

# ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVIII, No. 8.

May 26, 1910.



**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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Illinois State Shoot winners as follows:

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF ILLINOIS, won by J. S. Young, score 49-50, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and a Remington gun. 2nd, C. B. Wiggins, score 48-50, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.  
BOARD OF TRADE DIAMOND BADGE, won by W. D. Stannard, score 94-100 from 21 yds., using UMC Steel Lined Shells. 2nd, E. S. Graham, score, 93-100 from 20 yds., using UMC Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun. 3rd, Geo. Maxwell and Tom A. Marshall tied with a score of 91-100, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and Remington guns.  
L. C. SMITH CUP EVENT HANDICAP, won by J. R. Graham, score 25 straight from 21 yds., using UMC Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun.  
CONSOLATION HANDICAP, won by Thos. E. Graham, score 50 straight from 19 yds., using UMC Steel Lined Shells. 2nd, A. S. Wyckoff, score 47-50 from 18 yds., using UMC Steel Lined Shells.  
HIGHEST AMATEUR LONG RUN OF TOURNAMENT, made by J. R. Graham, 107, using UMC Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun.

The best shooters recognize the merit of these, the best ammunition and guns, thereby making new high scores to their credit and that of UMC-REMINGTON.

The latest laurels added to the UMC-Remington winnings of 1910 were made at the Illinois State Shoot where again practically all of the leading events were captured.

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P. S.—KENTUCKY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, won by J. D. Pinegrove, 94-100, UMC Steel Lined Shells. High Amateur Average won by Dr. P. M. Edwards, 382-400, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.

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## RESULTS AT THE ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT CHICAGO, MAY 17, 18 and 19, 1910

High Professional Average  
Won by W. R. CROSBY, 476 x 495  
High Amateur Average  
Won by AN ILLINOIS AMATEUR, 471 x 495  
Board of Trade Diamond Badge  
Won by W. D. STANNARD, 94 x 100, from 21 yards mark  
Smith Cup Event  
Won by J. R. GRAHAM, 25 x 25, from 21 yards mark  
State Amateur Championship Event  
JESSE YOUNG, 49 x 50  
Illinois State Professional Championship  
W. R. CROSBY, 48 x 50; ED. GRAHAM, 48 x 50; CROSBY won on the shoot-off.  
Consolation Handicap  
TOM GRAHAM, 50 x 50 from 19 yards  
Long Runs      J. W. R. CROSBY, 138  
                         J. R. GRAHAM, 107  
THE WINNERS ALL USED



# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVIII. No. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 26, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

## THE NEWEST ARRIVAL AMONG RANGES.

*"For there isn't a job on the top o' the earth the beggar don't know  
nor do  
You can leave 'im at night on a bald man's 'ead, to paddle 'is own  
canoe,  
'E's a sort of a bloomin' cosmopolouse—soldier an' sailor too."*  
\* \* \* \* \*

*"They think for 'emselves, an' they steal for 'emselves, and they never  
ask what's to do;  
But they're camped an' fed an' they're up and fed before our bugle's  
blew;  
Ho! they aint no limp'in' procrastitutes—soldier an' sailor too!"*  
Kipling.

PUT your finger on the map about twenty-five miles below Washington and you have touched Indian Head. Not the one on the copper cent nor the noble aborigine of Cooper and Dead Shot Dick, but the Naval proving grounds, where those big guns, built to batter to pieces the enemy's ships, are put through their paces. From Indian Head shells go screaming down the river to alight with a crash and a smash and a roar



A SIMPLE THOUGH SLOW SOLUTION OF THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

very close to the spot for which they were intended by the Naval gunners, three, four, five or ten miles away.

Four miles below Indian Head or about thirty miles from Washington is the new Marine Corps Rifle range. Here last Monday, May 16, Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, fired the opening shot which marked the passing of some waste land belonging to the Government from uselessness to high service as a modern rifle range.

General Elliott went from Washington to the range on the Navy Yard tug which makes the trip twice daily, and was met and warmly welcomed at the wharf by Captain Harlee, to whose efforts the building of the range is due. After the General had inspected the range and buildings with great thoroughness, and after an adjournment for luncheon he proceeded to the 200-yard firing line.

Here he demonstrated in his initial shot the existence of a basic reason for Marine Corps rifle excellence. It is a fundamental proposition, not yet disputed, that good officers make good men, and that officers who can shoot and who are interested in shooting may be depended upon to have shooting organizations behind them.

No wonder, then, that the Marines are able to hold their own with the rifle wherever they may be, because General Elliott put on a bullseye, following it up by six more or a possible score of 25 after his two sightings.

Captain Harlee assures me the scores are

correct, and he knows the General did the shooting with which he is credited. As an additional evidence he offers the information that General Elliott made a 24 out of 25 under somewhat similar circumstances at Sea Girt last year.

Be that as it may, the range was opened and General Elliott was warm in his praise of the work done in the preparation of these admirable shooting grounds. He complimented Captain Harlee and his officers and men very highly for the satisfactory result of their labors.

By the way, it may be said that the General's shooting partner was Gunnery Sergeant Lund, known of old to National Match men as an ever reliable shot on the Marine Corps team. Lund made one point less than the General in his sighting shots, getting one 4 instead of a 5, but he put on five bulls for record.

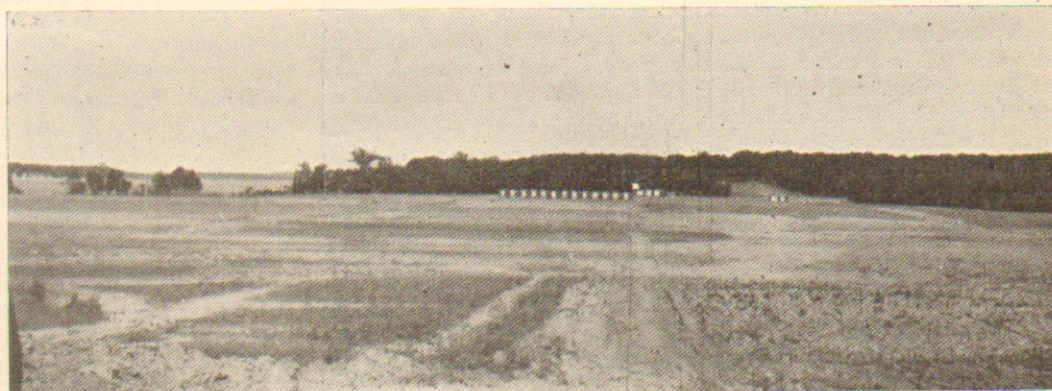
The tract where the Marine Corps range is located was purchased a number of years ago by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, as an adjunct to the Naval proving grounds at Indian Head. It lies upon the Potomac river four miles below the proving grounds and about thirty miles from Washington. Its general trend is east and west, length of three miles, and of various widths, from approximately 300 yards at the Neck between Mattawoman and Chicamuxen creeks to about one mile at the east end.

There is about 1100 acres and, except on the Neck where the rifle range is located, heavy timber covers it. Many trees were on the range when Captain Harlee and his men began work, and the clearing of them and grubbing the land took much time and cost a great deal of money. Some small saving was made by utilizing the tree trunks accumulated during the clearing process in constructing butts.

The line of fire is in the same direction as the longer axis of the tract, from west to east. A range up to 1,200 yards is obtainable and perfect safety is preserved. Behind the butts a natural hill rises abruptly for fifty feet, and the ground above continues to rise until a height of about 100 feet is attained, forming a perfect natural bullet stop. There is in addition about two miles of timber lying behind the butts, with no public road penetrating within the danger zone.

The neck on which the range is located affords space for about fifty targets in each line, twelve feet between centers, and every alternate target can be used for long range practice. Referring to the map the first butts 1 to 13 will be extended this fall to contain fifty targets. The second butts 14 to 16 and 30 to 31 will be finished to contain targets from No. 14 to 50.

The topography of the land at the third butts 32 to 42 does not permit of extension of either end of these butts. The ground is cleared for a fourth line of butts four hundred yards in the rear of the first butts. These butts will contain fifty targets, all elevated above the first three lines of butts. Only half of these targets (alternate ones) can be used at



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.  
Looking down the range from the 1,000-yard firing point.

long range because the fifty targets can only be twelve feet between centers.

