

# ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVI. No. 20.

AUGUST 19, 1909

**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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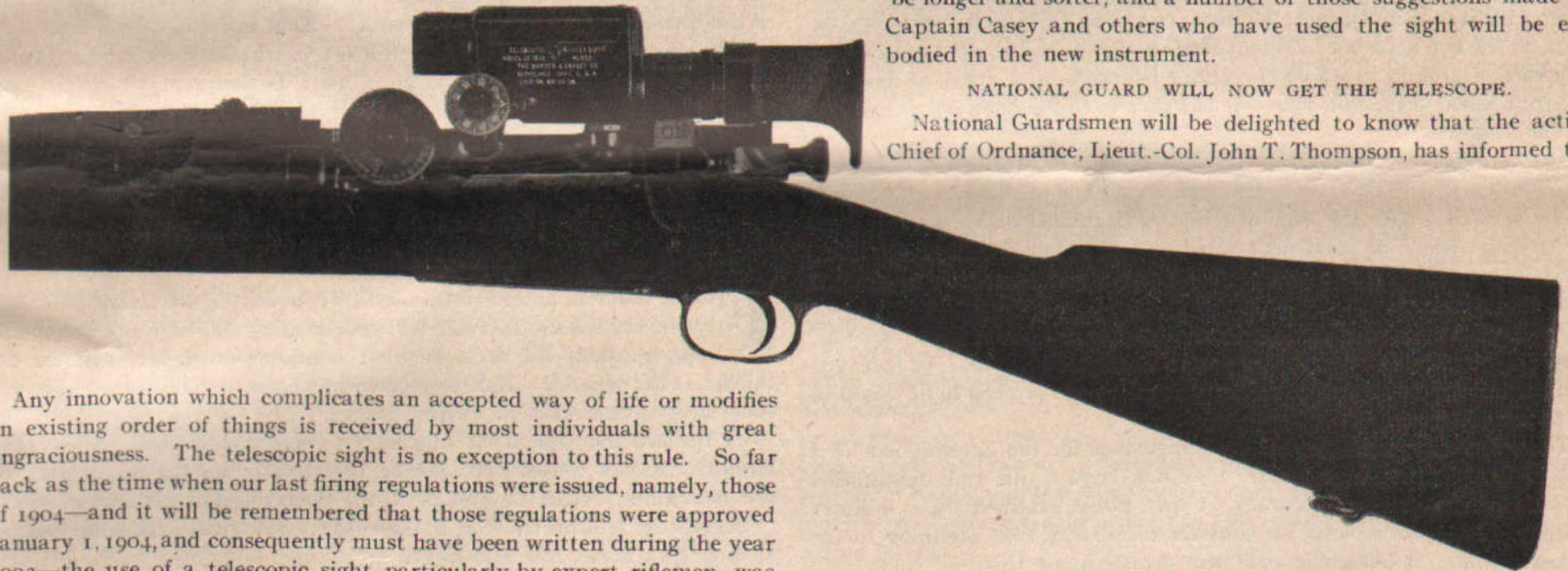
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## THE ARRIVAL OF THE TELESCOPIC SIGHT.

IN the issue of ARMS AND THE MAN of October 8, 1908, there appeared an article entitled, "A Test of the New Telescopic Sight." These tests were made by Capt. K. K. V. Casey, or rather the actual firing was done by him in the presence of a representative of ARMS AND THE MAN. His firing included the delivery of shots at an extreme range of 1,760 yards. At that distance he was able to get on the target without exactly knowing how far it was, and at the shorter distance fired at, namely, 1,000 yards, he found it possible to do quite as good shooting with the telescopic sight as he could without it.

We say quite as good shooting with as without it for the reason that the manner of attachment of the sight to the Service rifle was such as to make the position which the firer had to assume not a pleasant one. The sight was too far back and it therefore became necessary to raise the head so that the cheek could not touch the stock, and the head was also thrown backward at an uncomfortable angle. In commenting upon the sight, Captain Casey expressed an opinion that it would be found of very great value for many kinds of military firing when properly adjusted to the rifle.



Any innovation which complicates an accepted way of life or modifies an existing order of things is received by most individuals with great ungraciousness. The telescopic sight is no exception to this rule. So far back as the time when our last firing regulations were issued, namely, those of 1904—and it will be remembered that those regulations were approved January 1, 1904, and consequently must have been written during the year 1903—the use of a telescopic sight, particularly by expert riflemen, was recognized as desirable. Notice that section in the firing regulations referred to, which says:

"To encourage effort, to reward efficiency, and to properly equip a special class of shots who shall be not only designated as expert riflemen, but who, in action, shall be employed as such, the telescopic sight is adopted. These sights will be supplied by the Ordnance Department and assigned to enlisted men who have qualified under these regulations as expert riflemen. They will be issued and accounted for by the company commander, and, in his discretion, may be carried by the men at inspections under arms."

A similar provision will be found in the new firing regulations which are now about ready to come out of the printers' hands and which will go into effect January 1, 1910. Officially, then, approval has long since been placed upon the issue and use of a telescopic sight, in spite of which a number of individuals can still see no use for a 'scope. The difficult thing, the obstacle which has interposed to prevent the issue of a telescopic sight as contemplated by the regulations, has not been a lack of appreciation of its usefulness, but an inability to secure a wholly satisfactory type of sight.

The Ordnance Department has gone into this question very thoroughly. Different forms of telescopic sight have been and are being tried. It will be seen at a glance that that telescopic sight which would be satisfactory upon the ordinary target or sporting rifle would not at all fulfil the requirements imposed upon such an instrument by military use.

In the sight which the Ordnance Department tentatively approved last year, the one which was tried out by Captain Casey for ARMS AND THE

MAN, the Department felt that it had incorporated the principles which were indispensably required in a military telescopic sight. No doubt most riflemen are familiar with its appearance from illustrations previously shown. However, we reproduce with this article a picture of the Service rifle so equipped.

It will be observed that instead of a long tube the Ordnance type looks more like a small metal box with projections fore and aft. It does not seem probable that the long tubular scope will ever be made available for the military arm.

Last year the Ordnance Department purchased 1,000 of the sights, sending them out for test, and report. Many inquiries came from officers of the National Guard as to ways and means of obtaining one of these sights, but it was impossible to get any of them. The Ordnance Department has now received reports from most of those who were given sights to try out and is just about on the point of giving an order for an additional 1,000 sights. These will show certain modifications from the original design. They will be mounted further forward, the rubber eye-piece will be longer and softer, and a number of those suggestions made by Captain Casey and others who have used the sight will be embodied in the new instrument.

NATIONAL GUARD WILL NOW GET THE TELESCOPE.

National Guardsmen will be delighted to know that the acting Chief of Ordnance, Lieut.-Col. John T. Thompson, has informed the

representative of ARMS AND THE MAN that a limited number of new telescopic sights will soon be available for issue to the National Guard. It was represented to Colonel Thompson, and no great amount of argument was necessary to convince him, that any man who qualified as an expert rifleman under the Army course, whether a member of the Army or National Guard, should be entitled to receive the telescopic sight.

The Adjutants-General of States will be informed through the Militia Division that telescopic sights can be drawn by them as other military stores are drawn against a States' allotment under the Federal appropriation, subject, however, to a limitation of issue by the Adjutant General, to those officers and men who have qualified as expert riflemen in the Regular Army course.

It is not expected by the Ordnance Department or by any one acquainted with the difficulties surrounding the evolution of such a complicated article as a telescopic sight that those which are now to be issued will be found perfect. Quite the reverse, in fact. It is sure that many improvements will be suggested and that of those suggested a great number will be found of value. However, the determination of the Department to put this sight out in the hands of troops, thus giving an opportunity for a full and comprehensive test of its actual ability, cannot be too highly commended.

ARMS AND THE MAN has discoursed on frequent occasions upon the subject of telescopic sights. It is acknowledged that, given a man who is an expert in the use of the peep or open sight, the telescopic sight affixed to his rifle will not materially increase his scores at ordinary ranges. In fact, in the beginning it will probably decrease his scores. Having his



sight properly made and correctly adjusted with a strong and sensible method of attachment to his rifle, any man need only become entirely familiar with its use to be able to do better shooting at any distance from one inch up to the extreme range of the rifle than he could do without the aid of the telescope.

The reports of those officers of the Army who were given telescopic sights to try out, either by themselves or by men in their command, indicate an overwhelming opinion in favor not only of the use of a telescopic sight but also an opinion favorable to the present type. Very few of the opinions filed with the Department are unfavorable. Most of those reporting upon the subject have some suggestions to make and a great majority of the suggestions agree with those which others would suggest.

In considering the whole question, it must be remembered that the trials of the telescopic sight have been for the greater part carried on during shooting at the bullseye target. One of the special and most important uses to which the telescopic sight can be put in war is to discover an enemy garbed in an obscure uniform who is attempting to hide himself.

That, you will remember, is a habit with enemies. It will not make much difference which nation they claim as their home, when we meet them in war they will do as we shall do—endeavor to keep hidden as long and as well as possible.

Let the man who thinks the peep sight is quite as good for accurate shooting as a successful telescopic sight, try firing at a khaki-clad figure lying down in ordinary grass at 10-17 of a mile with a peep sight. Then let him try the same using a telescopic sight. In the first instance he will not be able to see the man at all unless the figure moves. In the second he can not only pick him up, but he can actually see the outlines of his enemy clearly enough to enable him to fire with accuracy, even though the other man has sought to hide himself behind a small bush or bunch of grass.

To estimate distance, the telescopic sight offers aid which cannot be ignored. In two ways it assists the firer who is at an unknown distance from the target and desires to know how far he is away. By measuring the height of an object of known altitude through the object glass and comparing it with the target, the distance can be fairly well approximated. Also, as the eye need not be removed from the telescopic sight after firing, any sort of ground in which the bullet will kick up a spurt of dust will clearly disclose to the firer where he has shot, in this way giving a close line on the distance.

The telescopic sight has a further value in affording the means of determining whether an object seen moving is an enemy or a friend. Casey says that with the type of telescopic sight issued by the Ordnance Department which he tried out for us last year he could easily hold within a six-inch circle at 1,000 yards. No one has yet been able to do that with the naked eye.

In dim light as found during cloudy weather or even at night, the telescopic sight will allow reasonably good shooting to be done. In fact, you can use this form of sight with effect when the open or peep sight would be of no use whatever.

There is today much greater encouragement for the development of a telescopic sight than ever before. We now have a rifle and ammunition capable of the greatest accuracy at any range attained by a military weapon. It is worth while to consider conserving that accuracy to the fullest extent. A telescopic sight will greatly assist this.

#### THE AUTOMATIC SMALL ARM MUST COME.

The mention of the fact that our rifle and ammunition now give us greater hitting power and accuracy with a small arm than any nation, suggests in logical sequence a consideration of the possible future development of the military small arm. Probably with us the next step will be the adoption of a device which will convert the present Service rifle into a semi-automatic rifle. A mechanism of this kind is entirely practicable and at the proper time it will no doubt be applied.

Beyond this there must of necessity come the further development of the rifle as a complete automatic. We speak of the subject in this way because to secure a cartridge which will function perfectly in the automatic we shall have to substitute something for the wonderfully perfect ammunition now in use. A shorter, chunkier cartridge case, one which will not wobble so much on its point in a belt when being loaded, is an indispensable requisite of an automatic secure from jams and clogs. The present cartridge can be made much shorter. What variations in the form of bullet shall be needed, we are not brave enough to say.

We have on a previous occasion commented upon the tests which the Ordnance Department is carrying on to determine which of different weights of bullet would be the best when firing with a chamber pressure of 52,000 pounds. These bullets were of 150, 160, 170, 180, and 190 grains weight. We have also, as our readers will remember, discussed at length the question of twist or pitch of rifling in the Service arm.

In the latter discussion we have shown that a change from one complete turn in ten inches as now, to one in eighteen, will not materially, if at all,

impair the accuracy of the rifle at any range up to 2,000 yards. Beyond that it has not been tried. The second of these considerations, namely, the twist of rifling, must materially affect the first. Having once determined which bullet will do the best work with 52,000 pounds chamber pressure and rifling of one turn in ten inches, it will then be necessary to conduct experiments to determine what combination of bullet weight and twist will give the best results.

In the meantime the Department has been using more and more graphite in its powder and a lessening of the metal fouling is apparent. Experiments are also going on to locate a primer composition which does not require the use of glass. With all of this, we must remember that the Ordnance Department is not engaged in turning out, nor should it be engaged in producing, a target, rifle or ammunition. We have an Ordnance Department to furnish us military material.

It goes without saying that a rifle and ammunition as accurate as can be made in large quantities and of reasonable cost, the rifle to be durable and the ammunition to be dependable, are what we want. A flat trajectory, that is, a flight of bullet which shall give the greatest possible danger space and minimize the errors of poor shots, is a first consideration.

The Ordnance Department has done excellently well, and in nothing has it done better than in agreeing to submit its ammunition in competition with the other ammunitions to determine which of them should be used in the National rifle and pistol matches of this year. As a result of this test, in the matches now going on or about to go on at Camp Perry the best ammunition which was ever fired through a military rifle or revolver is being used. Thus, not only will the scores of all competitors be greatly increased and not only will luck have less than ever to do with the results, but the Ordnance Department product through the incentive furnished by the competition (not altogether, but largely on this account) is at least 40 per cent superior to that turned out last year.

The keynote of the present attitude of the Ordnance Department is a remark made by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson during a recent conversation with the writer. He said, "Let us not in whatever we do allow ourselves to feel bound to the past. Let us not be afraid of new things, of innovations, of experiments, of tests." That is a mighty good attitude for anybody to hold toward life, and it is a particularly encouraging belief when communicated by an officer of that Department which in most if not all armies is considered ultra-conservative.

## THE KILLING OF OLD CLUBFOOT.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

**F**OR a moment he sniffed the air, the scent coming too strong to bother with any tracks, then with his eyes gleaming and his black hair standing up along his back, he went bounding down the slope for the thicket at the bottom. Half way down he began to give tongue—his war song, sung in deep-chested, ringing roars.

He reached the edge of the thicket, yet there was no sign. Above, the hunters, muscles tensed and waiting breathlessly for the appearance of the man-killer, began to wonder if the covert would be drawn blank.

There was a sudden crashing in the bushes and a great dark bulk, looking as large as a horse, rose into sight.

Old Clubfoot carried no pleasant recollection of dogs. His great haunches bore many a scar inflicted by the agile, snapping fighters that the mountain men had taught to dodge in and out and worry the bears without receiving the well meant blows handed out in return. Many a hound had gone whirling to his death from the sweeps of those bristling claws, and the mountaineers had found it a waste of good dogs to put them on the trail of the Terror, but still the old savage wanted none of the dog game if he could help it.

He rose to his full height in the bushes, while the mountaineers above him marveled at the immense size of the shaggy head and the bulk of the Terror. The hound was working his way through the bushes. Dropping down again, the old bear crashed his way out and started up the gentle slope with his weaving, pacer-like gait, watching over his shoulder for signs of the eager dog. For the first time he was in plain sight of the two men sitting quietly on the rim of the gulch, a shaggy, greyish-black monster, his long winter coat making him look even larger than he was.

A jet of blue smoke leaped from the rifle of the older man, a roar drowned the baying of the dog and the echoes sent the report back and forth from rock to rock. An ounce of lead thudded home into the monster's haunch, three inches forward of the spot for which it had been aimed. For the first time, the Terror sensed the presence of his life-time enemies.

He whirled like a flash, clawed savagely at the spot where the bullet had struck and then came tearing down the slope, a bundle of blind, senseless, malicious fury. Both rifles roared before he reached the thicket and both bullets struck home but they only served to increase his speed. The dog, clearing the bushes, with roar of fury, sunk his white teeth into



the bear's haunch and hung grimly, bracing his feet and sliding along stiff-legged after the bear. He might as well have tried to check a locomotive.

Through the thicket crashed the Terror, the hound never losing his grip. He cleared the bushes and started up the seventy-five yards of slope between him and the two men.

Up on the crest, the rifles roared their messages, while the blue smoke curled and circled down the ravine before the light morning breeze, but still the monster came on. Bullet after bullet thudded into his great body, but not once did he waver. He saw nothing but the two hated beings above him; felt nothing but the desire to close with them, to crush them with blows of his great paws, to sink his teeth deeply into their puny bodies.

A bullet struck him on the nose and cut through into his mouth. His face was a mass of blood, while it slobbered from his open jaws and half choked his bawls of rage.

The battering of the heavy bullets and the weight of the dog began to slow him down; his clumsy gallop down the hill gave place to a weaving, pacer-like gait as he came up the slope.

Faster than ever the rifles roared, while the empty brass shells hopped and tinkled out of the receivers and rolled down to meet the animal into which they had driven their bullets.

A horror of the great bloody, bawling, ferocious monster began to come over the two men, steadily driving their bullets into the Thing in front of them. It hardly seemed possible that anything of this world could stand that infernal fire and still stand up.

The monster was but forty yards away. The younger man hastily lowered his rifle and threw a quick glance over his shoulder at the inviting tree, close by.

"Not yet, Jim," called the older man, who had noted the movement. The bear was so close they could see the rage shining in the green, pin points of eyes, the bullet hole in the nose and the great jaws, slavered crimson.

Again the rifle of the younger man roared out its futile summons to stop, to the coming monster. The rifle of his brother repeated the summons, this time not in vain. The bullet, cutting through the hide and muscle, well back toward the haunches, snapped short the great spine. The huge haunches stopped, wavered a moment and then sank limply down to the snow, but the great forearms, driving the bristling claws deep into snow and gravel, strove in vain to drag the body nearer to the foe above.

