pittsburg is none too clear at the best, the heavy atmosphere hanging like a blanket over the valley made difficult shooting. "Moonlight" Leacy made good his reputation of being able to see in the dark, taking first place. Paulsen, Sr., came out a close second and Davidson took third. Out of the 14 competitors, 12 made scores of better than centers. This showing at 600 yards, the hoodoo range, indicates considerable improvement over last year. The scores:

|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Charles Leacy.....   | 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—48 |
| Peder Paulsen.....   | 46                     |
| J. M. Davidson.....  | 45                     |
| Granville Teter..... | 45                     |
| F. S. Nisbet.....    | 44                     |
| James McGlashan..... | 43                     |
| F. B. Fisher.....    | 42                     |
| G. H. Stewart.....   | 42                     |
| R. E. Brown.....     | 42                     |
| W. Paulsen.....      | 41                     |
| T. C. Beal.....      | 41                     |
| G. S. Bassett.....   | 41                     |
| A. H. Bakken.....    | 35                     |
| O. W. Hammer.....    | 20                     |

The following scores were made by members shooting for the club's season prizes:

|                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 200 Yards Offhand. |                        |
| F. B. Fisher.....  | 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 4 4—44 |
| T. C. Beal.....    | 43                     |
| R. E. Brown.....   | 43                     |
| G. Teter.....      | 43                     |
| F. S. Nisbet.....  | 42                     |
| Peder Paulsen..... | 41                     |
| O. H. Moyer.....   | 36                     |

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| 50 Yards Revolver. |          |
| J. L. Mason.....   | 83 80 80 |



THE TARGETS AT SHELL MOUND PARK, CALIFORNIA.

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HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE, INCLUDING 10 PAIRS, 97 OUT OF 100  
 BY MR. HARVEY DIXON, OF ORONOGO, MO.

HIGH SCORE, PRACTICE DAY, JUNE 20, 215 OUT OF 225  
 BY MR. JAMES S. DAY, OF MIDLAND, TEX.

HIGH SCORE, PRACTICE DAY, JUNE 21, 195 OUT OF 200  
 BY MR. L. I. WADE, OF DALLAS, TEX.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP  
 TIE FOR 2ND, - 95 OUT OF 100  
 By Mr. Harry I. Hess, of Nanticoke, Pa.

TIE FOR 2ND HIGH PROFESSIONAL,  
 94 OUT OF 100  
 By {Mr. H. D. Freeman, of Atlanta, Ga.  
 {Mr. A. Killam, of St. Louis, Mo.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP  
 RUNNER-UP, MR. FRANK FOLTZ, OF  
 TOLEDO, O., SCORE, 187 OUT OF 200  
 Third Place, Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, of  
 Lexington, Ky., - - - 185 out of 200

All the above and scores of others used **PETERS FACTORY LOADED SHELLS**, and the way this ammunition ground up the targets was the admiration of contestants and spectators alike. No finer demonstration of **QUALITY** was ever given.

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### MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

At 2628 Broadway, on June 24:  
 20 Yard Revolver.  
 J. L. R. Morgan..... 85 84 81 80  
 Dr. C. Philips..... 87 86 84 80  
 Dr. R. H. Sayre..... 92 90 87 86 86  
 G. Grenzer..... 93 83 82  
 J. E. Silliman..... 89 89 88 85  
 Lieut. A. Wendt... 84 83 M. Hays..... 85 83

At Armbruster's Park, June 26:  
 50 Yard Revolver.  
 W. H. French..... 82 90 89 87 93 83 86 90  
 Col. H. H. Brinkerhoff... 85 85 82 71 85 90 90 91 86  
 Dr. R. H. Sayre..... 83 89 90 84  
 Dr. J. R. Hicks..... 84 86 94 88 87  
 M. Hays..... 80 80 89 85 85  
 H. M. Pope..... 85  
 T. P. Nichols..... 91 91 85 91 92 89 81 91 88  
 G. Grenzer..... 78 80 81 84 86  
 J. E. Silliman..... 92 90 87 85 85

