

# ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVII. No. 1.

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**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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ARMS AND THE MAN,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVII. No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 7, 1909.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

## THE CONVENTION ON THE COAST.

**A** NATIONAL institution should be nation-wide in its incomings and its outgoings, its moving and its being. The Organized Militia of the United States is a national institution and under present conditions a mighty important one. Its place of being and doing extends from one end of the land to the other, but its multitude of activities does not ordinarily embrace so wide a territory of travel as was included in the movement of delegates from the different States to the annual convention of the Association at Los Angeles, September 27, 28 and 29.

The first visible evidence of a united determination to take the far western city of the Angels by direct assault was the departure of the National Guard Association special train over the Santa Fe Line from Chicago on the evening of September 21.

On this train was a delegation of twenty-one officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, headed by that veteran of two wars, but quite competent in more senses than one for the best of active Service in a third Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

This delegation included every regimental commander and a large number of officers of distinguished service, and one brigade commander, Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, commanding the Third Brigade of the Keystone State, was of the number.

Then from Illinois there were General Kittleson and twelve other of those who serve the State of Illinois so acceptably in her portion of the national defense forces.

Maj. George C. Lambert, of Minnesota, without whom a National Guard convention would seem an irretrievable error, and Captain Falk of that State, General Dill and Colonel Dooley, of Maine, Colonels Gaither and Hutton of Maryland, Gen. W. T. McGurran, of Michigan, Colonel Smiley, of the District of Columbia, and enough others together with a few wives to make up a very sizable train.

The special steamed into Kansas City on time Wednesday morning, where it received as recruits, General Rumbold, Adjutant General of Missouri and Colonels Raupp and Lechtman. General Rumbold, recently called to the office of Adjutant General, commanded for many years the well known light battery which bears his name. He was present and acknowledges that he participated in the organization of the old Interstate National Guard Association, which, after a loosely made convention which preceded it some ten years, was the forerunner of the present National Association.

The only thing which seems to damp Rumbold's active interest in and earnest advocacy of St. Louis as the next convention place was the occasional reference by General McGurran to the fact that he had been told that the Artillery no longer belonged to the Army.

Topeka gave the special Generals Drew and Martin, the latter an officer of the celebrated 20th Kansas and Secretary of the Association, and also Colonels Metcalf and Hoisington. Colonel Metcalf as well as General Martin is an ex-Twentieth Kansas officer, indeed, the former succeeded to the command of the regiment when Funston, of fighting fame, was promoted.

A little later General Canton and Colonel Hoffman of Oklahoma were

taken up. Colonel Hoffman will be recalled as the officer who in command of the Oklahoma troops did such excellent service during the recent Indian disturbances in his State, and he is also known as a member of the Executive Committee of the Association and as a director of the National Rifle Association.

In the night, General Chase and Colonel Williams of Colorado, General Gatchell of Wyoming, and General Ford of New Mexico joined the party.

It was a comfortable train the Santa Fe had provided. From its combination baggage and library car with wide lounging chairs in front, to the roomy observation platform in the rear, it was all that could be desired. The dining car service which was supplied made a great hit with the delegates. If the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, the dining car management of the Santa Fe has gained many true lovers.

Without incident, the west bound National Guard caravan drew up alongside of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado on Friday morning. A little off the main traveled way, but still readily accessible, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado only attracted last year the attention of 19,000 people, which is a little astonishing when one considers that it is, of all the sights of the world, perhaps the one most sublimely beautiful.

I had almost said that words failed to describe the impression created upon a beholder of the canyon for the first time, but that would not be right. It is not that words fail to describe, but one is unable to choose and place in the proper relation to each other those symbols of thought which would adequately express the impression created.

217 miles long; from six to sixteen miles wide; often six thousand feet downward from rim rock toward the very bowels of the earth, the canyon is indeed a wonder.



THE RIM OF THE GRAND CANYON  
As seen by Delegates on the Convention Special over the Santa Fe.

The curious psychological effect which this great gash cut deep into the bosom of mother earth creates upon one must arise not so much from the great size, the colossal magnitude, the stupendous enormousness of this vast exhibition of the great powers as from the ever-changing light and color effect which are always evident.

Every color of the spectrum seems to be disclosed by the unrolling panorama of the canyon's interior. With every minute, a new color tone, a different scheme is felt and seen.

The gorge might be infinitely deeper and its breadth increased many fold without in the slightest degree approaching the effect which flows from the color changes constantly going on.

Where the rim road hesitates on the brim of this abyss is posed a modern mountain resort hotel where in excellent style, and with comfort unsurpassed, the wants of visitors are supplied.

Here one may negotiate for a seat within a modern up-to-date, clean, convenient coach to drive along the edge of this marvel of nature for miles in either direction, with stops at vantage points to observe what lies below.

At this hotel, one may also arrange for the trip down the trail to the Colorado river, which slinks along far below as if it sullenly dreaded the effect of one glance from man.

From this place, without money and without price, seated behind a



MAJ. GEORGE C. LAMBERT,  
[Former Adjutant General of Minnesota.]

stone wall erected upon the brink of the appalling precipice which marks the near edge of the great gulf, the visitor can recline in a comfortable seat and look upon such a scene as only a real and a great God could make.

In a happy-go-lucky fashion which answered every purpose of pleasure and profit, the National Guardsmen and their wives separated like a bevy of quail each on his own interest intent.

Some drove; some rode up and down the rim; some walked into the depths of the canyon; and some hardy spirits, more enterprising and energetic, mounted mules upon whose sure footness their very lives depended and descended thus by tortuous trails deep into the canyon's depths.

These last, those who rode the trail down and back, were gone about eight hours. It was a strenuous day, but not one who did the trail but said the experience was well worth the trouble.

The trail is a really hazardous one; the inclines are steep and a mis-step on the part of a mule would at many points fling the unfortunate rider a thousand feet into terrifying space.

Colonel Raupp of Missouri commented succinctly upon the conduct of the faithful half-brother to a horse who bore the martial body of the Missouri Colonel over the dangers of the trail.

He said: "When my mule, Eloise, came around the Devil's Corkscrew on one hind leg and the tip of her tail, I made up my mind that the "Show me State" had practically parted with her bravest and best soldier and but the fact that it would be impossible to get along without me saved that mule and me from a palpitating and piecemeal drop into about ten thousand feet of light, dry mountain air to the granite gorge so far below that you could not see the bottom of it."



GEN. J. B. LAUCK,  
Adjutant General of California.

General McGurrin was another of those who dared the terrors of the trail. His addition to the literature of the subject was in the form of an earnest query as to why all mules in general and his mule in particular insisted upon walking upon the far outer edge of the somewhat narrow trail and not satisfied with that peered often over into a space so great that it reached up and hurt you to look at it.

Mrs. Lechtman, jaunty and debonnaire, as if she had just ridden across the street, headed the long line of riding travelers from the canyon's bottom. Of the ladies of the party, she was the only one who cared to take the trail ride. Mrs. Hoffman had visited the canyon and descended the trail upon a previous occasion. Others, like the writer, sensibly decided that with so little time at their disposal, about as much leisure could be extracted from drives and rides along the top.

Tired but happy the return was made to the special at 8.00 o'clock and the final leg of the journey begun. There was nothing worth talking about which took place from the canyon. Across the desert, the sun as usual beat down and the dust rose up, the engine puffed and wheezed and the passengers snuffed and sneezed.

A little way outside of Los Angeles, Colonel Saltmarsh of the California National Guard boarded the train to convey the greetings of General Wankowski and offer a preliminary welcome to the beautiful Southern California city, Los Angeles.

This marvel of commercial activity, west coast thrift and semi-tropical beauty was reached a little after six o'clock. The last stage, of course, was through deep orange groves, whose presence marked the



GEN. ELLIOTT C. DILL,  
Adjutant General of Maine.

existence of a new, great national industry—for from Southern California 37,000 carloads of oranges were shipped this year and that is 8,000 more than for the year before.

At the train, General Wankowski, Colonel Bradbury and other officers met the delegates and at the Hotel Alexandria, Association headquarters, Gen. J. B. Lauck, the Adjutant General of California, the man responsible for bringing the convention to the Golden State, added his warm welcome to those which had come before.

Other delegates had come other routes and a few of them were found when the passengers of the special arrived.

Of the convention where very much important work was done there have to be many articles to follow this.

Not one paper nor two nor three could contain all there is of value to tell.

The readers of ARMS AND THE MAN will therefore consider this as the first installment of a comprehensive account of the convention and its doings; an account which covers the whole story and includes all the papers read and discussions which took place. A highly interesting and valuable chronicle it will be.

*Well Meant.*

Willis: "What would you suppose was the origin of war?"  
Gillis: "Some well-meaning genius probably invented it with the hope that it would supplant foot-ball."—Puck.

## BIG-GUN OR POP-GUN.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

IN his book on Upland Game Birds—one of the most charming things the writer has ever seen—Edwin Sandys describes vividly a match at prairie chicken shooting in the early days of the sport. In the contest, his opponent is armed with a ten bore gun while Sandys used a new light English-made 12-gauge. The description is one of the most pleasing things in a book that is replete with gems of the sort but, aside from this, probably the most interesting thing in his account is the naivete with which he describes his handicap in going into the match armed with a 12-gauge "pop-gun" against the other man's customary 10 bore.

Despite the strenuous denials of the 12-gauge adherent, the description illustrates plainly the steady trend through the past 25 years toward the smaller bore scatter-gun. Reading Sandys's account, one might believe he was describing a contest between one of our modern 12-gauges and a neat killing 20. The 10-bore man "slobbered" up his birds, while Sandys with his neater, cleaner killing 12, actually shot the heads off the first two or three and only missed once through his holding too far ahead in his laudable endeavor to keep from spoiling the meat.

In this year of our Lord, 1909, the 10-bore is as scarce as a 20 in the days of the chicken shoot referred to and the man with the 20, instead of producing his little gun with the apologetic air and bashful grin that were his wont in days gone by, now stands up on his hind legs and refuses to be howled down by those who still call his pet arm, "toy" and "pop-gun." Factory after factory have found it worth while to install expensive and complete new sets of machinery for the manufacture of 20 and even 28-bore guns and instead of getting a pair of 20-gauge barrels on a 16 or even a 12-gauge frame and parts, which the American sportsman had to take up to a few years ago in selecting a 20 made in this country, he has his choice of 20 bores of half a dozen different makes, every one of them as small and neat and as well-proportioned in every part as the veriest crank could wish.

In spite of this far-sightedness on the part of our factories and the quiet but steady increase of 20-gauge users, shotguns below 16-gauge are still looked upon by some people as "pop-guns" and "toys," guns for children or ladies, guns with which an occasional good shot may be made but which are unfit for a man to use if he really wants game. Wiseacres point out the supposed fact that the small-bore gun "shoots like a rifle," has no killing circle, either hits and tears the game to seven assorted kinds of mincemeat, or what is more common, misses the entire landscape. Other equally wise men aver solemnly that the 20-bore will kill perhaps at twenty yards if the game be soft-fleshed and disposed toward heart failure, but that a duck at thirty yards, for instance, would sit on a log and let you shoot a 20 all day at it for about twenty-five cents for its trouble. These statements are not always promulgated by those who know nothing of shotguns, either, but are often advanced by men who have shot for years and therefore should know better. But recently the writer had an acquaintance tell him that if he—the writer—got a 20-bore gun he was more kinds of assorted "damphule" than the acquaintance had imagined—and that this was going some, too. Without giving the attacked one time to avenge the insult contained in this statement, the friend went on to say that while a 20 or 28-bore *might* do on quail that got up within about seven and a half feet, he would cheerfully pay the sum of \$1.00 for every duck the writer might kill at forty yards with the little gun if the 20-bore man would dig up ten cents for each one he failed to land at this range. Everything was available for the match—even the \$\$\$—except the ducks, so it has not been pulled off yet, but this merely illustrates how cock-sure the average man is that the small-bore gun lacks killing powers—there being no insult to the writer's marksmanship contained in the offer, according to the challenger.

The pudding and the eating test occurred to the writer at this stage. The next time he trekked afield a 20 went with him. The quail hunt was in the hills bordering the Antelope Valley, eighty miles from Los Angeles. Through what the Bowery habitue would call a "Bum steer," the whole morning was lost in aimless driving about through the brush, seeking the happy hunting-ground that had been so vividly described by other hunters. Not until three in the afternoon was the first covey flushed and that was located in a shallow gulch running up to the top of a range of hills so steep they leaned the other way—this is not original—but with little brush for concealment. At the very first flush the whole band of the blue rascals made for the highest and worst hill in the range. When a thing like this happens, the wise quail hunter usually waves the birds a fond farewell, first shooting both barrels vainly at the thick of the covey, and departs for country that is less tipped up on end. In our case we had come eighty miles, we had to get a train home that departed at six p. m., and we were quail-less up to the time we sighted the covey. We would have climbed trees to get quail.

Therefore, hitching the horse to a convenient yucca we prepared to do business with the birds we could see, swiftly running through the brush at the bottom of the valley and working closer to the hills where they had formerly found safety. Our attempt to surround them developed into a merry foot-race of the steeplechase variety, but when they did flush, it was by couples and within gun range. The Madam cut down one very neatly with the little 12 she used, friend Jim duplicated the performance, while the writer hesitatingly, and with some degree of bashfulness, fired the 5½ pound "Kid's gun" at a bird whirring swiftly along, thirty yards away. Thereupon the bird stopped its whirring and attempted to dig its own grave by the violence of its fall to the hard ground. Investigation proved that the bird had come to its death by gunshot wounds inflicted by parties unknown, as the coroner would say, and the 20 rose several pegs in the estimation of the party.

We had plenty of ammunition, were testing out a new gun, and had little time. Therefore we agreed to shoot at every bird that looked as though he were within two ordinary, decent, shotgun ranges, and we trekked upward.