The hound, deaf to the yells of the men above him, and mistaking the efforts of the bear for his death struggles, let go his hold of the haunch and, leaping on the back of the fallen monster, sank his teeth into the bear's neck, shaking at him with savage glee. A twist of the bear's body and a set of five claws gathered in the dog, pulled him down under the monster and a second later the dog's body, nearly beheaded from the savage bite, rolled down the slope. The two vengeful bullets from the dog's owners might as well have been two peas, as far as saving the dog was concerned.

A couple of bounds carried the older Bear to the bear's side, the terrible sweep of the forearm was too short to reach the rifle and a second later a bullet crashed through one of the shining pin points into the monster's brain. The great head sank limply to the snow, a shudder of the great body and Old Clubfoot had paid for his misdeeds.

He rode in state into the little town of Henley and ranchers came from miles about to see him. The scales said that he weighed 1,800 pounds the day after he was killed. When he was cut up, three bullets were found to have cut through his heart, while a dozen of them had imbedded themselves in his huge muscles, flattened themselves on his bones or gone through the softer parts of his huge body.

At the World's Fair in Chicago, many a small boy cowered closer to his mother, as he gazed at the fearsome bulk and aspect of the former monarch of the Siskiyou.

(The end.)

### PRAISE FOR THE LOSER.

**W**RITING for The Open, that excellent new journal published at St. Paul in the interests of the shooting man and other sportsmen, Natty Bumpo sapiently remarks in that inimitable dialect of his: "Praise iz kinder unfairly dividud in this world. We hear a hull lot about them which shoots well in various contests with diverse shootin' irons but it sum how seems tew year Unkel Nat that these sports which goes up against uh loosin' gaim constant iz thuh ones which has thuh most credit comin'. Sum folks jest kaint keep off thuh target, while there is others which peppers up thuh landskape permiscuous fer all there tryin'. It is tew these year optimistic sports thet N. Bumpo would remove his coon skin. Thuh party which keeps at it year in and year out with no chanst of makin' uh winnin' hez uh bulldorg strain which should be respected. He comes closest tew bein' uh true sport by vartue uv thuh perseverance with which he sticks tew thuh gaim fer its own sake."

### JOINT MANEUVERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

**T**He joint maneuver war in full progress at this moment in Massachusetts, in which troops from Connecticut, the District of Columbia, New Jersey and New York are endeavoring to capture Boston in spite of the resistance offered by the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, is attracting a great deal of attention from the eastern dailies. In general they handle the stories of the mimic combats in a way which will do no particular harm. Sometimes an alleged humorist turns himself loose and a reader who did not understand the whole situation might come to have a contempt for what he had been incorrectly told.

A popular account, that is, an account of the maneuvers written in a popular narrative style, would be interesting to the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN, but on the other hand we find so many other interesting things going on at this time that we shall have to forego the pleasure of featuring the Massachusetts maneuvers, reconciling ourselves to the circumstance by a serious discussion of them when they are over and the official reports become available.

It would be fine to be up there just now and see everything which is going on, but the National Rifle Matches are calling and it is impossible even for an editor to be in two places at the same time.

It is rather hard to enthuse a man over the romantic side of a maneuver campaign after he has passed through a good hard maneuver or two. He does not enthuse worth a cent on that phase of military activity, but he will tell you he is glad that he went and that he will be glad to go again, because the experience helped him to make a better soldier of himself. That is what he really wants. Otherwise he would not be a National Guardsman.

Pretty well all of the troops making up the invading army went in by transports. Those from the District of Columbia spent over forty-eight hours on board the Government transports Sumner and McClellan, during the passage from Washington to the Old Bay State coast. The experience should be useful to them.

The problem of the maneuvers is a situation created by a declaration of war by a European power, whose fleet attacks and has defeated our Navy on the day after the declaration. The coast in the vicinity of Boston is then supposed to be at the mercy of the enemy. As a matter of fact, that supposition is rather violent in view of the existence within the district of certain coast defense forts of such size that no fleet could possibly reduce them. However, to make a good game and to afford practical instruction for the Organized Militia engaged, these coast defenses have been ignored. It would be a better war game from the standpoint of national defense alone, that is, for the purpose of evolving a new and better way of defending the coast, if the existence of the forts was acknowledged instead of being denied.

However, the maneuvers should prove of exceptional interest and value to the National Guardsmen who make up practically all of the two armies. The landing places of the invading army, which was assumed to be coming in on transports under the conditions which we have mentioned, were kept a secret, and one of the rules adopted for the game was that no attack was to be made upon the invaders until they were safely ashore. That is another place where a gain is made in one way by the plan and a loss incurred in another.

The defense forces include practically every officer and man of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, except those at Camp Perry, under the command of Col. John Caswell, as members of the Massachusetts National Rifle Team. The actual composition of the two armies is as follows:

The whole of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, including the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Infantry, Coast Artillery Corps acting as Infantry, 1st and 2nd Corps Cadets, 1st Squadron Cavalry (3 troops), 1st Battalion Field Artillery (3 batteries) and the Ambulance and Signal Corps, in all about 7,000 men. This army will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Pew, M. V. M., and will have added to it some troops of the 10th Cavalry.

In addition to the District of Columbia troops, New York sent the 1st and 2nd Companies of Signal Corps, 22nd Regiment of Engineers, 1st, 2nd and 3rd batteries of Field Artillery, the 7th and 14th Regiments of Infantry and Squadron A, Cavalry.

New Jersey furnished one troop of Cavalry.

Connecticut, one battery of Field Artillery, one troop of Cavalry and two regiments of Infantry.

The invading forces are under the command of Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is chief umpire and he will be assisted by a force of trained umpires almost entirely drawn from the graduates of the Fort Leavenworth school.

Some novel features, that is, novel features in American maneuvers, are being introduced during these operations. The automobile is being used largely for transportation purposes. Horseless trucks, capable of carrying 3,000 pounds—we do not mean mule wagons—are being employed to deliver and distribute commissary and quartermaster supplies. Motor-



cycles and bicycles for scouting and dispatch-carrying purposes, supplied by the District of Columbia organizations and the 7th New York, are being freely used.

Hospital arrangements are simplified for cases of actual illness by sending the patients to local hospitals instead of to the field hospitals. We consider this a most excellent idea. The treatment of wounds and all of those injuries or illnesses arising from military service can be treated in the field when you are not able to do better, but a permanent hospital with its better facilities will furnish more comfort to the patients and insure a larger number of recoveries. Of course, field hospitals should be maintained, and no doubt they will have enough work to do in looking after minor or emergency cases.

About the only serious complaints heard among the men are those relating to sore and blistered feet. In the first instance, if a National Guardsman has sore feet, it is the fault of his officers. An officer in the National Guard should know that the environment and way of life of his men is such as to make it probable that the majority of them are not habitually well shod or used to walking. He should be aware of the fact that they lack experience in marching, and he should personally see to it that they are all well shod in good strong shoes, well broken in. He should also provide many opportunities for bathing the hot and dusty feet of his marching men, and besides providing facilities, he should absolutely insist that the process be frequently and thoroughly carried out.

The final responsibility falls upon the man himself. He ought to know enough, if he knows anything, to have shoes he can walk in without getting

sore feet, and he ought to have intelligence enough to keep his feet clean and fit for marching. If the shoes which are issued to him do not fit, he ought to buy others for himself.

On the whole, National Guardsmen in these maneuver camps, subjected as they are in many instances to hardships to which they are unaccustomed, behave in a surprisingly creditable manner. A few of the "weak sisters" drop out after every hard campaign, but their action furnishes a beautiful illustration of the oft-repeated saying: that of "good riddance to bad rubbish." The truth is that it does not make much difference how hard the work is made if the men are treated fairly, if they feel that their labors are productive of useful instruction to themselves and to their officers, they are quite willing to do their part.

Quite opportunely as we were writing this article we encountered in the 7th Regiment Gazette a poem contributed no doubt by a member of the organization. It is very clever and there is just enough of truth in its humorous suggestions to make it worth while. It will be noted that the 7th is taking part in the Massachusetts maneuvers, as is also Squadron A, the latter organization, we believe, at its own expense. Both of these organizations are recruited from a class of men who do not ordinarily perform manual labor nor suffer many hardships. Yet this "dandy" regiment and "dude" squadron take the hard knocks with less complaint than is heard from organizations recruited from men of lower social and commercial standing. It simply proves what we have often said and always believed that the better the man the better the soldier. The poem of the imitator of Kipling is as follows:

#### A COMPANY ROOM BALLAD.

BY BUGHOUSE STRIPLING.

It's rotten 'ard upon a chap  
Wot loves 'is mornin' tub,  
To board a bloomin' transport-ship  
An' leave 'is jolly Club.

Down the rottin' 'arbour,  
Past the bleedin' 'ook,  
With a gang o' rookies,  
An' a cookie wot can't cook!

Chorus:

Oh, it's cheer, oh, cheer up,  
Damn the bally luck:  
To tyke the field in dog-days  
Needs no end o' pluck!

Standin' off o' Boston,

Sizzlin' in the sun,  
Waitin' to be potted,  
By a disappearin' gun;

Routed out at midnight,  
' Landin' in the dark,  
Wadin' in the bally surf—  
Bli' me, wot a lark!

Not a pair o' breeches dry  
In the bloomin' squad;  
Snoozin' for an hour or so  
On the bloody sod.

Chorus:

Oh, it's cheer, oh, cheer up,  
Rot the bally luck:  
Seasick off o' Boston light,  
But jolly full o' pluck!

Reveille at cock-crow,  
Khaki's all a-soak,  
Not a nip of wuskey  
To 'arten up a bloke.

Boston twenty miles away,  
'Avin' toast and tea,  
While we reconnoiters  
To see wot we can see.

Wot's it all about, then?  
Sojerin' for fun!  
Not a bloody bit o' lead  
In a bloody gun!

Chorus:

Oh, it's cheer, oh, cheer up,  
Ninety in the shyde,

Not a drop o' beer to drink—  
Thought I would 'a' died!

Doctors an' stewards,  
An' not a picket shot;  
Orderlies and outposts,  
An' all that sort o' rot.

Deploy an' skirmish  
An' give the countersign,  
An' 'old yer rookies steady—  
An'—everything but DINE!

I 'opes as 'ow I'm captured,  
I gives it to yer strite:  
For I'm sick o' playin' sojer  
Without a chanst to fight.

## MEDAL OF HONOR MEN.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

GENERAL Orders, No. 165, War Department, August 7, 1909, contains a list of officers and men to whom Medals of Honor have been awarded since the publication of General Orders, No. 32, February 6, 1904. A list of those honored and the grounds of award are published in full.

Name, rank at date of action, and organization.	Date of issue.	Place.	Action.	Date.	Ground of award.
Bickham, Charles G., 1st Lieut., 27th U. S. Inf.	Apr. 29, 1904	Bayong, near Lake Lanao, Mindanao, P. I.		May 2, 1902	Crossed a fire-swept field in close range of the enemy, and brought a wounded soldier to a place of shelter.
Church, James Robb, Asst. Surg., 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. (now Major, Medical Corps).	Dec. 30, 1905	Las Guasimas, Cuba.		June 24, 1898	In addition to performing gallantly the duties pertaining to his position, voluntarily and unaided carried several seriously wounded men from the firing line, to a secure position in the rear, in each instance being subjected to a very heavy fire and great exposure and danger.
Kilbourne, Charles E., 1st Lieut., U. S. Vol. Signal Corps (now Captain, Coast Artillery Corps).	May 6, 1905	Paco Bridge, P. I.		Feb. 5, 1899	Within a range of 250 yards of the enemy, and in the face of a rapid fire, climbed a telegraph pole at the east end of the bridge, and in full view of the enemy coolly and carefully repaired a broken telegraph wire thereby reestablishing telegraphic communication to the front.
Quinn, Peter H., Private, Troop L, 4th U. S. Cav.	June 14, 1906	San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, P. I.		May 13, 1899	With eleven other scouts, without waiting for the supporting battalion to aid them, or to get into a position to do so, charged over a distance of about 150 yards and completely routed about 300 of the enemy who were in line and in a position that could only be carried by a frontal attack.
Shaw, George C., 1st Lieut., 27th U. S. Inf.	June 9, 1904	Fort Pitacus, Lake Lanao, Mindanao, P. I.		May 4, 1903	Led the assault and, under heavy fire of the enemy, maintained alone his position on the parapet after the first three men who followed him there had been killed or wounded, until a foothold was gained by others and the capture of the place assured.
Straub, Paul F., Maj. and Surg., 36th Inf., U. S. Vols. (now Major, Medical Corps).	Oct. 3, 1906	Alos Luzon, P. I.		Dec. 21, 1899	Voluntarily exposed himself to a hot fire from the enemy in repelling, with pistol fire, an insurgent attack, and at great risk to his own life went under fire to the rescue of a wounded officer and carried him to a place of safety.
Weld, Seth L., Corp., Co. L, 8th U. S. Inf.	Oct. 10, 1908	La Paz, Leyte, P. I.		Dec. 5, 1906	With his right arm cut open by a bolo, went to the assistance of a wounded constabulary officer and a fellow soldier, who were surrounded by about forty Pulajanes, and, using his disabled rifle as a club, beat back the assailants and rescued his party.

## INFLUENCE.

YOU remembh, Louie, dat you rode me ven I vas in de old gundry dat you hat a goot deal of influenza in Voshington, und ef I would come down here you would git me a chob."

"No, you are wrong. I dit not rode you dat I hat a goot deal of influenza in Voshington. Vat I rode you vas, dat I hat a goot deal of inflewence in Voshington und ef you would come down here I would git you a chob."

"Vell, vat is de diffunce? Influenza und inflewence, aindt dey de same?"

"No, dere is much diffunce. Lisen und I vill tolt you. Influenza iss to be sneezt at—Inflwence AINDT."

[Extract from the dialect doings of two, one tall and slim, and one short and fat, individuals, both imitations of an importation from Germany, each show-

ing a shorn upper lip over goat-like whiskers. As seen in vaudeville, any time, anywhere.]

Isn't it singular how that regiment in which a man has longest served invariably proves to be, when you ask his opinion, the best of all? Perhaps not so singular when you think of it, for experience teaches us that men love whom they serve, and what more surely reflects good service than that military organization to which a man has honestly given his best for years.

Lieut.-Col. R. K. Evans, General Staff, U. S. A., best known to many of the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN as the genial and capable officer who has twice been the Chief Executive of the great national rifle matches and



who is to serve in a similar capacity during this year, was, for many, many years, a lieutenant and captain in the 12th Infantry.

Among the many engaging traits of this amiable officer, whose just reputation in the Army is that of a clever and capable soldier, is a great loyalty to his first after-academy military mother. Mention the 12th in derogatory terms and you can get a rise out of Colonel Evans any hour of the day or night. He honestly thinks, and he does not hesitate to say, that the 12th Infantry excels any regiment he ever knew of—that it is in all probability superior to any regiment anybody else ever heard of, for all of which he is not the less admired.

Brig.-Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, of the General Staff, lately President of the War College, and now, in the absence of General Bell, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, was a fellow officer with Colonel Evans in the 12th. The General thinks the 12th a good regiment, though perhaps not quite as tireless in his expression of that opinion as is "R.K."

Colonel Evans possess the faculty, so fortunately vouchsafed to so many southern gentlemen (he is a Mississippian by birth, though a cosmopolitan by instinct and training), of being able to tell a good story well. His repertoire is varied and complete. He is never at a loss for a tale to adorn his moral.

On the other hand, General Wotherspoon, while he has a mind that works like the well-oiled parts of a piece of perfect machinery, while his ideas are as clear and lucid as the waters of the purest mountain stream, and while his capacity for concentration is something simply marvelous, alleges an inability to remember a single word of any "good story" which he hears. As he expresses it, he recalls the fact that there was a story and that something or other happened in it, but how it happened or what it was he fails to recall.

On a recent day, or rather night, when General Wotherspoon and Colonel Evans formed members of a little group which foregathered where the air was fresh and the tobacco burned sweet and cool, the talk turned upon great figures in American history. The name of James G. Blaine was mentioned, and then an incidental reference inevitably called out a remark from Colonel Evans about the 12th Infantry. The two references started a train of thought which led the Von Moltke of the American Army to recall an experience of two soldiers of the 12th, in which Mr. Blaine and the value of influence also figured.

Making allowance for a less capable way of telling it than that of the General, the tale ran something like this:—

#### BILL MURPHY'S HARD LUCK.

Bill Murphy, a soldier in Uncle Sam's army, was fortunate in being a member of that peerless organization, the 12th Infantry. He was one day doing his meed of sentry go, as all soldiers good or bad must some day do. Bill had had a pay day in the near past, and being other than a bright and shining star in the dry party, he was not extra ambitious. The post was Sackett's Harbor, the country was not at war, and there seemed no great need of much guarding. Reasoning so, feeling tired and seeing a convenient ammunition box not far from his post, Bill sat him down for a little rest.

Upon Bill, thus slumberously seated, chin sunken upon breast, rifle lightly held by relaxed hand slanting across extended legs, came Captain Donahue, Officer of the Day. Without ceremony the Captain recalled the recalcitrant Murphy to a more acute perception of mundane affairs by dealing him a resounding twhack on the back. An instant sufficed to place Bill "on guard" again.

"Ye were aschlape, Bill Murphy," snapped the Captain. "Beggin' yer pardon, Sor, I was not." "I say ye were aschlape, Bill Murphy, an' not walkin' yer post in a militry manner, as pervided be the rigilashuns." "Shure, iv the Captain will lave me say it, I wuz alert." "Ye were not," roared the Captain, "Take af yure bilts! take af yure bilts." "Carpral av the Gyard, relave this mon and place him undher arrist."