This arrangement gives fifty targets in first butts, 100 yards to the rear the second butts will have thirty-seven targets (14-50). One hundred yards farther to the rear the third butts will contain 11 targets (32-42) and 200 yards still farther the proposed fourth butts will contain fifty targets (1-50).

The targets are numbered, so that, for instance, all targets number 32 will be in line and one firing point will serve for each target and the four butts, giving four ranges from each firing point. Each firing line is raised above the ground level to keep it dry as well as to elevate the firer above the grass tops. All of the slow fire firing lines are sodded. The range is planted in grasses, the skirmish field in front of targets 10 to 13 in short grass which will be kept closely cropped, and the balance of the range in longer grasses to produce crops of long forage.

There are firing line houses at 600 yards (first butt), 1,000 yards (third butt) and 800 yards (third butt). This latter, although in line of fire from the 1,000 yard firing line, is sheltered from fire by a hillside. These houses will contain telephone office, range officers' offices, and a porch for visitors. These three lines have permanent markers' desks and score boards, and the firing lines in front of them have small round houses at the flanks of the range to house the telephone desks. Range officers' desks and the scorers' boards are transferred from range to range.

The range is equipped with all the modern appurtenances, neat range stakes, and the Casey marking device will be tried out and if found satisfactory will be adopted. At each range there is a diagram black-board target (full size) which gives the information regarding dimensions of targets, effects of change of sights, both laterally and in elevation, and shows graphically the effect of changes. This is a feature peculiar to this range.

The range has telephone lines down each flank and the cut-ins and lines exposed to fire are underground lead cables. There are target houses 13 x 27 and closets behind each butt. The moving target is on a steel track between targets 16 and 30 of the second butts.

An excellent tract for an estimating distance range is to the southwest of the range. Here will be located ten stations, so that nine estimates can be made from each, giving 90 distances in all. These will be snapped and a record kept so that estimating distance drills will be done expeditiously and rapidly.

On this site, across the flats of the Chicamuxen Creek, a range of over 2,000 yards for Navy field guns is available, with an area of two miles in length and one mile in width beyond the end of the range for the fall of the shots. The Marines are equipped with the Navy 3-inch field pieces and they have a prescribed course of fire with them as well as with the automatic field guns.

The tract is well adapted for use as a class B range for field firing but the preparation of this work will not be begun until after this year's shooting season.

The Post is provided with a 200-foot 8-inch artesian well, with 1,000-gallon tank and pumping engine. It will be supplied with running water and hydrants will be dispersed throughout the camp ground. There is a convenient telephone system, aside from the range system. All telephones run into a central at the main range building. It has modern sewerage arrangements and a 20 x 40 bath and toilet house with a number of shower baths (hot and cold water).

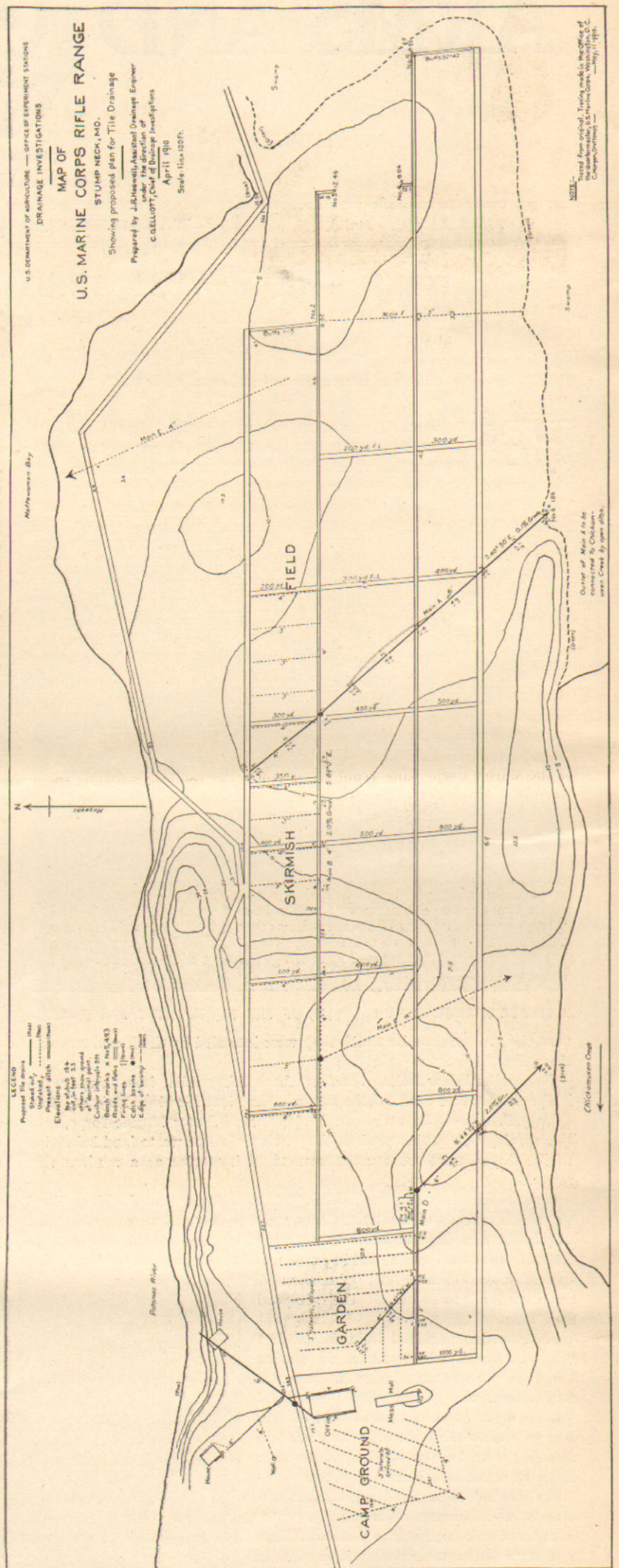
The main range building is 100 x 50 feet. Its basement floor contains a large store room, guard room, police store room, mess store room, armory store room, armory work shop, and cleaning rack rooms. The upper floor contains officers' store rooms, and living rooms for the men on permanent duty at the range. The attic is provided with the Du Pont indoor gallery equipment designed and installed by Capt. K. K. Casey.

The mess hall building, 20 x 100 feet, contains also kitchen and post exchange. 125 men can be messed at each sitting. Two officers' quarters are built, also one temporary building for the accommodation of officers. New stables have been constructed. An outdoor 75-foot gallery is provided in a sheltered place surrounded by woods.

Two fixed rests have been ordered and will be used to test both rifles and ammunition. Defective or inaccurate rifles will be so branded and will be discarded for target practice. No man will be required to use a rifle which will not make a satisfactory group. There is a plant for the manufacture of reduced ammunition. The Ideal reloading tools will be used and practice with this ammunition will be an additional preliminary preparation for regular range practice.

Rifles with Maxim service silencers are provided and will be used when necessary in cases of men who find difficulty in overcoming gun shyness. The range is well flagged with 6 x 25 pennants. Each pennant will be of a different color, the colors red, white, blue and yellow, being combined for this purpose. There are large gardens which will supply the post mess.

After July 1 there will be built a magazine, a building 100 x 30 feet, with basement and main floor, to be used either as barracks or for mess halls. The mess halls will then seat about 500 men at each sitting. Also additional accommodation for bachelor officers, a building 40 x 60 feet with two



THE MARINE CORPS RANGE.



GENERAL ELLIOTT AT THE FIRING POINT.

floors. There is a bath house at the wharf and the swimming facilities are good.

There is ample camp ground on the tract and behind the firing lines for the encampment of several thousand troops. A postoffice has been established called Winthrop, Maryland. The Navy Yard tug leaving the Navy Yard daily except Sunday at 9.30 a. m. stops at the range, arriving about noon and returning immediately. The Navy Yard tug leaving Washington at 4 p. m. is met at Indian Head by the rifle range launches on request of passengers. The rifle range launches also connect with the tug leaving Indian Head at 8 a. m. for Washington.

Trains stopping at Cherry Hill, Va., leave Washington at 7.35 a. m., 11.10 a. m., and 5 p. m.; leave Cherry Hill for Washington at 7.23 a. m., 11.12 a. m., and 7.18 p. m. Launches from the rifle range which is immediately across the river from Cherry Hill connect with these trains by request of passengers. Cherry Hill is about one hour from Washington and the trip across the river requires about fifteen minutes. The express office for the rifle range is Cherry Hill, Va.; the telegraph address is Marine Corps Rifle Range, Indian Head, Md.

