

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVII. No. 2.

OCTOBER 14, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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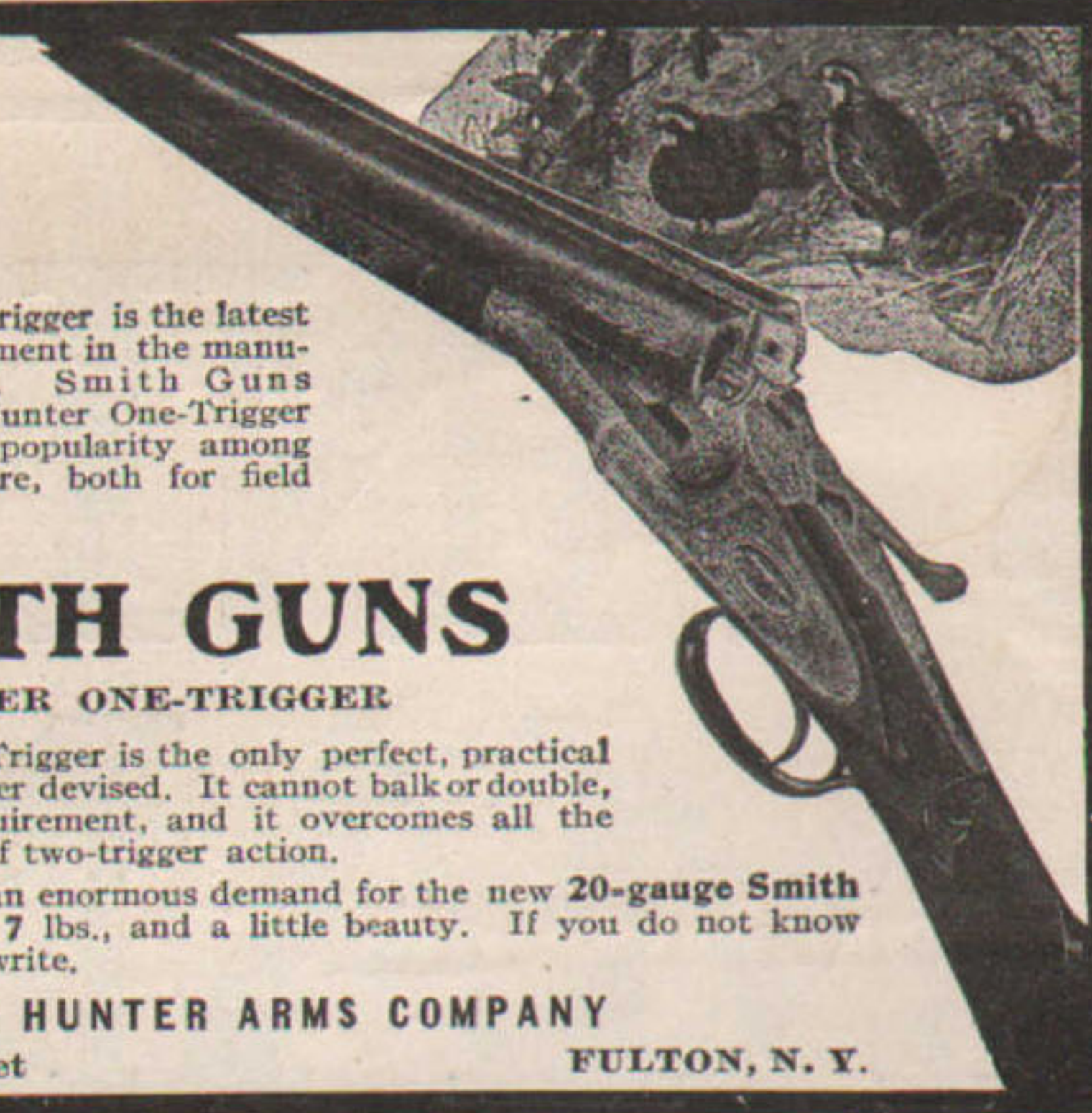
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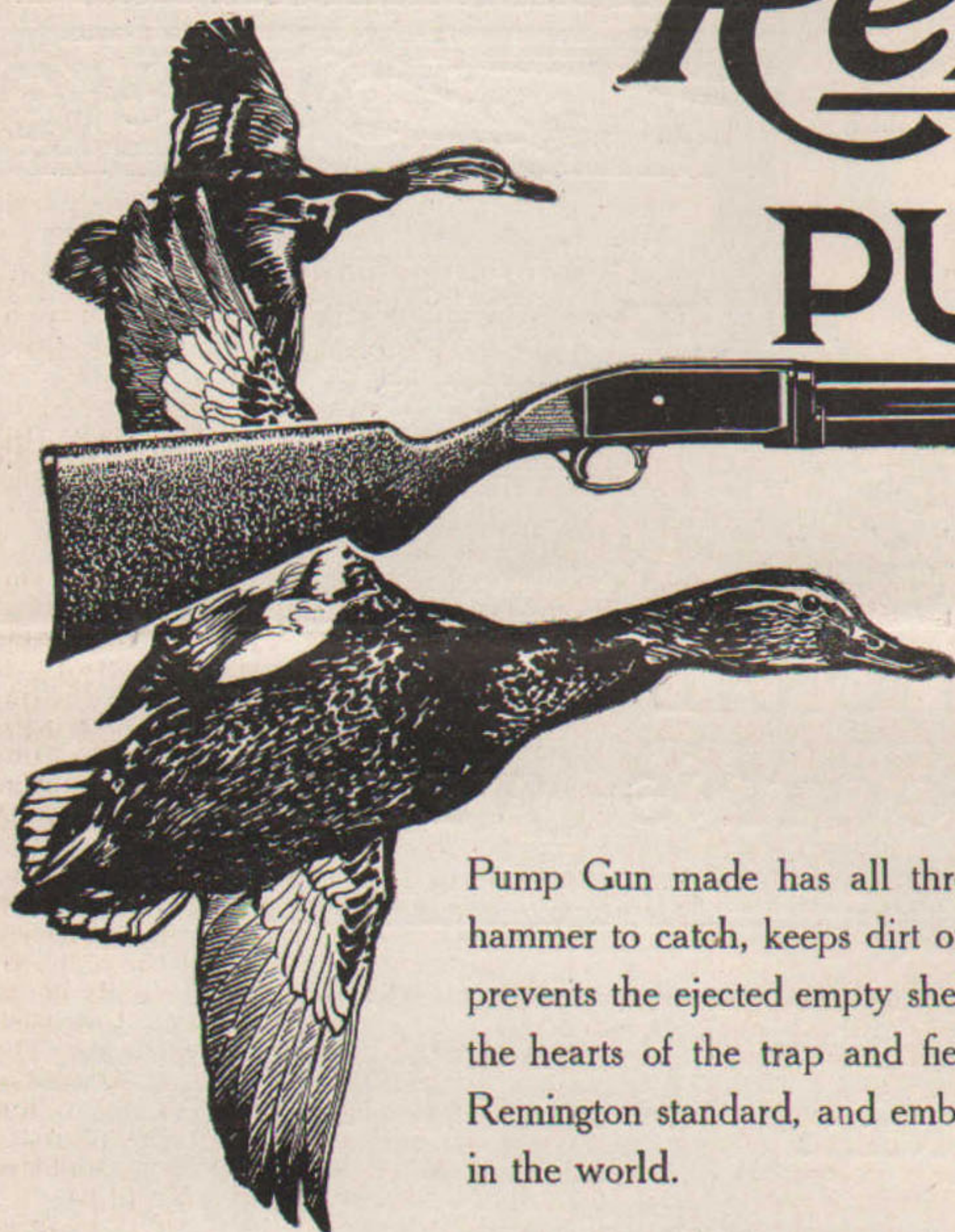
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VOLUME XLVII. No. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 14, 1909.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

THE CONVENTION ON THE COAST.

(Continued from last week.)

SATURDAY night and Sunday other delegations arrived, until the representation was very complete, when the distance from the center of the country is considered. Sunday was spent in renewing acquaintances formed at other conventions, in the Service, or on maneuver fields and by some officers of the association, together with the local committee, in preparing the program. Col. J. G. Ewing, until last year Inspector of Rifle Practice of Delaware, well known and liked by all of the delegates, and one of the few individuals members of the Association, was there; not as a delegate but because he was interested. When completed the plan was as follows:

PROGRAM OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES. LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SEPTEMBER 27 TO 29, INCLUSIVE, 1909.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

Convention will be called to order at 9.00 o'clock in the Assembly room of the mezzanine floor of the Alexandria Hotel.

Address of Welcome on behalf of the State of California, its National Guard and the City of Los Angeles by the Hon. J. N. Gillett, Governor of California.

Response on behalf of the Association.

The Convention will then proceed with the regular order of business as shown in its by-laws, as follows:

Receiving and Acting on Credentials.

Roll Call.

Reading of Minutes of Previous Meeting.

Reports of Officers.

Collection of Dues.

Reports of Committees.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Election of Officers.

Selection of Place of Next Annual Meeting.

Adjournment.

This order of business will proceed on Monday as far as practicable to allow adjournment in sufficient time for the delegates to have lunch and participate in the entertainment program as furnished by Los Angeles.

For Monday this program involves leaving the Pacific Electric Depot, 6th and Main Streets, at 1.30 p. m. for San Pedro, viewing the harbor and proposed fortifications, returning to Long Beach in time for dinner.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Convention will be called to order at 9.00 o'clock a. m.

The regular order will be taken up at the point reached at the noon recess on Monday.

On this day it should be practicable to hear read at least a portion of the papers prepared by officers of the Army for presentation to the Convention.

These papers and their authors will be as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Weaver, General Staff, U. S. A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

Captain Fredrik L. Knudsen, Eight Infantry. Subject: "Applied Minor Tactics. Solution on Map of Problems for Forces Composed of the Three Arms of the Service."

Captain William L. Reed, Eighth Infantry. Subject: "The Preparation and Issue of Orders."

Captain Frederick W. Stopford, Commissary. Subject: "The Army Ration. Its Proper Preparation and Use."

Captain James L. Bevans, Medical Corps. Subject: "Army Sanitation and Military Hygiene."

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert R. Stevens, Deputy Quartermaster-General. Subject: "The Work of the Quartermaster. The Transportation of Troops and Supplies and the Establishment of Tents."

First Lieutenant Paul W. Beck, Signal Service Corps. Subject: "Military Communications. A Non-technical Discussion of Field Work of the Signal Corps."

The session on Tuesday will be interrupted to allow the delegates to leave the Pacific Electric Depot, Sixth and Main Streets, at 12.30 p. m.

for Pasadena and Mt. Lowe, reaching Annandale Club for lunch; then automobile ride through Pasadena; then to Mt. Lowe, reaching Alpine Tavern in time for dinner at 6.30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Convention will be called to order at 9.00 o'clock a. m.

The regular order will be taken up at the point reached at the noon recess on Tuesday and continued until adjournment, which should be in sufficient time for delegates to have lunch and leave Los Angeles Pacific Depot at 1.30 p. m. for Soldiers' Home and trips to Ocean Park, Venice, Playa del Rey, reaching Redondo in time for dinner at the Pavilion at 6.30 p. m.

Those of the delegates who are compelled to leave Wednesday evening may return to the city in time to take the 7.00 o'clock north bound train.

Under Reports of Officers only that of the chairman of the executive committee was of a formal character.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION IN BOSTON IN JANUARY, 1908, AND THE CONVENTION IN LOS ANGELES, SEPTEMBER 27, 1909.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

At the last Convention of this Association, the chairman of this committee, which is, as you know, your Legislative Committee, offered to the Convention as a result of the deliberations of the Executive Committee and joint sessions of that Committee with the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff and other officers of the Army, proposed Federal legislation. At the request of the chairman of the committee this legislation was referred to a special Legislative Committee, composed of one officer from each State represented in the Convention. The committee met, considered the legislation proposed, unanimously approved of it practically as submitted and subsequently, through the chairman of this committee, who had been elected chairman of the special Legislative Committee, reported it back to the Convention for action. In open convention it was talked out section by section and unanimously approved. Subsequently and after the adjournment of the convention the proposed law in the form of two duplicate bills was presented simultaneously in the Senate and the House. Senator Charles Dick, the President of this Association, had the honor of introducing the bill in the upper House; the Hon. Halvor Steenerson, Chairman of the House Committee on Militia, performed a similar service in the House. The bill was in due course referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, of which Senator Francis Warren, of Wyoming, is chairman and to the House Committee on Militia, of which, as previously stated, Mr. Steenerson is chairman.

An early consideration of the measure was had by the House Committee and a hearing, at which the President of this Association, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and others were present, and heard what took place. Two subsequent meetings of the House Militia Committee gave further hearings to the Chairman of the Executive Committee on the bill and the proposed amendments to it. The bill was soon brought out of the House Committee with a unanimously favorable report. Later on it came out of the Senate Military Committee in the same way although it had been slightly amended in the Committee of the Upper House; the amendments were immaterial and had been agreed to by the chairman of this committee. Thereafter and all the time until the evening of May 25, when the bill finally passed the House, every effort which could be put forth was unceasingly exerted to pass this bill.

It is only fair to say and it is desirable that the same should be done, in view of future efforts of the Association to secure legislation, that the passage of this bill was a difficult matter. In the first place the session of Congress at which it was presented was not passing many bills. It was a "Halt, and 'Mark Time'" Congress, so far as the leaders could make it so. The questions involved in the bill were large ones; they required serious consideration for full comprehension and most of the members of Congress were, as always, so busy with other matters that it was difficult to get them to devote the necessary time to new legislation to gain a full understanding of it. Thousands of letters were written to members of Congress by Adjutants General of States and others; but even so, in many cases the bill was not understood by the members. One difficulty after another arose and had to be disposed of. For practically five months the chairman of this committee devoted the greater part of his time to forwarding the bill. Multitudes of things were done which could not be remembered nor recorded.

Because the Association has been successful in securing the three particular items of legislation which it has presented to Congress in 1903, 1906 and 1908, there may have grown up a feeling in the minds of the members of this body that the National Guardsmen have only to declare their desires and the legislation will follow. Such is not the case.

Unceasing efforts, as we have said, were necessary to pass the last bill and, in the opinion of the undersigned, it will be well to be very conservative in the requests made of Congress at the next or immediately ensuing sessions. Such requests should be of a character to result in the most benefit to the country and the National Guard without greatly, if at all, increasing the Federal appropriations for the support of the Militia. It is more than important that this idea should be kept in mind during the session of Congress which will begin this winter.

As is well known, President Taft has instructed the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and other cabinet officers to reduce their estimates, that appropriations for the support of the Government may be decreased. It is his purpose to adhere to a policy of economy. It will not be easy to secure any legislation which means increased appropriations for any purpose for which money is now being appropriated, and it will be still more difficult to secure appropriations for new purposes. This Association, therefore, will do well to go slow on requests for legislation which involve increased appropriations.

The Secretary of War will include in his estimates to Congress an item of one and a half million dollars to defray the expense of joint maneuvers during 1910. This sum will be required and the Department will use its utmost endeavors to secure it. That will be an increase in appropriations but the request will be made by the Department.

Ultimately there can be material increase in the appropriations now made by the United States to assist in the support of the Organized Militia. We must remember always that the Congress has been relatively very generous with us during the past six years. When we compare what has been done for the National Guard during that period with what had been done for it prior to 1903, we shall be convinced that the average member of Congress, the man unacquainted with what the National Guard means, what its activities are, what its value is, what its increase in efficiency has been, will look with more than suspicion upon any request for material increases in the appropriations now made for National Guard purposes.

Take, for example, the matter of Federal appropriation to pay officers and men of the National Guard for drill and regular duty, which measure should ultimately be presented to Congress and passed. It would seem unwise to present such legislation at this time. In another instance, the proposition to make a separate appropriation to defray the expenses of teams to the National Rifle Matches, an appropriation separate and distinct from any under 1661, or the act of May 27, 1908, with the idea that there should be no apportionment of the fund so appropriated, but that it might be of sufficient amount to cover the cost of all the teams regardless of the distance from the place where the National Matches are held. There is no doubt that this is an equitable and proper thing to do, but it is not thought practicable to attempt it at this session of Congress.

It would seem desirable at this convention, therefore, to limit any suggestions for legislation to changes in the law which do not involve increased appropriations, and in view of the fact that a considerable period will elapse before Congress convenes and that another Convention of the Association could be reasonably expected shortly after the first of the year it might be well merely to discuss at this Convention all matters of legislation which may be presented for the purpose and suspend action leading to the introduction of them in Congress until after the next Convention.

Our bill, which, as has been said, passed the House on May 25, having just previously passed the Senate, was signed by the President on May 27, and thus became a law. It is not a perfect measure. Some faults have already been disclosed in it, but it is a tremendous step forward. Ultimately it can be corrected as necessity requires.