Poor Bill! What could he do? Circumstances were against him. To clink he went, from whence, when occasion arose, he found himself haled before the court, which, sitting upon the case, declared him guilty of sleeping on duty and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

Bill's bunkie was Mike Brennan, whose name would justify a suspicion that he had also come from the land of the blarney stone and bad landlords. Mike was broken hearted at the cruel fate which had overtaken his mate, and he came soon to condole with poor Bill. "Phwat hev ye bin afther doin', Bill," said Mike, "to git yersilf intooh sich a fix? Ye must a' committed murder, at the laist."

"Not at ahll, not at ahll," replied Bill. "It were a verra slight ting that put me here. I was walkin' me post in a sojerly manner, but bein' somephwat tired be reason av the numerous potations in which I had indoolged mesilf on the avenin' praveius, I set me down fer a minit, jist wan littul minit, to rist me weary bones. I had no sooner shtopped walkin' than be bad luck the officer av the day comes meandherin aroun'."

'Bill Murphy,' sezze, 'yure aschlape.' 'Sor,' sezzi, 'I am not.'

'Bill Murphy,' sezze, 'yuve bin aschlape an' not walkin' yure post in a

militry manner, as pervided be the rigilashuns.' 'Sor,' sezzi, 'Beggin' the Captain's pardon, yure wrong, I was alert.'

'Bill Murphy,' sezze, 'ye were not, ye were not. Take af yure bilts, take af yure bilts,' sezze. 'Carpral av the Gyard,' he yells, and whin the Carpral come he plact me undher arrist. I wuz tried, foun' guilty, sintinced to six months' imprisonment, and here I be. Bad cess to the mon that furst invinted sintry go."

"Well, well, Bill, I'm thruly sorry fer ye. It's lonesome I'll be while yure in this turrible, turrible fix."

"But, Mike, can ye not hilp me? Av I jist had a littul influence, I cud be let out av here. It's affen dun. D' ye mind, now, how many times you and me hev seen officers promoted and min relaved av arrist throo the ixercise av a strong pull ixerted in the vicinity av the War Department in Washin'ton?"

"Yis, Bill, thrufer ye. It's well I know that influence counts fer much, but, Bill, ye hev no influence in Washin'ton?"

"No, Mike, but ye hev an' it's fer ye t' hilp me now." "Why, phwat d' ye mane, Bill? I'm not on intimate terms wid the Sickertary av War." "To be shure, yure not, but Mike, are ye not will acquainted wid the driver av the carruge av the Sickertary av State, Tim Hoolihan?" "Be me faith, I am for a fact," said Mike.

"Will now Mike, if ye want t' sarve a frind, ye will jist go down t' Washin'ton and use the pull ye hev got fer t' git me out av clink." "Begobs," replied his friend, "I hev a furlough comin' t' me, an' I will jist take tin days av that an' go down to Washin'ton an' fix dis ting up fer ye."

We will let Mike tell the rest of the story in his own way.

#### MIKE BRENNAN USES INFLUENCE TO HELP HIS BUNKIE.

"I hed a furlough comin' t' me, an' I axed fer tin days and got 'em. Thin I tuk a thrain an' wint down t' Washin'ton t' do phwat I cud fer me bunkie, Bill Murphy. Whin I got to Washin'ton, I wint t' the great stone buildin' where the State Department is an' axed a black mon who wuz standin' inside the dure, where would I find th' office av the Sickertary av State, the Honorable James G. Blaine.

Be the powers, you'd a' tho't this nager wuz the owner av the buildin' be the way he acted. At furst he wuz not fer tellin' me annything at ahll, but I sez to him, sezzi, 'Nagur, if ye place the valiasun av wan cint on the priservashun av the shape av that ugly black face ye carry in front av ye, ye will take me t' the office av the Sickertary av State, who is me personal frind (or phwat is the same ting, a personal frind av a personal frind av mine), an ye will do it dom quick.'

Will the nagur looked at me, scared like, out av the carners av his big black an' yaller eyes, just wance, an' thin he said, speakin' quick an' like he had a cold, 'All right, follow me,' an' I did. An' purty soon, thru wjde stone halls, that looked like ahll the gravestones in the world set up on the top av aitch other, we come to a gran' room in which nobody wuz to be seen. The nagur says, sezze, pintin' to a dure, 'That is the office av the Sickertary av State. Iv he is yure frind, go in an' see 'im,' so I opens the dure an' walks in.

A hard lookin' gintlemin wid a big nose over a gray beard an' betune eyes as sharp as needles, wuz settin' on wan side av a big flat disk, the size av a billard table. In the carner av the room wuz a small slick lookin' young feller writin' away fer dear life. As I comes into the room this young feller jumps up, but the mon at the disk motions him back wid his hand and he sets down agin.

I walks over to the front av the disk an', takin' aff me hat, I bows wid me bist comp'ny manners.

'Will, me mon,' sez the gintlemin, 'phwat do ye want?' 'Plase Sor, av it plase yure honer,' sezzi, 'me name is Mike Brennan. I'm a sojer in C Company av the 12th Infantry. Me bunkie, Bill Murphy, Sor, hed the misfortune, Sor, to be misundhersthood be a Captain av the Rigimint, Sor, an' thru dhis slight misundhersthandin' he is now in throuble, Sor, an' I hev come t' see ye about it, Sor.'

'What happened to 'im,' sez the Sickertary, an he looked at me mighty close.

'Well, Sor,' sezzi, standin' as sthraight as I could, and lookin' m square in the eye becuz I knowed I had to make an impresshun, 'you see, it wuz like this, sor, me frind, Bill, was on gyard. The night before, Bill bein' on pass, had mebbe took a drop or two more av the crather than was good fer'm. The day was hot, and his accooterments and gun was hiwy. Afther walkin' his post fur a long time, Bill begun to be fatigewed (I thought I ought to use ahll the big furrin words I knowed to make an impresshun on'm, so I said fatigewed, which they tell me is Frinch for bein' tired). As I sez, Bill bein' fatigewed (and when I sez fatigewed I could see I had made 'm set up and take notice) he sets himself down fur a little rest. At this verra moment along come the officer av the day and he says, sezze, 'Bill Murphy,' sezze, 'Yure aschlape.' 'Sor, I am not,' sez Bill. 'Bill Murphy,' sezze, 'Ye hev bin aschlape and not walkin' yure post in a militry manner as pervided be the rigilashuns.' 'Sor,' says Bill, 'beggin' the Captain's pardon, ye are wrong. I wuz



alert.' 'Bill Murphy,' sezze, ye wuz not, ye wuz not. Take aff yure bilts, take aff yure bilts,' sezze. 'Carpral av the Gyard, Carpral av the Gyard,' sezze, and whin the Carpral come he placed Bill undher arrist. He was thride, sor, and foun' guilty, sor, and sintinced to six months, sor, and I hev come down here to git an ordher to relase 'im.'

'Phwy do ye come t' me,' sezze, 'I am the Sickertary av State. The mon ye want to see,' sezze, 'is the Sickertary av War.'

'Will Sor,' sezzi, 'I hev no acquaintance wid the Sickertary av War, an, besides,' I sez, 'ye know the way these militry matthers always go. If I prafur me requist in the rigilar way, throo military channels, an' it passes frum hand to hand frum the lowest step av the stairs up, be the time ut reaches the Sickertary av War, an' he makes up his mind about ut an' sinds ut back approved, six monts wud hev gone by an' me frind, Bill Murphy, wud be loose av his confinement be vartue ov the expirashun av his sintince. Now, Bill is me bunkie, an' I am grieved be his imprisonment. I am lonesome fer 'im and I want to git 'im out right away.'

'Will,' sezze, 'Mr. Brennan, this is ahll verra well, but it is not me bisness, it is not in me line, an I do not recall that I have ever met you. Phwy do ye come to me?' 'Will, Sor,' sezzi, 'I'll till ye. The driver av yure carrage is Tim Hoolihan, a personal frind av mine, an I knowed his influence wid ye wud hilp me t' git Bill out.'

At this ge gits up an walks up an down the room, rubbing the bottom av his face an mouth wid his hand. I cud see he was tinkin' serious, though his eyes wuz dancin' 'round in his head like bubbles in a bottle.

'Will, Mr. Brennan,' sezze, 'I am sorry t' till ye that yure frind Tim is no longer a driver fur me. He is now emplied be the Postmaster Ginral. Ye hed betther go an see him.'

'No, sor,' sezzi, 'yure jist the mon t' hilp me. If I wint to the Postmaster Ginral, it's likely he wud sind me t' the dead letter offus, or somethin' like dhat, an' besides, sor, av me frind Tim hez but lately gon t' wurrk fer 'im, I am not at ahll shure that they wud be will acquainted be this time.'

'Will,' sezze, 'I can do narthing fur ye,' an' thin, seein' I surmise, be the look on me face, that I wuz ahll but broken hearted, he sez, 'But wait a minit. Ye go over to that young man in the carner there, an' tell him yure story jist as you've told it to me. He will write it down so I can sind it to me frind, the Sickertary av War, an we will see phwat he will do.'

An' so I tanked 'im frum the bottom av me heart an' towld me story to the young mon, thin I wint away quite aisey in me mind, knowin' that Bill wud soon be shut av his trooble.

Havin' a little money in me pockets, I wint up t' New Yark an' putt in two or tree days havin' a good time. Thin I wint back t' the Post, an' shure enough, av you'll belave me, whin I got there, Bill wuz a free mon agin, havin' bin relased frum confinement be ordhers driet frum the Sickertary ov War."

The world lost a grand raconteur when General Wotherspoon made up his mind that to be a good line and field officer, a great president of the War College and an exceptional Chief of Staff, necessarily put him out of the story-telling class.

## CAMP PERRY CALLS.

**T**HE opening note of the overture for the 1909 National Rifle Matches was sounded when the first shot rang out in the initial competition of the Ohio National Guard at Camp Perry, August 9. There opened at that time a continuous performance in high and lofty rifle shooting which will not end until the last shot is fired in the concluding event of the National Rifle Association's program, a program which immediately follows the National Matches. This last event will be the Evans Skirmish Match.

By the way, just in passing, it might not be amiss to remark that the Evans Skirmish Match, named for its founder and foster father, Lieut.-Col. R. K. Evans, is going to be one of the most highly entertaining as well as instructive shooting matches that any of us have ever been to. Colonel Evans was in earnest when he said he would give a cup for this match, because we have seen the cup. We show you a picture of it with this article. It is a trophy to be proud of. Its gracefully classic outlines reflect the good taste of the donor.

This is another case of not least because last. The Evans Match comes at the very end of the National Rifle Association's program. On just what day that will be depends upon the smoothness with which the other events are run off.

Starting with forty rounds per man, two teams, each made up of a captain, two corporals and two squads of seven men each, or a total of captain and sixteen men to a team, will form at the same time back of a mark 1,200 yards from the target. From there the two teams move forward by the command of their captains, who exercise complete control over their two corporals and two squads.

Then just as if the teams were in action as separate organizations operating against an enemy, they will be moved forward, being halted to fire at targets looking like men, which appear unexpectedly, to remain for an unknown length of time at undetermined distances. After each halt as many men will be dropped from a team as its opponents have hit targets. Practically then, field firing is really simulated, except that the enemy delivers no shots at the skirmishers and the enemy does not actually move, though he will bob up and down in a most realistic manner. Interesting though the Evans Skirmish Match is, not only on account of its intrinsic interest but as the last of a long series of historic and notable matches, we must leave it to take care of itself and direct our attention to other events.

During the first week of shooting, August 9 to 14, practically all of the matches were open only to the Ohio National Guard or the Ohio National Guard and members of the Ohio State Rifle Association. For these contests Lieut.-Col. A. B. Critchfield (formerly Adjutant General of Ohio) was executive officer; Col. L. B. Howard, 6th Infantry, O. N. G., chief range officer at the long distances; Col. H. C. Catrow, 3rd Infantry, O. N. G., chief range officer for the short distances; Col. B. L. Bargar, 4th Infantry, O. N. G., in charge, as often heretofore, of the revolver

range. A brigade, the first, under command of Brig.-Gen. Wm. V. McMaken, was on duty to look out for the marking and scoring.

Brilliant shooting was the rule, the Ohio organizations and individuals bettering their scores of last year in every instance, usually by a considerable figure. Brilliant as were the performances in the Ohio matches, it was not until the Hale Match with its familiar conditions of two sighters and ten shots for record at 600 yards, came along that confirmatory evidence was given of the truthfulness of our prediction that excellence of arm, ammunition and firer would place the records of this year high above those of the past.

We are publishing in another portion of this paper the detailed scores of all the shooting of the first week, with some of the second, and we shall only be able to comment at length on a few of the events. In the Hale

Match, Lieut. James E. Fechet, of the 9th Cavalry, had to put on 17 consecutive bullseyes to win. Mind you, he had to, for Priv. T. C. Worsham, of the Marine Corps, laid out 16 straight, while Lieutenant Rothrock of Ohio, the National Individual Match winner of last year and Capt. D. C. McDougall of the Marines, who did sensational shooting at Sea Girt at the close of 1908, each came forward with 13. There were some mighty good men in the field, so far down in the field that they were never heard from. Casey was one of them. He got a 46, which in times past has occasionally been pretty good at 600 yards, but that only gave him 71st place, while Hessian, who has been doing particularly good work this year, had to be satisfied with 39th place with a score of 47. Winder got a 47; but what is the use? You can find the scores in the other portion of the paper to which we referred.

Only, before we leave this subject we want to speak of the five men who made 49's. They were Capt. W. H. Richard, 2nd Ohio Infantry; Lieut. Charles Mitchell, Infantry team; Lieut. W. D. Smith; Sergt. J. J. Andrews; Private Goliwas,

of the Marine Corps; and Colonel McGuinness, that sterling shot from Montana. You will observe other Marine Corps men somewhat near the top and say, if any one tells you that that Marine Corps outfit cannot shoot, tell them that you do not believe them. When you ask any Marine, from General Elliott, Commandant, or Captain Harlee, National Team Captain, down to the lowest scoring man in the lot, how the Marine Team is going to come out, each one always tells you the same thing. He modestly remarks, "Hardly expect much from the Marine Corps Team this year. A lot of youngsters on it and they are not doing especially well, but you may be sure that the team will try as hard as it can."

As we said, do not fall into the error of believing that the Marines cannot take care of themselves, here on the rifle range or anywhere else they may be put. They are a bully soldierly lot and we can well be proud of them.

(Continued on page 432.)



EVANS SKIRMISH CUP.



# 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.**

## WAYS TO KEEP MEN FROM MISSING.

We described in ARMS AND THE MAN in a former issue an angle of fire controller invented by Captain Ely of the Army. In our description, which was of some length and accompanied by illustrations, we reported the purchase of a number of these appliances and their transmission to the School of Musketry at Monterey for comprehensive trial. Advices received indicate that the device is proving of use, though a final report is not yet available. In addition to the Ely controller, one invented by Major Phillips of the Ordnance Department is also being tried at Monterey.

The purpose of both of these attachments to the rifle is the same, namely, to control the angle at which the rifle may be fired. Thus, when it is directed more than one degree higher than a certain required angle, the trigger will not operate the firing mechanism, or when directed the same amount lower than the line decided upon, the mechanism will fail to function. An angle of fire controller would be chiefly valuable for night firing and for the defense of a fortified position.

It does seem that with all the aids to accuracy and additions to the efficiency of killing devices generally, that Mr. Soldier-man is going to have a pretty hard time when next he goes to war. Take the Benét-Merciér gun, for instance, on exhibition at Camp Perry by the Colts people. This weapon was described at length in ARMS AND THE MAN last fall and a full account was given of the trials made of it at the School of Musketry. Later on certain suggestions for modifications in the weapon made by the School of Musketry were carried out at Springfield, where the gun came under the personal observation of a representative of ARMS AND THE MAN. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism, capable of delivering bullets with great rapidity and with a degree of accuracy perfectly astounding.

Then there is the Maxim silencer, also described at length and with a detailed account of comprehensive tests for accuracy in ARMS AND THE MAN of some months ago. The silencer does not actually dispose of all the sound made by the rifle, but it does reduce it materially and cuts down the recoil one-half. It entirely eliminates the concussion, does away with every sign of a flash when the rifle is fired at night, and impairs the accuracy in not the slightest degree.

Woe is to the poor soldier man, indeed. It looks very much like we would soon need to invent a mechanical man, a sort of improved and modernized Frankenstein, to do our fighting for us. Seriously now, why would not that be a rattling good idea? Let's have the commanding general and his lovely, highly trained staff, but let's allow them to operate mechanical devices, which in turn shall be opposed by the mechanical devices of an enemy.

If we could do that, the rest of us might be able to spend more time in shooting round holes through a bullseye, dodging the bullets of other deer hunters, or knocking the entire feathery covering from myriads of game birds.

The suggestion sounds like silly nonsense, but war itself is silly, as we all

know. The trouble is that we and all the rest of the world are silly in that we are disposed to place too great a value upon those things which are of no use whatever. It ought to be worth a great deal more to a man to be able to help another fellow creature than to put money in his own pocket. It should be of the greatest importance to any man to be able to stand for what is right, to preach it, to teach it, to live it, and to help other men to live it. We are encouraged to believe that an increasing number of men each year feel as we have spoken.

Seriously, then, we believe wars must come to an end, but positively we are sure that they will never end until men have grown more good than they are now. Until that time comes the only way in which we can be sure of remaining at peace is by preparing ourselves for war. Anomalous and contradictory as this may appear there is no other way out of it; to be at peace we must be ready to fight.

For us in the United States, considering our lack of a large standing army and the meagerness of our military preparation, there can be nothing more important than the encouragement of every able-bodied man in a knowledge of the rifle. We must teach our men to shoot, not alone those in the military services, although they should receive the first consideration, but every citizen, high or low, rich or poor, should know how to shoot the rifle, and be able to shoot it well.