As 2628 Broadway, on July 1:  
 20 Yards Revolver.  
 J. L. R. Morgan..... 89 86 86 84 83  
 G. Grenzer..... 90 86 85 84 81 80  
 J. E. Silliman..... 84 82 80  
 Dr. C. Philips..... 86 84 A. M. Poindexter. 86 80  
 A. E. Barry..... 85 80 M. Hays..... 84 83  
 Dr. J. R. Hicks... 89 86

At Armbruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., on July 3:  
 50 Yards Revolver.  
 Col. H. H. Brinkerhoff... 84 83 80 91 77 82 79  
 M. Hays..... 83 80 89 76 80 84  
 S. P. Nichols..... 89 90 86 92 86  
 Dr. J. R. Hicks..... 91 87 91  
 J. E. Silliman..... 93 90 87 87 91 87 89  
 A. M. Poindexter..... 84 H. M. Pope..... 91 90

### MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly shoot of the association was held at its range on June 19 with a small attendance of competitors, which was due in part to the high wind which prevailed. Good scores were hard to get, though not impossible, as the 46 made by F. Daniels at 1,000 yards showed. The annual offhand match for the possession of the Creedmoor trophy resulted in a victory for J. E. Lynch, whose score led that of the next shooter by 7 points. The match consisted of 30 shots, offhand, by each competitor, on the standard American target. The scores:  
 Creedmoor Cup Match.  
 J. E. Lynch..... 85 84 80-249  
 A. Niedner..... 81 81 80-242  
 F. C. Fitz..... 88 77 74-239  
 L. Lewis..... 77 84 76-237  
 Offhand practice match—A. Niedner, 87, 82.

Long range rifle match, 1000 yards—F. Daniels, 46, 40; W. Charles, 41, 38; M. T. Day, 34.  
 Military medal match—J. E. Williams, 47, 44; A. S. Field, 42.  
 Military revolver practice match—E. B. Hawkes, 42, 42, 41.  
 Pistol medal match—C. F. Lamb, 84.

### THE PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following scores were shot at the indoor range, 1406 Washington Avenue on June 29 in a 50 shot match between Smith and Dubbs, with their best .22 caliber Schuetzen outfit in which Smith proved a winner by ten points.

25 Yards, German Ring Target.  
 Geo. H. Smith..... 242 240 232 235 226-1175  
 R. L. Dubbs..... 237 238 231 228 231-1165  
 Other Scores.  
 Geo. H. Smith..... 230 236 237 237  
 L. E. Hall..... 230 232  
 Practice Match.  
 L. E. Hall..... 230 232

On July 17 we will shoot a telegraphic match with the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club of Los Angeles, Cal., at the outdoor range, Lansdowne Ave. and Cedar Lane near Llanerch, Pa. Conditions: Team of 4 men, 60 shots each, pistol or revolver, on the International Pistol and Revolver target, 1 inch rings, 2 inch centers, 50 meters, same conditions as used by the United States Revolver team when they won the World's Championship at Biele.

Puffy wind conditions bothered the Schuetzen and pistol shots on the outdoor range on July 3, although Schneering, in the 100 shot military match, made a score of 459 and 91 4-5 per cent average with a new Springfield.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.  
 L. E. Hall..... 24 25 20 22 15 21 23 25 17 19-211  
 191 190 199 199 197 192

Honor Target, 3 Shots.  
 L. E. Hall..... 24 21 20-65  
 Geo. Schneering..... 63 Geo. H. Smith..... 48

