

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVII, No. 12.

DECEMBER 23, 1909.

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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Institutions.**

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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MILITARY INSTRUCTION AT CIVIL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

BY MAJOR JULIUS A. PENN, 12th U. S. Infantry.

SOME recent articles in *ARMS AND THE MAN*, including the editorial "For the Defence of Our Coasts," contemplate the possibility of utilizing as part of the Reserve for Coast Artillery the cadet battalion receiving military instruction at the civil educational institutions which have an officer of the Army as professor of military science and tactics. Prompted possibly by the knowledge that duty during the past three years has made me familiar with the work being done at these institutions, *ARMS AND THE MAN* has requested comment.

Your editorial states concisely and forcibly the need for a Coast Artillery Reserve. A reserve for the mobile army is equally necessary if we are to have an army worthy of meeting that of any other first-class power. Captain Thompson's plan to use cadet battalions as part of the Coast Artillery Reserve aims to relieve the States of the necessity of changing part of their authorized Militia from Infantry to Coast Artillery organizations to meet the local needs for national defence.

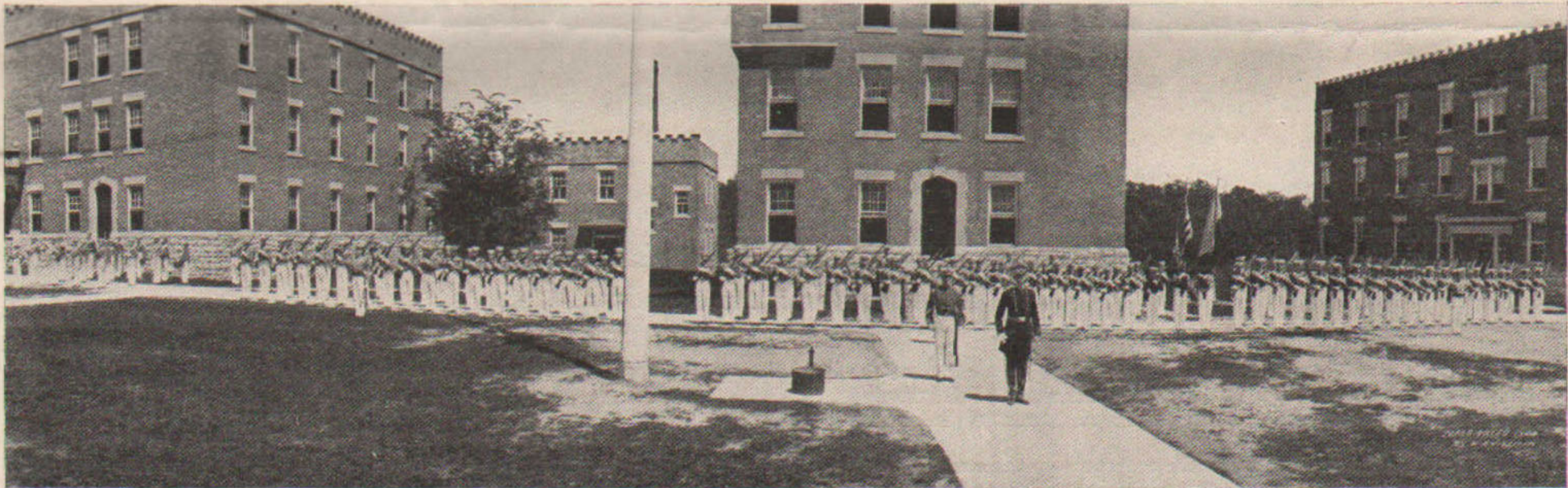
He states the difficulties confronting the authorities of his State who,

proportion of those who form the great Reserve.

A limited number of these college cadets enter the Regular Army. Some enter the National Guard, but the great majority simply carry into their civil pursuits the military knowledge gained, and may or may not use it hereafter in volunteer organizations.

Every thoughtful student of the country's military needs knows that a more definite assurance of military service should be sought from those who receive the benefit of the military training at the institutions receiving government aid and which are required by law to instruct "in military tactics." The brief statistics furnished of part of the forces mobilized in 1898 show a lamentably small proportion of men who had received military training in such institutions, though a few institutions made a most creditable showing. Some cases have also been noted where the proffers of service of organizations of such trained men were not accepted by the authorities.

The future military service of young men trained in the college battalions



A TYPICAL CADET CORPS ON PARADE.

with their limited military resources, have endeavored to conform to State laws, and also accede to the requests of the National Government. He rightly contends that the burden of providing adequate reserves for the Coast Artillery should not fall entirely upon the coast States. The needs of the coast defence within the geographical limits of Washington would appear to be beyond the resources of the Organized Militia of that State.

It may be well to understand that there is no reserve for the Army or the Organized Militia. The so-called Coast Artillery Reserve is simply the Coast Artillery organizations of the National Guard, and part of the first line of defence. Should cadet organizations be made part of the Organized Militia they would become part of this first line of defence. Should, as suggested by Captain Thompson, their organization be really national, they would be a strictly national force, a nucleus as it were for a National Reserve—the first and only organized force to back up the first line of defence.

Is it not a national shame that we have no Reserve? The Army needs a just, equitable method, by which the men trained in the several arms may be enrolled in a special reserve for that particular arm, so that the change from peace strength to war strength may be quickly made, without the usual loss of efficiency which follows the influx of recruits at a period when efficiency is most needed.

The Organized Militia needs a similar reserve.

Besides these special reserves a Reserve is needed from which the second line of defence may be formed.

When provision is made for these several reserves, the men who receive the military training at colleges will, with the exception of those who seek service in the Regulars or the Organized Militia, form a respectable

cannot be secured by the arbitrary commands of the Government. Such service must come by the free and voluntary act of the individual as is the case with any other citizen. The college military training, however incomplete it may be, gives the young man an advantage at the beginning of his military service which, if utilized properly, will lead to his advancement. Whether he volunteers to enter the Service will depend upon the spirit of loyalty, patriotism and duty to his country which a proper system of military training should inculcate. The present system not only aims to achieve such an object but to give the young man the maximum of personal, physical benefit and the essential principles and essential details of a company officer's duty. The military instructor who, guided by a clear insight into the spirit of the orders, and supported loyally by the college authorities, keeps the main object of the military instruction constantly in view, will develop in the brief time at his disposal, a well informed, well instructed body of young men, full of confidence in themselves in the work they have had practically, conscious of the necessity of practical application of the principles and essentials they have learned theoretically, and capable of prompt development into trustworthy and effective company officers of Volunteers or Militia.

As some of the readers of *ARMS AND THE MAN* may not have seen General Orders, No. 231, War Department, 1909, it may be well to repeat here the paragraphs relating to the instruction:

"25. The main object of the military instruction given at civil educational institutions having Army officers as professors of military science and tactics will be to qualify students who enter the military departments of such institutions to be company officers of Infantry, Volunteers or Militia.

26. Infantry drill and training will be considered paramount. Instruc-

tion in artillery, or in other branches of the military service, will not be sanctioned, nor will property be issued for instruction in such branches at any particular institution, unless the Infantry instruction and training at that institution are found, upon inspection by officers designated by the War Department, to have reached a satisfactory plane of efficiency.

27. The following minimum courses of military instruction, practical and theoretical, are prescribed:

At every institution of Class B at which a professor of military science and tactics is detailed it shall be provided in its regular schedule of studies that at least three hours per week, or an equivalent of eighty-four hour periods per year for two years, shall be assigned for instruction in the military department, not less than two-thirds of the total time to be devoted to practical drill, including guard mounting and other military ceremonies, and the remainder to theoretical instruction.

28. The instruction will vary according to the nature of the institution and the facilities afforded, but for Classes A, B, C and D will include practical instruction in the following subjects:

- (a) Infantry Drill Regulations.
- (b) Small Arms Firing Manual.
- (c) Field Service Regulations.
- (d) Manual of Guard Duty.

The foregoing subjects will be taken up each year in the order named and prosecuted as rapidly as is consistent with thorough work and acceptable results. The ground to be covered in each subject will be determined by the instructor, having in view the size, organization, and average age of the military student-body and other limiting conditions.

Throughout the course of instruction the reasons for the successive steps in the military training will in all cases be carefully shown to the student before the initiation of that particular instruction.

The practical instruction will include, whenever possible, an annual encampment.

The theoretical course of study will be based strictly upon the main object of the military instruction and will consist largely of talks or lectures illustrated wherever and whenever practicable by lantern slides and by objects, and covering the essential principles and essential details of the subjects a company officer of Infantry, Volunteers or Militia should know, and omitting, as a rule, all auxiliary subjects and subjects pertaining to the larger military questions, such as campaigns, strategy, etc., except in those cases where the study of a campaign may be made the basis of the theoretical course or where the larger subjects may be utilized to hold and maintain the interest of the students, or where the time at the disposal of the military instructor is such as will enable him to supplement his theoretical course proper with a course of lectures on these larger subjects.

29. The professor of military science and tactics will, especially at those institutions which are not in Class A, endeavor to impart a full knowledge of the benefits to the nation, State, institution and student of the military training.

To this end he will, in a preliminary talk or lecture to the students entering the military department, explain the main object of the military instruction and make clear to the student the benefits to be conferred by the military training, not only in fitting him for the full duties of citizenship but also in giving him the normal physical development necessary to his continued well-being throughout life.

30. In order that the graduate of the military department of the civil educational institution having a detailed officer may have knowledge of the aims, purpose, and necessity for the Army, the professor of military science and tactics will give in a lecture or lectures, before the graduation of the student, a brief resumé of the military history, the military system, and of the military policy of the United States."

The civil educational institutions, more than ninety in number, which enjoy the detail of an officer of the Army as professor of military science and tactics, present, through their location, climatic conditions, facilities for instruction, previous experience, and military and civil spirit, the greatest variety, and no two could be said to be alike. Difficulty is always encountered when regulations are to be made prescribing the military course to be followed, and the instructions given must be on broad general lines. The orders now give a clear definite object for which each military instructor may strive. Whatever the time at his disposal, he is expected to make the best use of it. The practical work is paramount. The theoretical work he can so shape, under his instructions, to give theoretically the work for which opportunity is lacking for practical experience. The instructor of experience will realize that the cadet must be taught to feed, clothe, pay, care for, and administer his company, and that talks upon these simpler subjects are preferable to the finished lecture on logistics or strategy.

The military instructor can, by a careful presentation of facts, convince

the student who enters the military department, that the military instruction is to be of benefit to him throughout his career, as it unquestionably will be, whether he ever volunteers or not. We may expect that the student will enter upon the work with a desire to learn, and will pursue the military course zealously and enthusiastically. He will learn from the start the object of the military instruction and if the instructions be carried out he will be carefully *shown the reason why* before the successive steps in his military training are undertaken, and will toward the end of his course receive a few lectures on the military history, military system and military policy of his country.

The cordial, sympathetic support of the college authorities and their belief in the benefit of the military training to nation, State, college and student, is as necessary to successful effort as the conscientious, zealous and enthusiastic work of the military instructor. Military instruction, not merely military discipline or college discipline, must be the aim. In the Army and National Guard fifty officers are assigned to a regiment of men. In not a few cases we find one Army officer, without other assistance than his cadet officers, conducting the instruction of from 1,000 to 1,400 cadets. Such colleges would have more officers if the Army could spare them. Some institutions meet this condition by employing assistant instructors. In April and May, 1909, sixty-seven active and twenty-one retired officers were on college duty. Ninety-three institutions inspected had an enrollment of 22,910 students in their military department, of whom 21,399 were present under arms and in uniform at inspection, which is a gain of 1,807 cadets over the figures for 1908. Forty-seven institutions receiving Government aid under the Morrill Act of 1862 had 15,494 students enrolled in the military department, of whom only 16 were under 15 years of age.

14,594 were present under arms and in uniform.

At the majority of the schools the military course is for two years. We may roughly estimate, then, that upwards of 10,000 students each year complete the military course. Small as these numbers are, compared to the population, yet if we consider the student available and desirous for service for the ten-year period from his graduation we should have 100,000 men with more or less military training. The character of this training has im-

proved and will continue to improve. Few institutions and no military instructors will be satisfied to limit their efforts to close order drill.

In some States these college-trained youths are given a hearty welcome in the National Guard, and the National Guard takes a deep interest in the work of the military instructor. Such mutual help counts much for efficiency. Opportunity to enter the Regular Service has been given to a few graduates of these civil educational institutions during the past few years. The uncertainty of a fixed number of vacancies in the Regular Army each year prevents greater inducements being held out to the best men of the college battalions.

Those cadets who pursue zealously and faithfully their course of military instruction at these civil educational institutions will not hesitate to enlist in the National Guard if they wish to continue their military studies, and any officer organizing a volunteer regiment would welcome them. The number that will so volunteer will depend on the spirit of loyalty, duty and love of country inculcated by their home and collegiate training and fostered by their military education, and upon the righteousness of the cause for which the war is undertaken. Alumni and other associations may insist some day that the political powers of the State give greater recognition in war time to the men who, whether trained in the Regulars, National Guard, or cadet battalions, are deemed most fit for command, and at least these societies can accomplish great good for the public welfare if they insist that appointments be made for military, and not necessarily political, fitness.

Captain Thompson's plan, necessitating as it would amendment of the Morrill Act of 1862, which required instruction "in military tactics," would meet with the reasonable opposition of many State and college authorities, and even the students themselves might have, in many cases, the same view attributed to the National Guardsman in your editorial, namely, "He prefers service in an organization which is liable to field service. He wants to be a part of the mobile army."



PRACTICAL PHYSICAL TRAINING.
A Cadet Corps Going Through the Butt's Manual.

THE ART OF DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTING SMALL ARMS.

WHILE we were digging around in some old books and pamphlets the other day we encountered a little gray, paper-bound volume which had a familiar look. Upon examining it more closely we recalled vividly the impression which it created upon us when we first read it. We re-read it this time and found that five years and over had very slightly modified the value of statements it contained and in no way affected or changed the principles enunciated in it.

It was a paper prepared by Lieut.-Col. J. T. Thompson, then Captain of the Ordnance Department, published in the "Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers" and was one of the papers read at the International Engineering Congress of 1904.

Note the fundamental accuracy and the comprehensive descriptive quality of the following quotation.

"SMALL ARMS DESIGN.

Object.—The object of small arms design is to enable the individual soldier to deliver against the men and horses of the enemy the maximum energy in the minimum time with the greatest effect. All important improvements in small arms relate, therefore, to increase in power, rapidity of fire and accuracy. For instance, the change of material from wrought iron to steel affected the power by permitting the fuller use of a more powerful propellant, the rapidity by allowing the use of lighter components, and the accuracy by producing a stronger, more durable and less vibratory barrel.

Small arms, embracing the rifle, revolver, automatic pistol and machine gun, will be considered as ballistical machines; that is, machines for converting the potential energy of the powder into the dynamic energy of the projectile."

It is interesting to note that the British specifications for Service rifles to be submitted for tests—specifications just lately put out—follow in many respects almost word for word the requirements laid down as essential by Colonel Thompson in his masterful paper.

Re-reading this pamphlet, realizing that it was written by an officer of our Ordnance Department who has been actively engaged in the manufacture of our Service arms and ammunition for many years, permits us to understand anew why our own Ordnance Department is more aggressive and further advanced than that of any other country.

RELATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

BY E. M. WEAVER, *Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff, U. S. A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department.*

(Continued from last week.)

RELATION OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA TO THE GENERAL MILITARY POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE War College section of the General Staff of the Army, during the years 1907-8, made a study of the general military policy of the United States. In connection with this study the relation of the Organized Militia to this policy has come prominently to the front. At the last meeting of the National Militia Board, General Wotherspoon laid the conclusions reached by the General Staff before the members of that Board. All members of the Board were, it is thought, deeply impressed with the importance of the question, and with the able manner in which the study had been made. As expressive of their views in regard to it, the Board, at that meeting, made the following recommendation to the Secretary of War:

"The Board regards the questions of the adoption of a definite military policy for the United States, with particular reference to a complete coordination of effort between the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, and a combined organization of the two branches of the first line of defence, as of very great importance. After exhaustive discussion of the subject, and after hearing addresses thereon by the Chief of Staff and the President of the Army War College, it is unanimously of the opinion that a definite military policy should be adopted and that the sooner such a policy is adopted the better it will be for the country."

The questions involved are fundamental and far-reaching, and the War Department feels that a body like this Convention should find it a worthy topic for its most careful consideration. I am commissioned to invite the Convention to give it such consideration. The Department feels that the time is opportune, now, to consider the general features of such a military policy, involving the organization of the Organized

Militia with respect to its use in time of war, and the combination of the Organized Militia with the Regular forces with a view to such use.

The Assistant Secretary of War, in the address which he made to the Convention at its Boston meeting, outlined the salient features of what is thought should be the fundamental relations of the Organized Militia to the Regular forces. You will remember that General Oliver, in that address, suggested the desirability of marking off on the map of the United States certain territorial areas, each of which should contain within its limits a sufficient number of Regular troops and of Organized Militia, of all arms of the Service, to constitute a complete military unit for war purposes.

These territorial areas were to constitute, also, a subdivision of military administration with respect to the equipment and instruction of the Organized Militia. The scheme contemplated that the general officer of the Regular Service who should be in command of the Regular forces within the limits of each of these areas should be charged with all matters pertaining to the immediate relations of the Organized Militia to the Regular forces.

While, of course, under the law, he could not issue orders, or undertake any functions of a directive nature, still he could, on the other hand, under the law, be in a position to supervise, and to advise the Militia authorities in regard to the relations which the law contemplates and enjoins between the two forces. The operation of the scheme would be to decentralize many of the administrative features that now rest in the War Department and relegate them to the headquarters of the general officers in command of the territorial military districts. It would involve the placing on the staff of each general officer an officer of the Regular Service, possessing special qualifications for the position, to consider and look after the relations of the Organized Militia to the Regular forces and to have a general supervision of the Militia affairs within the military district. All questions of equipment, supplies, maneuvers, instruction, and mobilization would be handled separately by the commanding general of each of the military districts, with the assistance of the officer in charge of Militia affairs at his headquarters. This scheme would not operate to remove from the War Department a central guiding, coordinating supervision in regard to standards of instruction, disposition of funds, and approval of requisitions. The relation that would therefore exist would be analogous to that which now exists in the Regular Service with respect to the control of supplies, instruction, and military administration by department commanders within the limits of the Regular military departments.

The plan contemplates, further, that all troops within the military district (Regulars and Organized Militia) should be combined, permanently, and carried on paper as belonging to permanent higher units, such as brigades and divisions. This would involve the issuing of brigade and division insignia in time of peace, to be worn at all times, indicating the permanent organizations to which each sub-unit belongs. Joint maneuvers and mobilizations would take place separately in each military district, and in connection with such mobilization and joint maneuvers it is contemplated that a large area of ground should be acquired at some suitable point in each district whereon these larger maneuvers could be conducted without invading or interfering with the property rights of farmers.

As a further step in the direction of carrying out the scheme, it is desired that depots for supplies for the Organized Militia should be created, and that supplies should be issued therefrom at all times to the Militia, and that reserve supplies should be kept on hand therein available on the outbreak of war for supplying, immediately, such additional troops as would be recruited in the Organized Militia when the organizations should be expanded to war strength.

Still further, if the Organized Militia should have gone to the front with the Regulars, in the combined organization of the first line, and the mobilization of a second line of volunteers should become necessary, the maneuver grounds in each military district would constitute an admirable place for rendezvousing and organizing these volunteer forces. The supply depots, moreover, could be arranged to provide for the reserve supplies that would be required for the equipment of these volunteer forces of the second line.

The relation of the Regular forces to the scheme contemplates that there shall be at least one Army post in each State, and that such post shall be garrisoned by not less than a regiment. This is not to say that there will not be some few brigade posts, such as at Fort Sam Houston, Fort Reilly, Fort Leavenworth, Fort D. A. Russell, etc., but the general plan, in carrying out the scheme, would be to provide at least one regimental post in each State, with such auxiliary arms as might be necessary in mobilizing the forces in a district to complete the organization of a division or army corps within the limits of the district. The plan would, it is believed, enable mobilization for war to take place in each military district within forty-eight hours; that is, within this limit of time an independent army corps or division could be assembled at the maneuver grounds in each district and await the general orders of the Government for field service.