One of the plainest ways to guarantee to ourselves a citizenship trained in the use of the rifle is through instructing the schoolboys, every one of them, in the use of the rifle. There is an obligation, a general and special responsibility, resting upon every man who understands and appreciates the necessity for rifle practice to spread the doctrine of rifle instruction wherever he can. It is his duty to lead other men to a comprehension of the truths which are so important to him and of such great probable future value to his country.

## A MILITARY POLICY.

Since there was a United States man interested in the subject of the preservation of the nation have talked about a military policy. Sometimes we have thought we had a military policy. At others we have known that we had none.

With the growth of the nation in material wealth and in population, with the extension of its political activities in every direction, comes an increasing need for a military policy. Counting the chances of war at just what they are, neither overestimating nor belittling them, taking our potential strength at just its exact value, adding nothing to it and taking nothing away, giving the fullest consideration to the political conditions which environ us, the sole difficulty is in the adoption of any military policy until the people have become aware of the necessity for it.

We should proceed in that way which will soonest give us the best military policy. This topic is one of such overwhelming weight that too much time cannot be devoted to its study or discussion. A proper military policy for the country must take into consideration every military element which by any chance we might be called upon to employ during war.

The subject is so large and the questions which arise under a consideration of it may reasonably be expected to bring forth so many different answers that it is thought somewhat extraordinary steps should be taken to bring about a full and free discussion of it and a determination of what seems best to do.

One way in which this result could be reached would be by the appointment of a commission to formulate a military policy for the nation. When once formulated this policy should be incorporated in a bill to be introduced to Congress so that when once passed we would have, with no matter how many faults incorporated, definitely outlined for improvement, amendment, or complete adherence, a military policy.

ARMS AND THE MAN suggests a commission of this kind, which might consist of three senators, three representatives, including the chairmen of the Senate and House Military Committees, three officers of the Army, three officers of the Navy and three officers of the National Guard. Such a commission would be able to approach the consideration of the topic from all possible directions. As a result of the deliberations of a commission of this kind would naturally flow a greater popular interest in the











subject as well as actual legislation along the lines of the recommendations of the commission.

**THE NAVY AT WORK.**

We hear a lot about the Navy. Newspapers and other publications are printing articles about it all the time. It seems to be more prominently placed in the public eye than the Army. We think that there is a lack of proportion here, but we do not blame the Navy for that. We think it is the fault of the Army people that they do not secure more publicity for their activities. They are entitled to it and they should have it.

Both Services and the National Guard should be popularized and the people of the country should be made acquainted with the excellent work which all our armed forces are doing.

While the Navy gets much publicity, the best and most important work which it does can be very little talked about. The serious problems, those affecting in the most vital way the efficiency of our sea forces, are problems which must be solved in secret and the solutions held inviolate, else every nation which might in any event become an antagonist of ours—and goodness knows that includes every nation in the world, although some are more probable foes than others—would be quick to take advantage of any new or valuable thing which our sailors had worked out.

We said once in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN that criticisms leveled against the unpractical character of our naval maneuvers were unjust. We say it again now and with more positive assurance than before. Without being able to disclose the source of our information and lacking the authority and disposition to tell what we have found out, we may say that we know that the naval maneuvers of this year are of a most practical character. They are maneuvers which should result in making the officers and men immensely more valuable for battle duty. Not only are these maneuvers practical, but an almost incredible amount of labor is laid out for every waking hour. We cannot see how any but the sturdiest officers could successfully carry on under the load which the routine of the 1909 maneuvers places upon them.

We do not think it desirable that our people should be told all that the Navy is doing, and there are many things about the Army and National Guard that we should keep to ourselves. But an occasional assurance that the work which the armed Services are doing, is good, and a frequent publication of everything which can be safely told, is desirable from every standpoint.

**CAMP PERRY CALLS.**

*(Continued from page 428.)*

On Friday of last week Hessian made 57 consecutive bulls at 800 yards in a reentry match after Lieut. J. C. Semon, who had fired earlier in the day, had rolled up 39 straight and quit, counting himself safe for first. It was on Saturday, the 14th, that Priv. A. J. Doerman, of the Marine Corps, did a ripping good stunt when he plugged Mr. elusive black spot 18 out of 20 times at 200 yards. 98 at 200 is hard to get, if any one should inquire of you, and so rarely seen that it deserves to be talked about.

One of the star events in the Ohio State Rifle Association program was the Catrow Match. In this the Leech Cup conditions of two sighters and seven shots for record at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards are duplicated. It was shot on Monday, the 16th. Sergeant Hingle, of the Marine Corps, secured in this event the sensational total of 105, or a possible. The previous best was made last year by Casey, 104.

The first prize was the Catrow cup, presented by Col. H. G. Catrow, 3rd O. N. G. (Colonel Catrow is also President of the Ohio State Rifle Association), to be competed for annually on the Camp Perry range. This is a magnificent specimen of the silversmith's art. The illustration which we show does not do it justice. The winner also draws down a gold medal and \$25. Hingle shot well last year, showing particular strength at the long ranges. He was second man on his team in the National Team Match.

Naturally, as the teams keep dropping in, interest in the National Team Match increases. Nobody seems very confident of being able to pick the winner. The new plan of creating three classes meets with general approval. There is a wide spread sentiment that the change greatly increases the interest in the match. Some questions have been asked about the make-up of the three classes. The situation really does not present a problem of any consequence if the rules contained in G. O. 69, War Department,

April 12, 1909, are carefully read. The first fifteen teams to finish last year constitute Class A. If any of those teams drop out, just so many less teams will be in Class A, unless some team which shot prior to 1908 and which did not shoot in 1908 should now return and shoot in 1909. If such a team finished in the first fifteen prior to 1908, it would, upon appearing this year to shoot, be placed in Class A. Absolutely the same remarks apply to Classes B and C.

It should be plainly understood that the final classification of the teams for the purpose of securing prizes depends not upon the classes in which they find themselves at the beginning of the matches, but upon the scores which they make. Thus, if a team in Class B should shoot a better score than any team in Class A, such team would win the first place in Class A. In other words, it is possible for any one of the teams in Classes B and C to win a place in a higher class, but it is not possible, by crowding down or otherwise, for a team in a higher class to win a prize in a lower class.

For convenience, we reproduce herewith the scores by ranges and the team captains of the fifty teams which shot in the National Match last year. We also show the standing of the first six teams for all of the other years which the National Match has been shot.

Organization.	Team Captain.	200	600	800	1000	200Skir-	Aggre-	
		S.F.	S.F.	S.F.	S.F.	R.F.	mish gate.	
1. U. S. Infantry.....	Capt. Fred L. Munson.....	485	505	542	467	435	790	3,224
2. U. S. Navy.....	Lieut. T. L. Johnson.....	497	505	544	474	446	744	3,210
3. U. S. Cavalry.....	Capt. Wm. H. Hay.....	485	513	549	504	421	708	3,180
4. U. S. Marine Corps.....	Capt. Wm. C. Harlee.....	475	493	530	443	409	767	3,117
5. Wisconsin.....	Col. R. B. McCoy.....	485	512	550	475	406	645	3,073
6. Massachusetts.....	Col. John Caswell.....	493	521	530	468	429	626	3,056
7. U.S. Naval Academy.....	Lieut. A. P. Fairfield.....	479	497	512	439	401	727	3,055
8. Pennsylvania.....	Maj. Blaine Aiken.....	495	502	569	449	432	657	3,044
9. District of Columbia.....	Maj. Alfred Robbins.....	483	503	512	414	415	698	3,025
10. Washington.....	Brig.-Gen. O. Hamilton.....	470	488	520	463	395	664	3,000
11. Illinois.....	Col. R. J. Shand.....	473	499	516	467	381	662	2,998
12. Iowa.....	Col. S. W. Brookhart.....	476	466	527	453	399	673	2,994
13. Oregon.....	Adj. Gen. Wm. E. Finzer.....	487	481	504	422	416	633	2,943
14. Maine.....	Col. Elliott C. Dill.....	487	478	489	449	418	593	2,914
15. Ohio.....	Col. E. S. Bryant.....	474	478	499	458	417	546	2,872
16. Oklahoma.....	Col. Roy Hoffman.....	463	415	489	443	412	622	2,844
17. New Hampshire.....	Maj. Arthur Cummings.....	478	484	494	466	409	490	2,821
18. Colorado.....	Adj. Gen. C. A. Kelley.....	458	478	487	430	370	582	2,805
19. California.....	Col. D. A. Smith.....	477	462	490	404	413	552	2,798
20. New York.....	Lieut.-Col. N. B. Thurston.....	483	474	519	439	372	486	2,773
21. Maryland.....	Col. Chas. D. Gaither.....	466	480	504	446	366	506	2,768
22. New Jersey.....	Brig.-Gen. B. W. Spencer.....	479	496	485	395	375	521	2,751
23. Minnesota.....	Adj. Gen. Fred B. Wood.....	485	457	473	410	407	488	2,730
24. Kansas.....	Adj. Gen. J. W. F. Hughes.....	451	456	500	407	392	522	2,728
25. Missouri.....	Maj. Wm. Lionel Chambers.....	465	483	481	411	350	528	2,718
26. Hawaii.....	Maj. W. R. Riley.....	459	459	471	421	409	495	2,714
27. Indiana.....	Maj. Chas. A. Garrard.....	449	479	505	357	404	516	2,710
28. Michigan.....	Gen. C. A. Wagner.....	465	464	501	401	397	478	2,706
29. West Virginia.....	Lieut.-Col. C. A. Osborn.....	460	468	495	433	374	476	2,706
30. Kentucky.....	Maj. Victor K. Dodge.....	429	485	497	419	369	492	2,691
31. Wyoming.....	Col. C. Z. A. Zander.....	462	479	487	375	355	519	2,677
32. Connecticut.....	Maj. Wm. M. Stark.....	478	464	463	377	382	511	2,675
33. Georgia.....	Maj. M. J. O'Leary.....	478	473	496	389	389	448	2,673
34. Rhode Island.....	Maj. Howard D. Wilcox.....	475	487	480	402	376	446	2,666
35. Arizona.....	Col. L. W. Coggins.....	451	461	470	346	402	456	2,586
36. Alabama.....	Adj. Gen. Bibb Graves.....	445	439	480	391	340	473	2,568
37. South Carolina.....	Maj. Tristram T. Hyde.....	439	460	464	386	307	470	2,526
38. Nebraska.....	Lieut.-Col. O. G. Osborne.....	434	460	452	390	353	420	2,509
39. Tennessee.....	Col. H. C. Alexander.....	460	450	480	316	388	394	2,488
40. Delaware.....	Maj. J. Warner Reed.....	444	459	476	399	349	346	2,473
41. North Dakota.....	Brig.-Gen. E. C. Geary, Jr.....	440	451	471	334	353	417	2,466
42. Texas.....	Adj. Gen. J. O. Newton.....	461	416	449	337	370	417	2,450
43. Vermont.....	Maj. L. S. Tillotson.....	439	430	454	388	337	402	2,450
44. Virginia.....	Maj. S. W. Martin.....	419	444	463	383	347	393	2,449
45. Arkansas.....	Maj. L. P. Berry, Jr.....	453	402	447	331	341	436	2,410
46. New Mexico.....	Brig.-Gen. A. P. Tarkington.....	424	395	440	331	356	346	2,292
47. Utah.....	Adj. Gen. E. S. Wedgwood.....	425	389	457	335	347	293	2,246
48. Mississippi.....	Adj. Gen. Arthur Fridge.....	404	435	424	362	337	283	2,245
49. Louisiana.....	Maj. Wm. W. Crane.....	406	406	344	291	319	330	2,096
50. North Carolina.....	Adj. Gen. T. R. Robertson.....	397	319	313	276	320	279	1,904

1903:	1904:	1905:	1906:	1907:
No. of teams, 15.	No. of teams, 19.	No. of teams, 37.	No. of teams, 41.	No. of teams, 48.
1. New York.	New York.	New York.	U. S. Infantry.	U. S. Navy.
2. New Jersey.	U. S. Navy.	U. S. Infantry.	U. S. Cavalry.	Massachusetts.
3. Massachusetts.	U. S. Infantry.	Ohio.	Massachusetts.	Ohio.
4. Dist. of Col.	U. S. Cavalry.	U. S. M. C.	New York.	U. S. Cavalry.
5. Ohio.	U. S. M. C.	U. S. Navy.	U. S. Navy.	Washington.
U. S. M. C.	Dist. of Col.	New Jersey.	U. S. M. C.	U. S. N. Acad.



**THE CATROW CUP AND ITS FIRST WINNER, SERGEANT HINGLE, U. S. M. C.**  
*(Continued on page 436.)*





THE RED

**W**

TRADE MARK REG. IN U. S. PAT. OFF.

BRAND

THE RED

**W**

TRADE MARK REG. IN U. S. PAT. OFF.

BRAND

CAPT. G. H. EMERSON, OHIO

# RECORDS FALL LIKE LEAVES

BEFORE THE SUPREME ACCURACY AND UNIFORMITY OF

# WINCHESTER MILITARY CARTRIDGES

When at the Government tests, Winchester .30 Caliber Military Cartridges outshot all other makes at slow fire—the supreme test of ammunition for accuracy and uniformity—the knowing ones predicted a general shattering of existing records during the tournament season. And in this the prophets were not mistaken, for already four new world's records have been made by Winchester Cartridges and the season has only just begun. More old records are doomed and if you want to enjoy the honor and distinction accorded a record breaker, combine with your skill the maximum of accuracy and uniformity in ammunition by shooting Winchester Cartridges. They are not only better than ever, but better than all other makes.

## 4 NEW WORLD'S RECORDS MADE WITH RED W CARTRIDGES

### 224 OUT OF 225 AT 800, 900 AND 1,000 YARDS

Made by Captain G. H. Emerson, of Ohio, at Camp Perry, July 29th. His scores were 75 at 800 yards, 75 at 900 yards, and 74 at 1000 yards. Captain Emerson shot a Krag Rifle, Model 1898, with a Winchester barrel and Winchester .30 Caliber Cartridges with 180 Grain bullet.

### 27 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES AT 1,000 YARDS

Made by Lieut. H. E. Simon, of Ohio, at Camp Perry, July 31st, shooting a Krag Rifle, Model 1898, and Winchester .30 Caliber Cartridges, with 180 Grain bullet.

### 25 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES AT 1,000 YARDS

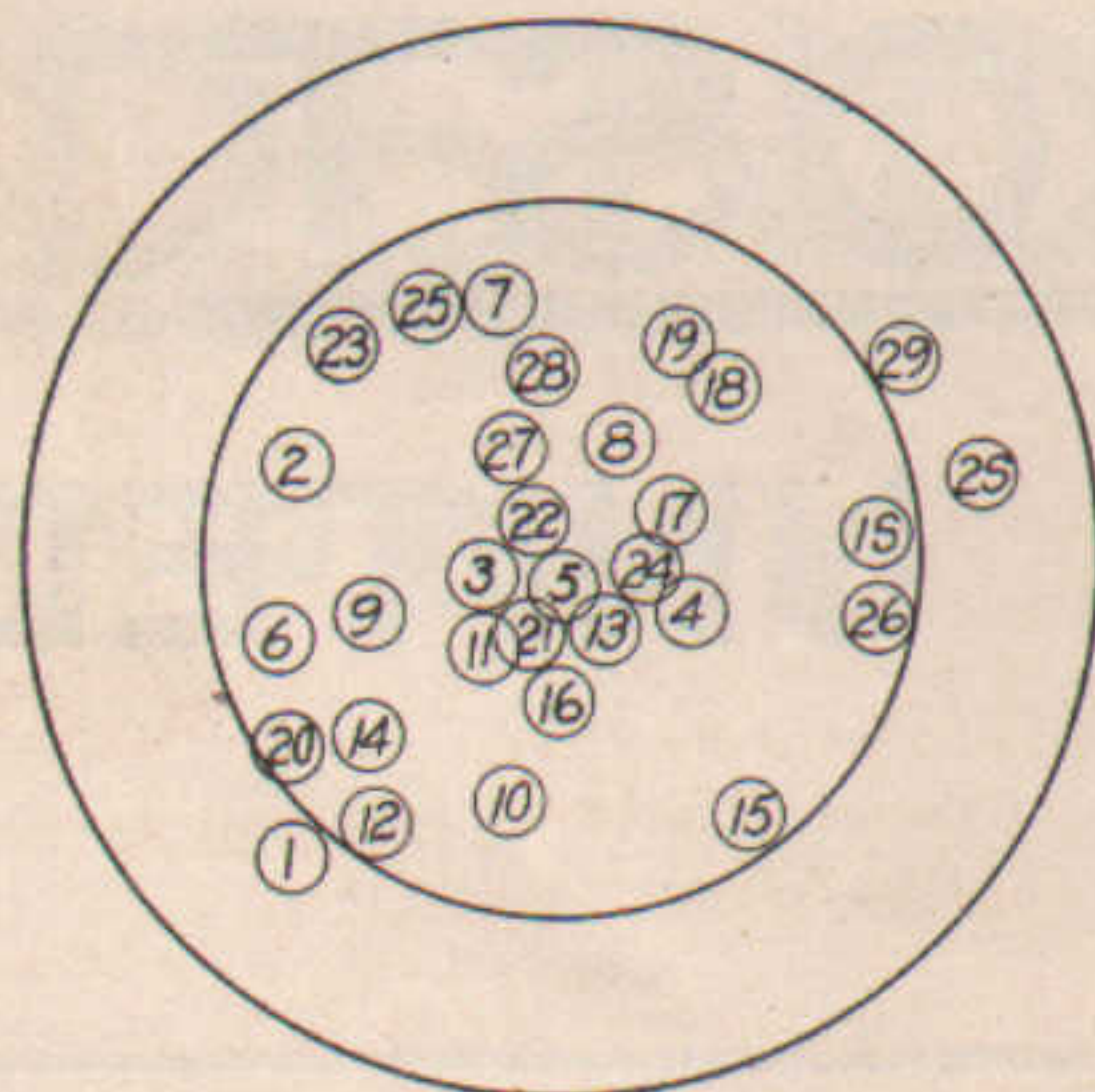
Made by Musician G. W. Chesley, of Connecticut, at Wakefield, Mass., July 24th, with a Krag Rifle and Winchester .30 Caliber Cartridges, with 180 Grain bullet.