The effect of this new legislation upon the Organized Militia and through this body upon the United States will never become fully apparent until the country is again involved in war. Some doubt was felt when this question was under discussion concerning the effect upon the numerical strength of the National Guard. It was thought then, and it is known now, that the results which would flow from the operation of such a law must all make for greater efficiency, but it was considered possible that the immediate effect of the operation of the new law with its more rigid requirements would be to reduce the numerical strength. Even so, it was thought that the reduction would be more than offset by the gain in morale.

It was believed that in time, or as soon as a reasonable number of our men in and out of the Service had come to understand what the law meant, that a very large increase in the strength, numerical and otherwise, of the National Guard would take place.

The increase in numbers has already begun. Between the spring of 1908 and the spring of 1909 the strength of the Organized Militia of the United States, according to the reports made by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, has been increased by about 8,000 men. There has been a gain in Infantry, where 5,200 represents the increase, and the Coast Artillery has received additions to its numbers of about 1,450.

But far beyond any increase in numbers, more important than an addition of many hundred per cent in numerical strength, is the gain in vital force through the feeling that the National Guard is now and for evermore, part and parcel, one and indivisible with the Regular Army, as part of the first line for war.

The total expense incurred by the Chairman of this Committee in connection with this bill and in carrying on the affairs of his committee during the period beginning December 12, 1907, and ending today, including all expenses incurred in connection with legislation and for other purposes is \$692.80; to this amount the Association is indebted to him. An itemized statement of these expenditures is presented with this report. No moneys have been paid to him on this account because members of the Association have not all paid in their dues, and there was not sufficient money in the Treasury. There is no other debt owed by the Association except this. Having expended some of this money a long time ago the Chairman of your Executive Committee will be glad to get it back as soon as possible.

It is to be noted that the Secretary of War, the officials of the War Department and officers of the Army very generally lent their aid to the passage of our bill. It is also to be observed that the National Guard influence was exerted with great effect to assist in securing favorable consideration for the Army pay bill—that measure which increased to a

reasonable point the compensation which the United States gives to its officers and men. There must be other large legislation for the Army; there must be more important laws for the National Guard; but whatever is done for either, each or both should be with an eye single to the best interests of the whole country. It seems probable that before the next Convention, the General Staff, which has long had the subject under consideration, will have agreed, finally and fully, upon a definite military policy. After that agreement has taken place, if it is reached, what has been agreed upon can be submitted to this body in convention for its consideration. But whatever takes place, we cannot too strongly bear in mind the fact that the interests of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps are the interests of the National Guard. We cannot separate them. These forces, all of them, belong to the nation, and what is done for them or to them must be done with an eye single to the best interests of the whole nation, not with the purpose of benefitting that particular force or corps most directly affected.

(Continued next week.)

JOINT MANEUVERS TO CONTINUE.

THE daily press has printed considerable lately on the War Department's attitude in regard to further joint maneuvers between the Regular Army and the National Guard, it being stated that in most cases the War Department had announced that the holding of combined maneuvers between the Regular Army and the National Guard would be done away with, it being contended that the sickness and dissatisfaction among the National Guard troops consequent upon the recent maneuvers at Boston had influenced the War Department to such a course.

In view of these statements by the daily press which misrepresented the alleged hardships suffered by members of the National Guard organizations which participated in the late maneuvers, the Acting Secretary of War, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, has sent us the following statement, which has been issued by him and which would seem to settle definitely all controversy concerning the attitude and policy of the War Department in this connection:

"Certain articles in regard to the combined Army and National Guard maneuvers in Massachusetts having been brought to the attention of the Department, it is proper to state that the Department has not the slightest intention of varying its plans for the general education of the National Guard in connection with the Army in joint camps and maneuvers alternate years and by the methods provided in General Orders, No. 11, 1908, War Department. Future participation of the National Guard in maneuvers similar to those recently held in Massachusetts should be hereafter limited to such organizations as have proved themselves in the camps of instruction as fit to take part and to be competent to take reasonable and proper care of themselves, and only those organizations who have been specially reported to the Department as such should be given this privilege.

There is no question but that the recent maneuvers have been most invaluable, and simply because certain hardships may have been suffered through their own ignorance by some of the men of the Militia there is certainly no reason for interfering with or changing in any way the well-settled policy which has been determined upon by the Department.

The Department knows of no reason for assuming that there was any excessive amount of sickness or injury to health in the recent maneuvers; on the contrary, from certain unofficial statistics which have been published it is inclined to believe that there has been less sickness as a result of these maneuvers than usual. However, no official report thereon has yet been received."

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Commanding the Department of the East, in commenting upon the recent maneuvers is quoted as having said:

"I observed the excellent health of the men myself. The Regular Army officers had many fears for the health of the Militiamen at the opening of the campaign, and when the two days of cold rain set in our fears increased. I considered the showing remarkable.

It is not true that the hardships were all out of proportion to the lessons learned. There were no hardships. No complaint has come from men or officers. Possibly five per cent of the Militiamen were dissatisfied with the maneuvers."

It has also been claimed that the benefit received was not at all proportionate to the cost of the maneuvers. Replying to this, General Wood said:

"The lessons learned were invaluable. One of them is that we haven't enough Regulars or Militiamen ready for mobilization to defend a city against such an attack as was made against Boston. One result was a spirit of cooperation between the Regular Army and the National Guard.

The total cost of the whole campaign has been under \$100,000. I know of no way I can better illustrate the exemplary conduct of all the men than to say that with the 12,000 troops engaged, the total expenditure for rentals and damages has been only \$2,000. I expected it would be nearer \$15,000. The conduct of the men was unusual."

BIG-GUN OR POP-GUN.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

THIS remark never fails to appear in these discussions—and never fails in the opinion of the writer to brand its maker with the long ears that go with such a bray. If ability to carry weight be a mark of manhood, then the donkey with his 200-pound pack is more of a man than any of us—also more of an ass for carrying such weights.

The little gun used on the trip referred to was a little Smith ejector, 28-inch barrels, both full choked. Subsequent experience in the field with other 20 bores and the experience of others has confirmed the writer in the opinion that the extreme full choke in the small bore is a mistake. 20-gauge guns are not made for long-range work, for blue rocks, for wild geese or even for ducks, although they will perform well on the two birds mentioned. Also the twenty-eight inch barrels are clear out of place on such a gun. 28-inch is a common length on 12-gauge guns, still more common on 16's although twenty-six inch barrels are used probably half of the time on this latter size, but for the 20 the long barrels are out of proportion. The keynote of the small-bore gun is light weight, perfect balance and resultant quick handling. Old-time shots argue that the longer barrels give increased penetration and better pattern, an exploded fallacy with smokeless powder, as far as actual use is concerned. Others argue that the longer barrels give more accurate shooting—which is also to be proven. An ideal 20 bore according to the writer's idea would be one weighing about 5½ pounds, twenty-five inch barrels, left extreme full choked, right modified cylinder, ejector, chambered for 2¾-inch case and, last but not least, not in a cheap grade—that is, not selling for less than \$50. A cheap 12 gauge is not so bad, but a cheap 20 bore is a thing to be avoided. The greatest care is necessary in boring to get decent patterns, the barrel pressure is much higher and in the cheaper grades they tend to ball the shot or to make the worst patterns imaginable—simply because the care necessary for their proper boring and targeting cannot be given for the price obtained. The little 20 or 28-bore gun is a gun that will give wonderful results if made right; it will kill as far as the ordinary 12—providing the shot spread is not too great to land the bird, and this does not happen under sixty yards; it kills much cleaner for some reason, giving fewer cripples; it comes up the shoulder on a quick flushing bird much faster than the ordinary 12 and the birds are killed within easy retrieving distance. For the man who "snap-shoots" his birds, the 20 bore is the thing. But to obtain a thoroughbred, it is necessary to pay something near a thoroughbred price. A scrubby, sloppy shooting, poorly patterning 12 bore is endurable but the same sort of a gun in the 20 is not—the pattern is too small to have any of the shot hit the ground half way to the object, ball up together or veer off in some other direction.

The 2¾-inch chamber is the idea of a noted English gunmaker who specializes on 20 and 28-bore guns and who has turned out more satisfactory guns in these gauges than any other maker. He argues—and proves by the experience of himself and his customers—that with a 20-bore chambered for the 2¾-inch shell, one is prepared for ducks as well as for the quail, dove, chicken or snipe for which the small-bore gun is ordinarily purchased. Using small charges of a large sized shot often results in a thinness of pattern that occasionally may let a duck get through, although the velocity and the killing power of the shot themselves are equal to those fired from a 12 gauge. By using the long shell for this work, using a full ounce of No. 4 shot, the barrel strain is not increased; the pattern thickened and still the cartridge space is sufficient to accommodate plenty of wadding with the increased amount of shot. He avers that with this load of 32 grains bulk smokeless and one ounce No. 4 shot, ducks are handled up to 60 yards quite as satisfactorily as with the 12 gauge, and at the same time the lengthened chamber will handle the regular 2½-inch cases when properly coned. Or the longer case can be used with more wadding if the smaller amount of shot—½ ounce or ¾ ounce—is desirable for upland game, filling the extra space with wadding to the great advantage of pattern and penetration.

American sportsmen often go still farther and have their 20's bored for 3-inch cases, using lots of soft wadding, large shot, and making most of the ducks coming within range wish they had not attempted to take liberties with the "pop-gun."

There are two objections that are always urged against the 20 and 28-bore guns by those who know little or nothing of their real capabilities. Aside from these two apparent drawbacks—and the necessity for expending over a certain sum of money to get a satisfactory gun, there is no reason on earth for the selection of the 12 gauge in preference to the 20 or even the 28.

One of these objections—and the one oftenest used—is that the pattern of the small gun is too small to be effective in the hands of any but the most expert shots. The other argument against the "pop-gun" is that it lacks in killing power even when the game is fairly hit.

The matter of pattern is one easily settled by a little reflection and, if necessary, reference to patterns made by these guns in competition with 12

bores in the various tests from the old Chicago "Field" trials of 1879 to those of the present day.

In the old Chicago test; the 20, using one ounce No. 7 shot, averaged at 40 yards in the thirty-inch circle 112 pellets with the right barrel and 128 with the left. The 12 bore, using 1½ ounce No. 7 shot, averaged 134 pellets with the right barrel and 170 with the left. At sixty yards, using one ounce No. 3 shot and 2½ drams powder, the 20 averaged sixteen pellets right barrel, twenty left barrel. The 12, using 1½ ounce of the same shot, averaged 28 and 29 pellets for the right and left barrel. It may be argued, of course, that this was a very heavy load for the 20 gauge and a light one for the 12, but it goes to show what *may be* done by loading the small gun to its full capacity, as compared with the ordinary 12-gauge charge. In the London trials of the same date, the 12 gauge winning the trial averaged 223 pellets, while the 20 under the same condition averaged 174. Not a great deal of difference. It must not be forgotten, however, that the smaller, lighter gun, being used mainly for upland game at comparatively short distances, being brought to bear much faster than the heavier 12 and therefore fired yards closer, *can be bored* to give a much wider pattern than the 12 used for the same sort of work. An effective killing circle of 36 inches at thirty yards is easily obtained by a proper modification of the choke, without thinning down the pattern enough to let the bird escape. A 12 gauge, slight choke scored 186 pellets in the thirty-two-inch circle at thirty yards while a 20 fired with the same size shot, but using ¾ ounce, scored 160 pellets in a thirty-six-inch circle, amply close to kill a bird within the pattern. What the English call a "game bore" gun made the following patterns, using ¾ ounce of their No. 6—our No. 7 shot—with 270 to the ounce and about 235 to the charge fired:

Forty yards, average 146, percentage 62; thirty yards, 207, percentage 89; twenty yards 214, percentage, 90. The right barrel was a trifle more open, giving patterns 126, 160 and 213 at the three ranges.

It is not hard to see that the 20 can be made to give nearly the same killing circle as the 12 for the same distance and that, owing to its lightness and quick handling, it can be used with much less choke and still kill as regularly as the 12, fired ten to fifteen yards further owing to its lower handling.

The pattern is mainly a matter of the game on which it is to be used, the only place in which the 20 and 28 bores would be outclassed by the larger bore guns being where heavily feathered wild fowl were shot at long range. Even here, by using full choke barrels the small bores would hold their own at 60 yards but the killing circle would of course be smaller.

The other objection we find against the small-bore guns—namely, penetration—or rather the lack of it, is easily settled.

As far back as the old black powder days, the 20 showed that it was but little, if any, inferior in penetration and consequent killing power to the large-bore guns.

At the Chicago "Field" test—large *vs.* small bores—they used sheets of strawboard placed in a rack to test the penetration of the shot. The best 12 bore entered averaged 13½ of these sheets, shooting forty yards and using No. 7 shot. The best 20 bore averaged 12½ of these sheets and this, too, at 40 yards, where the small bore is supposed to be out of the running. At sixty yards, the 12 gauge averaged 18½ of these boards using No. 3 shot, while the 20 averaged 19 of the sheets, using the same sized shot. This rather knocks on the head the oft-repeated assertion, that the 20 and 28 bores lack in killing power if held right. Using the same sized shot—No. 3—at forty yards, the 20 averaged twenty-seven sheets, while the 12 averaged twenty-eight.

Further tests proved that a penetration equal to twelve or fourteen sheets was ample to kill ducks or the tough pigeons used in those days for trap shooting, and the test also demonstrated the superior killing power of the larger sized shot.

This was a long thirty years ago but modern tests prove still more conclusively the power of the small-bore gun on game and that the small bore is far from being a toy, a "pop-gun," or inferior in any way to the 12 in killing power—except the fact that a smaller charge of shot is used, the pattern thins out at long range and with the ultra large sized shot—No. 4, or larger—the pattern at over sixty yards may thin out enough to let the bird escape.

The old English papers tell of a lad called "Young Nimrod," eleven years old, who shot in the early pigeon matches in the eighties. Using a 28 bore and shooting at twenty-seven yards he killed several times 38 out of 50 blue rocks—meaning the famous tough English Blue Rock pigeon, not our modern clay saucer called by the same name. Several times he ran strings of thirteen and seventeen straight kills and at this used but ¾ ounce shot. This was in the early days of small-bore gun-making, the modern guns are more effective with smokeless powder and improved boring.

If a man is a good enough shot to use the 20 or 28 with both barrels full choked, then he need not take off his hat to any 12 for killing range, it is only when the pattern is opened out to equal the ordinary pattern of the 12 at forty yards or so that it opens out and thins too much for long-range shooting. Naturally, with a higher initial velocity—and the

20 and 28 bores actually drive their shot faster than the 12's when using a proper load—there is no reason why the extreme killing range of a gun should be less than one with less initial velocity of shot. Unless this is true, then the talk of the less power of the 20 is all bosh. It is easy to shoot an open bored gun at such long ranges that the spread of the shot only scores one or two hits on a bird, while the denser pattern of the 12 scores half a dozen hits, but this is not due to the gun. The man is foolish who attempts to shoot a 20 or 28-bore gun, patterning perhaps 55 per cent, at birds fifty yards off and expects to make kills every time.

In the hands of Englishmen in India and South Africa the small bores have proven their effectiveness on all sorts of game. The London Field relates incidents of the use of the small-bore guns in India, one of them being the use of a 28 bore for snipe and duck with perfect satisfaction. The man in question used $\frac{3}{8}$ ounce No. 8's for quail, teal, and partridge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce No. 4's for larger ducks than the teal.

Hugh Glassell, a sportsman of Los Angeles, recently purchased a very fine Parker 28 gauge for use on ducks and the writer had an opportunity to examine the little gun minutely after its arrival.

The gun was made especially for ducks and was heavier than a 28 made for field or all-round use, weighing six pounds one ounce and having twenty-eight-inch barrels. Both barrels were full choke, chambered for extra long shells and intended for use with heavy shot.

The lines of the gun were not as pleasing as those of other makes for the reason that the Parker people use the same frame for their 16, 20 and 28-bore guns, spoiling the delicate proportions of the little gun by the big, clumsy frame and the breech-heavy barrels. It is certainly a mistake to make a gun as small as the 20 or 28 on the old 16-gauge frame, even though it be a saving of cost to use the old machines instead of putting in a new set.

It is quite often the impression among men who admit the desirability of the small-bore guns for field use where the game is shot at comparatively short range that the little guns are not quite the ticket for shooting where shots at all ranges may be taken. Just as a record for shooting what the little gun will do where the shooting is at varying ranges, Will A. Wright, one of the best all-round shots the writer has seen, took out a 20 gauge after doves not long ago. He got the limit—25—shooting along a ditch where a growth of willows made shooting very difficult and where many of the birds were shot farther than forty-five yards away. A dove can twist and dart more times per second than any bird flying, when it is frightened. This is particularly true with doves suddenly flushed from a feeding or drinking place. Wright got his limit with about forty shells, a record that few men can equal with 12-gauge guns under such circumstances.