That little gun outshot the 12's, cleanly and unmistakably in every way. In an hour it had seventeen birds to its credit—much of the time being devoted to climbing where a chamois would be ashamed to be seen. The number of birds to the credit of the other fellows is not given—they live in the same town with the writer but they landed less than the 20 did. The little gun was fired shamelessly at birds that the hunter would ordinarily not even notice; it was used on birds flying up hill, on birds dropping down other declivities like a brick from a four-story building; on straight-aways, crossing birds that went to the left or right or overhead and on birds that looked about like gnats, so far away were they. Not once did it fail to land *when* the shooter felt that he had the proper lead or swing and, what is more, the little gun flew to the shoulder and followed difficult birds where a 12 of ordinary weight would have been too late to even catch the last car. It might be well to note that the writer is a bum shot—not as bad as some, but a whole lot worse than others and the little 20 *improved* his shooting. The 12-gauge gun did not feel at all heavy or clumsy to that time and he felt that he was using a gun light enough—until he ran foul of that 20 gauge. A quail would flush, perhaps from underfoot. And when quail flush—particularly the badly frightened ones—they do so with a rush and noise as startling to one's tensed nerves as a sudden slap on the back would be. The shooting being on the side-hill, the birds would either drop straight down, fly up over some convenient ridge or dodge around the handiest corner—anything to get out of range. The light gun somehow got on the bird before he much more than got a fair start and he came down again—most of the time—before he had covered his first fifteen or twenty yards. The other fellows—and the Madam was using a very light 12-gauge with right barrel opened to a modified cylinder—found trouble in getting the gun to the shoulder and then following the bird before he got out of the way.

The birds hit by the 20 were *killed*, although candor forces the admission that some of them were not hit. Several times the 20-gauge man let a user of a 12 shoot close by at some bird that did not appear to have any way to get quickly out of range and then "wiped the eye" of the heavy gun user after the bird had been missed. There was absolutely no difference in the killing range of the two different guns as far as the quail were concerned. On ducks the story might have been different.

Another great advantage in favor of the 20 was the light weight and small bulk of the cartridges. The man with the pop-gun carried 50 of the little shells on one side of his coat and 25 shells for the Madam on the other, and the 12 gauge appeared to be the heavier after half an hour's climbing. They were not, in reality, but their bulk really made them the harder of the two to carry. The shot in the 25 12-gauge shells weighed twenty-eight ounces. The shot in the 20-gauge shells—fifty of them—weighed thirty-seven ounces. With the difference in weight of the case, the wads and the power, the fifty shells for the little gun would weigh but a couple of ounces more than the twenty-five shells for the 12-gauge, while the small size of the 20-gauge cartridges make them pack very nicely in a pocket besides making them much handier to handle in loading the gun. The 20-gauge with fifty shells has about three pounds the better of it as compared with the ordinary 12 and the same number of shells. This may seem like splitting hairs, but if it appeals to you in this way, try climbing over such country as this described hill hunting ground and see how large the "hairs" aforesaid get by the end of the day.

It is now in order, of course, for the brother who always puts in an appearance in discussions as to light-weight guns and outfit, to bob up and get off the time-honored remark that the man not able to carry such and such a heavy blunderbuss, where a lighter one would do the work, "is not strong enough to go hunting."

(To be continued.)

### RIFLE SHOOTING IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

**W**ITH the opening of the schools and colleges the National Rifle Association of America from its offices in Washington, D. C., has begun an active campaign to organize rifle clubs in institutions of learning throughout the country. During the past year it has been the recipient of several trophies for students which will be put in competition during the winter.

Circular letters have been addressed to all colleges and universities urging the organization of rifle clubs so as to be in position to train and select teams later for the intercollegiate matches. The practice of these college clubs, when no range is available in the institution, is in most cases being carried on at the local National Guard range where facilities are always gladly offered and in some cases the rifles also are loaned to the college riflemen.

Although rifle shooting is a new departure of college sport it is nevertheless growing in popularity as is shown by the fact that seventeen colleges now have active and flourishing clubs. These institutions are: Universities of Yale, Harvard, Cornell, California, Columbia, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Nevada and George Washington; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Utah Agricultural College, Michigan Agricultural College, Washington State College, Delaware College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Full information concerning the organization of college clubs may be secured from Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

### SURGEONS IN CONVENTION.

**R**EPRESENTATIVES of eleven foreign countries joined with the delegates from all parts of the United States in attending the eighteenth annual session of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States held in Washington during the present week. Almost the entire session was devoted to a series of lectures delivered by the various distinguished medical men present as well as by noted men of other pursuits. One of the notable addresses of the session was that of Mr. Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain, who made a strong plea for universal peace. This theme was also referred to at more or less length by many others present. Surgeon Inspector Bunzo Tomatsuri, of the Japanese Navy, was received very warmly when he declared that naval vessels should be designed with greater forethought for the care of the wounded, and that the efficiency of the modern dreadnought depended as much upon the ability of the medical officers promptly and efficiently to attend the injured during hostilities as it did upon the resistance of armor.

During the course of the session a plea was also made for better educated doctors in the Navy. No exception was taken to the general professional efficiency, which, in fact, was admitted to be of a splendid character, but it was claimed that more attention should be given to education along general lines, and especially in grammar.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. J. K. Weaver, National Guard, Pennsylvania; first vice-president, Col. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama; second vice-president, Surg. Charles P. Wertenbaker, P. H. and M. H. S., Norfolk,

Va.; third vice-president, Surg. W. C. Braisted, U. S. N., Washington; secretary, Maj. Charles Lynch, U. S. A., Washington, and treasurer, Maj. Herbert A. Arnold, N. G., Ardmore, Pa.

### INTERCLUB REVOLVER SHOOTING.

**T**HE idea of forming a league of revolver clubs was first spoken of in ARMS AND THE MAN some time ago. The question of organizing such a league was brought to the attention of the United States Revolver Association by ARMS AND THE MAN, with a request that the matter be given serious consideration. The Association at once took up the subject with prominent members and it was at once seen that the proposition was meeting with universal popularity.

ARMS AND THE MAN has received a multitude of letters from all over the county, and principally from the large cities urging that the league be formed. The latest information we have from the United States Revolver Association is to the effect that the idea has materialized to such a degree that the Secretary-Treasurer, A. L. A. Himmelwright, expects to formulate a general plan for the matches as soon as the annual outdoor championship scores shot some time ago have been tabulated and the awards made to the winners.

It is expected that the Revolver League will be in full swing by the first of November. The official scores of the outdoor championship matches will be ready for publication and should be in the issue of ARMS AND THE MAN of October 14, and probably a week or so later a complete plan of the new League will also be published.

The entire management and conducting of the proposed matches will be under the directing of the United States Revolver Association.

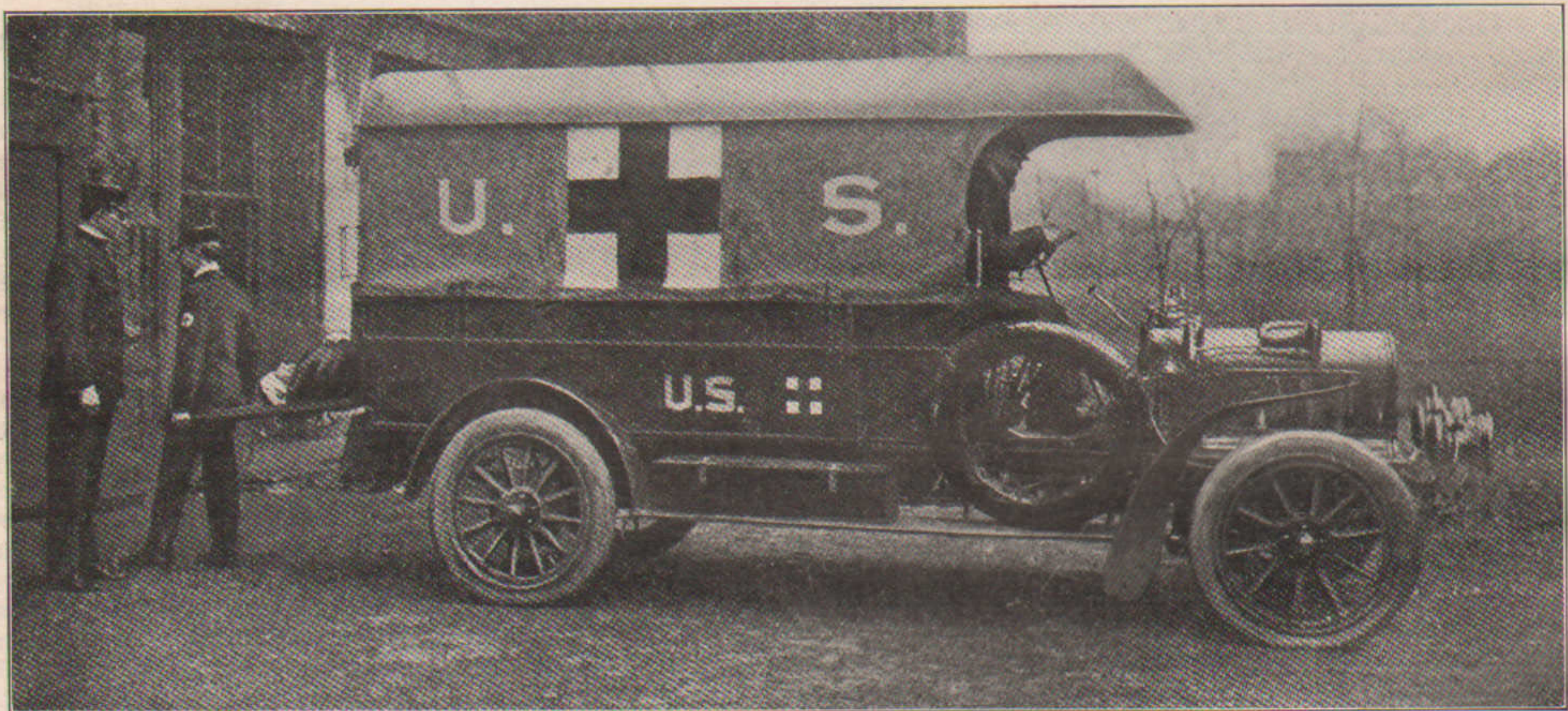
It can be said now, however, that in all probability the League will be composed of ten or twelve clubs and a series of matches will extend through ten or twelve weeks after November 1. The prize or prizes have not yet been decided upon, but it has been suggested that the ammunition companies and individuals who may desire to assist in that direction should get in communication with the Secretary-Treasurer, A. L. A. Himmelwright, Flatiron Building, New York City.

ARMS AND THE MAN has already promised to be one of those who will donate a trophy.

### RUSSIA IS TAKING NOTICE.

**T**HE Russian press is giving considerable attention in recent weeks to what it believes to be Japan's preparations for resumption of hostilities between those two countries. Newspaper correspondence from Vladivostok says that the Japanese troops are being strengthened everywhere, and that large supplies of food and ammunition are being accumulated. The striking feature of Japan's activities, according to the Russian press, is that their attention is being given almost altogether to the land forces, and it is claimed that they make no secret of their intentions to again come into conflict with Russia.

The Japanese openly admit that the last war was not concluded to their satisfaction, so far as the driving of the Russians back from the Pacific coast is concerned. It is believed in St. Petersburg that next year will see the resumption of hostilities in the far east. It is said that the leading Japanese firms in Vladivostok are rapidly selling off their stocks and that small Japanese traders, presumed by the Russians to be spies, are coming into the Amur territory in great numbers.



MODERN METHODS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF WOUNDED IN THE ARMY.

THE AMERICAN NAVY'S TRIBUTE TO ORIENTAL HOSPITALITY.

IMMEDIATELY upon the return of the United States Atlantic Fleet from its memorable voyage around the world, subscriptions were made by the officers and enlisted men for the purpose of obtaining appropriate presentation pieces to be given the officers and crews of the Imperial Japanese and Chinese navies in recognition of the courtesies shown by them to our officers and men. A committee of officers was appointed to make a suitable selection from competitive designs submitted by the leading jewelers of the country, with the result that contracts for both pieces were awarded to the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The committee selected for presentation to the officers and men of the Japanese Navy a massive silver loving cup, 34½ inches in height, exclusive of the base. The body of the cup consists of a large, round bowl, supported by the globe, which is flanked on two sides by American eagles modeled in high relief. The handles are ornamented with chrysanthemums, the national flower of Japan. The cover is decorated with nautical motives, and is surmounted by two eagles and shields of the United States supporting the imperial seal of Japan, which is modeled in gold.

The following inscription appears on the obverse of the loving cup:

"Presented to the Officers and Men of the Imperial Japanese Navy by the Officers and Men of the United States Atlantic Fleet in grateful recognition of the generous courtesies received during their visit to Japan in October, Nineteen Hundred and Eight."

is the seal of the Navy Department of the United States, and a second group of anchors, tridents and the official naval ensigns of the United States and Japan, the two last enameled in colors. On this hemisphere of the globe is etched the map of the United States.

The loving cup rests upon a mahogany base, to which is applied, in silver, the seal of the United States and of the Navy Department, encircled by wreaths of laurel.

A handsome punch bowl of sterling silver, mounted on a base of copper in antique finish, designed on Chinese lines, was chosen for presentation to the officers and men of the Chinese Navy. The following inscription appears on one side of the bowl in English, and on the other side in Chinese characters:

"To the Officers and Crews of the Chinese Navy in recognition of their courtesy and hospitality, Amoy, 1908."

On the base of the bowl, in English only, is this inscription:

"From the Officers and Crews, Second Squadron, United States Atlantic Fleet."

Applied to the body of the punch bowl are the eight battleships of the Second Squadron, modeled in gold. These appear in the same order as that in which the vessels entered the harbor at Amoy—the Flagship Louisiana in the lead, followed by the Virginia, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kearsarge, and Kentucky, in the order named. To secure absolute accuracy of form and detail, photographs of these battleships were reduced



U. S. Atlantic Fleet:

- Connecticut (Flagship),
- Kansas,
- Minnesota,
- Vermont,
- Georgia,
- Nebraska,
- New Jersey,
- Rhode Island,
- Louisiana,
- Virginia,
- Missouri,
- Ohio,
- Wisconsin,
- Illinois,
- Kearsarge,
- Kentucky.