### 60 CONSECUTIVE BULL'S-EYES AT 500 YARDS

Made by Captain S. W. Wise, of Massachusetts, at Wakefield, Mass., July 27 and 28, with a Springfield Rifle and Winchester .30 Caliber Cartridges, with 150 Grain bullet.

## Winchester Cartridges are the only ones to Shoot in the Open Events at **Camp Perry**

THE RED W BRAND



THE RED W BRAND

TARGET MADE BY LIEUT. SIMON





# CARTR

STANDARD OF

**BREAKING RECORDS AND**

WINNING THE IMPOR

NEW ENGLAND MI

GRAND AGGREGATE

N. E. AG

ARMY, NAVY AND INTER-STATE MATCH  
GOVERNOR McLANE MATCH

INTER-STATE  
GOVERNOR QU

AND 89 PER CEN

**Remember (US) won EVERY IMPORTANT**

**GOVERNMENT TE**

**RIFLE CARTRIDGES**

- First, UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.
- Second, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
- Third, Frankford Arsenal (Govt.)
- Fourth, Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

**MOST CONCLU**

**UNITED STATES CA**

NEW YORK

LOWELL, M



# EDGES



OF THE WORLD

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN

MILITARY MATCHES

AGGREGATE

TEAM MATCH

JIMBY MATCH

OF ALL PLACES

OFFICERS' AGGREGATE

STATE OF MAINE MATCH

ESSEX COUNTY MATCH

MATCH AT CAMP PERRY LAST YEAR

BEST COMPARISON

REVOLVER CARTRIDGES

First, UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

Second, Frankford Arsenal (Govt.)

Third, Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

Fourth, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

CARTRIDGE COMPANY

MASS.

SAN FRANCISCO



## CAMP PERRY CALLS.

(Continued from page 432.)

To illustrate the class arrangement again: it will be noted that Ohio finished in 15th place in 1908. Ohio, then, is the last team in Class A. Suppose Washington and Oregon do not compete this year. Therefore, Class A will consist of only 13 teams, unless some of the old teams who were in the first fifteen prior to 1908 should return. Class B commences with Oklahoma and ends with Kentucky. Not all of these teams will be present, but the result will be the same as if there were a blank place. Class C commences with Wyoming and ends with North Carolina, and that is the whole of it, so far as the National Team Match and its classes are concerned.

The changes on the range are not great. The fine reinforced concrete mess-hall is completed and in front of it now flourishes a healthy green lawn, adding very much to the appearance of the place. The railway has been extended down close to the mess-house and a depot and freight sheds, also of reinforced concrete, have been erected. This is an improvement which will save many steps. It was needed greatly last year.

Last week the weather was threatening more or less all the time. It rained on Monday and again on Saturday night. With the Saturday night rain came a storm which the old settler dropped around to say was the "wust he'd seed sence '47." Perhaps he was right. At any rate the storm did not blow over until noon, Sunday. For the greater part of the week the shooting conditions were good. The roads about the camp were as muddy as usual, and that means much mud.

Commercial Row this year, called by some facetious wag who has been reading the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific folders, "The Pay Streak," after the entertainment row in that world's fair, was not fully settled by those who will hold forth there during the big meeting. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the Winchester, the Sub-Target Gun people, the Colts, P. J. O'Hare, representing T. J. Conroy with riflemen's specialties, and the Ideal Manufacturing Company had put in appearance and were actively engaged in making themselves ready to receive visitors.

ARMS AND THE MAN flung its banner to the breeze about the middle of the week and left P. J. O'Hare temporarily in charge. The Maxim Silent Firearms Company will share headquarters with ARMS AND THE MAN. A representative of the Maxim concern will have a full line of rifles fitted with silencers to show to inquirers at ARMS AND THE MAN tent.

The United States Cartridge Company and the Peters Cartridge Company had not opened their quarters last week, but both are doing business now.

Commercial Row was promised a cement sidewalk last year. The road to the bad place is said to be paved with the same sort of material and if the road to the bad place is as full of sloppy mud holes as Commercial Row after a storm like that of Saturday night, you may count us in for a ticket to heaven.

It is going to be a great rifle meeting. There will not be as many teams as last year though probably the number of individual contestants will be quite as large. On the other hand the scores are going to be far and away beyond any ever made. Not only the top scores, mind you, but all the way down the line the scores are going to be better. The only thing which could possibly prevent that would be a continuance of extremely bad conditions. Of course, we expect the skirmish scores to be higher on account of the change of target, and teams will make a great gain in totals on that account, but there will be equal or greater gains in the slow fire figures.

After the National Matches the matches of the National Rifle Association begin immediately and for these many if not all of the members of most of the teams will remain.

The prize list in these events is going to be long and rich because when a small fixed charge (promised by the Ohio authorities to be not over \$100 a day) is deducted for the upkeep of the range, the balance will be divided among the contestants.

In this way dozens of men will pick up several thousand dollars between them and acquire a little money reward for the hard work of the year.

## LATEST AERONAUTICAL NEWS.

**O**RVILLE WRIGHT is in London on his way to Germany, where he expects to fly for the Kaiser. His brother Wilbur was in Washington the first of this week prepared to commence the instruction of Lieutenants Lahm and Foulois of the Signal Corps in the use of the Wright machine which so successfully passed the government tests at Fort Myer last month.

The Signal Corps people have had trouble in securing ground upon which to carry on this instruction. Prices of the land suitable for the purpose rose like a baking of mother's salt rising bread over night as soon as the wily agriculturists found the department looking toward their ground. A place has not yet been secured, though it probably soon will be, and Wright has returned to his home in Dayton to await advice from General Allen.

Glenn Curtis of Hammondspont, who aviated with some considerable

success on this side, met with an accident on Monday while trying his machine out in France. He had gone over there to take part in the coming aeroplane tests. His mishap occurred while a strong wind was blowing and was caused by his motor suddenly ceasing to mot. As a result he fell, smashing the bamboo frame of his machine very badly and slightly injuring himself.

In the meantime we hear from Boston and Jefferson City that Massachusetts and Missouri respectively are to have aero detachments. Indeed, the Missouri one has been already organized.

Things look black for a Navy aeroplane, largely because Assistant Secretary Winthrop, who is now in charge, seems to feel that the expenditure of \$15,000 or \$20,000 to buy two such machines would be an undue strain upon the Department exchequer. When listening to this we must remember that the economy cry is a loud one in Washington and that all Departments have received strict instructions from President Taft to reduce expenditures to a minimum. Yet we cannot feel other than that the Navy Department is making a mistake if it does not attempt to get heavier-than-air vessels of the air.

A great many of the most serious objections to the aeroplane when used upon land are ineffective when applied to such a machine for Navy use. It is a simple matter to make an aeroplane which will float when it strikes the water, at least for the length of time necessary to enable a torpedo boat to pick up the aviator. On shore, anything happening to the engine is liable to force the man bird to alight where he must rather than where he would with a great probability of injury.

As scouts, aeroplanes, constructed so that they might rise in the air from the deck of a ship or from the surface of the sea, would be of the very greatest value. What a service could be rendered by an airship which ascended in circles 500 feet above a battleship and reported what it could see from that elevation.

That the Army has secured a practicable aeroplane in the Wright machine should not operate as a discouragement but rather as an encouragement to the Navy. We hope Mr. Winthrop, if it be he who is holding the matter up, will change his mind.

## MAY BE SCOLDED FOR ALLOWING HIMSELF TO BE SHOT.

**E**NSIGN Kenneth Whiting of the Navy, who volunteered to make his way from a submerged submarine to the surface through a torpedo tube, succeeded in his attempt. Now there is talk in Washington of scolding him real hard because he took such a chance. Whiting's idea was to demonstrate that it was possible to escape from a vessel submerged not more than 70 feet, which was the distance at which the Porpoise lay when he made his exit from her.

There is no doubt that the wonderfully daring act of this young man will result in some practical plan for saving the lives of men who have gone down with injured submarines. He deserves the highest praise, and anybody who chided him for doing what he did ought to be in turn reproved in severest terms.

We may well characterize as reprehensible a risk of life when nothing is to be gained, but where a man by risking his own life may find a way to save the lives of many comrades he should be patted on the back, not frowned upon.

## ANOTHER SURE THING GUN.

**A**MAN at Ouray, Colorado, says he has a flash light revolver which puts the cap sheaf on every kind of killing device. He says that in a brass tube placed under the barrel of his revolver he will have an electric light. He calculates that by throwing this light forward in a form resembling cross hairs of light he will have no trouble at all in puncturing the anatomy of any person at the particular spot where the cross rays of light do their crossing.

Of course, the Colorado man is right, so far as short range shooting is concerned, although his invention would not be of any service beyond point blank distance. Unfortunately, however, several people have invented the same thing before, and a weapon of this kind is manufactured and in use. How true it is today as ever, that there is nothing new under the sun.

*For the Sweet Sake of Science.*

Stern employer, addressing his bookkeeper, ordinarily well-behaved, but fond of smashing blue-rocks: "Mr. Penn, where were you yesterday afternoon?"

Mr. Penn: "Why—why—why—I—ah—"

S. E.: "Didn't I see you out at the Gun Club grounds, about three o'clock, shooting at blue-rocks?"

Penn: "Well—yes, sir. Yes, I was, but—but—"

S. E.: "Well, I want to know what possible excuse you can offer for such conduct? What have you to say for yourself, sir? What have you to say?"

Penn: "Well—well, sir, I—ah, I—ah, was shooting them in the interests of the Smithsonian Institution."



## HERE AND THERE.

### *No International Rifle Matches in America this Year.*

The invitation sent out by the President of the National Rifle Association to every civilized country, inviting a participation in International Rifle Matches, sought to be held in the United States during the fall of 1909, though each one elicited a courteous response, no acceptances were received. A variety of causes contributed to this result.

Canada has had under consideration the question of challenging for the Palma Rifle, but it now seems probable that she will be unable to send a team. It is to be regretted that no International Matches can be shot this year, but present indications are that our own matches, participated in by home talent only, will be of a sufficiently sensational character to keep us fully engrossed.

### *Difference of Opinion Between England and the Colonies.*

The Imperial Defense Conference, which has been meeting in London, has been able to agree on a scheme for the Army, but the delegates have not yet harmonized their divergent views in regard to the Navy. The colonies are willing to pay a fair share of the cost of the Navy, but the Canadian and Australian delegates have ideas of their own about the distribution of the vessels.

The sticking point seems to be Great Britain's recent policy in the Pacific. After the Anglo-Japanese treaty was concluded, Great Britain withdrew the greater part of her fleet from the China coast and did away with the North Pacific fleet, both of which could be used, with an Australian squadron or Canadian vessels, to protect colonial or British interests in the Pacific.

The home government does not apprehend any trouble in the Pacific, but the colonial delegates have not so much confidence in Japan. They ask, therefore, to have a portion of the fleet left available for their protection.

### *Will Test Military Automobiles.*

Ten automobile trucks from the factory of the Auto Car Company, at Ardmore, are being employed in an experimental way by the Quartermaster's Department in carrying on the work of this branch during the attack upon Boston.

The countries of Continental Europe have been employing horseless vehicles similarly for a long time, but their facilities on account of excellent roads are far superior to our own. Over any road which can properly be called by that name, an automobile truck is so much better than any horse-propelled vehicle as to be beyond comparison.

One useful effect of the adoption of automobiles for military purposes here would be the improvement in roads which would naturally follow.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

### *Adjutant of the National Matches Ready for Duty.*

Capt. W. L. Luhn, 11th Cavalry, arrived in Washington last week. Captain Luhn has recently returned with his regiment from the Philippines. He met Lieut.-Col. R. K. Evans, Executive Officer, in the capital city, and a conference took place between them with reference to the coming great shooting events at Camp Perry.

This will be Captain Luhn's third tour as Adjutant of the National Matches. He is an incomparable adjutant, capable, in love with rifle shooting, and diplomatic. His return to the matches will give pleasure to a very large number of those who attend the annual struggle for rifle honors.

Colonel Evans and Captain Luhn arrived in Camp Perry Sunday.

### *Olive Drab Cotton Cloth for Uniforms.*

The purchase of 825,000 yards of olive drab cotton cloth for use of the Army, which was held up, has at last been consummated. This material will hereafter take the place of khaki in the uniforms of our soldiers. The old material will be used and uniforms made of it will be issued until the supply is exhausted.

However, there is no doubt that the new cloth has been definitely chosen as uniform material and proposals have been asked for 1,000,000 additional yards of the same kind of material. The bids for this lot will be opened March 1, 1910.

### *Army Officers to Watch Navy Shoot.*

Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Bailey and Clarence P. Townsley, of the Coast Artillery Corps, five Majors and nine Captains of the Coast Artillery and Ordnance Department, have been detailed to witness the target practice of the United States Atlantic Fleet off the capes of Chesapeake Bay, from August 16 to about September 9.

### *For Encampment Duty with Iowa.*

Capt. Edward A. Kreger, acting Judge-Advocate, now on leave, has at his own request been detailed for duty with the 56th Iowa Infantry during the encampment of that organization from August 18 to 27.

### *Major Phillips Again at the National Matches.*

Those who have been regular in their attendance at the National Matches will be greatly pleased to note that Major Phillips, Ordnance Department, has been again detailed for duty as ordnance officer of the National Matches. Since last year Major Phillips has received his promotion, a well-deserved tribute to a very conscientious and capable officer. It is very gratifying to know that merit is recognized. This is different from the ordinary newspaper comment upon the promotion of an officer of the Army because it refers to an officer of the Ordnance Department. There selection and not seniority obtains, as a board of officers passes upon the question of who shall be recommended to the chief for promotion.

The very great increase in the accuracy of the .30 caliber ammunition turned out by Frankford can be principally credited to Major Phillips. When we consider the difference is at least forty per cent in favor of the product of this year we realize how great the improvement has been.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### *No New Hampshire Team for Camp Perry.*

The Governor of New Hampshire has issued an order abrogating a previous order concerning the participation of a team from that State in the National Matches. The reason given is lack of funds.

### *Marines with National Guardsmen.*

Lieut.-Col. T. B. Kane and Maj. S. B. Butler, of the Marine Corps, are serving as observers during the field maneuvers in Massachusetts with Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood. Captains J. S. Turrill and W. H. Parker are rendering similar service with General Harries, commanding the D. C. National Guard.

### *Camp Fort, New Jersey, Closed.*

The departure of the 2nd Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, from Camp Fort, Sea Girt, marked the end of what has been the best year of field service ever known by the New Jersey National Guard. Colonel Dungan, of the 2nd, gave a dinner on the eve of the departure of the regiment, at which Governor Fort was the guest of honor. Among other present was Adjutant General Sadler. All of the New Jersey organizations have been in this camp, except the Essex Troop, which is taking part in the Massachusetts maneuvers.

In marksmanship shown, in discipline, in cleanliness of the camp, in attendance, in drill and instruction, in short, in every feature of their work, the organizations have done better this year than ever before. It is recognized that the work of the quartermaster-general's department has contributed in a great measure to the success of this camp. The beautiful organization created by Gen. C. Edward Murray, Quartermaster-General, met every demand upon it in a way which received the heartiest commendation from every one.

As an instance of what the organizations did in rifle practice, the case of Company I, 3rd Infantry, Capt. Raymond G. Nixon, is mentioned.

This company has won the regimental cup eight years out of the last nine and every man in it has now been qualified as a marksman or better.

### *Adjutant General of Missouri Visits Washington.*

Gen. Frank M. Rumbold, Adjutant General of Missouri, was in Washington for just one day last week. He came early in the morning and left at 7 o'clock in the evening, but between those hours he accomplished a great deal of business with the War Department.

He reports conditions in the Missouri National Guard to be much improved.

### *Entrenching Tools Must be Kept in Order.*

A well worded order from the Adjutant General of Minnesota directs that the entrenching tools recently issued to the Minnesota National Guard must on no account be used for any other purpose than that for which they were supplied and that they shall be kept at all times in perfect order.

### *Maine Maneuvers Were Beneficial.*

It is reported that the tour of duty of the 1st Maine Infantry in the coast defense forts on the Maine coast was productive of much good instruction for the National Guardsmen.

Further than that, it is said that they thoroughly enjoyed the close association with the Regular organizations and performed the duty assigned to them in most excellent manner.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

### *Oval-Bore System of Rifling.*

The following letter from Charles Lancaster & Co., Ltd., of London, is self-explanatory:

"My attention has been drawn to the article in Arms and Ammunition, in your issue of July 15, on The Cole System of Rifling, because it has been pointed out to us that apparently Dr. Cole is still desirous of claiming the elliptical system of rifling as his invention, whereas, in the year 1902 we advised him that, as no doubt you and many of your readers are aware, the late Mr. Charles W. Lancaster applied for and was granted a patent for this Oval-Bore System of Rifling in July, 1850. (Some years prior to that we were also in communication with Dr. W. G. Hudson on this subject.)

For many years past we have used this system of non-fouling, smooth oval-bore spiral rifling, in various calibers of weapons, more especially in the .256 and .303 military calibers, also in rifles for big-game shooting, all of which have been adapted for cupro nickle or metal jacketed bullets, also with various pitches of rifling from eighteen down to as low as one turn in nine inches.

At the present time we are supplying both single-barrel magazine and double-barrel hammerless ejector sporting rifles with our celebrated non-fouling, smooth, oval-bore spiral rifling for the new .280 cartridge and cupro nickle pointed bullets giving a velocity of 3,000 foot-seconds. The great advantage is the non-fouling of our system and consequent ease with which sportsmen can keep their rifles clean."