The advisability of buying a 20 or 28 bore depends largely on the shooting to be had and the way the gun is to be used. For use on wild fowl, shooting from a blind where the gun is not carried around, where the birds fly fast and at some distance from the gun, the 12 gauge is still the most satisfactory gun for the average man. The man who knows how to shoot can get into the blind with his 20 and show the 12-gauge man some stunts he had not dreamed of with the little gun but the 12 is a little more sure of the bird under such circumstances.

For field use on any game under the sun where the gun has to be lugged around, for duck shooting where a sportsmanlike desire is present for a small bag and plenty of pulse-quickening shots in preference to lots of meat, smashed up in any way with the big gun, the smaller bores are the thing. It is a fact that for some reason the 20 and 28 bores kill cleaner—whether the birds are more usually centered through the quicker and neater handling little guns or whether the outside shot of the small-bore pattern possess greater killing qualities than the corresponding ones of the 12 has not been proven, but the fact remains. "Slobber-guns" are what the 20-bore adherents call the 12's usually found in the field.

At first glimpse the matter of weight seems to be a trifle but it is not such a small matter after all. The gun that comes up with a swing and a flourish in the morning, drags into position about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the shooter has tramped all day and lugged a lot of heavy ammunition into the bargain.

Greener says on this subject:

"The most important point is the weight of the weapon, for many sportsmen sadly overweight themselves with needlessly heavy weapons; the gun when put up to a mark for trial does not seem heavy but after carrying it for a few hours or when fatigued by walking, waiting or working, the gun will not be put up as it was when the sportsman was fresh. The lighter the gun, the greater control the muscles have over the gun to align it properly and the longer they retain that power."

Few American sportsmen give any thought to the weights of their guns and our makers accordingly take advantage of this to make our guns needlessly heavy. The average English 12 bore will weigh about seven pounds, while they make them as light as 5½ pounds. Our own guns of

this gauge weigh about 7½ pounds to 8½ pounds—either one of which weights the English gun-maker would call too heavy. We have become accustomed to lugging about a gun that weighs about a pound more than there is any necessity for in that gauge and so sneer at a plea for a gun that weighs seemingly no more than a toy. Only an experience carrying one of these light 20's in the field all day, with the pockets encumbered with nothing heavier than the 20-gauge cartridges—and the game—will prove to be an eye-opener to the man who thinks that because he is as strong as a bull he should waste his strength lugging an 8-pound cannon around with him for the slaughtering of a few little Bob White.

In the former days the size of a man's game bag was the measure of his sportsmanship. Our prairie chicken and ducks went to help him make records that in these days would put him in jail; our Bob White followed, though in lesser measure, and our own California quail, formerly with us in countless thousands, disappeared in contests in which the best man got the most birds, the bags running up to four or five hundred per day. Now it is 20 quail per day—or the jail if the game warden catches you with any more. The day of the size of the kill being the measure of the sportsman is past, neither our game laws nor common decency will allow it, therefore one must find his pleasure and show his superiority over the other fellow by the clean kills he makes and the sportsmanlike way in which he makes them. Killing 15 or 20 little birds in a whole day's tramp is not much fun—if simply the amount of meat is the measure of your pleasure. Therefore the shooter of the scatter-gun must find much of his pleasure in the weapon he uses; in keeping in good trim and not exhausting himself by overweight equipment; and by the knowledge that every time one of his few birds of the day falls, his gun was pointed straight, the kill was due to his skill and not to a ten-acre pattern of half a bushel of shot.

For the man who has reached this conclusion, who realizes that our game is too scarce for us to find our pleasure entirely in amount of the kill, the small bore, giving the bird a show for its white alley, is the thing. In the hands of a good shot it is as effective as any other gun—but he will have the comforting knowledge that he is pointing it mighty straight to get his birds and that he is not spattering up 25 per cent of them that he doesn't get. For the man who goes out twice a year with a rented gun and bangs away merely to be killing, the "sport" instead of the "Sportsman," the 20 is not indicated—he needs a cylinder bore 8 gauge. A 20, right barrel quarter choke, left full choke, using $\frac{3}{8}$ ounce shot, kills with the best of 'em, when pointed right—but the man who shoots a cylinder bore 12 and kills his birds by shooting "there or thereabouts" and getting them with the skippers, won't like the little gun.

Off our coast we have the finest game fishing in the world. Our tuna make the tarpon of Florida look like carp, while our smaller or less gamy fish outclass the fishing to be found anywhere else in the world. We have two ways of taking them—with intermediate stages between. One set of cranks use thread-like lines, poles about the size of a medium-sized buggy whip, fight their fish for hours, lose him about half the time—and get gold buttons when they land one. The other extreme go out with hand-lines two sizes smaller than an elevator cable and catch half a boatload of beautiful game fish by the simple process of hand-over-hand heaving when the fish is hooked.

War.

Mrs. Church—You say she was a war correspondent once?

Mrs. Gotham—Yes, she was secretary of a woman's club.—Yonkers Statesman.



NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS IN MANEUVER ACTION.

A PEEP SIGHT FOR THE KRAG.

BY E. M. TINGLEY.

REFERRING to "Some Observations from England" on rifle sights in ARMS AND THE MAN, for September 23, the following may be of interest:

Many users of the Krag have wished, like myself, for a peep sight back on the stock. As the simplest things require the longest time to be found out I finally thought of placing the Krag rear barrel sight back on the stock. As a makeshift it was quite a success.

The sight was fixed to the stock so that the vertical sight bar cleared the cocking piece, when cocked, by about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. The ends of the sight base were let into the stock about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, or only deep enough to secure a good bearing for the sharp corners of the base on the round top of the stock. The recesses were cut with a sharp pocket knife, the process being to chalk the base of the sight, press it on the wood and cut away the points of contact till suitable depth and bearing were obtained. This does not mar the stock appreciably when the sight is removed, if the work is neatly done and oiled to the same color as the remainder of the stock.

The sight may be lined up by eye or by means of a thread stretched over the front sight, through the rear barrel sight, to a temporary support fastened to the butt.

The sight is to be fastened in place with two wood screws and the holes for the screws should be drilled so that they will go in properly. The screws should not be turned up too tightly or they will bind the windage adjustment in the sight base. Screws for fastening the sight to the barrel may be tightly screwed home to avoid losing them and to keep the holes clean.

With the sight in this position it must be turned down whenever the bolt is opened but this was not found to be inconvenient in slow fire target shooting. However, the sight base may be turned around in the recess and in this position the bolt may be opened without disturbing the sight.

The first position of the sight is rather better for the marksman, and the sight was used mostly in this way. With the sight in the second position there is but little room for the marksman's head but the rifle may be used with a rest. Those accustomed to the Krag may use the sight in either position without danger to the eyes.

The vertical bar will not be at right angles to the line of sight but this makes no difference in target shooting at fixed distances.

The first benefit obtained by the change is in increasing the distance between the sights from 24 inches to about $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches or $40\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The greatest gain, however, is in the use of the small aperture close to the eye, which gives an effect similar to that obtained in a pin-hole camera; that is, both the front sight and the target are in sharp focus together.

With open rifle sights, or in revolver shooting, a somewhat similar effect may be obtained by fastening a black target sticker with about a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch hole in it on the rear side of one's spectacle glass over the right eye. The peep hole reduces the effect of some eye defects as only a small area of the eye lens is used. In a similar manner an inferior camera lens with a small diaphragm may cut sharper than a superior lens with a large diaphragm. With very small apertures the amount of light entering the eye is so reduced that the target may not be seen distinctly, so that the size of the aperture must be adjusted to the light available. There is no very great gain in accuracy in sighting with very small apertures.

The peep-hole ordinarily used with the sight may be retained with good effect, or another slide may be substituted with a smaller hole. The original slide can only be elevated for short ranges so that for long ranges an auxiliary slide must be made of thin sheet metal or black paper bent to enclose the vertical bar and made friction-tight with a rubber band. The peep hole may be punched with a needle and filed or otherwise worked to a sharp, smooth edge and blackened.

At 100 yards range, and with Service cartridges, the elevation with the sight bar close to the bolt is about 1,650 yards. More elevation may be obtained by inverting the peep-hole piece in its slide or by inverting the slide also. A greater elevation is obtained with the vertical bar near the bolt than when it is reversed.

The value of one degree windage on the target with the sight on the stock is less than two-thirds that which it is with the sight on the barrel, thereby permitting finer windage adjustments.

It may occur to some that this use of the barrel sight is not very desirable, but on account of the excellent design and workmanship of the sight it will give very good experimental service.

Considerable of the above, of course, is elementary but it may suggest an interesting variation in Krag target shooting. In some cases with the sight in the new position it may prove a better test for the rifle and marksman than with the rear sight in the original position.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE State of Kentucky seems to be waking up to the importance of rifle shooting; although no team was sent to the Camp Perry matches this year, the time was well spent at home by the three regiments holding camps of instruction in rifle practice, with the result that before the first of the year a meeting of the National Guard officers will be held to organize a State rifle association. The rifle shots of Louisville have banded themselves together into a club and started out with a membership of nearly fifty; a requisition has been sent through the Governor for new Springfield rifles, and the club members expect to do some shooting before the close of the present year.

Frankfort is also forming a rifle club and the next few weeks will see the organization perfected, and several of the other largest cities of the State are expected to follow suit. There is no doubt but that Kentucky will be represented in the next National Matches, and as a result of all the present activity they should have a team far superior to the one that attended last year's contests.

The clubs and military organizations affiliated with the National Rifle Association are now busy holding their members' matches for the medal which the Association gives them.

Among those organizations which recently held their competition is the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn. The winner of the match was Capt. A. F. Laudensack. Captain Laudensack has severed his connection with the National Guard of Connecticut and is now doing all his shooting with the above club. His score was: 200 yards, 21; 300 yards, 19; 500 yards, 23; total, 63.

The winner of the medal match of the Tacoma, Wash., Rifle and Revolver Club went two points better on his score. The winner was Harvey J. Schofield. His score was: 200 yards, 21; 300 yards, 22; 500 yards, 22; total, 55.

The Wyandotte, Mich., Rifle Club held its match for the medal on October 9 on the State range. The winner was Fred H. Mears with a score of: 200 yards, 20; 300 yards, 22; 500 yards, 24; total, 66.

The winner of the N. R. A. cup in the Colorado State Rifle Association was Arthur Smith, who made the excellent score of: 200 yards, 22; 300 yards, 24; and 500 yards, 25; total, 71.

The winner of the Members' Match of Company A, 1st Infantry, National Guard of Colorado, was Private J. N. Fanabaum, whose score was: 200 yards, 20; 300 yards, 20; 500 yards, 20; total, 60.

Troop C, National Guard of Colorado, had its match on September 26, and the winner of the medal was First Lieut. B. H. Brooks, with a 23 at 200 yards, 21 at 300 yards, 24 at 500 yards and total of 68.

The Colorado Signal Corps shot October 3 on the State range at Denver for the medal. The winner proved to be Corp. Walter L. Savell, with a score of: 200 yards, 20; 300 yards, 16; 500 yards, 25; total, 61.

The results of the medal competition in the following six regiments were as follows:

Third Infantry, Michigan N. G. Winner, Lieut. E. A. Geyer, score: 200 yards, 21; 300 yards, 20; 500 yards, 24; total, 65.

Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., winner Lieut. Willard P. Clark, of Company H, score: 200 yards, 20; 300 yards, 20; 500 yards, 25; total, 65.

First Infantry, La. N. G., winner, Sergeant E. J. Barrow, Company A, score: 200 yards, 42; 300 yards, 41; 500 yards, 42; total, 125.*

Fifth Infantry, M. V. M., winner, Priv. Emil Holmberg, Company I, score: 200 yards, 22; 300 yards, 23; 500 yards, 24; total, 69.

Second Infantry, Ill. N. G., winner, Corp. J. L. Stopford, Company I, score: 200 yards, 22; 300 yards, 20; 500 yards, 21; total, 63.

Seventy-fourth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., winner, Capt. Arthur Kemp, score: 200 yards, 21; 300 yards, 24; 500 yards, 22; total, 67.

Sixty members of the Michigan State Rifle Association shot on the Detroit range on September 24, for the N. R. A. cup. The winner was Charles M. Hammond, of Detroit, with a score of: 200 yards, 21; 300 yards, 21; 500 yards, 25; total, 67.

The High School Cadets of Portland, Me., held their contest for the N. R. A. medal on the range of the Miles Standish Rifle Club. The winner was Gordon P. Floyd, who made the excellent score of 85, 41 at 200 yards, offhand, and 44 at 200 yards prone.

*Ten shots each range.

Down at Bacon Ridge.

Farmer Ryetop—How did you come to lose yeour barn by fire, Hiram?

Farmer Hardapple—Burglars, Jed, burglars.

Farmer Ryetop—Gosh! Did the butglars set the barn afire?

Farmer Hardapple—No, but they broke into the village firehouse the night before and stole all the red shirts and yeou know our boys would as soon think of flying without wings as to turn out to a fire without their red shirts.—Chicago News

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.)

USE OF DISTINCTIVE MARKS, BADGES, ETC.

SOME distinctive mark by which friend can be distinguished from foe in the dark must be provided.

Numerous schemes have been proposed, such as the turning of the blouse inside out, the putting a sprig of green, a white feather or cockade in the cap, or the use of badges painted with luminous paint.

Washington, at Stony Point, directed "A white feather, or cockade or some other visible badge of distinction for the night, should be worn by our troops and a watchword agreed on to distinguish friends from foes."

Captain Johnson, an English writer, states that: "General Stonewall Jackson proposed to General Lee, after the defeat of the Northerners at Fredericksburg, when they were lying between the Southerners and the river, that his division should strip themselves naked and attack them during the night. The advice was not taken."

I have not been able to verify this statement.

The Japanese at Three-Stone Hill put their khaki-clad men in blue overcoats with white bands on the arm.

Owing to the frequency and size of night attacks, it is very important that some distinctive mark be adopted.

It is suggested that the Quartermaster's Department keep on hand and supply as an article of issue a white cloth band of about 14 inches by 8 inches provided with safety pins at the four corners. When a night attack is ordered this could be pinned about the campaign hat, around the arm, or across the breast or back.

The enemy, knowing that we have adopted this distinctive mark, might possibly do the same, but he cannot always tell to what part of the body it will be attached.

Unless this or a similar provision is made it will not be possible to supply every man in a large night attack with the means of distinguishing his friend. Some such badge is necessary.

Watch or pass words are of doubtful value as the enemy hearing them repeated once might easily take them up along his line. Still in small attacks or against an enemy not speaking our language they might be used and also by patrols which are apt to come unexpectedly upon patrols or pickets of the enemy.

SIGNALS TO BE EMPLOYED.

In attacks by a large force or when several different columns are to start simultaneously, some signal is generally given. A sudden fire on elevated ground is lighted, a rocket is sent up, or a gun is fired.

These have the disadvantage also of informing the enemy of the intended movement.

The best method is to have the watches of the leaders of the different units set together and then order the advance at a certain hour. Should a hitch then occur in the preparations or it be necessary to call the attack off, a rocket might be sent up or a gun fired which would signal, not the advance of the enterprise, but its delay or abandonment.

As signals to communicate with the different parts of a column and with the headquarters in rear, the different means of night signaling in use by the Signal Corps should be employed.

It has already been stated that details from the Signal Corps should be attached to each column.

For this work the cable cart and reel are the means best suited for night attacks. By their means also communication might be kept between parallel columns through a central station in rear.

The use of lanterns screened to the front by some non-reflecting material might be used by scouts at the front to designate points for the head of the column to march on. Also, one might be carried at the rear of each echelon. They should be used with care in order that light be not reflected from parts of the equipment to the enemy.

The use of portable searchlights by the attack find their use not in an attempt to light up the ground over which the advance is to be made, but in lighting up the objective and thereby assisting the attackers to maintain their direction. The Boers used two searchlights with success in their attack on Wagon Hill outside of Ladysmith.

COOPERATION OF COLUMNS.

The whole history of night attacks is replete with the failure of converging or parallel columns to cooperate at the point of attack. Many instances are given above of this failure. The difficulties of a night march are such that it is almost impossible to arrange that two or more columns should arrive at a given point at a given time or at neighboring points at the same time if the distance to be traversed is of any length, say over three miles.

Shall we then give up all idea of assaulting the enemy at once from different points? Speaking generally, the answer is, No.

Much will depend on the force available, the terrain and other local conditions.

When the two forces are facing each other at a short distance and the terrain is favorable and well known, combined attacks should succeed. In other cases it will be possible to march the command to within striking distance of the enemy and then separate the command and attack from different points.

The Russians did this at Kars. Okasaki performed the same maneuver with success when he captured Manjuyama with his brigade. After partly completing the ascent of the hill one regiment was sent to attack from the northeast while the other attacked from the southwest.

