

ARMS AND THE MAN

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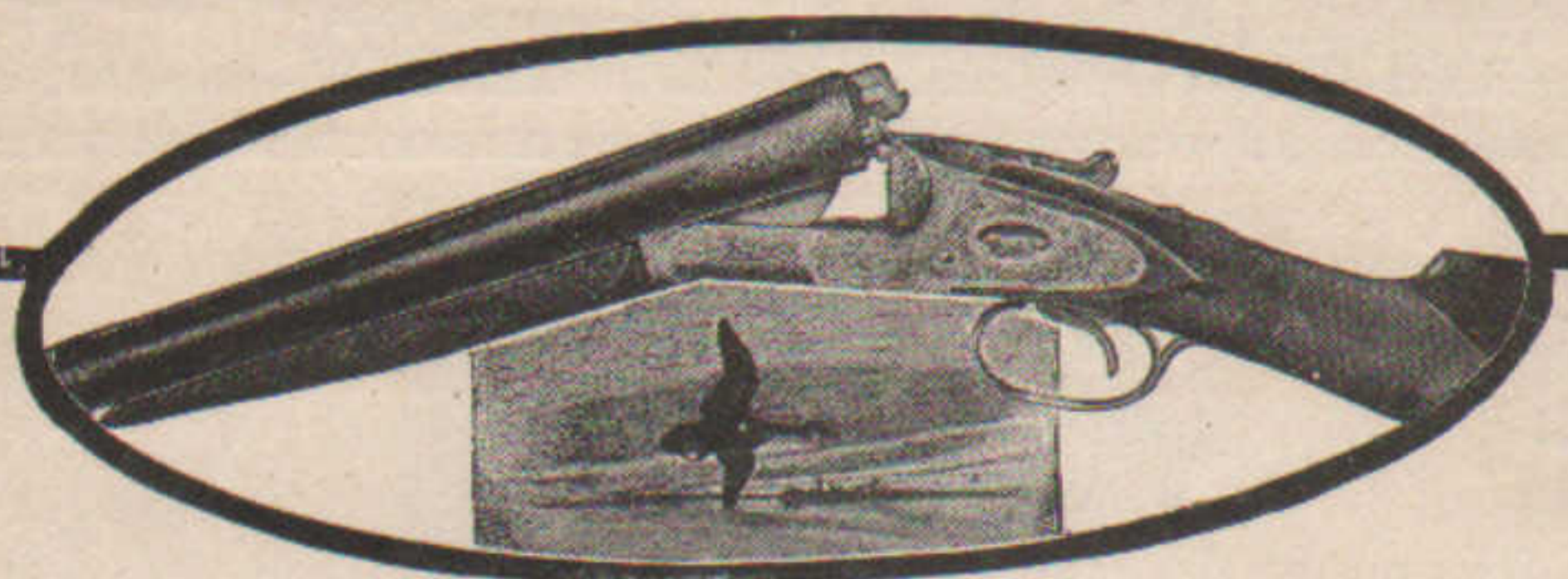
**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVII. No. 20.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 17, 1910.

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A "COMPROMISE" AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

By E. C. CROSSMAN.

ASIDE from the discussion as to the proper action to be used on our ideal American Sporting Rifle, there is probably no subject in the gun department of our sporting magazines that can touch the revolver *vs.* automatic pistol controversy for general interest among gun lovers. The manifold advantages—on paper—of the automatic pistol and the equally numerous drawbacks to the revolver type of hand-gun would seem sufficient to drive the revolver out of the market. In spite of this paper handicap, the friends of the revolver refuse to be awed; the adoption of the automatic pistol by most civilized nations and the flirtation carried on with it by our own authorities; the terrific leakage of gas from the cylinder joint of the revolver; the revolver's increased bulk and its relatively slow speed of fire—potent arguments every one of them—fail to persuade the lover of the six-shooter that his weapon belongs with the cross-bow and lever action in the private museums of some of our collectors.

The man making such a statement may well expect to bring down upon his hard head a shower of verbal bricks from those on both sides of the controversy, but it is a fact in spite of the to-be-target-practice with the aforesaid bricks that the difference in effectiveness between the revolver and the automatic pistol is 90 per cent of it on paper—in catalogs or in the printed utterances of the friends of either type of weapon.

Revolvers do lose a little gas where the cylinder joins the barrel—but there is ample left to knock the biggest and baddest desperado from Chicago into a good citizen if the proper caliber be used.

Automatic pistols have been known to jam—a fault of course absolutely foreign to the revolver, if

you believe all your read in the magazines—but the jamless gun is beyond the horizon as yet, regardless of its breed.

Revolvers are more accurate than the auto type of gun, not through any inherent qualities, but through the smooth pull obtainable on the revolver, and taboo with the other weapon through its lightning-flash method of cocking the gun. Some day we'll get this smooth pull on the automatic pistol. Then the accuracy argument will be relegated to the junk heap along with other arguments at present valid in the case of the automatic through its present crude and undeveloped state.

Practically, the revolver is more accurate through its better lines and balance and through its fine pull. The automatic pistol is less bulky, is lighter, hits a harder blow than the revolver—weight of bullet and amount of power considered—and is also slower to get into action. Jams with either weapon can be put out of the mind. They do not occur frequently enough to worry the user of either gun and they occur about as frequently with one gun as with the other.

As a weapon of self-defence, probably the greatest objection to the automatic pistol is in the slowness of the first shot, and the ever-present danger to the user. A safety is one of the most dangerous things ever put on either shotgun or pistol in spite of its name. The safety on the New Springfield and similar rifles is "safe" in design and is really safe as long as no mistake is made by the user.

The safety on a shotgun or on any pistol depending on locking the trigger, with the hammer or firing pin free to go forward from a sudden jar, is not safe. Shotgun safeties are notorious in this respect—so much so that the finer English guns are made with intercepting sears to prevent accidental discharge in case a jar drives the locked trigger or sear out of bent in spite of the tang safety.

With the safety device on the automatic pistol really safe through its design, there remains the necessity for throwing it out of gear and then dragging the trigger through a long, creepy, hard pull to get in the first shot.

Without question, the double action revolver, fired by a mere pull of the trigger, is the quickest of all hand guns to get into action. The accuracy of its first shot is open to dispute. Our early denizens of the wild and woolly section of the country proved to the satisfaction of many other gentlemen of that time and section that a revolver fitted with single action and cocked as it was drawn could be fired faster than was at times healthful to those in front of its muzzle.

Pushing or pulling a safety out of engagement seems simple and speedy, but it has yet to be proven that an automatic can be fired the first time as quickly as either double or single action—with some little regard for the efficacy of the first shot taken into the consideration.

The primary idea—that of having the recoil load the weapon and again place the parts in position for firing—is with us to stay. The revolver is unquestionably a thing of the past and holding its own merely through the difficulty of perfecting the automatic type of weapon. There can be no question as to the relative efficiency of an arm with the cartridge loaded into a barrel with unbroken chamber and rifling; with no jump of bullet and no opening left for the escape of the gas at a point where its energy is greatest, and a weapon having these disadvantages.

The strongest friend of the revolver will hardly claim that the plan of having the chamber and the barrel happily separate and locking in line by more or less certain devices is equal to the plan followed on

all other arms—that of having the chamber and barrel one. One is a plan thought of a century ago and improved only in the details of the mechanism since that time. The other is the design in use on all other weapons at the present time. With the automatic brought to the present state of perfection of detail and mechanism found on the revolver, there would be no comparison between the two. Failure of the automatic mechanism through our present very unsatisfactory pistol cartridges is not an argument that the unprejudiced man will consider for a moment.

Our makers can turn out perfect ammunition—if they are made to do so. Consider our latest cartridges for the New Springfield as produced by any of the big cartridge companies or by the Frankford Arsenal. Ammunition as good would see a remarkable diminution in the jams of the automatic pistol.

With the present lines, balance, pull and safety device of the automatic pistol, the writer would select a Colt or Smith & Wesson revolver without hesitation, were he looking for efficiency. But the lines, and the balance and the pull and the safety device of our present crude automatic pistols can and will be changed as the time goes on. Their present rather unsatisfactory state is not at all a matter of principle but of detail.

It is an almost universally accepted thing that a pistol with a hammer is the quickest and most convenient of all hand-guns to use. This means with a hammer that is meant for a human being to cock—not the monstrosity that the Colt people put on some of their automatic guns. It is possible that gradual education in the future will pry people loose from this hammer idea but the present generation seems to prefer it on the pistol. The stiff-neck policy of some automatic pistol makers in doing away with an accepted feature of the pistol or else in putting out such a poor excuse as that used on some forms, did much toward making the automatic pistol unpopular from the start with lovers of the hand-gun.



The hammer offers no advantages and, unless some safety device is added, it offers opportunity for accident. In spite of this it is hard to suddenly persuade the would-be purchaser of a pistol that the mysterious safety is superior to the old and reliable hammer. With the safety block of the Colt revolver of the latest type, the hammer is as safe as any safety used on an automatic pistol, except the possibility of catching the trigger and thus firing the gun by the double action feature.

As this also would be possible with some hammerless revolvers, the possibility for accident through this source would not be chargeable to the hammer itself.

It is the opinion of the writer, after some experience with such a gun, that an automatic pistol fitted with convenient and easily cocked hammer would sell much faster than the present types. Another modification using the double action to fire the first shot—pulling the trigger, cocking and firing the gun—would certainly prove popular with people used to this type of revolver.

The writer for the past four months has had the pleasure of using an automatic pistol that may well be termed a compromise between our accepted types of revolvers and the automatic pistol.

This arm is familiar through its description to some of the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN, through its being submitted to the Ordnance Department several years ago when a board sat for the purpose of selecting a pistol for the use of the Army.

The inventor, Knoble, of Tacoma, is well known as one of the worst-bitten gun cranks in the country and an exception to the general run of these queer people in that, when a certain new type of gun or improvement on an existing one appeals to him as being good, he simply goes to work and makes it. The result of attempts of most of us to do this would hardly be fit for publication.

The gun was turned down by the Ordnance Department for being "crudely made" and failing to operate. That it was crudely made could well be believed when it was hurriedly turned out by hand on a lathe by the inventor.

The writer used the gun originally submitted to the Ordnance Department in the single action type and while it might have been gone over since submitted to the Government, the crudity failed to appear on examination except that the gun was not blued or polished. It worked, that's the main thing.

The two models originally submitted to the Government included this single action gun and another of double action variety. The single action which the writer has been using is chambered for the 7.65 mm. Luger cartridge, a hard hitting, powerful combination of powder and lead that strikes the writer as being ideal for use as a belt gun although it might not stop a maddened Moro as quickly as a .45.

This pistol varies from all other automatic pistols in that it is fitted with a low-hung, well-shaped, easily cocked hammer and is without any safety catches or other complication. This, with the grip, is perhaps the most striking departure from accepted models of automatic pistols.

It might be well to state right here that the inventor claims the gun is a commercial failure through its parts not being adapted to machine manufacture. It has not been put on the market and never will be. There are but two of these guns on earth and it is therefore necessary to consider them as models of what might be excellent automatic pistols and not as guns that are obtainable.

The gun is fired by cocking the hammer and then pulling the trigger as on the ordinary revolver. The double action variety is fired like the ordinary self-cocking revolver—by pulling the trigger for the first shot.

On both models the hammer is left cocked after each shot and a simple pull on the trigger fires the next shot. The pull is afflicted to some extent with the well-known "automatic creep" which is found on all automatic weapons with the exception of the Remington auto-rifle and shotgun. In this case the pull is much lighter and the creep much shorter than on any automatic pistol on the market, but it of course does not rank with a finely adjusted revolver in this respect.

The hammer is shaped much like that used on the Smith & Wesson single-action revolver, familiar to all old-time revolver target shooters. The main spring is quite light in its tension and the gun is as easy to cock as the much-vaunted single-action Frontier Colt with which the border hero did his shooting—and which shooting has been more lied about than a modern trip to the North Pole.

The provision against accidental discharge by a blow on the hammer when a cartridge is in the chamber and the hammer is down is by the use of a "flying momentum" firing pin that is too short to reach the primer when the hammer touches its other end. The hammer rests upon the end of the firing pin but it in turn does not touch the primer by about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. The full blow of the falling hammer imparts enough force to the pin to fire the cartridge, and the depth to which it penetrates into the primer shows that the blow is ample to guard against misfires from this reason. Pulling the hammer back about half way and then dropping it—

as might be done in pulling from the pocket—will not fire the gun; it seems to require the full swing of the hammer to produce results.

The breech mechanism reminds one of the Luger. The Luger, however, does not possess the locking shoulders of this gun and there is little resemblance in other ways.

In operation, the breech-bolt is locked by a shoulder on either side dropping down into corresponding recesses in the barrel extension. These shoulders are milled for the purpose of affording a good grip in operating the gun for the first shot. The barrel slides in grooves cut in the frame and, with its extension, moves back about half an inch under the recoil. This backward motion, carrying with it the breech-block locked to the barrel extension, pushes the locking shoulders up out of their engagement with the barrel extension, and the breech-bolt then moves up and to the rear like the bolt of the Luger, the guns being much alike in this respect.

The cartridges are carried in a detachable magazine that slides into the grip and are fed up before the bolt much like the Luger idea. The gun is loaded by pulling straight back on the milled shoulders, which raises them out of the recesses in the barrel extension and allows the bolt to come back clear of the magazine. Releasing it drives the first cartridge into the chamber.

The best feature of the gun, aside from the hammer, is the splendid grip and balance. The drop is just right—a feature noticed in many automatic pistols and absent in most revolvers. With the ordinary Colt or Smith & Wesson of the .38 Army type, if the gun is "thrown down" on an object, the muzzle is pointed above it as the hand naturally falls and the wrist must be bent to bring the gun in line. This Knoble is so proportioned that, with the arm and hand straight, the gun points at the to-be-hit object without the necessity for bending the wrist.

The grip is particularly splendid and is unquestionably superior to any revolver or commercially successful automatic pistol on the market. The gun is not muzzle-heavy and there is none of the tendency to draw downward when the gun is held out which is often found on the revolver. For target use the gun would be a little muzzle-light; for self-defence, where quick and not only accurate shooting is called for, the gun is right.

The writer has been shooting a revolver for some time and in common with most revolver target shooters has not been prepossessed by the somewhat crude automatic pistols with seven-pound creepy pull and metal cased ammunition at present for sale. The Knoble, however, is quite another thing and, although it uses the metal cased ammunition, it is a long step ahead in lines and balance and grip, as well as in its provision for firing the first shot quickly.

We have the inventor's word for it that the gun would never be a commercial success, although the writer would prefer it to any gun made. In spite of not being a commercial success, the pistol has many features that could be embodied in our commercial automatic pistols with benefit to the purchasers and resulting increased popularity of the automatic pistol.

THE MYSTERY OF METALLIC FOULING.

WE are inclined to think that the publication of the article in your paper under the above heading, justified the letter written by Mr. L. Barton, but we hardly think that Mr. Edward C. Crossman, who writes in "Arms and Explosives," is quite correct in his somewhat emphatic support of his National Ordnance Board.

It may interest Mr. Crossman to know that we had the honor of supplying the American Government, in answer to their inquiries over three years ago, with free samples of K. N. S., and also, at a later date, in conjunction with Messrs. Vickers Sons & Maxim, Ltd., demonstrated to their attachés the Electrolytic method of removing metallic fouling from big guns. Mr. Crossman need not be in a hurry to defend his Ordnance Board. It is a matter of common knowledge that their information was first derived from this Company, and they will doubtless suitably acknowledge it in course of time.

We compare Mr. Crossman's letter with an article in your paper of December 3, 1908, written by Dr. W. G. Hudson, a gentleman we have not the pleasure of knowing personally, but whom we all know of on this side as one of the best informed, and from the manner in which he writes, certainly one of the most courteous of the American experts. Dr. Hudson commences his article thus:

"The use of ammonia mixture for removing cupro nickel fouling from rifles has become so general in this country that many riflemen have forgotten the source of this most valuable preparation. It was originated by the Kings Norton Metal Co. Ltd., an English concern, and was first brought out in that country. We paid little attention to it at the time, for the rifles we were then using were not addicted to metallic fouling to any great extent, etc., etc."

Further on, Dr. Hudson testifies to the efficiency of another preparation

called "Leadene," also brought out by this Company, and he finishes his article thus:

"It is too bad that our British cousins cannot see their way clear to market these preparations in America (due to tariff restrictions), as I am sure we would all gladly buy from their manufacturers, rather than make them ourselves, thus assuring them some financial return from their work. In the absence of this, we can only hope that some day one of us will be able to offer some useful discovery of our own, which will be of as great a service to them as theirs have been to us."

An article like this is worth a great deal more than the somewhat pseudo patriotism of Mr. Crossman. It should be remembered that the Kings Norton Metal Co. is not the English Army Council, and therefore has no responsibility for the designs of the rifles, but this has not prevented the Company from manufacturing cartridges to be used in .303 rifles with competent actions, which hold records today, unbeaten even in America, and in 1906 manufactured modern cartridges with pointed bullets with a muzzle velocity of over 3,000 feet which were successfully used at Bisley, and this was before our American friends had got out of their trial experiments.

Although the International Shoots in 1907 and 1908 were unfavorable to us in these particular events, *the same cartridges*, when put into suitable rifles, enabled the English competitors to reverse the situation. Yours faithfully,

FOR THE KINGS NORTON METAL CO., LTD.,
THOMAS B. BAYLESS,
Managing Director.

THE STANDING OF THE FIRELESS COOKER.

CAPTAIN Fred W. Stopford, Commissary Department, U. S. A., delivered an excellent paper at the Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States held in Los Angeles last fall. His paper was printed in full in ARMS AND THE MAN of January 6 and January 13, 1910. During the course of the delivery of his paper Captain Stopford is reported to have remarked something about the fireless cooker being a hoax in our Army. Our recollection is that his reference to the fireless cooker was not intended to convey the impression of a failure or a hoax but rather that all our experience showed it to be an unpopular device for our exclusive use under ordinary conditions. At the earliest opportunity we have looked into the question and we find the Commissary General in his report to the Secretary of War for 1909 saying on this subject:

"The fireless cooker has been perfected. It was exhaustively tried and favorably reported upon by officers of organizations and others. But after these trials, which showed the cookers to be entirely satisfactory and producing excellent results, it was found that the majority of the officers only desired them as an adjunct to the field equipment, and not in substitution of such equipment, which would necessitate field equipment beyond what it is thought advisable."

Our Commissary Department which is always alert and wide awake to perceive the advantages of any new equipment or the benefit to be gained from an improved method has made a thorough trial of the fireless cooker. One of the important subjects in the curriculum of the training school for bakers and cooks at Fort Riley is instruction in the use of the fireless cooker.

In this connection the experience of other countries with fireless cooking devices would appear to be enlightening. We therefore present various remarks upon the subject based upon foreign observations.

The following is a translation of an article appearing in the "Revue Militaire Suisse" for September, 1909, from which will be seen that certain troops in the Austro-Hungarian Army are equipped with the fireless cooker, and that the only equipment in the Italian army is the fireless cooker, viz:

"Notwithstanding the very strict economy to which it has been driven by its own parliamentary and political conditions, and which it would be difficult to find to such an extreme in another country, the war administration of Austria-Hungary, profiting by recent experiences, has decided to supply its army with rolling kitchens and fireless cookers as rapidly as possible to its native industry. Four thousand rolling kitchens will be needed for the common army, and two thousand for the Austrian and Hungarian landwehrs. All troops, excepting the mountain units and Army train, will be provided with them. In lieu of these, the mountain units and Army train will be furnished 12,000 fireless cookers, a large number of which were distributed during the past winter to the 64 battalions of the reinforced Bosnian Army Corps (the 15th), and have given entire satisfaction.

Two models have been simultaneously introduced; the staffs and the landwehr have been given a round rolling kitchen, the three kettles of which are so arranged in a cylinder that each may be brought in succession, by turning, over the fire. The other units will have two square kettles which do not revolve, but, like our Swiss kitchens, will have two fires. The fireless cooker provided for the mountain troops is sufficient for 25 men, and of such weight that two may be carried by a pack-animal, though as long as the troops are on the roads they may more conveniently be left in the baggage and provision cars. The kettle is placed on the fire for about 22 minutes, and when steam escapes from the safety valve it is placed in its

containing chest, which is then hermetically closed. Three hours later the food is found to be perfectly cooked, and the contents may be kept warm 24 hours.

The Austrian kitchens will cost from 3,000 to 4,000 kroners (a kroner is about 20 cents), which will entail an expenditure of 20,000,000 kroners (\$4,060,000) plus several millions for the fireless cookers. 2,000 rolling kitchens will be furnished this year, so that the entire number will be supplied within not exceeding three years.

* * * * *

Italy is at work providing its army with fireless cookers, which will be carried in wagons, and for Alpine troops on pack-animals. They will be paid for from the appropriation for extraordinary equipment of 463,600,000 lire (about \$92,720,000) which was placed to the credit of the Minister of War in 1906. * * *

The following is an extract from a report made by our Military Attaché in Paris, under date of October 8, 1909:

"A circular from the French War Department just issued (see supplement to 'La France Militaire,' September 29, 1909), authorizes the employment of the Taille system of cooking. I enclose this circular. It gives an account of the experiments with this system of cooking in garrison, which is nothing more or less than what is called in America a fireless cooker.

To cook for 160 men their three meals, an average of 2 to 3 hours per day for active cooking is necessary. The temperature in the pots of the fireless cooker was, after 16 hours, about 162° F.; after 24 hours, about 156° F. All the dishes which had heretofore entered the bill of fare of these companies could be prepared on the fireless cooker. The quality of all the food was good and appetizing; coffee, soup, roasts, vegetables, macaroni, stews, etc.

* * * * *

Where the cooking for these 160 men formerly required 154 pounds of coal a day, with the Taille cooker 49 pounds was ample.

A great saving of labor and of hours of work for the cooks and helpers was obtained. They do not have to keep opening a range and examining food, nor do they have to get up hours before breakfast time, or occupy themselves with cooking for men absent from meals (guard, etc.). Three or four hours work a day, practically all at one time, suffices for preparing the food for 24 hours.

* * * * *

Yesterday, I had a long conversation with Captain de la Taille, the inventor of the system. The machine is patented, but the only thing he claims is the arrangement and the method of insulating. No further remarks seem necessary concerning the cooker for use in barracks, except to point out the real saving in fuel, and in labor of cooks, which undoubtedly does ensue, and to add that a commission of experts, comprising several of the greatest *chefs de cuisine* in Paris, made an exhaustive examination of the Taille cooker and reported favorably upon the system as regards the quality of the food thus cooked from the cook's point of view. This is a great point in favor of the fireless cooker as a system."

MECHANICAL FIRE CONTROL.

BY CAPTAIN FRANK D. ELY, 30th Infantry, U. S. A.

NEW ideas and new devices calculated to serve in war must run a long and critical gauntlet before they can meet with acceptance. "Most men are quick to report defects though they may be slow in giving credit for results obtained."

A year has passed since mechanical fire control was favorably reported upon by a Board of Ordnance officers, and no serious defects have either developed or been reported. Further action by the War Department has been awaited, but additional reports are not yet published. The system, though simple, is so entirely new that time is necessary to permit of its wide and general comprehension. Meanwhile it steadily grows in the esteem of infantrymen as it becomes better known, not only because it increases efficiency but because it creates a wholly unexpected demand for more Infantry.

Probably it has been expected that tests would determine its exact value in war. The character of the device and its particular field of usefulness forbid this. But the absolute prevention of much of the unprofitable fire in battle is a fact that the alert infantryman instantly recognizes as extremely valuable and immediately desirable. He has labored for days and weeks, and perhaps for months and years, on drill ground and rifle range to prevent the occurrence of exactly such unprofitable fire. Indeed, the only practical tests of the device are mechanical ones, for no tests are possible that will determine the percentage of absolutely "wild" fire normally delivered in battle. The knowledge of such exact percentage is of little importance for it is everywhere recognized as enormous; and to decrease it cannot but yield immense gain, whether accomplished by instilling superior discipline, by improving the rifle, or by both. The improvement of the rifle is the cheaper and the more certain.

Occasionally some one asks whether the use of mechanical fire control is opposed to target practice. The answer is no. Such opposition no more follows than does a decreased care of one's personal health, or the contemplation of suicide follow the taking out of a policy of life insurance. More often, the enthusiasts advocate this control on the ground that it will overcome all the difficulties of target practice. This again is untrue. Mechanical fire control can never *make* a man hit the bullseye, though it may easily cause him to do so; but it can and does effectually prevent his

delivering any but dangerous fire. Besides, it adds hitherto unknown power to Infantry. Troops that are equipped and trained to fight under conditions sure to be encountered and that are absolutely impossible for their adversaries hold a vital advantage.

It is unpleasant to reflect that the phlegmatic Teuton, the excitable Latin, or the stolid Mongolian can deliver an intense fire in battle that is quite as deadly as that which the Anglo-Saxon now delivers—we a race of sportsmen, they admittedly our inferiors in the use of firearms. Yet such result follows the use of mechanical fire control. Only by completely developing the new powers added to the rifle can we hope to again become superior.

Fine target shooting is the product of much personal skill, good tools, visible targets, known ranges, and excellent conditions withal. Fine battle fire is the product of more or less personal skill, fine discipline, indistinct or invisible targets, unknown ranges, and usually the most adverse conditions. Target shooting is but incidental to battle fire training.

As to the necessity for a certain amount of skill in shooting on the part of every soldier armed with the rifle all nations agree; but as to the precise degree of such skill necessary a wide difference in requirement exists. This is due to several reasons, among which are the cost of target practice both in time and money; and the extremely low ratio of hits obtained in battle to the number of hits the same men will make at target practice—a ratio experimentally determined at about 1 to 400 (Colonel Evans). It thus appears that two soldiers who at target practice make respectively 80 and 40 per cent of hits possess almost equal efficiency in battle fire; for, their difference of 40 per cent, multiplied by the ratio 1-400, gives a product of 1-10 of 1 per cent as their difference in battle fire efficiency, or one additional hit for every 1,000 shots fired—an advantage so slight as to yield but doubtful superiority.

But from this we may not conclude that it has become useless to teach marksmanship on the rifle range. Far from it. Good marksmanship means staying power. The ability to hit a visible target imparts to the soldier a confidence in his ability to defend himself, and in the ability of his comrades to do the same, that constitutes the better part of what is termed morale. This practically equal efficiency in battle fire of the trained and the unskilled shot is due entirely to the adverse conditions normally surrounding the delivery of battle fire, such as fatigue, excitement, danger, unknown ranges, and the invisibility of the targets—none of which conditions obtain in the regular target practice as carried on up to the first of this year. Due to these and to the indefinite and varying location of the enemy as known to each individual soldier, the fire delivered upon him becomes unduly divergent or dispersed, such dispersion increasing as the fire increases; and the entire volume of fire being thus spread or scattered over an increasing area considerably greater than that occupied by the enemy the probability of hitting individuals of the enemy is greatly lessened.

It is apparent that if we decrease the area covered by any given volume of fire, we thereby increase the probability of hits on objects within the area remaining covered. An example is afforded by the choke-bored shotgun, the "killing circle" of which is smaller but deadlier than that of the old fashioned cylinder-bored gun. But differences of opinion must exist as to the amount or extent of area to be covered by fire; whether simply the area occupied by the enemy, whether a slightly larger area, etc., etc. Due to the varying extent of the ground occupied by even the same enemy it becomes difficult to fix upon a limit for the dispersion; but we may safely limit it to all of the ground or space which he may possibly occupy. Thus we may prevent all wild, high fire; and since such fire is not only certain of missing, but of missing so widely as to not even adversely affect the enemy's morale, it is absolutely without profit, and the gain that must result from its prevention is apparent.