Imperial Japanese Navy.

- Mikasa,
- Fuji,
- Asahi,
- Sagami,
- Azuma,
- Yakumo,
- Nisshin,
- Kasuga,
- Katori,
- Kashima,
- Tsukuba,
- Ikoma,
- Soya,
- Otowa,
- Niitaka,
- Tsushima.

The names of the sixteen vessels of the Japanese Navy which entertained the American battleships are applied in gold around the upper rim of the cup, while those of the sixteen vessels of the United States Atlantic Fleet are similarly applied around the base.

The seal of the United States appears just above the globe, on which is etched the map of Japan, while gracefully arranged below is a group of anchors, tridents, and flags of the United States and Japan enameled in colors.

On the reverse appears the same inscription in Japanese characters. This was originally transcribed by his Excellency, Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States. The engraving was reproduced exactly from a photograph of the original writing. Under this inscription

to the size of the modeled decorations, which were executed from these photographs. Prominent naval officers have pronounced the reliefs to be perfect representations of the vessels. The division of the line is marked by a decoration in high relief, consisting of an eagle and anchor of silver, surmounting the crossed staffs of the Chinese and American flags, which are enameled in colors. The punch bowl is 16½ inches in height and 17¼ inches in diameter at the top, while the weight of the whole is 235 ounces.

These magnificent pieces are remarkable not only for artistic embodiment of significant details, but for beautiful harmony of proportion and excellence of execution, forming two of the handsomest specimens of the silversmith's art exhibited in recent times.

### TWO MORE TRIBUTES TO PEACE.

**E**NGLAND and Germany were busy again early this week putting peace on a practical basis. England launched its eighth Dreadnought last Wednesday, and Germany pushed its second superdreadnought into the water a few days earlier. The new British ship, which was christened the Neptune by the Duchess of Albany, is considered to be practically unsinkable by a torpedo on account of the extraordinary amount of armour used in the bulkheads. The Neptune was begun at Portsmouth early last January. She has a displacement of 25,100 tons, and is 510 feet long. The new German man-of-war, the Ost-Friesland, is a sister ship of the superdreadnought Helogoland, which was launched only last week. Dispatches from Berlin coyly suggest that the new Ost-Friesland "seems to be the equal of Great Britain's Neptune."

It has not been intimated before that either of these new vessels is for any other purpose than a tribute to peace, but on last Wednesday the Persian Consul-General at New York remarked during the course of an address that the sooner war came between England and Germany the better it would be for the former country, because any postponement might permit Germany to develop such strength that it would be impossible for England to defeat her. The new Turkish Ambassador to America, who was also present, spoke in milder tones, however, and counseled peace for all nations.

### WHY NOT A RIFLE LEAGUE?

**T**HE revolver league which has practically been formed, has brought forth the question of organizing a rifle league on similar lines.

It is true we have several rifle leagues now, but they are in the west and middle west, and we have one in the east, but we do not hear much about it. We are not certain as to whether it is in existence at the present time or not. It was formerly quite active, and back in 1906-7 it held league shoots, but since that time very little or nothing has been heard of it.

There are such active clubs as the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., the Iroquois Rifle Club, of Allegheny, Pa., the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, of New York City, the Newark Rifle and Revolver Association, of Newark, N. J., the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the Albany Indoor Rifle Club, Albany, N. Y., the Philadelphia Rifle Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., the Zettler Rifle Club, New York City; Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and numerous other live clubs that shoot the .22 caliber rifle.

We have been assured that the New Haven and Allegheny clubs would look with favor upon the scheme and if it would be possible to induce some of the officials of the different clubs to take up the question of forming such a league, it would probably result in its formation. There are over ten real live clubs who, if they could be induced to join the league, would make it a most successful organization. It is plainly to be seen what good would come of it. Interest would be raised to the highest pitch by the spirit of competition, each club striving to do its very best to out-shoot its competitors. The results of each Saturday night's shooting, say, could be exchanged by telegraph, and all targets and other data be forwarded to the headquarters of the league for verification and compilation.

ARMS AND THE MAN will be glad to assist in every way possible the formation of a rifle league of eastern clubs, and its columns are open to further discussion on this question.

### "ONLY THE KING OF DELHI."

**I**N Harper's for October Robert Shackleton sets down verbatim the narrative of James Irvine, a veteran of the siege of Delhi. The humors as well as the horrors of war are vividly pictured.

"A terrible time it was. We went at several places at once, dividing our attack, and got into the city at last and there was nothing but shooting and smoke and yells and charges with the bayonet. A wild time. Bitter fighting it was in the streets, for the natives didn't seem to care for their lives and went back slow, shooting and stabbing and screeching to the last.

Did you ever try to force your way through a crowd?—pushing against men to get them out of the way? Well, just fancy every one of those men with a gun or a knife, crowding up against you, every one yelling and every one hacking at you or blazing away right in your face—then you'll know what the attack on Delhi was like.

There was nothing to do but push right along against them and hack and fire quicker and truer than they did. There was days of it—several days of that last attack, fighting through the streets after our army was actually in the city; days of gasping and struggling and killing; and many was the officer and many the man who went down—but not one of us went down without accounting for a lot of those Indians. Their dead was so thick in the streets that they just piled up there.

But at last the fighting was over, and Delhi was ours again.

And it was queer, the end of it. For the King of Delhi—they called him Emperor of India, but among ourselves we always called him King of Delhi—the King, he ran away, with his women and sons and things, and hid in what they called a tomb, though it was as big as a palace and had a top like St. Paul's dome. And Captain Hodson, a dare-devil of an officer, went with his troop of native cavalry (natives who had stayed loyal to us), and he rides up to the tomb and says to the Emperor, says he, 'Surrender!' And the Emperor he surrenders, and the captain puts him in a sort of palanquin and starts back for Delhi. And the officer of the guard at the gate calls out—I didn't see it, but all the army was talking about it—he calls out careless, 'What you got there, Hodson?'—and Hodson just as quiet as if he was going to church, says, 'Only the King o' Delhi,' says he—yes, he says, all the army says he says, 'Only the King o' Delhi,' says he."

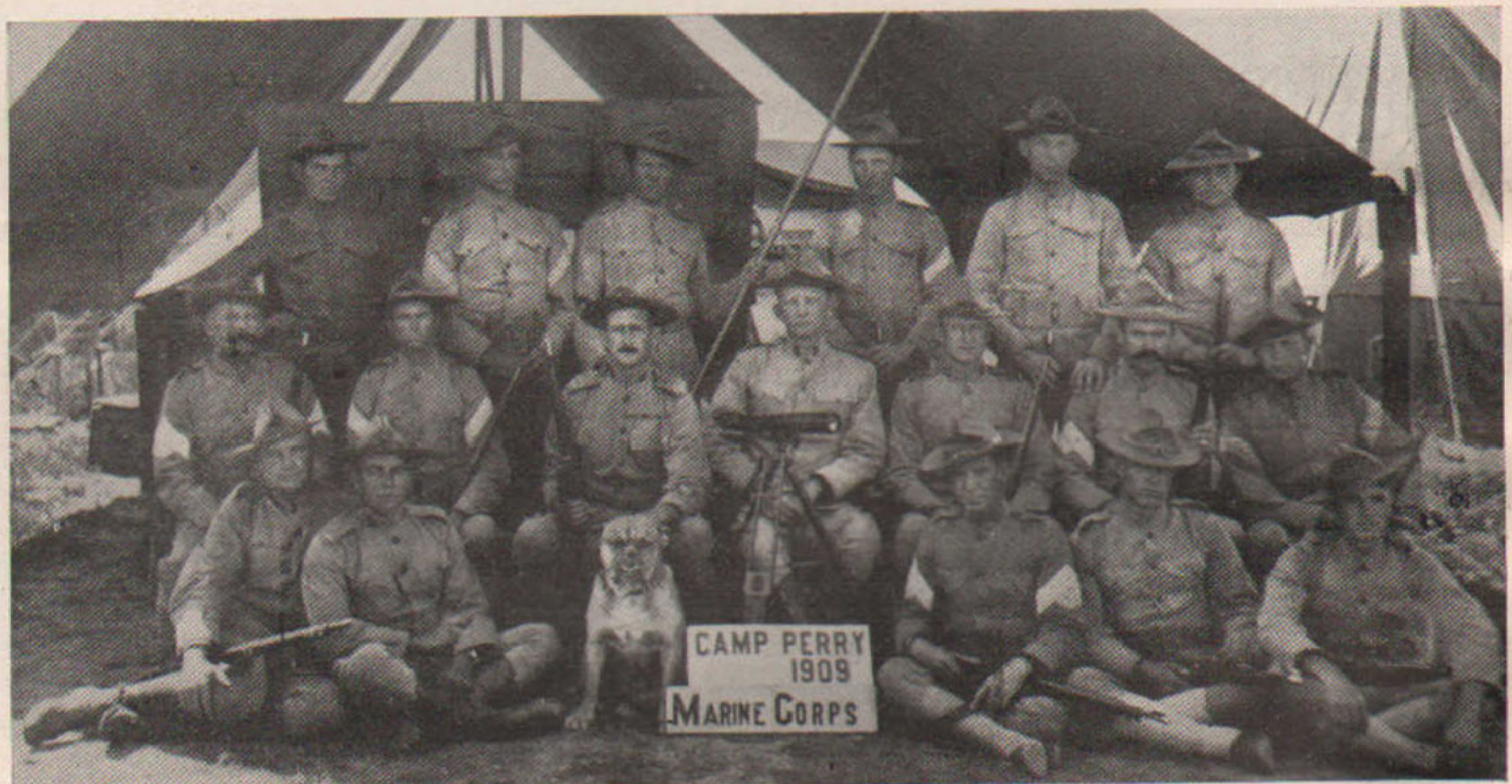
### UP TO THE WHITE HOUSE AGAIN.

**H**OWEVER appropriate may be the names of the Relief and Solace so far as their actual service is concerned, there is little doubt that the White House by this time is inclined to "dub" those worthy vessels Distraction and Perturbation, for the question is again up to that worried mansion as to who is the proper person to guide the destinies of a hospital ship. The Attorney-General has given it as his opinion that it is entirely legal to place a medical officer not below the grade of surgeon in command of this type of vessel, but he did not, however, remark upon the advisability of such a move, and Secretary of the Navy Meyer has decided to pass the entire question up to President Taft. It is understood that the conflicting recommendations made in the case of the Relief last year by Rear Admiral Potter, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Surgeon General Rixey will be renewed. In case President Taft continues the Roosevelt policy of placing a surgeon in command of the hospital ships, it is said that Solace will be placed in command of Surgeon General George Pickrell, U. S. N.

The Solace was formerly a parent ship for the submarines and torpedoes on the Pacific Coast and is now being fitted out at Charleston, S. C., for its new duties. The Relief, which brought about the original controversy, was detached from the Atlantic fleet while it was in the Orient last year, and is now being used as a floating hospital at the naval station at Olongapo, P. I.

### U. S. R. A. CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

**A**S we go to press preliminary results of the recent Annual Outdoor Matches are at hand. Match A, for the Revolver Championship, was won by Dr. I. R. Calkins, of Springfield, Mass., with a score of 455; Dr. Sayre of New York, second with 444; J. R. Hicks of New York, third, 443; Charles Dominic of St. Louis, fourth, 443; and Arthur B. Douglas, Los Angeles, Cal., fifth, 438. Match B, for the Pistol Championship was won by Dr. I. R. Calkins, score, 464. Match C, for the Military Championship, went to Lieut.-Col. W. H. Whigham of Chicago, with a score of 580. Match D, Military Record Match, was captured by C. F. G. Armstrong, Eureka, Cal., 204. Match E, Military Revolver Team Match, Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., 698. Match F, Pocket Revolver, C. W. Klett, San Francisco, 203.



THE 1909 U. S. MARINE CORPS NATIONAL MATCH TEAM.



# 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.

## METAL FOULING.

The article which ARMS AND THE MAN has published under the title of "The Mystery of Metal Fouling" will no doubt attract more attention among riflemen than anything which has heretofore been printed upon the subject.

As we learn more about the science of rifle shooting we become less disposed to take things for granted. As our knowledge increases we grow more fond of practical tests. Results, not of mathematical computations or finespun theories, but of actual firing under carefully observed and registered conditions, appeal more and more strongly to us.

The thoroughness with which Captain Doe did his work of determining the relative metal fouling effects of different primers and jacket metals cannot be too highly commended. When we get results like these we have something upon which to build.

Experiments undertaken in good faith and with a desire to obtain the truth are sure, if carefully carried out, to add to the sum total of human knowledge; that spells progress. We are of the opinion that one way or another the question of metal fouling will cease to be the most engrossing one during the rifle season of 1910.

We are inclined to believe that the question of new forms of targets, the extension of the distance at which firing shall be done, the development of superior aiming devices, such as the telescopic sight, and the investigation of the merits of the automatic principle as applied to the small arm, will be the chief and most important questions for riflemen to discuss and decide next year.

## EQUALITY OF CONDITIONS.

There has come up to us, as usual after our annual rifle contests, a series of complaints about the participation by professional shots in the reentry matches.

It is pointed out that such men, endowed by their employers with an unlimited entrance fee fund, have only to wait about on the range seeking easy conditions and then commence to fire their scores. If the string does not suit them they tear up the ticket and then begin on another. This the man shooting for himself is unable to do.

There is much justice in the complaint. We have been under great obligations to the professional shots, these men employed by ammunition and arms manufacturers to demonstrate the excellency of their employers' wares. We are indebted to these men for very much that we know about the science of rifle shooting.

There should always be a place for them and there should never cease to be matches in which they may compete, but the time has now come when they should be debarred from competition with men who do not

possess their advantages, at any rate from competitions for prizes.