While all students will likely agree on the general features of the plan, some differences of opinion may develop as to how the details might best be worked out; for example, in combining the Organized Militia with the Regular forces in the mobilization scheme, it is a question whether the Regular units and the Militia units should be combined in the ratio of two of the former to one of the latter, or one of the former to two of the latter, and as to whether the brigade or the regiment should be the basic unit. These differences are unimportant and affect in no way whatever the general idea, and may, indeed, at any time be modified by the orders of the President.

The details of the plan may better be left in suspension to be worked out in any way that may be thought best. It is desirable, perhaps, that many varying features be tried in working out these details. It is thought, however, that the general plan will receive the cordial support of all Militia authorities, both Federal and State; it is estimated that it would ultimately place at the disposal of the Government about eight full Army corps.

In working out the plan it will be discovered that it involves an increase of the State forces in some States and some increase of the Regular Army. These increases need not, however, prevent the approval of the scheme at the present time, with the understanding that it is an objective toward which all legislation, both Federal and State, should progress. Indeed, it is highly desirable, it is thought, to have a distinct objective of this nature kept in mind by both State legislatures and Congress, in order that whatever legislation is enacted may be intelligently carried on toward the result contemplated by such a definite scheme, which scheme, it must always be remembered, has in view those conditions which best protect the nation in time of danger.

As bearing on this question, and as a step in the direction of the creation of the military districts, the Secretary of War is considering the propriety of addressing the Governors of States and Territories with a view to ascertaining whether general assent can be had to the scheme, in carrying it out in so far as it can be done without legislation. If general assent can be obtained, the Department would thereafter shape its policy toward establishing the regimental posts in the States and distributing the Regular Cavalry and Field Artillery so as to conform to a divisional organization in each military district. If assent were obtained from the Governors of States, and the proposition met the approval of this Convention, the Department would designate the districts and would enumerate the exact organizations assigned to each district that would go to make up the combined Regular and Militia divisional force. A paper organization could be made up at once showing definitely the assignments, the brigade and division designations of all troops in each military district, and the manner in which the Regulars and Militia would be combined for war mobilization.

It is to be understood, of course, that at the outset of this scheme the divisional organization would be incomplete, as its complete realization, as stated above, would involve some increase in State and Territorial as well as Regular forces; still, it is thought that if any movement is to be made in this direction a first step must be taken, and if the assent of the States and Territories can be obtained, the Department will undertake to make up the paper organization herein indicated.

As bearing on this general question, the Assistant Secretary of War is very desirous to have a mobilization of Regulars and Militia in the year 1910 that will in some measure illustrate the features of the general scheme. He desires, if possible, to obtain from Congress the funds necessary for the mobilization of a division in each of eight military districts throughout the United States, and to have joint Army and Militia maneuvers in these districts in connection with such mobilization.

If this plan of the Assistant Secretary meets with your approval, it is hoped that, individually and collectively, you will lend such assistance to it as may properly be done. It is to be pointed out that the general principles of the plan as herein outlined have already received the sanction and approval of your Association, at Boston, in 1908; of the National Militia Board, and of the General Staff of the Army. It would seem, therefore, that, with this evidence of general approval, it requires only some formal act as, for example, a recommendation of this Convention to the Secretary of War to initiate its practical working out. I am instructed to express the hope of the War Department that this Convention will take up the question for consideration, with this in view.

CANADA TAKES CARNEGIE SERIOUSLY.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Canadian Military Gazette, has as its leading editorial in the issue of December 14, one entitled "Let the Shoemaker Stick to his Last."

The advice in the caption is intended for Mr. Andrew Carnegie, giver of libraries and gratuitous advice.

We observe that our Canadian friend has taken Mr. Carnegie seriously.

We hasten to inform the Gazette that on this side we are not in the habit of dignifying the ex-ironmaster's acts or utterances in such a style. He is generally considered among us with good-natured tolerance. He is known to belong to that class of which the United States furnishes more than one specimen, those whose early efforts are all directed toward the accumulation of vast wealth. This gold gained, men of the type referred to look about them for opportunity to be of public service in one way or another. Usually such efforts are the result of an honest desire to assist and better the condition of their fellow-men. Unfortunately in the case of a large number of such men, as is true of Mr. Carnegie, the capacity to think straight, honestly, largely, liberally, and without bias, has often been atrophied by the strain of the money-making process. It is a close question whether the man honestly desirous of adding his mite to human progress should, if born poor, skimp along on what he can, doing what good he may, leaving the question of worldly progress to the future or, start out with the definite purpose of accumulating wealth that he may have the leisure and the means to pursue a public career.

Mr. Carnegie chose the latter course. If it be better, the world is competent to judge; at any rate it may form its own opinion.

The Gazette has found a newspaper saying: Mr. Carnegie remarked that it would be an easy matter for the United States to conquer Canada.

No nation, however powerful, would find the conquest of Canada a simple or easy task. Colonial Englishmen, as we Americans are, we ought to know. We know men of that race are sturdy and virile people, strong men who fight exceedingly well.

Of Colonial Englishmen, the best type within our acquaintance is the Canadian.

Being so much larger and richer than Canada the United States might, if so disposed, succeed in time in outfighting her. To beat her would be difficult, but to pick a quarrel with her much more difficult.

We consider it almost impossible that those good relations which have so long existed and which each year have grown much more strongly friendly should ever be destroyed. Americans look upon Canadians more as brothers than as men of a foreign nation.

We would apologize to the Canadians for what the Earl of Skibo has said, did we not think it beneath our dignity and theirs to take seriously anything which Mr. Carnegie has to say upon any public question.

He began too late in life to think along large lines to be able to broaden out. Let him have his joke. He does not know that it is a joke, but to us who understand it is altogether that.

ENCOURAGE OUR MANUFACTURERS.

IN the hearing of General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, before the Military Committee of the House on the subject of the Army Appropriation Bill, the General stated that he was in favor of encouraging manufacturers of arms and ammunition and munitions of war during peace, that their plants might be built up and preparation thus made for an extra supply of material whenever war should require an increase.

Incidental comment by members of the Committee during the course of the hearing of the Chief of Ordnance brought out the fact that there was a realization of the benefits to be derived by the sale of American made commercial ammunition to foreign nations.

In this connection it does not seem amiss to mention a circumstance which occurred in Germany some years ago. Over there a certain amount of the Service arms and ammunition always comes from the commercial makers. A few years ago such a maker received a contract from the German government and produced in one year 400,000 Mauser rifles of the standard type then in use in that country. As a result he received orders from South American countries, and from Turkey, which required him to turn out within the next two years, one million and a half rifles.

It is absurd upon the face of it that no one outside of the Ordnance Department in all this great country of ours has the machinery in place or the trained workmen to manufacture the Service rifle.

The absurdity exists because the United States has not gone into the market to purchase these arms of home makers. Obviously a manufacturer cannot afford to make them or be prepared to make them unless he can sell some of them to the Government.

This country should buy one-half of its arms and ammunition, undertaking to manufacture only one-half; in this way a check could be had upon the quality of the goods turned out both in its own and in the commercial workshops, and there would be a reserve of material, of men, or machinery and of knowledge available for the rush and hurry of the great emergency of war.

We have asked the makers of arms and ammunition in this country why they do not press upon Congress legislation to produce this effect. They have replied that their hands are full taking care of the regular business and, besides, they do not care to put themselves in a position to receive criticism on account of trying to get legislation apparently on their own behalf.

We have asked officers of the Ordnance Department why they have not asked for such legislation, and we have been shown the reports of hearings where they have asked for it. Plainly, then, the fault lies with Congress.

A fuller demonstration to Congress of the advantages to be gained through the purchase of fifty per cent of the arms and ammunition required for ordinary use or a proper reserve would doubtless result in the necessary legislation. It is a measure of but common safety, one dictated by ordinary business sense and judgment.

There is no reason or sense in buying anything else which the Government requires for use in any of the departments if it does not buy part of its arms and ammunition. If the Government is going into the manufacturing business generally for the purpose of producing everything which is required for all of its departments, very well and good, but so long as this is not the general policy, there is no reason to pursue such a course with relation to arms and ammunition alone.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE Secretary of War has announced the appointment of Gen. Elliott C. Dill, of Maine, and Col. Roy Hoffman, of Oklahoma, as members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Gen. W. H. Thrift, Iowa, and Col. Walter E. Coney, Georgia.

General Dill is well known to National Guardsmen and officers of the Army as Inspector-General of Rifle Practice of the State of Maine for many years. He was promoted from that position to be Adjutant General early in 1909.

Colonel Hoffman commands the 1st Infantry, Oklahoma National Guard. His organization bears an enviable reputation for efficiency, one which was not by any means decreased by the effective service rendered by Colonel Hoffman and his men during the recent trouble between citizens and Indians in his State.

Both of these officers have commanded teams from their respective States in a number of National Matches, and they will bring to the Board a trained intelligence and a ripened experience, which will greatly increase the usefulness of that important body.

THE BOLO OF THE BUSCAR CHIEF.

By M. J. PHILLIPS.

YOU will see," said the doctor, "if you examine the bolo carefully, that it is no ordinary weapon. The blade is of the finest Spanish steel, elaborately engraved. You could bend it double without snapping it. The ivory grip, notched for each finger, allows no slipping at a critical time. The handle terminates in a silver eagle's head from whose beak is suspended the wrist-thong, a double length of embossed Spanish leather.

The first owner of that weapon was a colonel in the Queen-Mother's service. While the Islands were still a Spanish possession, this Colonel and a force of 100 Regulars were sent out from Alaminos. The Colonel had orders to kill or capture one Torrentio Aguiterre, the Buscar chief, an outlaw whose depredations had become especially impudent and wicked.

The Colonel and his men followed the path along which Aguiterre and his band had retreated far into the mountains of Bolinao. In their eagerness they rushed into a trap which the outlaw had set. The trail ended abruptly in a precipice. This precipice was at the end of a narrow defile. The outlaws blocked the pass and killed every man, for those who would flee forward were dashed to pieces on the rocks hundreds of feet below.

Their belongings were divided among the bandits and the Colonel's bolo was claimed by Aguiterre. Many times thereafter it was reddened by the blood of Spaniards, natives, and insubordinate members of his own band. The man was absolute master of a tract comprising scores of square miles of mountainous country. He made his own laws and executed them mercilessly. To awaken his displeasure meant death.

I was stationed at Alaminos with a squadron of Regular Cavalry, and we heard much of Torrentio from the natives of the town. The more I heard of the fellow the more curious I became to see him. It was partially in the hope of encountering him that I applied for a hunting-pass to go up into the mountains.

Major Wolford was in command and he did not like the idea at first. He attempted to dissuade me from going. 'This man Aguiterre has a bad name among the natives, Captain,' he warned. 'You can scarcely hope to avoid him, and I believe he'd think nothing of ambushing you.'

'No need of worrying, Major,' I assured him; 'he has cleaned out the Spaniards, it is true, and possibly he has killed a few natives. But

our soldiers have been hiking all over the place for a year, and he hasn't lifted a hand. They haven't even seen him.'

'Well, if you've set your heart on going, all right,' he returned doubtfully. 'Only keep a sharp lookout, and be careful. I'll give you a big detail, and see that every man takes plenty of ammunition.'

We started early the next day, twenty of us—a sergeant, a corporal, sixteen men, myself and my striker, Juan. We were mounted on native ponies and traveled light, depending on our rifles for food. We made good time and got well into the mountains without mishap. The afternoon of the second day we established camp on the shoulder of a hill of considerable size. There were mountains all about. As signs of game were plentiful we decided to stay a few days in the vicinity.

The knoll was really a plateau about a hundred and fifty yards square. A brisk little stream plunged downhill in front of our tents. The place was a bit of natural prairie with big trees and dense underbrush crowding it on every side.

I started out with ten of the men toward the west, hoping to get something for supper. We had gone about a mile, keeping in touch in the brush like skirmishers, when a deer jumped up in front of me. We were just on the edge of a bit of prairie. I burst through the fringe of thicket and shot him before he could reach the shelter of the forest on the other side. The men closed in when they heard the shot, and we advanced toward the deer, a well-grown buck.

As he lay kicking convulsively, six or seven natives broke from the undergrowth and trotted up to the carcass. Some carried spears and bolos, but two of them had Mausers. They surrounded the deer and set up an excited jabbering.

Juan translated their idiom rapidly. They were claiming that bullets from their rifles had brought the animal down. They made way with visible sullenness when the soldiers and I came up. We turned the deer over and examined him closely. There was but one bullet wound, and that so placed that none but a shot from the rear could have inflicted it.

They had advanced from directly in front. I felt satisfied that my bullet had brought the animal down; furthermore, I much doubted their having fired at all. Naturally I refused to surrender my claims before so palpable a bluff. Besides, their manner had grown threatening, and I would not allow myself to be intimidated. I told them, through Juan, that we would take the deer back to camp, where they might have a portion.

I asked where we might buy some rice-straw for our horses, and was told that a mile below us on the creek were paddy-fields belonging to the chief. Juan asked a few questions on his own hook, and learned that the chief lived on the mountain-side about two miles due south of our camp. We took up the deer and returned to the clearing, the natives remaining behind and chattering angrily. We saw or heard nothing untoward, though I confess that I glanced over my shoulder nervously more than once.

It had rained the night before, and Juan at my suggestion took apart my rifle, since I feared rust. Very foolishly I unbuckled my pistol and cartridge belt and tossed them into the tent. The men were preparing supper probably fifty yards away. Juan, squatting on a rubber blanket perhaps ten yards distant, had just dismounted the mechanism of the bolt when I heard a faint rustle in the bushes behind me.

I turned just as a man stepped forth. From my first glance I was satisfied that it was the Buscar chief himself. He was a little man, but pride of bearing blinded me to that fact. He was straight as a sapling, with a certain soldierly air about him. He wore a clean white suit, consisting of a pair of trousers and a coat which was rather longer than usual. It was buttoned from the neck, and fell to mid-thigh. He was bare-footed. His headgear was a native hat of split bamboo, shaped like an inverted washbowl. So far as I could see, he was unarmed.

It is my belief that the man was Spanish. He had the straight nose, wide, thin nostrils and clean-cut features of the Castilian. He had a pair of fierce, dark eyes, and his color was sallow rather than brown.

He advanced toward me across the grass in silence, though he never took his eyes off me. There was something ominous in his silence, and I would have given something to have my .44 in my hand just then. Juan's actions added to my disquiet. He had begun muttering at sight of the chief, and was working frantically to assemble the gun.

Without preliminary, Aguiterre plunged into his grievance. I understood Spanish, which he spoke correctly, and without accent: 'My men say you have stolen a deer from them!' he cried, in a high, angry voice. 'They saw him first and shot him, yet you took the carcass away. You are in my country, and I demand better treatment for my people.'

'You are mistaken,' I cried with some heat, for I did not relish being called a thief, and for a moment I rather lost control of my temper. 'We have stolen nothing. I shot the deer myself. There was but a single wound, and the bullet passed through him from behind. Your men were in front, and could not have fired the shot. Besides, I told them they might have some of the meat.'

(Continued on page 236.)

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL OUT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE.

AFTER a series of hearings during which the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary, Paymaster General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Chief of Ordnance, the Assistant and Chief Clerk of the War Department, and others appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs, the bill was, on December 15, reported back to the House. The bill, in the form in which it was sent to the House, calls for an appropriation of \$95,212,717.55. The estimates submitted by the Department were for \$94,799,067.55. The item for subsistence of the Army was increased by the Committee to the extent of \$500,000, namely, from \$8,200,000 to \$8,700,000 on the statements of the Commissary General and the Secretary of War that this increased amount would be necessary to subsist the Army during the fiscal year.

An item for the construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails in Alaska, although not included in the estimates, was added to the bill. The amount of this was \$150,000. The item of \$1,350,000 for joint encampments of the Army and the National Guard was included in the bill although some argument was precipitated by a consideration of it in Committee. There is also a provision in the bill for reimbursing members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice for expenses incurred in attending meetings of the board.

The appropriation for joint encampments is expected to pass both houses although a discussion of the item will no doubt take place. The plans of the War Department contemplate a program for 1910 practically identical with that of 1908, except that there will be a middle district camp to which will be sent the National Guard organizations from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other adjacent States which were in 1908 sent to Pine Plains.

The Secretary of War will direct a letter of inquiry to the Governors of the States, should the item be favorably considered by Congress, asking an expression of the desires of those officials with reference to the participation of their organizations in the joint encampments.

The Regular troops will be encamped in the established districts and to those camps will be sent the number of the National Guard organizations which the States shall desire to send. There will be an allotment of the appropriation upon an equitable basis, but States will not necessarily be limited to this allotment.

If they desire to do so they can expend State funds to assist in defraying the expenses of moving their troops to the joint encampments, and if the Congress should favorably consider the amendment proposed by the Department under which the States allotment coming from 1661, R. S., may be available for this use, expenditures could also be made from that.

Apropos of the last mentioned source from which could be drawn money to defray a portion of the expenses of joint encampments, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, in his hearing before the Committee strongly urged the insertion in the bill of an amending clause to correct the fault in the existing law. The form in which he submitted this amending clause was precisely that approved by the National Guard Association of the United States at its Convention in Los Angeles, namely:

"The Secretary of War is authorized, on the requisition of the governor of a State or Territory or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to pay to the Quartermaster-General thereof, or to such other officer of the Militia as may be duly designated and appointed for the purpose, so much of its allotment out of the annual appropriation under Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation, and other expenses of such portion of the Organized Militia as shall engage in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defence of the United States."

General Oliver also asked the Committee to include in the bill another of the recommendations made by the National Guard Association at its last Convention. This one had reference to the issue of rifles for new organizations or increased strength of old ones without expense to the States. It was in terms as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such issues of ordnance stores from time to time, without charging the cost or value thereof to the governor of each State and Territory and to the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia as are required to keep on hand a sufficient supply of arms and the necessary accouterments and equipments therefor, of the model that may at the time of any issue be in use by the corresponding arm, corps, or department of the Regular Army, for the use of the maximum number of Organized Militia authorized by law or regulations, such issues to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for as now provided by law."

It is interesting to note the opinion of the National Guard held by General Oliver and members of the Committee as brought out during the course of his hearing. The whole testimony is too long to read but we may with propriety quote portions of it.

"Mr. HAY (of Virginia): How many days do they (the National Guard) actually have this instruction?"

General OLIVER: Well, some of them get the whole ten days, pretty nearly; others nine, seven, eight, according to the distance.

Mr. KAHN: In California I think the National Guard were there for two weeks.

General OLIVER: I think very nearly two weeks. They are very enthusiastic about it.

Mr. KAHN: They did a world of good.

General OLIVER: It is a great thing; there is no doubt about it.

The CHAIRMAN: The Guard is really becoming more efficient to do the work every year, isn't it?

General OLIVER: Without any doubt. There is more pride about becoming members of the Guard, because they realize they are somebody and are volunteers, and that in case of war they are to be called out. They certainly are gaining and improving very much."

On the subject of the Militia and the appropriations to care for it, viewed from the standpoint of the War Department, the testimony of General Oliver is interesting. He said:

"General OLIVER: I hope to see the National Guard raised to 200,000. We ought to have the Guard up to 200,000, and we are going to carry out this policy we have adopted of trying to make them an efficient force.

The CHAIRMAN: Wouldn't the Federal Government be required to largely increase its appropriation to maintain the efficiency of the Guard?"

General OLIVER: I would think so. If we can get 200,000 and only spend five or six million dollars to maintain them, I say it is pretty cheap, and I think we are spending mighty little money to educate partially such a large auxiliary force to the Regular Army."

The Committee was anxious to dispose of the bill before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays, and did not include these items. However, there was no strong opposition to them. The Department will ask the Senate Committee to insert them when the bill is considered at the other end of the Capitol.

The attention of the officers of the National Guard is directed to the situation and it is suggested that the Adjutants General of the States write to their members of Congress to look out for these amendments and for the \$1,350,000 appropriation to cover the cost of joint encampments.

TESTING BULLETS IN THE SNOW.

*Extract from "The Bullet's Flight From Powder To Target,"
By Dr. F. W. Mann.*

AS might be imagined, snow shooting, or gathering un mutilated bullets that have been shot into light, soft snow, is cold, laborious work; if done at all, it must be when snow is plentiful and dry or only slightly moist. A day must be selected when snow fills the above conditions, ammunition perfected for required tests, and if group shooting is to be done a quiet day is necessary. Days that fill all these conditions during a New England winter are rare indeed.