Fire that will *probably* hit is immeasurably superior to fire that may *possibly* hit. Yet until the present nearly every improvement to the rifle has increased the possible hits rather than the probable ones, making dependence upon the human qualities even more absolute. The present sight, the wind gauge, and the telescopic sight are notable examples. Flatness of trajectory, however, increases both the possible and the probable hits, and it is doubtless the most valuable of the modern improvements in the rifle. Its greatest value lies in the fact that when a shot is delivered low—parallel to the surface of the ground, or nearly so—it endangers in its flight every object on the ground along such line of flight or trajectory. If, then, *all* fire can be delivered *low*, we must increase the probability of hits—the efficiency of fire. Mechanical fire control absolutely assures low fire. It puts increased fire power in the hands of an able commander.

How may we best increase the efficiency of battle fire?

When men who have been taught only the careful, exact shooting of the target range meet an invisible enemy in battle and realize their own absolute inability to do precise shooting for want of various requirements necessary to such shooting, a feeling of helplessness becomes thereby engendered which leads naturally to hopelessness, and, unless checked, to demor-

alization. Were men taught to increase the probability of making hits on an unseen enemy not only must an increase in the actual number of hits secured follow, but troops must be much less adversely affected by the uncertainty of battle conditions when these are encountered.

The new system of field firing is an improvement over the old system of target practice but it does not go far enough. When it was devised, mechanical fire control was unknown and the night action therefore quite as impossible as ever in the past. But now that night fire can be rendered quite efficient, it must be practiced and made more so. Men who have been taught such firing, together with night maneuvering, will be far less liable to demoralization in battle. An invisible target, the rattle of musketry, the absolute darkness, and the necessity for attention, alertness, and the strictest discipline will, combined, prove invaluable aids in teaching efficiency in battle fire. Such training will prove equally valuable in fog, rain, mist, or snow on the battlefield, and in event of such a contingency—one not uncommon in the past and one certain to be sought by aggressive commanders in the future—mechanical fire control will prove invaluable.

The practical effect of mechanical fire control is to level, at one blow, the existing battle fire efficiency of all nations. But such efficiency cannot remain level. The increased power of the rifle for night actions opens a new field—makes new conditions, and demands an Infantry trained to fight at night. A new necessity has arisen. Time and training are necessary to perfect night maneuvering in order that the advantages now afforded by the rifle may be fully realized. The only really efficient soldier for the rapidly moving wars of the future will be the thoroughly trained soldier—the man who can, under the worst possible conditions, still perform good work. Unwittingly mechanical fire control has created a specific demand for a strong increase of Infantry that is all-powerful—all-compelling.

Infantry must drill at night; maneuver at night; hold rapid fire target practice at night; and learn to scout by night. And that most modern and dangerous scout, the aeroplane, further compels such training, for by day every movement must become instantly known.

The increased possibilities of the rifle demand the extensive peace-time training of a far larger regular Infantry than we now possess.

A REVOLVER LEAGUE.

BY COLONIAL.

THE contribution to ARMS AND THE MAN signed "Nearshot," which appeared February 3, and the former article by "Otis," will probably bring out a general discussion of the Outdoor League. The League idea is undoubtedly the best thing ever attempted for the promotion of pistol and revolver shooting, and it has come to stay.

There are a few people who are not altogether satisfied with the conditions but they form a very small proportion of the 70 men who line up each Thursday evening and take part in the contest. Of course, the league idea is in its infancy, and many changes will be made from time to time, each change being made with the idea of improving the rules. This is always the case.

In baseball, football, trap shooting, and in fact in nearly all branches of sport, it will be noticed that the rules are changed each year. And a grunt now and then from some who are dissatisfied does not matter much. It can do no good now to rant about what we might have done in the indoor series had conditions been such and so.

If the other fellow had an advantage because he used this or that kind of arm, we should not complain, because we were privileged to do the same. The Indoor league is practically over. The thing to do then is to try and so arrange the matches for next summer that we will have all the good points of the Indoor Matches and eliminate as far as possible the objectionable features.

"First to consider," says "Nearshot," "is the item of expense." How any one can complain about the expense of revolver shooting I fail to see. If his income is very limited, or he is drawing a small salary, he need not go into all the fine points of the game. It is possible for a man to buy a single revolver and a loading tool and bullet mould combined, and manufacture a hundred loads a week at very small cost.

Of course, if he is a real crank, he must have a dozen or more revolvers and pistols, a room full of tools and spend from fifty to a hundred dollars a month with his favorite sporting goods dealer. But this is all unnecessary. The more guns and appliances one surrounds himself with the more certain he is to settle down to a comfortable position at bottom of team he is a member of. Any man who cannot afford to pay for one hundred revolver shells a week should take up some other sport, such as pitching horseshoes or playing Jack straws. Certainly he does not belong in the shooting game.

"Nearshot" says that practice should begin with a pistol and that practice with that tiny weapon will soon make a proficient revolver shot. This may be so, but if it is, when will some of our one-shooter brethren graduate into revolver men? Surely Freeman, Hatch, the Philadelphia Smiths and

the Frisco and Springfield cracks have had enough practice with .22's to make them good revolver shots. And they are. They never will be as good with revolvers as pistols, however, until the revolver becomes a more accurate weapon than it now is.

Why did the members of the Olympic team use pistols? Not to save the cost of revolver ammunition surely. "Nearshot" tells about the results in last year's indoor matches A and B, and points out that of the thirteen men who entered both, eight of them made better scores with revolvers than pistols.

He did not know, perhaps, that these eight men were revolver shooters and just shot in Match B to boost the game, knowing full well that their scores would not be very high. He also tells us that the U. S. R. A. does not place a handicap on pistols. How about the honor medals wherein a contestant using a pistol must make 87 per cent against the revolver man's 85 to win.

If we are going to learn to shoot, by all means let us learn to shoot a practical weapon—a service arm—a revolver.

"Nearshot's" idea about larger teams is an excellent one. There is no need to offer encouragement to a few so-called experts. They will shoot anyway. Larger teams will bring a lot of new men to the front and do much to popularize the sport. Larger teams would not equalize the different clubs, however, because New York could turn out ten men who could shoot almost as well as their present five-man average. Frisco, too, is fortunate in this respect, although some of the best shots on the Golden Gate team are eastern men and the club is fortunate in having them. Outside of these two towns, it would be a hard matter to scare up five additional men who could shoot an 80 average.

We have tried the pistol and five-men teams. Let us now have a strictly revolver league and eight or ten men on each team.

INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting of the International Union of the National Federations and Associations of Shooting was held at Paris late last year.

The President of the International Association, M. Merillon presided over the meeting, which contained representatives from England, Austria, Belgium, France, Holland, Hungary, Servia and Switzerland, excuses being sent by Germany, Argentine Republic, Denmark, United States and Italy.

Upon the question of where the 1910 matches would be shot there was considerable discussion. An invitation had been extended by Argentine Republic coupled with a proposal to pay the cost of passage to and from Buenos Ayres. However, the proposal seemed to involve an obligation to ask for the transportation which none of the countries was willing to do. Consequently it was decided to select some other place for the 1910 tournament. Holland invited the Association to hold its 1910 meeting at Loosdunien, and the invitation was accepted.

An extended discussion of engrossing interest followed the determination of the place for the shooting of this year, which discussion had to do with the introduction of some contests to be shot with the military arm. It will be understood that the matches of the past conducted by the International Association have been with whatever weapon best suited to the contestants. The proposal had been made by the representative of Hungary that the military arm be substituted.

Counter propositions involved use by all the contestants of the military arm of the country in which the match was shot, or an individual match added to the team match, this individual match to be shot with the military rifle of the country. The upshot of the debate was a determination to leave the question of whether there should be an individual match with the military rifle of the country from which the contestant came, in addition to the regular program, to the discretion of Holland. An announcement upon the subject will be made later on.

The precise effect of this action of the International Association upon the proposed shooting tournament in Argentine may not be stated at this moment. Unquestionably this will reduce the number of persons attending. It is obvious that no country sending delegates or no national association would care to ask Argentine to bear the expense of contestants. Argentine could only be allowed to do this through voluntary offer earnestly insisted upon.

The program of the Argentine tournament has not been received in this country. When it has come to hand the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association will probably reconsider the whole question of sending a team to South America. It will be remembered that the directors of the National Rifle Association of America at their annual meeting went on record in favor of sending a team to Argentine, but as has been said the complications which have since arisen may make that seem impracticable to the Executive Committee. Whatever is done, it is hoped that a conclusion will be reached before the shooting season actually begins.

If a team is to be sent to South America every phase of the situation should be studied and that team should be as good a team as can be gotten together. There is, of course, but one way to insure such a state, that is, to carry on a competition to choose the members of a team a sufficient time in advance of the date when it would have to leave to allow for preliminary training of the team before it left this country.

If a contest for places on the team is held it will be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and to all of the States, as well as civilians. No limit should be put upon the number of contestants. Any who are willing to bear their own expenses or for whom their organizations will bear the expenses should be allowed to come and to compete. Further, the competition itself should be so comprehensive in character as to make it quite sure that those chosen are entitled to the honor.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN RIFLE RANGES.

MAJ. John M. Portal, Secretary of the New England Military Rifle Association, a number of other officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and civilians, all persons interested in rifle shooting, propose to establish in Boston an indoor rifle range, upon which rifle and pistol shooting can be carried on during the winter months.

A definite location has been decided upon and the gentlemen interested are proceeding to raise the necessary funds to purchase the land and construct the building. When completed it will be one of the most perfect of its kind, if not the most perfect in the world.

This is a commendable effort and one which could well be imitated in other cities. There is no reason why such a range should not be made to pay a reasonable return upon the money invested.

Recently, upon a communication of the purpose of the projectors, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, and President of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Bates, President of the National Rifle Association of America, and other men interested in rifle practice from a national standpoint, wrote Major Portal strong letters vigorously indorsing his plan. It is to be hoped that the venture will prove a success from every standpoint, financially and otherwise.

HOCH DER EVERYTHING.

BY ADRIAN JAMES.

IN the Army he is known, liked and respected; outside he is esteemed and honored far above the majority of his fellows. His ability as a soldier is undoubted, and his character as a man is without blemish.

When time cut the cords that bound him to his Alma Mater, he left old West Point for a commission in Uncle Sam's Army, bound by two promises made to himself: he would not gamble, and while he might drink when he chose he must never become drunk.

For almost thirty years those self-imposed vows remained inviolate. One of them is unbroken today, but the other, the one having to do with the *bete noir* of Omar, the viciously pursued Carrie Nation, was once broken. Rather not broken but stretched a little, for if ever there was cause, if ever under the sun man had justification for promise breaking, the incident which I am about to relate offered such an excuse.

The Chinese Expedition—you all know about that; how the armies of the world contributed from their finest to make up the expeditionary force which moved rapidly inland to Peking, with purpose to teach what is what to the gentlemen whose hirsute adornment suggests the simile "their P-s and Q-s."

The walled city entered, all armed opposition destroyed, the fraternal feeling engendered by perilous days upon the field and the sharing of quick-raised, comfortless bivouacs at night, brought the representatives of the armed forces of the civilized nations of the world much in contact with each other through the giving and receiving of those social courtesies inseparable from such a situation.

Men of a dozen armies or so and almost as many Legations dined and wined, drove and supped, did a little of everything which might show their kindly feeling toward each other.

The man whose history was touched upon as I commenced to spin this little yarn was the Chief of Staff of the American Expedition. In a little while it became noised about that the American Chief of Staff was immune from the attacks of the grape.

No one had ever seen him lose his head, his sobriety was not even shaken, although he participated in revels that became routs, and was present at dinners debased to debauches. How he did it only his good angel knew, but sober through all the myriad perils of the cup he came until one event-fraught night supplied the stage setting and the actors to accomplish his undoing.

There was a dinner given by Count Von Waldersee, the commandant of the German Expeditionary force in China. In a large room in the German Legation upon a table set in the shape of the letter U, a table which fairly complained beneath the weight of luscious viands and liquids of delight, the feast was spread. The man whose acts interest us most was seated near a point where a jutting angle is shown upon the wall. He did not know then, though he later learned, that this angle was in reality the porcelain stove of the place, set in the wall and fed from without. He was foredoomed, in the language of slang, without the aid of any other external means to realize "a hot time."

As his cocktail, filling full the liberal glass which held it, and the red wine and the white wine which came after, appeared, each in its turn was set aside untasted. Our friend knew that as an inevitable consequence of dining at the table of the Germans he would be compelled as the dinner advanced to rise with the others and drain a full bumper of champagne to the gutturally uttered "Hoch der Kaiser!" so he drank none but saved himself and waited.

When Count von Waldersee, a soldierly figure, man of the world, and the beau ideal of a great commander, rose at the head of the table, the babel of chatting voices was hushed; before his outstretched hand all sat mute and attentive. In excellent English he began to speak: "Wherever we Germans go, no matter what land holds us, soldier or scholar, professional man or follower of commerce, we always take our nation with us. It is Germany where we are, and to us the fatherland is represented ever under such circumstances by the illustrious ruler who is our head of state. Gentlemen, one and all, are you ready?—Hoch der Kaiser!"

Well, our man hoched, and the glass was a big one, because in that benighted country, the Chinaman, while he makes china and glassware, does not use a great deal of it himself, at any rate not much of the kind and character which a white man cares for. The glasses in which the champagne was served were old-fashioned, thick, and very large goblets, holding easily half a pint each.

Behind the chair of each two diners stood a German soldier, holding in his hands, as ready for action as his ever ready rifle under other circumstances, a magnum of champagne. No sooner had the glasses been drained and returned to their places upon the table than they were filled again by the attentive soldiers.

Count von Waldersee did not sit down, but remained upon his feet, still looking over the assembled guests with a smile of pleased anticipation. Standing so he spoke again:

"What is dearer to the heart of man than friendship; the love of the comrade with whom he serves in the field, the man whose acts excite his admiration, whose deeds deserve and demand his emulation. Tonight we must drink with such an one, the friend of all of us, one whom we must always love and honor, the Chief of Staff of the American Army, with whom and to whom we shall drink! *Hoch der Chief of Staff of the American Army!*"

Well, it was not for our friend to fail here, if he could not "hoch" with gentlemen who were so ardently hocking for him, he would be a poor sort of an individual altogether, so for the second time he drained the big tumbler and set it down bottom up in the approved German fashion to show that it was empty. He still felt safe. He knew that he could carry the wine which had come to him, but he was also aware of the fact that there was a limit to his capacity.

As he glanced toward the head of the table he saw to his great surprise that the Count had not sat down, but was in the act of again speaking. This time the German said:

"Brother officers and comrades all, we love to cherish the memory of our mothers, we adore our wives and sweethearts, we are devoted to the fair sex always and everywhere, and when the figure which represents a nation is molded after the manner of the female form divine we most revere, adore and admire all in one. That great nation of progress and strength and wealth, that nation which has always stood the traditional friend of our own, that nation we so greatly admire, whose men are our comrades in arms and well-loved comrades, has for its emblem fair Columbia. And so with me you will drink now all together, Hoch der fair Columbia!"

What American could resist this toast? Surely not the man whose head had already begun to swim, for the heat from the porcelain stove behind lent its aid to the natural effect of the wine. For the third time his glass went down, lips upon the table and not a drop marred the damask surface. Then as he held himself by grasping the table tightly he knew that he was still safe from actual drunkenness. As his swimming eyes turned toward the man responsible for what he had already begun to consider a narrow escape, he perceived to his horror that the Count still stood and upon the glance raised his hand for silence and spoke:

"Above all those things which men most admire and love and cherish there is one object which calls from them the strongest, deepest, most heartfelt affection. What can be more dear to any man than the flag of his country? Nothing. Nothing. It is the most precious of all our possessions. And now we shall drink to the flag of our dear friend; to

that worthy flag, a flag which has waved in victory over many a hard fought field; a flag which has never known dishonor; a flag which is without a stain. Gentlemen, you will once more drink with me, to that glorious flag, the Stars and Stripes. *Hoch der Stars and Stripes!*"

For the fourth time the empty tumbler stood, but no more did the man of deep resolves and careful living look toward the toastmaster, or if he looked he did not know, or if he knew he soon forgot. After—space, illimitable space, filled with rose tinted clouds, through which borne on a golden chariot he drove, always swiftly, mostly safely, sometimes shaving sudden perils, occasionally hitting hard against things which hurt.

Ten o'clock the next morning saw the man rubbing his eyes in his own quarters ten miles away, with no "head," conscience quite clear, for being a just man, even to himself, he recognized what had been as a deep laid plot prepared to effect his downfall, and one from which no man of honor or feeling could escape.

FIELD SERVICE PROGRESS.

THE replies from the States to the request from Lieut.-Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, for information concerning their wishes in relation to participation in camps of joint instruction this year, have been coming in very slowly. A number of the States have replied, but not nearly enough of them. The plans cannot be made until practically all of the States have expressed their desires.

The Department is extremely anxious to consult the wishes and convenience of the State authorities to the fullest possible extent. In addition to the camps of instruction where jointly the Army and the National Guard will work, as announced in detail in ARMS AND THE MAN of February 3, there will probably be a change in the destination of some of the organizations and the establishment of a new camp. This camp will be at Sparta, Wisconsin, where there is a Government reservation of some 13,000 acres, and where the Field Artillery camp of instruction was held last year. Into this camp Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and the two Dakotas will send their troops during the month of September.

Several organizations of Regular Field Artillery will be sent to Sparta the first of July to remain until October.

The instruction to Field Artillery of the National Guard will take place there during the month of August.

In the meantime the States are responding very satisfactorily to the invitation to create Infantry camps of instruction. In addition to Georgia, which has already been mentioned as one of the States proposing to carry out this plan, covered in detail in our issue of January 20, Texas, Vermont, Wyoming, Missouri, Florida, Indiana, Montana, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, Kentucky and Maine have expressed their purpose to hold such camps. The duration of the camps will vary according to the circumstances and the wishes of the States.

A CONTRARY SENATE.

THE old and familiar story of the man on jury duty who found eleven contrary men who would not agree with him, had a prototype in Senator W. B. Heyburn of Idaho when he undertook last week to oppose a joint resolution granting to the Confederate Veterans the right to use government tentage and equipment for their reunion at Mobile in April.

If we did not feel that some cog had slipped in Senator Heyburn's mental equipment we should feel compelled to say some very severe things about the un-American and unworthy attitude which he assumed at that time. However, he has so often occupied the position and suggested by action a baited bull on this and other occasions of late, that we are inclined to believe he is not wholly himself.

Surely those people whose representative he is do not have the attitude toward the South and Southern things which is exemplified by Senator Heyburn's opposition to this resolution, and his remarks on the placing of the statue of General Lee in Statuary Hall by the State of Virginia.

A very clear evidence of the fact that he represents only himself is shown by the attitude of his colleague, Senator Borah, who, when the vote came on the Joint Resolution, voted for it, as did every other Senator in our highest law-making body, except Senator Heyburn.

And the Southern Senators, with a wisdom and fine tact which does them the greatest honor, said not a word, but let the question go to the vote. They knew, as well as most of the men, North and South, now know, that the war has long since been over and he who would best serve his country will give more attention to healing the wounds which that war caused than to making them the occasion for new ones.

Going on Yet.

"Yes," mused the returned Arctic explorer, "at one time we came within an inch of freezing to death. Luckily, however—" He gazed reflectively at the ceiling. "We had the presence of mind to fall into a heated discussion."

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.

AN ABIDING PLACE.

Every living creature from man down needs a home. Some place to stay. An abiding place. When we deal with men alone, we find that those races of men are most esteemed for their intellectual and moral qualities which have homes. Your nomad, your wanderer on the face of the earth who has but a temporary stopping place, is not a person to be depended upon. His will to do is as shifting and uncertain as his habitat.

The Federal Government, wakened from its sloth of over a hundred years by the efforts of patriotic and wise National Guardsmen, has commenced to appropriate and legislate for the benefit of the Organized Militia of the United States. Once entered upon this commendable course it seems safe to believe that each year will see a regular and reasonable advance along the same or similar lines.

But the Organized Militia does not belong to the United States alone. It is held in partnership by the General Government and the States. Each of these two sovereignties may command its services under circumstances clearly set forth by the Constitution and the laws, and in equity each is bound to participate in the expense of its organization, armament and discipline.

As times goes on, the United States will appropriate more and more money and make better and better provision for the maintenance and instruction of the National Guard. But this activity on the part of the United States should not appear to lessen the care or attention bestowed upon the State sub-divisions by those municipalities in which they are located.

Clearly and definitely let it be understood that the task of making the militiaman an efficient volunteer soldier is one of the greatest difficulty. It is an undertaking which can only be successfully consummated if every circumstance is favorable. It is an impossible undertaking if conditions are distinctly unfavorable.

With the military organization, as with the man, there must be a home. If you wish stable conditions, established procedure, definite progress, you must have a fixed base.

For the Organized Militia an armory is as indispensable as a home for a man. More than that, the armory must be a suitable one, fitted to the use to which it is to be put. Not a mere upstairs room over the corner grocery, an abandoned dwelling, or a dilapidated warehouse.

Clearly in our opinion, the burden of providing suitable armories for the

National Guard rests upon the States, by State appropriations, county appropriations, city appropriations, by donations, by whatever means or method may be practicable the States should supply every unit of their State sub-divisions of the Organized Militia with suitable armories.

We go further still, and announce definitely that we believe no further Federal appropriations should be made available to the States for the use of their Organized Militia unless the States have shown their willingness to cooperate and assist the grand national purpose of making the Organized Militia a real part of the first line, by providing suitable homes, proper, adequate and sufficient armories.

In those States where armories are today, almost universally you will find attendance at drills running from 85 to 95 per cent., and when that many men come regularly to drill it is only a question of a reasonable time until discipline and instruction become something worth talking about.

The question of rifle ranges for the troops is of course a vital one, but this may well be an undertaking to be carried out by the United States.

It is different with the armories. The armories should be provided by the States, and they must be provided if the States do their fair and reasonable share toward making the Organized Militia what it should be.

EXTRA PAY FOR HAND-ARM SKILL.

The United States has done well to place a premium upon skill in the use of the rifle by saying to her soldiers, "You shall have extra pay when you show that you can shoot."

Thus the law says Marksmen, Sharpshooters, and Experts with the rifle shall receive extra monthly pay of \$2, \$3, and \$5 respectively. There is no denying that this additional inducement has built up a greater interest in rifle practice in the Army.

So far no legislation has been attempted or secured having for its purpose additional compensation for the man qualifying with the revolver. True we shall soon be using an automatic hand arm instead of the revolver, if all goes well, but that does not alter the case in any degree. It should have no more effect than questions brought forward by the introduction of new forms of rifle practice or a different style of rifle.

What we require in soldiers is skill with the weapons which we would expect them to employ against an enemy. So far as missile-throwing weapons for individual use are concerned we may safely divide them into two classes, shoulder arms and hand arms. For skill with the shoulder arm we pay the soldier extra money; can any good reason be produced for not paying him in a similar manner when by extra application he qualifies himself to do more effectively what we would expect him to do with the hand arm?

Doubtless the feeling of uncertainty in regard to what the authorized hand arm is to be has had a tendency to impede progress. If it had been sure that the long-loved and greatly admired Colt .38 Service Revolver would not be superseded by an automatic we should probably have had extra pay for revolver shots before this.

The ability to get off a number of shots from a hand arm very quickly, making each one land where it should, is an accomplishment which comes close to being as important a part of the qualification of a soldier as rifle skill.

The hand arm is essentially a weapon for close quarters, the hand-to-hand melee, and the soldier who can place his bullets right with the short weapon has a better chance there to put his enemy out of action than is given him under almost any other circumstances. This is supposing he knows how to shoot the hand arm.

We have not enough revolver shots in the Army or the National Guard; far from it.

It is to be hoped that the cause we have mentioned, namely, the uncertainty about what the Service type of arm should be, is the principal reason for this, because if that is true we shall soon, having removed the cause, be able to make the progress which we should make toward the qualification of all men of the military Service as short-gun shots.

ARMS AND THE MAN goes on record as most positively in favor of extra pay for qualification with the hand arm.

INTERNATIONAL SMALL BORE RIFLE MATCH.

THE second contest between the United States, Great Britain, and Australia will be held this year during the week ending April 2.

There are a few changes quite important to the American rifleman incorporated in this year's contest. The team will consist of fifty men, shooting at 75 feet. Each man will fire 50 shots, five shots on a target. The rifle must not be over .230 caliber, any sight, including telescopes, allowed.

Trials will be held to determine the personnel of the American team during the week of March 7 and 12. The conditions of the trials will be the same as the match itself.

A representative of the National Rifle Association must be present when the practice scores are shot, and he will certify to the targets and forward them to the Secretary of the N. R. A. not later than Monday, March 14. The successful competitors will be notified at once. Targets for the trial contests will be furnished by the National Rifle Association at 50 cents per 100.

N. R. A. clubs wishing to hold a competition among members for places on the American team should communicate at once with the Secretary about the appointment of a judge and the issue of targets. The names of candidates must be furnished.

Applications has been received by the National Rifle Association from the following cities for permission to hold tryouts:

New York, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.
Portland, Me.
Denver, Colo.
Boulder, Colo.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

Rochester, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Birmingham, Ala.
New Haven, Conn.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Staunton, Va.
Manchester, N. H.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary N. R. A., Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., will furnish any additional information which may be desired.

HE WILL BE MISSED.

John M. Davidson, whose activities in the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburg were largely responsible for the success achieved by the admirable organization and whose deep and abiding interest in the organized Militia and all forms of rifle practice have made him friends among a large number of men interested in those subjects, has removed his residence to Gary, Indiana. At that place he will be civil engineer in charge of the construction of a large plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, probably remaining there for a considerable period. He will be missed in Pittsburg but it is hoped his new duties will not be so onerous as to keep him away from Camp Perry this year, nor to make it impossible for him to organize a new rifle club in Gary.

SHE DOUBTED IT.

They had come to camp to see the soldiers, and had been strolling about the better part of the forenoon. Of course he was telling her many things about soldier life which she had never known.

"Do you know," he said, "since our Regular Army has grown so large, one of our soldiers dies every two hours?"

"Oh, George, it can't be true," she replied. "I know there must be a mistake. Why, here we have been in this camp over two hours and a half, now, and not one soldier has died!"

GERMANS HAVE NEW MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

Germans Have New Musketry Regulations.

The Germans adopted new Cavalry Musketry Regulations about the end of last year. These take the place of the regulations of 1906. They were required because of the adoption of the carbine model 1908. It is reported to us that this weapon has a muzzle velocity of 870 meters, and that with its sharp pointed bullet ammunition it is an extremely effective arm.

The training given the German Cavalryman in the use of the small arm is excellent as far as it goes, but like the training of the Infantryman of that country, who gets a little more than the Cavalryman, it stops short of making the men fit to do really good shooting at any distance, inasmuch as no training is given for accurate shooting at the longest distances.

THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

From a distinguished shooting member of that excellent Military Organization, the United States Marine Corps, the following letter has been received:

"You will find enclosed the sum of three dollars for which please send me the best periodical of its kind published in the United States, ARMS AND THE MAN. I desire the subscription to start from the first of February, 1910."

SCHOOLBOY RIFLE SHOOTING.

The following course of rifle shooting having been recommended by the National Rifle Association of America and approved by the National Board for the promotion of rifle practice and the Secretary of War, will govern all practice in the schoolboy rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America.