It will be well, as fall progresses and winter comes on, to give this subject full consideration. In our opinion we have come to the parting of the roads. Professionals in rifle shooting must be restricted. We must differentiate between the man who shoots for profit and the one who uses the rifle solely as a means of recreation or to prepare himself for his responsibilities as a citizen. There are a variety of ways in which this result can be brought about.

We shall be glad to have the opinions of our readers upon this subject and it will give us great pleasure to reproduce those opinions when so desired, that they may bring forth further discussion.

When you come down to the bottom of it the professional himself is as earnestly desirous, as a general thing, to advance the cause of rifle practice for its own sake as the purest amateur that ever lived. If we left this question to the professionals alone we would get for it a solution based not upon serving the selfish interests of the professional but calculated to accomplish, so far as they were able to see it, the best good to the greatest number. What all of us who are honestly interested in the promotion of rifle practice wish to do, is to see the largest number of American men brought to the highest possible point in rifle efficiency.

We shall not see that if we discourage new men as they come forward. The new man who feels that he has no chance or too small a chance in a competition with a professional is more than liable to be discouraged. We do not want to discourage him. We must encourage him and we must make for him the fullest and freest opportunity to meet men of his own class on absolutely equal terms.

## COMPETITION IS LIFE.

There is an adage which says: "Competition is the life of trade." Of course that kind of competition which is the life of trade is keen enough, but it is fair, it is none of that sort which proceeds by stealth to destroy a competitor, but the fine, up-standing, frank, plain, honest pitting of the intelligence and skill of one against the other.

The spirit of emulation, the desire to out-do, the impulse to excel—these are the things which make for real progress in any walk of life.

One of the finest examples of the beautiful effect of a healthy competition intelligently directed and honestly exerted is that offered by the way they now do things in the Navy. There is scarcely the smallest item of labor which a sailor has to perform which is not done in competition against his mates on board his own ship or with the idea of beating, with the assistance of his fellows, the previous best of some other ship.

In target practice, in all the various phases of seamanship, in the most disagreeable of all tasks, that of coaling ship, the sailor is always striving to out-do some one else. This is one of the reasons why the *esprit* in the Navy is so high.

That offers one explanation of the cause of the Navy Rifle Team has proven itself superior to anything landsmen were able to produce.

There is not this spirit of competition in the Army, but there should be. Company should be arrayed against company in order to determine the superiority of one over the other in every branch of the work which a company could under any conceivable set of circumstances be expected to perform. Officers should be placed in competition against each other.

Knowledge of and ability to do everything that a soldier has to do should be tested in competition with all other individuals who might be properly assigned to perform the same tasks.

The recent military tournaments, which have not been altogether understood by some observers, offer a possible way to initiate competitions in the Army.

Without the spirit of competition no man or set of men ever attained to the fullest and highest excellence. It is in the nature of the human creature to stop a little short of doing the best there is in him. He needs rivalry to drag him on.

It is the province of those who control the destinies of any arm of the Government like the Army to supply this competitive principle, and to see that men rise or fall according to the value of their performances in comparison with the acts of other men.

## NIGHT OPERATIONS.

## HOW TO AND HOW NOT TO EMPLOY TROOPS AT NIGHT.

By W. S. SCOTT, Major 14th U. S. Cavalry.

*(Continued from last week.)*

**T**HEIR instructions were: no firing until ordered, but to lie down and creep forward under the fire of the enemy. With their excellent training and discipline they could not always prevent their troops from returning the Russian fire.

The Japanese generally tried to advance secretly to the night attack, but the Russians on the contrary at times went forward with bands playing, and singing their war songs.

In a carefully prepared War College study on Night Operations, Captain McFarland, 18th Infantry, has given considerable attention to this subject and much that I shall say is embodied in that study. I shall also quote freely from a lecture on the same subject by General Rawlinson, and from a treatise on Nocturnal Tactics by Capt. R. F. Johnson, both of the English Army.

## SOME OBJECTIONS TO NIGHT ATTACKS.

Some of the reasons for resorting to night attacks have been stated. The following are some of the principal objections to them:

1. Night is the time for soldiers to take their accustomed rest. When deprived of this repose the tension on the nerves makes them liable to panic.

2. The unnatural conditions and inability to see surrounding objects cause them to imagine an enemy where none exists. This is particularly true with untrained troops.

When our state troops landed at Guanica in Porto Rico, an outpost declared to me when visiting the line of outposts that a company of Spaniards in white uniforms had just passed. We well knew that there was not a Spanish soldier within five miles.

3. The difficulty of distinguishing friend from foe. The many sad examples of friendly troops firing into each other illustrate this.

4. The difficulty of finding the way in the dark.

The historical facts of so many failures of troops to arrive, on account of losing their way, in cooperation with others, resulting in failure of enterprises, which otherwise would have been successful.

At Stomberg, December 9, 1899, General Gatacre proposed to make a night march of 10 miles and strike the left flank of the Boers at dawn.

The main column made a good march to within 2½ miles of the objective when the guide took the wrong road, thus increasing the distance, and again mistook the objective when near the position occupied by the Boers. While marching to the distant objective pointed out, the column was attacked in flank by the enemy.

5. The control by officers and noncommissioned officers of men in the ranks is difficult in the dark and almost impossible during and immediately following the assault.

6. Laggards and shirks can easily drop out of the column without being discovered.

7. The loss of rest is a matter of serious concern, particularly if the night action is followed by a day of fighting.

8. The difficulty of maintaining communication with supporting columns, and the almost impossibility of keeping in touch with parallel columns.

In the case of Stomberg above quoted, the 3rd echelon, owing to lack of staff supervision, took the wrong road at the start; finally discovering no troops in front, it halted until daylight and failed to engage.

## SOME ARGUMENTS FOR NIGHT ATTACKS.

There are some arguments in favor of night attacks. The comparative immunity from mid and long range Artillery and Infantry fire, thus enabling the attacking troops to approach near the enemy's position with comparatively small loss. If this be accomplished by dawn and the attacking troops are prepared for the assault the effort should be successful; if the advance is made in such a manner that the assault comes in the nature of a surprise, success should be the reward of the attackers.

While night attacks have proven failures more often than successes, the alluring prospect of success without serious loss is one that often tempts a commander to try his luck.

As stated before, luck plays an important part in all night operations, and often plans most carefully arranged in all details have miscarried through some trivial circumstance.

When on October 29, 1899, General White determined to take the offensive from Ladysmith, the advance was begun in several columns after most careful preparation.

The left flank column, some 1,140 strong, with 250 pack mules loaded with ammunition started at 11.30 p. m.

The march was progressing in fine shape, when for some unknown reason the mules stampeded from the center of the column, throwing the whole into confusion. In due time order was restored and the summit of a nearby hill was occupied and fortified but, due to the loss of ammunition, the

column was forced to retire the next day. The disaster to this column aided in the failure of the whole movement.

At Magersfontein the British expected to find the Boers near the crest of the hill. While in the act of deploying near the foot of the hill, they were attacked by the enemy from near its base, confusion resulted in the dark, and eventual defeat followed.

How many times have our troops in the Philippines lost the chance of a successful attack on a band of insurgents, which had been accurately located, owing to the barking of village dogs.

When a night attack is determined upon, the commander, after careful reconnaissance, preparation, orders and verbal instructions, makes his calculations, prepares for every known contingency, launches his columns and trusts to luck.

If his troops are trained and disciplined his chances for success are increased many fold. While the attacker contends with many difficulties, the defender's lot is not a happy one. If he fears an attack he must be continually on the alert, rest is broken, a feeling of anxiety and expectation permeates the camp.

Preparations must be made to defend all points, and herein lies the greatest anxiety. The main point of attack is unknown. This is cause for anxiety when an attack is expected by day.

The perplexity is largely increased at night when darkness prevents the defender from seeing any preparations making by his opponent.

We will now consider the influences under proper headings which affect night operations, and endeavor to outline the necessary features which, if properly taught and practiced, will add much to the probability of success in such operations. These have been carefully compiled by the writers above referred to and much that follows is taken from them in a modified form.

## RECONNAISSANCE.

Before undertaking a night attack complete reconnaissance of the terrain to be covered and the position and strength of the enemy, if possible, should be made. The reconnaissance should not be confined to observations by day, but also by night, both with the object of being hidden from view of the enemy and to prevent his obtaining any idea of a proposed attack. During the Russo-Japanese War the Russians were not particular about this, and the Japanese said they could often predict a Russian night attack by the open and frequent reconnoitering patrols of their enemy. Objects appear very different at night from what they do in the daytime. We are all familiar with this fact. We also know that after going over a certain road or piece of ground several times at night we become thoroughly familiar with its appearances. Our wits are sharpened through the necessity of observing objects which in day time we pass without a thought. Prominent points on the route of attack should be noted, and their distance from the starting point and from the road recorded. They will often form the only means of subsequently orienting the columns.

The night attack on Spion Kop by the British in the Boer War was undertaken without a sufficient reconnaissance. One officer, Colonel Thornycroft, when notified that the attack was to be made, made a reconnaissance on his own responsibility as far as possible. During the march, it was ascertained that he was the only one in the command who had any knowledge of the route. He successfully guided the column to the hill. The lack of knowledge of the situation resulted in the defeat of the British, and it is probable that they would never have succeeded in even reaching their destination had any accident happened to this one officer. It is, therefore, essential that not one but a number of officers who are to take part in an action should be familiar with these features.

## WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Writers have stated that moonlight, a starry sky, a soft and uniform fall of snow on frozen ground, the wind blowing from the direction of the enemy, are the most favorable conditions for night operations. Of course, we cannot expect generally any of these ideal conditions. However, for a force larger than a company, a moonlight night should be selected if possible. There must be sufficient light to distinguish the objective and prominent features of landscape en route.

The Russians at Kars delayed their attack several days until they could have a moon before the horizon all night.

On a moonlight night troops can be seen about 500 yards, and on a still night the march of a column on roads can be heard for a thousand yards. Therefore a still night is generally not desirable. While a very dark, rainy night hampers the march of a column, the enemy on such a night is more likely to be surprised. Therefore, if the country is well known, a dark night is favorable to small enterprises.

I recall an incident during the insurrection in the Philippines when Captain French, now Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, took two companies on a very dark, rainy night a distance of some six miles through the mountains and completely surprised and captured or destroyed a band of the enemy at daylight. As an explanation of their being surprised, they stated that they never dreamed the Americans would undertake so hazardous a trip on such a stormy night.

## NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Night attacks by a large force are very difficult in an intersected, mountainous country. The attempts of the Russians against the Japanese over this character of country were straggling and easily repulsed. Over this character of country, columns must keep to the roads. Therefore, surprise is all but impossible, and deployment difficult. An open plain lends itself to the easy march of parallel columns off the roads and to their easy deployment.

In 1882 the British troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley marched a command consisting of more than 16,000 men a distance of six miles, taking the intrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir. He had 24 guns in line and a division on each flank of the guns. The whole moved forward in good formation and made the attack as contemplated, resulting in the destruction of the Egyptians. The night was very dark, but there were absolutely no features of the terrain to interfere with the movement.

## CHOICE OF HOUR FOR THE ATTACK.

This will be determined by the object to be attained. If the object be to take prisoners, spike or disable guns, wear out the enemy by destroying his repose, or to throw him into confusion and then to effect a retreat, the first half of the night should be chosen. Similarly, if the object be to take a position which is to be strongly held as a point of support for future operations, time must be given to entrench after the enemy is driven out. Here again the first part of the night would seem to be desirable. In all other cases, the second half of the night, and preferably a night march, with a view to attack at dawn, should be the time chosen.

We cannot lay down any hard and fast rules with reference to the most suitable hour for marching and attacking. Each particular case furnishes its own reasons for fixing a certain hour. By timing our march so that it will be completed during darkness and our preparations made for attacking at daylight, we make use of darkness for surprise and light for fighting, thus enabling us to utilize both Cavalry and Artillery.

With the development of security and information, it is not probable that in future wars a near approach to the enemy's position can be effected without the movement becoming known.

## TIMING AND LEADING THE MARCH—GUIDES.

If it be proposed to attack at dawn, the hour for starting, the route of march and other features of the enterprise must be carefully calculated. To arrive too late or too early would generally mean lessening the probabilities of success. Troops should be marched toward the point of attack, formed, and the attack made without allowing them to lie about waiting for daylight. The men become restless and nervous; in addition, a body of troops in close formation near the enemy is liable to be attacked and surprised itself.

The hour for the start should be most exactly calculated, after taking into account all probable delays. On good roads a small command can march almost as rapidly at night as in the daytime. Away from roads, the problem becomes more difficult, and large commands will scarcely make more than one mile per hour.

The factors that enter our calculations are: The number and quality of troops; the nature of the country to be traversed, and the character of the night.

The leading of a good march requires a high order of intelligence and perseverance. An officer should be personally charged with the direction of the column. Generally, it will be well to employ civilian guides. It must be remembered, however, that as the column approaches the position of the enemy, the guide, more through fear than for other reasons, is likely to escape even where his loyalty cannot be questioned. It is, therefore, well to lead him by a rope to prevent his slipping away.

In small operations during the insurrection in the Philippines we seldom trusted a guide until, by faithful services, his loyalty and bravery were proven. I usually tied him to a corporal.

Guides should be checked by the compass, stars, and known landmarks. In the use of the compass it must be remembered that the mass of steel in the gun-barrels is likely to deflect the needle. The compass should, therefore, be carried several paces in front of the column.

The march of the column must be regulated to conform to the ground passed over. Where boggy or not, after passing streams, the head of the column must be slowed down to prevent opening out in the rear.

This is very important. In a considerable march to the front, mounted men, and in marches of short distance, men should be left at all turns in the road, cross-roads or by-paths to prevent successive parts of the column going astray.

## MEANS TO BE TAKEN TO KEEP THE DIFFERENT ECHELONS OF THE COLUMN IN TOUCH WITH THE ONE PRECEDING.

Connecting files should be furnished from an echelon at the head to the one following. Each man should be ordered to keep touch or in view the men preceding and there should always be available at the head of each echelon men to send forward when the connecting files are lost. The English recommend the use of knotted ropes for this purpose.