Such days were found, however, during the winters of 1900-1 and 1901-2, and during the latter season 43 different tests were made, mostly at 100 yards, though the soft lead bullets of the .32-40 charge must be recovered at 200 yards. Many of the tests were made on the lake which lay alongside the range when ice and snow were in suitable condition, and five and a half pounds of bullets were secured, 206 in number, from the snow.

Our brains were not left behind while doing this work from day to day, and if too cold out on the range with its snow butt, or upon the lake, it was not so in brother's upstairs den, which was not far away, and from which most of the shots were made and all records kept.

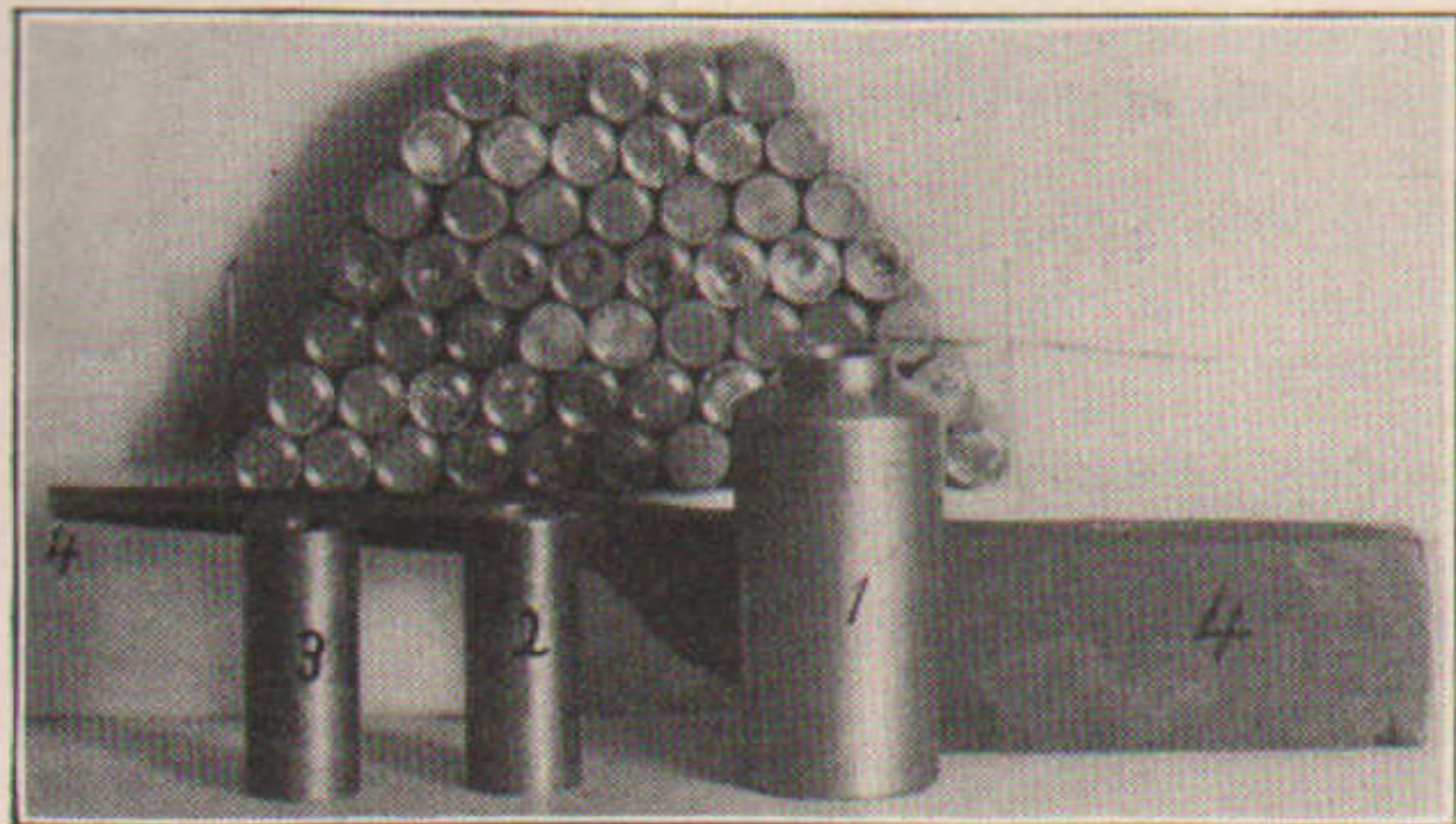
The bullets to be tested were stamped on their points and side of points with steel die figures, thus enabling a correct record to be kept of the great variety of experiments made with different rifle bores, ammunition, and methods of loading, some of which are interesting. Tests were made with the .28-30, .32-47 and .33-47 calibers, with fixed ammunition, front seating, Pope's muzzle-load system, and front ignition system; bullets of different alloys of tin and lead, some smaller than bore diameter, standard size; bullets with cylindrical bodies, some with proud base edges and others with slightly beveled base edges; brass base bullets and some with Babbitt metal bases, with many others.

Soft lead bullets were usually mutilated, more or less, at 100 yards, and as these were the most important for furnishing the desired information, a bank of snow was made at 200 yards to receive them. As these bullets were picked from the snow, one by one, the records obtained, though seemingly slight, were important, and as experiments progressed they become more and more intelligible though better understood a few years later.

There was no bullet tested that did not take the rifle grooves sufficiently for all purposes of rotation, and none were gas-cut beyond the first base band, though some which were tested were .005 inch smaller than bore diameter, that is, .012 inch smaller than standard factory made, and these were not gas-cut in the least when a wad of any kind was used. After a few shots, front seating without cleaning, grooves were often found the whole length of recovered bullets that at first were mistaken for gas-cutting. They looked like an extra land mark, but it was soon discovered that they were caused by small spots of powder residue left in throat of the rifle,

and marking showed that this residue did not collect in throat in uniform positions. By touching throat with a damp swab before loading these markings always disappeared.

The above information was obtained incidentally, but is not why the tests were made. The real object of these varieties of loadings and bullets was to determine if base of the bullet was oblique to the bore at time of its exit from muzzle. All bullets before loading had bases at right angles to their cylinder sides, made so by proper swages, except those of the Pope system; these, being tapering in their body and unswaged, could not well be tested in this respect. Since Mr. Pope makes his own bullet molds, however, it may be assumed that bases were square; he does his work that way. These bullets when recovered from the snow (Pope's), however, were found to be cylindrical, made so by the rifle's bore, with no sign of their former taper, and their bases could be tested for obliquity with certainty. Of the 206 bullets recovered in good shape, 122 were so perfect they could be put in a lathe and bases tested.



FIGURES 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 4.

The tools employed in testing these recovered bullets are here illustrated in the foreground of the pile of recovered bullets. Figure 1 is the chuck or bushing that fits the lathe head center, containing the .32 caliber bushing.

Figures 2 and 3 are the .28 and .33 caliber bushings, a new bushing being made for each set of tests and not removed from lathe center until tests are completed. The lathe tool, represented by figures 4 4, has a square cutting edge 1-32 inch wide and is brought up to the revolving bullet, cutting a channel 1-64 inch from edge of its base, and channel is deepened until the tool begins to touch the short side of base.

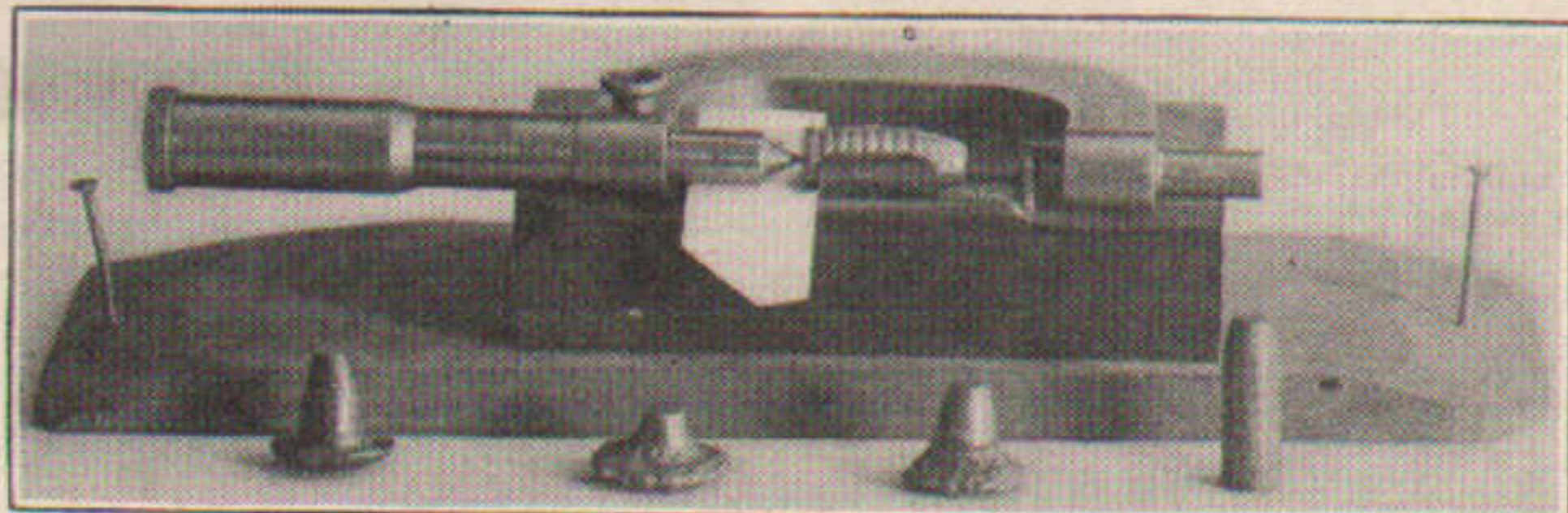


FIGURE 24.

This (Fig. 24) shows a simple device for measuring depth of the channel in high side of the bullet's base. The paper under base of the bullet acts as a mirror, and measuring is done by a sharp-pointed micrometer, the meter swinging on a knife's edge at its other end while using a magnifying glass to follow its point. Two persons are required to operate this device, one watching the graduations, while the other observes the micrometer point and swings it over the high side of base into bottom of the channel

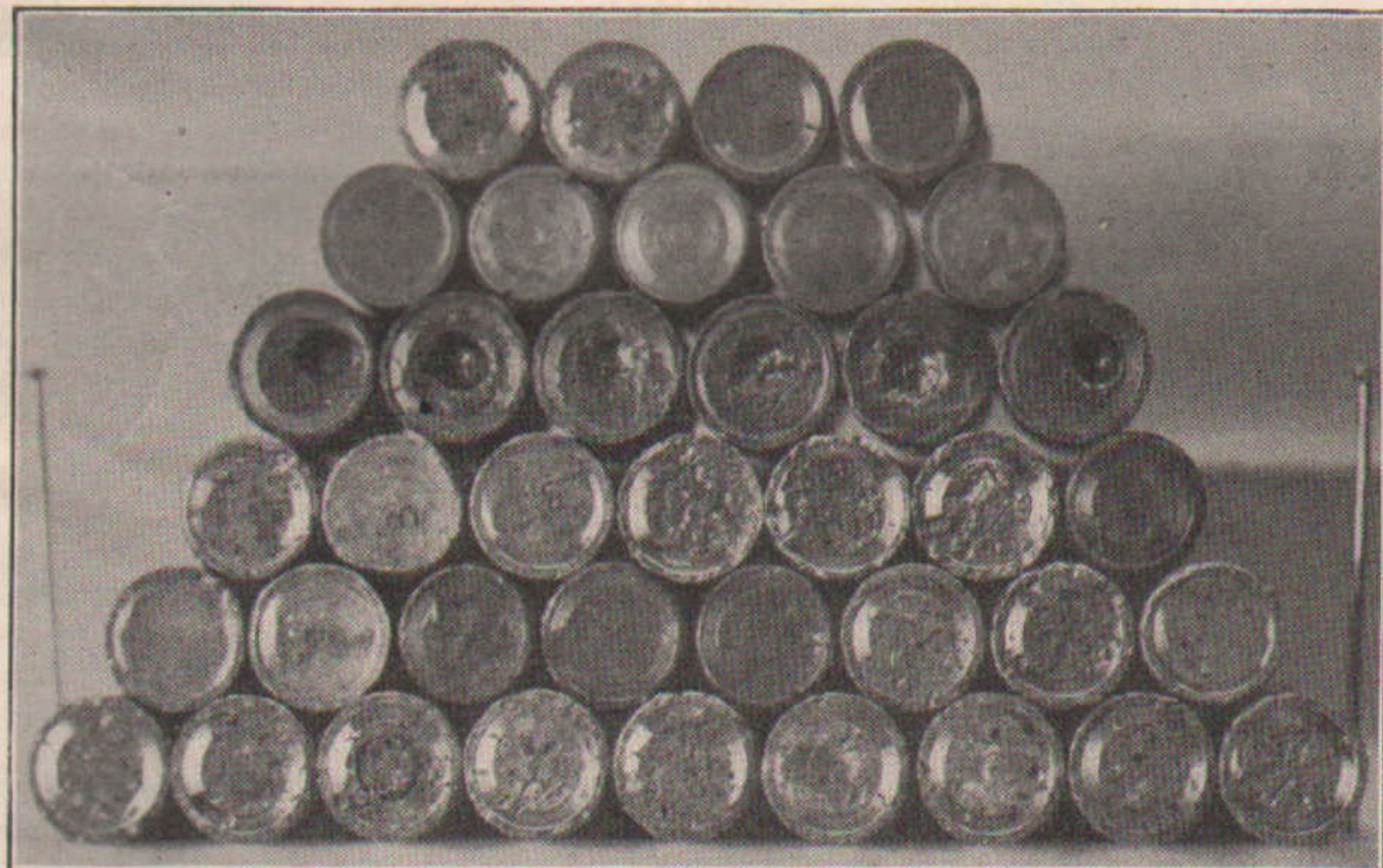


FIGURE 25.

which represents the low side of base, thus giving a direct measure of its obliquity.

Measurements of obliquity of the 122 perfect bullets, in decimals of an inch, are as follows: Two bullets were 0; 5 were .00025; 6 were .0005; 12 were .001; 14 were .002; 22 were .003; 4 were .0035; 11 were .004; 10 were .0045; 4 were .005; 3 were .0055; 8 were .006; 3 were .007; 5 were .008; 1 was .0085; 1 was .009; 1 was .010; 1 was .011; 3 were .0115; 1 was .012; 1 was .013; 2 were .014.

Twenty per cent of these bullets, one out of five or two out of 10, have their bases over .006 inch oblique, and this is the usual proportion of off-shots in regular careful target practice. This one off print in five-group shooting has been markedly noticed in all lead bullet work of the writer, and two such shots in 10 have been remarked by a great many target men all over the country.

Fig. 25 here shown exhibits, photographically, 39 .32 caliber bullets, selected from 206 which were caught in the snow, each one being numbered and its condition tabulated. As will be noticed by mark of the lathe tool, all in the pile were placed in special chuck and their bases tested for obliquity. Of all the 122 bases thus tested only two were found with bases square with body. The fourth row from bottom is interesting because they were shot from front ignition; that is, the primer charge was carried through powder by means of a brass tube to front of the shell, thus igniting powder in front. It will be noticed that, apparently, the primer charge through the brass tube blew a hole into base of the bullets; how this was done has not been explained as the primer, in itself, has no power to do this under any condition in which it can be placed. Precautions were taken to keep all powder free of the tube by sealing it with oleo wad prior to filling the shell with powder.

A glance indicates which bullets were shot with Leopold's oleo wad, while the bases which show markings from powder grains were fired without wad.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE second letter to civilian rifle clubs asking the clubs to get together for an indoor league during the winter months brought a favorable reply from twelve clubs. The entries are now closed.

Nine of the colleges affiliated with the N. R. A. have sent in favorable replies to a similar letter asking the organization of a league among the college clubs. This is a much better showing than that made by the civilian, as there are twenty college clubs, whereas there are eighty civilian clubs. In both cases an effort will be made to get started immediately when the schedule will be made up and sent out.

The twelve civilian clubs who have entered the league are as follows: Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Me.; Italian Rifle Association, New York City; St. Paul (Minnesota) Rifle and Pistol Association; Winchester Rod and Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.; Seattle (Washington) Rifle and Revolver Association; Los Angeles Rifle Club, Los Angeles, Cal.; Triangle Cadets Rifle Club, Los Angeles, Calif.; Warren (Pennsylvania) Rifle and Revolver Club; Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Rifle Association; Tacoma, Wash., Rifle and Revolver Club; Rocky Mountain Rifle and Revolver Club, Butte, Mont.

Those clubs that have entered teams in the Intercollegiate league are: University of Iowa, University of Idaho, University of Nevada, George Washington University, Washington State College, Delaware College, Columbia University, Louisiana State University, and Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The schedules for both leagues and information as to conditions, etc., will be published in full in next week's issue of ARMS AND THE MAN.

TO ESTABLISH PRECEDENCE.

THE Hon. J. A. T. Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military affairs, introduced last week a Bill which has for its purpose the correction of the lack of harmony now apparent between the provisions of Article 122 and 124, of the Articles of War and the law with relation to the rank and precedence of the Organized Militia.

It will be recalled that the law of May 27, 1908, provides for the employment of the Organized Militia as part of the first line with the Army, in advance of any other volunteer troops which shall be called for.

Obviously, then, officers of the Organized Militia should take rank and precedence over officers of any other force subsequently organized, being in fact only second to officers of the Regular Army. The order of precedence should be Army, Organized Militia, Volunteer. This H. R. 13410 seeks to accomplish.

This was one of the measures approved by the National Guard Association at its last Convention.

RESERVES OF AMMUNITION AND RIFLES.

IN his testimony before the Military Committee of the House, last week, Gen. Wm. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, shed some interesting light on some points not generally understood. It will be noted by those who have examined the Army Appropriation Bill that estimates for the Ordnance Department have been materially decreased.

The Chairman (Mr. Hull), addressing General Crozier, said:

"We could, perhaps, prepare and pass this Bill without bothering you—but we like to see you anyhow—because I do not see how we are going to cut it any more than you have cut it.

General Crozier: It has been cut a good deal, Mr. Chairman. I think perhaps, you would like to know the effect of some of the cuts.

* * * * *

The CHAIRMAN: In the next item, 'Ordnance stores, ammunition.' The amount asked for is \$450,000. That is simply a question of how much reserve you accumulate, is it?

General CROZIER: Yes, sir; that is the question that is affected there, the length of time that will be required to accumulate the reserve of ammunition which we consider desirable to have. This reserve, considering the facilities for manufacturing, both in government establishments and in private establishments, has been fixed, somewhat tentatively perhaps, at 300 rounds of ammunition per rifle for 600,000 rifles. We think if we have that upon entering into a war or active preparation for war, with the facilities we have for manufacture, operated at their full capacity day and night, that we will be able to keep up the supply which will be needed.

* * * * *

General CROZIER: At the rate at which we would go, under the amount that was appropriated in the last appropriation act, it would require about six and a half years to accumulate that reserve; at the rate at which we will go under the estimate which is before you it will require twelve years to accumulate the reserve. You see we will still be accumulating."

General Crozier stated that the total number of rifles that have been appropriated for in previous appropriations and have been manufactured or are under manufacture amounts to 638,000. This number includes all those which are now in the hands of the Army and National Guard.

In addition to this number there are 293,000 serviceable Krag-Jorgensen rifles and carbines. For the latter about 44,000,000 rounds of ammunition is now stored. Ammunition suitable for use in the model 1903 rifles on hand was stated to be from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000, but the statement was made that appropriations had been made and manufacture was under way to run that number to 123,000,000 by the 30th of next June.

Mr. Slayden, of Texas, asked:

"Would it not be a wise thing to encourage manufacturers of guns in some way within reason to the development of an automatic military rifle?

General Crozier: We are doing it. We have invitations to them to submit rifles and they are being submitted all the time."

In relation to the improvements in arms the Chief of Ordnance said the only improvement he could now see was along the lines of the development of a suitable automatic military rifle.

RIFLE PRACTICE LEGISLATION.