Again, when the enemy occupies an extended line, to hold his reserves in place and keep them from the point of attack, they may be occupied by advancing troops to within long range infantry fire, and thus supporting the attacking column by such fire and sometimes artillery fire on other parts of the hostile line.

While the success of a night attack should not be made to depend upon the convergence of two or more columns, starting from distant points, on the same point, attack by different columns on adjoining points of the enemy's position often furnishes chances of success. Each column must be complete in itself with its own supports and reserves, and place absolutely no hope of support or reliance upon a parallel column.

The time of starting and the rate of march of each separate column should be calculated as accurately as possible to bring each column on the enemy at the same time. Beyond that it is impossible to go in cooperation.

Reference has been made above to the use of the cable cart and reel.

This is being continually perfected and with the use of the field telephone it may be in the future possible to rely on communication between parallel attacking columns.

THE EFFECTIVE FORCE FOR A NIGHT ATTACK.

Night attacks have been accomplished with forces ranging from a company or less to the strength of one or two divisions.

From the nature of the case, the conditions certainly indicate that for an attack on a single point a moderate sized force, say of a regiment or under, is the force easiest handled and which gives the best results. Night attacks proper are simply enterprises depending upon surprise, and a commander should never commit all the troops at his disposal to a single throw of the cards.

Again, after a study of the attacks by night by large forces, it is believed that the same results could be attained by the use of fewer numbers.

The Japanese great night attack on Three-Stone Hill was with 23 battalions, but only six or eight battalions were actually engaged. It is difficult to see how the second and third lines could be made use of without killing as many friends as foes.

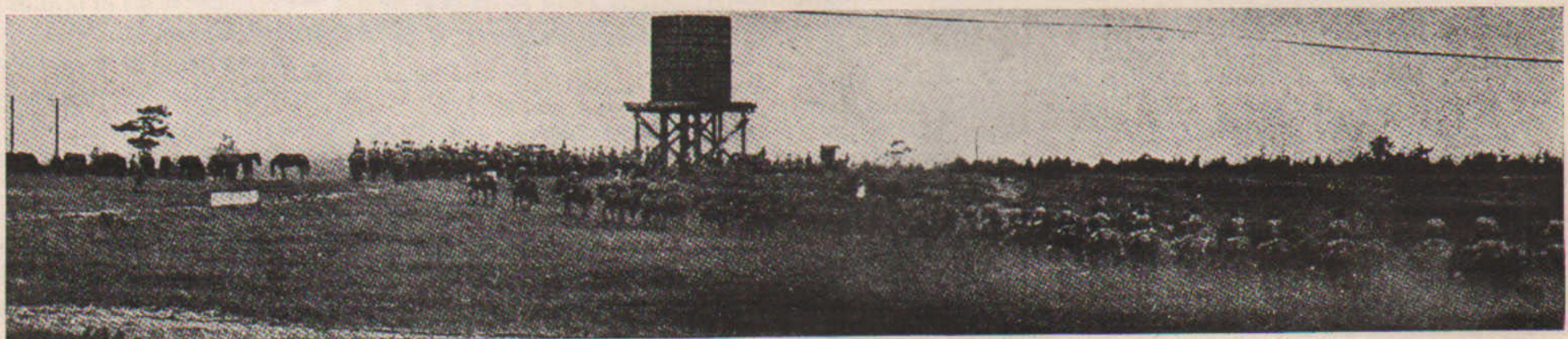
MEASURES TO INSURE SECRECY.

Every means should be taken to insure the night attack against becoming known to the enemy.

Orders should not be distributed until the last moment.

No unauthorized persons should be allowed with the column.

(Continued on page 30.)



A FAMILIAR MANEUVER SCENE.

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.

FREE RIFLES.

Now that the issue of the model 1903 rifle to the Army and the National Guard is completed and a reasonable reserve of these arms is on hand in the Government arsenals, the time has come when the Congress should be willing to authorize the issue to civilian rifle clubs of the model 1898 or "Krag" rifle.

Around this issue, which should be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, there should be thrown such safeguards as would insure the placing of these rifles in the hands of men who would use them only for the legitimate purpose of preparing themselves in peace for the responsibilities of war. There would be no difficulty in inducing a large number of Americans to shoot the rifle if we could furnish them with the arms.

It would probably be wise to make a small, free issue of ammunition but even without such issue, giving arms without cost to properly organized clubs approved by the Adjutants General of States would produce each year many excellent riflemen and also furnish to the National Guard a large number of desirable recruits.

If anyone can tell us a good reason for keeping the Krag rifles now in the possession of the United States on hand in our arsenals until they rust and rot away, instead of putting them in the hands of American men and boys for target practice, we would like to know what that reason is.

There were good grounds for keeping these arms on hand before a sufficient reserve of the new rifles had been accomplished, but those causes have now been eliminated. There is now no impediment in the way of the legal authorization for an issue of what is an excellent rifle for target practice purposes, and it should be done.

LACKING A MERCHANT MARINE, WHAT THEN?

In *The Japanese Merchant Marine*, Edwin Maxey, Professor of Public Law and Diplomacy in the University of Nebraska, gives an account, in the July number of *The North American Review*, of the remarkable and rapid rise of the merchant marine of Japan. He concludes:

"Though the origin of this sentiment in favor of power on the sea dates back farther than the Chino-Japanese War, it did not until then reach the proportions of a full-grown conviction. The events of that war, together with the events immediately following it, made it abundantly clear to the Japanese that to be a first-class Power they must be a strong Power on the sea. They were also convinced that a navy to be permanently strong must have as a foundation a strong merchant marine. The practical and determined way in which they set about having both, and the success they have achieved are worthy of study and admiration.

The Russo-Japanese War certainly did not weaken their convictions as to the importance of sea power. We may, therefore, rest assured of the fact that in the future the Japanese merchant marine will be an important factor to be reckoned with in the commercial world, as will

the Japanese Navy in the political and military world."

There is enough meat here to furnish a text for a heart-to-heart talk extending through three volumes. We are not going so far, but we cannot pass these pregnant and pertinent statements without contributing our own opinions to reinforce them.

You know that our Atlantic Fleet in its late sensational and successful voyage around the world had to depend upon foreign colliers to bring it coal. Therefore, there is need of merchant ships of our own for employment as tenders upon our Navy.

We talk in large quantities today when we consider the transportation of a modern army. The Infantry division, which is the fighting unit for every first-class nation, a unit which is organized in every other first-class nation except our own, and one which would have to be organized with us as soon as war broke out, consists of 21,347 officers and men, 4,693 horses, 3,593 mules and 1,031 wagons. In addition to this, the auxiliary organizations indispensably necessary for an Infantry division require 609 officers and men, 62 horses, 189 mules and 45 wagons. According to American experience in employing merchant ships refitted for use as transports, we can only expect to load such vessels at the rate of one man for each five gross tons and one animal for each eight gross tons. At this rate of loading there will be ample cargo space for all equipment and the provisions and stores required for two months. Thus, we ascertain that the gross tonnage required for one Infantry division is 178,076. If our merchantmen are of 10,000 tons gross, we shall require eighteen of them for the transportation of one division of Infantry. To provide for carrying over an army of 200,000 men, assuming that the ships have a gross tonnage of 15,000, we shall find ourselves in need of 120 merchantmen of that size. Where could we get them today? Nowhere.

The Japanese are at this moment in possession of more than enough government subsidized merchantmen to enable them to transport ten Infantry divisions complete to the west shores of the United States (should they wish to do so) and to land those 200,000 odd men there in less than thirty days after starting them from Japan. This may or may not appear to you an important statement.

The Congress of the United States has been wrestling valiantly with the problem of a protective tariff, a problem for which satisfactory solution will never be found. Opposition is offered to those who would protect various American industries by the imposition of a duty upon all foreign goods of a like character, but enough sentiment in favor of placing a duty of this kind is in existence to make certain that it will be done. So far favorable sentiment in Congress (and there is a considerable amount of it, an amount which is increasing, we believe, from day to day) has not been sufficient to enable the friends of a subsidized merchant marine to pass laws which will allow American bottoms to carry a fair share of those who go down to the sea in ships.

President Taft has declared for a merchant marine, and the declarations of this President are going to be extremely effective. That much is evident this early in his administration. He does not make a great deal of noise, but he is going to come very close to getting what he wants when once he has decided that he wants it. Moreover, and further and beyond, we consider that Mr. Taft as President is actuated by the same motives which governed Secretary of War Taft, Governor Taft and Judge Taft. That is to say, the question which he asks of himself before proceeding on any course is, "Is it right?" Not that other question which, we regret to say, so many public men so often employ, that is, "Can I do it, and if I can will there be any come-back?"

It strikes us that we need a little more protection in the way of adequate military preparation on land and sea and in the creation through proper encouragement of an adequate merchant marine, rather than by the imposition of duties upon certain articles produced in one way or another in this country. That is, the first protection would really protect all of the people, the second, only a portion, and those necessarily at the expense of a portion.

A proper principle of protection is that of safeguarding all of the people at the expense of all the people, full, adequate and complete protection, to purchase which there shall be levied just, equal and equitable taxes upon all alike.

Means should be taken to prevent unfriendly guides from uttering cries of warning.

Dogs should not be permitted with the columns, and inhabited regions should be avoided in the march of approach. If it is necessary in an attack by several columns that one should pass along an inhabited road or through a village, its march should be timed so as to pass the inhabited place after the other columns have left it in their rear.

DISPOSITIONS TO BE TAKEN AFTER THE SUCCESS OF A NIGHT ATTACK.

As soon as the enemy is driven from the position, immediate steps should be taken to prepare it against a counter attack which in most cases is sure to come.

A formed reserve should be posted in the direction of the enemy. Behind this the troops thrown in confusion should be immediately reformed, and the place thoroughly searched for bodies of the enemy that may not have retreated. The engineers should immediately prepare defense works, and the Artillerymen with the column should disable guns or prepare them to be used against the enemy. Prisoners should be assembled and sent to the rear.

ORDERS.

Orders for night attacks should be short and concise and cover only the main features. The usual form of order divided into five paragraphs will generally suffice. It will be necessary, however, in addition, to issue written memoranda instructions giving numerous details, or better still, officers who are to take part in such attacks should be assembled and the various features explained to them.

It is highly necessary, in order to secure cooperation, that the object to be accomplished and the method by which it is to be accomplished should be generally known to officers taking part, particularly by those who are to command organizations. Orders, however, should not be distributed very long beforehand, as secrecy being one of the essentials, every precaution should be taken to prevent the enemy from obtaining any inkling of the proposed enterprise.

THE BEST FORMATION FOR, AND THE BEST METHODS OF CONDUCTING SUCH ATTACKS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

The drill and field service regulations of all the great nations do not specify exact formations for night attacks and only describe in the most general way the formations to be adopted and the methods to be employed.

Paragraph 388 of the German Infantry Drill Regulations states:

"There are no definite formations prescribed for the assault. As far as possible, simple formations are recommended since complicated ones tend to cause confusion. The rear lines follow at the shortest distance; the flanks are protected by troops in echelon. The reserve must be kept so far to the rear that it will not become involved in the night action unless the commander so wishes."

This expresses the whole subject in a few words and is to the point, but it is believed that some formation should be more specifically indicated.

To deduce the proper formation for a night attack it will be well to attempt to follow out the different steps as far as history has shown them to us.

The column is preceded by a line of skirmishers at extended intervals. These have the duties of ground scouts, to clear away or report obstacles and also, which is more important, to surprise and silently kill or capture small pickets or patrols of the enemy.

On arriving within, say 600 yards of the enemy, the leading echelon is deployed, shoulder to shoulder, and advanced say to within 300 yards of the hostile position where it may be met by a burst of fire along the line of the enemy's trenches. The men in this first line then throw themselves on the ground. This is the critical moment. If they can be prevented from returning this fire it should be done, in fact it *must* be done, and to this end many writers recommend that the pieces of the first line be not loaded. Here the utmost efforts of the officers will be necessary to prevent firing and get the men up and forward. In addition, more troops will be necessary to give an added impulse to the line. Now is the time for the second echelon. If it comes forward just at the time when the magazines of the hostile Infantry are emptied, its impulse should carry the line forward and the two lines intermingled will advance another hundred or two hundred yards toward the enemy. Whether this advance will be made by creeping or by rush will depend greatly on the leaders and local conditions; hence a second echelon following immediately in rear of the first will be necessary.

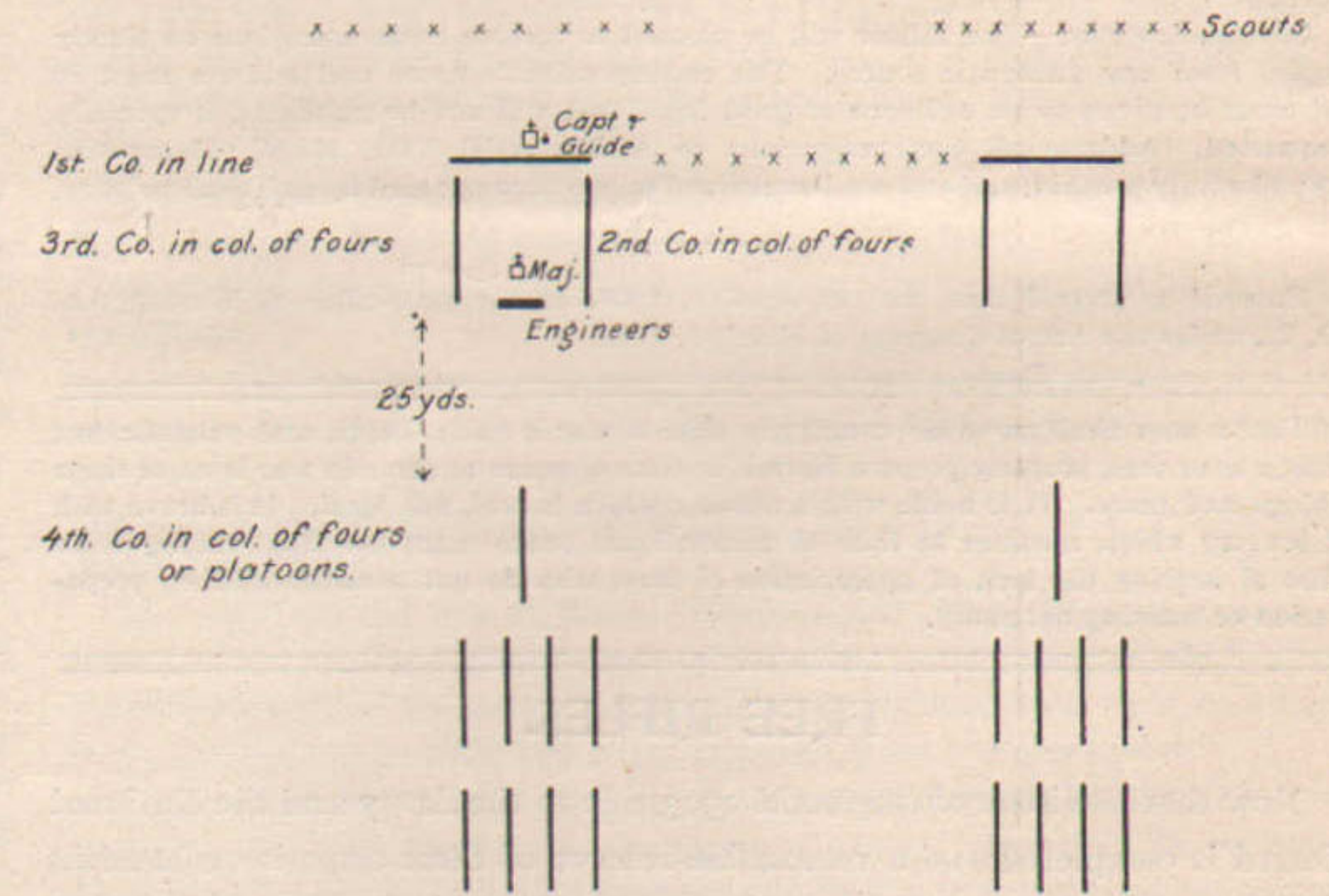
As the line approaches the enemy's position a flank fire or flank counter attacks must be expected. For this reason a third line in a column formation in order to meet the attack in either direction is necessary. As it is generally impossible to tell from which flank the counter attack may come, it follows that this line should follow in rear of the center of the second line. This line is generally called the first reserve.

Now these lines will take part in the actual fighting and when the position is taken or if the flank fails, a formed body of troops will be necessary to hold the position against counter attacks while the attacking troops are being reformed or to cover their retreat in case of the failure of the assault.

So a third reserve is necessary. It is generally echeloned in rear of the preceding line.

So far, a night attack does not differ from the prescribed attack by day. That is, the attack is made by a succession of lines, the line in rear by its impulse carrying the one ahead to the front, and then a general reserve in the hands of the commander to repel counter attacks or cover a retreat. The difference comes in the formations to be adopted by the successive lines and the distances and intervals to be observed.