At Magersfontein, in addition to the use of knotted ropes, officers con-

tinually passed up and down the flank of the column and had repeated to them the names of the different company commanders.

The going astray of the third echelon of the British column at the outset of the night march on Stomberg, and of the men of the Japanese 7th Division in the night assault of Sungshushan and its batteries and trenches, are cases in point.

(To be continued.)

## METALLIC FOULING.

By MAJ. W. A. PHILLIPS, *Ordnance Department, Frankford Arsenal.*

**A**T Camp Perry one heard little about metallic fouling as compared with a year ago. The last shots of a string appeared to be as good as the first. The rifles were cleaned for metallic fouling but not nearly so frequently as last year.

It is my opinion that the metallic fouling question for new ammunition has been solved, and that caliber .30, model 1906 ammunition loaded with Pyro D. G. powder and primed with Experimental primer No. 42, will not require the use of any other cleaning material than now supplied by the Ordnance Department.

It is my opinion that the accuracy life of many rifles has been materially shortened by excessive cleaning for metallic fouling. This is especially true where the solution has been left in too long and when the bore was not properly oiled after cleaning and before firing. The bore of the gun, immediately after cleaning for metallic fouling, appears to be particularly liable to rust and cause roughness of the bore thus making the rifle much more liable to metallic fouling for subsequent firing.

It is believed that a satisfactory tablet for preparing the ammonium solution, such as the Ordnance Department proposes to furnish, would be very desirable, especially on account of the large amount of ammunition already manufactured that is known to give serious metallic fouling.

## THE ARCTIC vs. THE JUNGLE.

**M**R. JOHN R. BRADLEY, the Brooklyn sportsman whose generosity in outfitting the Dr. Frederick C. Cook polar expedition has recently brought him into a considerable prominence, has made another bid for fame. This time it is by declaring that one Bwana Tumbo, despite the harrowing tales that have come out from time to time from his firing line, has had an easy time of it when compared with the difficulties of hunting in the Arctic. Mr. Bradley is a typical big-game hunter—a wealthy man with high sporting instincts—and the fact that he has hunted both in Africa and in the frozen regions would seem to give him authority to make his recent comparison. In fact, he has hunted over practically the same ground which has recently been covered by America's most illustrious sportsman, and he quoted as follows upon the subject in a New York newspaper:

"The hunting in Africa is easy compared to the hunting in the frozen North. In the neighborhood of Etah the hunter must go after his game swathed in great suits of furs and must endure cold as low as 83 degrees below zero. It is hard and dangerous work. In Africa the hunter seldom gets the heat greater than 95 or 100 degrees, and that is much easier to stand than the extreme cold. Besides, getting his game is easier and surer. It is the Arctic sport that tells on a man's endurance and gameness."

Mr. Bradley took Dr. Cook with him on his last Arctic hunt, and it was while engaged in this adventure that he supplied the means to fit out the now famous explorer and started him off on the quest which had such a wonderful consummation.

## TAFT'S TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

**A**T a luncheon recently held in Portland, Oregon, in his honor, President Taft again took occasion to speak in warm terms of the services rendered by the Army in the Philippines. He said: "I always like to testify to the character of the Army officer as exemplified in what he did in the Philippines. People who were not there don't know. I am not sure that we appreciate the excellence not only of the officers, but of the rank and file of the Army we had. If, when called upon to do a thing it were given a place on the stage, then you would know, but the trouble is that the Army is called in after the Navy makes the grand stand play to clean up, and the cleaning up is rather the more difficult part."

Mr. Taft also incidentally remarked that the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia, located at Vancouver, Washington, and within a short distance from Portland, would not be removed to Seattle, as has been intimated. A strong effort has been made for many years to have the headquarters transferred to Puget Sound, and a great many Army officers are reported as favoring the change. There are others, however, who favor its retention on the Columbia River, and the President's announcement at Portland seems to be the last word so far as his administration is concerned.

## HERE AND THERE.

### *Alsace-Lorraine Being Watched.*

It is rumored that the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine have shown unmistakable anti-German symptoms during the past few months, and as a result Germany has hustled a formidable array of troops into that territory. There are now 85,000 men in the provinces trying to hold them down for the Kaiser. Germany has always imagined that it is one of the dearest ambitions of France to regain this territory which she lost to Germany, and it is with the renewal of the Kaiser's fear that this might some day come to pass that additional defenses are sent on the jump to the French border. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war Germany left only 32,000 men in Alsace-Lorraine, but now there is almost three times that force in the territory. It is said that France does not like the way the Kaiser is acting in the present situation, saying that he is unreasonable and too apprehensive, and that they consider it to be an indication that he suspects them of gazing upon the two provinces with a too covetous eye.

### *To Resume Flights at Washington.*

Wilbur Wright, whose recent aeroplane flights at New York were so successful, is about ready to begin his course of instruction in the art of aviation which he has contracted to give to officers of the signal corps. The novices will be trained at College Park, in the vicinity of Washington.

### *Canadian Militia Staff to Study.*

The officers of the Canadian Militia are to be afforded a theoretical and practical course in tactics, administration and topography each year that will cover a period of about four and one-half months. The theoretical portion of the course, which will last four months, is to be so arranged that it will not seriously interfere with the other duties of the officers, and will consist of lectures to be delivered once a week at local headquarters at some convenient hour. The practical part of the work cannot, of course, be arranged in the same convenient way, but since it will cover a period of only ten days it is believed that very few will be forced to miss the instruction. At the conclusion of the entire course a two days' examination will be held. All applicants for the course must be at least of a captain's rank, and must hold a field officer's certificate.

### *Prohibition and the Uniform.*

In the opinion of a certain German editor of Chicago, the uniform of an officer of the United States Army and a prohibition parade do not make a pleasing combination, and he wrote to Secretary of War Dickinson protesting against the appearance of Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant in full regalia in such a parade. Nothing of particular note developed out of the German's scolding, except that it was denied that the parade in question had been in the interest of prohibition, but the little affair caused considerable amusing talk throughout the country.

### *Belated Honor Paid to Secretary Dickinson.*

It was over fourteen years ago that Jacob M. Dickinson, now Secretary of War, saved an aged lawyer of Detroit from drowning, but it was only last week that he was presented with a handsome gold medal in recognition of his heroism. Mr. Dickinson had almost forgotten the incident, and was entirely surprised at receiving this belated recognition from the Government.

### *China Getting into the Ring.*

Recent advices from China give some interesting facts regarding that peculiar nation's awakening to the importance of an up-to-date navy. Recent appropriations made for the reorganization and enlargement of the Service are the most extensive made by that government for a great many years, and seven years will be required for the expenditure. The work includes the construction of eight first-class battleships, twenty cruisers, ten gunboats and three flotillas of torpedo boats. The naval docks and bases will be enlarged, a new academy established, and a force of marines recruited.

### *New Naval Academy for Mexico.*

The government of Mexico is making plans for the erection of a naval academy at Vera Cruz, modeled after the Annapolis institution. The buildings, which will be sufficiently large to permit of all kinds of technical naval training, will cost approximately \$500,000.

### *The Orient Takes to the Sky, too.*

Much surprise has been occasioned during the past few days through the announcement from Japan that the government of that nation has perfected an aeroplane for war purposes that will attain a speed of sixty-eight miles an hour in a thirty-five mile wind with two passengers aboard. The surprise was not so marked because of the fact that Japan had been able to produce an air cruiser with such speed and durability as is claimed for it, but because of the fact that very few had even heard that the Nipponese were experimenting in this line. Nevertheless, the news receives a warm welcome in many quarters in this country, as it is already intimated that the fact of Japan's achievement in this line will be used as another weapon in persuading Congress next winter to make an appropriation of \$500,000 for airship experiments.

Japan, however, is not the only country of the Orient recently coming into the aeroplane lists. It was announced in the newspapers of last week that an energetic Chinaman of California had also contrived an aeroplane that would do at his bidding, and that he had set sail for his native land to sell it to his government. Facetious cartoonists throughout the country have felt called upon to show the Chinaman using his "practical" aeroplane as a delivery-plane for his laundry business.

### *Medical School has Large Class.*

With a total membership of sixty-one, the Army Medical School of the United States Medical Museum opened its seventeenth year early this week. This year's class is the largest in the history of the institution.

These students have all graduated in medicine, and their present curriculum comprises the study of army surgery, maneuvers and management. Those who prove successful in the class will be graduated next June, and then will be scattered among the Army Medical Corps where they will take up practical work. Particular attention will be given at the medical school this year to methods of checking epidemics.

### *Meeting of the Public Athletic Club League in New York.*

The meeting of the Board of Coaches of the Public Schools Athletic League was held on September 22 in New York City.

There was a good attendance of members of the Committee and Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, President of the League, Capt. Geo. W. Corwin, and Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Secretary of the League, were also present.

Mr. Emanuel Haug was re-elected Chairman of the Committee. General Wingate, in addressing the Committee, told of the widespread interest being taken in the League's marksmanship propaganda and praised the coaches for the fine results which they were accomplishing by their earnest efforts. He urged the men to devote their time not only to developing expert school teams but to teaching as many boys as possible.

The Committee accepted the invitation of the Sportsman's Show Managers to again hold a shooting tournament in connection with the Sportsman's Show. The time of this year's show is from March 2 to March 11.

The Chairman read a letter from the Morris High School Rifle Team manager in which the request was made that an outdoor shoot be held this Fall. It was the sense of the Committee that this would be impossible, but the members were asked to investigate the possibilities of securing ranges for the spring.

It was moved and carried that the National Rifle Association be requested to award for permanent possession a trophy to a school winning the Astor Cup.

It was moved and carried that the annual series of dual shoots on the sub-target gun machines be held; the schedule to be made up by the P. S. A. L. Office and in such a way as to terminate the tournament about the middle of January.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

### *Off to Fort Riley Tests.*

Brig.-Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, is among those who are witnessing the special tests of field artillery being conducted this week at Fort Riley, Kans. Practically all the projectiles now used in the coast artillery branch of the service will be tried out at Fort Riley, and the officers of the general staff await the results with great interest. Other officers attending the tests are Col. Montgomery Macomb, 6th Field Artillery, and Capt. W. S. Guignard, 2nd Field Artillery, military attaché at Paris, who is in America on leave.

### *Much Pleased with Alaska Posts.*

Maj.-Gen. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, U. S. A., returned to Washington last Sunday after having made an extended inspection of the Army posts of Alaska and the Pacific coast and middle west. General Bell was much pleased with the condition on which he found the Alaska posts, and he found that the men stationed there were both comfortable and satisfied. On the return trip, the General spent several days at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., inspecting the Infantry and Cavalry school and general service and staff college, of which he was formerly in charge.

### *Silver and Stand of Colors for Minnesota.*

The new battleship Minnesota was presented with a \$10,000 silver service and a stand of colors this week while in New York. The gifts are from the State of Minnesota, and the colors were given by the school children of the State.

### *In the Regular Establishment.*

"Yes," said the Fresh Young Lieutenant, "the Army has fallen on evil days."

The Sophisticated Captain merely gasped. "Why," the F. Y. L. went on, "look at the names on this roll—Private Entrance, Corporal Punishment, Major Domo, General Housework, what kind of a—"

But just then the S. C. shied a—a—well, a ginger-ale bottle at the fleeing offender.—Lippincott's.

### *Test of New Rifles.*

The first of the new 14-inch rifles for seacoast fortifications will be tested this month at the Sandy Hook proving ground. This caliber of gun was adopted some time ago in place of the 12-inch rifle, on the recommendation of Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. It is believed that the larger gun will be just as powerful, with less velocity of projectile, and the life of the gun greater because of the reduced wear on the bore.

### *Forced March Proves Exhausting.*

Forth-three miles of forced marching from Fort Perry, Ohio, to Fort Thomas, Ky., last week proved too much for a number of men in the 2nd Infantry, U. S. A. It is reported that an ambulance that was nearing Cincinnati was so overcrowded with disabled men that it also dropped out of the ranks, suffering with a fractured spring. One officer fainted and fell from his horse, and was found afterwards to be suffering with appendicitis.

### *A Well Equipped Range.*

The new rifle range nearing completion at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is reported to be one of the best equipped ranges in the country. The range has twenty-four targets, and it will regularly accommodate the garrisons of that fort and of Fort Thomas, Ky., as well. The cost of the new range will be practically the same amount as the Government has been

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paying as rent for other lands in the vicinity of Fort Thomas for the same purpose.

The Army is to have another excellent range at Sparta, Wis., for Field Artillery practice. A tract of land containing nearly 15,000 acres has been acquired there at a cost of about \$95,000.

*Examination Rules Revised.*

Under a revised ruling of the War Department, a board of officers will conduct all examinations in Alaska and the Philippines, instead of having the examination questions sent directly from Washington. Another new feature of the regulations is that officers will be permitted to challenge the medical officers conducting the physical examinations.

*Proposed Collier Meeting Trouble.*

Unless Congress at its next session increases its late appropriation for the construction of one of two new colliers from \$900,000 to \$1,500,000, the collier Jupiter, which the law requires to be built at the Mare Island Navy Yard, will have to remain idly on paper or else be built at an eastern yard. The Cyclops, which was appropriated for at the same time, is assuming shape at an eastern yard and will cost approximately \$850,000.

*Smallest Class in Years.*

The Annapolis Academy opened its sixty-fourth academic year last Thursday with the smallest roster it has had for a number of years. The entire enrollment numbered 779, and the most notable falling off was in the first class, which opened with only 147 members.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

*To Share Range with Regulars.*

The new Army target range at Sparta, Wis., which has been equipped for field artillery practice, is also to be used by the militia troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and from the upper peninsula of Michigan. It is said the new range is admirably suited for military maneuvers, and the railroad facilities are excellent from all directions.

*Shooting for Governor's Trophy.*

The National Guard of Washington is in the field this week shooting for the Governor's trophy, and the individual skirmish match.