THE report of Secretary of War Dickinson contains an extended and emphatic indorsement of the project of educating our men and boys in the use of the rifle. So also did the report of Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. The Chief of Staff quotes the statement previously presented in this paper on the subject of the failure of the present purchase law as a means of promoting rifle practice among civilians. General Bell concludes his reference to this subject in the following terms:

"Legislation has been suggested by the National Rifle Association of America, having for its object the issue under proper regulations and suitable bond, of magazine rifles, appendages, and ammunition to rifle clubs composed of civilians or of uniformed cadets, from such arms as are not of the existing model and not necessary for the maintenance of a proper reserve. The encouragement of rifle practice among our citizens and schoolboys is of the greatest importance in this country, where preparedness for war is largely based on the employment of an army of volunteers; and wisely framed laws which will give a healthy stimulus to this branch of military preparedness should receive the hearty support of the War Department."

The time has actually come when a free issue of obsolete rifles should be made. These rifles are excellent weapons, as is well known. The issue of them free to civilian rifle clubs in limited numbers and under proper restrictions can now be safely carried on but legislation is required before issue can commence.

One of the fundamental requirements of the regulations to be adopted by the Secretary of War to govern the issue of these rifles must be such a limitation in point of the number issued as will insure that these organizations shall not militate against the success of the National Guard. In other respects also the regulations must be so shaped as to conduce to this

same end. In fact the rifle clubs should be so organized and their work may be carried on in such a manner as to make them recruiting clubs for the National Guard, as well as rifle clubs.

The United States in issuing these arms will add to her military strength by teaching a large number of citizens to shoot, but in doing that she must not proceed in such a way as to take away from any of the military strength which she now has or may hereafter gain.

In England there are now close upon 3,000 rifle clubs actively carrying on practice, and the membership of these clubs is thought to be about half a million, or 500,000 men. As an English commentator has well remarked, if these clubs had been in existence before the beginning of the Boer War the bearded Dutchmen of South Africa would have found themselves beaten at their own game, the war would have soon ended, and many valuable lives and an immense amount of treasure would have been saved for Great Britain.

Our own case is much like that of England. Give us free rifles and reasonable facilities for using them and we ought to be able to organize within the next two years civilian rifle clubs containing a shooting membership of at least 500,000 and a school and college membership of as many more.

A bill which embodies the ideas of the National Rifle Association was introduced in the House December 18, by the Hon. J. A. T. Hull, member of Congress from Iowa, and Chairman of the Military Committee. This bill bears the number, H. R. 15798. In writing members of Congress to support the bill it should be referred to by this number.

It is, omitting the introductory passages and enacting clause, as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, without expense to the United States, for use in target practice, United States magazine rifles, and appendages therefor, not of the existing Service model and not necessary for the maintenance of a proper reserve supply, to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets, and carrying on military training, in sufficient number for the conduct of proper target practice. Issue of public property under this Act shall be made in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War insuring the designed use of the property issued, providing against loss to the United States through lack of proper care and for the return of the property when required, and embodying such other requirements as he may consider necessary adequately to safeguard the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2. That for the promotion of rifle practice in public schools, colleges, universities, and civilian rifle clubs, including the cost of ammunition, prizes, and the necessary material and appliances therefor, and for the expense of indoor and outdoor competitions among the students and members attending or belonging to the same, including the necessary traveling expenses and per diem of the persons designated by the Secretary of War to superintend such instruction and competitions, which shall be conducted by the Secretary of War, under the supervision of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, there is hereby annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars."

HOW SOON FORGOT.

ONE would imagine that of all the hundreds of distinguished gentlemen upon whose broad shoulders more or less of the weight of the weighty affairs of State bear heavily down, to say nothing of the common or garden variety of senators, congressmen, government officials, clerks and visitors, who frequent the Capitol there would be many to whom to picture physiognomy of Thomas Jefferson, second President of the United States, would be as familiar as the face of a best loved friend.

Evidently it is not so, because last week some incidental visitor called attention to the fact that the labels on oil paintings of Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry had in some unaccountable way been exchanged. That is, Jefferson's face looked out over Henry's name and the fiery orator masqueraded under the title of him who is responsible for "Jeffersonian simplicity" as a political catch word.

The pictures were in a plain position where they could be seen by hundreds of visitors every day and that they should have remained for many years without the mistake being discovered is a wonder. Correction has been made and a careful search of the whole gallery of Capitol corridors carried on to ascertain whether any other inconsistent labelings exist.

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA.

"What d'ye teach here?" demanded the farmer, as he dragged an overgrown boy into the country school. "I wanter stuff this boy wi' somethin' usef'."

The teacher replied that the curriculum embraced reading, history, algebra, arithmetic, trigonometry.

"Was that triggernometry, you said?" broke in the farmer.

The other replied in the affirmative.

"Then load him up wi' that. Never mind the other things. Give him plenty of triggernometry an' I'll make a terrytoreial of him. He's dead nuts on a gun."—Tit Bits.

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.

ABOUT THIS TIME.

When the first talk of Christmas comes most men are a little impatient. It seems a useless waste of energy and time to try to remember a great many people you have forgotten, but who are entitled to be remembered.

The many little fussy things in which your wife and children, or mother and sisters are so interested, seem distinctly not worth while.

This is in the beginning. It is the surface of things. One needs to be utterly lost to human sympathy not to be stirred by the Christmas spirit when the day actually comes.

Not the giving of material gifts, or the receiving of them. That is a very small part of the interest of the time, small and often obnoxious.

The actual living spirit of Christmas which seizes and holds and embraces men, is that which suggests a balancing day; a time to sit down soberly and think things over, setting down the good and not forgetting to enter the bad; charging oneself with the evil deeds, with a faint credit here and there for those not all bad.

Lucky is the man who can carry forward a balance to the New Year which is not too heavily made up of debit items.

Christmas time is a good time to forget all the little meannesses of other people. It is the best of all seasons in which to remember the great good there is in every human being.

We all read the bible now, or we used to hear it read at Sunday school, or our mothers read it to us, and we can recall the forty days in the wilderness—days of meditation.

It is good for any man to sit down and think things over, to size up the situation, to readjust his entire relations with the rest of the world.

The first duty which each man owes to humanity is to make himself better. The second to help make stronger, better and more healthy the country which owns him as a citizen. Patriotic thoughts come honestly in Christmas time.

If the desire to do good to all the world rises in one's heart the means must be at hand.

This "Peace on Earth, Good-will to Men" is a mockery to us as Americans if we are not physically fit to say to those irresponsible nationalities representing the bad boys of international life, "You must be good!" We say it—"and if you are not, we shall compel it."

Think it over: What could we do as a nation today, except on a bluff, to coerce some bad-boy nation into being good. Sooner or later a bluff is always called, and the result of the call, if the stakes are high, is very

often the elimination of the bluffer.

We did not start to write about military preparation and defence of the nation. It was in the editorial mind to speak of Christmas only, and in a more limited way than we have spoken of it, but it seems these days so great is our feeling of the need for a Military Policy and for practical patriotism, and for decent, orderly, and sensible preparation for the inevitable responsibilities of war that we can scarcely say anything which does not have application or connection in some way with this all-important theme.

The New Year ought to bring us much closer to a Military Policy. We hope so.

Hoping that is not enough, though. We have to help, as must everyone who has a similar feeling.

Let us shake hands on it and decide definitely that during 1910 and forever as long as we live, until it is accomplished, we shall pull together for a Military Policy for the Nation, one under which it can be properly defended.

Having made this offer, and feeling in spirit your acceptance of it, we most cordially wish you the merriest sort of Christmas and the happiest possible New Year!

GENERAL WOOD AS CHIEF OF STAFF.

Of course the appointment of Leonard Wood a Brigadier-General in the Army seemed a great mistake to all of us when it was made, and it was an outrageous violation of every precedent of equity and justice. He was entitled to recognition for the good things he had done in Cuba as an administrator there, but not to be rewarded at the expense of every other man in the Army, junior to his new grade.

No appointment within our recollection has created so many heart burnings, so much grumbling, such an amount of complaint, so great a degree of dissatisfaction. But that has about all disappeared now, and why? Well, for one reason General Wood has made good as a general officer of the Army just as he has made good everywhere else he has been put.

Some of those very men who most bewailed his original appointment to be Brigadier-General of the Regular Establishment were the most earnest in their desire to see him named Chief of Staff. That for one cause, and the other is closely related to it. Officers of the Army more than any other class of men are an unselfish lot; not all of them, understand, but the great majority of them. They are quick to recognize merit, particularly when the exhibition of it is along soldierly lines. See how quickly they warmed to the National Guard as soon as that force began to take itself seriously and really do good work. They have found General Wood out.

Appointed first because that Colossus among statesmen, Elihu Root, recognized in Leonard Wood a man, special, exceptional, unique, General Wood's application to duty, desire for and excellent rendering of field service, aversion to soft snaps, fondness for hard work, and real executive ability, found at once advocates, admirers and friends in the Army.

A vote of the Army today would give General Wood election to the exalted office of Chief of Staff by a large majority of the suffrages of his fellow officers, all of which stamps Maj-Gen. Leonard Wood as an exceptional man.

He came, he was appointed, he made good. He is the exception which proves the rule.

The announcement made in this paper last week of the intention of the President to designate Maj-Gen. Leonard Wood as the next Chief of Staff, was accompanied by only a short statement concerning his service and a general intimation that we could expect some good work from General Wood, as Chief of Staff.

A host of things await the action and demand the attention of a Chief of Staff who shall be at the beginning of his detail. It is perhaps more important than any other requirement or qualification that the Chief of Staff should be broad-minded; gifted as it were with the vision which will permit him to see all around the circle and allow nothing to escape attention.

It is exceedingly important that the Chief of Staff should not be wedded

to any branch of the Service; be too fond or not fond enough of the National Guard, or be out of touch with civil life and things political.

After competency to judge of the merits or demerits of a proposition submitted to him perhaps the most valuable requisite of a Chief of Staff should be ability to get the legislation necessary to put approved plans into operation.

We have as the first and largest field for the endeavors of the next Chief of Staff the attainment of a Military Policy for the United States. Under this may be grouped the various lines of progress now possible. Doubtless out of these lines will spring others as we advance.

Let us say first, however, that the largest task, the most important work, the thing of most consequence which the new Chief of Staff will have to do is to bring about the adoption of a Military Policy.

To have a Military Policy we must strengthen the Army; through increase in its numbers; through considerable additions to the number of officers in it, so that officers may be available in sufficient numbers for service away from troops without injuring the Army; through the building of the Army, so far as the division of its elements is concerned, that it shall be immediately available for assimilation into the Grand Army to be organized for war; through the creation of a reserve for the Army which shall hold and guarantee to bring back to the colors every honorably discharged able-bodied man; through the distribution and the utilization of the Army in peace, to instruct the National Guard—Call all of this, fragmentarily stated, and sketchily put, Division 1; then say for Division 2, we take the Organized Militia.

Our problem here is to increase the efficiency of this force until it shall be of the maximum military value which can be expected of non-professional soldiers. So we shall require further legislative progress along the lines established by the laws of 1903, 1906 and 1908; through the detail of a sufficient number of bright, young, alert Regular officers to give at least one to each regiment; through that encouragement of the States which shall cause them to construct satisfactory armories, make adequate appropriations, enact suitable laws which shall protect from labor union or other interference and generally improve locally the condition of the National Guardsman; through the increase in Federal appropriations, coming eventually to a Federal pay bill for the Organized Militia, a pay bill which shall require, in exchange for the money disbursed by the Government, competency on the part of the officers and efficiency, diligence and attention from the men; then encouragement to the States by Federal appropriations to assist in establishing a reserve corps for the National Guard in which every worthy discharged officer or man shall be held available for war duty.

For the third Division: those plans for the organization of a volunteer army, officered largely from the Army and the National Guard, which must in time of trouble be created to form the second line behind the first line, that first line made up of the Army and the National Guard. As a part of the preparation of this volunteer army, schoolboys and citizens must be instructed in the use of the rifle and they must be taught the honor, dignity, and glory of honest military service.

See you not that here is a stupendous undertaking, one which might well daunt the man of stoutest heart? It is not believed that General Wood particularly cared to be Chief of Staff. Indeed it is known to the editor of this paper that he was somewhat reluctant and considerably more than doubtful of which way his course lay. Having made up his mind to accept the assignment it can be safely said, from our knowledge of General Wood, that he believes he will be able to do some things worth doing. Wood the Doctor, Lieutenant Wood the Surgeon leading troops against hostile Apaches, General Wood of the Volunteers, and Major-General Wood of the Army, always and at all times has shown an unmistakable disposition to get at the heart of things, to see clearly and to act surely for what was right and to do what he and others competent to judge thought worth doing.

We shall be very greatly disappointed if under the direction of General Wood as Chief of Staff we shall not within the next four years, probably less, secure a number of those creative and reformatory measures which shall give to the nation *A Military Policy*.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION FOR SCHOOLS.

In another portion of this issue will be found a serious, thoughtful and able article contributed by Maj. Julius A. Penn, 12th U. S. Infantry, entitled "Military Instruction At Civil Educational Institutions."

The article has somewhat unusual value on account of the close connection with instruction in military schools had by Major Penn during the past three years.

As a captain, Major Penn was detailed a member of the General Staff about three years ago, and his assignment required him to pay especial attention to the question of the instruction at the military schools and the preparation of officers for detail to these institutions. During these three years Major Penn visited seventy-three out of the ninety-four schools having military instructors on duty, so he has had an extra good opportunity for observing conditions among the cadets.

He was relieved from the General Staff by promotion last August and will sail for the Islands in January to join his regiment.

His own opinion, as indicated by his article and expressed in conversation, is that we have made some progress, that under the present system valuable instruction is being imparted, but it is to a certain extent too fragmentary. He does not think we have in any sense of the word reached either a satisfactory system or that we are carrying on in perfection the one which is now in use.

The article of Major Penn is calculated to bring out other ideas upon the subject. We shall welcome an expression of opinion from any one who desires to be heard upon the important question of the method of military instruction pursued in our several educational institutions.

THE BOLO OF THE BUSCAR CHIEF.

(Continued from page 231.)

'This is my country; I am king,' he returned proudly. 'All the carcass belongs to me. I demand it.'

'There are no kings here any more. These Islands are now the property of the American people,' I replied. 'We have neither kings nor emperors, and I cannot recognize your title.'

Juan fairly groaned at my indiscreet utterances. 'Watch yourself, Senor Medico,' he called in English; 'he is a bad man!'

I fancied that I heard the bushes behind the chief rustle. Never did my bulk loom greater. I could feel a score of gun-muzzles peering at me from behind the leafy screen, behind them, murderous brown fingers itching to press the triggers. It occurred to me, too late, that a little diplomacy might smooth out this rough situation. So before the chief could utter the angry reply he was formulating, I forced a smile and stumbled on:

'But we won't quarrel, Chief. You were here first and have rights we are bound to acknowledge. You may have your share of the venison. I would like to buy some rice-straw for the horses. Can you spare me some?'

'I sell nothing to Americano dogs!' was the fierce response. 'You must leave my kingdom immediately.'

'We will go after a few days' hunting,' I replied. 'But we must have food for our horses.'

'You shall feed the buzzards!' he shrieked, rage distorting his features. With the quickness of light his left hand darted beneath his long coat. I caught the gleam of that bolo when he whisked it forth.

There was just one thing to do—hit him, and hit him hard. I was well within striking distance, and I put all of my two hundred-odd pounds back of my right fist when I aimed for his jaw. He knew what I intended doing, but had no chance to dodge or parry.

Well, Senor Aguiterre took his last ride when I hit him. He only weighed about a hundred pounds, and he went up and back like a sky-rocket for fifteen feet, trouser-legs and long coat flapping. His bolo was half out of the concealed scabbard when I struck him, and his convulsive tug sent it flying. As it fell in the grass, Juan, dropping the gun, swooped down upon it.

Before I could sense what he was going to do, he rushed at the prostrate chief and plunged the weapon into his breast! At the same instant, the Buscar's body-guard, hidden in the grass as I had suspected, cut loose with their Mausers. A dozen bullets hissed about my head. I made no movement to seek cover, for I was sick—deathly sick. My own narrow escape and Juan's savage act had caused a deadly nausea.

My head swam. A film passed over my eyes. Cold sweat covered my face. There I stood, incapable of movement, fighting the attack which

had temporarily mastered me, while the messengers of death literally brushed my clothing.

Juan, crawling over on his stomach, dragged me down to safety. I lay in the grass weak as a cat, and heard old Sergeant Gordon, with his Scotch burr, organize the defense and fight exactly as the drill regulations prescribe 'As skirmishers! Three paces between you. I'll take the first platoon; Corporal Cronin, take the second. Skirmishers, load! Aim . . . Fire!' And as they loaded again after a wicked volley, the old man growled: 'What are ye shootin' at? Every bullet went three feet too high!'

They minded the rebuke, for after that leaves fell in showers from the low bushes that masked the enemy. A dozen volleys silenced Agutterre's men. Then they advanced by rushes, one platoon covering the movement of the other, until at last the old sergeant, with a yell, led the charge into the scrub. Juan and I went, too, for I was quite over my sickness. We found three dead men, and nothing else. Night was coming on, and we advanced no farther.

The Buscar chief himself, I found when I knelt beside him, was beyond human aid. The bolo had reached his heart. None of our men was hurt, but two of the horses were killed by the first volley. We used the carcasses for breastworks which we hastily threw up. The fire was smothered, so as not to betray our location, and supperless except for hardtack, we took up our vigil.

Feeling responsible for the safety of the party, I never closed an eye all night. But the Buscars had had enough; we were not attacked. Agutterre had been left where he fell. Shortly after sunrise we were startled by a wild scream. A native woman, young and comely, burst from the bushes and threw herself on the body, sobbing and moaning. Half an hour later, when we had broken camp and filed silently away, she was still there. Her arms were clasped about the dead chief's neck.

I found that the fight had earned me a reputation. Before, I had merely been a non-combatant, an officer and entitled to courtesy as such, of course, but a medico who prescribed for sore toes far in rear while the backbone of the army was up on the firing-line, swapping lead with the enemy. Now I was one of the brotherhood, a full-fledged fighting man, and entitled to fellowship as such.

The changed attitude of the men made it impossible for me to cut short the hunting-trip by a single hour. We wandered through the mountains for ten days, getting deer, wild boar, and smaller game in abundance. And I suffered agonies, for to my excited imagination every clump of trees hid a group of Torrentio's avengers. But we had no trouble—did not see a single native the rest of the trip.

Juan brought the bolo back with him. He was greatly disappointed because I wouldn't wear it as a saber, but that savored too much of the outlaw himself. I packed it in my trunk, and here it is. Hang the thing up and let's go home; I feel a little queer yet when I look at it!"

THE ARMS OF THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

A COMPILATION of data describing the rifles in use by the principal civilized nations of the world is offered in another portion of this issue. In these days of quick changes it seems an almost hopeless task to undertake to describe with fullest accuracy and up to date the armament of all the principal nations. The changes are many, and they take place with exceeding rapidity. Probably in the table which we present some weapon there described has been superseded. As it is, and as an object lesson, the comparison furnished will prove serviceable and interesting.

HERE AND THERE.

German Maneuvers for 1910.

Germany already has her Army and Navy staff organizations at work on plans for grand maneuvers to take place next year.

It is understood that maneuvers will be attempted in Germany on a scale more colossal than ever before. The general scheme in mind is the invasion of the country by means of an Army assisted by a fleet upon the North Sea.

Australia Interested in Airships.

Not behind the other countries, more close to each other and capable of interchanging ideas more fully, Australia shows her appreciation of the arrival of the airship and the importance of developing the science of constructing these mechanical birds, by offering a prize of 5,000 pounds to which it is intended to add an equal amount by public subscription as an airship prize. This prize is to go to the most successful inventor of a flying machine which can be put to practical military uses.

French Government Adopts the Amphibious Motor Car.

Reference has been made in these columns at various times in the past to a combination vehicle which could travel on land or sea propelled by its own motor, in short an automobile which could take to the water when necessity required.

It was hardly thought that these vehicles had gone beyond the experimental stage, but the French War Office has just adopted such a machine for the use of its engineer corps.

Italian Uniform Color.

After an exhaustive series of experiments the Italian Government has changed the color of the field uniform of its troops. The shade adopted is a peculiar dark gray, stated to blend with average surroundings so completely that a man robed in it and standing still is invisible at 500 yards, even in the bright light of mid-day.

Brazil Compels Enlistment in the National Guard.

The Brazilian Army is not a large organization. It consists of eight Generals in command of divisions; and ten Brigadiers, with roughly 840 officers and 17,000 men, Infantry; 350 officers and 5,670 officers, Cavalry; 150 officers and 2,412 men, Field Artillery, with 3,000 horses and 144 guns; 36 officers and 526 men in the Engineer Corps; transport, 14 officers and 278 men and 370 horses. There are 200 surgeons, an ambulance corps, and 57 hospitals.