The junior marksman indoor qualifications require each member to be not over 18 years of age. All will fire ten shots standing and ten shots

prone at fifty feet on the gallery target. No sighting shots are allowed. Rifles can be of .22 caliber with the sights (other than telescopic) in front of the firing pin. Any ammunition may be used. Both the body and the rifle must be free from artificial support. The use of the strap is allowed in the prone position. The competitor must make not less than 38 points standing and 42 points prone or a total score of eighty points out of the possible one hundred. Competitors making less than 38 points at the standing position will not continue firing at the prone position (this does not apply when the National Rifle Association medal competitor is combined with the club shooting).

A silver lapel button will be issued free by the Secretary of the National Rifle Association to those members making a qualifying score. The button will be issued upon receipt of the targets properly certified to by an officer appointed for that purpose by the National Rifle Association.

For the outdoor qualifications each member must not be over eighteen years of age and will fire ten shots standing and ten shots prone at 200 yards on target A, U. S. Army. Two sighting shots will be allowed. The U. S. Army rifle or carbine (present or past types) or any military rifle viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association can be shot. Any ammunition may be used. The use of the strap is allowed in the prone position. The competitor must not make less than 35 points standing and 40 points prone or a total of 75 points out of the possible one hundred.

A bronze medal will be issued at a cost of twenty cents each to those members making the qualified score. The medal will be issued upon receipt of the official score card properly certified to by an officer appointed by the National Rifle Association. Official score cards are issued free to clubs upon request.

COMMERCIAL BOLT ACTION RIFLES.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

In discussing the subject of bolt action sporting rifles in the issue of December 2, the writer requested Mr. E. C. Crossman to enumerate the points of superiority of the Mauser and New Springfield rifles over the high power Remington-Lee that we might learn whether the lack of popularity of the latter arm as a sporting rifle was merely because it was a bolt action arm or because it was a defectively designed or constructed arm of an otherwise popular type; whether the defects were in the details of construction or in the type of arm.

Mr. Crossman has complied with this request in the issues of December 23 and 30 with his customary thoroughness and accuracy so we can now intelligently consider the merits of construction of the two arms and thus learn the cause of the failure of the Remington-Lee to become popular.

Mr. Crossman falls into error in stating that the writer claimed the Remington-Lee was as a whole the superior rifle, as he merely claimed for it some points of superiority, conceded the superiority of the Mauser type in other particulars, and urged that none of the points of difference were of sufficient importance to affect the sale or popularity of the weapon except in comparison with a rifle of similar type having these slight "talking points," in other words, that the public rejected the system, not the individual arm. Therefore we will consider the different points of alleged inferiority to rifles of the Mauser type which Mr. Crossman points out.

The first criticism upon the Remington-Lee is the fact that no recent dates of patents are stamped upon the receiver. This is sad.

Sadder still, the New Springfield has no dates of patents at all stamped upon it, and inquiry at the Ordnance Office fails to show any valid patents upon any feature of the weapon.

The magazine of the New Springfield is as old as 1887, the forward locking lugs are equally ancient; the cocking device is at least thirty-five years old, and this is about all there is to it. The cut-off and gas-escape hole at the bolthead are about the only new features which can be claimed for it and the latter could be quickly applied to any rifle and its absence from the Krag was not the cause of its condemnation. In fact the New Springfield is only the result of "borrowing from some other rifle designer" or from a number of them the best features of all and incorporating them into the Service rifle.

Therefore the efficiency of the New Springfield proves that the stamping of recent dates of patents upon the receiver is not an important point in the construction of a rifle.

As to the date of construction the makers state that the first arm was made in 1889, and first put upon the market in 1899.

The next point considered is the type of magazine and whether or not it makes the rifle thick at the balance.

Mr. Crossman compares this rifle with his Sauer-Mauser and finds that at a certain point both measure seven inches, but does not state in what direction, so we will assume it is around the arm. He finds the Remington-Lee 1-16 inch thinner through the magazine. A 4 x 4 scantling measures exactly 16 inches around, while a board one-inch thick by seven inches wide measures exactly the same but contains less than half the material and handles very differently. But the thickness stated deserves attention.

In all these rifles the stock is weakened by the mortise cut vertically through its center to accommodate the magazine, and the wider this mortise is, the thicker the stock must be if of the same depth to obtain a given strength.

The mortise in the Remington-Lee stock must admit a magazine 21-32 inch wide. The mortise in the New Springfield stock must admit a magazine 1 3-32 inch wide, hence the mortise in the New Springfield stock must be and is 14-32 inch wider than that in the Remington-Lee, and the outside measurements must be increased accordingly to obtain equal strength. Mr. Crossman's Mauser must be as wide in the magazine as the New Springfield, since the inside of the magazine must be as large to accommodate the cartridges, and the magazine walls of the New Springfield are but 5-64 inch thick.

The writer has carefully measured a New Springfield rifle, just as it came from the armory, a Sauer-Mauser sporting rifle, latest model retailing for \$50, and a Remington-Lee military for .30 U. S. Army cartridge just as it came from the factory, to determine the thickness of the stock over all at the magazine, the width of the magazine mortise, consequently the cross-

section of wood removed, at this point, and the thickness of the wood of the stock on each side opposite the magazine, with the following results:

	Thickness over all	Width magazine mortise.	Thickness wood opposite magazine.
New Springfield.....	1 1/8 inch	1 3/8 inch	3/8 inch
Sauer-Mauser.....	1 3/8 inch	1 1/8 inch	1/2 inch
Remington-Lee.....	1 1/8 inch	1 1/8 inch	1/2 inch

The thickness over all of the above rifles agrees with Mr. Crossman's figures, the width of the magazine mortise is not given by Mr. Crossman but is as above stated, yet he states that his Mauser is amply strong while the Remington-Lee is thin and weak owing to his Mauser having greater thickness of wood opposite the magazine. How he figures this out we cannot tell; figures may lie, or—he may have a very peculiar Remington-Lee.

The next point of superiority claimed for the Mauser type of rifles is the cocking by means of cams instead of when closing the bolt.

This feature is conceded, but we do not attach much importance to it as does Mr. Crossman. He claims to have ascertained the difference in effort required between closing the bolt of the New Springfield and that of the Remington-Lee to be 24 pounds. After our experience with his measurements we will test his weights. The only difference in effort required is that necessary to compress the mainspring in cocking the arm. Careful tests show this to be just 16 pounds. For comparison the trigger pull of the model 1873 Army Springfield rifle is twelve pounds six ounces, and we are all familiar with the amount of effort required to cock a rifle, which has long been done with the thumb alone. Something more peculiar about that most peculiar Remington-Lee which Mr. Crossman saw. The up-to-date Mauser factory used the system of cocking on the forward movement on their model 1893 rifles used by Spain in the late war, so it evidently worked at that time, and tests show there is no appreciable loss of time in operating the arm; it merely requires a little more effort.

Reference is made to the "hideous projecting box magazine" of the Remington-Lee. Yet in the August, 1908, December 1908, and March 1909, numbers of the National Sportsman Mr. Crossman extols the Shilling-Mannlicher as a thing of beauty and a joy forever, and this arm has a projecting box magazine considerably deeper and nearly twice as long as that of the Remington-Lee, and Brother Crossman's supply of adjectives applied to this rifle was drawn from another box. This is not labeled as a joke on Mr. Crossman, but is merely a statement of fact from which the readers may draw their own conclusions.

The next point of criticism upon the Remington-Lee is that the magazine cannot be refilled, when partially empty, without removing it from the rifle, and this is true. But it can be more quickly and easily refilled, in whole or in part, than can the New Springfield.

If it be desired to add cartridges to those in the magazine of the Remington-Lee, assuming the rifle be held with both hands, the right grasping the stock at the grip, the left supporting the rifle at the balance, the rifle is dropped across the left forearm, the trigger finger at the same time pressing the magazine catch, letting the magazine drop out into the left hand, mouth upwards. The left hand holds the magazine while the right hand brings cartridges from the belt and inserts them until it is filled when the right hand regrips the rifle at the grip, and the left hand slips the magazine into place.

With the New Springfield, the action must first be opened with the right hand, the left hand holding the weapon throughout the recharging. If there be a cartridge in the chamber, this is ejected and must be caught or recovered from the ground, where it will fall, and replaced in the magazine; then the right hand refills the magazine from the belt and when filled the action must be closed and the rifle regripped at the grip with the right hand.

During this period the New Springfield is out of commission entirely, since the magazine cannot be refilled with the action closed, while the Remington-Lee can remain loaded and cocked, if desired, throughout the entire proceeding.

The Ordnance Boards of our Army attached great value to the ability to discharge the magazine while the arm was loaded, and this was the principal reason for the choice of the Krag when it was adopted, but afterwards they sacrificed this principle because of the superior advantages for military purposes of the Mauser clip.

The combination of the Remington bolt with the Russell-Livermore magazine submitted to the Navy Board by the Remington Company was designed with a view to complying with this requirement of recharging when loaded, and most American rifles have been designed with this end in view.

In recharging the Remington-Lee with a fresh magazine, the trigger finger presses the magazine catch, which is within the trigger guard, the operation being practically instantaneous and the empty magazine falls out; the right hand then brings a fresh magazine from the belt and it is pressed home with a single motion and the arm is recharged. With the New Springfield, the action must be opened, ejecting the cartridge if it be loaded, then a clip brought from the belt, and placed in the grooves; then the cartridges stripped into the magazine with the thumb (and they do not always go easily), then the action closed. If the rifle have a cartridge in the chamber at the time, with the Remington-Lee you have six shots at hand while with the New Springfield you have five unless you make another trip to the belt for a single cartridge and place it in the arm, requiring practically double the time. In addition, the Remington-Lee may be loaded while the New Springfield must be empty.

Mr. Crossman's remarkable rifle will not allow the magazine to drop out when released, and it must be pulled out. This is peculiar since when inserted it compresses a spring which is strong enough to throw the magazine 1 1/2 inches straight up when held with the barrel downward. At least this is the action of the writer's Remington-Lee, and the failure of Mr. Crossman's rifle to throw it down, even if gravity were not sufficient, suggests that the measurements of the width of the magazine is not the only peculiar feature of that individual rifle.

The Remington-Lee has more small parts than the New Springfield, and takes longer to dismount, but the bolt is readily removed in ten seconds

and replaced in twenty seconds. How serious this excess of time is the individual reader must judge.

It is not an operation indulged in at each shot. As to taking the rifle apart in the saddle, the writer has never had occasion to do so and trusts he never will, but if he does, the New Springfield is superior for this purpose.

The shape of firing pin head is a matter of taste. Its purpose is to be grasped and pulled in cocking the arm. The Remington-Lee is better to grasp, while the New Springfield is prettier to look at. Take your choice, with the statement that the former *does not* come near the line of sight, it being one-half inch below at the highest point.

As to the safety, the Remington-Lee, for convenience of operation works the same as the old familiar half-cock notch, while for strength, one must shear off a steel pin 1/8-inch in diameter before it can get away.

The possibility of firing the rifle minus the bolt head is emphasized. The New Springfield can be fired with the toe while the muzzle is held in the mouth. Both defects are equally serious.

As to the remarkable difference in extractors, a shell having a flanged head has a considerably larger circumference than a similarly sized rimless shell, therefore an extractor of a given width of bearing grasps a less proportion of the head of the shell if of the flanged, than if of the rimless type, but it does not grasp any less metal, or any weaker metal and it holds just as much. As to facts, the Remington-Lee extractor is just as wide as the New Springfield, grasps just as much metal and holds just as hard.

The New Springfield *does not* grasp one-third the circumference of the rim of the shell, Mr. Crossman to the contrary notwithstanding. It grasps about one-fourth the circumference. Look at your rifle.

As to the psychological moment of the extractor grasping the head of the shell, either rifle grasps it as soon as the forward movement of the shell is arrested sufficiently to enable the extractor to slip by, and neither grasps it before this time.

The writer has commented somewhat upon the statements made by Mr. Crossman regarding the qualities of the particular rifle which he examined, and wondered at the results obtained both in measurement and in operation. The secret of it all comes out in the last indictment found against it.

Mr. Crossman solemnly asserts that the rifle which he says is a Remington-Lee is poorly finished and of defective materials as compared with the New Springfield.

No rifleman worthy of the name but is familiar with the product of the Remington factories, from the hundreds of thousands of single shot military rifles which they sold over the world down, in point of time, to the latest automatics, and every rifleman knows that no American firm ever used better materials or better workmanship or finish on their rifles than did this firm. An old Spanish army rifle which has rusted for years in Cuba, if taken apart, is seen at a glance to be of superb material and workmanship wherever metal is used, from the bands to the innermost recesses of the lock. Ideas may differ regarding a varnished stock or the design of a rifle, but there is no room for difference of opinion as to Remington materials or workmanship. And when Mr. Crossman states that he has a rifle of Remington manufacture, made of poor materials and improperly fitted or finished, we know exactly how much weight to give to his opinions and statements upon other points.

The foregoing are the demerits which Mr. Crossman attributes to the Remington-Lee.

As advantages over the Mauser system it has a stronger and safer action than the Mauser, since it has double locking bolts at the rear as well as in front and if, through a flaw in the metal, the forward lugs should give way the rear lugs are ample to hold the bolt. In fact the forward lugs could be entirely removed and the rear lugs alone would sustain the bolt against the force of the explosion.

It can be made trimmer and narrower than a rifle with the Mauser type of magazine and with the three-cartridge magazine it would not project below the stock. Whether three cartridges in the magazine are sufficient, the number of tubular short magazine rifles sold will answer, and with this rifle the short magazine can be changed in an instant to one of full capacity.

It is quicker and easier to change magazines, or to refill a partially expended magazine than to reload the New Springfield, and the rifle may remain loaded, ready for business, during the proceeding.

Cartridges with soft point bullets may be carried in one magazine and with full mantled bullets in another and the change made instantly if desired, or other changes in ammunition effected with equal facility.

As disadvantages, the bolt works slightly harder than the New Springfield, owing to its cocking on the forward movement.

The bolt is not so simple or handy to dismount, but is strong, safe, efficient and reliable.

The preference between the two arms is one of taste of the individual shooter, but if we could procure a rifle using the bolt of the New Springfield in connection with the magazine system of the Remington-Lee we would have the ideal bolt action sporting rifle.

The writer has not advocated abandoning the New Springfield for the Remington-Lee but, in commenting upon the reasons for the past lack of popularity of bolt action rifles for sporting purposes, has pointed out that the latter rifle was on the market for several years, did not become popular and that for all practical purposes it was as good as any now on the market, the advantage of the present arms being confined to minor details which do not affect the general servicability of the weapon, and that the many bolt action enthusiasts who are now clamoring so loudly and long for a bolt action rifle may be able to find what they want in the Remington-Lee, until the time when they can show a sufficient demand to justify the installation of new machinery to make an entirely new arm.

As an apology for the amount of space which he has taken up on the subject of an arm no longer manufactured, the writer must plead that the Remington-Lee rifle is little known elsewhere than among military shooters, even Brother Crossman thinking, and within the past four months publishing the statement, that it was identical with the Lee-Speed rifle of the British army. Such being the case and in view of the constantly growing interest in bolt action rifles, he felt that a discussion of this arm might be of use.

HERE AND THERE.

Another Silencing Device Reported.

Inquiry at the Ordnance Department to determine whether the report that other silencing devices outside those of Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim have been submitted brought the information that drawings and plans of another silencer had been presented. The Department considered the information thus obtained confidential and for this reason we are unable to give an idea of the alleged invention.

It is probable that the same or a similar principle to that employed in the Maxim will have to be used by any other inventor who undertakes to accomplish the same purpose, and there will then arise the inevitable conflict between patents of alleged contradiction.

British Territorials are Armed.

The rifle which is now being issued to the Territorials (corresponding to our Organized Militia) in England is called the "Charger Loading Magazine Lee-Enfield, Mark I Star."

The claim is made that this rifle is far better than the Lee-Metford, because the magazine can be more quickly charged, and on account of an improved rear sight which allows adjustment for wind. However, the muzzle velocity of the rifle is still too low and it is extremely doubtful whether the British authorities consider it anything more than a stop-gap, pending the adoption of an automatic.

British Ships Will Burn Oil.

It is announced by British newspapers that every ship in the British Navy is to be converted into an oil burner, and that only ships using oil for fuel will be constructed in the future. This is a statement to be doubted.

It is more probable that some ships will be converted, and all or nearly all of those new building, made oil burners, but to change all of the existing ships of the British Navy would entail an expenditure far beyond the value of the benefits derived. The dispatches further state that the British Government has bought 11,000,000 gallons or 50,000 tons of oil and stored it at Plymouth, in tanks which have been erected for the purpose there. These tanks have a capacity of 500,000 tons.

It is said that the oil to fill these receptacles will be obtained from American and European sources, held as a reserve, and for war purposes British and colonial oils will be used.

Argentine Arming Upon the Sea.

That the Argentine Republic is seriously desirous of increasing her Navy is shown by an order recently given by her for twelve 900 ton destroyers. This order was divided among British, German and French builders. The vessels are to be finished within fourteen months and are to be very speedy, capable of doing 32 knots for six hours, and 35 knots on forced draught.

The sailing radius at ten knots is to be 3,700 miles and they are to carry four small guns and three torpedo tubes. Additions to this number are expected.

But the two new big ships, the dreadnoughts, modern in every particular and according to the latest ideas of what a battleship should be, are to be built in the United States. These two battleships which will cost \$22,000,000 are to be each 570 feet long, of 28,000 tons displacement, good for 22 to 24 knots.

The press reports say that 90 per cent of the total cost of these vessels, or over \$18,000,000, will be disbursed to Americans for labor. Of course that figure is high, but a very large percentage of the total cost is to be paid to the men who do the work. A similar statement holds true in regard to our own ships built for the American Navy.

The largest part of the cost of our own ships goes back to the people in the form of compensation for service rendered or material furnished. Literally all that does not go back in that way is the small profit that accrues to the shipbuilders. And yet we continue to hear distressful cries, from those ladies with short and gentlemen with long hirsute adornment, over the cost of our Navy.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Appropriations Not Yet Reached.

The Joint Conference Committee of the Senate and House on the Army Appropriation Bill has not yet met. So far as can be learned no time for a meeting has been fixed, but it is not expected that a great deal of time will intervene before a meeting is held.

Present Strength of the Army.

General Orders No. 21, War Department, February 8, amend previous General Orders in relation to strength of the Army, so that the total enlistment in line of the Army shall be 65,125, and the grand total 76,902.

Military Service Annual Award.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded prizes as follows for essays entitled:

"What Military Training and Education Should be Required in Educational Institutions of all Grades, and What Legal Exaction of Military Service on the Part of the Government is Wise and Compatible with our Institutions?"

1. Gold medal, Life Membership and \$100 to Lieut. James J. Mayes 24th Infantry, U. S. Army.

2. Silver Medal, and \$50 to Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th Infantry, U. S. Army.

3. Certificate of Honorable Mention to Maj. Wilmot E. Ellis, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army.

Inspectors for Military Schools.

The following Captains of the General Staff have been detailed as a Board to make the annual inspections of the military departments of

educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics.

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, Capt. Peter C. Harris, Capt. P. D. Lochridge, and Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons.

Ammunition Orders.

General Orders, No. 17, War Department, January 29, is the order which contains the instructions for the year in regard to the allowance of small arms ammunition and other data of a related character.

This order should be given close attention by officers of the Organized Militia, as it contains many things affecting that force.

For Discipline.

The Judge Advocate of the Army has rendered a decision upon the question of the authority of regimental or other subordinate commanders to arrest and release officers. The J. A. G. holds, and we think correctly, that as a regimental commander is responsible for the discipline of his regiment he should have the right to take away or restore the liberty of officers of his command. The opinion does not find a similar power lodged in subordinate commanders.

The whole opinion is in Circular, No. 4, War Department, February 4, and it is of exceptional interest to lawyers and students of military law.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Instruction in Wisconsin.

The scheme of instruction for the Wisconsin National Guard is clearly laid down in General Orders No. 2, Adjutant General's Office, January 4, 1910. It is an admirable course, well balanced and carefully thought out. Special stress is laid upon outdoor work as soon as weather conditions will permit it: practice matches and their effect upon troops in preparation for state and maneuver camps are specially emphasized, as they should be. No company commander has any right to take his company into camp until he has given it a sufficient number of practice marches to shake the men down into something like field form.

We commend also an order from the same source, in relation to rifle practice for the year. In this order company commanders are directed to require all of their men to become familiar with chapters 1, 2, and 3, of part 2, Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909.

The allowance of ball cartridges to each troop of Infantry and Cavalry for use at home stations during 1910, will not be less than 10,800, if the instruction required by the order has been carried out.

With the Rifle in Iowa.

The report of the organizations of the Iowa National Guard in small arms practice during 1909 shows a State figure of merit of 64.88. The 56th Infantry is the high regiment, with 83.72. The high company is Company C, 56th Infantry, 128. The second, Company M, 54th Infantry, 124.5, the third, Company I, 3rd Infantry, 121.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Disposition of First-Aid Packets.

With regard to dropping first-aid packets on the report of a surveying officer, the Adjutant General of a State was informed as follows:

1. There are two classes of first-aid packets issued for use in the Regular Army and the Organized Militia—one being the packet supplied for purposes of instruction, and the other the service packet for binding wounds received in active service.

2. In regard to the first mentioned packet, the accountable officer may be authorized by the Secretary of War to drop the packets from his return when it is conclusively shown by the evidence submitted with the report of the surveying officer that the packets were worn out by fair wear and tear in the service as a result of their use for instructional purposes, or when the packets have been lost or destroyed through unavoidable causes, or rendered unserviceable by causes beyond the control of the responsible officer.

3. The service packet when used in binding wounds received in service may be dropped from the return of the accountable officer upon certificate of the medical officer under whose supervision they were used, or of the commanding officer of the organization to which the packets had been issued. The original of this certificate should be attached to the copy of the annual return of medical property forwarded to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, and a duplicate or official copy thereof filed with the retained copy of the return.

In case the service packet is lost or destroyed, or rendered unserviceable through any cause other than by use in binding wounds, the action of a surveying officer must be had.

4. When packets of either class are lost or destroyed or rendered unserviceable, and the evidence submitted with the report of survey is not sufficient to convince the Secretary of War that the loss or destruction or unserviceable condition could not have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care, the accountable officer will be authorized to drop the packets from his annual return, but the value thereof will be charged against the allotment of the State or Territory under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, as required by Section 4, Act of June 22, 1906.

Wrong Price For Pouches.

The prices for hospital corps pouches and orderly pouches quoted in the Bulletin of Militia Notes issued January 31, 1910, are in error, as same were taken from a quotation received from the Medical Department, made on lots of 20 and the prices were inadvertently given out as being \$84.40 and \$288.60 each. These amounts divided by 20 will give the correct cost of each pouch, namely, \$4.22 and \$14.43, respectively.

First Aid Packet Cases.

The metal cases for first-aid packets provided by General Orders No. 84, War Department, 1906, were not found entirely satisfactory, and the Ordnance Department has been directed to manufacture a canvas pouch suitable for carrying first aid packets, the price of which is fourteen cents.

For That Year.

The selection of National Guard officers for appointment as second lieutenants in 1908, was intended to fill vacancies during that year only.

Reserve Officers May Attend School.

Persons holding certificates of eligibility for commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress are authorized to attend military schools or colleges of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point (see Section 23, Militia Law), the periods of instruction being as follows.

Garrison Schools for Officers	Nov. 1 to Mar. 31.
The Army School of the Line	} Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Sept. 1 to June 30.
The Army Signal School	
The Army Staff College	
The Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.	Sept. 1 to Aug. 1.
The Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.	8 mos. from Oct. 1.

No provision is made for the attendance at joint camps of instruction of any persons who have been found eligible for commissions in volunteer forces who are not members of the Organized Militia. Several cases are of record, however, in which the War Department has authorized such persons to attend joint camps of instruction as observers, on recommendation of the commanding general of the camp. In such cases the authority carried the requirement that all expenses incident to attendance at the camp should be borne by the persons to whom the authority was granted.

Act of 1908 Available Only for Supplies.

The funds appropriated by Congress under the Act of May 27, 1908, are available only for the procurement by manufacture or purchase and issue to the Militia of supplies, and cannot be used in defraying expenses incident to the transportation of troops to camps of instruction, the latter being payable from the State's allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or from the appropriation encampment and maneuvers, Organized Militia, or from State funds.

Clothing Allowance Regulations.

Under the provisions of Section 13 of the Militia Law, the following rules govern the use of the clothing allowance: (a) When the Organized Militia is uniformed for service in the field, the Secretary of War will fix an annual clothing allowance to each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia for each enlisted man of the Organized Militia thereof; (b) When the clothing allowance has been fixed for a State, issues of clothing to that State thereafter shall be in accordance with such allowance; (c) And the Governor of the State shall be authorized to drop from his return each year, as expended, clothing corresponding in value to such allowance.

No Such Force.

In response to an inquiry as to whether there is any objection on the part of the War Department to the manufacture and sale of an emblem bearing the United States Coat of Arms and an inscription "United States Army Reserves," information was given that the inscription is a misnomer, as there is no military organization of that name, the term used in the Federal law relating to the National Guard of the several States being "Organized Militia of the United States," that, inasmuch as the United States Coat of Arms might be considered as connecting the wearer with the United States service, and inasmuch as the Organized Militia, in time of peace, is not in the service of the United States, the Department is of the opinion that it would not be proper for a general emblem like the one submitted to be worn in time of peace by members of the Organized Militia.

Cost of Cartridge Belt and Component.

The prices of the components of the cartridge belt, woven, Infantry, caliber .30, model of 1903, issued by the Ordnance Department, are as follows:

Belt	\$2.25
Suspenders, pair	.55
Canteen strap	.16
Total	\$2.96

The price of the cartridge belt fastener (7 cents) is included in the \$2.25 charge for the belt.

For Regular, Not Gratuitous Issue.

Copies of "Manual for Privates of Infantry, Organized Militia of the United States," pamphlet on guard duty, and book on proposed firing regulations for 1909 are not available for gratuitous distribution. They can be obtained by the Organized Militia on requisition of the Governor of the State as a charge against the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or the Act of May 27, 1908, or as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law. The publications can also be purchased by any individual direct from the Superintendent of Documents, Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., the prices being, for the "Manual of Privates of Infantry, Organized Militia of the United States," twenty cents; for the pamphlet on guard duty five cents a copy, and for Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, forty cents a copy.

Further Details About Camps of Instruction.

In regard to camps of instruction to be held for Infantry officers of the Organized Militia this summer, information was given to the Adjutant General of a State as follows:

- Officers attending a camp will be entitled to per diem and actual expenses of travel, including sleeping car accommodations, but they must provide their own subsistence.
- The rental of the necessary camp ground, as well as other incidental expenses in connection with the erection of the camp, the laying of water pipes, and the taking down of the camp at the close of the encampment, may be met from the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

- Field and staff officers of regiments of Infantry, who attend the camp under orders of the State authorities, will be entitled to pay and the same travel allowances as the company officers, but they also will be required to provide their own subsistence.

Penalty Envelopes for Certain Uses.

Penalty envelopes of the War Department may be used by the Organized Militia in the following cases:

In mailing all reports and returns required by the War Department, enumerated in paragraph 278 of the Militia Regulations, and such other reports or returns as are required from time to time; all copies of State circulars and orders mailed to the War Department; all official correspondence of disbursing officers appointed under Section 14 of the Militia Law in relation to their duties as such. It is unlawful to use penalty envelopes for sending out orders and circulars in the State.

Cost of Buttons Not Known.