As a formation best adapted to our organization the following is proposed by Captain McFarland:



Sufficient interval is left between the battalions for the adjoining flank companies of each battalion to deploy right and left front into line at the moment of attack.

The fourth company acts as immediate support to the front line. The first company is deployed either in single or double rank.

The battalions in the second and third lines march in line of companies in column of fours.

In case of a battalion acting alone—the flank companies support the first company by deploying on the flanks or, in case the position is penetrated without firing, one of the flank companies deploys immediately in rear of the first company. The fourth company may send its first platoon forward to assist in the attack, but should always keep one platoon as a formed reserve.

The advantages claimed for this formation are:

It is easily assumed from column of fours;

The alignment is more easily maintained than in line of battalions

In case of a flank attack one of the flank companies can easily form line to meet it;

In case an obstacle is encountered it can be passed in several ways. Either the whole column can be directed around it by a change of direction, or the first company can break in column of fours, or the whole column can be moved by the flank;

It does not present a dense mass to the enemy's fire;

And, finally, it permits two-thirds of the rifles to be brought quickly into action.

It is difficult to prescribe or to say which is the best formation for a night attack, as local conditions will be different in each separate case. The morale and strength of the enemy, the morale and discipline of our own troops, and the terrain are all factors which enter the problem, but it is believed the formation just given will be the best adapted to the majority of cases and stands the best chance of success.

THE METHODS BEST ADAPTED TO RESIST NIGHT ATTACKS BY THE DEFENSIVE.

In general it may be said of a command that is covered by a well considered system of outposts and patrols, and if the troops on such outpost duty are alert, that such a command should not be subjected to surprise by a night attack.

For the purpose of this study it is not necessary to go into different systems of outposts, more than to emphasize the axiom that the pickets and patrols must be constantly on the alert, and must be pushed far enough to the front to prevent the surprise of the bodies in rear.

Troops that have been in position for one or more days will intrench. It is against such positions that night attacks will generally be made. Obstacles here will be a more important feature at night than in daytime. Placed at 300 yards or more from the line, their ranges known, they will hold for a few minutes at least the attacking columns under the fire of the defense.

(Continued next week.)

INTER-CLUB INDOOR RIFLE MATCHES.

THE National Rifle Association of America has been contemplating for some time the inauguration of a series of indoor matches during the winter between its affiliated clubs. Little has been done along these lines by the Association in previous years owing to the fact that other organizations existed for the purpose of promoting gallery shooting. These organizations, however, have not been as successful as they should have been, owing probably to the fact that the inter-club matches were held annually at one range, and it seemed to be a difficult matter for civilian rifle clubs to raise the money to send a club team to far distant points to compete. It is the purpose of the N. R. A. to arrange for a series of matches to be shot on home ranges under the supervision of a judge appointed by the Association, the club winning the series to be the indoor club champion for the year.

For the purpose of getting the matter started and data ready for presentation to the executive committee for action the Secretary of the N. R. A. has addressed the following letter to affiliated rifle clubs:

To the Secretary of Rifle Club:

SIR: The National Rifle Association has been requested to inaugurate a series of inter-club gallery matches between the rifle clubs affiliated with our Association during the coming winter. So that we may know the feeling of the clubs in this matter and that I may be able to present to our executive committee for action at their next meeting all available data as to the advisability of such matches, will you please inform me if the following proposed plan is acceptable to your club, or if not in what particular would you suggest a change?

PROPOSED CONDITIONS.

Number of men to a team, five; number of shots per man, ten; distance, 75 feet; target, International (similar to Standard American), position, any authorized by American rules; arm, any .22 caliber rifle without telescope; entrance fee \$5.00 per club for the entire series; prize, a trophy emblematic of the indoor championship to become the property of the club, and medals to each member of the winning team.

It is proposed to use the entrance fees for the purchase of the trophy and medals and, as the probabilities are that about twenty or more clubs will enter, the prize will be worth striving for.

The targets are to be signed and issued by the N. R. A. and returned to the Secretary of the Association after being shot for the judges to determine the scores and announce the winners. Scores will be shot in strings of five on separate targets and those telegraphed the night of the shoot will be unofficial.

As soon as all the entries are in the R. N. A. will make a schedule, arranged so that all the teams will have competed against each other, the number of matches to be shot depending upon the number of entries. All matches to be shot on Saturday nights on dates to be later announced. What dates would you suggest? All matches should be finished before March 1, 1910.

The conditions as suggested are the same as the International Small-bore Match and by having these same conditions practice will be had and material will be developed for the American Small-bore team of 1910."

The above letter has been sent to third-class civilian clubs only. It is hoped that the inauguration of the above series of inter-club matches will do much to stimulate indoor work and arouse interest in the rifle clubs. The complaint has always been made that there were too few matches to keep the interest of the matches alive, especially through the winter.

As soon as the replies have been received from all the clubs ARMS AND THE MAN will give a synopsis of them and as soon as the conditions have been agreed upon and the dates fixed the clubs will be notified and the official targets prepared and sent out.

GOLDEN GATE TO SWING WIDE.

SCARCELY have the visiting war vessels of practically all the leading countries of Europe turned home after having participated in the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York than other armor-clad envoys are setting out from various foreign nations of both Europe and the Orient to participate in San Francisco's celebration of the 140th anniversary of the day on which Gaspar de Portola pushed open the Golden Gate and discovered San Francisco Bay. The celebration will open on October 19 and continue for a week, and it is announced that \$500,000 is to be expended in making it the most magnificent week San Francisco has ever passed through. Although the celebration is primarily in commemoration of the arrival of the late Mr. Portola on California shores, it will also incidentally be in the nature of a celebration of San Francisco's remarkable recovery from the disaster of three years ago. Spain will send a commission to participate, and may also have part of her naval fleet present. Japan has announced her intention of being in the harbor, and China is preparing to do herself proud in the new Chinatown which has risen out of the ashes of the old.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have just received the second-revised edition of "The Provisioning of the Modern Army in the Field," by Brig.-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, U. S. A.; revised and rearranged by Capt. Frank A. Cook, Commissary, U. S. A., assistant to the Commissary General.

The first thing one sees upon opening this book is the quotation, "To neglect the care of food supplies is to expose oneself to being defeated without fighting," thus showing at once that the intention of the author is to bring home to the reader the absolute necessity of proper subsistence of armies in campaign.

The author in his introduction says:

"The principal object of this small treatise is to give some idea of the difficulties of provisioning troops in the field, and also with the sincere hope that upon a fuller appreciation of these difficulties a greater number of thoughtful men may be induced to devise measures to overcome them, and at the same time ameliorate, if they cannot prevent, the suffering and horrors of war."

The contents include mobilization and concentration, base of operations and of supply, plans for subsistence, character of subsistence supplies, the meat supply, fresh bread, and accountability—paper work.

This is a most valuable work and it is hard to see how any commissary department could possibly get along without it.

The Franklin-Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., are the publishers.

HERE AND THERE.

The Ulster Rifle Association Meeting.

The Annual Rifle Association meeting of the Ulster Rifle Association, of Belfast, Ireland, which was held recently, was as usual a most successful affair. The number of competitors was somehow below that of former years, but what was lacking in numbers was made up of the cream of riflemen. It might be compared to that of the National Rifle Association meeting at Camp Perry this year.

A correspondent, writing in one of the home papers, has this to say of the meeting:

"On entering the ranges and looking toward the targets the first shot I saw signaled was the magic 'bull,' and a string of these followed in quick succession. Hurrying to the mound to discover the competitor responsible for the good shooting referred to, I was surprised, and exceedingly pleased, to find none other than the one-time world's champion, Mr. John M'Kenna.

As of old, he was giving the bull a 'hot time of it,' having made a run of thirteen consecutive 'bulls' between the 800 and 900 yard ranges. I believe that only for a sudden change in the light he would have added a few more to this number, displaying as much adeptness and cuteness with the rifle as ever I have seen him do. The most remarkable feature of Mr. M'Kenna's performance on this occasion was that he has already celebrated his half-century as a rifle shot; or, to be more correct, it is now exactly fifty-one years since he first shouldered the rifle. From that time down to the present he has, by his wonderful marksmanship, secured such an array of trophies, etc., as any one might feel right proud of.

I have heard many rifle shots go so far as to say that Mr. M'Kenna was undoubtedly the most finished shot the world ever produced, and tracing his career from the time of the 'smooth bore,' I cannot do otherwise than hold the same opinion. Some two years ago it was rumored that he had decided to retire and leave the arena to the 'youngsters,' as he laughingly dubs the present-day match shots; but I am glad to see that he does not yet mean to put his gun on the rack. Next season I hope to see him take his stand amongst the Ulstermen. Somehow the ranges appear changed when his familiar figure and cheery voice are absent.

* * * * *

I think the officials of the U. R. A. would be wise, when drawing up the program for next season, to cater well in the interests of the short-range men. I have formed the opinion during the past season that the latter have not been looked after as they should have in the way of competitions. It is quite proper to offer large prizes and put forward valuable trophies to create enthusiasm and good shooting amongst the users of the match rifle."

Canada into the Game.

One of the most widely watched matters to come before the Canadian parliament when it opens at Ottawa next November will be the proposed legislation to create Canada's new navy. Those who are most active in conducting the campaign for a navy for John Bull's far western provinces believe that it should be begun with at least twelve cruisers of the Bristol class, nine of which should be stationed on the Atlantic coast and three on the Pacific coast. A number of destroyers are also agitated. Parliament will be asked to appropriate about \$20,000,000, and an annual maintenance fund of \$3,000,000. It is probable that parliament will ask the British admiralty to loan Canada an obsolete battleship to be used as a training ship for cadets and sailors who will ultimately man the new Canadian Navy.

The Celestial Umbrella.

London styles have ever been the source of much wonderment to the average American, and now comes the news from that city that every Boy Scout of the "tight little island" is to carry a "celestial umbrella." This new appendage is not, however, so frivolous as it might seem. The following description of its appearance and uses is given in the Shooting Times & British Sportsman, of England.

"The celestial umbrella inside, open, looks like an ordinary umbrella sprinkled with confetti; but the spots are made by aluminum pigment, and are carefully disposed to present a chart of the sky on a clear night. The inventor is a Scottish astronomer, Dr. D. M'Ewan, who was so impressed by the superior knowledge of astronomy shown by the German

Boy Scouts who recently visited this country that he hopes his idea will help to make the subject more popular here. His chart can be set to show the state of the sky at any hour in any night in the year by a few simple rules of adjustment. Points of resemblance between the umbrella and the compass and the solar system are that the umbrella and the compass have each eight points, and that the solar system has a Pole-star and the umbrella a pole or stick. The stick is pointed at the Pole-star, and serves as the axis of the earth, a turn representing the diurnal apparent motion of the stars. The Boy Scout polarises the umbrella and finds out his position by it on any fairly starry night."

Needless to Say We Are Pleased.

The following letter has been received from a staunch supporter of ARMS AND THE MAN:

"I would certainly hate to be without your paper for just one issue, and in order to take no chance for a long while, I take pleasure in sending you a check for \$6.00 to cover subscription for two years."

A Good Bargain.

An officer called his servant (an Irishman) one morning and told him to take his shooting boots and get them soled. When the officer went into his tent to dress for mess, Pat was busy putting straight.

"Did you take those boots to be soled?" asked the officer.

"Yes, sorr," said Pat, drawing eighteen pence from his pocket, and handing it to the officer. "The corporal has bought them, sorr, and said he would have given two shillings for them had it been pay day!"—Canadian Military Gazette.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Navy Enlistments Increase.

The officials of the Navy Department are very well satisfied with the present condition of the enlisted force of the Navy, so far as enlistments, reenlistments, and desertions are concerned. There has been a marked improvement under all three of these heads during the past two years. There are now 44,129 men in the Service, as compared with 33,020 men two years ago, and during the fiscal year recently ended, 92,000 men applied for enlistment in the Navy. The percentage of reenlistments during the fiscal year of 1909 was 65, which was practically double the percentage in 1907. The percentage of desertions has also been reduced very noticeably. In 1907 desertions reached more than 9 per cent, while during 1909 the number was reduced to 5.5 per cent. In 1907 the enlisted force of the Navy was 93.1 per cent citizens of the United States, while during the past fiscal year the number was increased to 95.7 per cent.

The number of enlistments, however, has fallen off very noticeably during the past two months, the decrease being attributed to the demand for men made by the industrial revival which is passing over the country. Because of this new situation, the Navy Department has reduced the table of minimum weights for minors who desire to enlist, and it is believed that this will do away with the present difficulty in securing men.

Wireless Does Great Work on Pacific.

The Army transport Buford reports that on its recent trip from Manila to San Francisco it was in communication by wireless with the Pacific coast at a distance of 3,300 miles. The Buford is accredited with having the most powerful wireless apparatus on the Pacific.

Coast Artillery Does Good Practice Work.

Several sensational records and a consistently good general record come from the recent semi-annual target practice of the Coast Artillery companies. Many perfect scores for slow firing have been turned in, and two scores for rapid firing that have caused much comment. A new mortar record was made at Ford Howard, Md., of eight hits out of fourteen shots fired in seven minutes and thirty seconds. At Fort Monroe, Va., student officers using a quick-firing gun scored twenty-one hits out of twenty-four shots fired in two minutes and thirty seconds.

This improvement is attributed to a new system of graduated practice ordered by the department. Two lengths of ranges are required, and a certain degree of excellence is necessary at 3,000 yards before the 7,000 yard range may be tried.

Army Wireless in Alaska Performs Well.

A report from the Army wireless station at Nome, Alaska, says that the apparatus at that point was in touch with the steamer Minnesota on the night of September 23, when that vessel was 1,300 miles away.

Naval Institute Election.

The annual election of officers of the Naval Institute, which is composed of officers of the U. S. Navy and formed for the discussion of naval subjects, took place at Annapolis last week. Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright was elected president, and Prof. P. R. Alger was made secretary and treasurer. The following board of control was also chosen: Capt. C. A. Gove, Commander G. R. Clark, Commander John Hood, Commander W. H. G. Bullard, Commander H. F. Bryan, Lieut. Commander George R. Marvel.

Fourteenth off to Philippines.

With the exception of one troop which remains at the Presidio of Monterey, the 14th Cavalry will leave San Francisco for the Philippines on November 5. The regiment will be stationed at Camp Stotsenberg, instead of being distributed among a number of stations, as previously planned. The 2nd Cavalry, which leaves for the Islands early in December, will be stationed in the Department of Mindanao.

Tests with New Parapet.

A new reinforced concrete parapet is to be given a test at the Sandy Hook proving ground within the near future to determine whether or not it is possible to reduce the thickness of such works in seacoast emplacements.

The tests are to be made with particular reference to the fortification of El Fraile, a part of the defenses of Manila Bay. One of the new 14-inch seacoast rifles will be brought into use against the parapet. The island of El Fraile is so small that any reduction that may be made safely in the thickness of its parapets will be of great importance to the fort.

More West Pointers Desired.

The Secretary of War is expected to make a strong effort next winter to induce Congress to increase by 125 the number of cadets to be appointed to the West Point Academy every three years, instead of every four years as at present. It is said that less than 39 per cent of the whole number of officers in the Army are graduates of the Academy and each graduating class is about 80 short of the number necessary to officer the Army. The present strength of the corps of cadets was established when the Army consisted of only 25,000 men.

Endurance Test Merely a Pleasure.

The officers of the Department of the Lakes have recently returned from the 90-mile ride required by Army regulations. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who was in command, and all the other officers upon reaching home again designated their trip as a "joy ride," saying that every minute of it was a pleasure. They were all found to be in excellent condition.

Colored Troops Back From Islands.

The 25th Infantry, colored, arrived on Puget Sound last week on the transport Sheridan direct from Manila. They will be stationed at Fort Lawton, Seattle, the post formerly occupied by the 3rd Infantry which has gone to the Islands.

Departing Soldiers Cheered by President.

It is not often that a transport-load of soldier-boys leaving for the Philippines are bidden a personal farewell by the President, but such was a circumstance of the departure of the transport Thomas from San Francisco early this month. President Taft was aboard the revenue cutter Golden Gate crossing over to San Francisco from Oakland when he noticed the transport out in the stream as though ready to leave. He ordered the Golden Gate to steam alongside, and when it had done so he shouted to the khaki-clad soldiers; "Goodbye, boys; I wish you a pleasant voyage." No doubt the President's parting words cheered the boys on the transport, but perhaps they would have looked forward to their new posts with even a happier anticipation if they could have heard Mr. Taft's after-remark to the effect that he would give anything to be going with them to the Philippines.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

DECISIONS AND RULINGS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Can be Admitted to Field Hospital of the Army.

An amendment to paragraph 1478, Army Regulations, has been prepared for publication in Circular, No. 11, Division of Militia Affairs, September 29. The regulation has been amended by adding the following paragraph.

Officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia in attendance upon National rifle contests may, on the approval of the executive officer of the match, be admitted to field hospitals of the Army. The charges for subsistence to reimburse hospital funds will be at the rate of 50 cents per day for each officer, and 30 cents per day for each enlisted man of the Militia. The hospital charges for subsistence of enlisted men and the cost of the medicines used in treating officers and enlisted men shall constitute charges against the allotments under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, to the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, to whose Militia the patients respectively belong.

Disbursing Officers Can Settle Claims.

United States Disbursing Officers of the Organized Militia are authorized to settle all correct and just claims outstanding which are turned over by their predecessors, provided the vouchers for the service contain certificates that the services have been rendered as stated and are approved by the Governor or the Adjutant General of the State in the name of the Governor. The voucher should describe specifically the position of the claimant, the rate of compensation, and the period covered. In making payment to an enlisted man who was left off the pay roll, for services performed in a prior year, the check should be drawn to the order of the enlisted man, and the period for which payment is made should be stated on the face of the check.

Field Kits Not Expendable Articles.

Field kits, including combs, towels, soap, tooth brushes, housewives, etc., and also first aid packets are not expendable articles and, consequently, should not be reported on by surveying officers, as they cannot be dropped on the record of proceedings of the survey.

National Guard Officers Attending Garrison Schools.

In submitting applications of officers of the Organized Militia to attend garrison schools, attention is invited to paragraphs 222 to 227, inclusive, of the Militia Regulations, as amended by Circular, No. 6, Division of Militia Affairs, series of 1908, which contain the following requirements:

1. That an applicant must be nominated to the Secretary of War by the Governor of his State, and that such nomination must be accompanied by the following papers: (a) an affidavit of the nominee stating his age, citizenship, and length of service in the Organized Militia; (b) an agreement that in case the course is once entered upon he will attend and pursue the course of studies at the school designated and be bound by and conform to the rules and discipline imposed by its regulations; (c) a certificate of the medical officer of the Organized Militia or any other physician in good standing, showing the physical condition of the nominee; (d) a certificate from the colonel of his regiment or other satisfactory person as to the good moral character and preliminary educational qualifications of the nominee.

2. All nominations must reach the War Department not later than

WINCHESTER

MILITARY RIFLE CARTRIDGES

WON 14 OUT OF 16 RIFLE MATCHES

That the success of Winchester cartridges at Wakefield, Camp Perry and Sea Girt was due to their superior quality was again drastically demonstrated at the rifle matches of the District of Columbia National Guard held October 5-7, for out of the sixteen rifle matches Winchester Cartridges won fourteen. Not only were they first in all these matches, but they won second and third places also. The following matches were the ones won with the Red **W** Ammunition:

MERCHANTS' MATCH
COMPANY TEAM MATCH
BATTALION TEAM MATCH
REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH
THE CARMODY MATCH

NOVICE MATCH
THE MAGRUDER MATCH
THE MOSHER MATCH
BERRY AND WHITMORE COMPANY TEAM MATCH
"THE EVENING STAR" MATCH

THE R. HARRIS & CO. TROPHY MATCH
DISTINGUISHED MARKSMAN'S MATCH
THE BRIGADE RIFLE TEAM SKIRMISH MATCH
THE SMILEY INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE AND SKIRMISH MATCH

In addition to the above, Winchester Ammunition won second place in the Harries Long Range Match. These important victories at all different ranges show conclusively that Winchester Ammunition can be relied upon to shoot strong and accurately at any range whatever.

BE SURE TO SPECIFY THE RED **W BRAND**

September 1, and must be limited to those who have been members of the Organized Militia at least one year.

Regarding Lost Property.

In regard to a communication received from an Adjutant General of a State, in which he referred to difficulties encountered to provide proper storage facilities from insufficient appropriations, and stated that the difficulty could not be overcome until the State Legislature appropriated money for building armories; that necessity for paying for public property lost without fault or neglect on part of officers, results in loss to the Service of many of them who cannot afford to pay for such property whose loss they are unable to prevent, the Adjutant General was informed as follows:

It is desired to point out that a clear distinction should be drawn between the accountability of the Governor of the State to the United States property in his possession, and the accountability of an officer of the Organized Militia of the State to the State authorities for United States property which has been issued to him by the latter.

That United States has a right to expect that, when the States make requisition for property, under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or the Act of May 27, 1908, they have adequate and suitable facilities for the safe storage and preservation of such property.

Whenever any property is lost by reason of the fact that it has not been properly stored, or that reasonable care has not been exercised in regard to its safety, the United States considers that the State is responsible, under the terms of the law, for its loss, and that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Act approved June 22, 1906 (page 10) "the money value of such stores shall be charged against the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended."

Such action does not necessarily entail that the individual officer shall be charged by the State for such loss, if, as the case cited herein, in connection with the loss of the magazine rifle, the State authorities are of the opinion that the individual who had possession of the property had observed the rules and orders prescribed by the State authorities for the safe keeping thereof, there is no reason why the State should make any charge against such officer. This is a matter between the State itself and the officer.

It thus appears that the State may be held responsible for the loss of property, by the United States, and a charge made against its allotment under the law, and, at the same time, the State need not, in such a case as herein referred to, require the officer to make good, to the State, the amount of the charge imposed by the Act of June 22, 1906.

Minnesota National Guard Mourns.

The colors of all the National Guard Organizations of the State of Minnesota will continue to be draped for six months in mourning for the late Governor John A. Johnson, who, before becoming commander-in-chief of the organizations, had served in its ranks for more than nine years. His record of service is as follows:

Private, Company I, Second Infantry	March 14, 1883.
Second Lieutenant, Company I, Second Infantry	June 29, 1885.
Captain, Company I, Second Infantry	May 6, 1887.
Honorably discharged	April 17, 1888.
Captain, Company I, Second Infantry	Feb. 15, 1892.
Honorably discharged	Sept. 14, 1892.

Opinions Divided Regarding Maneuvers.

Press dispatches from various parts of the East show very widely differing opinions among the National Guard Organizations as to the benefits to be derived from such maneuvers as those recently taking place about Boston. Many of those who went through the fray feel that the exercises were a bit too strenuous, while others believe that they did everyone good. The principal dissatisfaction seems to have been caused

by the difficulties which the subsistence departments experienced in keeping the cupboard filled.

Delaware in the Field.

The National Guard of Delaware is indulging in a team match at the New Castle range this week. The teams consist of five men each from the General Staff, the Field Staff, and Noncommissioned Staff and each of the companies of the 1st Infantry.

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ANNUAL RIFLE MATCHES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD.

On the morning of Tuesday, October 5, the annual matches of the District of Columbia National Guard were again in progress. These matches are usually held in the most beautiful time of the year, the autumn. The surrounding landscape of the Congress Heights range is at that time the most pleasing of any range we have ever seen.

The first event of the program was the Merchants' Match, which is a squadded competition at 200 yards, 7 shots. Sergt. U. R. Brown of Company A, First Separate Battalion, was the winner with a score of 30.

The Company Team Match which is open to teams of five, 10 shots per man, at 200 yards, was the next to be shot. Company I, First Infantry, made the high score of 206, the next strongest competitor being Company A of the 2nd Infantry with 203.

The Battalion Team Match which is open to one team of six, 10 shots at 500 yards, was won by the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Infantry on a score of 266. The Regimental team match was won by the 1st Infantry with a score of 517. This match was open to teams of 6, 10 shots per man at 300 to 600 yards.

The Carmody Match called for five shots at 1,500 yards, squadded competition, and was won by Capt. A. G. Schmidt, Co. G, First Infantry, on a score of 24.

The Novice Match, a squadded competition, called for five shots at 200 yards and was won by Gunners' Mate Third Class J. A. Maguire, First Division Naval Battalion, on a score of 23. Private Robert H. Clouser, Company B, First Infantry, won the Magruder Match on the score of 24; this was a squadded competition and called for 5 shots at 500 yards.

The morning of Wednesday, October 6, brought in another fine day, the Mosher Match being the first on the program and was concluded with the Marine Corps team in first place.

The Berry and Whitmore Company team match was also won by the Marines, their score of 839 placing them far in the lead.

An adjournment was taken for a dainty and bountiful lunch provided by the Quartermasters Department of the District of Columbia National Guard. It was of a most appetizing order and reflects great credit on those who were instrumental in its preparation. The Harries Long Range Match was shot immediately after lunch and it was a hard-fought contest from beginning to end, 15 shots at 1,000 yards furnished as good a competition as one can wish for. Lieut. H. C. Caldwell of the 1st Infantry finished first with a score of 72 out of a possible 75, along with nine straight bulls. It was a fine performance and stamps him as a coming long range shot; as a matter of fact he seems to be one already.

Here we will have to depart from our customary habit and call attention to a very amusing account of the matches as seen by a Washington Post reporter. This report was printed in the Washington Post of October 7, and reads as follows:

"Knocking more point from the black bullseyes of the target on the Congress Heights rifle range than any other member of the District National Guard has ever done over the long range— * * * Lieut. Caldwell appeared to be entirely unaffected as he blazed away at the target which appeared to be so far away in the distance. 72 times out of the 75 shots fired the bullets hit their mark, and the spotters were kept busy white-washing the blackened center of the target."

It is plainly evident from the foregoing that this reporter's education, so far as rifle shooting is concerned, has been acquired from one of the rifle galleries in Washington.

This day brought to the range some very distinguished visitors: Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired; Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, Colonel Thompson, Capt. Stewart, of the Ordnance Department, and Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim.

THE ARMS AND THE MAN representative was asked if he had seen the new noiseless bullet that Mr. Maxim had invented. Scouting a news story he immediately sought Mr. Maxim and inquired of the latter information regarding the new invention. Mr. Maxim kindly consented to tell what he knew of the new noiseless bullet and produced the bullet in question and handed it to his questioner with the remark, "that this is the new noiseless bullet; it leaves the cartridge case without making the least sound." A slight pressure on the leaden missile forced the bullet from the case and disclosed one of the neatest little pocket cigar lighters the writer had ever seen.

Capt. Harry Lae was in charge of the Marine Corps Team, and Capt. J. R. Lindsey had charge of the detail from the 15th Cavalry which acted as scorers and markers, and it should be remarked that the work was performed in a most thorough and satisfactory manner.

Lieut.-Col. James E. Bell was the executive officer and Lieut.-Col. Luther H. Reichelderfer the chief range officer.

The matches were the best managed of any ever shot at the Congress Heights Range.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Merchants Match, Company Team Match, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Carmody Match, Novice Match, Magruder Match, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Co. L, 1st Inf., Co. C, 1st Sep. Batt., and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Battalion Team Match, 3rd Battalion, 1st Infantry, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Regimental Match, 1st Infantry, 2nd Infantry, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Carmody Match, Corp. A. G. Schmidt, Co. G, 1st Inf., and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Novice Match, Gunners Mate 3rd Cl. J. A. Maguire, 1st Div. Naval Bn., and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Magruder Match, Pvt. Robert H. Clouser, Co. B, 1st Infantry, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Berry and Whitmore Skirmish Team Match, Lund, Andrews, Fragner, Farnham, Stevens, Joyce, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Novice Reentry Revolver Match, Duce, Priv. J. R. Fehr, Capt. Brian, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes The Brett Revolver Match, 1st Lt. C. M. Putnam, Signal Corps, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes The Evening Star Match, Sergt. Thomas Brown, Company I, 1st Infantry, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Gerstenberg Match, Corp. J. D. Schriver, Company I, 1st Infantry, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Harries Long Range Match, Lieut. H. C. Caldwell, 1st Infantry, N. G. D. C., and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Distinguished Marksman's Match, 1st Sergt. C. E. Groome, Company I, 2nd Infantry, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Mosher Match, Marine Corps, Yards, S.F., R.F., and various individual scores.

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Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes Capt. E. H. Brian, Company E, 2nd Infantry, and various individual scores.

Table with columns for match names and scores. Includes R. Harris & Co., Corp. J. D. Schriver, Company I, 1st Infantry, and various individual scores.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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BRIGADE TEAM SKIRMISH MATCH.

2nd Batt. 2nd Inf.		1st Infantry.	
Capt. Brian.....	64	Lieut. Mattocks.....	54
Priv. Miller.....	52	McGrath.....	34
Sergt. Hutchinson.....	28	Capt. Bomar.....	29
Priv. Woodward.....	60	Sergt. McFayden.....	66
Priv. Tilley.....	44	Sergt. Rees.....	56
Capt. Sayer.....	44	Sergt. Eckert.....	47
Total.....		286	
2nd Infantry.....		218	
1st Battery Field Artillery.....		218	
3rd Battalion, 1st Infantry.....		162	
1st Separate Battalion.....		23	

THE SMILEY INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE AND SKIRMISH MATCH.

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Sergt. J. A. Wade, 1st Sep. Bn.....	75
Priv. J. R. Fehr, Co. I, 1st Inf.....	75
Priv. R. H. Clouser, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	68
Sergt. H. F. Reese, Co. E, 1st Inf.....	68
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G. G. McGrath.....	63

THE ANNUAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES OF THE UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

The annual outdoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association were held September 4-12, 1909, inclusive, under the auspices and jurisdiction of the association in seventeen cities throughout the country, as follows:

Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Greenville, N. J.; Seagirt, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Washington, D. C.; Belleville, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Spokane, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Eureka, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Globe, Ariz.

All competitors entering these contests are eligible to both National and State championships. The prizes awarded in the National championship, however, take precedence, and no competitor is awarded more than one medal in any match. The association awards the U. S. R. A. silver button to all competitors entering matches A, B, or C for the first time.

With the high score of 455 Dr. I. R. Calkins, of Springfield, Mass., won first place in match A for the revolver championship. Last year this match was won by Dr. R. H. Sayre with a score of 462, the highest ever recorded, Charles Dominic being second with 454. Dr. Calkins was also the winner of match B for the pistol championship, with a score of 464. Here he had a close run for first honors as H. A. Harris of San Francisco was but one point behind him.

The highest score ever made in this match was in 1908, when J. E. Gorman won it on a score of 468, second place being won by P. Hanford also with 468.

Match C for the military revolver championship was won by Lieutenant-Colonel Whigam of Chicago, Ill., his total score being 583. The best previous score made in this match was 585, which was made by Thos. Anderton in 1904.

Match D, the military record match, went to C. F. G. Armstrong, of Eureka, Cal., the score was 204. The best score was made in 1904 when Thos. Anderton recorded the good total of 206.

Match E, the military revolver team match, is a comparatively new match as in October, 1908, Mr. Walter Winans presented the Association with a handsome bronze trophy of a bronco buster, valued at \$500. The name of the winning club or organization, the year and the score will be engraved on the base; the trophy to be held by the winner until the next annual competition.

Match F is also a new match on the program. This was won by C. W. Klett, of San Francisco, with a score of 203.

The conditions of the championship matches, the prizes, the names of the winners and the awards are as follows:

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Match A, Revolver Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on the Standard American target, 8 in. bullseye, 10-ring 3.36 inches; arm, any revolver, within the rules; ammunition, any; the score must be completed in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot; entrance fee, \$3; no re-entries.

I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass. Award, championship silver cup and gold medal—

7	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	8	—91
6	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	—89
7	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	—91
7	8	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	—88	
8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	—96	—455

R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y. Award, silver and gold medal—

10	8	10	9	7	10	10	10	7	10	—91
9	10	10	8	9	8	6	8	9	10	—87
10	10	9	9	10	8	9	10	10	—92	
8	6	10	8	7	8	9	10	10	—84	
10	8	9	10	9	7	10	8	10	—90	—444

J. R. Hicks, New York, N. Y. Award, silver medal—

10	6	7	10	8	7	9	8	10	9	—84
10	10	8	8	10	10	7	9	8	8	—88

9	10	10	10	8	9	8	9	10	10	—93	
8	8	9	9	10	7	10	9	10	10	—90	
8	9	10	9	10	8	8	10	7	9	—88	—443

Charles Dominic, St. Louis, Mo. Award, bronze and silver medal—

10	7	10	10	8	9	9	10	10	9	—92	
8	10	10	8	10	8	9	8	9	10	—90	
7	10	9	9	10	6	7	8	9	—84		
7	9	7	10	8	10	8	10	8	7	—84	
9	9	8	9	10	10	10	10	8	10	—93	—443

Arthur B. Douglas, Los Angeles, Cal. Award, bronze medal—

10	6	8	7	6	9	10	8	8	—81		
10	9	10	8	9	9	10	10	10	—95		
7	10	8	7	10	9	8	10	7	9	—85	
8	9	10	10	9	10	9	8	7	9	—89	
8	7	7	10	10	7	10	9	10	10	—88	—438

Match B, Pistol Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on same target as match A; arm, any pistol within the rules; ammunition, any; the score must be completed in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot; entrance fee, \$3; no reentries.