The Army is filled by voluntary enlistment, but service in the National Guard is compulsory; every able-bodied citizen must serve his time and secure training in the National Guard.

Roentgen Rays in the Field.

The medical department of the Austro-Hungarian Army has added to its equipment a field wagon carrying an X-ray machine. It takes about seven minutes to get the apparatus at work after a demand has been made for it. Use may be made of any electric current provided by local supply, by means of transformers, of course, or if this is not possible a dynamo which is mounted on the wagon can be set in motion by a benzine motor supplied for the purpose.

Each wagon carries twelve gallons of benzine, a supply for 24 hours. The wagon carries in addition to the X-ray apparatus proper, plates and films, chemicals in generous quantity and a collapsible dark room which may be set up in a few minutes. 170 cases of most infinite variety have been dealt with by means of this field equipment without a failure and with the greatest satisfaction. The photographs obtained have been agreed to meet every requirement of the situation.

Captain Harlee Ill.

Capt. William C. Harlee, U. S. M. C., who captained the rifle teams from the Corps in 1908 and 1909 and whose work as commanding officer in the camp of rifle instruction at Sea Girt this year has been so highly commended, was seized about ten days ago with an attack of typhoid fever. He has been seriously ill but is now believed to be out of danger, although it is expected that he will be confined to the Navy Medical School Hospital for some little time.

2nd Lieutenants of Marines.

The President last week sent to the Senate the names of the following to be 2nd Lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

Charles D. Barrett, Rolland E. Brumbaugh, George C. De Neale, Oliver Floyd, Gerald A. Johnson, Selden B. Kennedy, Paul J. Levering, Roy D. Lowell, William M. McIlvain, Edmond H. Morse, Robert P. Peirce, Harry Schmidt, Robert S. Simons, Harry L. Smith, Albert R. Sutherland, Miles R. Thatcher, Earl C. Long, Daniel M. Gardner, Jr., Marion B. Humphrey, and Lloyd W. Williams.

Service Conditions in India.

The rifle competitions in India will be conducted during 1910 on radically different lines from those followed in previous years. Figure target will be used, exposed as are our rapid fire targets for 20 seconds. Off-shoulder firing will be employed at 200 yards. There is to be a match at 300 yards rapid fire in which a loophole painted black will be the mark. Another rapid fire event will be at a tiger's head 150 yards distant.

Generally, it may be stated that the changes are in exactly the direction which we are moving in this country. That is the closest approach to Service conditions which can be secured without eliminating the competitive feature so necessary to successful contests.

Nebraska is Not a Hoodoo Ship.

The daily newspaper men confused the Nebraska and the Georgia when they were telling about the recent collision of these vessels off Virginia Beach. They called the Nebraska a hoodoo ship. Her record since she was put into service does not seem to justify the appellation. She has been continuously in commission since July, 1907, when after construction in the shipyards of Moran Brothers, Seattle, the command of her was taken over on Puget Sound by Capt. R. F. Nicholson, now Rear-Admiral. She went around the world and her first accident is that which happened when she and the Georgia bumped each other. Officers and men of the Nebraska are proud of her, and justifiably, as is shown by this extract from the menu of her last Thanksgiving dinner:

"The U. S. S. Nebraska Record.
Economy with Coal.
E. on Her Turret.
Champions at Baseball.
Champions at Football.
Champions at Basketball.
Champion 'Signalmen of Atlantic Fleet.'
Who Can Beat It?
That's Us!
'The U. S. S. Nebraska Champions.'"

The Prince of Wales Can Shoot.

An English sporting contemporary furnishes us the information that upon a recent shooting expedition in England (upon preserved ground of course), the Prince of Wales, said to be the best wing shot in England, emptied one remaining barrel and killed a bird 60 yards in the air; changed instantly to another gun, made a right and left and once more changing, fired and killed for the fourth time. All of the four birds being instantly killed, were dead in the air at the same time.

If the story is truly told the prince is surely entitled to be called a good shot.

MILITARY RIFLES

RIFLES NOW IN USE: BRIEF COMPARISON OF DATA ON THEIR CONSTRUCTION, MATERIAL, AND QUALITIES FROM

Caliber mm.	Country.	Model.	Year of introduction.	Length.		Weight without bayonet, kg.	Rifling, number of grooves and direction of the twist.	Length of the twist mm.	Sight.			Breech motion.	Lock.
				Without bayonet m.	With bayonet m.				Kind.	Number of notches.	Maximum range m.		
7.65	Argentina	Mauser	91	1.23	1.63	4.2	4 rightward	250	Frame	4	2000	Turn	2 front locking-lugs
8	Austria-Hungary	Mannlicher	95	1.27	1.51	3.5	4 rightward	250	Frame	4	1950	Straight pull	2 bolt-head tenons
7.65	Belgium	Mauser	89	1.27	1.51	4.0	4 rightward	250	Steps and frame	3	2000	Turn	2 front locking-lugs
8	Bulgaria	Mannlicher	95	1.27	1.51	3.7	4 rightward	250	Frame	4	1950	Straight pull	2 bolt-head tenons
8	Denmark	Krag-Jørgenson	89	1.33	1.51	4.4	6 rightward	300	Frame	3	2100	Turn	2 front locking-lugs and guard-rail
8	France	Lebel*	88	1.30	1.82	4.2	4 leftward	240	Steps and frame	4	2000 or 2400	Turn	2 front locking-lugs
8	Germany	—	88	1.25	1.71	3.8	4 rightward	240	Frame	4	2050	Turn	2 front locking-lugs
8	Germany	Mauser	98	1.25	1.77	4.1	4 rightward	240	Curved	1	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front and 1 (reserve) in the rear
7.7	Great Britain	Lee-Enfield	95	1.25	1.55	4.3	5 leftward	254	Curved, frame and telescopic	3	2548	Turn	A locking-lug in the middle and guard rails
7.7	Great Britain	Lee-Enfield	03	1.12	1.42	3.8	5 leftward	254	Curved and telescopic	2	2548	Turn	A locking-lug in the middle and guard rails
6.5	Greece	Mannlicher	03	1.23	1.47	3.7	4 rightward	200	Quadrant	1	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
6.5	Italy	Mannlicher-Carcano	91	1.28	1.58	3.9	4 rightward	Pro- gressive 520-200	Quadrant	2	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
6.5	Japan	Arisaka	97	1.27	1.66	3.9	6 rightward	200	Frame	3	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
7.0	Mexico	Mauser	02	1.23	1.48	4.1	4 rightward	220	Frame	2	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front and 1 (reserve) in the rear
6.5	Netherlands	Mannlicher	95	1.29	1.65	4.3	4 rightward	200	Quadrant	1	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
6.5	Norway	Krag-Jørgensen	94	1.26	1.52	4.0	4 leftward	200	Quadrant	1	2200	Turn	A locking-lug in front and a guard-rail
6.5	Portugal	Mouser-Verguerio	04	1.11	1.36	3.7	4 rightward	196.5	Curved	1	1800	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
6.5	Roumania	Mannlicher	93	1.23	1.47	4.0	4 rightward	200	Frame	3	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
7.62	Russia	Mossin-Nagant	91	1.30	1.73	4.1	4 rightward	240	Steps and frame	2	1917	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
7.0	Spain	Mauser	93	1.23	1.48	3.9	4 rightward	220	Frame	2	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
7.0	Brazil, Colombia	Mauser	94	1.23	1.48	4.1	4 rightward	220	Frame	2	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
7.0	Chile, China	Mauser	95	1.23	1.48	4.1	4 rightward	220	Frame	2	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
7.0	Uruguay	Mauser	96	1.23	1.48	4.1	4 rightward	220	Frame	2	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
7.0	Bolivia, Orange Free State, Servia	Mauser	99	1.23	1.48	4.1	4 rightward	220	Frame	2	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
6.5	Sweden	Mauser	96	1.26	1.46	4.1	4 rightward	200	Steps and frame	2	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front
7.5	Switzerland	Schmidt	88	1.30	1.59	4.7	3 rightward	270	Quadrant	1	2000	Straight pull	2 locking-lugs in the middle of the lock
7.65	Turkey	Mauser	03	1.24	1.76	4.3	4 rightward	250	Curved	4	2000	Turn	2 locking-lugs in front and 1 (reserve) behind

*For two kinds of ammunition.

†According to recent information the number of rounds carried by men is to be increased to 150 per man.

OF THE WORLD.

THE "TABELLE 2" APPENDED TO "DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER HANDFEUERWAFFEN, VON G. WRZODEK, LEIPZIG, 1908,"

Kind of magazine.	Num-ber of car-tridges in the maga-zine.	Method of loading.	External coil or hand-guard.	Powder.			Bullet.					Cartridge.		Initial velocity <i>m.</i>
				Kind.	Form.	Weight of charge g.	Shape.	Coating.	Core.	Length mm.	Weight g.	Weight g.	Number of rounds per man	
Projecting, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.65	Ogival	Nickel-plated steel-sheet	Hard lead	30.7	13.7	26.8	120	630
Projecting, open below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Loader	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Disks	2.75	Ogival	Steel sheet (oiled)	Hard lead	31.8	15.8	28.68	140	620
Projecting, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	External coil	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.5	Ogival	Nickel-plated steel sheet	Hard lead	30.2	14.1	28.0	120	600
Projecting, open below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Loader	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.7	Ogival	Nickel-plated steel sheet	Hard lead	31.8	15.8	28.75	120	620
Horizontal, lateral opening, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Loading case	External coil	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.20	Ogival	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	30.25	14.5	30.0	120	610
Forward in stock	8	One by one	Neither	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.75 or 2.90	Ogival, somewhat flattened or pointed	Nickel or with-out	Hard lead or copper	30.30 or 39.2	15.0 or 13.0	29.40 or 27.60	120	610 or 700
Projecting and open below fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Loader	External coil	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.63	Ogival pointed	Steel sheet coated with copper	Hard lead	31.25	14.7	27.88	120	620
Flush and covered from below, in the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	3.20	Ogival pointed	Steel sheet coated with copper	Soft lead	28.0	10.0	23.75	150	860
Detachable, in the middle of the stock	10	One by one	Hand-guard	Nitro-glycerine	Threads	2.08	Round	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	31.85	13.82	27.40	115	610
Detachable, in the middle of the stock	10	Clip	Hand-guard	Nitro-glycerine.	Threads	2.06	Round	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	32.10	13.86	27.48	100	605
Drumlike, in the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Disks	2.43	Ogival	Steel coated with cupro-nickel	Hard lead	31.44	10.33	22.1	?	720
Projecting, open below, fixed to the middle of the stock	6	Loader	Hand-guard	Nitro-glycerine	Tubes	2.25	Ogival, somewhat flattened	Cupro-nickel (oiled)	Hard lead	30.2	10.50	22.0	162	700
Flush, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.14	Slender, ogival	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	32.60	10.50	22.41	135†	710
Flush, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.00	Ogival	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	32.2	10.52	21.8	120-150	690-700
Protecting, open below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Loader	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.45	Ogival	Nickel-plated steel sheet	Hard lead	30.92	10.2	22.61	160	720
Horizontal, with a lateral opening, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Loading frame	Hand-guard	Nitro-glycerine	Flakes	2.30	Ogival	Nickel-plated steel sheet	Hard lead	32.15	10.10	23.55	150	700
Flush, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.91	Ogival	Steel coated with cupro-nickel	Hard lead	32.0	10.10	24.10	?	720
Projecting, open below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Loader	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.31	Ogival	Steel coated with cupro-nickel	Hard lead	31.36	10.33	22.72	130	710
Projecting, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.48	Ogival	Cupro-nickel (oiled)	Hard lead	30.2	13.75	25.80	120†	620
Flush, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.54	Ogival	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	30.30	11.20	From 24.60 to 24.96	From 120 to 150	Between 690 and 700
Flush, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	From	Ogival	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	From	11.20			
Flush, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.45	Ogival	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	30.25	11.20			
Flush, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	to	Ogival	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	to	11.20			
Flush, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.55	Ogival	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	30.86	11.20			
Flush, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.36	Ogival	Cupro-nickel	Hard lead	32.12	10.12	23.55	120	710
Detachable into the middle of the stock	12	Loading case	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Vermi-cetti	2.0	Ogival	Steel coating, with paper-wrapping (oiled)	Hard lead	31.7	13.9	27.5	150	600
Projecting, closed from below, fixed to the middle of the stock	5	Clip	Hand-guard	Gun-cotton	Flakes	2.65	Ogival	Nickel-plated steel sheet	Hard lead	30.7	13.7	26.8	120†	630

There Was a Reason.

Losing Chauffeur—My machine would have won if I'd had fair play.
Winner—Oh, that's merely your blamed race prejudice.—Chicago Tribune.

THE RIFLE IN WAR.

Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th U. S. Infantry, instructor at the Army Service Schools, has recently put out a book with the name which stands at the head of this review. This volume is worthy of attention by any one who cares to know what other men think upon a subject in which he is greatly interested.

Unfortunately the book cannot be considered authoritative upon the subject with which it undertakes to deal, because the author has been blinded by what he considers the bright light thrown upon the subject by the many foreign stars in the firmament of military endeavor.

The book is chiefly valuable as a prod and incentive to thought. The author is too much in love with mathematical formulas and too little acquainted with what can be done with the rifle to make what he says upon the subject worthy of entire and unreserved acceptance.

Some of his criticisms of our firing regulations and the methods of target practice in this country are perfectly sound, but he loses sight of the necessity for a considerable amount of preliminary work to create the competitive interest and we think he underestimates the advantage which individual excellence in rifle fire gives to the man who goes into battle for the first time.

The soldier afraid of his gun is also in fear of the enemy, but the one who knows he can hit what he shoots at is a hard man to frighten. The controlling impulse of the expert rifleman is to get close to the enemy that he may see him well enough to shoot him, because he knows when he gets within reasonable range the enemy exposed to his fire is not going to be troublesome for any longer than it takes his rifle to crack.

No attention is paid in the book to an important factor, the development of individual sharpshooters of great skill, who using telescopic sights shall do considerable damage to the enemy at extreme ranges. Here again the influence of foreign thought is apparent.

On estimating distance, considered from the standpoint of importance both to the officer and enlisted man he says many true, valuable things. Certain tables showing the effect of fire are interesting and a few of them will prove extremely useful. The fire problems contained in the latter part of the book are excellent.

The chief, in fact the only real, trouble about the whole book is that the author has read too largely of foreign works upon his subject, and formed his conclusions without the requisite amount of practical knowledge. For instance he speaks of men in the battle line firing in a cataleptic state, scarcely knowing what they are doing, which is a statement with a great deal of truth in it. He forgets that under such a condition the orders of no officers are going to control the man, but habit, amounting almost to instinct, will govern him. If he is a highly trained rifleman his shots will go straight, even if he is unconscious that he is firing.

The book is published by the United States Cavalry Association, and notwithstanding the fact that it cannot be accepted as an authority it is worth reading.

COMMERCIAL BOLT ACTION RIFLES.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

In the December 2 issue of your magazine I note an article by Chas. Newton on the subject of the bolt action sporting rifle, which seems to call for some little comment on my part.

Mr. Newton has taken the stand that the Lee-Remington rifle, as slightly changed for the modern high power cartridge—and the manufacture of which was discontinued some years ago, would be a better arm than an adaptation of the New Springfield or Mauser type. In the course of his interesting article Mr. Newton calls upon me to list the reasons why the Mauser or New Springfield bolt is superior for our ideal bolt action sporting rifle, to the Lee-Remington type of mechanism. This I shall do with much pleasure.

In preface I wish to correct one or two of Mr. Newton's statements, which might be misinterpreted by those who have not followed the debate in *ARMS AND THE MAN*.

In the October 28 issue, Mr. Newton pointed out the virtues of the Lee-Remington type of bolt and magazine and endeavored to demonstrate that for a sporting rifle, the Lee was preferable to the Mauser type as exemplified by our bully New Springfield. In reply I stated that the Lee-Remington, having failed to make a showing against either the Krag in 1892 or against the Mauser type of rifle in 1902-3, must be lacking in some fundamental, as the preference of our Government for arms of American manufacture if they can "deliver the goods" is well known. I made no statement as to the Lee-Remington High Power rifle—which is merely the old Lee-Remington with the addition of locking lugs on the forward end of the bolt, but merely said that the Lee-Remington rifle failed to make a showing during the tests of the army boards in 1892 and 1903 when new types of rifles for the use of our army were being considered. In this I am correct. That the Remington people did not enter their rifle in a competition, the prize of which meant the royalty on about 400,000 rifles or a fat contract, particularly in view of the fact that the Remington factory at the time of both trials was in the business of making military arms on a large scale, proves conclusively that they failed to show much confidence in a rifle which Mr. Newton is now attempting to prove is the superior of the New Springfield.

That the Lee-Remington High Power rifle did not exist in 1892, proves nothing except that the makers were behind the times in adding front lugs to their bolt, when that type of bolt was used on Mannlicher, Mausers and other foreign-designed rifles. That there was no particular change made in the rifle worthy of patenting is proven by the date on the rifle now before me—the Lee-Remington rifle No. 75,956—32-40 High Power. The breech

of this rifle bears the legend: "Patented Aug. 26, 1884; Sept. 9th, 1884; March 17th, 1885; Jan. 18th, 1887."

In other words this rifle has not been improved since 1887 by improvements which could be patented, and any change made was a borrowing from some other rifle designer. This line of dates also proves that the Lee-Remington black powder type and those of the High Power type are the same as regards the basic patents, else this date list would show a later date of patenting other improvements, were they susceptible of patenting. Mr. Newton has stated that the Lee-Remington High Power type did not exist at the time of the tests of the army board in 1892. Later changes were the borrowing of Mannlicher or Mauser locking devices, an admission of the superiority of that type of bolt. As the imitation is rarely as perfect as the genuine article, it is hard to see why we should retrograde to a rifle which was not as good as the Krag in 1892—through the failure of its makers to adopt the simple change to front locking lugs—and not as good as the New Springfield in 1903.

Mr. Newton states that the first he heard of the Lee-Remington high power rifle was at the time of the match between the Ulster riflemen and the New Jersey State Rifle Association in 1903. As Mr. Newton is notoriously a well-informed and up-to-date rifleman, it is a safe bet that if he had not heard of the rifle in question up to 1903, it had not made much noise prior to that time. And in view of the fact that the rifle has not been made for the past three years, we have a period of three years in which this rifle was manufactured steadily and in which time the American rifleman had a chance to get acquainted with it.

As by this time the Mannlicher, with its delightfully smooth working action, with self-cocking device, and the Mauser with nearly as smooth an action and a superior type of magazine, were both fairly well known in this country, the Lee-Remington High Power rifle failed to make a hit with its cumbersome box method of loading and its fearfully hard and slow-working bolt. This is no argument against the eventual popularity of the bolt action rifle in the United States—that a rifle years behind the times in many details and improved two or three years after our best model of Mauser came out, failed to make itself popular.

Mr. Newton also pointed out in his first communication that through its narrower receiver the Lee-Remington feels better to the carrying hand. He says in effect—see page 66, October 28 issue of *ARMS AND THE MAN*—that one has his choice of three ways of carrying cartridges in box magazine rifles, the first being the Krag plan with box projecting on the side, the second being that used on the Lee or Mannlicher, with box projecting below the receiver, and the third being the double column type of the Mauser—"thus keeping the magazine in the lines of the forestock practically but making it half an inch wider which leads to making the rifle unduly thick and consequently clumsy both in feeling and appearance."

There is a little joke on Mr. Newton in this statement, which I will endeavor to point out. One inch forward of the trigger guard—although the hand grasps the rifle still further forward—the Lee-Remington with magazine removed measures exactly 7 inches. My Sauer-Mauser measures, just forward of the clip slots, approximately the same distance from the trigger guard, 7 inches, the same as the Lee-Remington. In width, the Mauser is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the thickest part of the magazine and stock.

The Lee-Remington measures exactly 1-16 of an inch less. Comment on this difference is unnecessary. In addition to being practically the same size as the Lee, my Mauser has a good thickness of stock over the magazine, while the wood over the Lee magazine or receiver is very thin and likely to split. The New Springfield, clumsy military rifle as it is, measures but 1 13-16 inches across the thickest part of the magazine and stock, measuring just below the clip slots. In other words it is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wider than the Lee.