The exact cost of the bronze collar buttons to be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the Organized Militia, is not known at the present time. After the estimated quantities required are ascertained the bids of the contractors will be opened and precise information given to the States as to the cost of the buttons. The cost of cutting the dies for the letters of the several States will probably make the initial cost of the button from seven to ten cents. Thereafter it is expected that the cost of additional quantities will be materially reduced. The supply of Captain Sherrill's "Military Map Reading," procured by the Division of Militia Affairs for issue to the Organized Militia, is now exhausted. Copies may be obtained by application to the Secretary, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they are published.

States Can Use Judgment on Shoes.

The question of providing suitable shoes for members of the Organized Militia is one for the State authorities to determine. No material has been found better for shoes than Neat's-foot oil, which is the only oil used for shoes by the War Department.

Prices Have Been Published.

The prices of clothing and equipage are published in General Orders, No. 124, War Department, June 24, 1909. The price list of small arms and hand-arms, small-arms ammunition, personal equipment of the soldiers, officers' equipments, and miscellaneous articles for the use of troop, battery and company organizations, is being revised and will be ready for issue in about two months. The price list in operation at the present time, and until the new one is received, is No. 1879, Ordnance Department.

Organization of Machine-Gun Platoon.

In response to a request for information regarding the organization of machine or gatling-gun platoons in the United States Army, the Adjutant General of a State was informed as follows:

- In the Regular service the organization of machine-gun platoons, as prescribed in existing orders of the War Department, has been found to be not entirely satisfactory, and the formation of machine-gun companies in place thereof is now under consideration by the Department. It is intended that each regiment of Cavalry and of Infantry shall have a thirteenth company as a machine-gun company. The existing law will not admit of this being done in the Regular Service at this time and the Provisional Field Service Regulations recently issued provide for the formation of such a company in each regiment by the detail of officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers from the existing companies of the regiment. There is, however, no objection to the State organizing separate, independent units, designating them as machine-gun companies, and attaching them to Infantry or Cavalry regiments for duty. In fact, Circular, No. 16, Division of Militia Affairs, Series of 1909, was issued with the object in view of having provisional units formed in the Organized Militia, and the authority given in paragraph 1 thereof is ample for the purpose. The general principles of organization enumerated in that paragraph should be observed.
- For such a provisional company the following tentative scheme of organization is suggested:

<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Maximum.</i>
1 Captain	1 Captain
1 First Lieutenant	1 First Lieutenant
1 Second Lieutenant	1 Second Lieutenant
1 First Sergeant	1 First Sergeant
1 Quartermaster Sergeant	1 Quartermaster Sergeant
1 Mess Sergeant	1 Mess Sergeant
4 Sergeants	4 Sergeants
6 Corporals	9 Corporals
2 Cooks	2 Cooks
2 Musicians	2 Musicians
1 Artificer	1 Artificer
1 Mechanic	1 Mechanic
42 Privates	92 Privates
61 Total Enlisted.	114 Total Enlisted.

- Circular, No. 2, War Department, series of 1910, publishes extracts from the report of the Commandant of the School of Musketry of the Army, on experiments made to determine the relative efficacy of machine-gun fire and infantry fire, and a summary of the general principles relating to machine guns, based upon experience in actual war.

4. The Provisional Drill Regulations for Machine-Gun Companies are now in the hands of the printer, and it is expected that they will be available for issue in a short time, when copies thereof may be procured upon requisition in the usual way, either under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or the Act of May 27, 1908, or as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

5. General Orders, Nos. 5, 112, 113, and 136, War Department, series of 1906, prescribe the method of organizing machine-gun platoons as at present constituted in the Regular Service, and the armament and equipment thereof.

TOURNAMENT OF THE INDOOR .22 CALIBER RIFLE LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The fifth annual tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States under the auspices of the Iroquois Rifle Club was scheduled to begin Monday morning, February 7, and run through the week.

On Monday morning one of the "fifty-seven" varieties of weather which one usually meets with in Pittsburg greeted the early arrivals with the thermometer hovering close to the zero mark.

The New Haven contingent, consisting of George Chesley, Capt. A. F. Laudensack and Harry M. Thomas, was the first to arrive at the range of the club at 710 Jane Street. F. C. Ross and F. L. Smith, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., were the next, with W. A. Redding, who is demonstrating in the South and Pennsylvania for the Maxim Silent Fire Arms Company, and the ARMS AND THE MAN representative on hand early. The genial "Charlie" Grubb, Pittsburg representative of the Peters Cartridge Co., was a sort of reception committee of one (no one could have officiated more willingly, or better), was there with the glad hand and a "Welcome to our city, boys."

"Tom" Keller and W. A. Tewes of the Peters Cartridge Company and John Hessian of the U. M. C. Company arrived at the range early in the afternoon. From then on it was a continual inpouring of out-of-town shooters and by night most of them had registered. Shooting was started early and continued until late into the night, the continuous match and bullseye shooting being the centers of attraction.

Luther J. Squier of the Dupont Powder Company and J. L. Lewis, the Pennsylvania representative of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, dropped in early in the afternoon.

The comfortable and commodious clubhouse was by this time pretty well filled up and the steady crack of the small bore seemed to indicate that the contestants were getting sighted in and practicing for the struggle for supremacy with the .22 caliber that would last throughout the week.

On Tuesday morning H. R. Fox started his one hundred shot score and was the first to finish, with a total of 2443. G. J. Harvey began Tuesday noon and finished with 2404. Capt. A. F. Laudensack, William Smith and W. F. Leushner began their 100 shots Wednesday morning. Captain Laudensack finished with 2451, and shot consistently, getting two full scores of 125. On his sixth target he dropped five points, which was his lowest five shot score.

William Smith finished up with 2419 and Leushner, who was not shooting in form, finished with a total of 2393.

At this time no one had an idea that 2451 would stand any length of time and the general feeling seemed to be that it would take something like a score of 2463 or 65 or even better to win the championship.

On Wednesday night Ittel stood high in the continuous match with three 75's and a 74, giving him a total of 299 out of a possible 300.

On Thursday morning Chesley, Ross, Thomas, Heubner and Ittel started their 100 shots.

Chesley finished with 2446. His highest 10 shot total was 247. He had three 5 shot possibles in his score. As it later developed Chesley had a fine chance to win the championship but a score of 116 on his third target put him out of the running. A. J. Heubner finished with 2419. And now comes the startling fact that Louis Ittel, the old reliable, a man who has shot in every 100 shot championship match of any consequence that has ever been held, finished with a total of 2446. Fred Ross completed his 100 shots with a total of 2447 and Harry Thomas with 2439. Ross made two 5 shot possibles. Ittel made one. Thomas made two.

By this time considerable speculation as to just what was causing such scores was being indulged in. When John Hessian had finished with 2435 and Harry Pope, Captain Laudensack and Jesse Smith stood high in the order named on 2451 the question of who would be the winner was a much discussed topic on the range. Arthur Hubalek, who has been shooting marvelously well of late, or in fact who has always shot well but particularly of late, when he made 2479 on the Zettler range, finished with but 2439. This put another dangerous man out of the way and when Curtis Liston, a dark horse from Uniontown, Pa., finished with 2452 it was indeed a complex situation.

It was now Friday evening and the Curtis Liston score still led with but Beam, George, and Tewes still to shoot. Rumor had it that Dr. Hudson and L. C. Buss would arrive in the morning but they failed to materialize. Tewes began early Saturday morning, to be exact, at ten o'clock. He started off well and at the completion of his first fifty shots he had lost but 22 points. If he made the same score on his next fifty he would finish with a total of 2456 which would give him the match by 4 points, but he started off badly losing 8 points on his next ten shots, 7 on his second ten, which left him 15 off on the completion of twenty shots. On his next

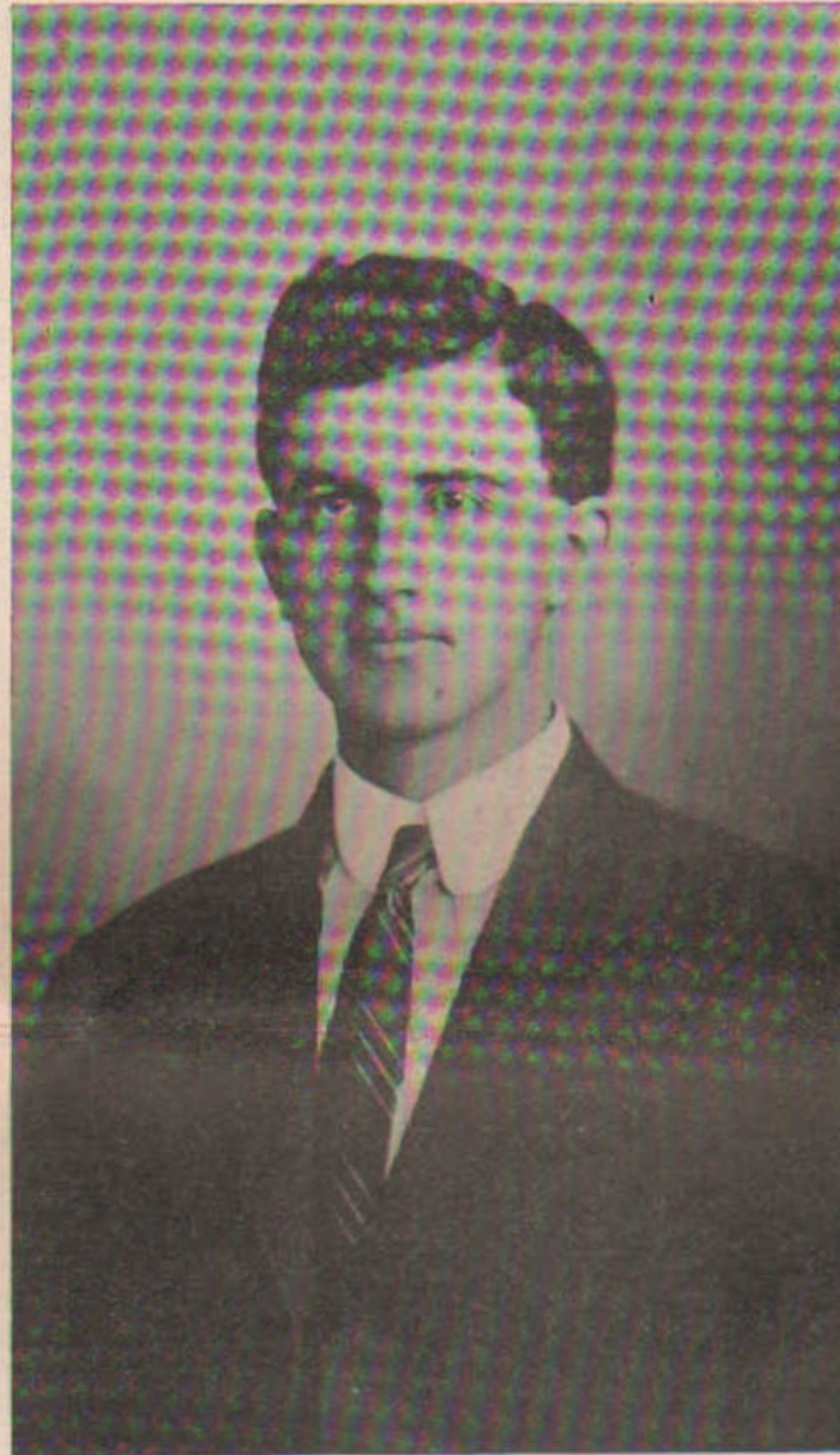
10 he dropped but 3 which made him 18 to the bad out of thirty shots. By losing 5 at the completion of his ninety shots he was 23 behind. On his next target he made a possible and had to make a 123 on his last target to win, but a 122 to tie and outrank the high man. He did neither. Instead, he made a 121 and finished second in the match, outranking the other three men who stood tied on 2451.

Up to this time, noon on Saturday, the score stood: Curtis Liston 2452 and Tewes, Pope, Laudensack and Jesse Smith tied on 2451, with all dangerous competitors out of the way.

A close shot on one of Tewes targets had the committee with their heads together for a long time but they finally decided that it was not close enough to count and thus took away his last chance.

J. H. George, E. J. Kurtz, of Chicago, and Charles Beam were the last men to shoot and George finished with 2435, Kurtz with 2407 and Beam with an even 2400.

The continuous match had them all guessing as to who



CURTIS LISTON, OF UNIONTOWN, PA.
Winner of 100 Shot Match and High in Several Others.

would finish second, third, fourth and fifth. Ittel having made four 75's of a total possible of 300 had settled the question of who would lead. H. M. Thomas stood next with 298, tied with Curtis Liston. Chesley, Heubner, Ross and Beam were all tied on 297. The leaders stood practically the same up to Saturday evening when Haight, who was well down on the list, came up on a couple of 75's, and the 74 which he had already put him next to Ittel with 299. Meanwhile Harry Thomas had secured another 75 which tied him with Haight.

The Bullseye and the Ithaca Gun Match had a good many entries, more, in fact, than any of the others.

When all of the shooting was finished and the cartons measured up it was found that Curtis Liston had won the Ithaca gun on a measurement of 10½ degrees.

To those who are not familiar with the system of measuring these targets it might be well to mention how it is done. The plunger of the measuring machine is put through the hole in the carton and into an aperture in the plate of the machine. The carton is then revolved, marking by contact with an indicator the distance of the shot hole from the center.

In the Bullseye match Jesse Smith was the winner with 10½ degrees. The Winchester Rapid Fire Match, while spectacular and interesting, did not attract a large number of entries. But those who did compete kept the timer busy. This is a game that R. R. Bennett, an old-time shot, derives great pleasure from and he is quite an expert. Louis Ittel, who has shot very little rapid fire, gave him a close race for high honors. He finished 10 points behind the winner. R. R. Bennett whose scores of 406 is no mean one. This match furnished also some very interesting facts regarding the Maxim Silencer. Several of the contestants used the Silencer in firing

their scores and it was a pleasant relief to hear merely the soft tap tap of the rifle thus equipped.

The annual meeting of the League was held Friday night with R. R. Bennett, president, in the chair. The Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., Zettler Rifle Club, of New York, and the Williamsburg Shooting Society, a new member, were the only clubs represented. Arthur Hubalek, as the representative of the Williamsburg Shooting Society, made application for the shoot for 1911. By unanimous vote it was decided that the shoot for 1911 would be held by that club in Brooklyn, N. Y. A few changes in the Constitution and By-Laws of the League were made. The accounts of the treasurer when audited showed a substantial balance in the treasury, and there being no further business the meeting was declared adjourned.

The men who were responsible for the success of the shoot are as follows: Charles G. Grubb, H. Sperling, A. J. Huebner, H. L. Born, W. Reibling, George Foerster, James Lewis, George Williams and C. C. Hofmeister.

In connection with the question of the reason for such low scores the cause is not hard to find. We all know that mirage on the outdoor range is one of the greatest enemies of the rifleman. Probably no one ever thought of mirage in connection with indoors shooting but that was apparently the troublesome factor.

The range of the Iroquois Club is located in the basement of the one-story clubhouse and is 75 feet. In the front part of the building is the room from which the contestants fire down through the ports at the targets which are very brilliantly lighted, in fact the light was just a trifle too strong. The space between the ports and the targets is a sort of tunnel connected indirectly with the open air above.

The air in this tunnel was necessarily very cold and the warm air of the shooting room which rushes through the ports meets and mixes with the cold air outside and causes this mirage which, seen through the telescope, looks about the same as does the ordinary mirage at a thousand yards outdoors but perhaps, only not quite so apparent. In fact it really causes a false vision. At any rate this is one of the reasons the "rooters" gave for the low scores of their favorites.

Another factor was that the muzzle of the barrel protruding into the cold air and the breech being inside in the warm room caused the barrel to foul at the muzzle, which means that cleaning was necessary after every two or three shots.

Curtis Liston, the winner of the 100 shot match, recorded two 75's in the continuous match and a bullseye of 11½ degrees which made him feel well satisfied with the world in general and himself in particular. W. A. Smith also put on a 75 with his first three shots on the range. "Jim" Lewis, the always smiling "Jimmy," says there is considerable "skience" attached to shooting the bullseye match but "Jim" was called away to the Hardware Convention in Philadelphia for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and when he came back on Saturday he said that trying to keep oneself from tumbling out of an upper berth while the train is taking a curve at fifty miles an hour has the bullseye target frazzled to a finish.

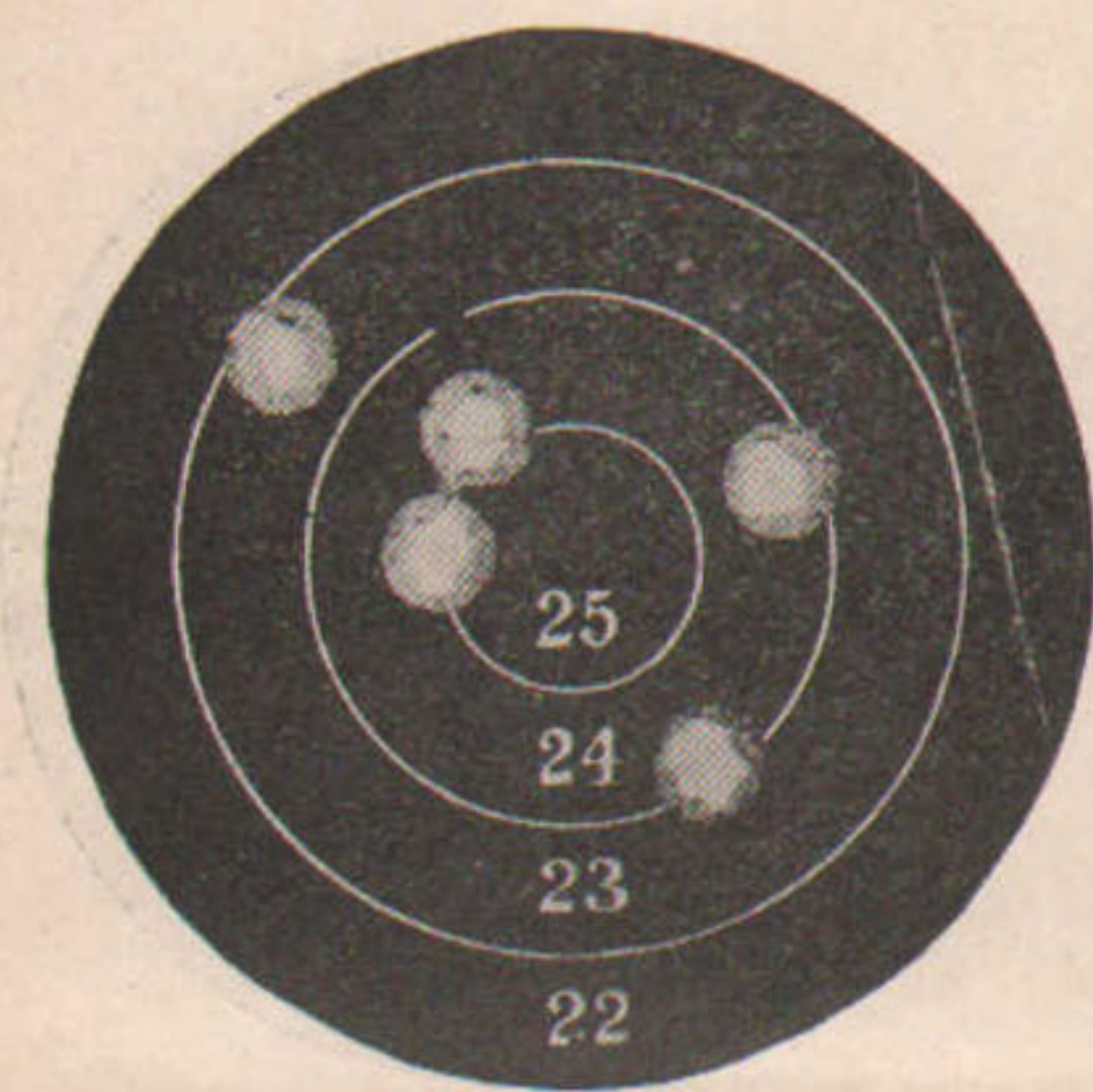
The magnificent shooting outfit of W. A. Tewes was practically ruined by water when one of those curious freaks of fate selected the place where it was stored and completely saturated every thing. The consequent rust got in its fine work before the fact was discovered.

Our old friend, Sergt. W. F. Leushner of Olympic team fame, made his appearance disguised in as fine a beard as we have ever seen.

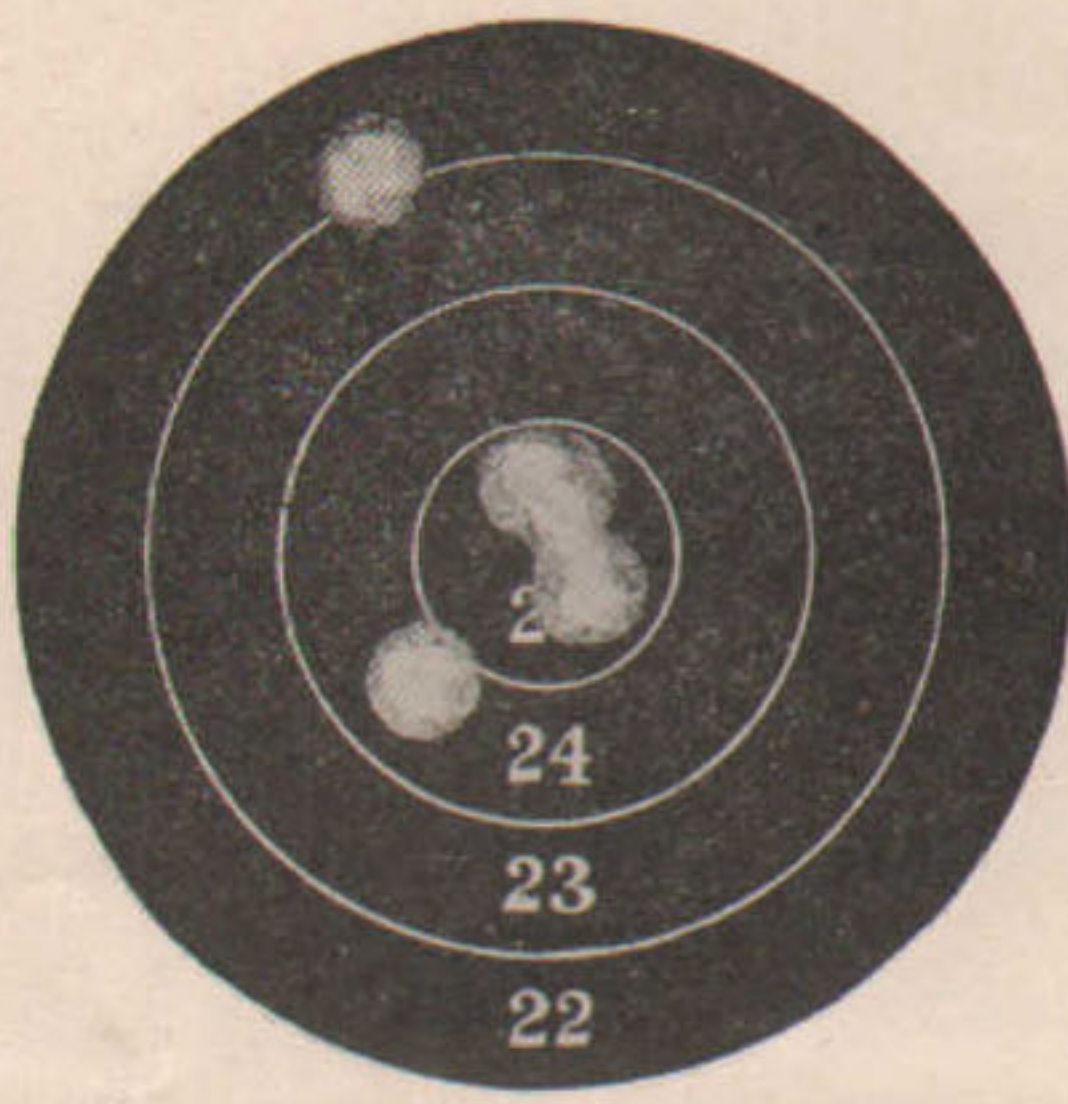
Elmer E. Shaner of the Interstate Association was a visitor on Tuesday and while this is not his game he was very much interested.

The bullseye match is where "Jim" Lewis met his Waterloo in the person of Luther J. Squiers. Jim inveigled Luther into shooting a match consisting of three shots on the black carton in which the element of luck cuts quite a figure. Jim rigged up a Winchester automatic with a telescope and Redding, "the silent man," attached a silencer. Jim very generously asked Luther to shoot first. As every one knows Luther is some of a shot with the shotgun and one of the best informed men in the country in that particular sport, but the Scheutzen game is a new one to him. To make a long story short Luther turned in a target which measured 33 degrees and Jim is still wondering how it happened.