The range has local telephone service with Washington through the Navy Yard exchange. Practice began Monday, May 16. The candidates for the Marine Corps Rifle Team are assembled at the range, among them Capt. D. C. McDougal, Lieuts. W. D. Smith and Coyle, First Sergeant Joyce, Gunnery Sergeants Lund and Wohlstrom, Sergeants Fragner, Farnham and Schriver, Corporals Eiler, Petersen, Higgenbotham, Worsham,

May 16 1910	Range 200 yds										TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
GEN ELLIOTT	5	5	5	5	5						25
GSgt LUND	5	5	5	5	5						25
<i>General Elliott places Marine Corps Rifle Range Winthrop Maryland in commission.</i>											

THE SCORE BOARD'S STORY OF THEIR SHOOTING.

Hale and others who participated in the matches at Camp Perry last year. Captain Harlee will be team captain this year and Gunnery Sergeant Baptist will act as coach. The other officers for duty at the range will be First Lieut. C. B. Price, and probably First Lieut. C. B. Matthews. The barracks and men-of-war at New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk will send their marines to the range for practice and those from Annapolis who qualify as sharpshooters will be sent there to take the experts' tests.

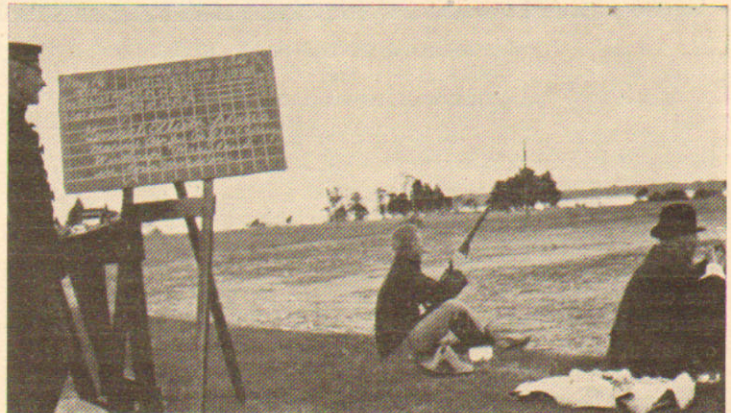
Lieutenant Matthews will probably conduct a special school of instruction for a class of twenty-five or thirty selected men. These men will be then distributed to the various posts of the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps competition will take place at the rifle range during the last few weeks in June. Captain Harlee hopes to provide some open matches for riflemen not belonging to the Marine Corps and to make this the occasion of a sort of range opening or housewarming. The Marines at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston and Newport will again practice at Wakefield, Mass., under Capt. C. H. Lyman.

The Stump Neck range will be drained by the underground tile system.

The Department of Agriculture has surveyed and planned the work. The Marine Band will be sent to the rifle range for a few days between its dates at the White House, Capitol, and the regular appointments in Washington, during the competition week in June.

General Elliott has a very considerable interest in rifle practice for others outside of the corps, and it is hoped he may be induced to open the Marine Corps range for practice by any accredited persons who desire to come from the vicinity for the purpose. There is no large rifle range near Washington although there should be one. If he should put the Marine Corps range at the disposal of citizens, General Elliott will be enthusiastically seconded by Captain Harlee, who as a life member and member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America has upon more than one occasion exhibited a lively interest in the instruction of all our people in the use of the rifle.

The Marine Corps National Match Team can be expected to do better work this year than it did last, and other organizations will need to set a fast pace to leave it very far behind. The practical way in which the



GENERAL ELLIOTT AND GUNNERY SERGEANT LUND TRIED THE SITTING POSITION.

Marine Corps officers and men go about their target practice is to be commended.

Observation was made, for instance, of an elevation rule which we believe was devised by Captain Harlee, and which has been used by the Marine Corps Rifle Team for two years. It has been found so valuable that the Marine Corps wishes to give it to the rest of the shooting fraternity. It may be termed for identification the "square rule," and it is as follows:

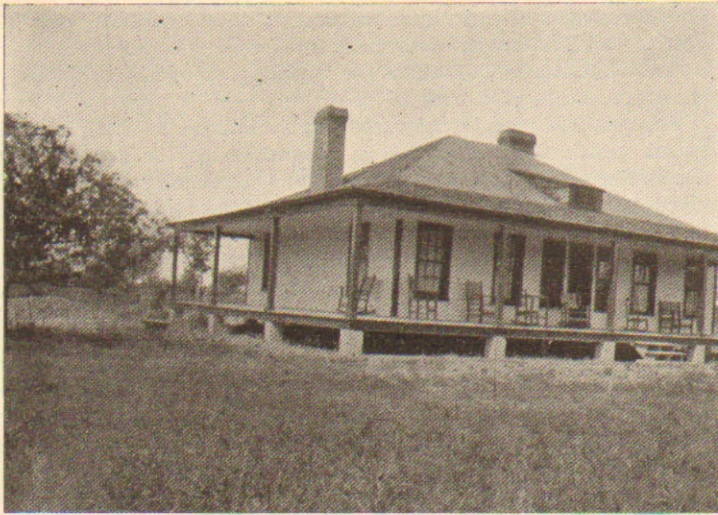
A SHORT CUT ELEVATION RULE.

At any range the effect of change of sights of 100 yards at that range is the square of the number of hundred yards. Thus at 600 yards changing the sights 100 yards produces a change on the target of 36 inches; 800 yards 64 inches, etc. 25 yards change makes, of course,  $\frac{1}{4}$  as much and 50 yards  $\frac{1}{2}$  of this.

This rule is empirical, but comparison with elevation tables furnished by the Ordnance Department and other sources will show that it gives results within one inch of the correct figures. The rule applies only to the New Springfield with Model 1906 ammunition. The windage rule used by the Marine corps, said to have been originated in the old Krag days, some say by Captain Casey, which is likely, but at any rate long ago, has been developed somewhat further by the Marine Corps Team and now applied to the Springfield in this way.



THE MAIN RANGE BUILDING.



THE BUNGALOW OF THE COMMANDANT.

## A QUICK WAY TO WIND CORRECTIONS.

Range times velocity divided by ten gives number of quarter points required for three or nine o'clock wind. Thus: at 600 yards, a five-mile wind at 3 o'clock requires three quarter points. An eight-mile wind at eight hundred yards gives 6.4 (practically 6) quarter points or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points.

Ten is an easy divisor for mental operations, the decimal being mentally inserted before the last figure. Work in quarter points because quarters are easy to transpose to points; for example, five quarters is 1.4, eight quarters is 2, and also  $\frac{1}{4}$  point gives the same change on target as one degree on the micrometer or vernier and one soon becomes accustomed to that unit, the quarter, like a degree, giving on the vernier a change on target of as many inches as there are hundreds of yards in the range. For a wind one hour away from the 3-9 line 2, 4, 8 or 10 o'clock use slightly less. Example—At 600 yards 8 miles, at 2 o'clock (4, 8, or 10) o'clock gives slightly less than 4.8 quarters, say four quarters or one point. Four miles, 1 hour from the 6-12 line 11, 1, 5 or 7 o'clock. Take one-half for an example, at 800 yards, a five-mile wind at 11 (1, 5, or 7) o'clock, gives  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 4.0 quarters or two quarters or  $\frac{1}{2}$  point.

The Marine Corps range is a good one and upon it we shall expect to see much fine shooting in the years to come.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES.

Special report of new work undertaken, of modifications in supplies for the service, and of experiments and tests made by the Ordnance Department during the months of November and December, 1909.

## THE ORDNANCE BOARD.

*Test of 110-grain primers in 3-inch (15-pdr.) guns.*—These primers were used in 42 rounds with pressures varying between 31,700 lbs. and 38,400 lbs. and none were ruptured.

## FRANKFORD ARSENAL.

*Electrical firing device for seacoast cannon.*—Order for two sets placed with General Electric Company. Delivery expected about June 15.

*Rear sight for 3-inch field material.*—A shank socket of the rear sight for 3-inch field material is being altered to eliminate backlash between the shank and the shank socket when these parts become worn.

*Illumination of panoramic sights.*—Some panoramic sights altered for illumination of reticule have been issued to the Service, and all panoramic sights now in the hands of the Regular Service will be recalled for alteration as fast as the work can be conducted. Flash lights for use with panoramic sights are also being issued.