*Editor's Note:—The four important departments found here on one page ordinarily cover a very great deal more space in ARMS AND THE MAN, but to condense this week was unavoidable.*

*When our readers note the strength of our other pages, we know that we shall be granted utter absolution.*



WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

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 County, Cal.
Sept. 3-11—Nineteenth Annual Sea Girt Tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., includes the matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, New York State Rifle Association, and Pennsylvania State Rifle Association.
Sept. 4-12—United States Revolver Association annual outdoor championship matches. John Taylor Humphrey, secretary-treasurer, Box 218, New York.

CAMP PERRY CALLS.

(Continued from page 436.)

HALL MEDAL MATCH.

Squadded competition, 7 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000. No sighting shots. Open to Ohio State Rifle Association and Ohio National Guard.

Table with columns for names and scores for the Hall Medal Match. Includes names like Roll, 1st Brigade, Murray, Engineers, etc.

LILLY MEDAL MATCH.

Open to members of the Ohio National Guard and Ohio State Rifle Association. 10 shots at 800 yards.

Table with columns for names and scores for the Lilly Medal Match. Includes names like Rothrock, Lieut., Dennis, R. B., etc.

CLEMENT MEDAL MATCH.

Open to members of the Ohio National Guard and Ohio State Rifle Association. 10 shots at 1,000 yards.

Table with columns for names and scores for the Clement Medal Match. Includes names like South, Captain, Semon, Captain, etc.

THE HALE MATCH.

Open to everybody. Squadded competitions. 10 shots at 600 yards.

Table with columns for names, scores, and bullseyes for the Hale Match. Includes names like Fechet, J. E., Worsham, T., etc.

The following 21 made 48: Lieut. J. S. Topham, 13th U. S. C.; Sergt. J. W. Hingle, U. S. M. C.; R. C. Howard, U. S. M. C.; C. L. Robinson, U. S. M. C.; Sergt. Foster Davis, Co. G, 4th Ohio; Sergt. W. B. McNow, U. S. M. C.; Higginbotham, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. T. H. Dillon, U. S. Eng.; Sergt. O. M. Schriver, U. S. M. C.; Maj. W. Z. Roll, 1st Brigade Ohio; Lieut. T. Whelen, 29th U. S. A.; Lieut. K. T. Smith, 6th U. S. A.; Lieut. H. Hawley, 6th U. S. A.; M. J. Crouse, U. S. M. C.; Sergt. J. V. Sanker, U. S. M. C.; Corp. T. Womack, U. S. M. C.; Sergt. C. Burroughs, Co. E, 27th U. S.; Lieut. E. Z. Steeven, 11th U. S.; Lieut. H. E. Simon, 6th Ohio; Lieut. D. H. Scott, 13th U. S.; Capt. C. A. Romayn, 2nd U. S. C.

The following 23 made a score of 47: Capt. H. W. McBride, 2nd Montana; Lieut. W. A. Caughey, 6th Ohio; Corp. J. E. Peterson, U. S. M. C.; Capt. E. W. Eddy, H. Q., 8th Ohio; J. W. Hessian, Delaware; Capt. H. B. Meyers, 6th U. S. C.; Sergt. P. S. Lund, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. S. A. Merriam, U. S. M. C.; G. W. Chesley, Co. D, 2nd Connecticut; Sergt. J. McP. Ketcham, U. S. M. C.; C. E. Orr, Alton Rifle Club; Priv. R. P. Rothrock, Co. G, 2nd; Corp. E. E. Eiler, U. S. M. C.; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio; A. J. Doermann, U. S. M. C.; F. C. Frey, Co. I, 5th Ohio; Lieut. H. A. Webb, 6th Ohio; G. W. Stevens, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. E. R. Coppock, 2nd U. S. C.; Lieut. B. Dixon, 15th U. S. A.; Sergt. J. E. Miller, Co. D, 1st Ohio; Sergt. C. B. Muchmore, Co. K, 6th Ohio; Sergt. F. Wahlstrom, U. S. M. C.

The following 20 made a score of 46: Sergt. George Sayer, Co. E, 15th U. S.; W. C. Andrews, Co. C, 5th Ohio; A. B. Hale, U. S. M. C.; Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 15th U. S. C.; E. Otto, U. S. M. C.; Corp. O. J. Buser,

U. S. M. C.; Capt. Stewart Wise, 6th Massachusetts; Lieut. Charles Reese, 13th U. S. A.; Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 11th U. S. C.; Lieut. H. F. Wirgman, U. S. M. C.; Corp. R. L. Aycock, U. S. M. C.; Corp. R. Daily, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. R. Coyle, U. S. M. C.; Capt. K. K. Casey, 2nd Pennsylvania; Sergt. William Cox, Co. M, 27th U. S.; Private Farnham, U. S. M. C.; Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th U. S. Infantry; Capt. C. H. Emmerson, H. Q. 6th Ohio; Capt. A. C. Nissen, 5th U. S. C.; Corp. W. Schlernitzauer, U. S. M. C.

The following 11 made 45: Private Gilliland, U. S. M. C.; Capt. J. C. Semon, H. Q. 5th Ohio; Lieut. R. Humber, 10th U. S. A.; Sergt. F. H. Bleicker, U. S. M. C.; Capt. John Pattison, Co. B, 1st Ohio; Lieut. B. D. Duncan, Montana; Corp. J. E. Snow, U. S. M. C.; Sergt. R. Lunsford, Co. A, 2nd U. S.; Lieut. J. Mauborgue, 3rd U. S. A.; F. E. McGee, Co. B, 4th Ohio; Maj. C. S. Benedict, Ohio.

The following made 44: W. H. McFarland, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Ben South, H. Q., 1st Ohio; Corp. J. J. Pierce, U. S. M. C.; Corp. M. K. Dawes, U. S. M. C.; Sergt. V. A. Martin, 2nd Ohio.

Those who made a score of 43 were: C. D. Slater, U. S. M. C.; Corp. R. D. French, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. J. F. Clapham, 5th U. S. A.; Corp. J. S. Johnson, U. S. M. C.; Sergt. V. H. Czegka, U. S. M. C.; Capt. G. W. Corwin, 71st New York.

J. Renew, U. S. M. C., 42; H. E. Leland, U. S. M. C., 42; Lieut. A. A. Baker, Montana, 42; E. F. Mould, Cleveland R. & R. Club, 41; Sergt. H. Baptist, U. S. M. C., 41; Corp. A. Farquharson, U. S. M. C., 40; Corp. W. A. Fragen, U. S. M. C., 39.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

One skirmish run, and 10 shots at 200 rapid fire. Slow fire 200, 600, 800 and 1,000. Open to Ohio National Guard only.

Table showing scores for Regimental Team Match by unit. Includes 5th Infantry, 2nd Infantry, 8th Infantry, etc.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

10 shots at 200 and 600 yards. Open only to Ohio.

Table showing scores for Company Team Match by company. Includes Co. C, Eng., Co. C, 5th Inf., etc.

STATE INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

One skirmish run; rapid fire at 200, slow fire, 200, 600 and 800 yards, 10 shots. Open to Ohio National Guard only.

Table showing scores for State Individual Match by name. Includes Murry, D. Eng., Miller, D. 1st, Andrews, C. 5th, etc.

REVOLVER TEAM MATCH.

10 shots slow fire, at 75 yards, 20 seconds to each shot. Timed fire, 20 seconds to each score of 5 shots, 10 shots, 25 and 50 yards. Rapid fire, 8 seconds to each score of 5 shots, 10 shots, 15 and 25 yards. Open only to Ohio National Guard, battery, troops and Signal Corps.

Table showing scores for Revolver Team Match by troop. Includes Troop B, 1678; Troop A, 1657; Battery B, 843.

INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER MATCH.

Open to any member of the Ohio National Guard. Timed fire, 50 yards; rapid fire, 25 yards; 25, 50, and 75 yards slow fire.

Table showing scores for Individual Revolver Match by name. Includes Snook, Troop B, 219; Dennis, Troop A, 205; Morrall, 4th, 194; etc.

DOMINION TROPHY MATCH.

Open to O. S. R. A. members and O. N. G. who have never qualified as sharpshooter prior to January, 1909. 10 shots at 200 yards.

Table showing scores for Dominion Trophy Match. Includes Corp. Mehen, Co. C, Eng., 42; Priv. Jones, Co. F, 1st, 42; A. B. Curtis, Co. E, 2nd, 42; W. C. Andrews, Co. C, 5th, 42.

BRYANT NOVICE MATCH.

Open to O. S. R. A. members and O. N. G. who have never qualified as sharpshooter prior to January, 1909. 10 shots at 300 yards.

Table showing scores for Bryant Novice Match. Includes Priv. C. W. Andrews, 45; Priv. Dunham, Co. K, 1st, 43; Capt. W. Meyer, Co. F, 1st, 42; Priv. Curtis, Co. E, 2nd, 42.

SIXTH INFANTRY NOVICE MATCH.

Open to O. S. R. A. members and O. N. G. who have never qualified as sharpshooter prior to January, 1909. 10 shots at 500 yards.

Table showing scores for Sixth Infantry Novice Match. Includes Priv. W. C. Andrews, 50; Priv. Rutledge, 50; Priv. A. Curtis, Co. E, 2nd, 50; Corp. Ames, Co. G, 6th, 49.

SECOND BRIGADE TROPHY MATCH.

Open to O. S. R. A. members and O. N. G. who have never qualified as sharpshooter prior to January, 1909. 10 shots at 600 yards.

Table showing scores for Second Brigade Trophy Match. Includes Priv. Jesse Rutledge, 50; Priv. W. C. Andrews, 47; Priv. C. M. Cowan, 48.

EXPERTS SHORT RANGE MATCH.

Open to O. S. R. A. members and O. N. G. who have never been on a State team. 10 shots at 200 yards.

Table showing scores for Capt. John Pattison (45) and Corp. W. P. Townsend (44), and Capt. W. A. Morrall (43) and Deblanan Clutter (43).

EXPERTS 600 YARD MATCH.

Open to O. S. R. A. members and O. N. G. who have never been on a State team. 10 shots at 600 yards.

Table showing scores for Priv. W. C. Andrews (50) and Priv. Jesse Jordan (49), and Priv. O. C. Fisher (49) and Private Dennis (49).

EXPERTS 800 YARD MATCH.

Open to O. S. R. A. members and O. N. G. who have never been on a State team. 10 shots at 800 yards.

Table showing scores for Priv. W. C. Andrews (50) and Sergt. Ernst Miller (50), and Priv. R. B. Dennis (50) and A. W. Underwood (50).

EXPERTS 1000 YARD MATCH.

Open to O. S. R. A. members and O. N. G. who have never been on a State team. 10 shots at 1000 yards.

Table showing scores for Sergeant Miller (49) and Priv. W. C. Andrews (46), and Capt. H. S. Dyar (47) and O. O. Fisher (46).

NOVICE AGGREGATE MATCH.

High aggregate in Division Trophy Match, 200 yards, Bryant Novice, 300 yards, Sixth Infantry, 500 yards, and Second Infantry, 600 yards. Novice Matches won by A. B. Curtis, 178; Jesse Rutledge, 176; C. V. Dunham, 170; H. E. Richards, 168.

EXPERT AGGREGATE MATCH.

High aggregate in 200, 600, 800, 1000 yard expert matches, won by Ernest Miller, 187; Jesse Jordan, 183; O. O. Fisher, 182; R. B. Dennis, 180.

CATROW CUP MATCH.

Open to everybody, 2 sighting shots and 7 for record at 800, 900 and 1000 yards.

Table showing scores for Catrow Cup Match at 800, 900, and 1000 yards.

Table showing scores for Catrow Cup Match by name. Includes J. H. Hingler, Marine Corps (35, 35, 35), W. A. Fragner, Marine Corps (35, 34, 33), etc.

GEORGIA STATE RIFLE COMPETITION.

At the competition held at Camp Scott, near Atlanta, a most interesting series of events was run off. The team for the National Matches should give a good account of itself. It was chosen by competition, and its captain will be Maj. Mack E. Laird; Coach, Lieut.-Col. John B. Butler; Spotter, Maj. W. T. B. Wilson; Range Officer, Maj. Walter E. Coney. The team will arrive at Camp Perry August 19 after a week of team practice only. Members of the team with their scores are as follows:

Table showing scores for Georgia State Rifle Competition. Includes columns for S.P., S.F., R.F., Sk., Sk. Agg. and names like Capt. Spratt, Jr., Capt. Seamans, etc.

Totals: 362 661 601 518 520 1305 1293 5530

The results of the other matches were: Candler Trophy Cup; team of 12, with highest aggregate at 200 yards, rapid fire, 20 shots:

Table showing scores for Candler Trophy Cup. Includes 1st Infantry (750).

Paxon Trophy Cup; team of 12, with highest aggregate in two, 20 shot skirmish runs:

Table showing scores for Paxon Trophy Cup. Includes 2nd Cavalry (1766).

Anderson Trophy; team of 12, with highest aggregate score at slow fire. 10 shots each, 200, 600, and 1,000 yards:

Table showing scores for Anderson Trophy. Includes 5th Infantry (1408).

Daniel Medal; highest individual score at 200 yards, slow fire; 10 shots:

Table showing scores for Daniel Medal. Includes Sergt. Earl D. Alexander, 1st Infantry (45).

Scott Medal; highest aggregate skirmish scores, 2 runs, 20 shots each:

Table showing scores for Scott Medal. Includes Capt. W. T. Spratt, Jr., 5th Infantry (186).

Cranksaw Medal; highest individual aggregate; 10 shots each 200, 600, and 1,000 slow fire, 20 shots rapid fire at 200 yards, 2 skirmish runs, 20 shots each. Also carries the title of Champion Expert Rifleman of Georgia; Capt. Wm. T. Spratt, Jr., 5th Infantry (397).

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

There was a small attendance at the range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association on August 14. The military men were either attending the maneuvers or on the way to Camp Perry for the matches. The scores: Short range, 100 yards, Smith, 92, 90, 88, 84; M. Weeks, 88, 84. 200 yards offhand match, T. Carlson, 82, 76; M. Darling, 75, 70. W. Charles (military rifle), 47. Creedmoor Count, long range match, 1,000 yards, F. Daniels, 48, 47, 43.

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

The following scores were made at our gallery, 230 Washington street, August 4:

Table showing scores for Newark Rifle and Revolver Association. Includes Pistol and Revolver, 20 Yards (French 81, 84, 86, 90; Jackson 79, 80, 83; Wilkinson 74, 77).

Table showing scores for Rifle, 25 Yards. Includes Ryder (233, 237, 237, 238, 239), O. Hare (242, 243, 246), Nichols (233, 237).

Made at Greenville, August 7:

Table showing scores for Rifle, 200 Yards. Includes Olmstead (204, 207, 218, 224).





SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIFLES. A Civilian Rifle Club Almost Entirely Equipped with the Service Rifle.

Southern California Rifle Association. By A. D. Ostrander, Secretary.

In ARMS AND THE MAN of May 20 there appeared an article on "Rifle Shooting in Southern California," written by E. C. Crossman. Some of his remarks in regard to the Southern California Rifle Association are untrue, as he has written of something of which he knows nothing.

In regard to his statement that we own no clubhouse and have no dues, I wish to say that we are not millionaires, and have not the money to build a clubhouse or a range of our own, but we have dues, also shooting fees, and with these rent the Schuetzen Park range and clubhouse.

We have during this year organized a branch club in Santa Ana, with seventeen members. They have built a 1,000 yard range and on July 4 and 5 our Los Angeles members met with them, and held a very successful shoot.

We believe Mr. Crossman's irony to be the result of jealousy, as he is promoting an organization of Los Angeles Militiamen, known as the "Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club." This club in a match on April 4, 1909, with the Southern California Rifles was defeated by 43 points, the score being 824 to 867. This was a 6 man team, and most of Mr. Crossman's members were on the team.

Without boasting, we can say that the Rifles, since being organized, have pulled off 9 matches and have won 8 of them.

What I have written has been from a sense of fairness, without the least desire to knock or boast, only to state the truth.

We do not know why, but a request made by our organization for the use of the National Guard range here has been ignored. Their range is in close proximity to the city and it would mean much to us to obtain the right to shoot thereon.

I am sending under separate cover a photo of some of our members, taken on the Santa Ana range.

HIGHLAND TOURNAMENT OF THE CENTRAL SHARPshooters.

The tournament of the Central Sharpshooters was held recently at Highland, Ill., and it was of such magnitude and there were so many shooters that it would be impossible to print one-half of the scores made. But we cannot pass without making mention of the fine shooting done by one of our Davenport, Iowa, subscribers, Mr. Emil Berg, who has the honor of winning the King Highland and Peoples target competitions.

The range was 200 yards, offhand, any rifles or sights allowed, including telescopes and hand rests. Mr. Berg used a Pope rifle barrel in a Ballard action, a 4-power scope and rifle weighing 17 pounds.

The Honor, Stitch and King targets had only one entry whereas the other targets were recentries. The Highland target had a black of 12 inches with one-fourth inch rings, just like the Zettler 75-foot target. Mr. Berg's three highest cards were 49, 48 and 39. On Peoples his winning three cards were 72, 71 and 71.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

Table with names and scores for the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association. Includes names like J. R. Ryder, J. L. R. Morgan, G. P. Sanborn, Dr. C. Philips, M. Hays, Dr. M. L. Terrill, C. W. Green.

Table with names and scores for the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association. Includes names like R. H. Sayre, French, Nichols, Geo. Grenzer.

FORT PITT COMMENCES TO SKIRMISH.