If any one wants to get Charlie Grubb's "goat" let him say "goat" and it is all off. Just because Charlie happened to think that it would be a good idea to have



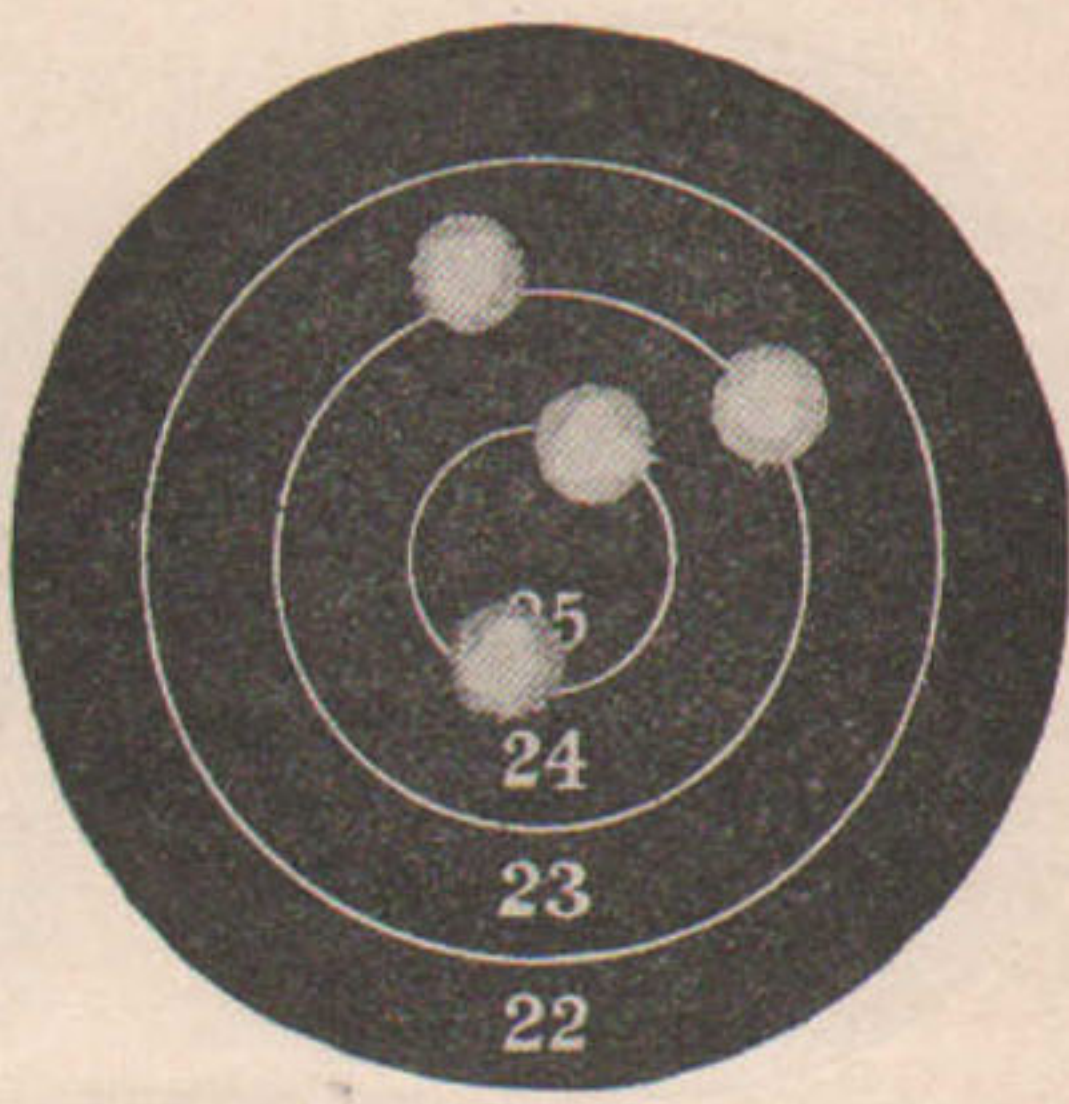
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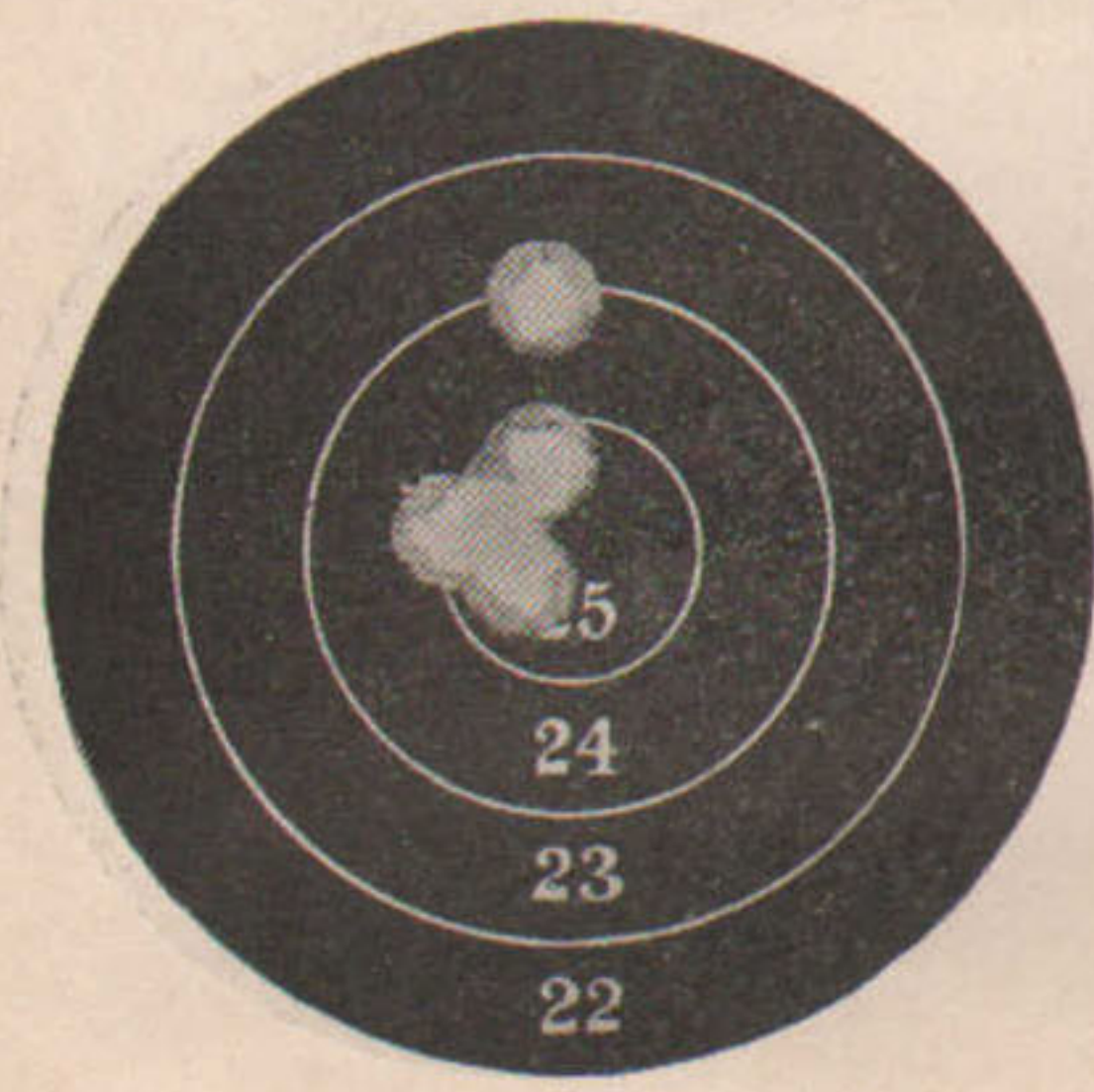


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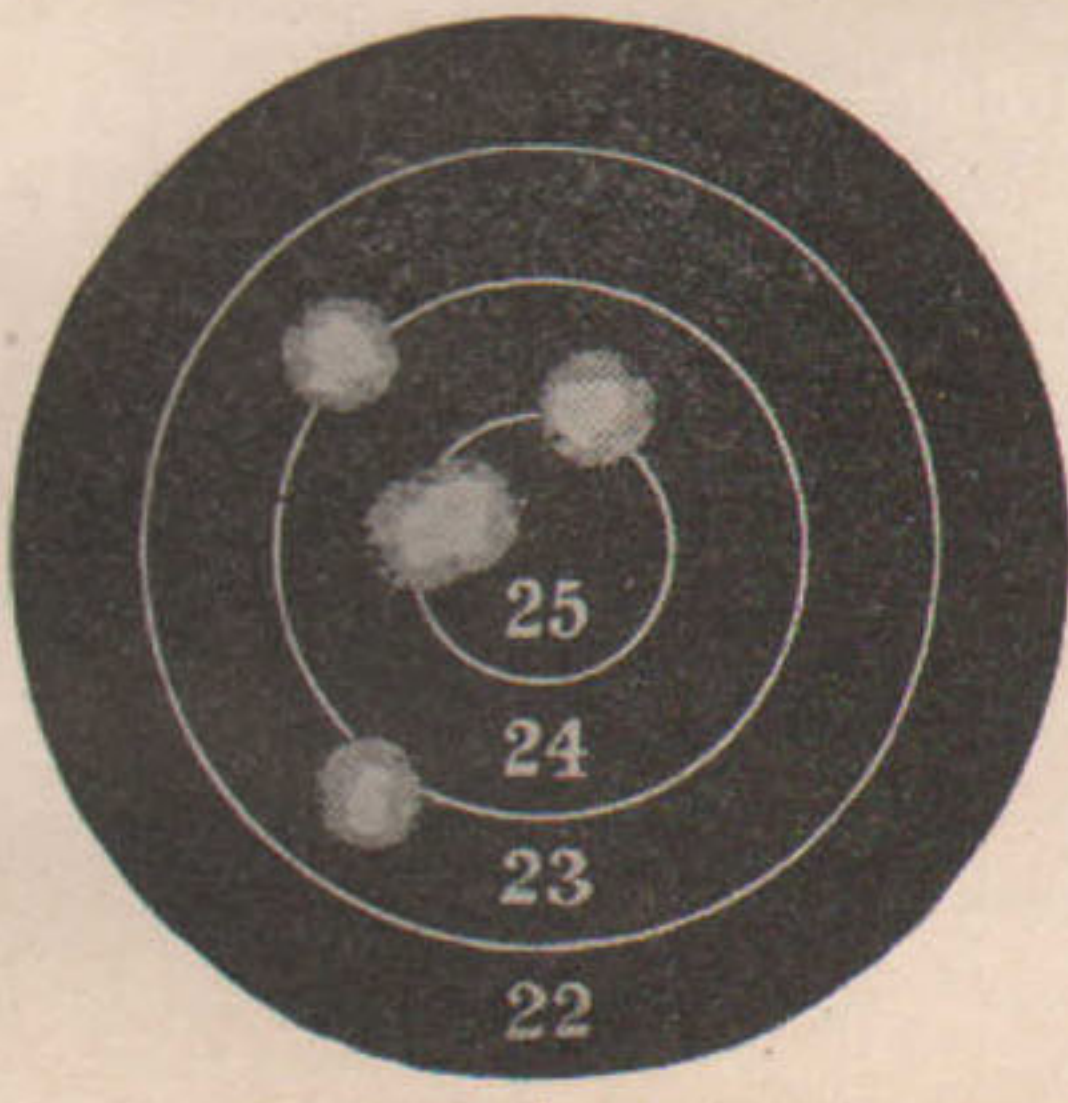


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Shot at 10 o'clock counting 21 not shown.



5

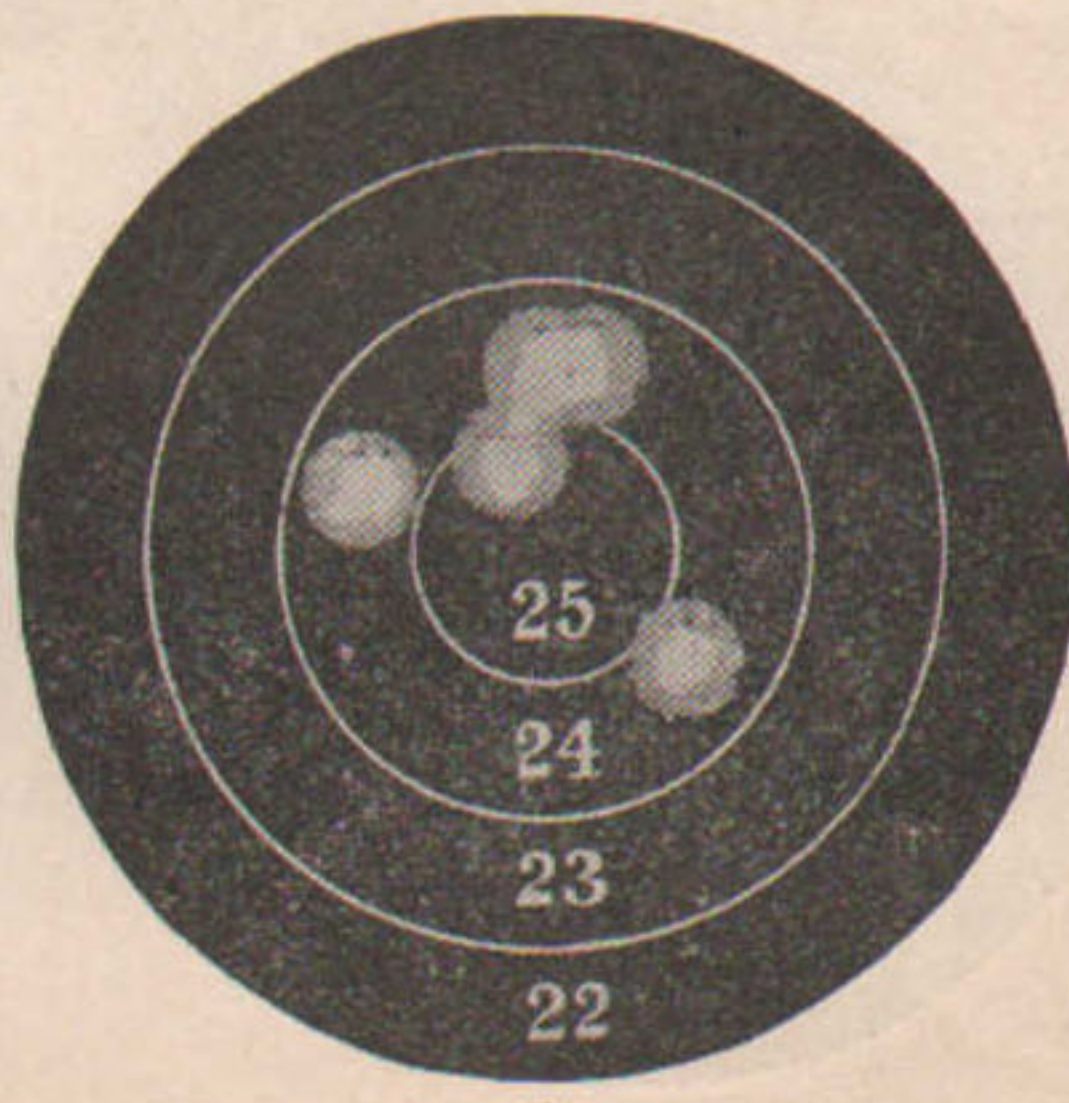


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7

Portion of shot hole shows at half past eight.