The Lee magazine projects below the line of the frame and the rifle measures 9 inches around the magazine and frame, one inch from the guard. Mr. Newton suggests cutting down the magazine to one holding three cartridges, giving four at the disposal of the user, which he states is enough, and keeping the magazine flush with the frame. As to whether four cartridges is enough for our ideal sporting rifle or not, the rifleman must decide for himself. I have seen instances where four cartridges would have proven most inadequate. But it should not be forgotten that our rifle is to be cut down to four cartridges in capacity and is to use a form of magazine that is a nuisance at the best, to obtain a frame that is 1-16 inch narrower than that on the Mauser. Two cartridges is a rather high price to pay for the advantage of this narrower receiver, is it not?

I give herewith the points of superiority of the New Springfield over the Lee-Remington high power rifle but wish to emphasize first that Mr. Newton and I are not agreed on the desirability of most of the requirements of the military rifle, on a sporting arm. We, therefore, have but little common ground on which to meet in an argument of this sort as, in proving the superiority of one type over the other, it is necessary for me to point out the simplicity and ease of taking apart of the Mauser type of rifle, advantages which Mr. Newton denies are advantages in the sporting rifle. To deny this puts the bolt action on the same plane as the rifle of the lever persuasion as the chief advantages of the bolt action are in its simplicity, fewness of parts, ease of taking apart and strength.

I merely refer to Lieut. Townsend Whelen's published remarks on the subject, found in the Outer's Book for September and in old issues of *Outdoor Life*, and as this gentleman is both an experienced hunter and an expert rifle shot, it will be difficult for us to find a better authority—unless perhaps we go to some genius or other, inhabiting African or Canadian wilds, who never saw a target and whose knowledge of rifles comes from an assiduous study of Winchester catalogues.

I cannot discuss the Blake rifle for the very good reason that I have never seen one. The drawings show an arm that looks good but the board of officers selecting an arm for the use of our troops decided otherwise.

For a sporting rifle, the principal advantage of the New Springfield is in its ease of working. The Lee-Remington is without exception the hardest working bolt action I have ever handled. Nor is this experience confined to this rifle from which I am making my comparisons. My first experience with bolt action rifles was with the old Lee-Remington .45 as issued to the Navy and later turned over to the Naval Militia. I used this rifle for three years on the range and at drill and, therefore, am fairly well acquainted with the older type.

On a recent hunting trip I used a Loewe Mauser, using what was known as the Model Transvaal action. This was cocked by the closing motion of the bolt, lacking the cam motion of cocking, but I am conservative in saying that it worked about 50 per cent easier than the Lee-Remington. The New Springfield handles still easier, due to its cam motion of compressing the main spring. This Lee on a spring tension scale registers *twenty-four* pounds pressure necessary to close the bolt and cock the rifle. To the closing of the New Springfield bolt there is no resistance except as the handle is turned down, when the pointer on the scale registered four pounds.

Opening the New Springfield required a pressure of nine pounds. Opening the Lee required eight pounds. In one case the cocking was practically all done and the bolt free to close without additional pressure. In the other case, the hardest part of the performance was to come when the Lee bolt was closed. The hardest part of the Lee cocking movement was during the last $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch of the bolt's travel forward—a resistance that required a pressure forward of the hand and a consequent tendency to push the rifle from the shoulder. The hardest part of the New Springfield's motion was as the bolt was turned up—requiring nine pounds pressure, but the pressure coming in such a direction that there was no tendency to push the rifle away from the shoulder. As regards this point, I merely quote from Lieutenant Whelen's remarks on the bolt action rifles of different sorts:

"The Remington-Lee was a very slow action as the main spring had to be compressed by pushing the bolt directly forward, which was a decided effort and, besides, pushed the rifle away from the shoulder. The Krag, New Springfield and Mauser compress the spring by a cam in first opening the action and it is mechanically so arranged that it is no effort at all."

This may be improved by having the rifle cocked by the cam motion, but the fact remains that the rifle is about thirty years behind the times in this respect. Mannlichers of the vintage of 1888 used this device and some of them were submitted to the board of officers passing on rifles in 1892, so the Remington people have no excuse for not knowing of the advantages of the idea and not embodying it in their patchwork Lee-Remington high power rifle.

(Continued next week.)

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Indoor Practice About to Begin in the District.

Indoor rifle practice has always been actively carried on in the District of Columbia National Guard. The season for 1910 will be no exception to the rule. The schedule just announced in orders covers the months of January, February, and March, and includes the following important matches: Company Team Match, Battalion Team Match, Regimental Team Match. There are also to be other contests.

Pennsylvania Inspections.

The National Guard and Naval Force of Pennsylvania will be inspected at their respective armories beginning January 10, and continuing during the months of January, February, March, April, and May, until completed.

Inspection by the State and the National inspection will take place at the same time.

Second New York Infantry Rifle Record.

The 2nd Infantry, National Guard of New York, has again the highest figure of merit in the 3rd Brigade. Unfortunately, as the figure of merit in the State of New York does not correspond with that of other States, it is impossible to compare the shooting record of this regiment with that of other shooting organizations. It is believed to be a good record. Probably with the adoption of the new firing manual the New York authorities will see their way clear to change their method of rifle practice so that a common course will allow a basis for comparison.

The New York National Guard shoots well, but it is pretty hard for the other States to be sure of that if they cannot compare the figures of merit reached by the different organizations.

In publishing the results of the 2nd New York Infantry, the regimental commander has done well to list the names and scores of all of the men who qualified.

Company F, with a strength of 84, qualified the full number. This Company stands first in the regiment and first in the brigade.

California Inspection.

The Inspection of the California National Guard by an officer of the Army and the State muster and inspection, taking place simultaneously, will begin January 6, and end March 12. One officer, Maj. Thos. Wilhelm, U. S. A., retired, who is also a Colonel and Inspector-General of California, will make both inspections.

Massachusetts School.

A department under the supervision of the Adjutant General has been established for the purpose of maintaining a system of uniform instruction in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. The official name of the Department is "The Service School, M. V. M."

The Adjutant General is designated as the Commandant of the School, he will be assisted by officers of the Regular Establishment, by permission of the War Department, and by officers of the State force detailed for the purpose.

The School plan outlined in General Orders No. 29, December 6, 1909, appears to be an excellent one. A perusal of it is recommended to officers interested in this subject.

Pennsylvania Changes in Organization.

A remoulding of the Pennsylvania National Guard is going on, a portion of the process being now completed. The 5th Infantry Regiment has been abolished as an organization and its eight companies distributed to other regiments. The 14th Infantry is left unattached, for future disposition. An additional brigade of Infantry has been created. Geographical condi-

tions have made it difficult in Pennsylvania to accomplish strict conformity to the Regular Army organization. The present change is intended to accomplish the final step in this.

The respective brigades are now under the command of Brigadier-General Dougherty, General Bowman, General Hulings, and Colonel Coryell, that is, constructively. Actually, on account of the absence of a Division Commander, General Dougherty is acting in that capacity, and Colonel Clement, Senior Colonel of the 3rd Brigade, commands that organization in his stead.

Oregon in Good Condition.

In a semi-official statement in the "Spectator," Portland, Oreg., Gen. W. E. Finzer, Adjutant General of Oregon, points out in a most clear and convincing way how practical the instruction is which the officers and men of the Oregon National Guard receive. He refers particularly to instruction in all branches of Service training and says that the men are trained to skirmish, in the use and care of the rifle; in short in everything that a soldier should know, so far as is consistent with the amount of time which the National Guardsman can devote to other work.

Collective Fire Results in Michigan.

As a result of the collective fire competition which took place during the annual encampment of the Michigan National Guard, Company C, 2nd Infantry, has been awarded the first prize, a Winchester telescope sight. The second prize, a field glass, goes to Company I, 1st Infantry; the third place was taken by Company H, 2nd Infantry, for which a telescope was awarded.

Quartermaster-General of Texas.

Maj. Robert H. Beckham, an officer of the subsistence department of the Texas National Guard, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel.

The appointment appears to be a very popular one as Major Beckham is recognized as an extremely competent officer.

Detail of a Noncommissioned Officer to New Jersey.

Sergt. John H. Miller, 5th U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has been detailed for duty in connection with the Organized Militia in New Jersey. Sergeant Miller will, it is understood, be attached to the 1st New Jersey Infantry.

New York Rifle Practice Prizes.

A number of the most important prizes for rifle practice in the State of New York cannot be awarded for 1909 because the lack of suitable range facilities made it impossible to conduct competitions for them.

In the Third Brigade, the Brigade Prize was awarded to the 1st Regiment of Infantry; in the Fourth Brigade the 74th Infantry won. Figure of Merit prizes of \$100, \$75, and \$50, respectively, were secured as follows:

The Organizations attached to the Headquarters of the Divisions, by Troop D, Cavalry. In the First Brigade by Company H, 7th Infantry. In the Second Brigade, Company E, 23rd Infantry. In the Third Brigade, Company F, 2nd Infantry; Fourth Brigade, Company M, 3rd Infantry, Naval Militia, 2nd Separate Battalion.

Kansas Moving.

A late order from the office of Gen. Charles I. Martin, Adjutant General of Kansas, provides in definite terms a plan for the mobilization of a part or all of the Kansas National Guard. The outline furnished seems adequate to meet every probable contingency. A valuable order this, and one worthy of emulation and imitation by other States.

Schools for officers and noncommissioned officers of the National Guard of Kansas are in operation. The school term began shortly after the middle of November, and it will continue until April 30.

The course to be followed is set out in the order and the plan contemplates monthly examinations to indicate the progress made in the study of the subjects specified. Maj. A. M. Fuller, U. S. A., retired, on duty with the Kansas troops, is the director and instructor of the Kansas School.

1st Battery New York Reviews.

1st Battery, New York National Guard, Captain O'Ryan, was reviewed last Wednesday night by Baron Leo de Graffenried, Captain of the Swiss Army, Instructor in the Swiss School of Equitation. The Battery will be reviewed January 15 by Governor Hughes.

Interesting Question in Colorado.

The Adjutant-General of Colorado, Gen. John Chase, in an attempt to rejuvenate Battery A, Field Artillery, Denver, selected Lieut. Paul A. Barry, U. S. A., retired, as its commanding officer, appointing and commissioning him a Captain of Artillery in the Colorado National Guard. Captain Barry has had an interesting and valuable training in the Volunteer and Regular Service from 1898 to 1905, when he passed to the retired list.

The War Department has ruled upon the question raised in his case that a retired officer of the Army commissioned in the Organized Militia will draw Militia pay when in the service of the United States. In other words, when called out for Federal purposes either for joint maneuvers or war, he will be unable to draw his retired pay. Under other circumstances his status with relation to pay as a retired officer is unaffected.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Difference of Opinion on the Shoe.

In a report of practice march made by the commanding officer of a company of Infantry, National Guard, and forwarded by the Adjutant General of the State, attention was invited to the fact that the Service shoe is too broad across the instep; whereupon, the President of the Infantry Equipment Board submitted the following report:

* * * * *

The Board did not specially observe this shoe on the march, but it was

worn by two of its members, and based upon their experience and reports of the company commanders the following is submitted:

1. 81 out of 250 men belonging to the battalion that took the recent 200-mile practice march, under the supervision of the Board, wore the new marching shoe.

2. In general the shoe was found to be satisfactory; 2 men complained that the center seam in back was too thick and stiff, causing the cord in the back of the heel to become sore, and several men stated that they preferred the uncapped plain toe shoe.

It is the opinion of this Board that the new russet marching shoe is in every respect satisfactory for the purpose for which issued, that is, for the field, and is the best which has so far been issued, but care is necessary that when the shoe is issued to the enlisted men, it be fitted properly; to accomplish this object, this Board is of the opinion that the individual soldier should be given the same privilege that is accorded a shoe purchaser in a retail shoe store, of trying on a shoe under proper supervision.

Telescope Sights Again.

General Orders, No. 69, War Department, series of 1909, prohibit the use of telescopic sights during the National Matches. The Telescopic Musket Sight, model of 1908, has, however, been adopted as an article of issue to the Regular Service, where it has been favorably received, and two of the sights are to be supplied to each company of Infantry and troop of Cavalry in the National Guard for issue to expert riflemen. The Department considers it advisable that the States procure some of these sights for issue to men who in time of war would be used as sharpshooters.

Small Arms Reports From the States.

In regard to a report of Small Arms Firing of the troops in a State, attention was invited to deviations from the rules adopted by the War Department to govern the preparation of such reports, as follows:

1. The per cent of average strength qualified should be carried to two places of decimals, the second decimal being increased by one when the third decimal is five or more; for example, Company A, 1st Infantry, should have a percentage of 97.92 instead of 98.00, the percentage carried to three decimal places being 97.916.

2. The figure of merit, computed as prescribed for Special Course C, by paragraph 170, Small Arms Firing Regulations, requires that the number of marksmen should be multiplied by 100, instead of by 125 as provided in the rules governing the Regular Army course.

3. The remark made in paragraph 1 above applies to the figure of merit; as an example, the figure of merit of Company A, 1st Infantry, should be 22.71, instead of 23.

4. The total for each regiment and the grand total for the State should be given in each column.

Interpretations of the Infantry Drill Regulations.

An interpretation of the Infantry Drill Regulations, United States Army, in the following particulars, has been requested:

"Paragraph 248 defines the color guard as consisting of two color sergeants, who are the color bearers, and two men selected by the Colonel.

Paragraph 534 provides that 'the color salutes in the ceremony escort of the color and when saluting an officer entitled to the honor, but in no other case.'

Paragraph 249 provides that the color guard 'presents arms on receiving and parting with the colors.'

Paragraph 250 provides that when the colors are received by the color company 'the color guard comes to the present and order at the command of the captain.'

Bearing in mind that the color guard includes the two color sergeants, who are bearing the colors, what would be the manual of the colors on these two occasions, and, in view of the provisions of paragraph 534 above quoted, would the color salute?"

The informant was advised as follows:

The color salutes only in the cases indicated in paragraph 534. It is therefore plain that the color does not salute when received by the color company, or when leaving the color guard.

The "Manual of the Color," paragraph 534, Infantry Drill Regulations, provides:

"The carry is the habitual position when the troops are at a shoulder, port or trail. The order and parade rest are executed with the troops. * * *

At a halt, the salute is executed at the command *present arms*, the color being brought to the *carry* at the command *present*. * * *

While the drill regulations do not specifically state the position of the color when the guard is at present arms, under the requirements of paragraphs 249 and 250, Infantry Drill Regulations, the wording is sufficiently accurate to leave no doubt as to the meaning of the Drill Regulations.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Dec. 29.—Indoor Rifle Club Tournament of Johnstown, Ohio, Indoor Rifle Club. W. J. Welshimer, secretary, Johnstown, Ohio.

Feb. 14-19, 1910—.22 Caliber Indoor Championship Match under the auspices of the Iroquois Rifle Club of Pittsburg: \$1,000 in cash and prizes have been set aside for this very important shooting event. Further information and programs which will be ready about January 1, will be furnished upon application to James Lewis, 619 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

March 12-19, 1910—Fourteenth Annual Indoor Championship Match of the Zettler Rifle Club. F. Hecking, secretary, 159 West 23rd Street, New York City.

The Hartford, Conn., Revolver Club, A. C. Hurlburt, Secretary, shoots every Wednesday and Saturday night at 474 Asylum street. Visitors are welcome.

THE UNION RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, BOSTON, MASS.

We have just learned of the organization of the above club with headquarters at the Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street. We have a copy of the by-laws and it is a real pleasure to note the preamble as follows:

"Inasmuch as the peace and prosperity of a nation is safeguarded and assured by its preparedness and ability to defend itself and its possessions, and as the nation is composed of the individual, it is desirable that each individual be able to take an efficient part in such defence."

The following are the officers: President, W. S. Gibbons; vice-president, F. M. Goodhue; treasurer, Ralph Harris; secretary, G. F. Hoffman. We wish the club a prosperous career.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE NOTES.

There is an enterprising sporting editor on the St. Louis Times. Each week there appears in the columns of the sporting page the unofficial totals of each club shooting in the League, and a write-up of the local club, together with data as to who were the high men on the competing teams. A picture of one of the local team members also appears each week. This is good work and is an example other cities would do well to follow.

We were right. Mrs. Crossman was appointed a member of the St. Louis team but is not able to take part now on account of sickness at home.

Dr. Sayre of the Manhattan Team put up a 230 with a .22 pistol on December 16 in the match with San Francisco, but not to be outdone, Walter H. Freeman, of the Providence Club, also using a .22 pistol, duplicated the performance, with a 49 in his score, which confirms our belief that the man using the .22 pistol has something on him who shoots a .38 revolver.

We have still a few Lincoln pennies left, and we would like to record one best bet. Here it is. The fight is between Manhattan and the Springfield aggregation.

The 1,075 total of the Manhattan Club on December 2 gave the team a 43 average. That is certainly going some, but the 1,083 of the Springfield Club gives one something of a shock.

Wonder if any club will go over the 1,100 mark.

The club in the capital city is sure enough up against it. This shooting on a borrowed range is bad enough but listen to this: The Marine Corps officials very kindly placed their range at the club's disposal whenever they should care to use it. In the match on December 16 the shooting was concluded at about 9.45, but by the time the targets were checked up and the team total discovered it was just 10 o'clock. As the Secretary announced the score there came to the ears the most beautiful rendition of taps that one would wish to hear.

Just think of it. Up against the St. Louis cracks too. We did not need any telegram to tell us we were beaten.

Over 40 per cent of the members of clubs we have heard from are using the .22 pistol.

If there are two teams tied at the end of the series we presume the total aggregate score will decide the winner.

Only 2 points separated Boston and Portland, Ore., according to the unofficial returns. Think of being beaten by 2 points.

The St. Louis, New York, Springfield, Portland, Ore., and Providence Clubs have each won three matches.

We have a little seedling which we wish to sow. It is early, to be sure, but if it isn't nipped by frost should grow and bear fruit. Listen! About the beginning of the outdoor season we would like to see a league started, or the present one continued intact, to continue shooting during the summer. Shooting in competition with other clubs all the year round will do more to make the sport popular than all the preaching or writing you could do in a decade. Let's have it by all means.

Our industrious Secretary-Treasurer, A. L. A. Himmelwright, isn't such a bad shot at that. A 213 score isn't to be sneezed at, and he did it he did.

If some one will wake up and send in the San Francisco scores we will get some dope on what our friend J. E. Gorman is doing for his country.

The official scorers and the club secretaries can help us in our work if they will send in the scores promptly. We are glad to get them, so send them in, please, including the 5 shot totals and initials.

Philadelphia has a man on its team who can crack out a 226; George Hugh Smith is his name.

Harvey Manchester of Tiverton, R. I., a member of the Providence Revolver Club, was a visitor while the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club was shooting its match with St. Louis last week. Mr. Manchester was very enthusiastic and rooted for the local team.

Two of the official scorers have responded to the request of the U. S. R. A. to furnish ARMS AND THE MAN with a complete record of the scores they have passed, and we are thus able to offer our readers this week quite a few of the scores already shot.

A 214 total with a 38 in the score isn't so bad at that. C. C. C. did it on December 16. It sure is tuff when you get below the 40 mark with an otherwise good score.

Won't there be some fun when the Manhattan and Springfield Clubs clash this week? There sure will be some squeezein'.

UNOFFICIAL TOTALS OF MATCHES, WEEK OF DECEMBER 16.

St. Louis.....	1030	Washington.....	992
Newark.....	1026	Los Angeles.....	1006
Manhattan.....	1078	San Francisco.....	998
Smith & Wesson.....	1074	Myles Standish.....	994
Portland, Oregon.....	1056	Boston.....	1054
Philadelphia.....	1010	Chicago.....	986
Providence.....	1033	Belleville.....	918

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE RESULTS, December 9.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Manhattan, N. Y.....	2	0	1000
Portland, Oregon.....	2	0	1000
Providence, R. I.....	2	0	1000
St. Louis, Mo.....	2	0	1000
San Francisco, Cal.....	2	0	1000
Smith & Wesson, Mass.....	2	0	1000
Myles Standish, Me.....	1	1	500
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1	500
Belleville, Ill.....	0	2	000
Boston, Mass.....	0	2	000
Chicago, Ill.....	0	2	000
Los Angeles, Cal.....	0	2	000
National Capital, D. C.....	0	2	000
Newark, N. J.....	0	2	000

PORTLAND—NEWARK.