*Ears Burn in N. Y. National Guard.*

The press of New York has called particular attention to the splendid showing made during the Hudson-Fulton festivities by the National Guard of the State. One of the leading daily newspapers said:

"There was an air of efficiency and soldierliness about the entire command of which the Governor and General Roe might well have been proud. It could not fail to impress the foreign observers that men who drill as little as our Militia should show up so admirably."

### RULINGS AND DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Regarding Claims of Damage to Crops.*

In response to a request of an Adjutant General as to whether payment of claims of farmers for alleged damages done to crops by troops of the Organized Militia during their participation in field service under the orders of the Governor may be paid from funds accruing to the State in the operation of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, he was informed that if before the encampment and maneuvers and before the grounds are occupied, a lease has been executed providing for placing the leased premises in the same condition in which they were at the beginning of the encampment, charging the State with the cost of such restoration, then the claims can be paid from the funds mentioned (not as damage cases), but as claims arising in the execution of a contractual obligation. If, however, the lease did not

contain a provision as stated, the funds could not be used for the purpose of settling the claims.

*Subsistence Stores.*

Subsistence stores cannot be obtained as a charge against the allotments to the Organized Militia from Federal funds when the service to be performed is in aid of the civil authorities and not field service for instruction as contemplated by Section 14 of the Militia Law.

*No List of Examination Questions.*

It is the invariable rule of the War Department to not make public lists of questions and reports of proceedings in connection with the examination for promotion of commissioned officers of the Army; hence, the Acting Secretary of War was constrained to deny a request for copies of such lists and proceedings for use in connection with the officers of the Militia.

*Havard's Manual Under Consideration for Issue.*

In response with a request for copies of the Manual of Military Hygiene, by Col. Valery Havard, and The Elements of Military Hygiene, by Major P. M. Ashburn, as a charge against funds accruing to the State in the operation of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, information was given that Havard's Manual was under consideration for issue to the Organized Militia, and, consequently, could not be furnished as a charge against Federal funds, but Ashburn's Elements of Military Hygiene, having been adopted for issue to the Army, could be supplied to the State as requested.

*No Funds for Entrance Fees.*

Funds accruing to a State in the operation of Section 1161, Revised Statutes, as amended, cannot be used for payment of entry fees to matches conducted by any State rifle association.

*Cannot Buy Mules From Funds Under 1661.*

The purchase of a team of mules for work on a target range cannot be made from funds accruing to the State in the operation of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

*An Important Decision.*

The Postmaster General has called the attention of the Secretary of War to the illegal use by officers of the Organized Militia of a State of the official franked envelope of the War Department in sending to the Adjutant General of the State enlistment papers of members of the State Guard. The Adjutant General was informed that this action is in violation of law (Section 512, Postal Laws and Regulations), and subjects the user to a fine of \$300 for each and every instance; and the following extracts from decisions heretofore made in regard to the use of penalty envelopes by the Adjutants General of the States and Territories were quoted:

"As the Adjutant General \* \* \* is not an officer of the U. S. Government \* \* \* his correspondence with the Adjutant General in respect to Militia matters generally cannot be transmitted through the mails in penalty envelopes. The Act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 158 Mil. Laws, pars. 324-326) extends the privilege of using penalty envelopes 'to all officers of the U. S. Government, not including members of Congress,' and authorizes such officers to inclose 'penalty envelopes \* \* \* with return address to any person or persons from or through whom official information is desired, the same to be used only to cover such official information, and indorsements relating thereto.' But as the Militia remains State Militia, and as, with certain exceptions, the officers thereof are not officers of the U. S. \* \* \* they are not entitled to use penalty envelopes in correspondence relating to the organization and equipment of the Militia. Such correspondence cannot \* \* \* be considered as relating exclusively to the public business of the Government. As neither the Adjutant General nor the officers of the National Guard \* \* \* are 'officers of the U. S. Government' within the meaning of the Act of July 5, 1884 \* \* \* correspondence between them cannot pass through the mails in penalty envelopes." Attention was also invited to a decision



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of the Postmaster General regarding the use of the official envelopes by States and Territories, as published in Circular, No. 14, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, series of 1903, as follows:

“An officer of the United States must be appointed either by the President, by one of the Cabinet officers, or by a U. S. Court (United States v. Germaine, 99 U. S., 508; United States v. Smith, 124 U. S., 525; and United States v. Mouat, 124 U. S., 303). The Adjutant General of the District of Columbia receives his appointment from the President and as he comes within the definition of an ‘officer of the United States’ he is entitled to use penalty envelopes on business of the United States. The Adjutants General of the States and Territories do not, however, come within the definition above quoted, and are not entitled to use penalty envelopes for the reason that they hold such positions. \* \* \* as Adjutants General of the States and Territories are required by an act of Congress to make certain reports to the Secretary of War, the latter official can furnish them with official envelopes addressed to the War Department in which to submit such reports, under authority contained in the act of July 5, 1884 \* \* \*”

The penalty envelopes which are furnished by the War Department to the Organized Militia are for the use of the disbursing officers appointed under the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Law, for the transaction of business connected with the disbursements of funds placed to their credit, and for the use of Adjutants General of the States and Territories for rendering required reports to the Secretary of War under Section 12 of the Militia Law, also for forwarding to the D. M. A. copies of orders and circulars issued from their headquarters. Envelopes so furnished must not be used for any other purpose.

*Should have Camp of Instruction.*

The Adjutant General of a State, upon offering a suggestion to establish a school each year for the instruction of officers of the State Militia, was informed that such a school, properly conducted, would greatly improve the efficiency of the National Guard of the State; and was informed further that in order that Federal funds may be available, it is necessary that the school should be a “camp of instruction.” In other words, it would be impossible to pay the travel and per diem out of the State's allotment of the Government appropriation if the officers were quartered in a hotel, and

it would be impracticable to have the school during the winter months, unless the expenses thereof were met from State funds.

Owing to the size of the Guard of the State and to the fact that the course for the field officers, the regimental staff officers, and the company officers should be along different lines (as well as for officers of different branches of the Service), it was not believed that the best results could be obtained by assembling all the officers at one time, and it was suggested that the officers of the Coast Artillery be assembled in camp at one of the posts near seacoast forts; all the Cavalry officers at a Cavalry post; all company officers of Infantry at the nearest Infantry post one-half at a time; all Infantry field officers at a period when the company officers were not present as the school for the former should cover different ground from the latter; Infantry staff officers at still another period; and the officers of the Field Artillery at some other time and place.

Whatever scheme was adopted should be developed as soon as possible, the course outlined, the officers of the Militia notified to study in preparation therefor, and the instructor selected in order that he may gather the material, prepare the data, and have ample time to decide on just what plan the school should be conducted. Also, the instruction should be mainly practical and practicable. Thus, for company officers of Infantry, it was suggested that they come fully equipped as *privates* of Infantry for field service (also bringing equipment of officers, including compasses, watches, note books, and pencils). They should be formed into a provisional company of Infantry, put in camps, formed at reveille, taught the setting-up-exercises, bayonet drill, squad movements, firings, nomenclature, care and use of rifle, the sighting, position and aiming drills, how to apply sight corrections for windage and elevation at the different ranges, use of first-aid packet, map reading, practiced in giving commands, and in issuing field orders, given practical instruction in patrolling advance and rear guards, outposts, deployments, attack and defense, selecting and occupying (intrenching) positions, etc., and in the preparation of such papers and records as are necessary in the field. This instruction is such as is absolutely necessary to fit a command for war service, and it is essential and the period of instruction is so short, that no time should be devoted to attempting to teach the finer points of guard duty, the manual of arms, close order platoon movements, ceremonies, etc.

**WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.**

**COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB.**

Scores made Saturday, October 2, at 50 yards. It will be noticed that the Crossman family was very much in evidence. Mrs. Crossman used .38 S. & W. Revolver. Ayer and Crossman, pistols. Most of the Colonial members attended the registered shoot of the St. Louis Trapshooters Association, October 3.

W. C. Ayer.....	85	80	87	88	88—428
C. C. Crossman.....	85	84	93	85	87—434
Mrs. Crossman.....	93	88	87	90	88—446

**Match F.**

W. C. Ayer.....	160	C. C. Crossman.....	167
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**Match D.**

C. C. Crossman.....	100	Gray.....	104
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**U. S. R. A. Medal Cards.**

Ayer.....	90	90	83	Mrs. C. C. Crossman..	91
C. C. Crossman.	87				

**ANNUAL OUTDOOR SHOOT OF THE ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB.**  
The thirty-fifth annual shooting tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club, Louis Maurer, President, will be held at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on Thursday, October 14.

This annual affair of the Zettlers is one of the most

**A MILITARY PRIMER:** The beginner's introduction to the military profession, and instructor in the services of security and information.

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The Primer may be purchased from **ARMS AND THE MAN**, or from Captain F. C. Marshall, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Price, \$2.25 per copy, by mail prepaid.

important Schuetzen shoots held in the East. Some of the most expert shots will always be found competing at this tournament. Such famous shots as Gus Zimmermann, Wm. Hayes, A. Begerow, F. C. Ross, Mike Doreler, Charlie Zettler, Oscar Boyce, T. H. Keller, W. A. Tewes, Owen Smith, and a great many more, too numerous to mention. The program is made up of shooting on the ring target, 200 yards, open to all, two best targets to count for first five prizes, single tickets for the rest.

The first prize amounts to \$30, and runs out to \$1, which is the twentieth prize. The bullseye target is open to all, the best bullseye by measurement to be counted. Here the prizes run from \$20 down to \$1, which is the eighteenth prize, and then there are numerous premiums and the target of honor.

It is a most attractive program and a large attendance is expected.

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

The second rapid fire revolver match on the Fort Pitt Rifle Club's program was shot Saturday, Oct. 2, on the twenty yard range. This was a ten shot match with a time limit of fifteen seconds for each string of five shots.

The revolver matches this season have brought out several new members, whose steady practice has helped to keep up the interest in this branch of shooting. This match was won by Dr. C. H. Wilson, with the remarkable score of 81 out of a possible 100, being the same total score as that with which he won the last revolver match, 75 yards slow fire. These are also the first two matches in which Dr. Wilson has entered. The second prize was won by Mr. M. C. Hazlett, who was also second in the previous match, his score in this match being 74. With the exception of R. E. Brown, who took third place with a 44 Smith & Wesson Special, all the other contestants used .38 caliber revolvers, both Colt and S. & W.

Next Saturday there will be two matches, one for the revolver or pistol, 50 yards deliberate fire and a special rifle match at 200 yards, the latter being open only to those who have not won a club's first prize in any rifle match this year. The prize in this match will be a Club Medallion.

Friday, October 8, the Lindsay Cup presented by the late Homer J. Lindsay, of the Carnegie Steel Co., will be shot for by the teams from the various Regimental Division and Brigade staffs of the National Guard and a team from the Fort Pitt Rifle Club. The latter has voluntarily barred from its team all its members who have been to the National Matches either on its team or as visitors, and all who are also members of the National Guard.

This cup has been won twice by the 18th Regimental team and twice by the Fort Pitt Rifle Club team; and consequently a hot contest is expected in this coming match.

**20 Yards Rapid Fire Revolver.**

Dr. C. H. Wilson..... 81	Dr. D. A. Atkinson... 65
M. C. Hazlett..... 74	F. B. Fisher..... 63
R. E. Brown..... 72	G. S. Bassett, Jr..... 63
T. C. Beal..... 71	R. O. Hodges..... 56
Chas. Leacy..... 69	G. H. Stewart..... 47
F. C. Douds..... 68	

**500 Yards Record.**

Chas. Leacy..... 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—47	E. A. Waugaman..... 42
O. W. Hammer..... 45	G. A. Snyder..... 42
R. O. Hodges..... 45	F. J. Dodson..... 38
O. A. Scott..... 43	

**600 Yards Record.**

J. McGlashan..... 46	E. A. Waugaman..... 45
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**300 Yards Record.**

J. McGlashan..... 42	O. W. Hammer..... 41
F. C. Douds..... 42	O. A. Scott..... 40
T. C. Beal..... 41	G. S. Bassett, Jr..... 39

**200 Yards Record.**

J. McGlashan..... 46	A. M. Fuller..... 42
T. C. Beal..... 43	O. W. Hammer..... 41

Several visitors were present and made qualifying scores for the National Marksman button issued by the War Department.

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

It has been a long time since any report of this Association appeared in the columns of **ARMS AND THE MAN** and the fact that these items ceased about the time certain clubs were rubbing it in pretty hard may have aroused suspicion of cold feet or a yellow streak. This is far from the truth. A temporary wave of enforcing the Sunday law compelled the stopping of shooting. Just as all hands were preparing on the invitation of the Denver secretary to migrate "to God's country where they don't stand for such nonsense," signs of a subsidence appeared and arrangements were made to shoot for the N. R. A. medal, October 3. Conditions called for ten record shots at 200 yards, reduced ammunition. The eventful day at hand found fifteen men facing the targets, weather conditions perfect, everything favorable for high scores. Notable in the number was Hassall, who through an unfortunate accident some time ago lost his right eye. Shooting from his left shoulder for the first time, he made the creditable total of 38.

After the scores were fired it was found that five men had tied with 44 for first place. In the shootoff Lahm won out. Medal scores follow:

Lahm..... 44	Otto..... 42
Shedd..... 44	Kalloch..... 41
Glaser..... 44	Keister..... 38
Sanborn..... 44	Whalen..... 38
Squibb..... 44	Hassall..... 38
Nelson..... 42	Meyer..... 40
Christensen..... 41	McLaury..... 38
Albright..... 41	

Other scores shot on Standard American target.