I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass. Award, championship silver cup and gold medal—

8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	—95	
7	7	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	—88	
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	—97	
8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	—94	
8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	—90	—464



DR. I. R. CALKINS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Winner of Matches A and B, United States Revolver Association Annual Outdoor Championships.

H. A. Harris, San Francisco, Cal. Award, silver and gold medal—

10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	—96		
10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	—86	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	7	—95	
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	—97	
10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	9	—89	—463

R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y. Award, silver medal—

9	9	8	10	9	8	7	9	8	9	—86
10	9	9	10	8	6	10	10	10	—92	
10	9	10	10	10	9	8	8	10	7	—91
10	10	8	10	7	10	10	10	9	9	—93
10	9	10	10	9	8	8	9	8	—89	—451

F. Fromm, Spokane, Wash. Award, bronze and silver medal—

10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	—90	
10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	—89	
10	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	7	—91	
10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	—93	
10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	—88	—451

Charles Dominic, St. Louis, Mo. Award, bronze medal—

9	10	9	10	8	9	9	10	9	—92	
10	8	10	9	10	10	10	8	10	—94	
10	9	10	8	8	10	6	8	9	—87	
7	8	10	10	8	10	7	8	9	—87	
10	10	7	10	8	9	9	8	10	—90	—450

Match C, Military Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 15 consecutive strings of 5 shots on the same target as match A; each string must be shot within the time limit of 15 seconds, taking time from the command, Fire; misfires and shots lost on account of the arm becoming disabled while firing any string will be scored zero; if a shot is fired after the time limit has elapsed, the shot of highest count will be deducted from the score; no cleaning allowed; arm, any military revolver, or any military magazine pistol within the rules; ammunition, the full charge service cartridge, or equivalent factory loaded ammunition approved by the executive committee; the score must be completed on the same day; no sighting shots will be allowed after beginning the score; entrance fee, \$3; no re-entries. Winners:

W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill.; award, championship silver trophy and gold medal—

9	8	8	7	—40	10	9	9	8	—44	9	9	7	7	6	—38
9	8	8	7	—40	7	6	6	3	—30	10	7	7	7	6	—40
9	8	8	5	—38	10	8	7	7	—39	10	7	6	6	6	—35
10	10	9	9	8	—46	10	8	8	7	—40	8	7	7	6	—33
10	8	8	7	5	—38	9	9	8	8	—40	10	8	7	6	—36

Grand total..... 580

Thos. LeBoutillier, New York, N. Y.; award, silver and gold medal—

9	9	9	8	6	—41	9	9	8	7	—40	10	10	9	9	7	—45
10	9	6	5	—39	10	8	8	7	6	—39	10	9	8	8	0	—35
10	9	7	6	5	—37	*9	7	7	6	—26	9	7	8	7	4	—35
10	9	9	9	5	—42	10	10	9	8	—45	10	9	8	7	6	—40
8	8	7	6	6	—35	9	9	9	6	—39	9	7	7	7	7	—37

Grand total..... 575

*String overtime—highest shot deducted.

C. F. Armstrong, Eureka, Cal.; award, silver medal—

6	6	7	7	8	—34	6	7	8	9	10	—40	6	6	6	8	10	—36
5	7	7	9	10	—38	6	7	8	8	10	—39	6	6	7	7	10	—36
5	7	7	9	9	—37	7	8	9	9	9	—42	6	6	7	8	10	—37
0	7	8	8	9	—32	7	8	9	9	10	—43	8	8	8	10	10	—44
4	7	8	8	9	—36	6	6	8	10	10	—40	5	6	6	7	10	—34

Grand total..... 568

Chas. Dominic, St. Louis, Mo.; award, bronze and silver medal—

10	8	7	7	5	—37	7	7	6	6	5	—31	10	8	7	6	5	—36
10	9	8	7	6	—40	10	9	6	5	4	—34	9	9	9	9	9	—45
10	8	8	7	5	—38	9	8	6	5	4	—32	10	9	7	7	5	—38
9	8	8	5	—37	10	7	6	6	6	—35	9	9	7	7	6	—38	
10	9	5	5	3	—32	9	8	8	6	6	—37	9	8	8	7	7	—39

Grand total..... 549

R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y.; award, bronze medal—

10	9	7	7	5	—38	10	8	7	7	—39	9	9	8	7	5	—38	
9	8	7	4	3	—31	9	9	9	6	4	—37	8	8	7	6	4	—33
8	8	8	7	7	—38	9	9	7	5	4	—34	8	8	6	5	0	—27
8	7	7	5	—34	8	8	7	6	6	—35	7	7	6	6	5	—31	
10	8	8	8	7	—41	9	9	8	8	7	—41	10	9	8	8	7	—42

Grand total..... 539

Match D—Military Record Match—Open to everybody; distance 50 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots under the same conditions as Match C; entrance fee \$1; entries unlimited. This match was instituted in 1902. Being a reentry match, it affords good practice under the same conditions as Match C.

C. F. G. Armstrong, Eureka, Cal.; award, gold trophy.

6	7	7	7	8	10	—38
7	9	9	10	10	—45	
7	7	7	8	9	—38	
6	7	8	8	10	—39	
7	9	9	9	10	—44	—204

Th

PETERS

Rifle and Revolver Ammunition

SUCCESSFUL AT SEA GIRT

The following honors won at the New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Competitions, Sept. 3-10, attest the efficiency of PETERS CARTRIDGES:

<p>No. 1—DRYDEN TROPHY MATCH. Won by Ohio Team, 5 out of 8 men using PETERS.</p> <p>No. 3—COMPANY TEAM MATCH. Won by Company C, 4th N. G. N. J., part of team using PETERS.</p> <p>No. 7—VETERAN TEAM MATCH. Score. 1st, Veteran Club of the Second Troop of Philadelphia..... 234</p> <p>No. 9—SEA GIRT CHAMPIONSHIP. 3rd, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes..... 183 5th, Priv. H. Minervini..... 181</p> <p>No. 10—NEVADA TROPHY MATCH. 5th, Capt. J. C. Semon..... 136 7th, Capt. C. F. Silvester..... 132</p> <p>No. 11—SPENCER MATCH. 4th, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes..... 60 6th, Lieut. W. B. Short..... 58</p> <p>No. 12—OFF-HAND MATCH. 1st, Priv. H. Minervini (Tie)..... 47</p> <p>No. 13—SWISS TROPHY MATCH. 3rd, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes..... 39 5th, F. M. Dardinkiller..... 24</p> <p>No. 14—HALE MATCH 6th, Lieut. W. B. Short..... 49</p> <p>No. 15—LIBBEY TROPHY MATCH. 3rd, Capt. C. F. Silvester..... 8</p> <p>No. 16—PRESS MATCH. 4th, Lieut. T. C. Walker..... 32</p>	<p>No. 17—OFFICERS AND INSPECTORS MATCH. 6th, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Rowland..... 90</p> <p>No. 18—INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE MATCH. 3rd, Maj. C. S. Benedict..... 678 5th, Capt. Ben South..... 505</p> <p>No. 26—REVOLVER TEAM MATCH. 2nd, Manhattan Revolver Association, part using PETERS..... 995 4th, Battery A, N. G. N. Y..... 673</p> <p>No. 28—ALL-COMERS MILITARY REVOLVER MATCH. 1st, J. H. Snook..... 145 2nd, Sergt. Thos. Anderton..... 143</p> <p>No. 30—ANY REVOLVER MATCH. 1st, Sergt. Thos. Anderton..... 146 2nd, C. E. Tayntor..... 144</p> <p>No. 31—PISTOL MATCH. 1st, J. H. Snook..... 146 2nd, Sergt. Thos. Anderton..... 144 3rd, Lieut. R. H. Sayre..... 143</p> <p>No. 32—ALL-COMERS SQUADED REVOLVER MATCH. 1st Sergt. Thos. Anderton..... 135</p> <p>No. 33—DISAPPEARING TARGET REVOLVER MATCH. 1st, J. H. Snook (Tie)..... 66 4th, Colonel Young..... 59</p> <p>No. 35—COMPANY TEAM MATCH. 6th, Company E, 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y..... 353</p>	<p>No. 39—OLD GUARD TROPHY MATCH. 1st, Italian Rifle Association of New York... 255 2nd, 7th Regiment Rifle Club of New York, Team No. 1..... 251 5th, 7th Regiment Rifle Club of New York, Team No. 2..... 238</p> <p>No. 40—THURSTON MATCH. 1st, Priv. H. Minervini (Tie)..... 147</p> <p>No. 41—NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH. 1st, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes (Tie)..... 196</p> <p>No. 42—THE WINGATE ALL-COMERS SHORT RANGE MATCH. 3rd, Lieut. A. D. Rothrock..... 139 5th, Capt. E. W. Eddy..... 138</p> <p>No. 43—THE ROGERS ALL-COMERS MID-RANGE MATCH. 3rd, Capt. Ben South..... 148 4th, Lieut. A. D. Rothrock..... 148</p> <p>No. 48—MAXIM LONG RANGE MATCH. 5th, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes..... 48</p> <p>No. 49—KEYSTONE LONG RANGE MATCH. 3rd, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Rowland..... 49 6th, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes..... 48</p> <p>No. 50—MIDRANGE MATCH. 1st, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes (Tie)..... 50</p> <p>No. 51—MEMBERS MATCH. 1st, Lieut.-Col. D. M. Flynn.</p>
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RECAPITULATION: 14 Firsts, 5 Seconds, 8 Thirds. These results demonstrate more clearly than words the superior accuracy and general dependability of

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T. Le Boutillier, 2nd, New York; bronze honor medal	188
W. H. French, Newark, N. J.; bronze honor medal	186
C. C. Crossman, St. Louis, Mo.; bronze honor medal	185
Chas. Dominic, St. Louis, Mo.; bronze honor medal	185
I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.; bronze honor medal	183
S. E. Sears, St. Louis, Mo.; bronze honor medal	183
R. H. Sayre, New York; bronze honor medal	177
W. C. Ayer, St. Louis, Mo.	166
M. R. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.	163
Wm. G. Krieg, Chicago, Ill.	154
H. E. Williams, Red Bank, N. J.	146
F. Lincoln, Springfield, Mass.	145
D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass.	145
W. J. Reagan, Paterson, N. J.	47
J. W. Heirs, St. Louis, Mo.	19

GRAND AGGREGATE MEDALS.

Grand aggregate medals are awarded to the contestants making the highest aggregate scores in championship matches A, B, C and F. The grand aggregate is computed by adding the total score in Matches A, B and F, and one-fifth of the total score in Match C.

C. Dominic, St. Louis, Mo.; gold medal	1187.8
I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.; silver medal	1182.4
R. H. Sayre, New York; bronze medal	1179.8
T. Le Boutillier, 2nd, New York	1162.0
W. C. Ayer, St. Louis, Mo.	1092.4
H. E. Williams, Red Bank, N. J.	1053.2
W. G. Krieg, Chicago, Ill.	1037.6

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP—MATCH A.

Arizona.	
P. Palen, Globe; silver medal and gold medal	365
L. O. Howard, Globe; silver medal	357
Elmer Long, Globe; bronze medal	329
N. Palmer, Globe; U. S. R. A. button	266
California.	
A. B. Douglas, Los Angeles; bronze medal*	438
H. A. Harris, San Francisco; silver medal	429
Oscar Lillemo, San Francisco; bronze medal	423
C. W. Linder, San Francisco	416
G. Armstrong, San Francisco	414
F. F. Huntington, San Francisco; U. S. R. A. button	413
H. D. Thaxter, Los Angeles	411
J. C. Douglas, Los Angeles	411
W. C. Elsemore, Eureka; U. S. R. A. button	409
R. A. Summers, San Francisco	403
L. M. Packard, Los Angeles; U. S. R. A. button	390
C. M. Daiss, San Francisco; U. S. R. A. button	390
*National championship medal.	
District of Columbia.	
J. C. Bunn, Washington; silver and gold medal	417
Sheridan Perree, Washington; silver medal	405
W. J. Macdonnell, Washington; bronze medal	383
J. N. Reeve, Washington	223
F. J. Kahrs, Washington; U. S. R. A. button	220

Illinois.	
A. Sorensen, Chicago; silver and gold medal	434
W. J. P. Rich, Belleville; silver medal	417
W. H. Whigam, Chicago; bronze medal	406
F. Ryan, Chicago; U.S.R.A. button	404
V. L. Beals, Chicago	401
W. G. Krieg, Chicago	361
D. C. Gamble, Belleville; U.S.R.A. button	356
F. S. Dunham, Chicago; U.S.R.A. button	340
Edward Bittel, Chicago; U.S.R.A. button	322
Massachusetts.	
I. R. Calkins, Springfield; gold medal*	455
E. A. Taylor, Boston; silver medal	425
H. A. Hill, Boston	416
*National championship medal.	
Missouri.	
Chas. Dominic, St. Louis; bronze & silver medal*	443
S. E. Sears, St. Louis; silver medal	435
C. C. Crossman, St. Louis; bronze medal	435
M. R. Moore, St. Louis	433
Mrs. Jessie Crossman, St. Louis	421
W. C. Ayer, St. Louis	395
M. Summerfield, St. Louis	389
W. H. Spencer, St. Louis; U.S.R.A. button	356
L. F. Alt, St. Louis	345
*National championship medal.	
New Jersey.	
W. H. French, Newark; silver and gold medal	413
T. P. Nichols, Paterson; silver medal	405
H. E. Williams, Red Bank; bronze medal	386
W. J. Reagan, Paterson	342
J. L. Griggs, Paterson	303
New York.	
R. H. Sayre, New York; silver and gold medal*	444
J. R. Hicks, New York; silver medal*	443
Thos. Anderton, New York; bronze medal	436
T. LeBoutillier, 2d, New York	434
B. Glaser, New York	402
*National championship medal.	
Oregon.	
W. Hansen, Portland; silver and gold medal	421
F. L. Sanders, Portland; silver medal	413
B. M. Henley, Portland; bronze medal	394
G. W. Wilson, Portland	391
H. Doxey, Portland; U.S.R.A. button	380
Pennsylvania.	
G. H. Smith, Philadelphia	415
Rhode Island.	
W. Almy, Newport; silver and gold medal	391
T. J. Biesel, Providence; silver medal	380
H. C. Miller, Providence	347
Washington.	
Frank Fromm, Spokane; silver and gold medal	429
C. Bartholomew, Spokane; silver medal	412
L. B. Rush, Spokane; bronze medal	383
V. A. Rapp, Spokane; U.S.R.A. button	341

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP—MATCH B.

Arizona.	
Paul Palen, Globe; silver and gold medal	425
L. O. Howard, Globe; silver medal	383
Elmer Long, Globe; bronze medal	374
N. Palmer, Globe	335
California.	
H. A. Harris, San Fran.; silver and gold medal*	463
G. Armstrong, San Francisco; silver medal	448
R. J. Fraser, San Francisco; bronze medal	443
C. W. Linder, San Francisco; bronze honor medal	435
Chas. Whaley, San Francisco	433
L. M. Packard, Los Angeles	428
C. M. Daiss, San Francisco	423
J. E. Holcomb, Los Angeles; U.S.R.A. button	421
I. C. Douglas, Los Angeles	418
R. A. Summers, San Francisco	402
J. E. Neighbor, Eureka; U.S.R.A. button	388
*National championship medal.	
Illinois.	
G. Springfield, Chicago; silver and gold medal	431
Wm. G. Krieg, Chicago; silver medal	418
Iver W. Lee, Chicago; bronze medal	415
John Turner, Chicago	385
R. E. McCullough, Belleville; U.S.R.A. button	356
F. S. Dunham, Chicago	353
Maine.	
L. R. Hatch, Portland; silver and gold medal	431
S. B. Adams, Portland; silver medal	419
O. E. Gerrish, Portland; bronze medal	413
A. L. Mitchell, Portland	381
Massachusetts.	
I. R. Calkins, Springfield; gold medal*	464
F. A. Taylor, Boston; silver medal	439
W. H. Armstrong, Springfield; bronze medal	425
H. A. Hill, Boston	405
*National championship medal.	
Missouri.	
Chas. Dominic, St. Louis; bronze medal*	450
G. C. Olcott, St. Louis; silver medal	436
W. C. Ayer, St. Louis; bronze medal	430
C. C. Crossman, St. Louis	428
M. R. Moore, St. Louis	426
Paul Frese, St. Louis	407
Louis Ebert, St. Louis; U.S.R.A. button	295
*National championship medal.	
New Jersey.	
A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank; silver and gold medals	438
W. H. French, Newark; silver medal	432
R. M. Ryder, Paterson; bronze medal	427
H. E. Williams, Red Bank	418
W. C. Hinn, Paterson	410
T. P. Nichols, Paterson	393
W. J. Reagan, Paterson	363
New York.	
R. H. Sayre, New York; silver medal*	451
T. Anderton, New York; silver medal	439

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G. P. Sanborn. 432
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M. Hays; U. S. R. A. button. 415
A. Diethelm. 407
*National championship medal.