8



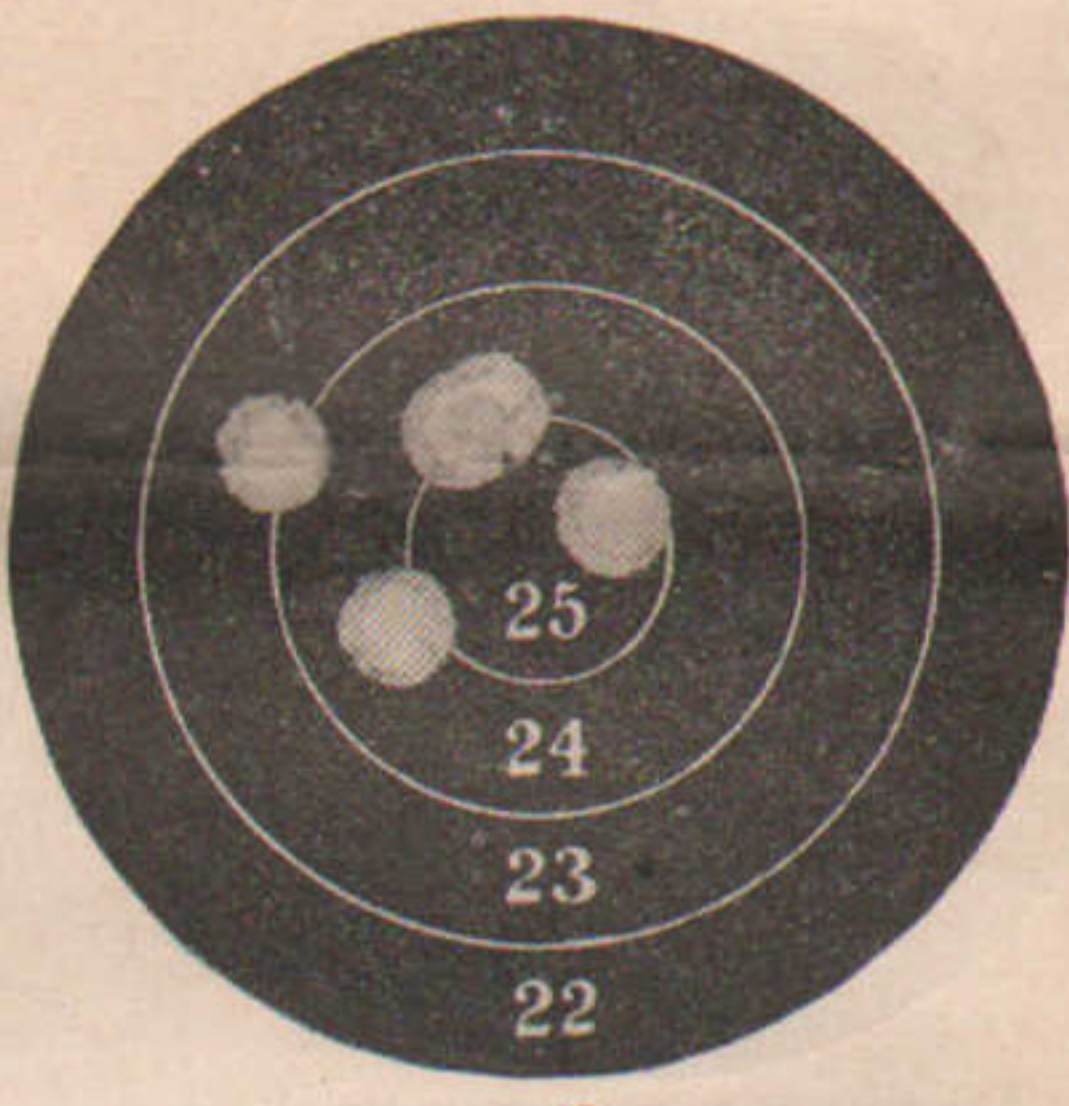
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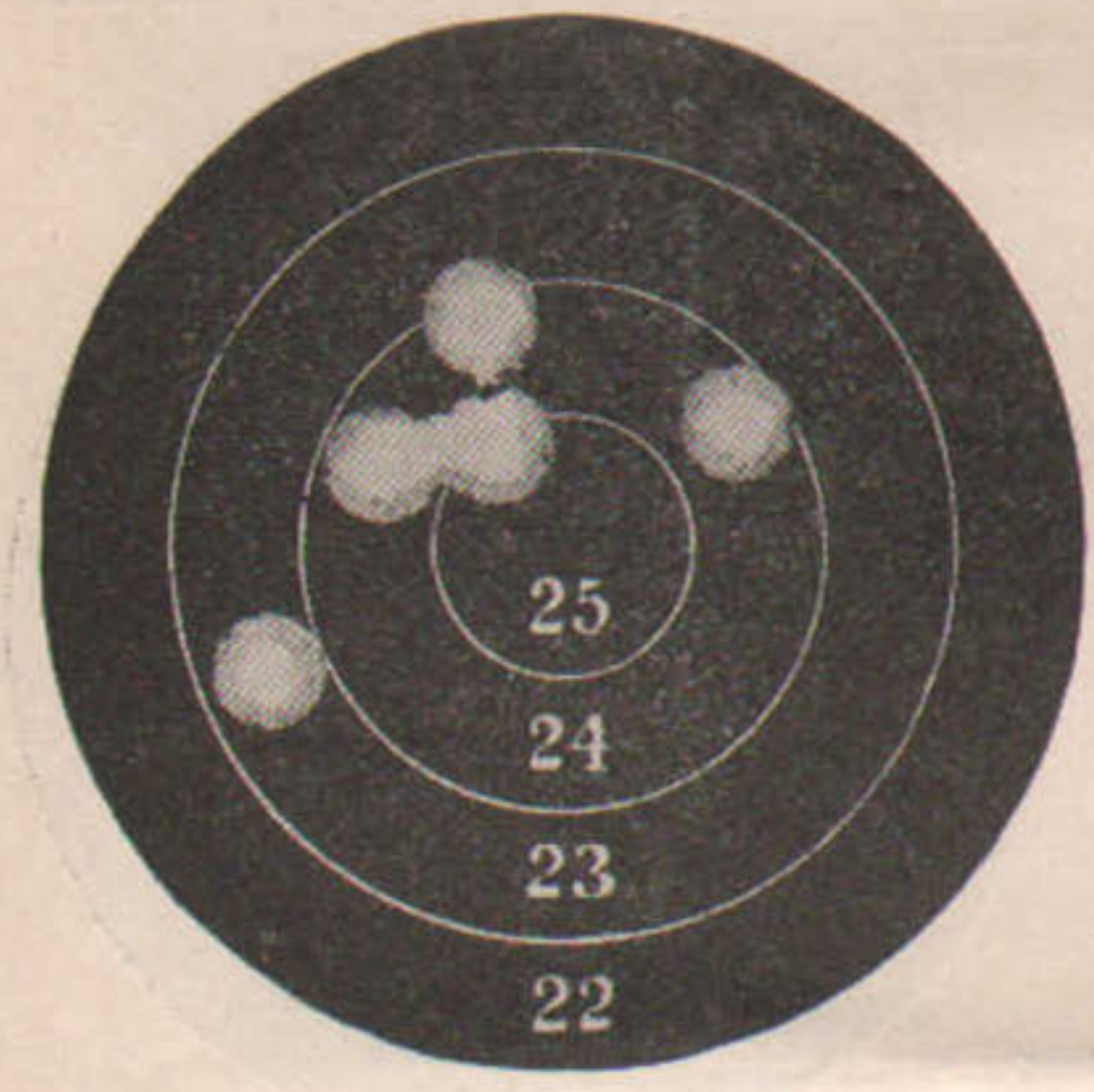
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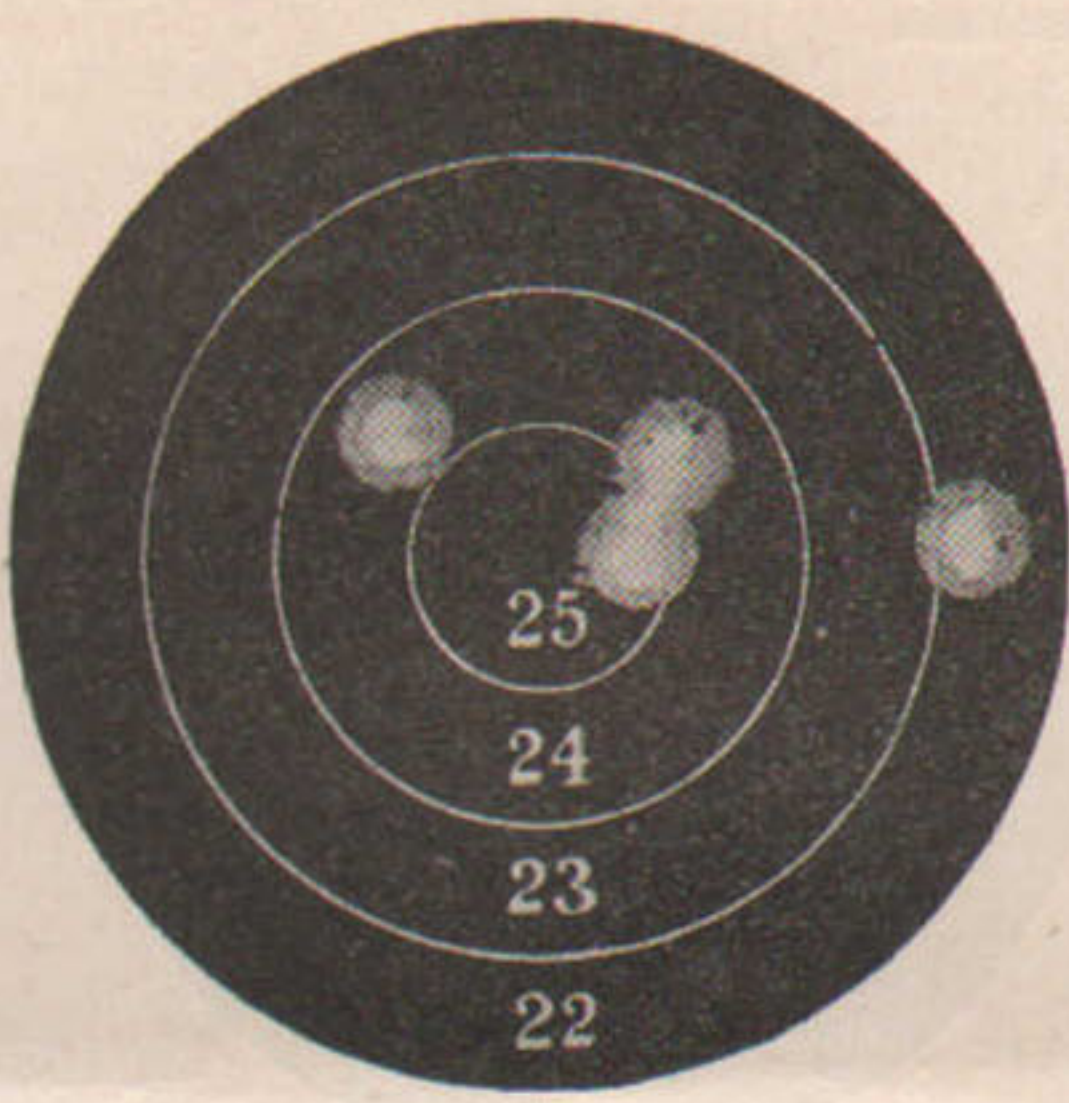
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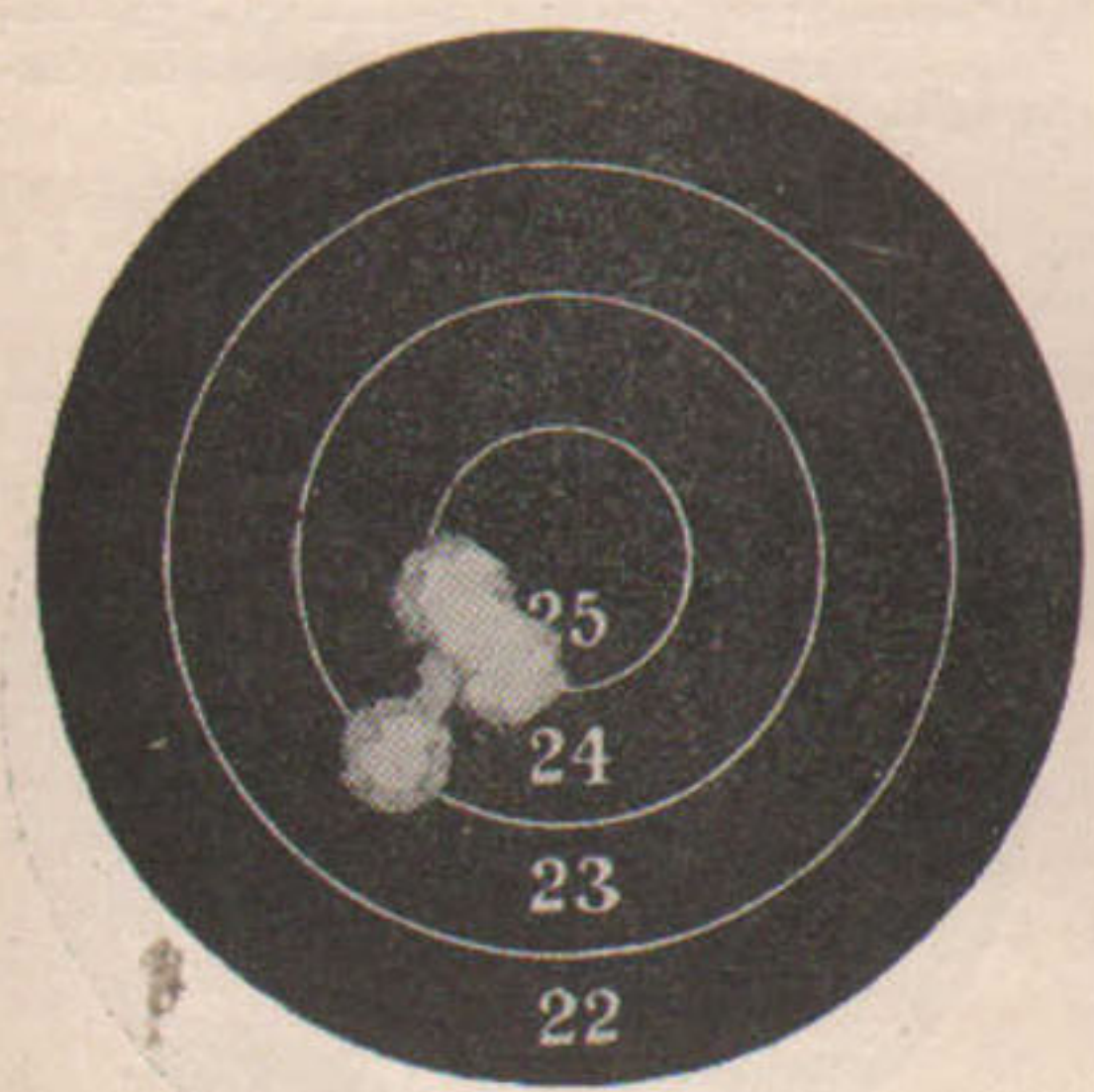
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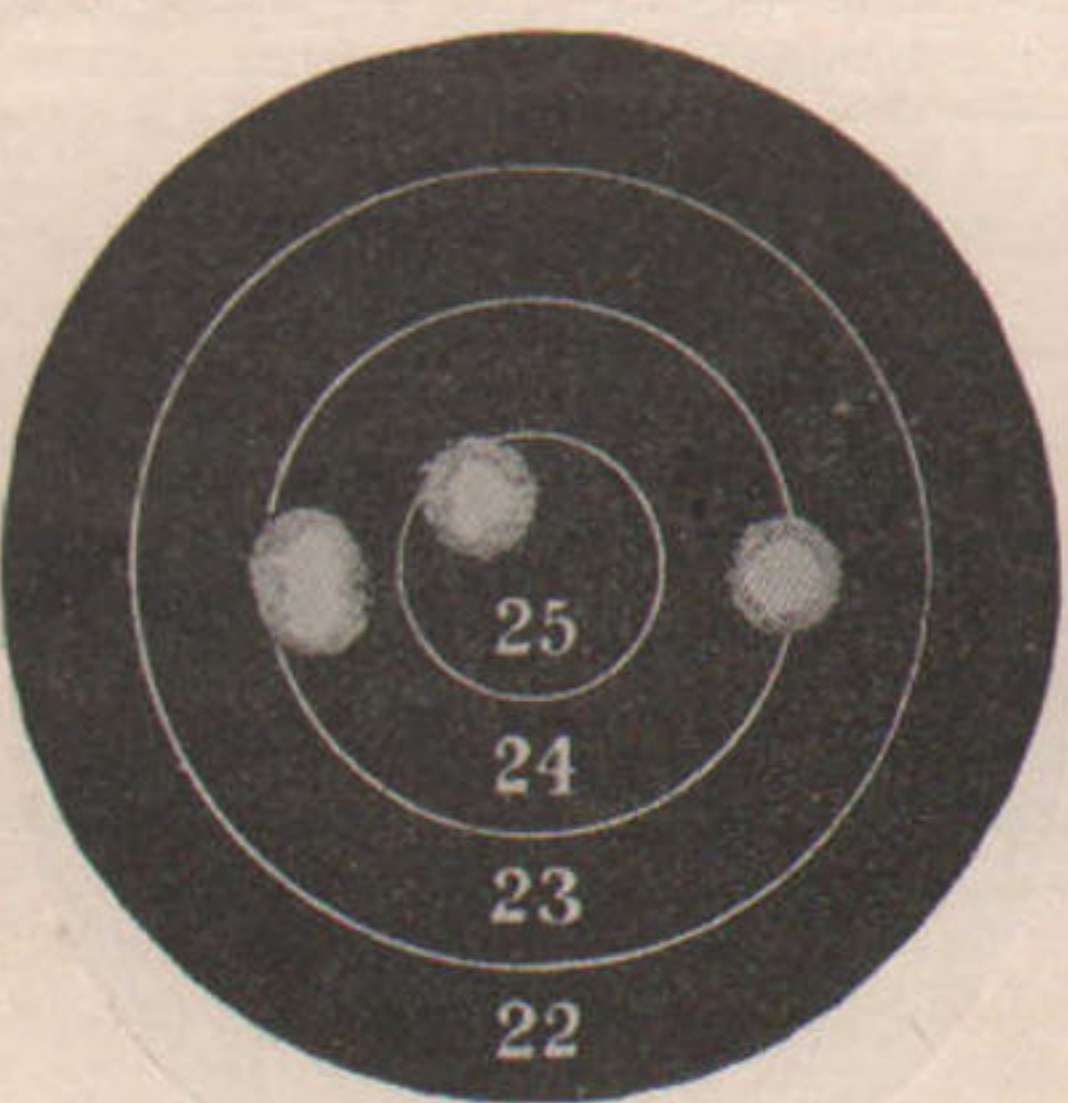
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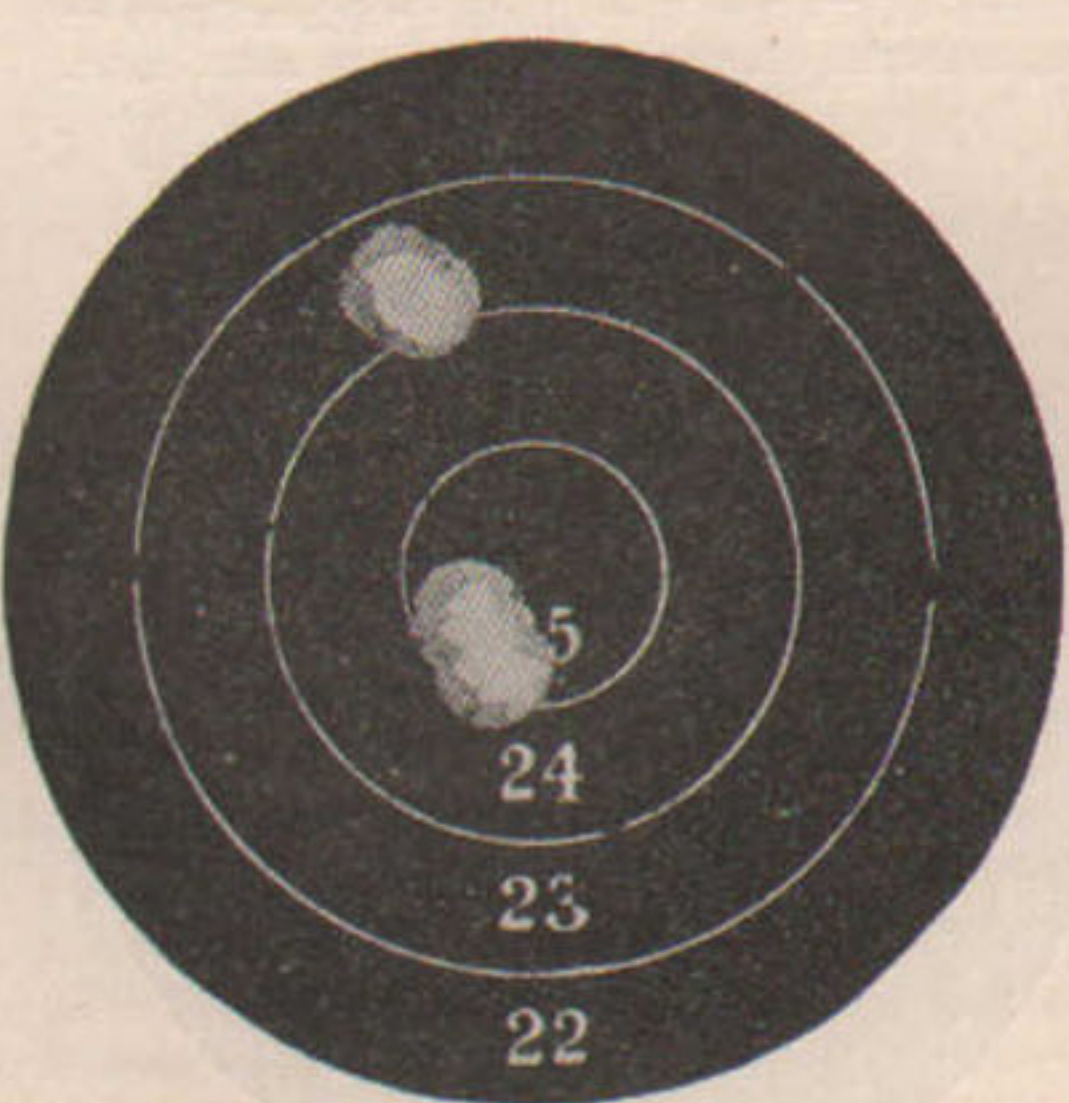
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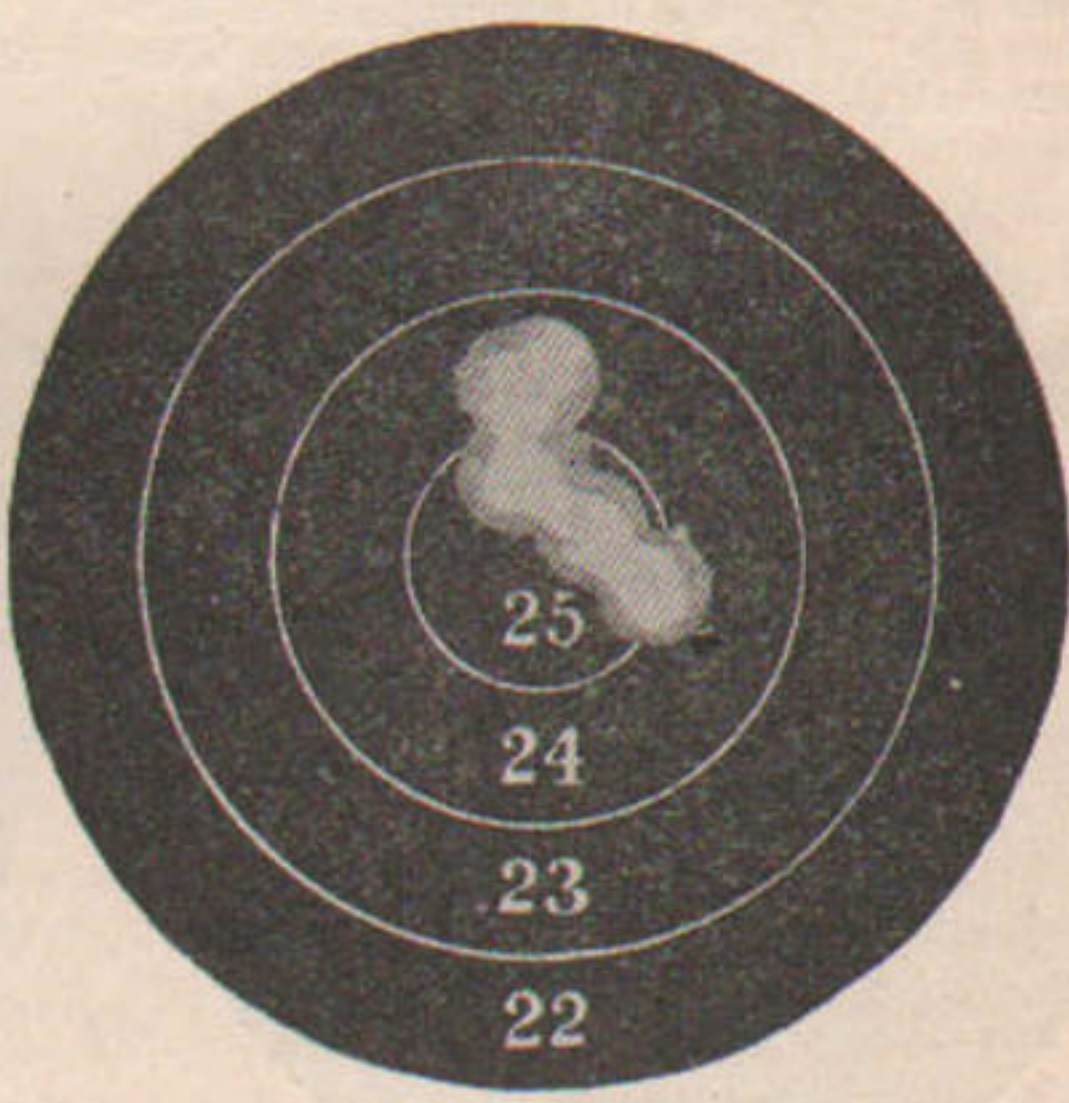
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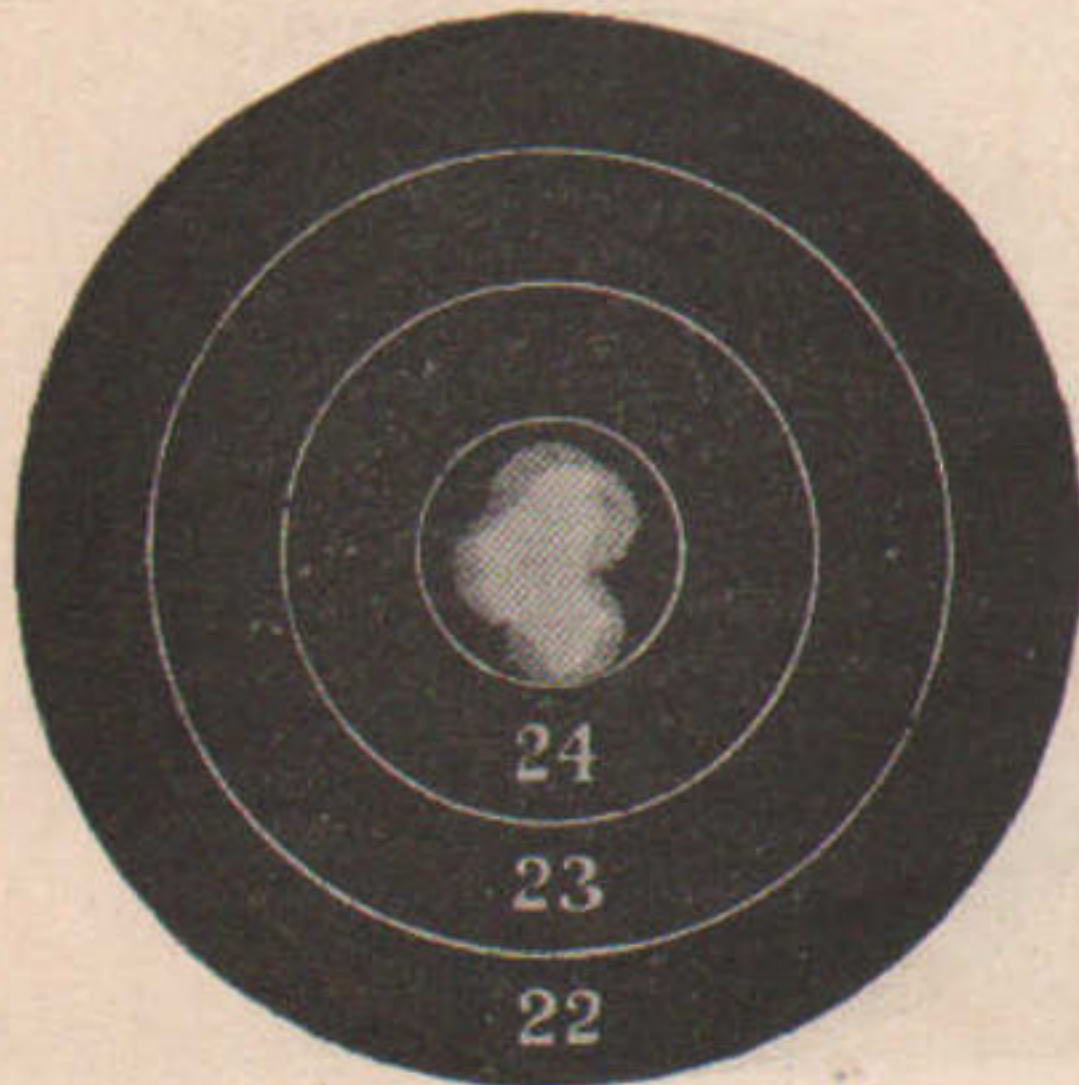
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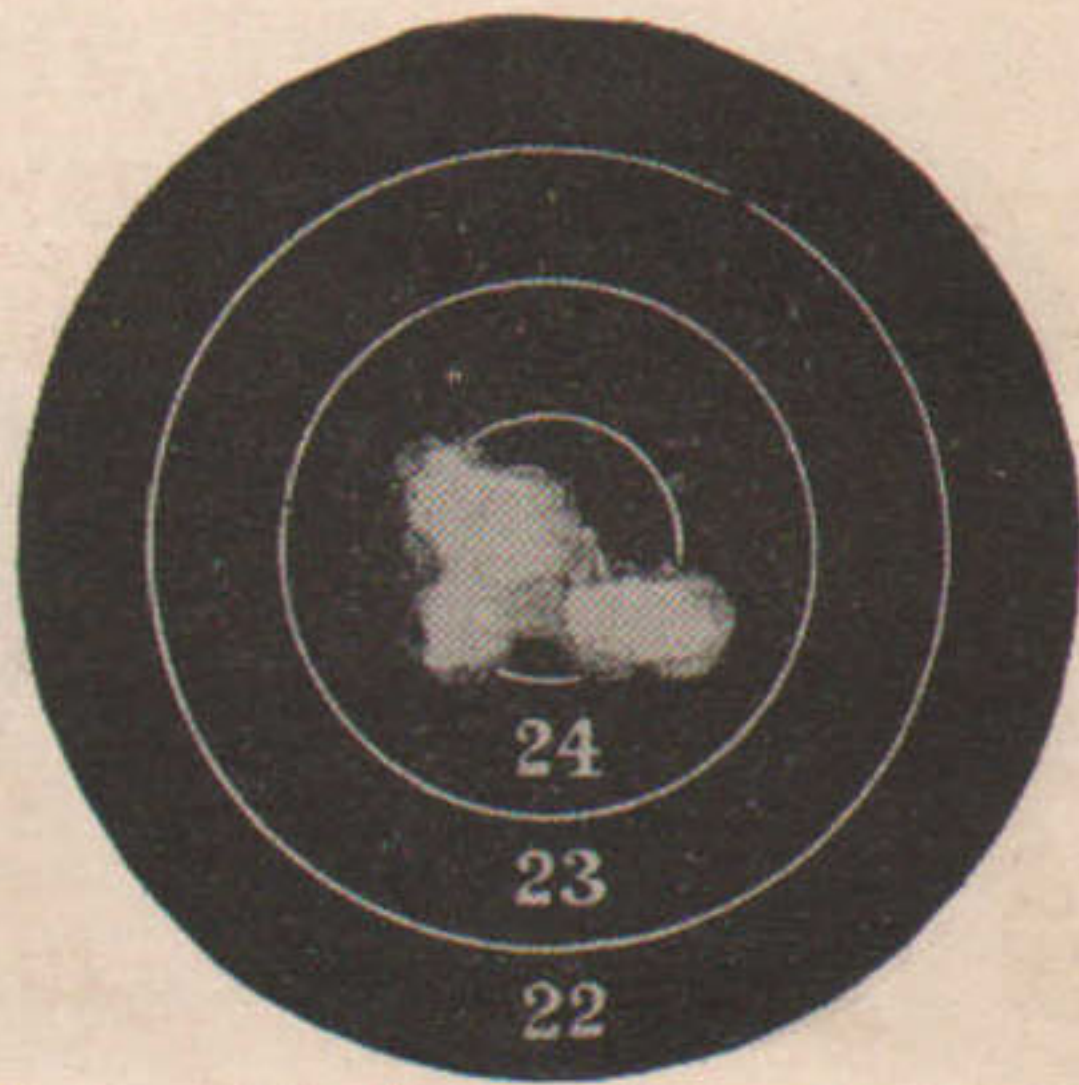
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100 SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH OF THE INDOOR .22 CALIBER RIFLE LEAGUE.

Winning Score of 2452 by Custis Liston of Uniontown, Pa., using a Stevens Rifle Weighing 14 1-2 Pounds, Palm Rest and Equipped with a Stevens 3 Power Cross-Hair Telescope, Using Winchester .22 Caliber Short Black Cartridges.



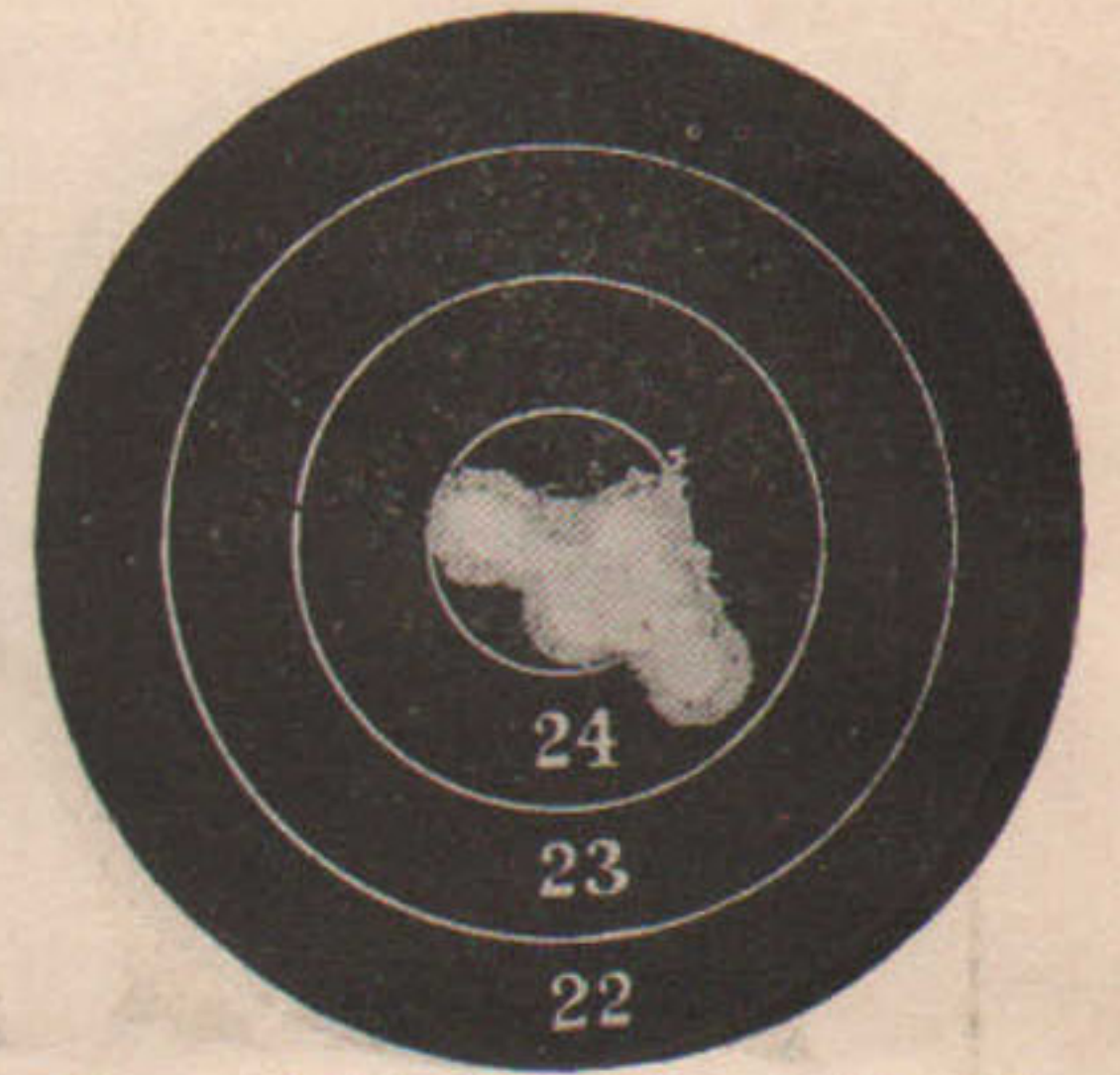
Score of 125 by Capt. A. F. Laudensack with a Winchester rifle, Winchester telescope and Winchester cartridges.



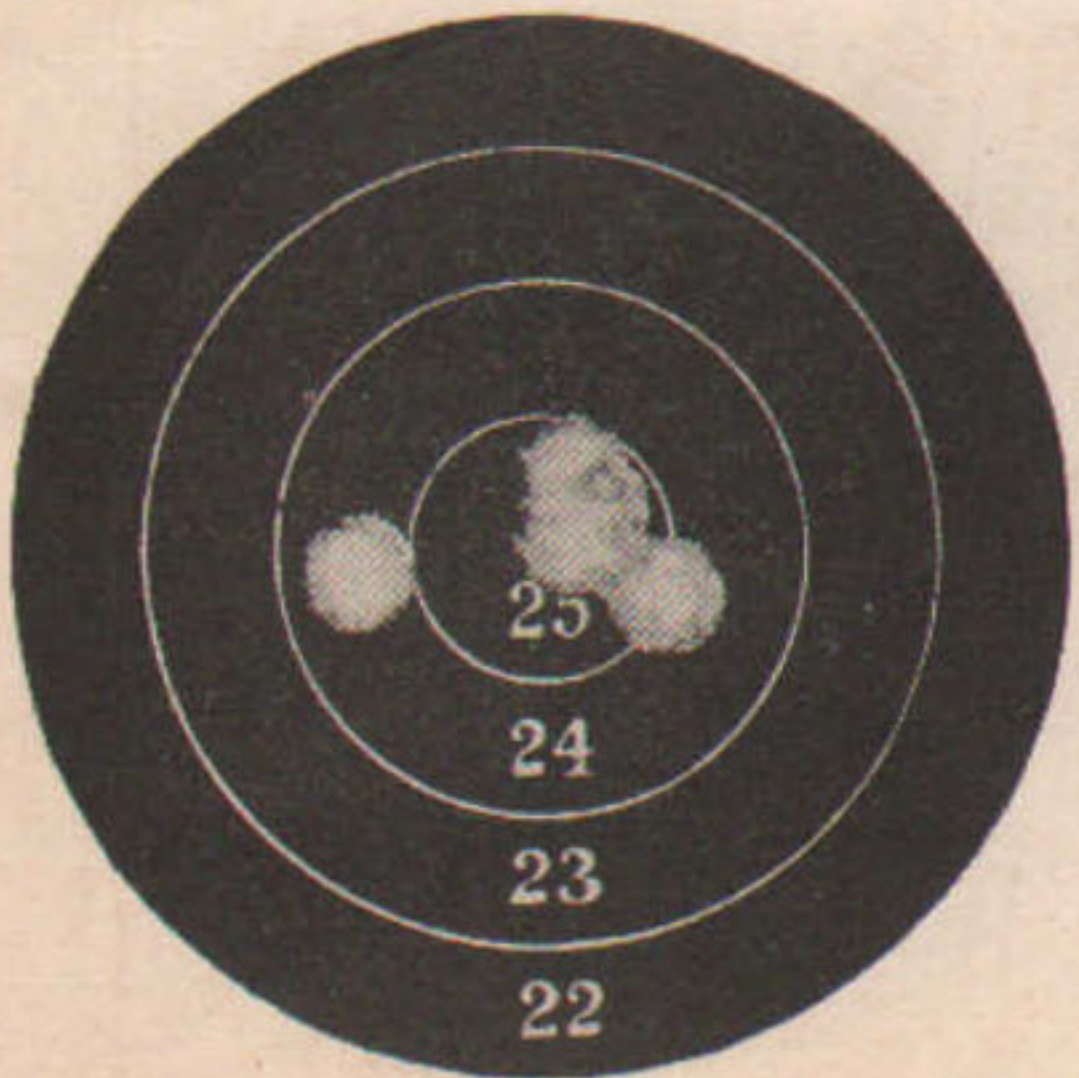
Score of 125 by W. A. Tewes with a Winchester-Ballard-Pope rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters cartridges.



Score of 125 by F. C. Ross, using a Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope and Peters cartridges.



Score of 125 by H. M. Thomas with a Winchester rifle, Winchester telescope and Winchester cartridges.



Score of 125 by H. M. Pope, using a Winchester rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters cartridges.