December 2.
Myles Standish Rifle Club.

L. R. Hatch.....	42	50	46	45	45—228
R. C. Foster.....	42	44	42	41	45—214
M. S. Faulkins.....	39	44	45	42	44—214
A. L. Mitchell.....	40	42	44	40	43—209
S. D. Adams.....	39	42	42	44	44—211

Official..... 1076
Newark Rifle and Revolver Association.

William Hinn.....	43	44	33	33	40—193
G. W. Jackson.....	42	38	38	41	42—201
R. N. Ryder.....	43	43	42	41	41—210
T. P. Nichols.....	42	44	40	45	42—213
W. H. French.....	44	49	42	45	45—225

Official..... 1042

MANHATTAN—PHILADELPHIA.

December 2.
Manhattan.

R. H. Sayre.....	40	45	44	43	45—217
P. Hanford.....	43	45	48	47	44—227
A. L. A. Himmelwright.....	40	40	43	44	42—209
J. R. Hicks.....	44	37	45	42	42—210
J. E. Silliman.....	40	42	43	46	41—212

Official..... 1075

Philadelphia.

G. H. Smith.....	43	48	47	46	42—226
W. T. Smith.....	45	43	43	44	46—221
H. L. Reeves.....	41	42	43	44	38—208
W. H. Richey.....	40	44	41	41	36—202
F. B. Bower.....	36	32	38	37	39—182

Official..... 1039

PORTLAND, OREGON—LOS ANGELES.

December 2.
Portland.

W. H. Hubbard.....	43	42	40	42	38—205
J. T. Moore.....	38	44	38	37	44—201
W. Hanson.....	40	39	40	38	45—202
G. W. Wilson.....	34	48	34	46	45—207
F. L. Sanders.....	38	41	37	44	41—201

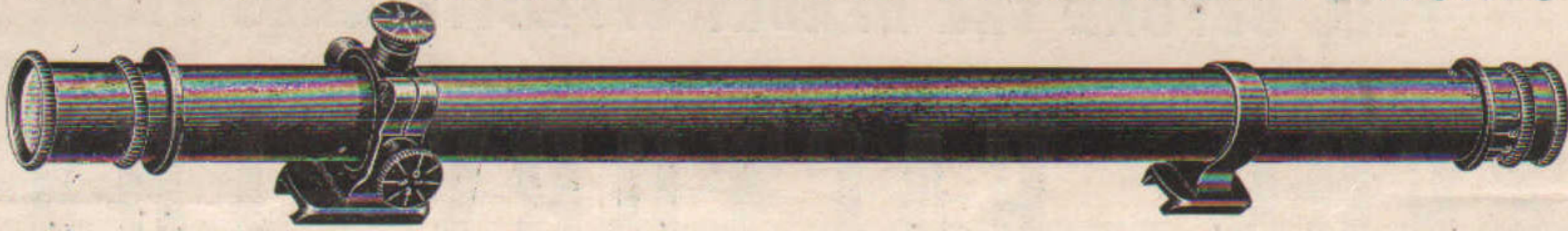
Official..... 1016

Los Angeles.

I. C. Douglas.....	38	41	39	44	38—200
L. W. Packard.....	37	38	40	43	34—192
W. E. Smith.....	33	41	42	47	36—199

WINCHESTER TELESCOPE RIFLE SIGHTS

THE "SCOPE" HAVING NEW AND INVALUABLE FEATURES



Interchangeable Reticules:— Five different styles of reticules can be used with the Winchester Telescope Sight. They are:



THE WINCHESTER APERTURE RETICULE AN INNOVATION

In using a Telescope Sight a reticule is sometimes required having a very small aperture with the least possible obstruction to the field. This requirement is provided for in the Winchester Telescope by an aperture reticule made from a single piece of wire, and comprising a ring and a twisted stem. A reticule made in this way has a much smaller area than one stamped out of sheet metal, and consequently offers the least possible obstruction to the field. Another decided advantage a reticule of this kind has over one made of sheet metal is the smoothness of its surface. Stamped out aperture reticules have ragged edges, which under the lenses are so greatly magnified as to be objectionable and an interference with clear vision. **NO OTHER SIMILAR SIGHT COMPARES WITH IT**

Send for an illustrated circular fully describing this wonderful instrument, which not only embodies several valuable improvements, but corrects faults common to other telescope sights.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

H. D. Thaxter	45	39	38	44	33-199
A. B. Douglas	44	46	43	46	42-221
Official	1011				
PROVIDENCE—CHICAGO.					
December 2, Providence.					
Walter H. Freeman	42	46	46	39	45-218
George E. Joslin	45	42	42	38	42-209
Edw. C. Parkhurst	45	42	42	40	40-209
Herbert C. Miller	39	41	34	35	38-187
Ford B. Moran	30	30	34	32	31-157
Official	980				
Chicago Revolver Club.					
W. H. Whigam	33	34	40	45	42-194
S. M. Tyrell	36	31	41	36	36-180
G. Springsguth	43	41	44	44	40-212
Frederick Dullech	39	31	40	27	32-169
John Turner	37	43	36	41	38-195
Official score	950				
SPRINGFIELD—BELLEVILLE.					
December 2, Smith & Wesson Revolver Club.					
C. S. Axtell	43	39	47	43	42-214
Dr. I. R. Calkins	39	45	47	47	47-225
F. A. Wakefield	43	38	44	45	42-212
W. A. Smith	39	44	39	44	43-209
E. J. Perkins	39	41	40	40	40-200
Unofficial	1060				
Belleville total	923				
NATIONAL CAPITAL—SMITH & WESSON.					
December 9, Smith & Wesson Revolver Club.					
C. S. Axtell	44	42	43	45	43-217
I. R. Calkins	42	47	46	43	45-223
F. A. Wakefield	43	42	50	44	46-225
W. A. Smith	46	46	41	44	44-221
W. E. Lawrence	39	39	39	42	38-197
Official	1083				
National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club.					
Sheridan Ferree	40	40	44	38	34-196
J. C. Bunn	44	46	36	42	41-209
L. H. Reichelderfer	39	47	41	43	42-212
W. J. Macdonnell	33	38	37	42	36-182
Maurice Appleby	34	39	43	44	40-200
Official	999				
BOSTON—PROVIDENCE.					
December 9, Providence.					
W. H. Freeman	39	46	42	46	43-216
E. C. Parkhurst	42	42	46	46	45-221
C. E. Joslin	39	46	43	43	43-214
H. C. Miller	37	39	40	42	40-198
W. H. Willard	42	39	42	37	63-196
Official	1045				
Boston.					
O. D. Jewett	48	40	39	41	42-210
O. E. Gerrish	41	42	40	43	38-204
Dr. B. W. Percival	41	45	44	44	43-217
C. E. Heath	42	40	43	43	42-210
E. A. Taylor	39	41	41	38	42-201
Official	1042				
MANHATTAN—NEWARK.					
December 9, Manhattan.					
Dr. R. H. Sayre	37	45	46	44	43-215
P. Hanford	43	43	46	38	47-217
A. L. A. Himmelwright	43	46	40	41	43-213
Dr. J. R. Hicks	48	41	47	43	42-221
J. E. Silliman	38	32	46	45	42-203
Official	1069				

Newark.					
G. W. Jackson	43	44	40	38	35-200
T. P. Nichols	45	43	39	45	43-215
R. N. Ryder	37	41	39	41	43-201
Wm. Hinn	45	39	42	43	34-203
W. H. French	35	45	39	42	45-206
Official	1025				
CHICAGO—PORTLAND, OREGON.					
December 9, Chicago.					
Whigam	201				
Binns	167				
Matler	176				
Spriingsguth	211				
Lee	197				
Official	952				
Portland, Oregon (unofficial), 1049.					
PHILADELPHIA—LOS ANGELES.					
December 9, Philadelphia.					
W. T. Smith	41	46	43	45	42-217
G. H. Smith	42	42	42	48	44-218
H. L. Reeves	41	43	45	44	39-212
N. Spering	46	45	36	44	36-207
W. H. Richey	39	47	40	37	39-202
Official	1056				
Los Angeles.					
A. B. Douglas	42	38	38	42	44-204
T. C. Douglas	43	39	43	38	36-199
W. E. Smith	33	42	43	36	41-195
H. D. Thaxter	38	39	38	42	33-190
R. J. Frazer	44	35	38	40	41-198
Official	986				
CHICAGO—PHILADELPHIA.					
December 16, Chicago.					
Whigam	215				
Matler	189				
Binns	176				
Turner	194				
Spriingsguth	207				
Unofficial	981				
Philadelphia.					
Nathan Spering	40	45	37	35	44-201
George Hugh Smith	45	44	42	41	41-213
William T. Smith	45	40	43	42	38-208
Harry L. Reeves	43	49	42	40	42-216
W. H. Richey	39	36	39	36	39-189
Unofficial	1027				
NATIONAL CAPITAL—ST. LOUIS.					
December 16, National Capital.					
Sheridan Ferree	40	35	46	41	42-204
Maurice Appleby	42	40	40	43	33-198
W. J. Macdonnell	40	35	35	41	35-186
L. H. Reichelderfer	43	38	43	33	43-200
J. C. Bunn	38	36	41	42	47-204
Unofficial	992				
St. Louis.					
M. R. Moore	42	46	43	42	33-206
W. H. Spencer	43	41	35	41	35-195
C. C. Crossman	46	45	38	43	42-214
P. Frese	38	42	42	41	47-210
S. E. Sears	44	41	43	37	40-205
Unofficial	1030				
MANHATTAN—SAN FRANCISCO.					
December 16, Manhattan.					
Dr. R. H. Sayre	48	45	47	45	45-230
P. Hanford	39	44	45	46	43-217

Dr. J. R. Hicks	37	46	47	43	47-220
A. L. A. Himmelwright	40	39	40	40	39-198
B. F. Wilder	41	43	43	44	42-213
Unofficial	1078				
San Francisco (unofficial), 982					
NEWARK—LOS ANGELES.					
December 16, Newark.					
Jackson	40	43	36	36	37-192
French	43	42	43	42	37-207
Nichols	42	35	43	46	45-211
Ryder	35	45	42	37	45-204
Hinn	42	43	46	40	41-212
Unofficial	1026				
Los Angeles (unofficial), 1006					
SMITH & WESSON—MYLES STANDISH.					
December 16, Smith & Wesson Revolver Club.					
W. A. Smith	43	47	45	46	42-223
F. A. Wakefield	48	43	44	44	40-219
I. R. Calkins	42	45	41	41	47-219
E. J. Perkins	40	45	41	45	45-216
W. E. Lawrence	44	39	40	42	36-201
Official	1075				
Myles Standish (unofficial), 994					
PROVIDENCE—BELLEVILLE.					
December 16, Providence.					
Walter H. Freeman	49	44	47	44	46-230
Edw. C. Parkhurst	40	43	41	37	44-205
George E. Joslin	42	38	45	44	38-207
Herbert C. Miller	46	33	39	38	35-191
W. Bert Gardiner	42	36	38	46	38-200
Unofficial	1033				
Belleville Revolver and Rifle Club.					
Zerban	42	42	37	44	39-204
Rich	36	42	37	38	47-200
Mertens	36	40	37	31	42-186
Merck	28	34	37	30	35-184
Gamble	30	28	29	41	35-163
Official	917				
JOHNSTOWN TOURNAMENT.					
The Johnstown Indoor Rifle Club will hold its Holiday Tournament, Wednesday night, December 29. This shoot will be on a different basis from any shoot ever given for the State Championship cups. There has been a feeling among the shooters of the State to attend one grand shoot on a free basis as far as sweepstake shooting was concerned. So the management will upon this date attempt one free shoot charging only one cent a shot, to be divided with the shooters at the close of the tournament. Any one not having their name on our waiting list can secure a program of this shoot by addressing the Secretary, W. J. Wetshimer, Johnstown, Ohio.					
MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.					
At 2628 Broadway, on December 16, 20 Yard Revolver.					
M. Hays	89	87	86	84	
J. L. R. Morgan	90	90	89	87	87
W. MacNaughtan	84	82	81		
E. G. Toll	79				
R. F. Criado	79	78			
P. Hanford	91	91	89		
B. F. Wilder	86	87	86	85	
H. Olney	76	75			
C. W. Green	87	84	84	82	
A. L. A. Himmelwright	86	84			
C. Dreachel	84				
Dr. J. R. Hicks	92	90	90	89	85
Dr. R. H. Sayre	93	92			
Dr. C. Philips	84				

LIVE BIRDS AND TARGETS

FALL BEFORE THE DEADLY EFFECTIVENESS OF

PETERS FACTORY LOADS

Mr. Emil Hammerschmidt tied for first average--Live Pigeons--at the Cincinnati Gun Club Dec. 8, scoring 38 out of 40 from 30 yards--2 dead out of bounds.

Mr. Woolfolk Henderson won HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE at Palestine, Texas, December 13-14, under conditions so bad that a number of the noted experts of the country withdrew from the competition. Mr. Henderson shot through the program and finished with the remarkable score of 375 ex 400.

MESSRS. HAMMERSCHMIDT AND HENDERSON BOTH USED PETERS
REGULAR STOCK FACTORY LOADED SHELLS.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

NEW YORK; 98 Chambers St. T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO; 608-612 Howard St. J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS; 321 Magazine St. J. W. Osborne, Mgr.

SOME EXPERT RIFLEMEN.

This photograph, which we consider well worth reproduction, shows the 25 expert riflemen who qualified during 1909, in Company C, 2nd Infantry, Michigan National Guard. The Company deserves the more credit for its successful endeavor because the range on which the men had to shoot was six miles from the armory and one and a half miles from the car line.

There were also qualified five sharpshooters and thirty marksmen in this company. Further, from Company C came the three men for the National Match team of 1908. The State Championship Company Team

Bronson, Sergt. Garrett Cook, Sergt. E. A. Lamphier, Sergt. W. S. Forbes, Sergt. S. A. Brazill, D. E. Elligett, Leigh Beadestone, A. J. Austin, Floyd Bishop, J. P. DeRight, John Van Dyke, Lieut. A. D. Farley (missing).

LOS ANGELES, CAL., REVOLVER CLUB.

The following practice scores were made on the indoor range at 716 South Olive Street, December 5:

20 Yard Revolver.	
W. E. Smith.....	85 87 92 85 90 89
J. W. Siefert.....	79 78 83 78 79 83 79
Peter Peterson.....	81 72 64
A. B. Douglas.....	89 83 88

W. E. Smith.....	84 80 87 88
I. C. Douglas.....	81 78 84
J. W. Siefert.....	74 76 88

20 Yard Pistol.

Carl Schroder.....	81 75 68 96 76 78
J. E. Holcomb.....	78 75 78 79 90 79
I. C. Douglas.....	82 88 84 76 80

Scores made December 12 are as follows:

20 Yard Revolver.

J. W. Siefert.....	90 74 86 86 84 83 77
A. B. Douglas.....	85 91 87 91 87
I. C. Douglas.....	78 78

20 Yard Pistol.

R. J. Frazer.....	75 79 85 87
J. E. Holcomb.....	77 78
C. B. Hubbs.....	67 79
A. B. Douglas.....	89
I. C. Douglas.....	87

NEW N. R. A. CLUB AT ATLANTIC CITY.

The members of the Atlantic City, N. J., Rifle Association held a shoot on their new range, recently completed, called the Vantor Range, on Wednesday, December 22, for the medal presented to the club by the National Rifle Association.

The local National Guard Armory Range has been put at the disposal of the members of the club and the first indoor shoot was held Friday evening of last week.

A shoot will also be held on Christmas, when an invitation shoot for the championship of Atlantic County with both rifle and revolver will be held. The range will be in charge of Capt. Carl M. Boelker, Company L, 3rd New Jersey Infantry.

Now that ranges are available for members of the club to shoot, it is expected that many new members will join the club, which should become one of the most active clubs of the National Association.

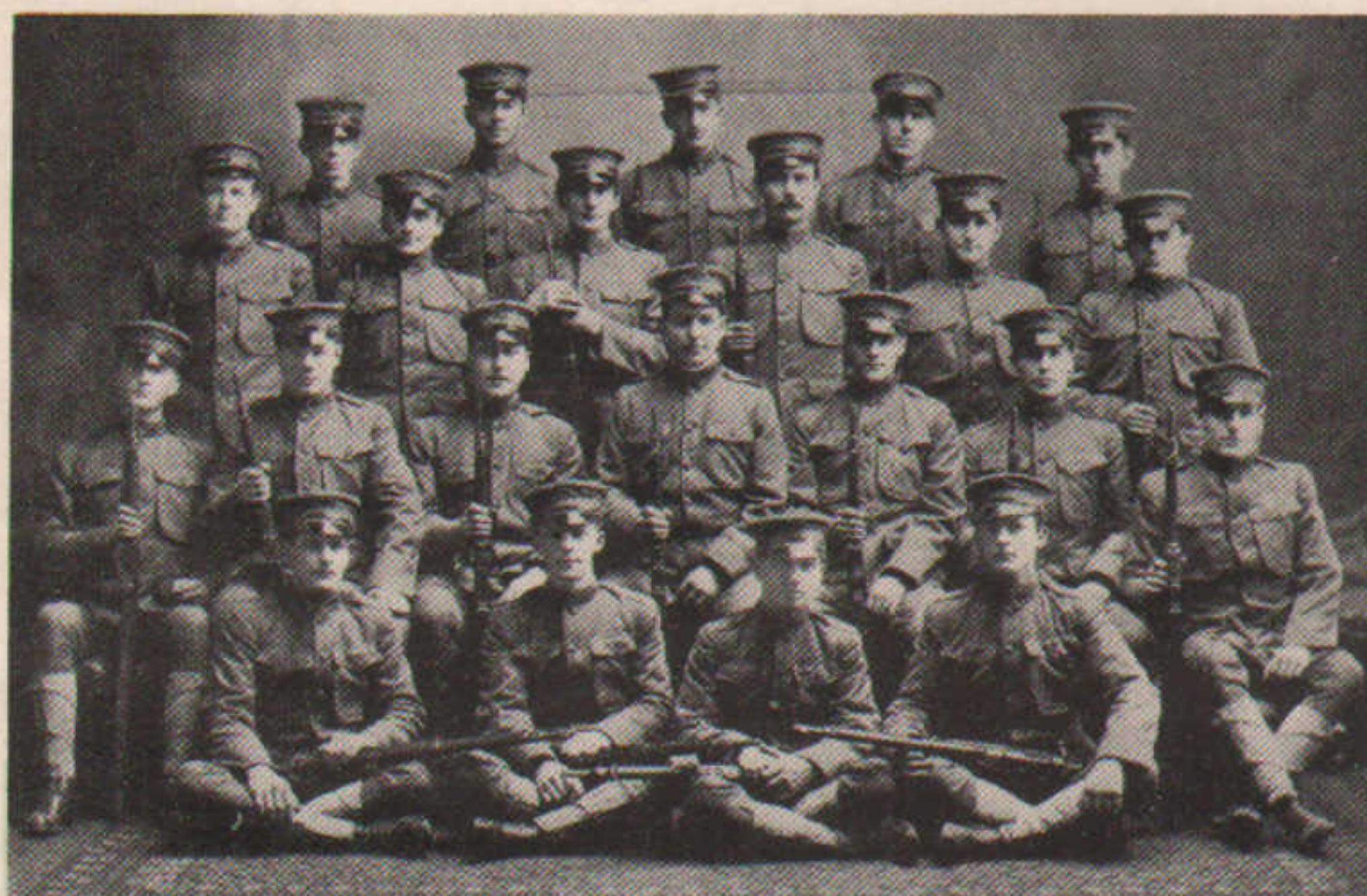
MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Director's Match was shot at the Massachusetts Rifle Association range on Dec. 18. This year, by agreement, the Springfield rifle only being used, Dr. C. C. Foster won with 76. The range will be open all day Christmas to all comers as usual. The scores.

Director's Medal Match, 200 yards, offhand, Springfield .30 caliber rifle—Dr. C. C. Foster, 76; Chas. R. Cross, Jr., 69; W. C. Nash, Jr., 67.

Medal and Badge Match, 200 yards—F. C. Fitz, 81, 80. All Comers Practice Match, 200 yards—Samuel Merrill, 81; J. E. Lynch, 79; M. Weeks, 75; M. Darling, 69; C. R. Cross, Jr., 64; I. Smith, 64; H. Cushing, Jr., 60.