*Range finder.*—A self-reading range finder similar in design to that for use by the Infantry is being manufactured for test by the Field Artillery Board. This range finder is a modified design of a range finder proposed by Capt. H. E. Eames, 10th Infantry.

*Lewis depression position finder, model of 1907.*—Wrenches for the adjusting center screw and pedestal cap screw and an oil can are being designed and manufactured for issue with the Lewis depression position finder, model of 1907.

*Guard cartridges.*—The manufacture of guard cartridges with five grooves near the center of the case has been discontinued, and the manufacture of guard cartridges with six longitudinal corrugations extending for .75 inch from the shoulder of the case was started.

*Metal packing chest for cal. .30 ball cartridges, model of 1905.*—Work has been started on the installation of machinery for the manufacture of this packing chest.

*Annealing furnaces.*—The work of installing a battery of five automatically opening and closing revolving annealing furnaces in the annealing room of the small arms ammunition department has been started.

## ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Extensive tests of lubricants, metallic fouling solvents, etc., for small arms.

2 experimental revolver holsters, cal. .38.  
1 automatic revolver holster, cal. .45.  
Artillery knapsacks, modified.  
Di patch case, as per sample of Major-General Barry.  
McClelan-Whitman saddle, new attachment for quarter-straps.  
Paterson rifle carrier, modified.  
Experimental saddle, with double cincha.  
New or alternate design of top carriage, axle, elevating gearing, and traversing gearing for the 3-inch mountain howitzer carriage, model 1908.  
Test of box board for targets.  
Reel and stand for artillery target cable.  
Change of boot and top sticks, experimental.  
New Whitman saddle tree.  
Experimental work in the manufacture of aluminum canteens.  
Experiments on zinc plating solution.  
Tests of aluminum welding flux.  
Tests of marline covered ropes.  
Manufacture of 8 picket pins, experimental.  
Manufacture of seal stamps, new model.  
Manufacture of nickel steel watering bits.

## SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND.

*To obtain pressure in recoil cylinder and velocity of recoil of top carriage of altered 12-inch gun lift carriage No. 2, model of 1891, Watertown Arsenal (converted for proof battery), with 14-inch gun, model of 1907 mounted thereon.* Two rounds were fired with charges giving muzzle velocity of 1820 and 1798 f. s. with chamber pressures of 22,915 and 20,080 lbs. per square inch respectively.

The maximum velocity of recoil was 24.9 and 24.5 feet per second with a total recoil 65.589 inches and 65.53 inches in a total time .576 and .58 seconds respectively.

The maximum pressure in recoil cylinder was 4,600 and 4,450 lbs. per square inch respectively.

## DOING THINGS AT SEA GIRT.

WHEN the Committee to test ammunition was at Sea Girt last week observation was made of how that good old range was being improved. A considerable additional number of targets will be the result of the improvements now going on, but the most useful of the changes is the installation of a tunnel which connects up the different pits, so that it will be possible to pass men from one to the other without interfering with the use of the range.

In connection with the ammunition tests of last week the following letter has been written by Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, to each member of the Board which made the test:

"The resolutions adopted by the experts engaged in testing the ammunition for use in the National Matches for 1910 have this day been approved by the Department.

I have read the proceedings with great interest and desire to express my hearty appreciation of the services rendered by you in this connection. The Department is under great obligations for the prompt and thorough manner in which this duty was performed and for the sacrifice made by the several experts in absenting themselves from their business affairs for the time involved in conducting the tests in question."

## ONE WHO IS NOT AFRAID.

THE Honorable James McLachlan, Member of Congress from California, delivered an address in the House on May 19, on the subject of "Is the United States Prepared to Repel Invasion?"

The speaker seemed to have given much thought and serious study to his subject. He spoke with particular reference to the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed, and he is hereby directed, to submit to this House, with the least practicable delay, a report showing in detail—

1. The condition of the military forces and defenses of the nation, including the Organized Militia.
2. The state of readiness of this country for defence in the event of war with particular reference to its preparedness to repel invasion if attempted: (a) on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts; or (b) on the Pacific coast.
3. The additional forces, armaments, and equipments necessary, if any, to afford reasonable guaranty against successful invasion of the United States territory in time of war."

And among other things he said:

"I believe that our unreadiness to defend the Pacific coast from attack is sufficient to warrant all the feeling that has been displayed, even all that has been repressed. \* \* \*

I may go so far as to say that I believe a war possible, the result of which might be that the Pacific States would become foreign territory. \* \* \*

I may be wrong. I hope devoutly that I am wrong. But so long as anybody believes in the possibility of this thing. \* \* \* I believe in the right of this section and the right of the whole people to know that this Government is giving thought to the matter and is seeking to ascertain \* \* \* whether the danger I have touched upon is within the bounds of possibility."

### HASTE MAKES WASTE.

AS illustrating the erroneous popular conception of rifle efficiency we offer the following from the Rifleman, England.

"The attitude taken toward rifle shooting by some of our contemporaries must be rather puzzling to the man in the street.

Not long ago an article appeared in a daily paper which, after dealing at length with the need of discipline, went on to make the extraordinary statement that the ideal of rapid fire is to fire off as many shots per minute as the rifle is capable of ejecting.

It seems to us that amongst the most important items that come under the heading of discipline, fire control must be the greatest. No one can doubt, but that rapid fire at the right moment has, and will again, often decide battles; but we venture to point out that the most rapid fire is worse than useless if it is inaccurate.

To see comrades struck down right and left by a sudden blast of death from a practically unseen foe must prove demoralizing to the best troops; but to hear the crackle of rifle fire and see pale wreaths of smoke curling over the distant horizon, and to find that for all the harm the enemy is doing he might as well be firing with blank cartridges, must just as inevitably encourage the foe and lead him to scorn a danger which is more apparent than real.

An illustration of this fact occurred on a small scale during the late war between the Turks and the Greeks, when a body of Turkish troops advanced across an open plain to the attack of a Greek outpost held in considerable force.

The firing that burst from the Greeks was appalling, the men worked the levers of their rifles as though they were the handles of so many lead pumping devices. Still the Turks came on practically unscathed. After the short, though fierce, conflict was over splashes of lead and nickle on the outcropping rocks told that the Greeks' fire had gone above, around, everywhere, in fact, except to the point aimed at. Had there been even a dozen fair shots amongst the Greeks who could have accounted for as many casualties when first the Turks came into the open, it would have checked their advance at the outset."

### MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA.

MAJ. J. H. FORD, Medical Corps, U. S. A., has contributed a thoughtful article to "The Military Surgeon" for May, entitled "Conditions Influencing Service of Militia Medical Officers."

It deals especially with the method of selecting these officers, the period of their service, the conditions influencing such service and the weight of political influence upon appointment and promotion.

In his endeavor to secure data upon which to base a conclusion Major Ford wrote to all of the States, but not all returned replies.

The writer remarks that a consideration of the data presented shows that there exists between the several States a wide disparity in the methods of administration, if not in actual organization.

He urges uniformity and advocates Federal and State legislation to produce it. The inquiry is of especial interest at this time in view of the purpose of the National Guard Association of the United States, as previously announced in our columns, to undertake a solution of the problem of securing uniform legislation affecting the Militia for all of the States.

### IN THE MATTER OF THE JAPANESE.

WE wonder what fable, tale or poem has so often been dragged forward as a defence against the declaration of an unpleasant truth as the story of "Wolf, wolf." If you want to make the average man tear his hair and bark like a sea lion, tell him something he has forgotten to do, or has done wrong. He thinks you are a busy-body, and a gossip, and a wolf-wolfer in a minute, and he does not hesitate to say so.

It is not therefore curious that Hobson is abused from Seattle to Santiago, and from Augusta to Key West, and from divers and sundry points and places betwixt and between, nor is it at all strange that others who lift their voices in warning against that sloth and idleness and lack of preparation which would make us helpless should the Japanese make good their desire to attack us, should be abused and maligned by an unbelieving populace.

What is the use of ascribing to the Japanese qualities which are not theirs? Would it not be better to face the truth squarely and fairly? What is the truth, you ask. Why, simply this; the Japanese would begin war against us tomorrow without declaration or preliminary notice, if they should feel they had a cause whose justice would appeal to the sympathies of the civilized world.