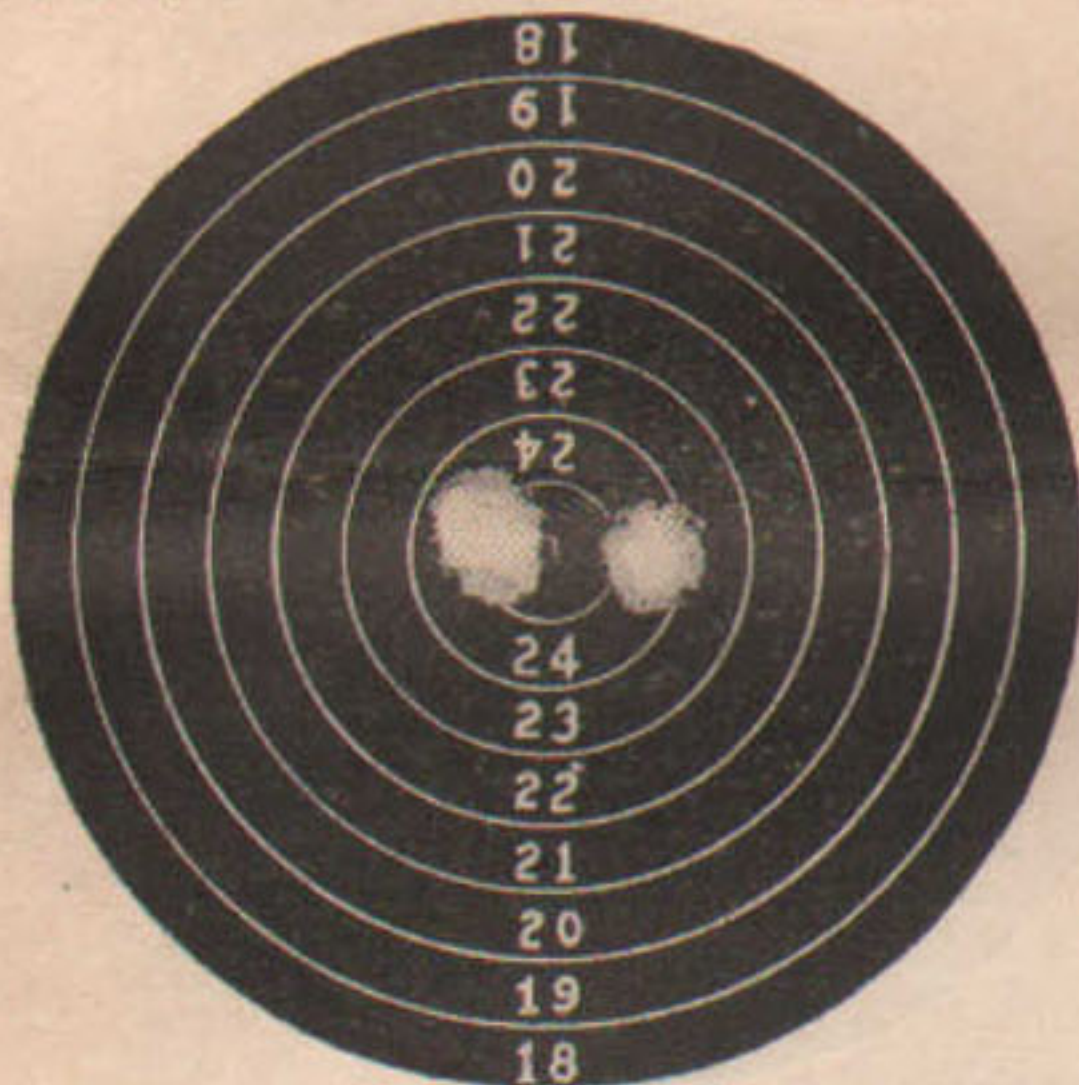
Score of 125 by G. W. Chesley with a Winchester rifle, Winchester telescope and Winchester cartridges.



Score of 125 by W. A. Tewes, using a Winchester-Ballard-Pope rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters cartridges.



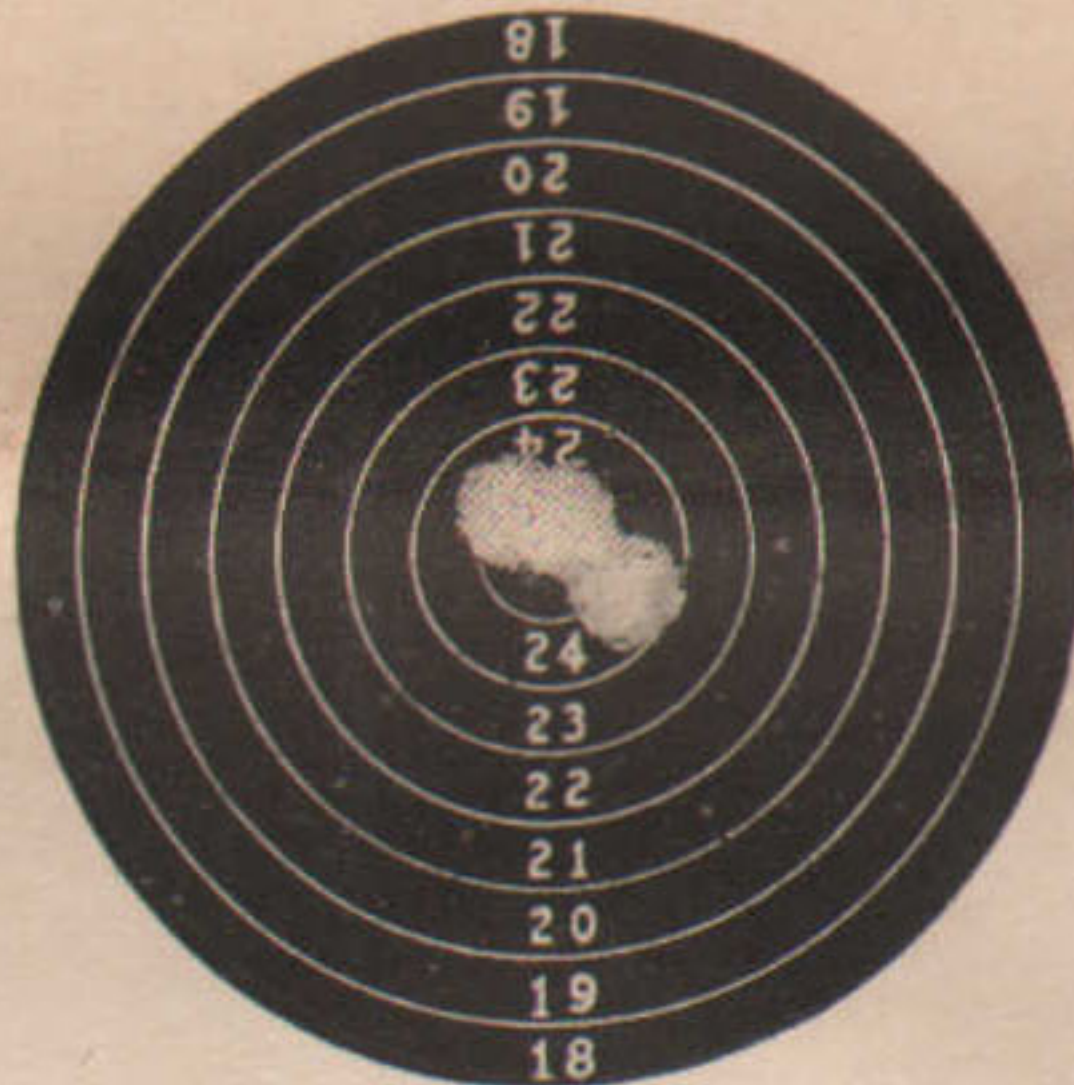
Score of 75 by F. C. Ross with a Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope and Peters cartridges.



Score of 75 by L. P. Ittel with a Winchester-Pope rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters cartridges.



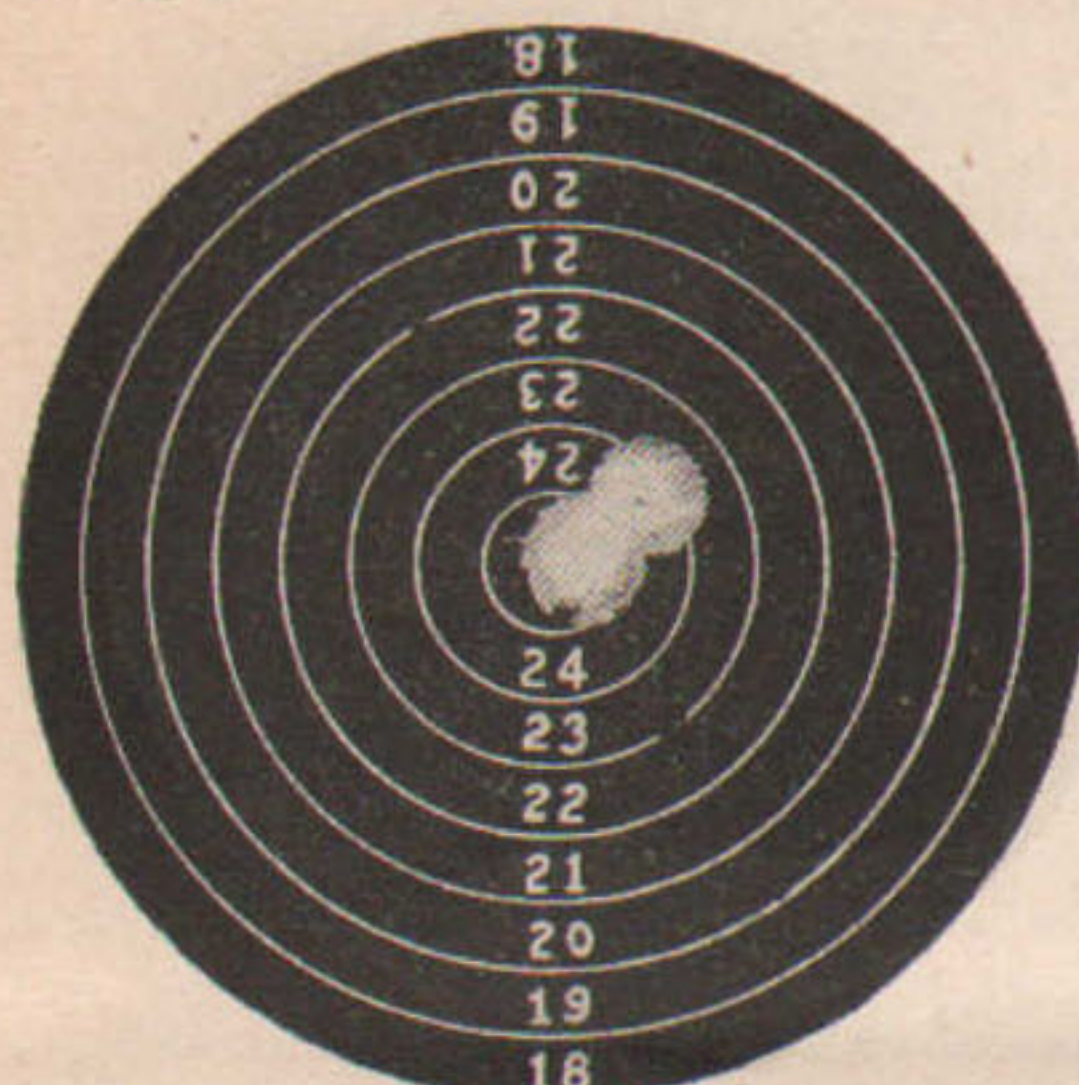
Score of 75 by L. P. Ittel with a Winchester-Pope rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters cartridges.



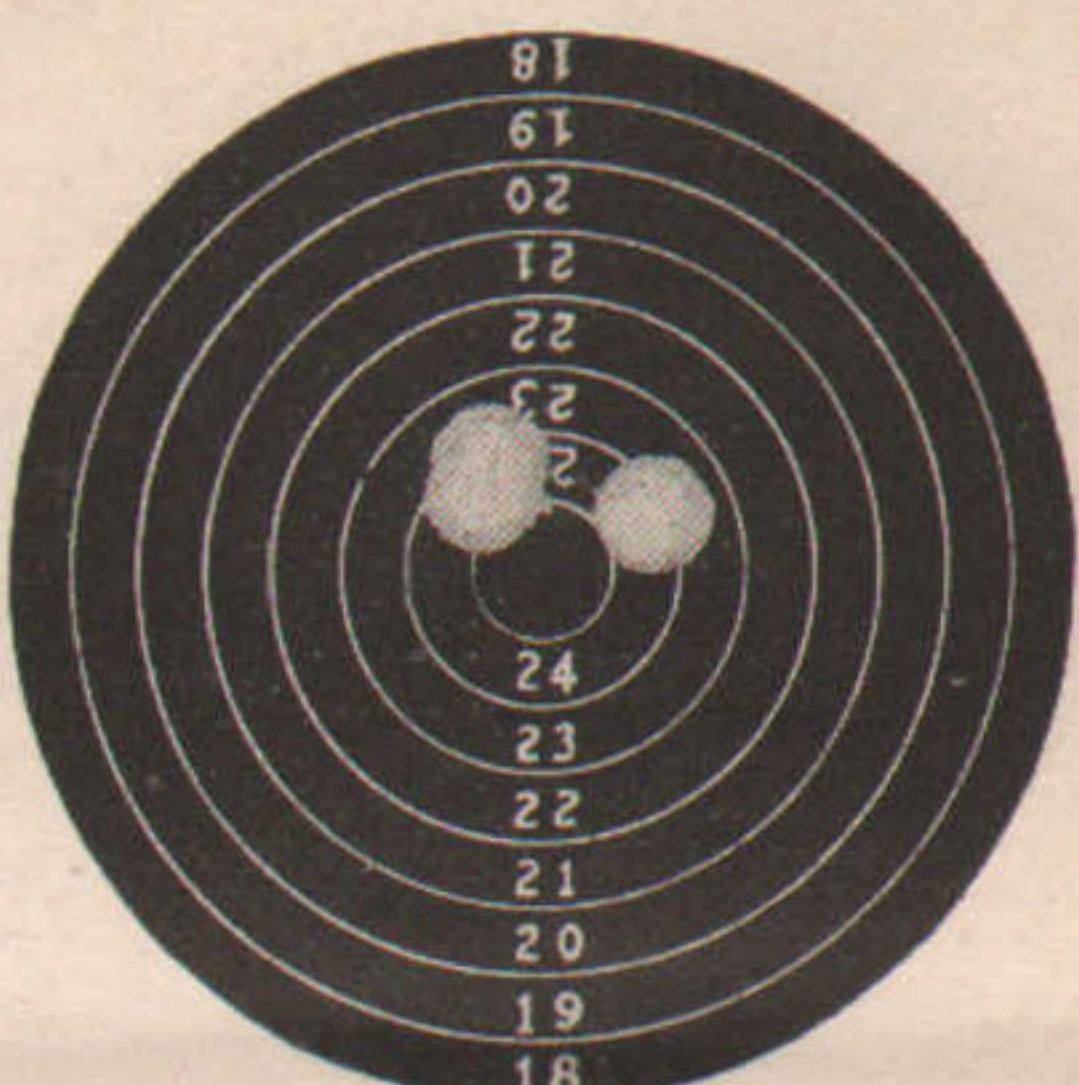
Score of 75 by L. P. Ittel with a Winchester-Pope rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters cartridges.



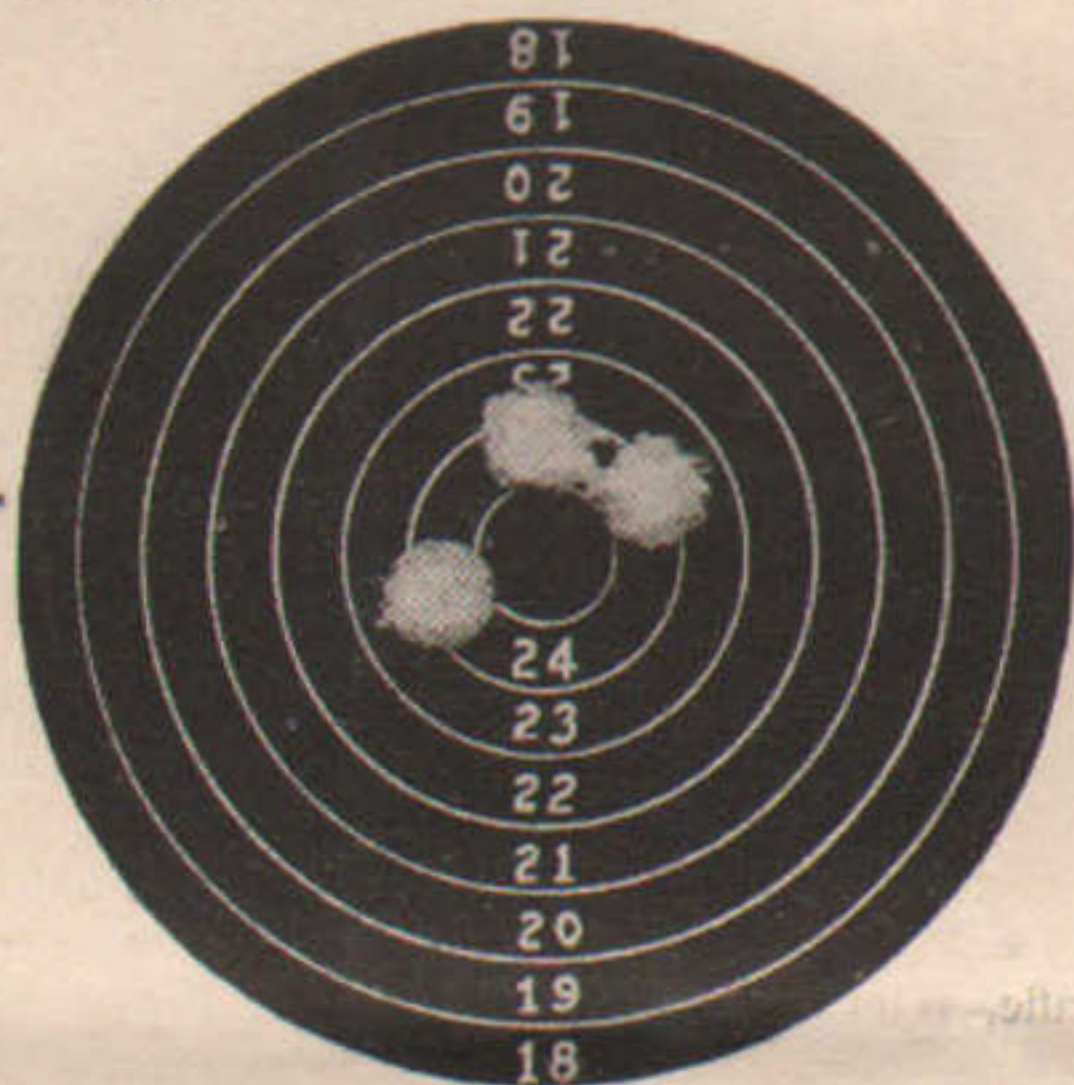
Score of 75 by L. P. Ittel with a Winchester-Pope rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters cartridges.



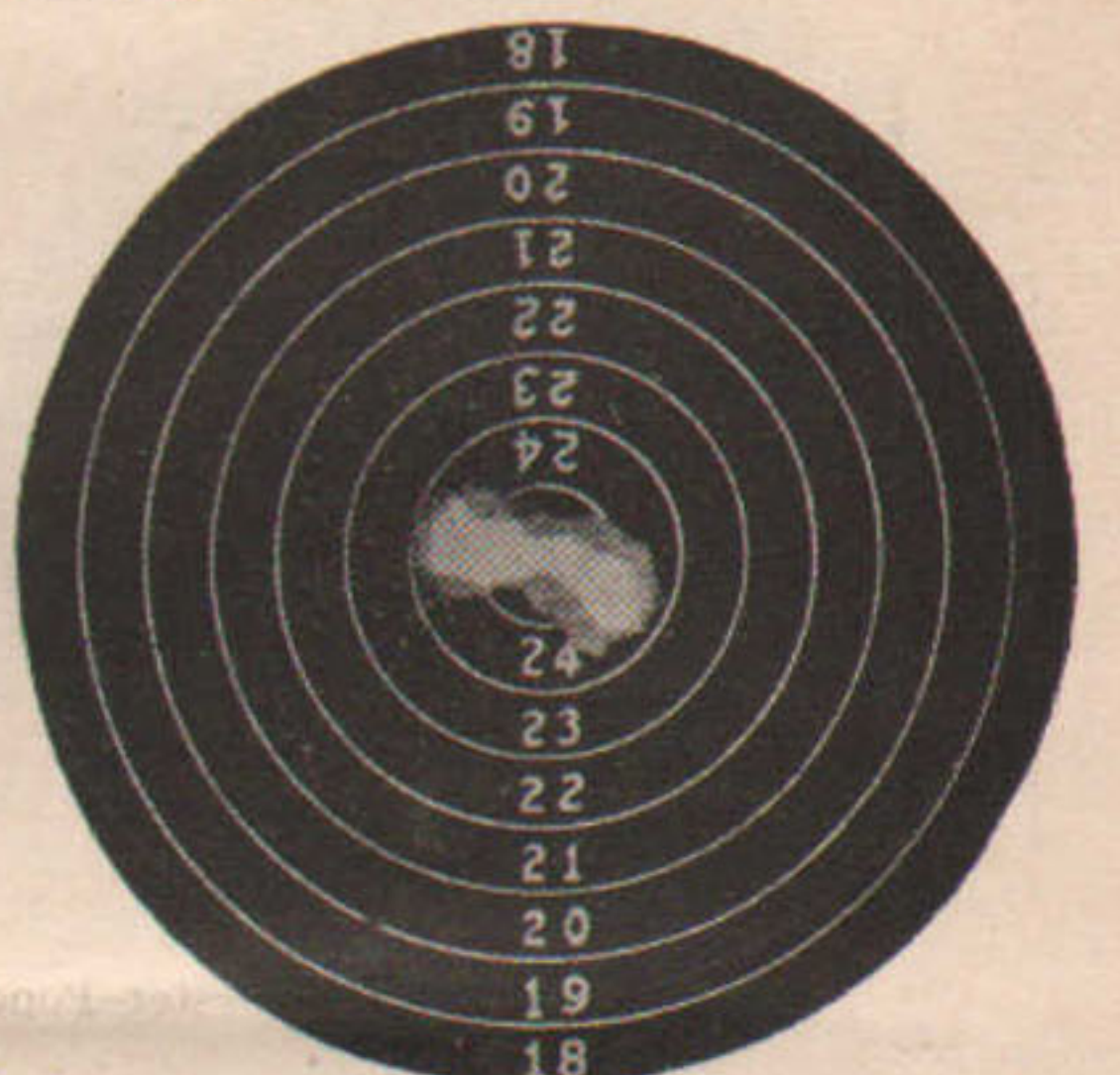
Score of 75 by H. W. Thomas with a Winchester rifle, Winchester telescope and Winchester cartridges.



Score of 75 by Wm. Smith with a Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope and Peters cartridges.



Score of 75 by George Williams with a Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope and Peters cartridges.



Score of 75 by Curtis Liston with a Stevens rifle, Stevens telescope and Winchester cartridges.



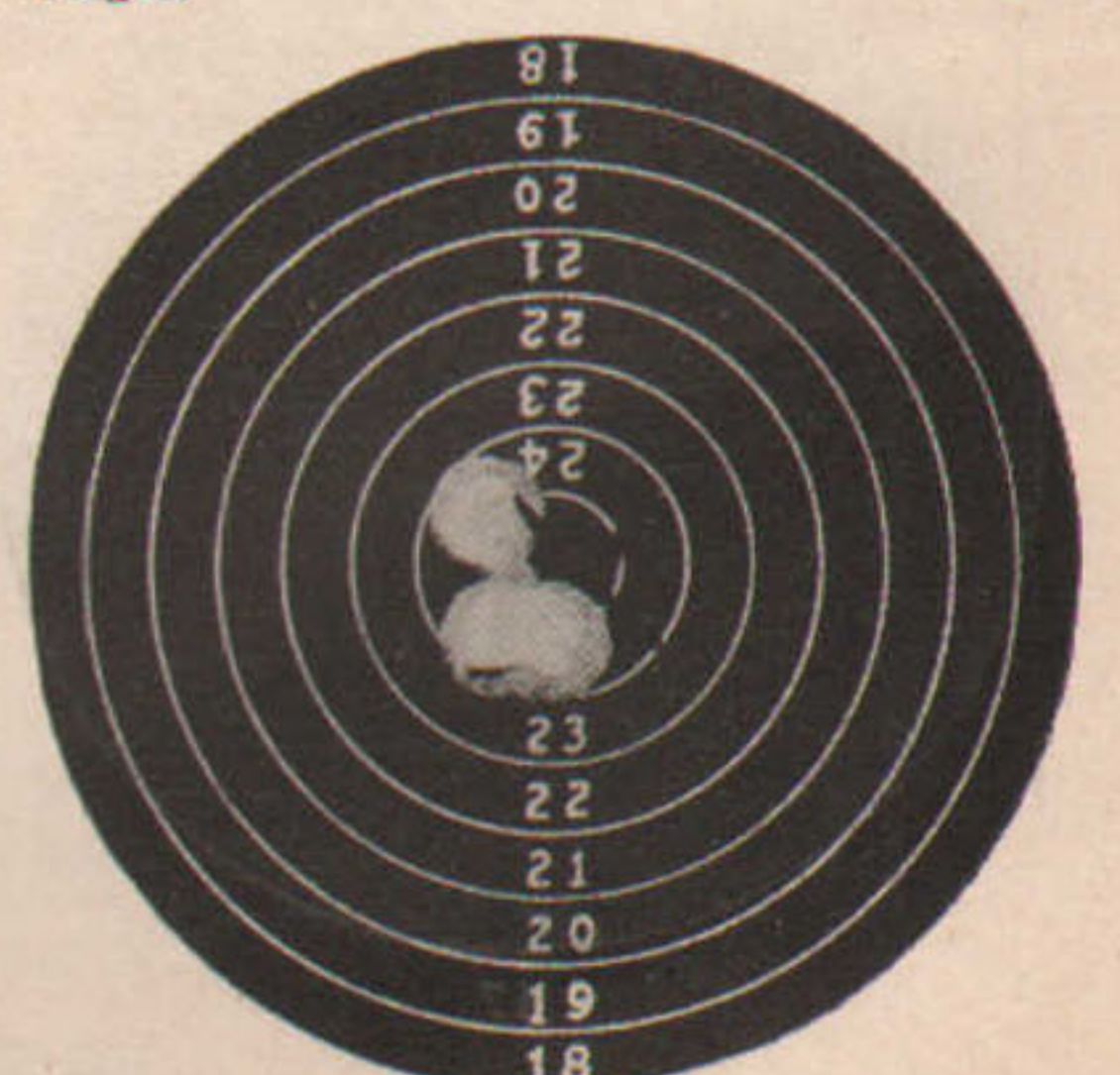
Score of 75 by H. M. Pope, with Winchester rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters cartridges.



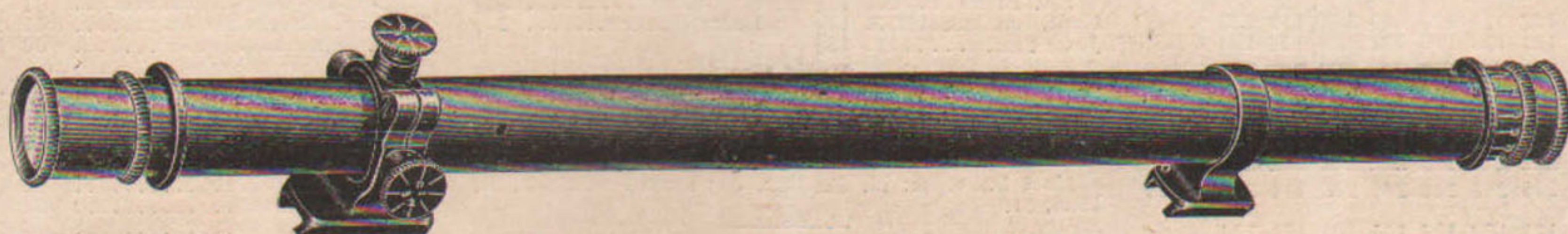
Score of 75 by A. J. Heubner with a Stevens rifle, Winchester telescope and Peters cartridges.