Long Range Match, 1,000 yards—W. Charles, 46, 45; M. Weeks, 41. Pistol Medal and Badge Match, 50 yards—C. F. Lamb, 88, 82, 81.



EXPERT RIFLEMEN OF COMPANY C, 2ND MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

Trophy was brought home by the good shooting of its men in the same year, and the 2nd Regiment Championship Trophy in 1907. It takes good, hard, honest work to accomplish results like this.

Reading from the bottom of the picture up and from left to right the names of those shown are:

Howard Jones, Walter Friebe, Gus Cook, Henry Stratton, Roy Moyer, Corp. Fester Kuilema, Lieut. Orrie J. Westdyke, Capt. C. L. Miller, 1st Sergt. Elmer M. Dygert, Corp. Jollie G. Crawford, Alfred Lotz, Roy

20 Yard Pistol.

R. J. Frazer.....	88 86 89 85 88 81
	87 92 90 94 85 87
	92 89 84
A. B. Douglas.....	82 78 88

The following scores were made Wednesday night, December 8:

20 Yard Revolver.

A. B. Douglas.....	86 83 88 86 88
L. M. Packard.....	85 82 81 86 89

INDOOR ARMORY RIFLE PRACTICE

No. 308241 **62 CONSECUTIVE BULLSEYES**

were made in the Ideal Short Range Military Rifle Match by Capt. C. B. Chisholm of Co. C, 5th Ohio Infantry, with Ideal bullet 308241 and 10½ grains of DuPont New Schuetzen powder. Distance 50 yards. Bullseye 2 inches. Rifle .30 U. S. Model 1903.

58 CONSECUTIVE BULLSEYES

were made in the same match by P. J. O'Hare, Co. L, 1st New Jersey Infantry, with bullet 308241 and 10 grains Marksman powder. Distance 100 yds. Bullseye 4 inches. Rifle .30 U. S. Model 1903.

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Illustrated with 185 plates showing the results of over 300 rifle experiments performed and chronologically arranged.

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The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club has arranged a most attractive program for the next season, including prizes valued at more than \$500 and a large number of trophies, besides souvenir spoons for monthly distribution.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club.

Monthly bullseye competition, prize winners—William A. Siebe, 9; J. G. Day, 41; M. W. Housner, 43; E. Schierbaum, 52½; K. O. Kindgren, 58½; M. Nielsen, 64½; C. Otten, 66; W. Guild, 66½; James E. Gorman, 77; H. Windmueller, 87; A. L. Thompson, 87½.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.

Monthly competition, rifle scores—J. Williams, 204, 208, 200; W. F. Blasse, 209; J. M. Klassen, 223; C. W. Seeley, 197, 200; M. W. Housner, 222, 215, 221, 221; A. J. Brannagan, 221, 220, 228, 215; K. O. Kindgren, 203; J. F. Bridges, 195; O. A. Brenner, 220; Frank E. Mason, 228, 222; George A. Pattberg, 213.

Pistol and revolver scores—R. W. Jones, 83, 81, 73, 77, 79, 77, 83, 86, 82; C. Schneider, 94, 91, 90; C. W. Whaley, 86, 94, 95, 95; J. G. Day, 87, 83, 77; J. R. Trego, 86, 82, 86, 85, 91, 83; James E. Gorman, 94, 93, 95, 96, 96; A. C. Wilson, 77, 74; E. Armstrong, 95, 95, 90; M. Washburn, 78, 74, 69.

INDEPENDENT NEW YORK SCHUETZEN.

Captain, Gus Zimmermann. Practice shoot, December 17, two best targets.

Gus Zimmermann	245	245—490
A. Begerow	242	242—484
A. Stahl	235	241—476
Frank A. Young	227	237—464
Wm. Soll	234	229—463
Geo. T. Zimmermann	227	231—458
Henry J. Behrens	217	225—442
Jos. Hoegerl	216	218—434
W. Cosgrove	209	211—420
F. C. Halbe	206	210—416
C. K. McGuire	204	194—398
Frank Mitchell	184	188—372

Bullseyes.

Gus Zimmermann, A. Begerow, A. Stahl, Jos. Hoegerl, Geo. T. Zimmermann, Henry J. Behrens, Wm. Soll, Frank A. Young and W. Cosgrove.

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

Scores shot December 16:

Revolver, 20 yards.				
Hinn	77	81	83	86
Jackson	82	83	85	91
Nichols	82	88	91	92
Ryder	81	83	84	85
French	83	83	87	91

Rifle, 25 yards.				
Forster	235	238	239	241
Snellen	244	246	245	247
Bauder	239	240	242	
French	242	245	246	

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Slowly but surely everybody is getting accustomed to the conditions of our new range and scores are improving in accordance therewith. Our lighting system is not quite perfect but will soon be made so and then there will be no excuse for not making possible every time.

The week has seen three new entries in the pistol division and six new entries in the rifle division. After making two very low scores in the U. S. R. A. League matches a little more interest is beginning to creep in and the sting of defeat is having its effect. With the holidays out of the way we hope to improve greatly in the match shooting.

Pistol Division.										
Fawcett	84	84	84	85	85	85	85	90	91	857
Mitchell	82	84	85	85	86	86	87	87	88	854
Hall	81	81	81	81	82	82	83	86	92	835
Crawford	78	81	81	82	83	83	84	84	88	833
Stevens	73	74	79	80	81	84	85	85	87	816
Hughes	76	77	78	78	79	79	80	80	82	792
Berry	66	69	70	70	71	67	76	77	79	81—726

Rifle Division.										
Wilkins	47	47	47	48	48	48	49	49	49	481
Stevens	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	48	49	476
Hughes	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	49	475
Winslow	46	46	46	47	47	47	47	48	48	470

Eastwood	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	48	48	467
Hall	46	46	46	46	46	46	47	47	47	463
Stiles	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	453
Besse	44	44	45	45	45	45	45	45	47	452
Scribner	43	43	44	44	45	45	45	46	47	448
Sherry	43	43	43	44	45	45	45	46	46	445
Berry	43	43	44	44	44	44	44	44	45	440
Eveleth	43	43	44	44	44	44	44	44	45	440
Chapman	42	43	43	44	44	44	44	45	46	440
Libby, H. B.	42	42	42	43	44	44	45	45	45	439
Thomes	41	42	42	43	43	43	44	44	46	431
Adams, J. H.	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	43	45	430
Keith	40	40	41	42	42	43	44	44	43	420
White	41	41	41	41	42	42	42	42	43	418

High Aggregate, Both Classes.

Hall	1298	Hughes	1267
Stevens	1292		

AT THE TRAPS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Registered with The Interstate Association.

- Dec. 27—Waco, Texas, Ambold Gun Club. J. A. Lemke, secretary.
- Dec. 28-29—Sullivan Gun Club. Bert Fultz, secretary.
- Dec. 29-31—Bryan, Texas, Gun Club. J. Allen Myers, secretary.
- Dec. 30-31—Artisia, New Mexico. Artisia Gun Club. Mark A. Corbin, secretary.
- Dec. 31, 1909-Jan. 1, 1910—Belleville, Ont., Gun Club. H. Howey, secretary.
- Dec. 31, 1909, and Jan. 1, 1910—Catasauqua, Pa. Bryden Gun Club. C. E. Brown, president.
- Dec. 31—Wellington, Mass. Palefaces Gun Club. Horace C. Kirkwood, secretary.
- Feb. 1—Del. Water Gap, Pa. Del. Water Gap Gun Club. Jos. H. Grayes, captain.
- March 8-9—Holmesburg Junction, Pa. Keystone Shooting League. F. M. Eames, secretary.
- March 16-17—Baltimore, Md. A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Company Gun Club. Geo. P. Mordecai, president.
- May 14—Bethel, Conn. Gun Club. C. K. Bailey, secretary.
- May 30—Carrick, Pa. Carrick Rod & Gun Club. C. G. Eaches, secretary.
- May 31, June 1-3—Cleveland, Ohio. Ohio State Tournament under the auspices of the Cleveland Gun Club. F. H. Wallace, manager.
- June 2-4—Atlantic City, N. J. New Jersey State Tournament. A. H. Sheppard, secretary.
- June 8-9—Sullivan, Ills. Sullivan Gun Club. Ben Cochran, secretary.
- Sept. 28-29—Sullivan, Ills. Sullivan Gun Club. Ben Cochran, secretary.

HOLLAND GUN CLUB, BATAVIA, N. Y.

Our regular day is the second Thursday but we had a hard snow storm last week and postponed shooting till December 16. We expect to shoot Christmas morning if the weather is good.

Shot at	25	25	25	25
Gardiner	22	23	24	21
Febiger	24	21	22	20
Tomlinson	24	22	21	20
Watson	20	22	18	21
"39"	16	18	19	18

OSSINING, N. Y., GUN CLUB.

The following scores were made at the regular practice shoot on December 18. Hinchcliffe and Guy tried days for the first time and considering the hard targets thrown their scores were good.

Targets	10	10	10	10	10	25	25	10
C. G. Blandford	7	7	9	9	8	21	18	9
B. Patrick	6	7	5	5	7	20	20	7
F. Guy	3	4						
W. Hinchcliffe	2	4						
W. S. Smith	8	10	8					
A. Aitchison	6	3						

MEADOW SPRINGS GUN CLUB, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Laws carried off the honors of the day at Meadow Springs on December 18. He tied with Coyle, Sloan, Murdock and Henry in the club event at 25 targets, and then in two extra shootoffs he finally won the weekly trophy from Sloan by a score of 10 to 9.

The usual conditions governed the shoot, namely, 25 targets per man, handicaps added to the score, all scores over 25 to be counted as the highest club total, 25 targets. Sloan and Henry proved to be the best gunners in the field of nineteen men, for they each broke 24 out of their 25 targets, and each having a handicap which carried them above the 25 mark, they were tied up with Murdock, Laws and Coyle.

In the fifty-target event Sloan was the best scorer of the day with 47 breaks out of his 50 targets. Henry, with 40, was second.

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These beautiful booklets are free to all who apply to the Hunter Arms Company, 79 Hubbard St., Fulton, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS POLICE FORCE TO USE COLTS.

The Police Departments of the larger cities are rapidly seeing the wisdom of equipping their men with a revolver of uniform caliber to avoid the confusion arising from various sizes, models and cartridges.
St. Louis, has just decided on its regulation arm and within a very short time the 1,600 men of that city's force will be supplied with the Colt Police Positive Special, with four inch barrel. This arm weighs only 22 ounces and is 8½ inches long, over all. It will handle the .38 Colt and S. & W. Special cartridges, full, mid-range or gallery loads, also the .38 Long and Short Colt, thus giving a wide range of ammunition, in the same arm, for practice or service. This Colt model is also of interest to National Guardsmen, taking as it does the Service cartridge and permits a man to use the same ammunition in his military or pocket revolver.



THE COLT POLICE POSITIVE SPECIAL.

One of the principal features which gave the Colt the preference in securing the St. Louis order was the time-tested "Positive Lock" which absolutely prevents accidental discharge. If the hammer slips in cocking, or should the revolver be dropped, striking on the hammer, no discharge can occur. The Police Positive Special has a broad, full grip, very similar to the Army model, and is fully guaranteed for use with smokeless powder. It is now in the departments of Kansas City, Cincinnati, Lynn, Mass., Havana, Cuba, and Tampico, Mexico.
St. Louis has some very fine shots among its officers, and Col. John A. Laird, President of the Board of Commissioners, is enthusiastic over the plan of interstate competition in the near future among police departments armed with the same style revolver.

NEAF APGAR HIGH.

Neaf Apgar won high professional average at Lebanon, Pa., December 7, 135 out of 150, and Mr. Geo. Hansell, of Lebanon, Pa., was high amateur with 133 out of 150, both using Peters shells.

Club Shoot—25 targets; handicaps added to the score.

	H.	B.	Tl.
Coyle	5	22	25
Sloan	3	24	25
Murdock	5	23	25
Henry	4	24	25
Laws	8	20	25
Soley	6	16	22
Emerson	0	20	20
Jackson	4	15	19
Herbert	10	14	24
Vinson	10	8	18
Hogan	3	19	22
Turner	6	18	24
Menamin	8	11	19
Cambtos	8	11	19
Pierce	6	17	23
W. A. Sloan	14	14	14
Kollock	2	15	17

50-Target Event.

H. H. Sloan	8	12	8	13	—47
Henry	7	10	10	13	—40
Soley	8	7	10	15	—37
Coyle	8	5	10	14	—37
Emerson	8	14	10	15	—37
Jackson	7	8	10	15	—37
Herbert	7	9	5	8	—29
Vinson	2	8	10	10	—29
Hogan	8	13	9	30	—40
Tolan	1	8	10	9	—37
Turner	6	11	10	17	—44
Menamin	7	13	10	20	—50
Murdock	7	12	10	19	—48
Cambtos	7	3	10	10	—37
Laws	6	12	8	26	—52

COMPLIMENTARY SHOOT TO FRED A. STONE.

One of the largest attended tournaments was that of December 18 at the complimentary shoot tendered Fred A. Stone, the actor, at the Keystone Shooting League Grounds, Holmesburg Junction, Pa.

Stone is an enthusiastic trapshooter, and never misses an opportunity when in the city to spend part of the time at some one of the local clubs. This shoot was in the nature of a testimonial to an undeniably clever shot. There were no prizes, simply a reunion of trapshooters.

Each one shooting through the program was presented with a beautiful souvenir note-book, covered with satin, on which was printed in gold letters the name of the guest of the day.

Never did hosts make things as pleasant as they did for Stone at the Keystone Shooting League. He was the honor man in the first squad, and his 82 was made under trying conditions, as he had loaned his father his own gun when called out for the third string, and with a strange firearm he only cracked 16, which in a measure spoiled an otherwise good score. Scores:

Overbaugh	18	21	24	21	—84
Lewis	18	20	22	21	—81
Clark	16	18	19	19	—72
Anderson	15	16	18	17	—66
F. Stone	20	23	16	23	—82
Mink	25	24	22	23	—94
Pratt	22	23	21	23	—89
Cordery	23	21	23	21	—88
L. P. Stone	16	18	20	17	—71
Fisher	19	15	19	21	—74
Lockwood	23	22	20	20	—85
Roberts	14	16	16	15	—61
Eames	23	20	23	22	—88
McMillan	13	8	7	7	—33
Heny	19	19	22	18	—78
Dow	11	15	19	16	—71
Eyres	15	19	21	13	—59
Johnson	22	20	21	17	—80
Beattie	20	20	18	17	—75
Moore	20	19	11	10	—60
Carver	19	19	17	16	—71
Sloan	23	23	23	23	—92
Swain	16	20	20	20	—76
Landis	20	24	24	24	—92
Firth	18	20	16	20	—74
Du Pont	19	20	16	20	—75

Hamlin	19	21	19	23	—82
Tansey	24	22	22	19	—87
Franklin	14	23	21	15	—73
Schilling	20	18	17	22	—77
I. Wolstencroft	21	16	16	16	—37
Slear	24	21	21	16	—45
W. H. Wolstencroft	24	21	21	16	—45
McMillin	14	14	14	14	—44

THE MONTCLAIR, N. J., GUN CLUB.

Scores, December 18, 1909:
Event 1—10 targets, all left quarter; 5 points: Frazee, 9; Winslow, 7; Bush, 6. Won by Frazee.
Event 2—10 targets, walking match; 5 points: Frazee, 6; Winslow, 6; Bush, 5. Frazee winner of shootoff.
Event 3—10 targets, all right quarter; 5 points: Frazee, 8; Winslow, 4; Bush, 6. Frazee winner.
Event 4—miss and out; 10 points: Frazee, 0; Winslow, 1; Bush, 0. Winslow winner.
Event 5—5 pairs doubles; 5 points: Frazee, 0; Winslow, 5; Bush, 4. Winslow winner.
Event 6—15 targets, unknown angles; 10 points: Frazee, 13; Winslow, 9; Bush, 14. Won by Bush.
Event 7—15 targets, gun below elbow; 5 points: Frazee, 11; Winslow, 10; Bush, 13. Won by Bush.
Total, Bush, Frazee and Winslow, each 15 points. Shootoff of tie at 10 targets, unknown angles: Bush, 6; Frazee, 10; Winslow, 9.—won by Frazee—trophy, a Christmas turkey.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

AN ART CATALOGUE.

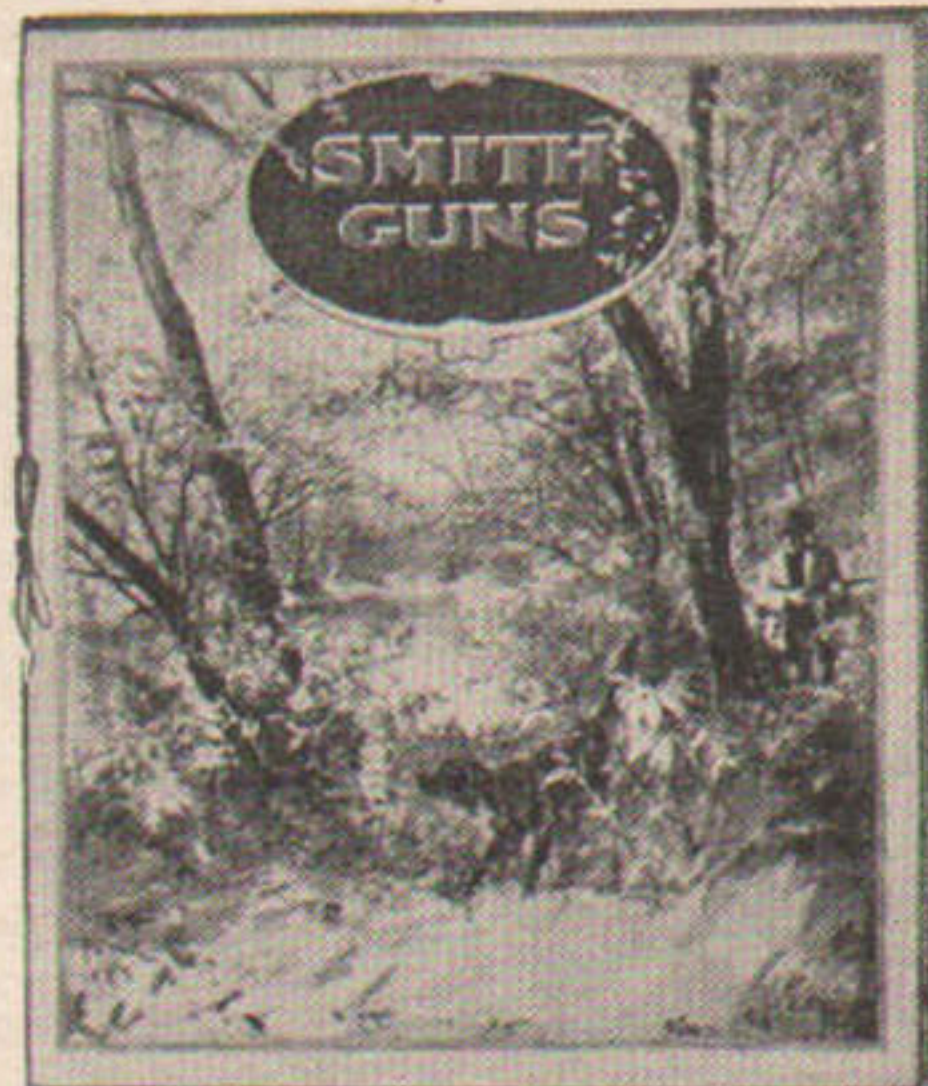
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The Hunter Arms Company in putting out their 1910 catalogue of the L. C. Smith guns have outdone themselves, and set a pace for the other gun makers which will be hard to follow.

Smith guns are good guns, they stand wear and tear and they shoot well, withal they are beautiful, but the most beautiful specimen of them cannot compare with the outside cover of the new Smith Gun catalogue.

The cut of it which we reproduce gives the outlines in black and white, but it does not furnish the slightest clue to the beautiful color-effects in the original.

The glimpse of water through the trees, the glimmer of the sunshine upon it, the old setter stirred by the scent of game, with his master, gun close clutched, alertly approaching, all stir the heart of the man of the fields and woods, as scarcely anything except the scene itself outdoors and actual could stir him.



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AND

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5. Treatment of Privates by Noncommissioned Officers.
6. An Exhaustive Chapter on Military Courtesy.
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MILITARY MAP READING

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