That is all Japan had in mind when she started the San Francisco trouble, and that is all she is thinking about now. Give Japan an opportunity,

even a little one, to quarrel with us for just cause and some of those bally-hoo boys who go about the country telling how strong we are and how we can lick the whole of creation if we wanted to, will have a chance to make good their bluffs.

The Japanese Naval estimates for 1910 show an increase of over \$4,000,000 above those of previous years. Nobody knows, not even our most well posted experts, what the real strength of the Japanese Navy is today. How many captured Russian ships, trophies of the Japanese prowess, during the Jap-Russ. imbroglio have been raised, modernized and refitted, is a thing known to no one outside of the land of the Rising Sun.

Japan has everything to win and nothing to lose in fighting the United States, if she can find a reason to do so which will appeal to the civilized nations, the great nations of earth. It is positively as sure as anything can be that she is looking anxiously, eagerly, and with intention every day for that excuse she so much desires.

### HEAD OF THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY IN WASHINGTON.

MAJ. GEORGE W. McIVER, 20th U. S. Infantry, who has for long been commandant of the School of Musketry at Monterey, visited Washington last week, on his way from Sparta and Frankford to Rock Island and back to Monterey.

Major McIver has been serving on the Board of which Col. R. K. Evans was president, which had under consideration the availability of the Sparta maneuver ground as a site for a combined fire range, as well as a range which should be sufficiently large to accommodate the National Matches, should it ever be desired to shoot the great annual contests there.

It is understood that the Board found Sparta admirably adapted to the use contemplated, and it is expected action which will follow the report of the Board will result in constructing on the Wisconsin reservation the first combined fire range which this country has built. Germany has seventeen, and France an equal number. Every other country of consequence in the world has done a great deal to find out how small arms, machine guns, and field artillery can be best used together, but with our accustomed trust in God, or would it not be better to say, our usual indifference to things which do not immediately concern us, we have failed up to this time to do anything of a practical nature to develop a knowledge of field firing for combined arms.

Such musketry progress as we have made in the last three years can be largely attributed to the efforts of the School of Musketry under Major McIver, where he is a good example of the right man in the right place.

### ELECTRICITY FOR A PROPELLANT.

WE have been fascinated by the entrancing picture shown to us by an English writer in a London daily. This author undertakes to demonstrate the practicability of delivering projectiles at a high velocity by the action of electricity. He would wrap a gun with coils of wire through which would be passed currents of electricity at increasing rates of speed. Inside the gun he would use a cast iron shot so that it might be fully affected by the electrical impulse.

He remarks upon the lack of friction and consequent increase in life of such a gun, because he would make the shot clear the inner walls of the tube. He observes with more perspicacity than we could expect under the circumstances that such guns would be chiefly if not wholly confined in their spheres of usefulness to coast defence work. Only, he should have said—Paper Work.

We wonder how he would get his accuracy or by what means he would secure the spin upon the longer axis which up to this time modern gun makers have considered essential to the right progress, end on, of a projectile.

As the situation lies we do not think ammunition makers need to greatly fear the competition of electricity as a propellant.

### THINGS TO LEAVE UNDONE.

THE multitude of persons injured and the amount of harm done by careless handling of a gun or misconduct in the woods, has led the State of Pennsylvania to put forth the following admirable rules for the guidance of those shooting through the forests of that State.

They could well be followed everywhere and are as follows:

"Always carry the gun pointed from yourself and others.

Carry a gun with the end pointed either upward toward the sky or downward, toward the ground. Never sweep the horizon with it. If accidentally discharged while in the former position, no harm is likely to result; but if discharged while held horizontally, it may result seriously.

In getting over logs or fences always see that the gun is first put over and

in a solid position where it will not fall. Then go to another place to climb over and pick up the weapon with the end pointing where it should be.

Never pull or draw a gun toward you by the muzzle, especially in wagons, boats, over fences, logs, etc.

Do not load the gun until after leaving the house, and draw the loads (or remove the caps if a muzzle loader, and watch that no percussion is left on the tube) as soon as leaving the hunting grounds.

Never keep a loaded gun around the house or tent and do not leave a loaded weapon where it may be knocked down by dogs or children.

Do not carry the gun cocked, except when alert for the game to rise.

Do not shoot into moving bushes or in the direction of a noise without being sure the desired game is there and seeing it for a certainty. The movement or noise may be caused by some person or by domesticated stock.

Watch the muzzle of the gun that no mud, snow, or other material fill it; and do not load as heavily with white or nitro powder as with black powder. This may prevent accidents from bursting.

Do not start a fire in the woods without first providing against its spreading and do not leave it burning under any circumstances."

### TWO DREADNOUGHTS ASSURED.

**T**HE Senate, Tuesday, approved the action of the House on the Navy Appropriation Bill.

The chief concern of those whose interest in the subject has caused them to follow the progress of this legislation through Congress was for the two battleships of the dreadnought type. The debate in the Senate which preceded a vote upon an amendment offered by Mr. Burton, of Ohio, for one battleship instead of two, was in no wise particularly illuminating or informing.

The vote was reasonable conclusive, showing thirty-nine to twenty-six against Mr. Burton's amendment, therefore in favor of two battleships for the year.

It is as sure that we are making no mistake when we undertake to build two dreadnoughts, in the direction of too much building, as it is that England made a mistake when she conceived the idea of her first dreadnought. It would probably be better for us if we authorized four ships at this time instead of two, but not being able to get four we shall have to be satisfied with half that number.

What we mean when we say England made a mistake when she authorized the first dreadnought is this: England had established her naval supremacy; her Navy was equal to those of any other two countries. Just the moment she started to build the first dreadnought she gave the other nations an opportunity to catch up with her, one which good policy would never have sanctioned.

The moment the construction of a dreadnought was completed and that type became an accepted one, battleships which previously had been first raters became less than second class, and in a fair way to soon become obsolete. England's sea supremacy was thus much reduced.

It is a constant source of humiliation to hear the opposition to a reasonable Naval program, or any other steps which look to a sensible preparation for war. There is a double humiliation because usually we find the principal argument to be the great cost.

With all the new foreign entanglements which are ours since 1898 opened the way for us in the arena of world affairs, we are less liable to have war than we were before the Spanish-American incident, because we are better prepared. We are by no means ready, but at any rate we are now strong enough to give some small hesitation to any nation which might think of engaging us.

If we had a Navy fifty per cent stronger than now; an Army of 200,000 men; a National Guard of an equal number, this latter well housed, well paid, and fully equipped, and if we had sufficient supplies and munitions of war to furnish an army of at least a million men sufficiently organized for immediate service, we could fairly and squarely say to ourselves that war to us was an impossibility. We could even go farther and honestly consider ourselves capable of maintaining the peace of the whole world.

### NOT WELL TO JOIN HASTILY.

**T**O the Adjutant General of a State, who has written to us concerning a communication he has received from George W. Sues, of Washington, D. C., who signs himself "Late Captain, 2nd Regiment Infantry, N. N. G.," we have said: "As we understand this letter to you he tells you he is organizing a 'National Military Society.'"

Diligent inquiry does not disclose any authority vested in him by anyone to create such an organization, and it would appear to be solely a matter in which he has taken the initiative on his own account. It is not believed it would be good policy to join the organization which he seeks to create or assist him to bring it into being until the whole matter can be referred to the National Guard Association of the United States at its next Conven-

tion. That Association can pass upon the merits of his proposition much better than any of us could do it separately.

There is in existence a Society duly organized, of which the incorporators are officers and gentlemen of such standing and repute as to guarantee the character of the Association beyond any doubt. It was created to do all the desirable things outlined by your correspondent as the purposes of his proposed organization.

We refer now to the Society of American Officers, organized in New York, and having for its charter members, as we have said, some of the most representative military men of the United States. This Association and its purposes we can and do indorse most thoroughly. Of its standing and character and usefulness there can be no doubt.

Incidentally it would appear that one such society is enough and more than one would be undesirable if not injurious."

### CELESTIAL ACTIVITY.

**W**E know a man, a dear man he is, too, although not so young as he once was, who loves to tell stories, but his love grows cold before the story is ended. He starts with all the impassioned eloquence of the most perfect raconteur, but little by little his interest wanes, until he finds himself suspended, 'twixt his introduction and his climax, high and dry. In short he has lost his tale, and in this respect he does not differ from our friend the protege of Halley.

What was that old song we used to sing—"I'm dreaming now of Hallie, swe-e-et Hallie . . ."