Score of 75 by F. L. Haight with a Stevens-Pope rifle, Stevens telescope and Peters cartridges.



Score of 75 by G. W. Chesley with a Winchester rifle, Winchester telescope and Winchester cartridges.



WINCHESTER

Cartridges, Rifles or Scopes,

FIRST IN EVERY EVENT AT PITTSBURG

Winchester goods made a clean sweep at the tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States, held in Pittsburg, February 7-12, as shown by the following winnings:

Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle Championship of the United States

Won by Curtis Liston, using Winchester Cartridges. Score, 2452. H. M. Pope, W. A. Tewes, Capt. A. F. Laudensack and Jesse Smith all tied for 2nd, using Winchester Telescopes. Capt. Laudensack used an entire Winchester equipment. Score, 2451.

CONTINUOUS MATCH: Won by L. P. Ittel, using a Winchester Telescope and Winchester action. Score 300. H. M. Thomas tied for second, using an entire Winchester equipment. Score, 299.

BULL'S-EYE MATCH: Won by Jesse Smith, using a Winchester Telescope. Score, 10½ degrees. George Irwin, second, using a Winchester Telescope. Score, 10¾ degrees.

ITHACA GUN MATCH: Won by Curtis Liston, using Winchester Cartridges. Score, 10½ degrees.

RAPID FIRE MATCH: Won by R. R. Bennett, using a Winchester Automatic Rifle, Winchester Telescope and Winchester Cartridges. Score, 407. L. P. Ittel, 2nd. Score, 396, using the same equipment. A. J. Heubner, third. Score, 394, using the same equipment.

Out of the first eleven men in both the Championship Match and the Continuous Match, eight used Winchester Telescopes. This shows the rapidly growing popularity of the Winchester "Scope" among the knowing.

THE RED W EQUIPMENT IS THE KIND TO SHOOT



an Angora goat at the shoot and to chance it off at ten cents a ticket was what caused all the trouble. The duPont farm at Haskell, N. J., shipped the goat, a pretty little animal with soft, pleading eyes and—. But to get to the point. Some one named the goat Charlie Grubb and there you are. Charlie is a good natured soul with a heart as big as a bullseye target and is never known to get mad. "Shorty" Foerster was custodian of the goat and to Shorty belongs the credit of making the goat venture a huge success. If any one escaped the eagle eye of Shorty it was not Shorty's fault. He was at it from morn till night and when the drawing was done on Saturday night a Pittsburger was the lucky man.

"Ko-Ko-Kolar" was used as a nerve tonic and as the means of getting rid of a few obstinate 75's. For further information inquire of John Hessian, George Chesley and Captain Laudensack.

W. F. Leushner shot a Winchester Schuetzen rifle and an eight power cataract telescope. Geo. Chesley, H. M. Thomas and Capt. F. A. Laudensack each shot a single shot, take-down rifle and a Winchester A 5 telescope, number 2 mounts and aperture sight.

L. P. Ittel used a Winchester-Pope rifle, Winchester A 5 aperture telescope. Harry Pope and Captain Laudensack tied three times, in the championship, in the ring and in the bullseye match.

W. A. Redding, the traveling salesman for the Maxim Silent Fire Arms Company, was the busiest man, with the exception of Tom Keller, on the range. He was showing a patented target which allows one to shoot the rifle in the house. The box is a square shaped affair, about a foot square, and the target is placed in front with the circle cut away from behind it, in the circle is placed a cloth and behind the cloth is placed cotton waste, behind the cotton waste the space is filled up with sand, and there you are.

Curtis Liston—
121 121 124 121 122 124 121 122 124 123
123 119 123 124 124 124 120 125 122 125
244 240 247 245 246 248 241 247 246 248—2452
W. A. Tewes—
124 124 124 122 123 122 121 122 122 125
123 122 123 120 123 120 122 125 123 121
247 246 247 242 246 242 243 247 245 246—2451

H. M. Pope—
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245 248 248 245 245 243 244 245 242 246—2451
Capt. A. F. Laudensack—
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245 243 242 246 249 241 244 247 248 246—2451

Jesse Smith—
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246 247 247 240 248 241 240 240 249 245—2451
F. C. Ross—
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121 122 125 121 121 119 121 125 123 122
243 246 247 243 245 243 241 247 246 246—2447
L. P. Ittel—
122 120 125 121 124 123 124 123 123 122
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244 242 249 244 244 245 243 246 244 245—2446
G. W. Chesley—
125 116 123 122 124 124 125 125 124 122
122 123 124 121 122 122 121 121 119 121
247 239 247 243 246 246 246 246 243 243—2446
Geo. Williams—
118 123 116 121 121 121 122 123 120 121
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237 243 239 243 241 245 243 246 242 244—2443
Harry Fox—
121 123 120 123 124 122 119 123 124 123
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243 245 242 246 246 244 243 244 246 244—2443
Harry M. Thomas—
121 120 123 124 124 117 125 123 123 123
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246 244 247 248 244 238 249 236 242 245—2439
Arthur Hubalek—
124 121 121 121 121 123 118 122 121 123
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244 244 244 244 243 246 240 243 244 247—2439
John Hessian—
124 121 122 122 125 121 119 121 124 123
120 121 123 121 123 120 123 123 123 116
244 242 245 243 248 241 242 244 247 239—2435
J. H. George—
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125 120 122 122 124 124 120 123 119 121
245 243 243 242 248 247 242 243 240 242—2435
George Irwin—
121 123 125 122 125 121 121 121 122 120
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243 244 247 243 244 242 242 242 242 243—2432
F. L. Haight—
122 124 120 121 119 120 123 123 120 122
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242 242 242 245 239 243 241 246 241 244—2425

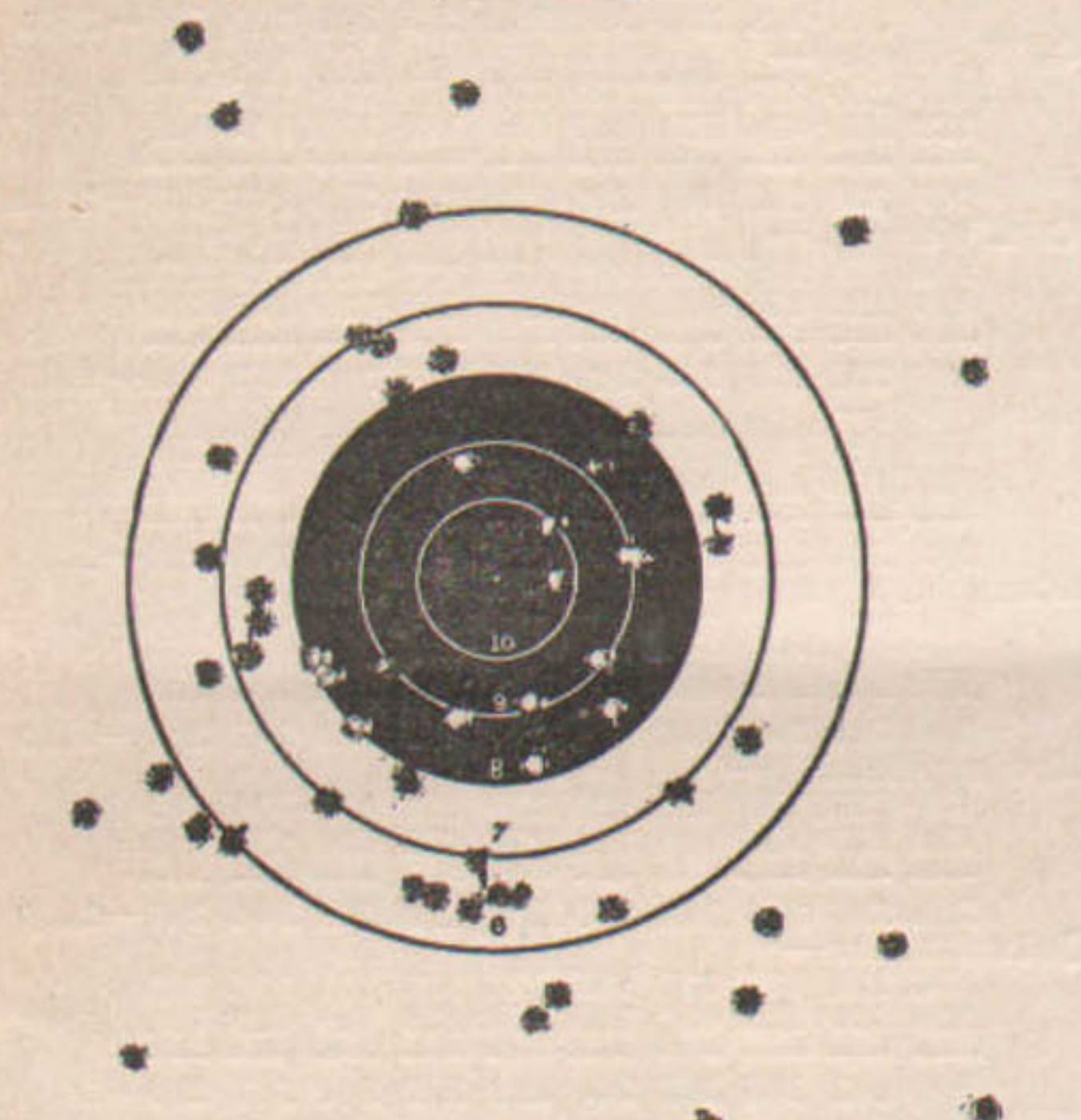


"Sunny Jim" Lewis as he "appeared" at the Iroquois Shoot. First smoke since Xmas.

Table of shooting scores for Wm. Smith, A. J. Heubner, James B. Fleek, E. J. Kurtz, A. L. Wilkinson, G. J. Harvey, F. T. Smith, Chas. Beam, W. F. Leushner, and W. A. Tewes.

Table of Bullseye Match scores for various shooters including L. P. Ittel, H. M. Thomas, F. L. Haight, and others.

Table of Ithaca Gun Match scores for Curtis Liston, C. A. Beam, F. L. Haight, and others.



Score of 407 by R. R. Bennett in the Winchester Rapid-fire Match, using a Winchester automatic rifle, Winchester telescope and Winchester cartridges.

Table of scores for W. A. Tewes, E. J. Kurtz, Capt. Laudensack, and Jesse Smith.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS. Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday. Annual 100 shot Greater New York Championship Match of the Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association. Open to military rifles only. S. Squibb, secretary, 168 Russell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

Table of UNOFFICIAL STANDING OF TEAMS FEBRUARY 10. Columns for W. L., Boston, Portland, Me., New York, Newark, Los Angeles, Washington, Chicago, and Belleville.

Table of OFFICIAL RESULTS OF FEBRUARY 3. Columns for New York, Boston, Golden Gate, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Providence.

Table of SPRINGFIELD—GOLDEN GATE. Columns for February 10, Springfield, C. S. Axtell, Dr. W. A. Smith, G. H. Chandler, F. A. Wakefield, and Dr. I. R. Calkins.

Table of GOLDEN GATE. Columns for February 10, Golden Gate, A. J. Brannagan, Geo. Armstrong, J. E. Gorman, C. W. Linder, and R. Prentys.

Table of PROVIDENCE—PHILADELPHIA. Columns for February 10, Philadelphia, Nathan Sperring, H. L. Reeves, George Hugh Smith, William T. Smith, and W. H. Ricker.

Table of PROVIDENCE. Columns for February 10, Providence, W. H. Freeman, G. E. Joslin, H. C. Miller, W. B. Gardiner, and E. C. Parkhurst.

Table of ST. LOUIS—NEWARK. Columns for February 10, St. Louis, Dr. Moore, S. E. Sears, C. C. Crossman, P. Frese, and W. C. Ayer.

Table of NEWARK. Columns for February 10, Newark, G. W. Jackson, W. H. French, T. P. Nichols, Wm. Hinn, and R. N. Ryder.

Table of WASHINGTON, D. C.—PORTLAND, ME. Columns for February 10, Washington, D. C., Sheridan Ferree, and J. C. Bunn.

Table of scores for Maurice Appleby, Dr. L. H. Reichelderfer, and F. W. Holt.

Table of BOSTON—LOS ANGELES. Columns for February 10, Boston, K. D. Jewett, B. W. Percival, C. E. Heath, E. A. Taylor, and O. E. Gerrish.

Table of NEW YORK—BELLEVILLE. Columns for February 10, New York, P. Hanford, Dr. J. R. Hicks, B. F. Wilder, Dr. R. H. Sayre, and J. A. Dietz.

Table of BELLEVILLE. Columns for February 10, Belleville, Zerban, Rich, Mertens, Merk, and Speich.

Table of PORTLAND, ORE. Columns for January 28, Portland, Ore., W. H. Hubbard, W. Hausen, Geo. W. Wilson, F. T. Sanders, and John T. Moore.

Table of ST. LOUIS. Columns for February 3, St. Louis, S. E. Sears, Dr. Moore, C. C. Crossman, W. C. Ayer, and Olcott.

Table of CHICAGO REVOLVER CLUB. Columns for February 10, Chicago Revolver Club, W. H. Whigam, J. W. Mattes, S. Peterson, J. Turner, and A. Lorensen.

Table of UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION LEAGUE NOTES. (By the Secretary.) Brannagan, Armstrong, Prentys, and Gorman of the Golden Gate team shooting 220 and better on February 3, while Gloomy Gus Linder bored out only 196.

In the match with Belleville, February 3, the Los Angeles team bored out the unofficial score of 1079, the highest yet for Los Angeles.

Dr. Carlin Philips of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York, was present when the score was made. The boys would like the doctor to drop in every Thursday evening, as they have an idea that they can make better scores when the good-natured doctor is on the range.

Parmly Hanford of the Manhattan team had better look out, for George Armstrong of the Golden Gate team is after his scalp and he is going to get it by the way that George has been shooting lately.

Armstrong has made 238 twice in practice, and being in excellent shooting form, he will no doubt give Parmly a hard run.

R. J. Fraser of the Los Angeles team has been "going some" lately, scoring 222 and 220 in the last two matches.

When the indoor league contests close "Gloomy Gus" Linder of the Golden Gate team and Jimmie Holcomb of the Los Angeles Club are going to eat a pie match.

Our top heavy military editor last week tried to make a hit editing the revolver and rifle scores columns, while the revolver and rifle editor was reporting the Pittsburg shoot. How well he succeeded can be learned by glancing at page 397, issue of February 10, where the high men for the revolver league, Gorman and Armstrong, were credited with living in Springfield, also Brannagan and Linder. They are really the star performers for the Golden Gate Club.

Golden Gate shouldn't kick at being beaten. Ten straight wins from some of the best clubs in the country is no mean performance.

Well, the unexpected has happened. Not entirely unexpected but still a little surprising. We did not think that Golden Gate would lose on February 10, but they did.

Prentys was high for the Golden Gate team on February 10, with 221.

Dr. W. A. Smith was high for the Springfield team on February 10, with 222.

Harry L. Reeves and Wm. T. Smith were tied for high place on the Philadelphia team on February 10, with 219.

High man for Providence was W. H. Freeman, with 222.

Dr. Moore shot consistently on February 10, and made high for the team with 226.

French and Nichols tied for first place on the Newark team, with 213.

Sheridan Ferree, captain of the Washington team, made high on 221. He narrowly escaped making a 5-shot possible.

It got by us last week that we said Gorman, Armstrong, Brannagan and Linder were from Springfield. Of course that was wrong. It should have read Golden Gate.

The official score for Philadelphia on February 3 is 1047 instead of 1049.

The official score for Portland, Oregon, on February 3 of 1009 is official.

All of the Los Angeles team used the .22 pistol on February —, excepting J. W. Siefert, who used a .38 revolver.

With the exception mentioned above all of the team totals for the week of February 3 have been declared official.

A score of 219 made L. R. Hatch high man on the Portland, Me., team on February 10.

223 was high score for Boston on February 10, made by E. A. Taylor. Boston hasn't been making much noise but they have made some very fine scores.

Parmly Hanford, of the Tunnel City, put a 50 over the plate on February 10, and was high man on the team with 225. John Dietz gave him a close rub with 223.

The St. Louis team recorded its highest score of the season, 1077, on February 10.

Wm. T. Smith, of the Philadelphia team, shot a .22 pistol and the new long rifle U. M. C. black. George Hugh shot a .22 pistol with Pope barrel and short smokeless cartridges. W. H. Ricker shot a .22 pistol and long rifle U. M. C. black. N. Sperring shot a .22 pistol and U. S. long rifle black, Harry L. Reeves a .22 pistol and long rifle U. M. C. new black.

Walter H. Freeman, of the Providence Club, shot a .22 pistol and Pope-Armory cartridges, as did all of the team but Edward C. Parkhurst, who shot a .38 Colt Officers' Model and hand-loaded.

All of the Myles Standish team shot .22 pistols and U. M. C. black, as did also the Washington team, whom they shot against. The scores of these two teams will make interesting data for comparison as they both shot under the same conditions.

Parmly Hanford, of the Manhattan team, shot a .22 pistol and U. M. C. black; Dr. J. R. Hicks a .38 military and hand-loaded (Manhattan); B. F. Wilder a .22 pistol and U. M. C. black; Dr. R. H. Sayre a Colt .44 Service and hand-loaded; John Dietz a .22 pistol and U. M. C. black.

PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Our pistol team in the League match on February 10 recorded scores all the way from 34 to the possible 50, but the totals were the most consistent so far in the race and the team total of 1071 was ten points better than any we have put up before.

On Thursday evening, February 17, in addition to the match with St. Louis, there will be a special pistol and revolver handicap shoot for a handsome silver cup donated by William T. Smith.

The usual all-day shoot will be held at the outdoor range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar Lane, on Washington's Birthday, February 22.

The following scores were also shot at 1406 Washington avenue:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Scores. Rows include 20 Yards Pistol and 25 Yards Rifle for various individuals like Geo. Hugh Smith, H. L. Reeves, etc.

N. R. A. INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

The fourth series of Inter-club shoots of the League was held on the home ranges of the competing teams last Friday night, February 11, and resulted in the Winchester Rod and Gun Club retaining its leadership with four straight wins, their opponents, the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., being defeated by fourteen points; the Warren, Pa., Rifle and Revolver Club jumps into second place, thereby replacing the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., whom they defeated by the close margin of 9 points; the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Me., moved up a peg by defeating the Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Club Rifle Association by 47 points; the other winning clubs in the League were the St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Pistol Association, which defeated the Italian Rifle Association of New York by 12 points; the Los Angeles, Cal., Rifle Club defeated the Tacoma, Wash., Rifle and Revolver Club by 107 points and the Seattle, Wash., Rifle and Revolver Club which defeated the Triangle Cadets (Y. M. C. A.) Rifle Club of Los Angeles by 244 points. The scores made by the competing clubs and the standing to date is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Club Name, Score, Won, Lost. Lists various rifle and revolver clubs and their performance.

The matches next Friday night will be between the following clubs: Fort Pitt Rifle Club v. Birmingham Athletic Club Rifle Association; Warren Rifle and Revolver Club v. St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association; Italian Rifle Association of New York v. Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association; Winchester Rod and Gun Club v. Tacoma Rifle and Revolver Club; Triangle Cadets Rifle Club v. Myles Standish Rifle Club; Rocky Mountain Rifle Club v. Los Angeles Rifle Club.

ST. PAUL RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Won, Lost. Lists members of the St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association.

MYLES STANDISH RIFLE CLUB.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Won, Lost. Lists members of the Myles Standish Rifle Club.

ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Won, Lost. Lists members of the Italian Rifle Association of New York.

WARREN RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Won, Lost. Lists members of the Warren Rifle and Revolver Club.

WINCHESTER ROD AND GUN CLUB.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Won, Lost. Lists members of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club.

FORT PITT RIFLE CLUB.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Won, Lost. Lists members of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club.

LOS ANGELES NOTES.

St. Paul took us into camp on the 4th of February. We are sort of getting used to being "took" but don't enjoy it any more than we did at first.

We regret to be compelled to join the crabbers' Association but by thunder if the New Springfield Government .22 caliber rifle is accurate at 75 feet, then we are going to quit the game and join the Tiddleywinks Club or the Universal Peace Association or some other collection of pink tea artists.

Anyhow we think we can beat Tacoma and the Y. M. C. A. Triangle boys. Crossman landed high in the last two matches with 180 and 184. "High" is a rather peculiar word to apply to such scores but it is a mere comparative term in this case.

Can somebody tell us why Jones didn't make the conditions for the league the same as the Small Bore Team to give us practice under these conditions and save us from fussing around with another rifle and a telescope, to hold our own trying for the team?

When a man gets bumped off the team he seems destined to stay off. Hague sprained his barrel trying to get back into the band wagon but he failed to make it.

Advertisement for Acheson Graphite Lubricant. Includes text: 'THIS GRAPHITE (GRADE 1340) IS THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF METAL FOULING' and an image of a can.

Advertisement for Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9. Includes text: 'PREVENTS RUST REMOVES RUST' and 'Positively removes the residuum of any high power powder now on the market.'

Advertisement for Standard American Targets. Includes text: 'Adopted by the principal American Rifle Associations. Send 15 cents in Stamps for Samples and price list of various sizes.'

Advertisement for Ohio and Kentucky Revolver League. Includes text: 'The second match in the League series was shot on February 11, between the Cincinnati Police Club and the Covington Police Club teams on the latter's range.'

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Won, Lost. Lists scores for individuals in the Ohio and Kentucky Revolver League.

2481

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- 100-Shot Match.** W. A. Tewes } 2nd, 2451 out of 2500.
H. M. Pope }
13 out of 20 high men shot PETERS.
- Bull's-Eye Match.** G. Irwin, 2nd, $10\frac{3}{4}$ degrees. F. L. Haight, 2nd, $11\frac{3}{4}$ degrees. 6 out of 8 high men shot PETERS.
- Ithaca Match.** - C. A. Beam and F. L. Haight, tie for 2nd, $11\frac{3}{4}$ degrees.
J. B. Fleek, 3rd, $12\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; W. A. Tewes, 4th, $13\frac{1}{4}$ degrees.
5 of 8 high men shot PETERS.

In this tournament, 25 out of 42 Contestants—60 per cent.—used PETERS AMMUNITION. This, in connection with the winning of the Championship of the United States.

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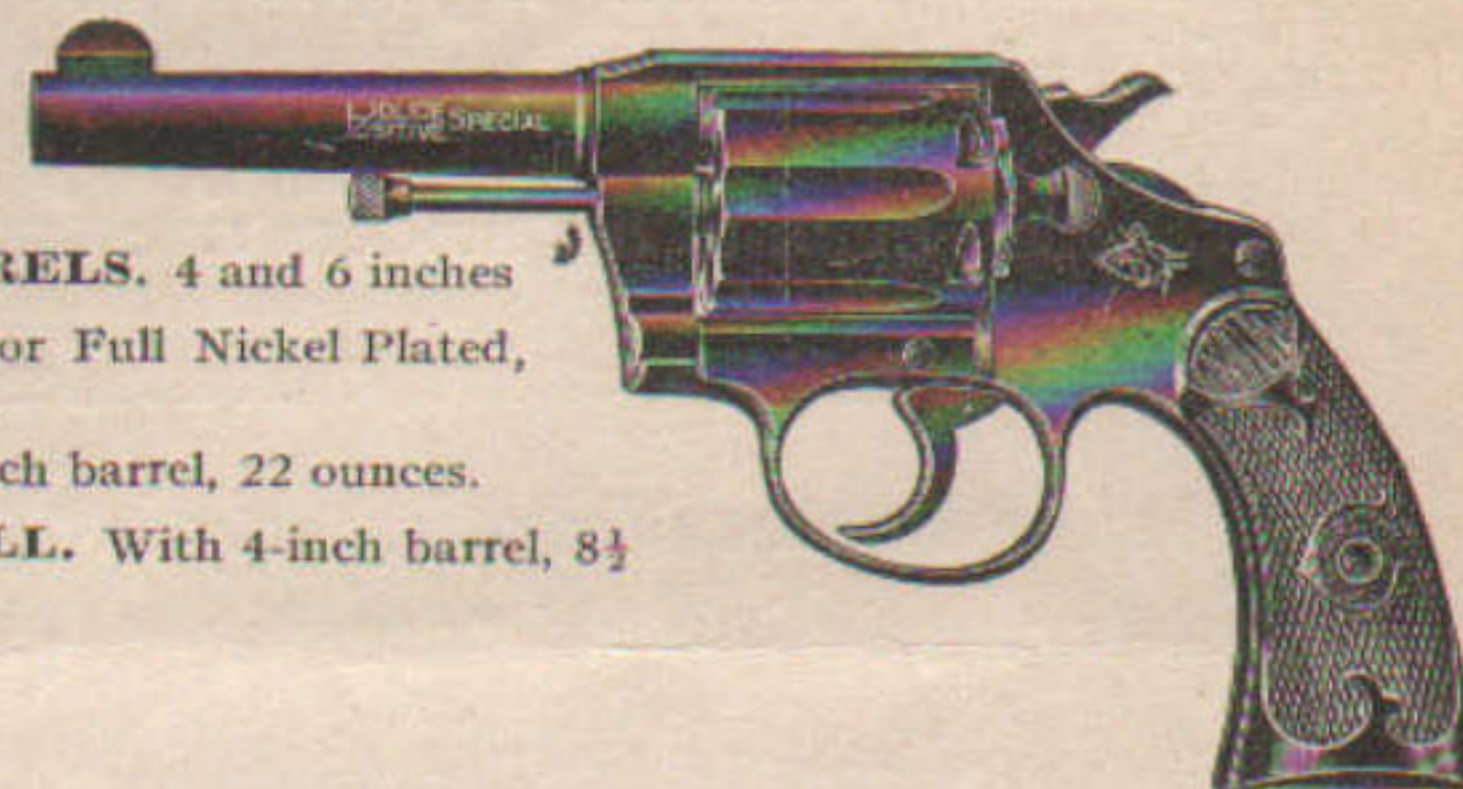
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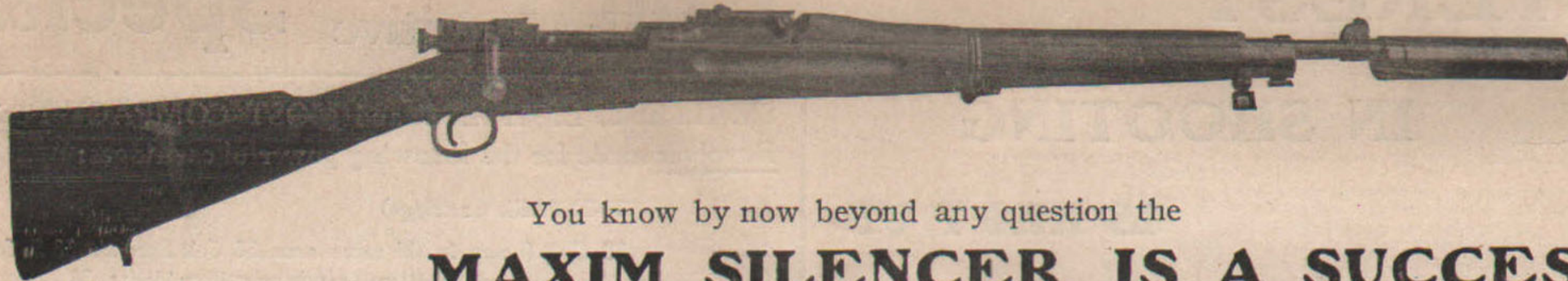
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