100 Shot Military Match.  
 Geo. Schneering... 45 47 48 44 43 47 46 46 46 47-459  
 Average, 91 4-5 per cent.

50 Yards Revolver Match.  
 R. L. Dubbs—  
 10 10 10 10 9 9 8 8 8 7-89 87 87 88

50 Yard Pistol Match.  
 G. H. Smith..... 10 10 10 10 9 9 9 9 9 9-94  
 94 81 87 90 81 88 87 86 90 93 94 95  
 H. A. Dill... 90 83 86 84 86 75 75 82 83 86 81 78 81  
 86 80 82 80 81 80 81

Practice Match.  
 Geo. Schneering..... 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5-44  
 J. T. Oliver..... 37 35 P. J. Ford..... 56 45

### NEW INDOOR RANGE FOR LOS ANGELES REVOLVER CLUB.

Work on the new indoor range of the club has been carried on during the last week, and the club members expect to "get busy" very shortly at 20 yards. There is still considerable work to be done before everything will be in good running order. In another week or two we hope to have things in first-class shape so that our members can practice to their hearts' content on the 20-yard target. In the meantime we are still puncturing the target at 50 yards.

The regular monthly medal shoot for the gold, silver and bronze medals took place Sunday, June 20, and were won by Thaxter, Lillemo and Wright. Following are the scores:

Revolver Medal Shoot.  
 H. D. Thaxter..... 81 90 91-262  
 Oscar Lillemo..... 82 86 89-257  
 Will A. Wright..... 90 83 84-257  
 I. C. Douglas..... 88 87 77-252  
 C. W. Linder..... 89 82 79-250  
 Dr. L. M. Packard..... 81 80 85-246  
 J. E. Holcomb..... 76 82 86-244  
 W. E. Smith..... 62 86 79-227

The following practice scores were also made the same day.

50 Yard Pistol.  
 A. B. Douglas..... 90 90 86 84 80  
 J. E. Holcomb..... 87 84 84 84 80  
 Dr. L. M. Packard..... 91 87 86 82  
 Oscar Lillemo..... 84 H. D. Thaxter... 91 83 83

Oscar Lillemo..... 50 Yard Revolver. 84

The following practice scores were made on the International Pistol and Revolver target.

50 Yard Revolver.  
 C. W. Linder..... 80 78 77 75 72 72  
 50 Yard Pistol.  
 A. B. Douglas..... 85 85 83 81 80 80 79  
 I. C. Douglas..... 86 82 80 80 79 77 74  
 C. W. Linder..... 80 78 77 75 72 72 60  
 J. E. Holcomb..... 87 75 75 74 73 73  
 Oscar Lillemo..... 68 W. E. Smith..... 67

### POSSIBLE PISTOL CLUB, SHELL MOUND PARK, CALIF.

The United States Revolver Association has submitted a new target to its members throughout the country for trial and ultimate adoption, obviating the necessity of sending targets for measurement to headquarters when used in competition.