A lot of people have been dreaming about Halley's comet, but they have done themselves ill by taking it seriously. It is not really a comet at all but a "comic!" and to think it should lose its tail.

When this traveler through space gets back to where it came from what a raft of interesting things it can tell its friends were happening when it dodged old Mother Earth. Good King Edward gone; Theodore Roosevelt with a sore throat, and thus estopped for the moment from giving free utterance to those surging thoughts with which he is always surcharged; Mr. Pinchot on his way back to take another pinch out of Mr. Ballinger; Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, saying "as how (to the Senate), we Amuricans are so blame' fierce that we need no battleships; to shake our fists in any enemy's face is all-sufficient."

And how jealous the other denizens of the far sky must be of this showy and sensational visitor. We have confirmation (if we need it) of the feminine character of the moon. True it is, there may be a man in the case, but that is only incidental; the moon is truly "she," because on one night when the comet was near, so near that millions of eyes were straining for a view, fair Luna sulked, hid her face and likely, if the truth were known, shed tears of jealous rage and mortification.

What a grand little stunt it is to be an astronomer, and be able to tell an awe-struck world just what are the gaseous components of a comet's tail! Who is going to dispute except another astronomer, and knowing the character of his evidence there can be little disturbance to the first seer in that.

Then, when the comet ought to switch its tail around in full view of the earth and doesn't, blame it on the comet, because being busy, and bent on going somewhere, the chances are a thousand to one the comet will not have time to come back and refute the charge.

No, it was not a Comet. It was a Comic. *Hasta la vista, Comic.* On your way!

### NATIONAL MATCH PREPARATION.

**N**ATIONAL Match ammunition having been selected, it is now available for issue to the States at the rate of 15,000 rounds for preliminary practice for the rifle and 3,000 rounds of revolver ammunition for the same purpose. This year the ammunition to shoot the matches will be taken to Camp Perry by the Ordnance Officer and issued there.

A number of officers in addition to the Executive Officer, Col. R. K. Evans have already been detailed for duty; among them Lieut.-Col. N. B. Thurston, N. G. N. Y., who under the new rule authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Executive Officer for the National Guard has been designated by the Secretary of War for the place.

Colonel Evans is now on his way to Washington for conference with the authorities here, in regard to the matches.

It is noted that Col. Jos. Garrard, Cavalry member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, has been ordered to Camp Perry for the period covered by the matches.

Reports coming in from the States indicate a disposition on the part of the great number of them to send teams. It is believed fifty or perhaps fifty-one teams will take part this year.



# 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.

## MR. BARTHOLDT AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

The public schools celebrated a day last week as "Peace Day." It is well they should. The peaceful habit of mind is a good thing to acquire but in coming to it it would be well to avoid burdening young minds with false ideas.

We observed particularly the addresses which were made, by various invited speakers, to the Washington schools. We regret to say the mind of the average peace advocate seems almost invariably to be bent upon securing improbable things by impossible means.

Nor do we find ourselves by any means enraptured with some of the arguments put forward to sustain the claim for recognition of international and everlasting peace as a priceless boon.

We cannot see where it will do any good to a schoolboy or schoolgirl to tell them we ought to abandon war because it costs so much money. To teach children to value patriotism in dollars and cents is not calculated to increase their capacity to be good citizens.

The trouble seems to be that a large proportion of those who most ardently urge peace do so because their oversensitive natures are shocked by the horrors of war. The revulsion of feeling which follows their first conception of the misery, anguish and distress of armed strife leads them to put forward every argument they can against war and most unfortunately to urge with short sighted zeal disarmament as a first step.

The Hon. Richard Bartholdt, member of Congress from Missouri, Peace advocate and lecturer, was one of those who talked to the Washington scholars on Peace Day.

Mr. Bartholdt's motives are of the highest and he is to be praised for his honest and sincere desire to bring peace to the world. His arguments would be more effective and his efforts accomplish some tangible results if he could step out from behind the cloud of error which interposes between his subject and himself.

Observe this illustration which he used last week. We quote him not literally but in effect—

"Those who advocate preparation for war as a means of preserving peace are unreasonable. Suppose," said Mr. Bartholdt, "I should put a revolver in each pocket and go to visit a neighbor. Do you think the chances of trouble between that neighbor and myself would be lessened by my action?" And then he said war was "so expensive."

Where in all experience could we find a better illustration of the typical peace advocate's conventional error?

Let us answer Mr. Bartholdt's question by saying: Of course such a

proceeding as indicated, that of going armed to a neighbor's house, would be more likely to promote strife than to preserve peace. However, there is the point where he and others of his trend of thought fail to comprehend, even the beginning of the first principles of the situation of the world as it actually is.

If, instead of a neighbor, Mr. Bartholdt, the person with whom you came in contact was a foreigner, a stranger, a man whose language, customs, laws, habits and ideals were different from your own; if he were a man who believed what you thought white was black, and what you believed wrong was to him right; and if you had to do business with him constantly, often through others, who might misrepresent the situation and endeavor to foment ill-feeling between you; your idea of course would be—according to the way you view the international peace situation—to break your revolvers up into soap bubble pipes for your children, your shotgun into a sprayer to kill potato bugs, and your rifle barrels into axles for a swill cart.

At just this stage of reasoning every peace advocate falls flat. He will not understand that the ideals of others are not ours; that a nation like—we will say that one which lies on the far east and looks with such envious eyes upon our rich possessions upon the shores of the Pacific—has not the same attitude toward war as we.

Such purblind peace advocates *will* not see, if they *can*, that the nation which would wage war as a means of national aggrandizement would also deceive another nation as to the purpose to wage war as a direct and certain means to make more definite and sure the success of such a war when it should be commenced. Just as well say all men speak the same language as to continue to reiterate the false statement that all nations desire peace.

We must not as a nation, any more than as individuals, judge others altogether by ourselves. What we think should only be of service in giving us a line upon what others *may* think. Because Americans believe in peace for all the world as well as themselves is the strongest, the best and the surest reason why the nation should be militarily strong, far beyond the strength which it now has.

The United States has now grown so rich, its possessions are so vast, that if it made a reasonable and adequate preparation for war there would be every assurance that it could enforce every declaration of peace which it should choose to make to the quarreling nations of earth.

When it comes to talking about how much it costs to wage war we confess to a slight heating of the blood. If it costs all the dollars of every man who bears the name of American, all of them we could beg, borrow or steal for a million years, to defend the national honor and preserve peace among other nations, then such a sacrifice, if you choose to call it a sacrifice, would be well made.

You have got to put the price of peace in some other unit than dollars, Mr. Bartholdt, to make American men enthuse over it.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

At a local theatre, one of the turns last week was "The Old Soldier Fiddlers."

Five old men, because every man who fought in our last great war is now an old man, harmlessly and rather pleasantly entertained an audience with plain fiddling. Three of them wore blue uniforms and two were garbed in gray. They appeared to be the real thing—genuine survivors of that fratricidal strife which almost tore the life out of the nation nearly fifty years ago.

Their act is conceived in good part; they mean well, and the atmosphere and spirit of it are wholesome, though a too frequent flaunting of the flag rasps a little. In their concluding act a man in gray and a man in blue claps hands and then hold aloft a bannerette on which is inscribed "One Country; and one Flag."

That we have one country and one flag is no fault of the gentlemen who fought in gray. They would have divided us in two and, had the proposed division taken place, by this time God only knows how many separate confederations we might have become.

Only His infinite mind could have grasped the interminable strife and misery which would have followed the success of southern arms.

No one realizes this better today than the men of the South. For them, for their bravery in battle, and for the still greater courage which enabled them to bear the distressing burdens laid upon a conquered people, the men who fought against them most quickly and fully yield honor and praise.

But for those other men, those who were the victors, there is at this time of the year, as we approach Memorial Day, a re-stirring of the old impulses which led them to offer their lives to their country, as pledges for its life. How they must live over again those stirring, pulseful days, and the mourning which they do for their comrades fallen, must be tinged with a strong feeling of admiration and pride.

All honor to those who fought and fell in the defence of the honor and integrity of the United States of America.

It is for all of us to honor them as they honored their country and themselves by serving her.

### IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO.

*(Continued from May 12—Unavoidably omitted last week.)*

HE opened with a center, and then he was succeeded by Yale, who, however, could only credit his party with an outer. Fulton, the American champion, next came in order, and he followed his captain's example by scoring three with a shot that showed that he had a pretty good idea as to the exact position of the bullseye. Coleman was, however, the first to bring out the white disc, and as "bullseye!" was called out by the marker, a suppressed murmur, akin almost to applause, ran through the spectators in the immediate neighborhood. The excitement, which appeared only too prevalent, was given an additional impetus by Bodine—or as he is popularly known among his friends, "Old Reliable"—and Dakin following the example so well set, and making bullseyes each. Indeed, before the day was out, Colonel Bodine proved himself well worthy of the title which has been bestowed upon him by his companions, for he showed that when the occasion required he could be thoroughly reliable, in addition to furnishing more than a creditable share of the American total. Bullseyes became now, comparatively speaking, common hits, and indications were soon presented of the fact that the Transatlantic Riflemen were as much at home at Dollymoor as at Creedmoor. Gildersleeve got on the "bull" at his second shot, and Yale and Fulton succeeded in repeating his performance, so that the trio of "fours" next appeared on the scoring board. The harmony of even numbers was, however, interrupted by Coleman, who could only make three, while Bodine and Dakin were credited with a brace of bullseyes in their succeeding shots. Gildersleeve, Yale, and Fulton did likewise immediately afterwards, while Coleman, Bodine, and Dakin only got centers. Things looked cheery enough, when in the next round there was an uninterrupted string of bullseyes, which was very nearly being repeated—in fact all received the "bull," with the exception of Yale, who had placed opposite his name a center. Similarly did the whole squad repeat the performance, with the exception of Colonel Gildersleeve, who afforded a little variety by scoring three. Five bullseyes and one miss was the next indication of the progress of the competition. The bad shot was amply atoned for by the six bullseyes that were then recorded in the next "round." With the exception of an "outer" of Bodine's, the half-dozen riflemen got the highest value for their shots. Gildersleeve and Yale stuck to the "bull," as did also Coleman and Bodine, but Fulton and Dakin could not get "on" in their next effort, and only obtained centers. Gildersleeve's eleventh shot was a center, but better form was shown by his colleagues, who all, without exception, got on the much coveted black square, and added a score to the American total. In the next shot the captain led off with four, and his successors did the same, except Bodine, who only aided his party by a center. Four bull's and two centers—the latter by Colonel Gildersleeve and Mr. Coleman—came next, and after that bullseyes were made by all the team. The last shots of the 800 yards range resulted in five bullseyes and a center. Out of a possible 60, Major Fulton and General Dakin made 58 points each. Mr. Yale was only one point behind these. Colonel Gildersleeve and R. C. Coleman each made 56, and Colonel Bodine—at this distance—brought up the rear with 52. The gross total was 337, one point less than their antagonists. It becomes almost superfluous to add that when the result of the first stage of the competition became known, there was much excitement, but, notwithstanding the favorable impressions previously entertained of the visitors as a team, the change of affairs that was wrought in the succeeding part of the contest created a great deal of surprise. Before, however, proceeding to deal with the scores made subsequently, it might be well to briefly refer to the position of the shots on the targets. Gildersleeve's shots all struck the right-hand portion of the target near the bullseye, which he reached eleven times. His centers were particularly good,

being almost on the line of the bull. Yale displayed a decided partiality for the left of the bull, where eight out of his thirteen "eyes" were placed. His outer was close to the left center line, and the center was to the right, and sufficiently well placed to show that had the elevation been good an eye would have rewarded the shooter's effort. Fulton had a very good array of bullseyes—thirteen out of fifteen shots—and the position in which they stood showed remarkable steadiness of aim. Many of Coleman's shots fell low, and some were to the right and left of the bull, but he was unable to get on to the central line. Seven out of the eleven bullseyes of Bodine occupied the lower lines of the bull, the remainder being on the upper part to the right and left. Thirteen out of General Dakin's complement of shots were scattered over the target in admirably close proximity, and the two centers were capital. The shooting at the 900 yards range commenced shortly after one o'clock, when the necessary arrangements—in which there was no unnecessary delay—were completed. In the early part of the firing from this point, much surprise and regret appeared to be manifested at the want of success which attended the shooting of the Irish Team. Not so, however, with their rivals. Gildersleeve made seven bullseyes in succession, and added four more in addition to a similar number of centers before he had finished—making in all a total of 56. Eight bullseyes were all that Yale could muster, but with six centers and an outer made his score 52. Fulton did extremely well. He obtained twelve bullseyes and three centers; in all 57. Coleman commenced with a couple of "ducks"—as if to keep Milner company—then made a couple of centers, and a trio of bull's. An outer followed, and the remainder of his contribution consisted of seven successive bullseyes. Total, 48. The grandest score of the day at this range was, however, that of Colonel Bodine, who made no less than fourteen bullseyes, and a center—59 out of a possible sixty. General Dakin also made the excellent score of 55. At the thousand yards Gildersleeve and Coleman made 52 each, Yale and Bodine 51, Dakin 52, and Fulton 46.

#### THE IRISH TEAM.

The first shot of the match was fired by one of the Irish Team, Dr. Hamilton, who led off with a center, striking No. 5 target to the right over the bullseye, and the contest at 900 yards proceeded rapidly. The Irish seemed determined to do good work. Wilson set out by making four capital bullseyes. His next two efforts were centers, one to the right and the other high on the left side, but after this he got into form and struck the bull every time; with the exception of four, all his shots were well in on the bull, near the middle but low, and he succeeded in placing 58 to his credit. Dr. Hamilton's shooting was admirable, nearly all his shots clustered low on the bull, but were very central, some striking the very heart of the black disc. He only made four threes—two at the under right hand corner, and two high on the same side, his total being 56. M'Kenna's first attempt was a failure, for not having obtained the proper elevation before firing, his shot marked as a "miss," much to the chagrin of the backers of the Irish Team. But he made up well for it subsequently, for he scored ten bullseyes and four centers, realizing a total of 52. The disc exhibited some excellent shooting on his part, for five shots were in a close group immediately adjacent to the exact center of the target, and the others near them. Milner, like M'Kenna, missed his first shot and it might have been regarded as a bad omen of his performance later on. However, at the eight hundred yards he acquitted himself in capital style and put up a score of 55 out of a possible sixty, with thirteen splendid bullseyes, and only one center, the latter being low, but near the line. The spirits of the supporters of the Irish Team were further raised when Johnson, after making two centers, a little high, settled down and finished with a brilliant run of bulleyes contributing in all 58. The highest score obtained at this range was 59, which was made by Mr. Pollock, who, with a single exception, when on his eighth shot, he made a center to the right, scored nothing but bullseyes, many of his bullets taking the best possible positions. This brought up the total to 338, while the gross total of the Americans was only 337. When it is remembered that at Creedmoor last year the Irish at this range only made 317, it must be admitted that they exhibited an improvement. Preparations were at once made for the 900 yards' competition, in which lay the source of the signal defeat of Ireland, for only two misses were recorded at this distance against America, while no less than seven were registered against the Irish. Two of these misses were made by Mr. M'Kenna, of Belfast; and five appeared after Mr. Milner's name. What was the matter with the latter gentleman nobody could tell, but his ill luck appeared to strike every one with surprise; and though he made some fine bullseyes toward the end, his failure of success turned the day in favor of America. Twenty-eight shots were fired on each side, and the Americans were twelve ahead. It behooved the Irish to look to their laurels, but Milner's bad firing, followed by two misses on the part of M'Kenna, shook the confidence of the spectators in the home team, and the general opinion was expressed that America would achieve an easy victory. For Ireland, the highest score at 900 yards was that of Messrs. Johnson and Hamilton, who each made 54,