The scores made by the members of the Fort Pitt Club shooting on August 7, including their first skirmish run, were:

500 Yards Handicap Match. Table with names and scores. Includes names like F. C. Douds, W. C. Parsons, R. O. Hodges, T. C. Beal, F. B. Fisher, E. A. Waugaman, J. McGlashan, Charles Leacey, N. R. Lippencott, F. S. Nisbet, George Snyder, R. W. Newton, Robert Boyd, F. J. Dodson.

200 Yard Record. Table with names and scores. Includes names like N. R. Lippencott, O. W. Hammer, F. B. Fisher, T. C. Beal, Charles Leacey, E. A. Waugaman, R. O. Hodges.

Skirmish Run. Table with names and scores. Includes names like T. C. Beal, F. S. Nisbet, G. A. Snyder, Charles Leacey.

SHOOTING AT MOUNT GREINA, PA.

For the last week or so National Guard teams and individuals have been in competition at Mount Greina. On August 3, Company H, 3rd Regiment, familiarly known as the High School Company, won the Bowman trophy, donated by Gen. Wendell P. Bowman. The scores:

Table with names and scores for shooting at Mount Greina. Includes names like Third Infantry, 16th Infantry, 12th Infantry, 14th Infantry, 10th Infantry, 18th Infantry, Sheridan Troop, 5th Infantry, 1st Infantry, 2nd Troop, 9th Infantry, 13th Infantry.

In the afternoon the 1st Regiment won the trophy offered by Lieut.-Col. Oliver S. Hershman. It is a skirmish match, four men to a team. The scores:

Table with names and scores for shooting at Mount Greina. Includes names like 1st Infantry, 3rd Infantry, 16th Infantry, 13th Infantry, 12th Infantry, 5th Infantry, 9th Infantry, 10th Infantry, 14th Infantry, 18th Infantry, Sheridan Troop.

In the Wiggins match on August 4 the 12th Regiment won on a score of 140. Sheridan Troop was a close second on a score of 138.

Table with names and scores for shooting at Mount Greina. Includes names like Sheridan Troop, 16th Regiment, 3rd Regiment, 9th Regiment, 5th Regiment, 1st Regiment, Co. A, Engineers, 4th Regiment, 18th Regiment, 14th Regiment, 13th Regiment.

The first stage of the Bradley match was shot on August 5. The 16th Regiment was on top with a score of 475.

Table with names and scores for the Bradley match. Includes names like Gunning.

Table with names and scores. Includes names like Kelley, Sweeting, Wheelock, Beatty.

Totals 151 161 153 Grand total, 475.

The Shepp trophy competition was won by the 12th Regiment with the good score of 193.

Table with names and scores for the Shepp trophy competition. Includes names like 12th Regiment, 16th Regiment, 14th Regiment, 13th Regiment, 1st Regiment, 3rd Regiment, 5th Regiment, 10th Regiment, 9th Regiment, Cavalry team, 18th Regiment, 6th Regiment, 4th Regiment, 2nd Regiment, 8th Regiment.

The State Regimental Trophy was shot on August 6, 1st Infantry being enabled to win on account of the magnificent total put up by Capt. H. J. Mehard, just nosing out the 12th by one point.

Table with names and scores for the State Regimental Trophy. Includes names like Capt. H. J. Mehard, Mus. W. E. Chapin, Priv. R. Gamble, Priv. A. L. Dunn, Jr.

Table with names and scores for the State Regimental Trophy. Includes names like 12th Regiment, 14th Regiment, 2nd Regiment, 9th Regiment, 3rd Regiment, 6th Regiment, 16th Regiment, 13th Regiment, 18th Regiment, 10th Regiment, 8th Regiment, 5th Regiment, 4th Regiment.

The Cavalry match brought out keen rivalry and the Sheridan Troop made a close race of it by beating out the Second Troop by four points.

Table with names and scores for the Cavalry match. Includes names like 2nd Lieut. R. A. Zentmyer, Sergt. C. E. Beck, Sergt. H. F. Fleck, Cook J. F. Johnson.

Table with names and scores for the Cavalry match. Includes names like 2nd Troop, Troop A, Troop F, Governor's Troop.

The Dougherty Match, the most important one of the meeting, was concluded on Monday, August 9, the Third Brigade being the victor with a score of 3636.

Table with names and scores for the Dougherty Match. Includes names like C. Moore, Ace, H. Moore, Smith, Jones, Zeigler, Schuyler, Clement, Eisenhauer, Slopey, Perkins, Repp.

Table with names and scores for the Dougherty Match. Includes names like Mehard, Dunn, Gamble, Mayber, Casey, Smith, Kiesewetter, Kernaghan, Kemp, Porterfield, Reeves, Cadwallader.

Table with names and scores for the Dougherty Match. Includes names like Gunning, Kelly, Richard, Agnew, Sweeting, Wheelock, Bridges, Blackall, Shields, Garrison, Davidson, Davis.

Corp. Edward Sweeting, of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, broke all range records on August 14 by making a perfect score at 1000 yards, giving him a reputation as the champion shot of the Pennsylvania National Guard by winning the Governor's match.

Table with names and scores for the Dougherty Match. Includes names like Corporal Sweeting, Corporal Wheelock, Corporal Smith, Sergeant Bridge, Captain Schuyler, Major Kemp, Sergeant Rickard, Sergeant Ace, Corporal Perkins, Captain Kline, Captain Shields, Corporal Clement, Private Eisenhauer, Sergt. H. Moore, Major Goddard, Sergeant Dillin, Major Jones, Sergeant Kiesewetter, Captain Woolmuth.



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**GOLDEN GATE RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB.**

J. E. Gorman broke the world's record in 50 and in 100 shots, with pistol, 50 yards, in the competition of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, of Shell Mound, Emeryville, Calif., recently. His 100-shot score of 957 beats the world's record by 14 points. The 50-shot score of 486 beats the record by 6 points.

The following are his individual scores: 92, 94, 95, 94, 98, 95, 97, 98, 98.

**Practice scores.**

J. G. Day, 35, 49; R. W. Gore, 76, 75, 74, 81, 75; J. E. Gorman, 92, 94, 95, 94, 96, 98, 98; C. W. Whaley, 79, 93, 93, 83, 76, 90, 87, 83, 86; W. G. Williamson, 49, 61, 55; H. Witt, 84, 81, 84, 88; E. Schierbaum, 76, 79, 75; M. W. Housner, 80, 66; K. Kindgren, 68, 74, 81; G. Armstrong, 92, 89, 89, 91; R. J. Fraser, 92.

Rifle scores, re-entry match—H. A. Wobber, 226; B. Jonas, 225; J. Williams, 190; M. W. Housner, 203; A. Ehret, 200; C. M. Henderson, 221, 203, 207; K. O. Kindgren, 187, 192, 193; W. F. Blasse, 210, 220, 215; R. J. Fraser, 209, 220; G. M. Barley, 200, 208, 221, 211; J. G. Day, 162; J. M. Klassen, 222.

Club button match.—E. Schierbaum, 212, 203, 177; J. G. Day, 170, 166; A. Studer, 205, 195.

**THE SHOTGUN WORLD.**

**THE WESTERN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.**

The Interstate Association's Fourth Western Handicap Tournament and fourth grand event for the year was held in St. Paul, August 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club. Like its predecessors it was hopefully anticipated, pleasantly experienced, and finally stowed away in memory's stronghold to be lived again in retrospection.

The grounds where the tournament was held are of easy access from both cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and only ten minutes ride on the trolley from historic Fort Snelling, picturesque Minnehaha, the Longfellow Zoological Gardens, and the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, occupying a vantage point on the banks of the Mississippi River.

The grounds were open on Monday afternoon for practice, and were in gala attire.

As one left the shady piazza of the little clubhouse and started to walk down the line of traps which were to the right and in the direction of the "Father of Waters" that hastily pursues its course between shady banks but a short distance away and far enough to allow a fine sky-line background for the five sets of traps, the first thing observed to the left was an unpretentious building where shells of various loads could be obtained by the shooters when desired.

Near this building and of windmill height was a platform from which the Rod and Gun Club often practice tower shooting for diversion, and upon which Fred Gilbert was heard to say—early in the game—the victor was to be placed to receive the high average cup. The next thing on the Midway was a spacious tent where the genial and invincible Fred Whitney of Des Moines, Iowa,

with a competent corps of assistants took in the coin of the realm and compiled scores.

This tent was also headquarters for the popular general manager, Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager of the Interstate Association and the *piece de resistance* of every tournament where he officiates, which alone tells a story of success. In this tent, too, J. L. D. Morrison, local general manager, could be seen when not elsewhere engaged.

The next tent was properly equipped with U. M. C., Winchester and Peter's shells for the consumption of shooters. A little in the background, but doing an enviable business from morning until night, was the large, pretentious looking commissary tent.

Selection made from some of the best known missionaries for supplying score sheets for the referees at the various traps finally resulted in squad hustling that kept everyone in line and largely eliminated the usual number of delinquents. The card system used at the score boards indicating in figures the number of the squad shooting greatly aided the shooters who were awake and took notice.

The entire program called for 650 birds; this included 20 pairs. Ten doubles were shot on Tuesday, the first day of the regular program, and the same with eighty singles for the Preliminary Handicap on Wednesday.

All targets were thrown 50 yards and better. The Interstate Association rules governed, a few special rules were incorporated in the program applying specifically to the Western Handicap.

The only lady contestant was Mrs. S. S. Johnston, a member of the Minneapolis Gun Club. She did not shoot up to her average much of the time, though she did some good, clean work which elicited words of praise from the spectators.

The members of the Interstate Association who were present at the tournament were A. F. Hebard, vice-president; Elmer E. Shaner, secretary-manager, and J. T. Skelly, one of the directors.

The names of the professionals listed in the category of shooters were many and well known, such as Fred Gilbert, W. R. Crosby, F. G. Bills, T. A. Marshall, W. H. Heer, Chris Gottlieb and many others.

One hundred and seventy entries were made in the Great Western Handicap event, this being the greatest number for any event during the four days and breaking the record of any tournament previously held in the Twin Cities.

Darkness, however, prevented the finish on Thursday. Only 23 squads out of the 34 were enabled to put up their guns.

**MONDAY, AUGUST 9.**

Monday, or locating day, when one locates hotel and room (the Ryan at this time being the headquarters for the shooters), and locates shooting grounds and the wary saucers which many did on the opening practice day of the Western Handicap, August 9.

The weather was certainly conducive to good scores. There was no wind to effect the disks and in consequence everyone seemed anxious to demonstrate by the gun process their appreciation of the perfect day and the high

sailing targets. There were 86 shooters enrolled for 100 targets each.

Sam W. Hamilton, of St. Paul, a local amateur, exhibited his prowess at the traps by leading the entire bunch in breaking 99 out of a possible 100. He missed his one bird early in the game and then went out with over 60 straight kills to his credit. All eyes were upon him and he received the many pleasantries from his friends like a veteran.

The professionals were lead by W. H. Heer, of Concordia, Kans., who broke 98 out of a possible 100. A battle royal raged for the third average and after the smoke had cleared away the professionals who were found to be victorious were F. G. Bills, of Chicago; W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallen, Ill.; Harry G. Taylor, Mechling, S. Dak.; and J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Paul. Two amateurs were found to have the same average, they were Sam A. Huntley, of Omaha, Neb., and R. D. Guptill, of Aitkin, Minn., who was once the winner of the G. A. H. All in this class scored 97 out of a possible 100. Two different squads this day broke 99 birds out of a possible 100, which assisted in establishing good work for the day. Some of the high scores were:

F. Foltz.....	92	F. G. Bills.....	97
J. F. Wulf.....	92	Kit Shepherdson.....	94
Fred Elliott.....	94	C. E. Dockendorf.....	92
W. H. Heer.....	98	J. M. Hughes.....	94
R. R. Barker.....	95	H. Clark.....	95
Emil Novotny.....	92	S. A. Hurlley.....	97
W. B. Crosby.....	97	F. Fuller.....	95
Fred Gilbert.....	96	G. W. Tolan.....	90
Phil Murray.....	93	Guy Deering.....	91
C. Grubm.....	90	W. B. Shepard.....	90
T. A. Marshall.....	94	R. D. Guptill.....	97
H. G. Taylor.....	97	W. D. Stannard.....	96
J. C. Ramsey.....	90	H. E. Peck.....	91
J. L. D. Morrison.....	97	Sam Hamilton.....	99
J. Sack.....	92	H. J. Borden.....	94
L. H. Fitzsimmons.....	92	H. E. Snyder.....	95
E. W. Hicks.....	94	Dr. F. M. Edwards.....	93

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.**

Those who retired self-satisfied last night after winning laurel branches so easily awoke this morning to a consciousness of a change in the weather and later to recognize a difference in scores when they were lined up.

The strong wind was blowing into the faces of the shooters the fumes of the burnt and the residue of the unburnt powder. An overcast sky suggested moisture which proved to be a false prediction, for the clouds gradually drifted away leaving the sky clear and blue.

The number of competitors on Monday were greatly augmented by the early arrival of trains Tuesday from the north and east. One hundred and seventy-six faced the wind and traps and in spite of the weather conditions some fine exhibitions were put up for the benefit of the crowd of interested spectators that gathered in the afternoon to witness in the flesh the work of some of those whom they had known for a long time on paper.

On account of delays and the lack of sufficient help the last squad of shooters was side-tracked until dark.



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They were game, and in the game they stayed until every event was shot off. They were given the option of a daylight finish on the morrow, but preferred to shoot it out then and there. It was certainly a novel sight for a big tournament and unprecedented in a handicap shoot to see the guns belch forth their flames into the darkness of the night and the forms at the score kneeling in seeming adoration, but in truth to get the bird at skyline. Appropriate as it may seem, two devotees on the kneeling line were priests, Father Boland and Father MacConnachie, both the shepherds of flocks in Minnesota and both esteemed contemporaries in the sport with the gun.

The amateurs again landed high average above the professionals. R. D. Guptill was pacemaker, coming under the wire with a score of 169 out of a possible 175. Sam Hamilton, of St. Paul, and Sam Huntley of Omaha, were close seconds with 167. Third among the amateurs and tying the highest professional was E. W. Hicks, of Fairmount, Minn., who scored 166 out of a possible 175. Fred Gilbert was the high professional whom Mr. Hicks tied. And it fell to him to demonstrate how easy it was to put ten pairs straight into the game sack, which performance was not duplicated by another contestant. J. M. Hughes and W. H. Heer, of Concordia, Kans., were two professionals who tied for second place with 165 out of a possible 175. The scores follow:

Fred Le Noir..... 151	T. A. Marshall..... 154
R. D. Guptill..... 169	D. C. Rand..... 154
H. G. Taylor..... 161	Fred Gilbert..... 166
G. W. Tolen..... 158	Phil Murray..... 158
Guy Deering..... 162	Jesse Young..... 160
F. G. Bills..... 161	Joe Barto..... 163
W. D. Stannard..... 161	J. L. D. Morrison..... 158
Sam Hamilton..... 167	J. H. Noel..... 154
R. R. Barber..... 159	Fred Elliott..... 159
H. J. Borden..... 164	W. H. Heer..... 165
E. A. Feldman..... 162	J. M. Hughes..... 165
H. E. Snyder..... 159	Potter White..... 159
F. E. Foltz..... 159	F. D. Copey..... 160
J. Wulff..... 155	Sam Huntley..... 167
W. B. Crosby..... 160	F. Fuller..... 158
H. C. Hirshey..... 163	E. W. Hicks..... 166
T. J. Story..... 158	W. Henderson..... 165
J. R. Smith..... 159	

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The inclement weather of the early morning passed away and when the gong sounded for the first squad up at nine o'clock every one was in line and in the best of spirits.

Tom Marshall was heard to say, "It is a perpetual round of pleasure to shoot at the traps in this man's town because it keeps fresh in one's mind the innumerable trips one has taken with Brother Shriners over sandy deserts." "That may be the way it looks to you," said Fred Gilbert, "but when I stand out there with the deep sand all about and the wind blowing hard I have again the same feelings that I had while crossing the duck pond to show our friends on the British Isles how to shoot." "When an orange and a few kind words seemed a square meal, eh, Fred?" put in an Indian near by.

One hundred and sixty shooters entered for the 75 bird race which preceded the Preliminary Handicap. It was about an even break between the professionals and amateurs, both coming in for high honors.

High score was 74 out of a possible 75 which was won by Fred Gilbert, W. H. Heer, C. G. Dockendorf, and J. L. D. Morrison, professionals, and A. J. Wycoff and J. D. Barto, amateurs. Those tying for second place and breaking 73 out of a possible 75 were W. R. Crosby, F. G. Bills, and W. S. Hoon. The amateurs were Sam Clapper, Phil Murray, S. A. Huntley, J. S. Young, Woolfolk Henderson, Guy V. Dering, D. C. Rand and William Ridley. Third average was won by J. M. Hughes, W. D. Stannard, and H. G. Taylor, professionals. The amateurs were William Metcalf, J. C. Famechon, R. D. Guptill, J. Graham, J. H. Noel, J. A. Fredette, H. W. Converse, and F. D. Coxey, all breaking 72 out of a possible 75.