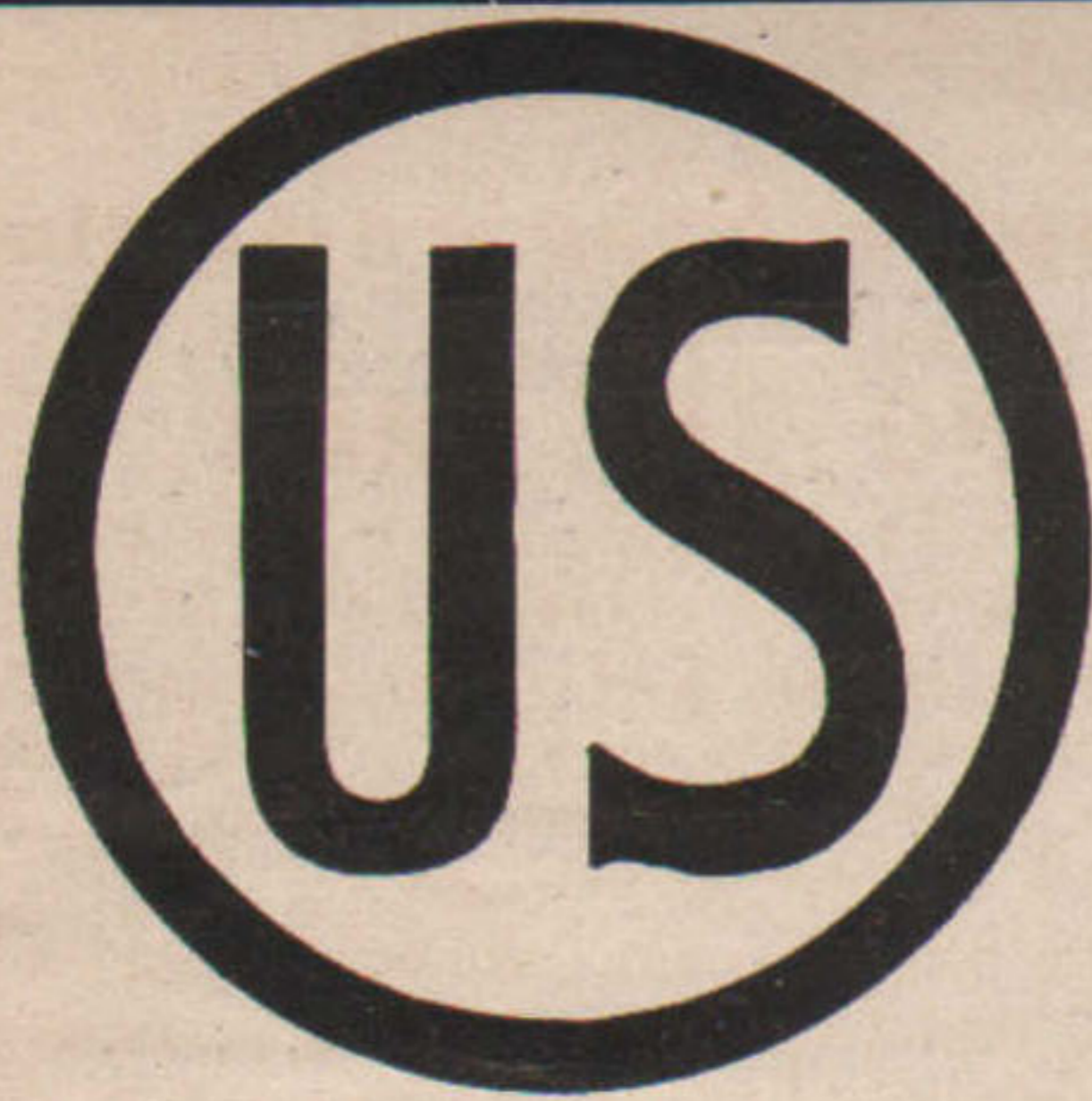
The Possible Club, composed of the crack shots of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, tested the target at its shoot on June 24, and voiced its approval. The club sent a resolution to the United States Revolver Association, urging the executive board to adopt the target.

H. A. Harris won first honors in the competition shoot of the Possible Pistol Club, held last Thursday. A. M. Poulsen was second. H. A. Harris, 94, 92, 91, 91, 91;









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### Official letter of advice. (Extract.)

The order of merit determined by the Committee of Five appointed by the Secretary of War, which consisted of an officer from the Ordnance Department, two officers from the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and two officers from the National Guard, not members of said board, was for the rifle cartridges,

- 1, United States Cartridge Company,
- 2, Winchester Repeating Arms Company,
- 3, Frankford Arsenal,
- 4, Union Metallic Cartridge Company,

and for the revolver cartridges,

- 1, United States Cartridge Company.

no relative showing having been determined as to the other competitors.

The ammunition tested shows marked improvement in the accuracy of machine made ammunition for the rifle and revolver, and this Department appreciates the interest which has been shown by you in attaining this important result.

Respectfully,

June 17, 1909.

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