Oregon.
G. T. Moore, Portland; silver and gold medal. 417
G. W. Wilson, Portland; silver medal. 394
W. Hansen, Portland. 389

Pennsylvania.
G. H. Smith, Philadelphia; bronze honor medal. 442

Rhode Island.
G. E. Joslin, Providence; silver and gold medal. 427
W. Almy, Newport; silver medal. 419
H. C. Miller, Providence; bronze medal. 399
T. J. Biesel, Providence. 390

Washington.
F. Fromm, Spokane; bronze and silver medal*. 451
C. Bartholomew, Spokane; silver medal. 427
L. B. Rush, Spokane; bronze medal. 416
V. A. Rapp, Spokane. 378
R. P. Stineman; U. S. R. A. button. 361
*National championship medal.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP—MATCH E.

Arizona.
N. Palmer, Globe; silver and gold medal. 272
Paul Palen, Globe; silver medal. 234
F. W. Collins, Globe; U.S.R.A. button. 213

California.
C. F. G. Armstrong, Eureka; silver medal*. 568
*National championship medal.

Illinois.
W. H. Whigam, Chicago; gold medal*. 580
W. G. Krieg, Chicago; silver medal. 523
J. W. Mattes, Chicago; bronze medal. 470
A. Sorensen, Chicago. 441
F. S. Dunham, Chicago. 377
*National championship medal.

Massachusetts.
I. R. Calkins, Springfield; silver and gold medal. 402
F. Lincoln, Springfield; silver medal. 401
D. B. Wesson, Springfield. 331

Missouri.
Chas. Dominic, St. Louis; bronze and silver medal*. 549
W. C. Ayer, St. Louis; silver medal. 507
G. C. Olcott, St. Louis; bronze medal. 505
W. H. Spencer, St. Louis. 418
J. W. Heirs, St. Louis; U.S.R.A. button. 39
*National championship medal.

New Jersey.
H. E. Williams, Red Bank; bronze honor medal. 516

New York.
T. Le Boutillier, 2nd, New York; silver and gold medal*. 575
R. H. Sayre, New York; bronze medal. 539
B. Glaser, New York. 456
*National championship medal.

Pennsylvania.
G. H. Smith, Philadelphia. 423

FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB, PITTSBURG, PA.

The club's official match season closed Saturday, October 9, with a 50 yard handicap revolver match and a special 200 yard rifle match for the medallion presented by Dr. E. A. Waugaman, to be contested for by those who had not won a first place in any of the matches this season, besides which the boys crowded in quite a little record shooting, which included the high record for 1000 yards this season, made by Dr. Waugaman with the handsome score of 48 out of 50.

The Lindsay Trophy match which was to have been shot last Friday was postponed on account of fog, until Saturday the 23rd. On the two remaining Saturdays of this month any citizen, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, will be welcome at the range to shoot for the Marksman button issued by the War Department to those who make a score of 50 or better out of a possible 75, for five shots each at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

Any Homestead or Braddock car via Forbes and Murray avenues passes the rifle range. Get off at Highland Station, just before crossing bridge into Homestead.

50 Yard Revolver Match.
T. C. Beal. 81 M. C. Hazlett. 71
D. A. Atkinson. 80 R. O. Hodges. 62
G. H. Stewart. 74 F. C. Douds. 57
Chas. Leacy. 74 R. E. Brown. 57
C. H. Wilson. 71 J. S. Bassett, Jr. 37

200 Yard Special Match.
G. H. Stewart. 43 Chas. H. Wilson. 39
D. A. Atkinson. 42 J. S. Bassett, Jr. 39
F. B. Fisher. 42 O. W. Hammer. 39
M. C. Hazlett. 41 Robt. Boyd. 36
R. O. Hodges. 40 A. M. Fuller. 34
R. W. Newton. 40

1000 Yard Record.
E. A. Waugaman. 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5—48
J. McGlashan. 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—47
F. B. Fisher. 5 5 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 4—45
O. W. Hammer. 5 5 5 4 5 3 4 5 4 5—45

800 Yards.
J. McGlashan. 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49
O. W. Hammer. 4 3 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 4—40

500 Yards.
Chas. Leacy. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—48
E. A. Waugaman. 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 5—47
R. O. Hodges. 44 J. S. Bassett. 41 A. M. Fuller. 41

300 Yards.
A. M. Fuller. 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5—45
J. S. Bassett. 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 3 4—42
R. O. Hodges. 41 Chas. Leacy. 40

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Capt. H. R. Wilbur of the M. I. T. Rifle Club was high man at the weekly shoot of the Tech boys held on the Wakefield range on October 9. His record was 19 at 200 yards, 22 at 300 and 23 at 500 yards. H. D. Kemp was a close second with 22, 19, 22. Good totals were also made by Robert Portal, G. W. Bakeman, W. W. Lang, M. S. Tod, R. Aray, E. M. Symmes and E. G. Brown.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WALNUT HILL.

The weekly shoot of the association on October 9 was under almost perfect weather conditions. L. Lewis was high in the Offhand Match with 85, and C. F. Lamb in the Pistol Match with 83. A large number of military

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

shooters occupied the targets at all ranges and it was said that some excellent scores were made. The scores: Medal and badge match, 200 yards—L. Lewis, 85, 83; F. C. Fitz, 83; M. Weeks, 81, 81.
All-comers' practice match, 200 yards—S. Barnard, 72, 70; M. Darling, 69; M. Weeks, 59.
Military medal match, 200 yards—Macksey, 44, 42, 40; T. A. Ireland, 42.
Pistol, medal and badge match, 50 yards—C. F. Lamb, 83, 81; M. Weeks, 77.
Shield medal pistol match, 50 yards (Columbian target)—Louis Bell, 10, 10, 12, 12; I. Smith, 12, 12; M. Weeks, 13, 13, 13; M. Darling, 14, 16.

AT THE TRAPS.

PALEFACE SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.
The Palefaces last shoot of the season on October 9, at Wellington, was held under ideal weather conditions and some fine scores were made. The program took up the day, over 6,000 targets being thrown. Mayor and Kirkwood had a great fight for high honors in the full card of 175 targets and at the end were tied at 167, and the veteran, O. R. Dickey of Wellington, was only one target less.

175 Target Contest.
Targets. 15 15 15 15 15 20 20 20 20 20 Tl.
Kirkwood. 14 14 15 14 15 19 20 18 19 19 167
"Mayor". 13 14 14 14 14 20 19 20 20 20 167
Dickey. 14 14 13 13 15 20 18 20 20 19 166
Steele. 14 14 13 15 14 20 17 20 18 20 165
Ballou. 13 14 12 14 14 18 20 19 17 20 161
Sibley. 14 15 13 14 14 19 19 17 17 19 161
Buffalo. 13 14 14 15 12 18 19 20 18 17 160
Muldoon. 15 13 13 12 14 19 19 18 19 18 160
Clark. 15 14 12 13 14 18 19 18 18 159
McArdle. 14 11 13 14 12 19 16 18 20 156
Allen. 13 14 12 13 13 19 17 17 18 154
Marden. 11 13 13 13 14 19 18 17 18 153
Powell. 12 12 14 14 14 18 16 19 16 152
Edgerton. 13 14 14 13 12 17 17 16 16 151
Freeman. 13 11 11 14 13 18 17 17 19 150
Richardson. 13 14 13 12 12 15 18 17 18 149
Cole. 13 13 13 14 13 18 17 18 16 149
"Charles". 13 13 12 12 12 17 16 16 18 147
Dincen. 12 12 14 14 9 15 20 15 18 147
J. Friezer. 13 12 12 15 11 16 17 16 14 145
Whitney. 13 13 10 11 13 13 20 15 18 145
Brinley. 13 9 13 12 13 17 17 14 17 144
Todd. 14 12 10 13 11 17 16 17 17 142
Burnes. 12 15 12 13 12 17 15 14 17 141
Russell. 13 12 12 10 13 15 15 14 18 140
D. Friezer. 9 11 8 9 11 11 15 14 14 125
Goss. 8 8 8 8 10 13 16 17 13 117
Wheeler. 9 6 11 11 9 12 13 8 16 117
Rimick. 7 6 9 4 10 14 16 13 15 107
Langstroth. 19 18 16 16 18 87
Pennington. 16 18 19 8 15 86
Clapp. 11 14 18 16 18 77
E. Clapp. 15 10 13 13 15 66
W. Rimick. 15 12 15 8 12 62
W. Friezer. 11 12 11 34

100-Target Contest.
Targets. 20 20 20 20 20 Tl.
Mayor. 20 19 19 20 20 98
Dickey. 20 18 20 20 19 97
Kirkwood. 19 20 18 19 19 95
Steele. 20 17 20 18 20 95
Bullard. 18 20 19 17 20 94
Muldoon. 19 19 18 19 18 93
Buffalo. 18 19 20 18 17 92
McArdle. 19 16 18 20 19 92
Clark. 18 19 18 18 91
Sibley. 19 19 17 17 19 91
Allen. 19 17 17 18 18 89
Marden. 89 Todd. 82
Freeman. 88 Russell. 80
Langstroth. 87 Burns. 77
Powell. 86 Clapp. 77
Hatch. 86 Pennington. 76
Dineen. 86 Goss. 75
Edgerton. 85 D. Friezer. 72
Charles. 85 Rimick. 71
Richardson. 85 E. Clapp. 66
Whitney. 85 Wheeler. 66
J. Friezer. 84 Remick. 62
Brinley. 84 W. Friezer. 33
Cole. 83

61—QUALIFIED—61

308334



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

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It costs \$3.00 a year and a club will reduce that price for you. Try it a year or two, and then if you are not satisfied, subscribe for some other paper. There are others, but none so good.

Special Sixty Target Match.

Targets	20	20	20	Tl.
Dickey	20	20	19	59
"Mayor"	19	20	20	59
Steele	20	18	20	58
McArdle	18	20	19	57
Bullock	19	17	20	56
Kirkwood	18	19	19	56
Buffalo	20	18	17	55
Muldoon	55	Brinley	50	
Clark	54	Russell	50	
Allen	53	Langstroth	50	
Sibley	53	Todd	49	
Hatch	53	Cole	48	
Freeman	53	Goss	46	
Powell	52	D. Friezer	46	
Charles	52	Burnes	45	
Richardson	52	Lennington	42	
Marden	52	Wheeler	41	
Whitney	52	Risnick	41	
Clapp	52	E. Clapp	41	
Edgarton	51	W. Remick	35	
Dineen	51	W. Friezer	11	
J. Friezer	51			

Lady's Team Match.
Mrs. Muldoon's Team.

Targets	20	20	20	Tl.
Dickey	20	20	19	59
Todd	17	17	15	49
Allen	17	17	18	53
Whitney	15	18	19	52
Russell	14	18	18	50
Total	263			

Mrs. Cole's Team.

McArdle	18	20	19	57
Buffalo	20	18	17	55
J. Friezer	16	14	19	51
Muldoon	18	19	18	55
Goss	17	13	16	46
Total	262			

Mrs. Childs' Team.

Edgarton	16	16	19	57
Ballou	19	17	20	56
Dineen	15	18	18	57
Cole	18	16	14	48
Clapp	18	16	18	52
Total	258			

Mrs. Sughrue's Team.

Sibley	17	17	19	53
Steele	20	18	20	58
Langstroth	16	16	18	50
Hatch	16	20	17	53
Remick	15	8	12	35
Total	257			

Mrs. Burnes' Team.

Powell	19	16	17	52
Clarke	18	18	18	54
Richardson	17	18	17	52
Freeman	17	19	17	53
W. Friezer	14	14	18	46
Total	257			

Mrs. Hassam's Team.

Mayor	19	20	20	59
Marden	17	18	17	52
Brinley	14	17	19	50
Pennington	19	8	15	42
Remick	13	15	13	41
Total	248			

Mrs. Marden's Team.

Kirkwood	18	19	19	56
Charles	16	18	18	52
Burnes	14	17	14	45
Wheeler	8	16	17	41
E. Clapp	13	13	15	41
Total	235			

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

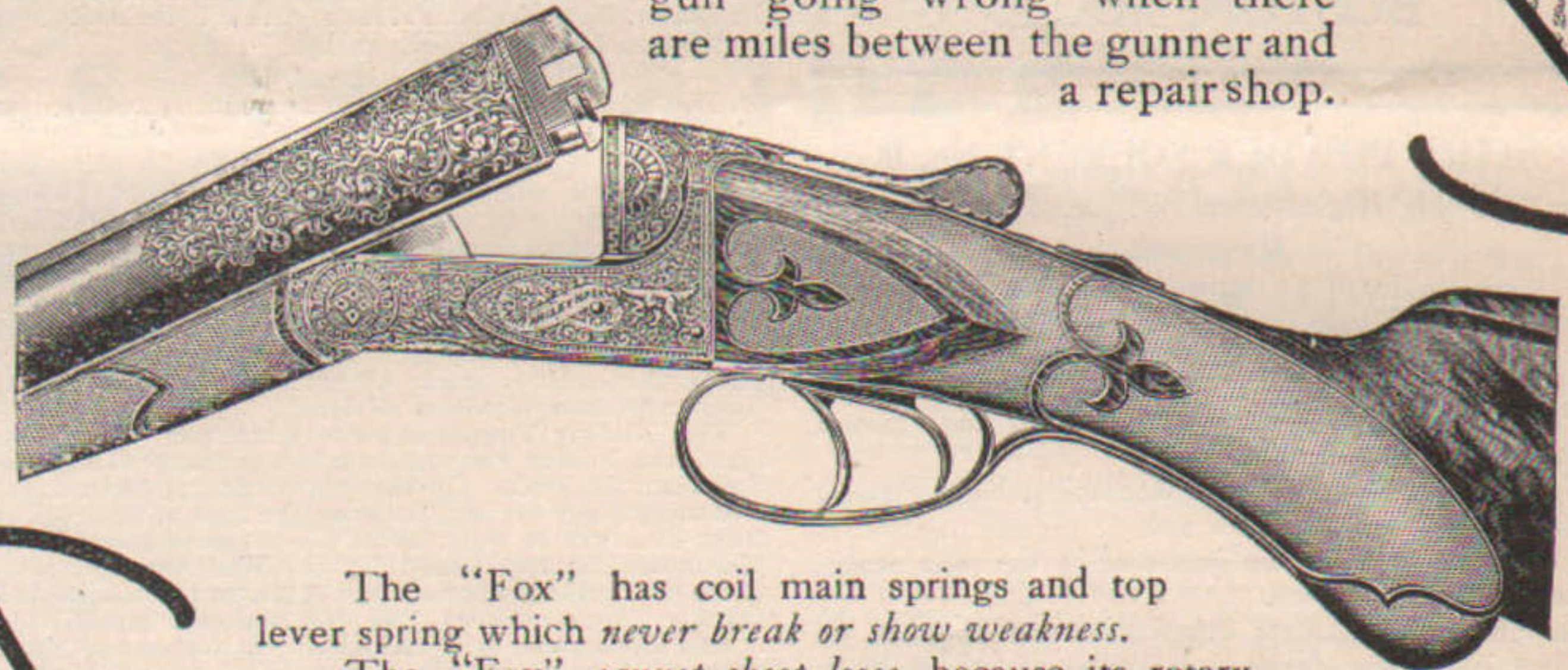
Ossining's first club shoot of the season was held on October 9 and about twenty shooters came out to win the seven handsome prizes offered by the president of the club, Colonel Brandreth, Events Nos. 1 and 2 were practice events; No. 3, a 50 target handicap and Events Nos. 4 and 5 made up 25 targets for the Hunter Arms Co. medal. Colonel Brandreth tied for first with J. Hyland in the handicap with 43 breaks from scratch and D. Brandreth won out in Nos. 4 and 5 with the excellent score of 23.

Targets	10	10	Hcp.	50	15	5P
P. Wood	10	10	0	35	12	5
F. Brandreth	9	0	43	12	7	
J. Hyland	7	8	0	43	15	6
W. S. Smith	6	6	35	11	5	
Thos. Phillips	3		34	14	4	

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D. Brandreth	8	0	40	14	9
J. Janison	3	7	W		
E. Macdonald	7	9	W		
H. Mallinson	6		35	11	3
E. Brewerton	8		26	11	3
J. C. Barlow	3		3	W	
C. G. Blandford	8	10	0	40	12
I. T. Washburn			0	39	12
G. Dietrich	8	3	41	13	4
J. Willi	6		0	34	
W. Adams	4			W	

S. W. C. Hamilton	6	5	W		
G. Romaine	5				
A. Aitchison	5				

ORANGE, N. J., GUN CLUB.
Abram Mosler and Merrick R. Baldwin each won a leg on the Wallis Cup in the shoot of the Orange Gun Club on October 9. The events were, as usual, twenty singles and five pairs of doubles, and the scores were as follows:
First leg—Mosler, handicap 2, 27; Baldwin, scratch,

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