Otto..... 69 72	Squibb..... 61 74
Nelson..... 59 75	Shedd (Schuetzen), 75 80
Lahm..... 67 69	McLaury " 78 85
Christensen..... 64 66	Meyer..... 85 90

**Don't Worry About the Rain!**  
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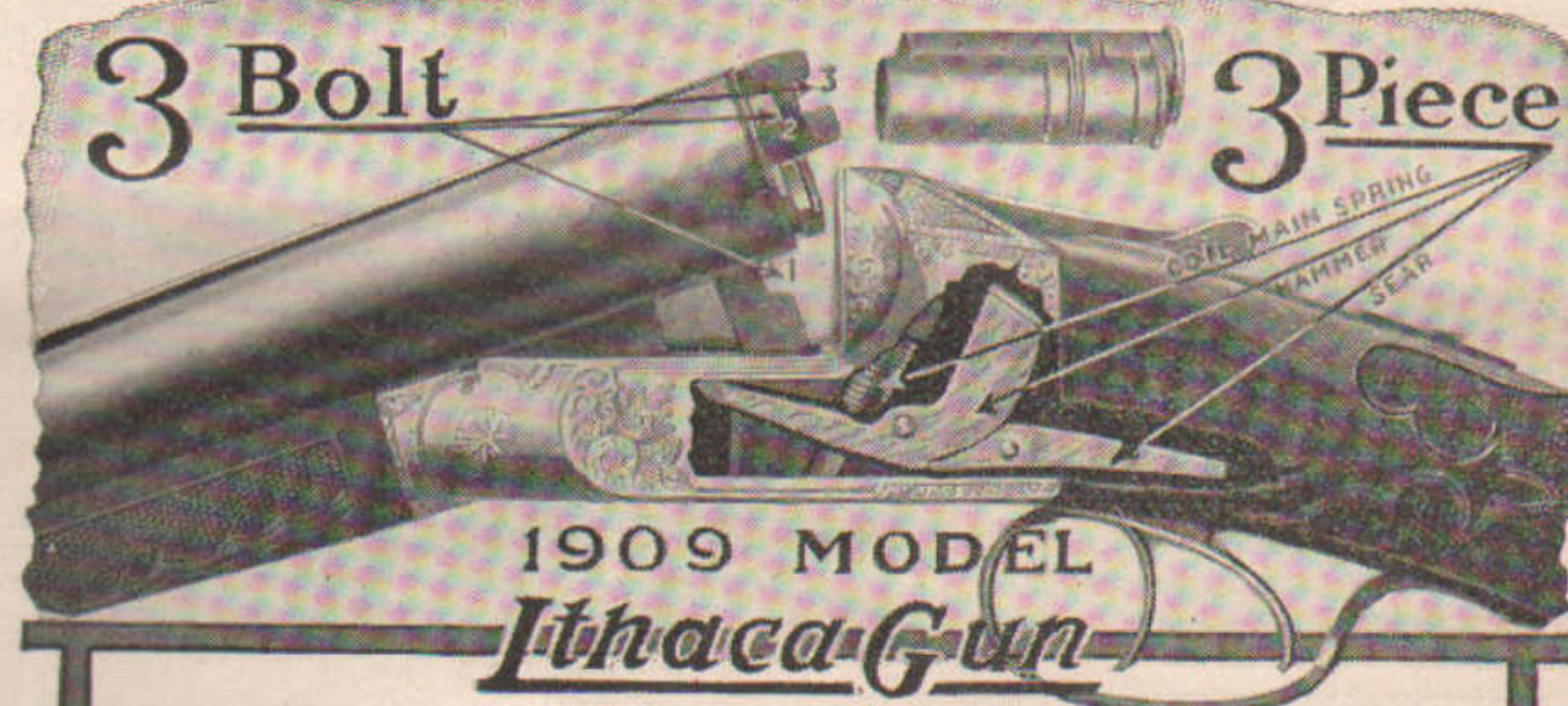
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**COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

At the last meeting of above club it was decided to shoot weekly matches A, B, C, D and F, under U. S. R. A. conditions. To encourage all the members to attend and shoot regularly, five silver cups were purchased, one for each match. Winners to be handicapped three yards for each win and the one winning three times to become the owner of trophy. In addition to above Mr. J. W. Bell, the well-known shotgun expert, donated a medal to the club which will be known as the bullseye medal. It will be contested for five times. Either pistols or revolvers may be used and the one making most consecutive bulls will win. After the five weekly events, those having won it one or more times will shoot off for final ownership.

It is intended to drill the club members in above matches weekly, so that when the national championship matches are shot they will be familiar with the different events. This regular practice under match conditions should result in great good.

Only four of the regulars showed up September 26, probably on account of rifle practice at St. Charles. Scores were made as follows:

Match A—50 Shots at 50 Yards with Revolver Slow Fire.

C. C. Crossman.....	87	84	83	85	82	421
Mrs. Crossman.....	72	83	93	86	81	415
Paul Frese.....	71	85	78	84	84	402

Match B—Same as Above, with Pistol.

W. C. Ayer.....	87	89	89	82	85	432
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Match F—25 Shots with Pocket Revolver, 30 Seconds to Each 5 Shots.

Ayer.....	179	Crossman.....	153
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Match D—25 Shots with Military Revolver, 15 Seconds to Each 5 Shots.

Crossman.....	150	Ayer.....	122
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Crossman won the bullseye medal.

U. S. R. A. Medal Scores.

Ayer.....	87	89	89	82	85
Crossman.....	87	84	83	85	

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

At 2628 Broadway the following scores were shot on September 30, at 20 yards, with revolver.

20 Yard Revolver.

M. Hays.....	89	85	85	84	84	81
G. P. Sanborn.....	88	88	86	86	87	
G. Grenzer.....	87	86	85	85	84	81
J. E. Silliman.....	86	84	80			

**LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.**

The following practice scores were made Sunday, September 26 on the Standard American target:

50 Yards Revolver.

Dr. L. M. Packard.....	76	89	91	91	86	85
I. C. Douglas.....	84	78	83	81	86	90
H. D. Thaxter.....	86	89	89			

A. D. Macomber.....	81	83	83	69
50 Yards Pistol.				
A. B. Douglas.....	85	90	88	95
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	89	83	91	80
H. D. Thaxter.....	86	82		

**MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.**

In a strong cross wind the M. I. T. rifle club held its first shoot of the season at the Wakefield ranges, but good records were made at 200, 300 and 500 yards. E. G. Brown, '12, qualified for the club by a total of 31 points on the two shorter ranges. The others at the practice were President H. R. Wilbur '10, G. E. Goodspeed '10, M. R. Thompson '10, M. S. Todd '10, W. W. Lang '10, P. G. Fraser '12 and K. Wilder '13.

**MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.**

The regular weekly shoot of the Association was held on October 2 at the range. Quite a number were sighting their hunting rifles preparatory to a trip to the woods and so did not compete in the matches. R. L. Dale was high in the 200 yard match and F. C. Fitz in the medal match. The scores:

Rest Match, 200 yards—F. Daniels, 101; M. Weeks, 100.

Practice Match, 200 yards—R. L. Dale, 83; M. Darling, 78; N. Tobin, 71; I. Smith, 70; E. Forrest, 59; G. A. Tyler, 58.

Medal and Badge Match, 200 yards—F. C. Fitz, 82; L. Lewis, 80; M. Weeks, 80; I. Smith, 78.

Shield Medal Pistol Match, 50 yards—Louis Bell, 12, 14, 17, 22, 23, 25, 26.

Pistol Medal and Badge Match, 50 yards—C. F. Lamb, 84, 70.

Short Range Match—W. S. Chase, 89, 86; R. E. Beckert, 80.

Long Range Match, 1000 yards—R. L. Dale, 44.

**SHELL MOUND PARK, EMERYVILLE, CAL.**

The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, C. Otten; vice-president, George Larson; secretary, George W. Hughes; treasurer, L. R. Murphy; trustees, L. Delavergne, H. A. Harris, W. A. Siebe; shooting masters, K. O. Kindgren, R. Long, L. R. Murphy, P. Paulson, J. W. Phillips, C. L. Thiele, Jr.; instructors, Henry A. Harris, Capt. George Larson, H. Windmuller. The clerks of the Oakland Bank of Savings hold weekly target practice on the Shell Mound range. The scores show that the few weeks of practice since the clerks organized has developed good marksmen. The following made excellent scores: Frank M. Cerini, H. Merrill, R. Hough and J. A. Thomson.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club.

Winning scores of the bullseye shoot held September 19 and measured at the monthly meeting held Sept.

24—H. A. Harris, 11; M. W. Hausner, 21; W. A. Siebe, 24; R. S. Wilson, 27; J. Stirn, 30; R. J. Fraser, 36; C. Otten, 42; A. Thompson, 43; H. Huber, 44; K. O. Kindgren, 57; H. W. Kleinenbroich, 63; Charles Thiele, Jr., 118.
--

**Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.**

J. M. Klassen, 216, 221, 225, 220; J. Williams, 196, 190, 188; B. Jonas, 212, 215, 207; K. O. Kindgren, 197, 193, 198, 206; August Studer, 194, 186, 204, 195; M. W. Housner, 225, 222, 223, 216; George A. Pattberg, 215, 216, 216; Charles Rueser, 185; F. E. Mason, 224; Herman Enge, 204.

Club button match—J. G. Day, 182, 197, 191, 170.

Pistol and revolver scores—Charles Whaley, 83, 84, 81, 86; J. G. Day, 61, 71, 76; C. Linder, 84, 91, 85; K. O. Kindgren, 73, 66, 85; W. W. Williamson, 59, 72, 74; F. Spencer, 70, 83, 85; R. W. Jones, 74, 72; R. Mills, 79, 78, 72.

**THE 8TH M. V. M. "REGIMENTAL THIRTY."**

The following are those who made 60 or over at the regimental shoot of the 8th infantry, M.V.M., at Wakefield, on September 30, and qualified in the class known as the "Regimental Thirty."

Yards.....	200	300	500	Tl.
1 Sergt. McInnis, Co. H.....	21	21	25	67
2 Lieut. Parker, Co. G.....	20	22	24	66
3 Sergt. Livingston, Co. B.....	19	21	25	65
4 Capt. Elliot, Co. G.....	21	20	24	65
5 Sergt. Sanborn, Co. G.....	22	20	23	65
6 Sergt. Buckley, headquarters.....	21	19	24	64
7 Capt. Forster, headquarters.....	20	21	23	64
8 Sergt. Weston, Co. D.....	20	23	21	64
9 Sergt. Webber, Co. E.....	21	22	21	64
10 Private Hutchins, Co. C.....	21	22	21	64
11 Sergt. Estabrook, Co. M.....	19	19	25	63
12 Sergt. Stevens, Co. D.....	20	20	23	63
13 Sergt. Fish, Co. G.....	19	22	22	63
14 Private Abbott, Co. H.....	21	20	22	63
15 Sergt. Alderman, Co. G.....	21	21	21	63
16 Capt. Dawson, Co. H.....	21	16	25	62
17 Capt. Campbell, Co. F.....	18	21	23	62
18 Lieut. Berry, Co. B.....	19	20	23	62
19 Corp. Craig, Co. H.....	19	20	23	62
20 Corp. Wadden, Co. A.....	20	21	21	62
21 Sergt. Huckman, Co. L.....	21	22	19	62
22 Corp. Staten, Co. H.....	16	21	24	61
23 Corp. Burns, Co. G.....	17	20	24	61
24 Sergt. Hixon, Co. C.....	17	21	23	61
25 Corp. Thibault, Co. H.....	18	20	23	61
26 Private Carter, Co. G.....	20	20	21	61
27 Sergt. Doneski, Co. C.....	20	21	19	61
28 Capt. Hilliker, Co. D.....	21	21	19	61
29 Corp. Leslie, Co. M.....	18	18	24	60
30 Col. Sweetser, headquarters.....	20	17	23	60

Revolver—Sergt. D. C. Smith, Co. L, 46; Sergt. P. B. Chandler, Co. I, 44.



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

Beginning October 5 our fall and winter seasons' practice shoots will be held on Tuesdays instead of Wednesday nights. The following scores were shot in practice on September 29.

Rifle, 25 Yards.				
French	242	244	247	245
Ryder	238	242	243	
Foster	230	234	237	
Revolver and Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.				
Jackson	78	80	81	87
French	78	84	88	93
Ryder	82	85	88	87
Nichols	86	87	90	88
Olmstead	75	76	78	80
Graff	72	74	75	75
McGuirk	81	82	84	87

**AT THE TRAPS.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., GUN CLUB.

The club will hold monthly tournaments for the season of 1909-10 on its grounds at Jersey City. The first tournament will be held on Wednesday, October 20, and will be an all-day shoot beginning at 10 in the morning. There are ten events on the program of twenty targets each, with a total entrance of \$14.

For the high average the first prize will be \$5 cash, the second \$3, and the third, \$2.

To reach the grounds take the trolley from the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry direct to the grounds east of Hackensack River.

Guns, and ammunition shipped express prepaid to W. Brown, 1123 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, will be delivered on the grounds free of charge.

The Morris Gun Club of Morristown, N. J., will hold an outdoor shoot on its grounds on Tuesday, October 19. F. A. Trowbridge, 17 South Street, Morristown, N. J., is the secretary and any further information will be gladly furnished by him.

SMITH GUN CLUB, NEWARK, N. J.

In spite of a brisk wind that was blowing there was a large turnout of shooters on October 2 at the club traps. There were numerous sweepstake events which were all keenly contested by crack shots. One of the main features of the afternoon's sport was a "walking match." This kind of shooting is quite difficult owing to the fact that the shooter gives no signal to the person in charge of the trap, but merely walks into the field, and the traps are sprung unexpectedly. This event was a fifteen-bird shoot, the scores of which were: F. Butler, 14; W. Trowbridge, 14; John Erb, 6; W. Perkins, 6; W. Pohlman, 8; M. Ryan, 13.

Another interesting event was a double-bird walking match. In this shoot two of the participants succeeded in breaking two birds with one shell, which is not an everyday occurrence by any means.

Much interest was also aroused by a twenty-five bird match between M. Ryan and A. Castle. The match was won by Ryan, who broke twenty-one, against Castle's twenty.