F. Gilbert..... 74	W. R. Crosby..... 73
F. G. Bills..... 73	W. H. Heer..... 73
J. M. Hughes..... 72	J. L. D. Morrison..... 74
W. D. Stannard..... 72	S. A. Huntley..... 73
Wm. Metcalf..... 72	H. G. Taylor..... 72
J. C. Famechon..... 72	J. S. Young..... 73
W. S. Hoon..... 73	J. V. Dering..... 73
W. Henderson..... 73	R. D. Guptill..... 72
D. C. Rand..... 73	J. Graham..... 72
S. S. Wycoff..... 74	Wm. Ridley..... 73
F. E. LeNoir..... 70	J. S. Barto..... 74
J. Aylesworth..... 71	J. H. Doll..... 72
C. G. Dockendorf..... 74	J. A. Fredette..... 72
P. S. Murray..... 73	J. F. Clapper..... 73

The Preliminary Handicap followed the above event and called for 100 targets, including 10 pair which tested the metal of the amateurs as they again faced the traps after receiving their handicap. The score shows, however, that creditable work was done. One hundred and fifty-six shooters entered for the event. Woolfolk Henderson of Kentucky, an amateur, was an easy winner without a tie. He won with the enviable score of 97 out of a possible 100, including 10 pair, which he broke straight, thus making a replica of Fred Gilbert's score on Tuesday. J. M. Hughes, of Milwaukee, won high average for the professionals with a score of 95 out of a possible 100. Fred Gilbert and W. R. Crosby were the professionals tied for second place with 93 out of a possible 100. Those tied for second place among the amateurs were Dick Guptill, H. E. Snyder, J. P. White, F. F. Slocum, and Fred McKay, with a total of 93 out of a possible 100. J. H. Barber, C. G. Dockendorf, and H. C. Hirschy tied for third average, with 92 out of a possible 100 for the professionals. The amateurs who tied for third average were J. C. Barto, J. Aylesworth, and I. Gilbraith, with 92 out of a possible 100. Some of the high scores follow:

W. R. Crosby..... 93	F. Gilbert..... 93
J. M. Hughes..... 95	S. A. Huntley..... 90
H. G. Taylor..... 90	J. S. Young..... 91
R. R. Barber..... 92	F. E. Foltz..... 91
H. C. Hirschy..... 92	R. S. Guptill..... 93
W. Henderson..... 97	Frank Fisher..... 71
J. Sack..... 91	W. D. Townsend..... 79
J. B. Barto..... 92	J. F. Duis..... 90
H. Stair..... 91	C. E. Feldman..... 88
H. E. Snyder..... 93	J. F. Wulff..... 90
F. McKay..... 93	J. P. White..... 93
F. F. Slocum..... 93	C. G. Dockendorf..... 92
Ira Galbraith..... 92	J. Aylesworth..... 92
H. D. Bernard..... 91	Homer Clark..... 91
L. J. Adkins..... 92	E. W. Quinn..... 90

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ARMS AND THE MAN,  
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

A murky sky with a perceptible drop in the temperature were the weather conditions that prevailed throughout the day. Though the sky was overcast the light was good as long as it lasted but darkness settled down early precluding all possibility of finishing the Western Handicap event which was delayed in getting started. Twenty-three squads out of the thirty-four finished, the remaining fifty-five shooters or eleven squads were compelled to finish Friday. One hundred and seventy shooters were entered for the 100-bird race, the only event of the day that preceded the Western Handicap event. Much interest was centered in Guptill of the Gopher State, Woolfolk Henderson from the "Blue Grass" country, and Sam Hamilton, the local shot. At the close of the 100-bird event of the morning it was seen that the "Kentuckian" led the "Gopher" from the North by one bird and the local "Gopher" by three birds, he having grassed ninety-six while the other two had ninety-five and ninety-three breaks tabulated.

Fred Gilbert, professional, landed high average with-out a tie, almost making a perfect score with ninety-nine out of a possible one hundred targets. E. A. Feldman, amateur, pushed the professional hard, being a close second with 98. Third average was won by W. H. Heer, J. M. Hughes, and H. G. Taylor, professionals, with 97, while J. S. Young was the only amateur landing in third place with 97 birds to his credit.

W. R. Crosby.....	96	F. Gilbert.....	99
W. H. Heer.....	97	J. M. Hughes.....	97
W. Henderson.....	96	J. L. D. Morrison.....	91
F. G. Bills.....	96	W. Welcarf.....	91
H. G. Taylor.....	97	J. S. Young.....	97
S. A. Huntley.....	94	R. D. Guptill.....	95
R. J. Roll.....	93	J. B. Barto.....	95
J. V. Dering.....	95	H. J. Borden.....	95
S. Hamilton.....	93	K. Shepardson.....	94
Jno. Sack.....	92	F. G. Fuller.....	96
J. Graham.....	95	A. S. Wycoff.....	90
W. S. Hoon.....	91	H. C. Hirschy.....	95
R. B. Barber.....	94	J. Aylesworth.....	96
A. G. Snyder.....	95	W. D. Stannard.....	91
F. F. Slocum.....	92	T. A. Marshall.....	92
T. S. Kelly.....	91	J. F. Wulff.....	96
V. D. Dockendorf.....	95	J. H. Noel.....	92
J. H. Stair.....	93	E. A. Feldman.....	98
B. B. Ward.....	93	J. F. Duis.....	93
G. A. Olson.....	94	G. H. Sutton.....	93
H. L. Taylor.....	95	Ira Galbraith.....	95
E. Novotny.....	90	E. W. Hicks.....	94
Homer Clark.....	95	H. D. Bernard.....	93
F. H. Sprague.....	92	Tom Agen.....	95
J. S. Frink.....	90	J. C. Ramsey.....	92
A. R. Cluzik.....	95	Chris Gottlieb.....	93
H. W. Veitmeyer.....	96	J. C. Famechon.....	93
H. E. Peck.....	95	D. Thomas.....	94
G. E. Duis.....	92	J. N. Wiseman.....	93
J. S. Clapper.....	92	J. F. Beard.....	94
A. N. McClelland.....	93	W. H. Chesterman.....	92
W. N. Kendrick.....	93	L. W. Lisher.....	96
N. J. Murray.....	92	A. J. Kelley.....	94
W. A. Smith.....	92	F. M. Edwards.....	95
A. E. Von Wold.....	95	Dr. O. Braun.....	95
A. J. Ward.....	92	C. D. Shumway.....	95

When the Western Handicap event was called every one was on the *qui vive* and excitement ran high. The favorites were followed down the line as they stood at the 18, 19 and 20 yard mark, while dark horses were trotting along in the rear at sixteen yards. Hamilton, the local, went out with 95 out of a possible 100. This was tied by an unexpected trailer, Fred Ellett, of Illinois, who broke 95. Henderson went out with 94, in good fast company, that is, H. C. Hirschy, and Dockendorf, professionals, and J. Graham, William Ridley, and I. Galbraith, amateurs. But along comes a dark horse at the 16 yard mark in the jolly little personage of Dr. T. H. Bailey of Fargo, North Dakota, who, when he stepped to the score and shot his last twenty, with a powdered face, a bun in his pocket and a repartee upon his lips, was but one bird to the bad. He centered his birds well but slipped two in his last twenty slick and clean going out with the high

score of 97 out of a possible 100. This made him an easy winner at the close of the day with some good shots to follow. The doctor's comrades, to show their admiration for his coolness and display of skill, made a grand center rush and grabbed him, raised him to their shoulders, and hastily carried him to the club house, where fun ran rife for a short time with the genial doctor as middle man. Eleven squads yet remained to shoot on the morrow.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

The weather remained cloudy with a slight rise in temperature. The first squad was called to score at 9:30 o'clock. The remaining eleven squads were run off in rapid succession. Some good scores were made but not any to jeopardize the position of Dr. Bailey as winner. The event closed with the amiable doctor an easy winner.

W. R. Crosby.....	91	F. Gilbert.....	96
J. M. Hughes.....	91	W. Henderson.....	94
F. G. Bills.....	96	R. D. Guptill.....	93
F. E. Foltz.....	90	G. J. Roll.....	92
G. V. Dering.....	92	H. J. Borden.....	90
Sam Hamilton.....	95	K. Shepardson.....	90
F. G. Fuller.....	92	J. Graham.....	94
C. H. Ditto.....	90	H. C. Hirschy.....	94
H. E. Snyder.....	90	W. D. Stannard.....	91
J. P. White.....	91	W. Ridley.....	94
J. T. Skelly.....	93	T. H. Clay, Jr.....	91
J. F. Wulff.....	93	C. G. Dockendorf.....	94
F. Woody.....	93	J. H. Noll.....	91
I. Galbraith.....	94	E. Novotny.....	90
E. W. Hicks.....	93	Homer Clark.....	92
Fred Ellett.....	95	Fred McKay.....	92
G. W. Tolan.....	93	B. C. Thompson.....	92
E. Schendel.....	90	F. H. Bailey.....	97
J. Liden.....	93	R. G. Brochvogel.....	92
J. E. Wilson.....	92	L. W. Lisher.....	96
F. S. Novotny.....	91	C. P. Shumway.....	92

ANALOSTAN GUN CLUB, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Analostan Gun Club held its weekly shooting matches at its grounds, Eastern Branch, on August 14. The medal matches proved the most interesting of the day's performance, J. A. Brown carrying off the honors in fine style by getting 19 out of 20. Hogan and Orison followed with eighteen each to their credit, while Wagner, an old-timer, who is better known as "Uncle Bill," did well in spite of the fact that it seemed to be one of his off days. He succeeded in pulling down seventeen targets.

There were many other good matches on the day's card, but, taking them as a whole, they were not up to the high standard of previous shoots. In the individual shooting of the day "Bud" Brown was again the star, missing only 3 birds out of 50 shot at. Captain Dufour, Hunter, and Monroe also did fairly well, bringing down 107, 81, and 92, respectively.

The club will go to Baltimore Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and will be well represented in the first annual tournament of the Prospect Shooting Association to be held at Prospect Park. The members are President C. S. Wilson, Secretary Miles Taylor, Capt. Everett Dufour, J. A. Brown, M. D. Hogan, P. Steubener, J. H. Hunter, C. H. Wise, G. A. Wise, and many others.

Medal matches at twenty targets:  
Points scored—Brown, 19; C. Wise, 19; Hogan, 18; Orison, 18; Steubener, 17; Hunt, 17; Wagner, 17; Shout, 16; Monroe, 15; Drano, 15; Dufour, 15; M. Taylor, 15; Cobey, 15; Kaye, 10; C. S. Wilson, 10.

Individual Scores.		Individual Scores.	
Shot at. Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
Steubner.....	150 130	Wise.....	70 57
Dennis.....	145 95	Cobey.....	70 57
Dufour.....	125 107	Wagner.....	70 57
Talbot.....	125 72	Hogan.....	70 56
Monroe.....	115 92	Shoup.....	70 45
Hunter.....	95 81	Wilson.....	60 37
Taylor.....	95 79	Brown.....	50 47
Parson.....	90 73	Stites.....	50 29
Orrison.....	85 74	Keen.....	50 19
Kaye.....	75 44	Reeves.....	25 15

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

ALL WERE SHOOTING U. M. C. STEEL-LINED.

Arthur Killam dropped only 4 out of 400 at Fayette, Mo., Aug. 4. He missed only one bird the last day. All through the tournament he used U. M. C. steel lined shells.

At Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 4, R. O. Heikes was high professional, breaking 185 out of 200. T. H. Barnes on the 16 yard mark and Geo. Beattie on the 17 yard mark tied for 2nd amateur place, breaking 184 each. All were shooting U. M. C. steel lined shells.

U. M. C. steel lined shells and solid breech hammerless guns made a splendid showing at the Lock Haven Gun Club, Lock Haven, Pa., August 10 and 11. D. Herald won highest amateur average, breaking 181 out of 200, shooting U. M. C. steel lined Nitro Club shells. Chas. Jobson, shooting a Remington Pump gun and U. M. C. and Nitro Club shells, broke 173 out of 200. All through the tournament practically twice as many shooters shot U. M. C. steel lined shells as any other make. At the tournament of the Rome Gun Club, Rome, N. Y., August 11, L. S. German won highest average, breaking 192 out of 200, shooting Nitro Club shells. At Corsicana, Tex., August 6, 1909, Dr. Tom Fryar, shooting U. M. C. Shells and a Remington autoloading gun, was high amateur; seventeen out of eighteen shooters shot U. M. C. shells.

Attorney E. Hubby, who has not been exercising his skill very much at the trap for the last two or three years picked up the gun several times within the last month, showing he still has the form. At Waco, Tex., his home town, he broke 124 out of 125 with a run of 116 straight. At Mort, Tex., he broke 99 out of 100; at Galveston, Tex., 96 out of 100; at San Antonio, Tex., 96 out of 100; at Elk, Tex., 74 out of 75; at Waco, Tex., 97 out of 100; at Corsicana, Tex., 97 out of 100. This score 683 out of 700 targets or a percentage of 97 8-10 per cent which is a wonderful record for a man who has not had constant practice to keep his aim in form. Mr. Hubby shot a Remington gun and U. M. C. steel lined shells.

DEAD SHOT SHOOTING WELL.

Dead Shot smokeless continues to make excellent scores and give good results as will be noted by the score made at Sunbury, Pa., August 4 and 5, when J. Mowel Hawkins won high general average with 396-400, including straight runs of 121, 127 and 140. And H. S. Welles won third professional average with 382-400.

At the tournament of the Dominion of Canada trap shooters Association, August 4-6, at Ottawa, the Grand Canadian Handicap was won by H. A. Horning of Hamilton, Ont., at 17 yards, with a score of 49 out of 50, shooting Dead Shot smokeless powder.

THE NEW MARLIN TRAP GUN POPULAR.

98 out of 100—the best score ever made on the grounds—was the winning score made by J. B. Warren, of the Western Cartridge Co., at the tournament shoot at Upper Alton, Ill., on July 25. Mr. Warren used his new Marlin shotgun, shooting it for the first time.

At the weekly shoot of the Indianapolis, Ind., Gun Club, August 7, W. G. Hearme, the Marlin representatives made high professional average with an excellent score, and in the 6-man team race (20 targets each) brought in his team a winner by breaking the 20 targets straight.

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He shot the new Marlin trap gun.

Shooting in a field of 66 shooters at the opening shoot of the new Illinois Gun Club at Springfield, Ill., August 4, Barton Lewis, of Auburn, tried out his new trap gun for the first time and was high over all with the only perfect score. He broke his 50 targets straight. Yes, it was one of the new Marlin trap guns.

J. B. Warren, the popular Western representative, was high over all at the Belleville, Ill., shoot on August 8, shooting against 30 good men and a variety of standard guns. Mr. Warren made a 94 per cent score, shooting the new Marlin shotgun.

PETERS FACTORY LOADED SHELLS WIN.

First amateur average at Corning, Arkansas, July 29, was won by Dr. Henry Owen, of Newport, Arkansas, by the excellent score of 140 out of 150, while W. R. McCracken, of Success, Arkansas, was second with 138, both gentlemen using Peters factory loaded Premier shells.

The one-day shoot at Washington C. H., Ohio, August 6, brought out a demonstration of the quality of Peters factory loaded shells. C. A. Young was high over all professionals and amateurs, losing only two targets out of 150, and it is safe to say that a finer exhibition of shooting was never given at that place.

Fred R. Rogers scored 390 out of 400 at Fayette, Mo., August 3 and 4, with long runs of 104 and 101 and tied for third professional average. He used Peters factory loaded Ideal shells.

L. I. Wade was third professional at Honey Grove, Texas, August 6, scoring 178 out of 200 with Peters shells.

Messrs. T. H. Keller, Jr., and J. S. Fanning won second and third professional averages respectively at Portland, Me., August 9 and 10, with Peters shells. Their scores were 361 and 354 out of 400.

At the Northern Kentucky Gun Club, Dayton, Ky., August 8, O. J. Holaday was high gun with a score of 97 out of 100; Capt. G. W. Dameron was high amateur with 94, both using Peters shells.

THE REMINGTON SOLID BREECH HAMMERLESS IDEA EMBODIED IN A NEW .22 REPEATER.

Supplementing the Autoloading shotgun, rifle and pump gun, the Remington Arms Company has gone a step further and applied the solid breech hammerless idea to the .22 caliber rifle. The features of the new



VIEW OF WORKING PARTS.

Remington .22 Repeater may be briefly stated as follows: In addition to the solid breech hammerless idea already mentioned, the empty cartridges are ejected at the side upon the operation of the slide. Safety is further insured by the double locked action. The mechanism is very simple, having less working parts than any other arm of its type. The barrel can be looked through and cleaned from the breech, which is an important factor because the .22 caliber is so small that it is hard to carefully examine the inside of the barrel. By being able to clearly see through the barrel from the breech every little spot can be detected and removed and thus prevent "pitting." The take-down is made by simply turning the assembling screw on the left side of the frame. The magazine is a long tube directly beneath the barrel, easily filled from the end. The Remington is the only solid breech hammerless .22 made with this convenient type of magazine.

all of the three popular .22 caliber cartridges—.22 short, .22 long and .22 long rifle.



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2. "Gallery Special" grade. Designed for shooting gallery use. Special care is taken in rifling and sighting so as to make it thoroughly accurate for fine target work. Chambered for .22 short only; octagon steel barrel; pistol grip, walnut stock fitted with steel rifle butt plate. Weight, 5½ pounds.

3. "Target" grade. Designed for all around target purposes; chambered for .22 short, .22 long and .22 long rifle cartridges. Octagon steel barrel; straight grip, walnut stock, fitted with steel rifle butt plate; weight, 5½ pounds. Later this grade will also be made chambered for .22 W. R. F. cartridges only.

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## ANOTHER VICTORY FOR



THE RETURNS FROM ST. PAUL, MINN., AUGUST 10-12, 1909

### THE WESTERN HANDICAP

WON BY

Dr. F. H. Bailey, Fargo, N. Dak., with 97 from 16 yards  
(Fred Gilbert also broke 96 from 21 yards)

### HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE FOR ENTIRE TOURNAMENT

WON BY

Fred Gilbert, who broke 528 out of 550

### THE PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

WON BY

Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington, Ky., with 97 from 19 yards

### HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE ON SINGLE TARGETS

WON BY

Woolfolk Henderson, who broke 317 out of 330

### HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE FOR ENTIRE TOURNAMENT

WON BY

Woolfolk Henderson, who broke 525 out of 550

### HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE ON SINGLE TARGETS

WON BY

Fred Gilbert, who broke 319 out of 330

All the above gentlemen used  Smokeless Sporting Powder

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