The shooters of the afternoon and their scores are as follows:

Sh.at. Bk.		Sh.at. Bk.	
F. Butler	125 107	Chas. T. Day, Jr.	100 94
W. Trowbridge	175 151	W. Thomas	125 108
John Davis	50 40	John Erb	125 93
I. Lawler	100 72	S. Thornton	75 65
W. Perkins	125 85	W. Pohlman	75 44
A. Harper	25 14	M. Ryan	75 49
P. Coffen	50 59	C. Seymour	25 21
A. Castle	50 40		

PENROSE GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The live bird season was opened at the Penrose Gun Club on October 2, and a field of fifteen gunners participated in the Fall opening of 1909. The conditions were 10 birds per man, handicap rise, with three moneys, Rose system. Shultz, Fisher, Murphy and Tompkins all killed straight and divided first money. Felix was the only gunner to grass nine, his seventh bird getting clear away from the shot he fired into the air. Six shooters tied for third money with a score of 8.

Shoots will be held by the club every Saturday now, with usual conditions of ten birds per man, handicap rise, and they are open to all. Scores:

Hep.			
Shultz	30	22222	12222-10
Fisher	30	22222	22222-10
Murphy	30	21112	11112-10
Tompkins	27	12111	12221-10
Felix	30	21122	10112-9
Paul	29	21211	20022-8
Holzner	27	21212	10021-8
Franklin	27	00222	12221-8
Doak	30	21101	12012-8
Sanford	30	22222	20202-8
Wingate	28	22201	12201-8
Aiman	29	02120	10121-7
Williams	27	12201	02101-7
Clegg	30	00022	21201-6
Sulzbach	28	01101	11000-5

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., GUN CLUB.

The second annual tournament of the Parkersburg Gun Club, on October 2, resulted in L. B. Henderson, the Kentuckian, being high gun, breaking 192 targets out of a possible 200. O. L. Walker was high gun among the home shooters, making a score of 172 out of 200. On the opening day the high guns were E. H. Taylor, Pittsburg, among the professionals; and L. B. Henderson, Lexington, Ky., among the amateurs, each making 192 out of a possible 200. The tie contest for the Ithaca gun was won by L. G. Gribble. In honor of the shoot, in which about sixty marksmen from various sections participated, a banquet was served at the Elk's Club. Covers were laid for eighty-five guests. F. P. Moats was toastmaster.

BETHLEHEM ROD & GUN CLUB.

The Bethlehem Rod and Gun Club held its regular shoot on October 2, Fluck being high gun, breaking 96 out of 125. Summary: Twenty-five Targets—Miller, 22; Fluck, 19; Werst, 19; Koch, 19; Smith, 17; Desh, 16.

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Ten Targets—Koch, 10; Desh, 9; Miller, 8; Fluck, 7; Werst, 5.  
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 Fifteen Targets—Desh, 12; Fluck, 12; Koch, 11; Werst, 11; Miller, 8.  
 Fifteen Targets—Fluck, 13; Bruch, 12; Desh, 12; Miller, 11; Koch, 10.  
 Fifteen Targets—M. Desh, 13; Werst, 10; Miller, 9; Fluck, 8; Smith, 8.  
 Fifteen Targets—Miller, 14; Fluck, 12; Desh, 11; Koch, 11.

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

The first club shoot of the season of the Ossining Gun Club will be held on Saturday afternoon, October 9, from 2 to 4. The prize event for six prizes will be at 50 targets and handicaps will be liberally allowed to those who are classed as new shooters. Shells will be for sale on the ground and guns will be loaned to those who are not as yet provided. Non-members are always welcome to shoot along.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

SHOWING THE NEW WINCHESTER TELESCOPE SIGHT.

George Chesley, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, was in town the early part of this week and will be in attendance at the District of Columbia National Guard rifle competitions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. He is showing the new Winchester telescope which can be adapted to all makes of repeating and single shot rifles. At Camp Perry this year quite a few of the competitors had the new telescope attached to their rifles and since the close of the meeting a large number have been fitted up. An illustration of the new scope will be found in the advertisement of the Winchester Company on another page.

HOPKINS & ALLEN REVOLVER ADMIRER.

Capt. Stuart W. Wise, representing the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company, of Norwich, Conn., was in Washington this week. The police departments of the different cities are very much interested in the Hopkins & Allen line of revolvers and pistols and several large orders have already been placed. The experts in competition at the Congress Heights range, shooting in the District of Columbia rifle matches, had an opportunity to examine the weapons and expressions of admiration were heard on all sides.

PETERS REPORTS.

At Norwich, N. Y., September 20-21, Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory loaded Premier shells, won high professional and high general averages, score 344 out of 360.

At Indianola, Neb., September 23-24, L. E. Edwards, of Freedom, Neb., won high amateur average with Peters shells, score 114 out of 120, while Geo. L. Carter, also using Peters, was high professional with 110.

At Lawton, Okla., September 22-23, Alex. Mermod, of St. Louis, using Peters factory loaded shells, won third professional average, 308 out of 340.

Third amateur average at Carlinville, Ill., September 23-24, was won by G. T. Hall, of Laomi, Ill., with Peters shells, score 374 out of 400.

Second professional average at Red Hook, N. Y., September 24, was won by Neaf Apgar with Peter shells, score 189 out of 200.

Peters shells made practically a clean sweep of the honors at DuBois, Pa., tournament, September 21-22. Woolfolk Henderson, shooting Peters Ideals, won high amateur and high professional averages, with 385 out of 400. C. Stoops was second amateur, 378 out of 400; F. E. Foltz third amateur, 376; both using Peters shells. Mr. Henderson won the special gun event with 75 straight, and made the longest straight run of 85, while the Butler, Pa., squad won the Four Man Team Race, every member shooting Peters factory loads.

At Cockeysville, Md., September 27, J. D. Tracey tied for high amateur average, 179 out of 200; Al. Gipe third amateur, 176; E. H. Storr second professional, 188 out of 200. All three gentlemen shot Peters shells.

RED W NEWS.

Shooters of the Red W goods are still maintaining their lead by winning the majority of the averages at the many shoots throughout the country, thus demonstrating the winning quality and reliability of these goods.

On September 30, at Omaha, Neb., Mr. Austin was high amateur with Winchester gun, scoring 351 out of 370. Dan Bray was tied for second with 347, using Repeater shells and Winchester gun and J. W. Gillespie was high professional.

On September 28, at Rockford, Ill., F. G. Bills won high general average with his Winchester outfit, scoring 195 out of 200.

J. M. Hawkins, than whom there is no better shot in the country, was naturally high gun at Cockeysville, Md., September 27, with high total of 196 out of 200, shooting Winchester shells and gun. G. H. Gent, who was tied for high amateur, also used the same combination.

On September 26, at Dunning, Ill., Mr. Bills was again high gun with the score of 117 out of 125, while first and second high amateurs were W. F. Riley and Chas. Hagenbacher, all shooting Winchester shells, and Mr. Bills and Mr. Hagenbacher also shooting Winchester guns.

On the same day at Dayton, Ky., W. Webster, shooting Leader shells, won high general average, scoring 141 out of 150.

Again on September 26, at Houston, Texas, Mr. Goodman was high amateur, scoring 92 out of 100 with Winchester shells and gun.

Mrs. Adolph Topperwein, who was present at the Paleface Shoot held at Wellington, Mass., September 25, beat out all professional shots, scoring 163 out of 175, with her Winchester gun and Leader shells, showing a good example of the stronger sex.

Mr. F. G. Bills popped up again at Kankakee, Ill., September 24, and before he left he had high general average stuffed in his pocket. Mr. Bills is a hard man to beat, and with his outfit of Winchester gun and shells comprises a very strong shooting combination. At this shoot the three amateur averages were also won with Winchester shells, the winners in order being A. H. Ammann, W. H. Bisking and W. A. Rechl, the first two also shooting Winchester guns.

Bill Crosby, who is considered by many the steadiest shot in the game, ran way ahead of the field at Lawton, Okla., September 23, scoring 193 out of 200 hard targets, of course shooting Winchester shells, as usual.

At Galion, Ohio, September 20, A. Ledge and Ed. Campbell won first and second amateur averages respectively, both shooting Winchester shells. Mr. Campbell also used a Winchester gun.

U. M. C.-REMINGTON HAPPENINGS.

R. O. Heikes won the Indianapolis (Ind.) Tournament, September 15 and 16, breaking 373 out of 400 with U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Auto-loading Gun. Mr. George M. Kanouse was high amateur, only four birds behind Mr. Heikes, shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun. Mr. E. W. Rugg was second amateur with 366 out of 400, shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells; and Mr. J. E. Cain was third with 362 out of 400, shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun. That is putting the U. M. C. and Remington seal on a tournament in good shape.

J. G. Naquin of Globe, Ariz., won the highest amateur average of the Pacific Indian Shoot, Medford, Ore., September 7, 8, 9. Mr. Cullison was second with 433. Frank Riehl won third professional average with 434 and broke 50 straight, winning the Delate high class medal. O. O. Helman won the Scokum second class medal with 50 straight. D. W. King, of San Jose, won the Kloosh medal with 46. All of the above shot U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells with the exception of Mr. Helman and he shot a Remington Pump Gun as well as Mr. Riehl.

H. W. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., won the Merchandise Event at the Norwich, N. Y., shoot, breaking 19 out of 20 at 18 yards, shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells. H. H. Stevens won the second professional average of the tournament, breaking 334 out of 360 with a Remington Pump Gun and U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells.

Users of the U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells were uniformly successful at the first Annual Registered Tournament of the Peerless Rod and Gun Club, Bellairs Grove, St. Louis, September 25 and 26. Dan Barstow with 195 out of 200 was high professional the first day, using Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells. H. J. Borden tied for second, also using U. M. C. Nitro Clubs. W. H. Clay and Peter Baggerman, breaking 193 out of 200, with

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another tied for high amateur, both using U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells. George Maxwell with 193 out of 200 was high professional the second day; H. J. Borden with 192 out of 200 was second, both using U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells. W. H. Clay again led the amateurs with 195 out of 200. For the two days, H. J. Borden, with 386 out of 400, was high professional and high general average winner, George Maxwell with 384 out of 400 was second high professional. W. H. Clay with 385 out of 400 won the high amateur average. All used U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells.

W. F. Hall, of Fishersville, Va., won the Virginia State Championship with a score of 94, shooting U. M. C. Steel Lined Arrow Shells.

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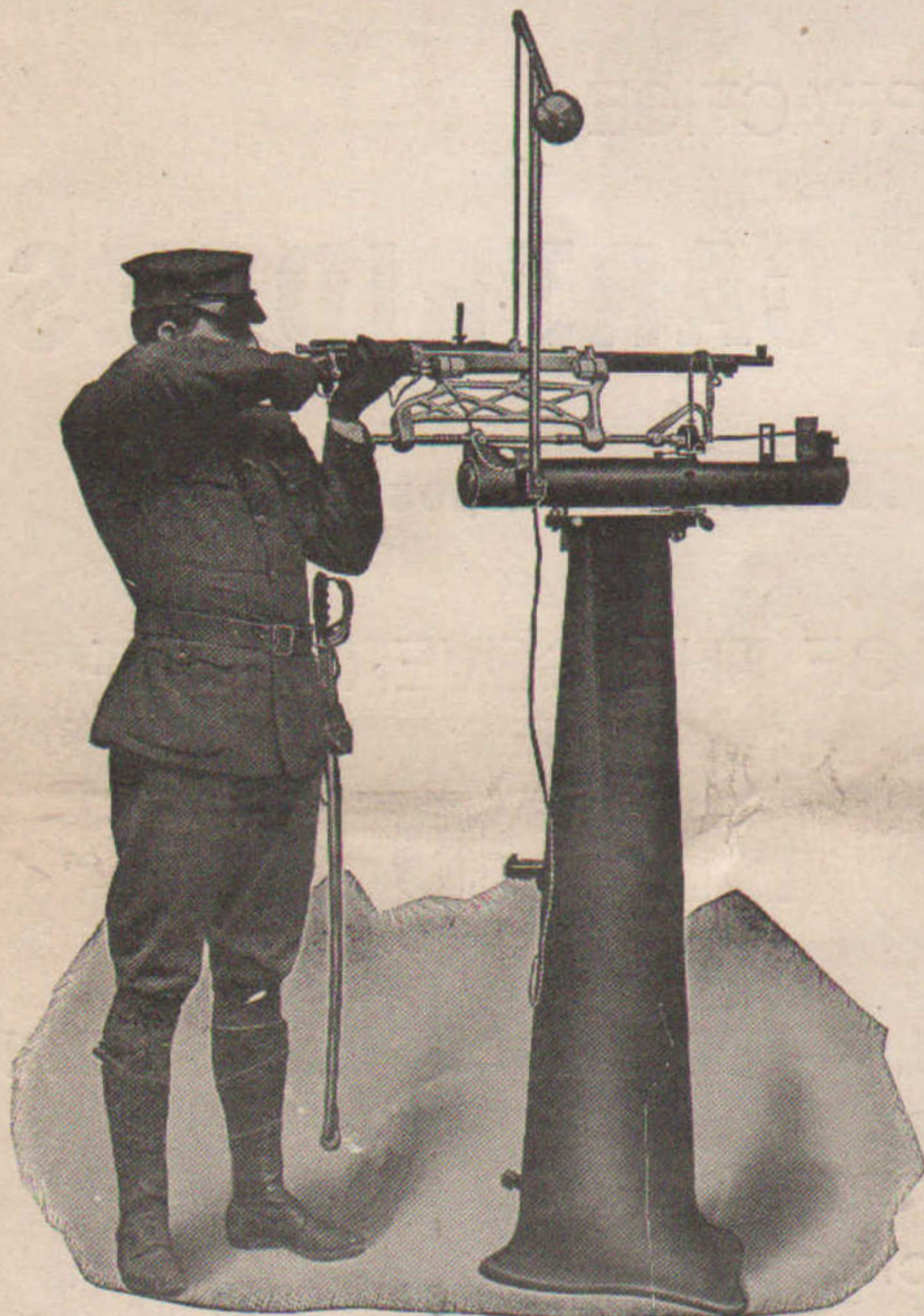
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