while 59, 57, and 56 appeared on the American side, and the total for Ireland amounted to 292, but it was 35 points behind the aggregate of their opponents—327. Nevertheless, the men did good work. Though Wilson made several wide centers all around the target, he contributed six very good bullseyes—which were a little low, but very central—and he had fifty recorded in his favor. Opposite Dr. Hamilton's name appeared 54, made up of nine bullseyes, and the remainder centers. His shots were a little scattered, dotting the bullseye in every direction, but the tendency of his shooting seemed to be to the left, as was manifested by the centers. M'Kenna, as in the 800 yards, seemed to be in bad luck, commencing again, for his first shot at this range was an outer far out to the left. The succeeding shot was a "miss," and the one following it a bad center, very high to the left. The misty weather of the morning had by this time cleared away, and a good breeze sprang up from the south, so that it was necessary to take notice of the wind gauge, and having done so, M'Kenna began to shoot to right and low. Six of his shots were recorded at bullseyes, and two especially were very good ones, but he had the misfortune to make his ninth shot a miss, and the centers appearing to his credit showed he had aimed low, and too much to the right. His total was only 44, but it was not as bad as Milner, who made the lowest score of any Irishman during the day—37. Now Milner was decidedly in bad form. He might have become nervous or excited by the immense gathering who were watching him, but it was certainly strange that after the excellent shooting which gained him a place amongst the Irish Team, he should absolutely miss five shots out of fifteen. He made two centers over the bullseye, and one at the right hand corner, and the five bullseyes to his credit were low and central. It is almost unaccountable that he should have failed at the critical moment so remarkably, for he seemed to take the greatest care in sighting on his back, and to be most anxious about the proper elevation. Johnson's firing was steady, close and accurate—all the shots being more or less to the right. Four centers ranged along the left side of the bull, two below it, and the nine "eyes," with one exception, were toward the left corner. The score was 54. Pollock exhibited great precision and accuracy in the contest, contributing nine bullseyes and five centers, all close to the bull, which was itself fairly speckled over with his bullets. The advance made by the Americans at the 900 yards changed the betting considerably in their favor, and the majority being 35, four to one was freely offered against the home team. At the conclusion of the second competition—about half-past two o'clock—there was an adjournment for luncheon, and the public seemed to become very eager as to the probable result of the match. People were in all directions inquiring whether it was possible for the Irish to recover themselves. Having regard to the admirable shooting of the Americans, the success of Ireland was looked upon as a very doubtful possibility indeed, and when business was resumed at the 1,000 yard range, the victory of America was looked upon as certain. The Irish six went to work very pluckily at the longest range, and shot splendidly. First came Wilson, who had made 55 out of a possible 60, and a glance at the diagram will show that his bullseyes were fairly distributed over the black disc, though he made one outer to the right, a center low, to the same side, and another center high to the left. Next came Hamilton, who made nine bullseyes, five centers and a miss. Five of the bullseyes were in the upper right-hand corner, closely attended by two centers; and the remaining four were more to the left lower down. One center was far out to the right. A fine total of 53 was added by M'Kenna, who made eight bullseyes and seven centers, three to the right, two to the left, and two below the bull. As each "bullseye" was telegraphed from the targets shot at by the Irish Team, there was a hum of gratification, for the Americans seemed to be having it all their own way. Milner succeeded M'Kenna, and with his customary misfortune missed his third, ninth, and eleventh shots. He however, made five bullseyes and seven centers—shooting all round the eye, and pretty well into it. The public seemed to lack interest in the match after this, for even should the Irish score bullseyes at every shot they could not come up with their opponents. Johnson, shooting at 1,000, was rather wide. He embellished the target all round with centers to the number of ten, and added five bullseyes, realizing a total of 50. Mr. Pollock shot very high toward the upper right-hand corner, round which he clustered six centers. Seven bullseyes were spread over the bull, and a center appeared to the left below it, making in all a total of 49. The aggregate total of the Irish Team at 1,000 yards was 299, while the Americans made 304. At Creedmoor the Irish scored 302 at 1,000 yards, and Americans only made 298, so that the difference is not very great after all. The Irish at the American match scored 317 at 800 yards, yesterday they scored 338; not a small advance. At 900 yards they in America made 312; yesterday they only made 292. In America their total of three ranges was 931, yesterday it was 929. The Americans at Creedmoor scored 326 at 800 yards—on Tuesday their total was 337; they in their own country made 310 at 900 yards—yesterday they scored 327. Their grand total in America was 931—yesterday it was 968. The grand total of the Irish yesterday being only 929, the Americans won by 38 points.

		AMERICAN TEAM.										Aggre- TI. gate.						
Name.	Rifle.	Yds.	Score.															
Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve.	S. C.	800	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	56
		900	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	56
		1,000	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	52	164
Gen. Thomas S. Dakin.	R. C.	800	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58
		900	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	55	
		1,000	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	0	3	4	4	52	165
Col. John Bodine.	R. C.	800	4	4	3	4	4	0	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	52	
		900	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	59	
		1,000	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	2	3	3	4	51	162
Maj. Henry Fulton.	R. C.	800	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58	
		900	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	57	
		1,000	3	3	4	4	2	0	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	0	46	161
Geo. W. Yaje.	S. C.	800	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	57	
		900	2	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	52	
		1,000	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	51	160	
Capt. R. C. Coleman.	R. C.	800	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	56	
		900	0	0	3	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	
		1,000	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	4	4	52	156
Team Aggregate.																	968	
		IRISH TEAM.																
Jas. Wilson.	Rigby.	800	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58	
		900	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	50		
		1,000	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	55	163		
Edmund Johnson.	Rigby.	800	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58	
		900	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	54			
		1,000	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	50	162		
Dr. J. B. Hamilton.	Rigby.	800	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	56			
		900	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	54			
		1,000	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	0	4	51	161		
J. G. Pollock.	Rigby.	800	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	59		
		900	4	3	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	53			
		1,000	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	0	3	49	161		
John M'Kenna.	Rigby.	800	0	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	52			
		900	2	0	3	3	4	3	4	3	0	3	4	3	44			
		1,000	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	53	149			
J. K. Milner.	Rigby.	800	0	4	4	4	3	0	0	3	4	4	4	4	55			
		900	0	0	4	4	0	3	0	0	3	3	4	4	37			
		1,000	3	4	0	4	4	3	3	4	0	3	0	4	3	41	133	
Team Aggregate.																	929	
American Majority 39 Points.																		

MORE TONS AND LESS GUNS.

THE Navy Year Books show Great Britain to be still leading in the total displacement of her completed war ships, but next comes the United States, although this country is behind five others in the number of its vessels. When we add to the ships built, those provided for but not completed, America exceeds all others except England in total displacement but finds its place sixth in the number of ships. The United States, when its ships are completed and with those now in commission, will have 179 vessels of all classes, with a displacement of 839,945 tons. Included in this number will be fifty battleships and armored cruisers, armed with 204 great guns. Of this 179 one hundred and forty-six are completed, having for their displacement 685,706 tons, and bearing 136 large guns. 44 of these vessels are battleships and armored cruisers. When Great Britain finishes her present construction she will have 498 ships with 2,106,873 tons displacement, including three 25,000-ton battleships and one 26,000-ton armored cruiser. Of this number 445 with 1,758,350 tons are completed. Japan will have 191 war vessels of 493,704 tons displacement, of which thirty will be battleships and armored cruisers, of 408,465 displacement, with 118 big guns. Of this number she has 179 vessels already completed.

MR. HARTLEY GOES INTO THE EXPORT BUSINESS.

Wilfred Hartley, long identified with the M. Hartley Company, whose name is inseparably connected with U. M. C. cartridges and Remington arms, has made a new business arrangement, as will be shown by the announcement which follows. Mr. Hartley has many friends who will wish him well in his new employment: "The undersigned desire to announce that they have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of Hartley, Spalckhaver & Fay, to operate as Manufacturers' Selling Agents—for export. We have arranged to represent the following important manufacturers: Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.; Hopkins & Allen Arms Co., Norwich, Conn.; Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.; David B. Crockett Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Three In One Oil Co., New York City; Hunter Arms Co., Fulton, N. Y., and others. Trusting to receive your support and cooperation, we remain, Very respectfully yours, WILFRED HARTLEY, Formerly Treasurer The Remington Arms Co. JOHN SPALCKHAVER, Formerly Export Manager M. Hartley Co. FRED'K A. FAY, Formerly Ass't Export Manager M. Hartley Co. WILLIAM SPALCKHAVER, JR."

A LUBRICATOR SUGGESTION.

Referring to article in your last issue, May 5, "Game Cartridges As He Sees Them," Mr. Crossman, comparing the New Springfield with the Ross rifle bullet, says: "The New Springfield cartridge with a respectable velocity and a bullet of modern shape would be ideal, that is if our makers ever get to the point where they can avoid metal fouling with high velocities \* \* \* Shoot your New Springfield fifty times and note the cute little hunks in the muzzle end of the barrel."

Since April 16, 1910, I have fired 300 rounds of Frankford ammunition with a brand new Springfield, and have not had the faintest indication of metal fouling. I have not used a pinch of graphite, ammonia dope, or anything else, either as lubricant or cleanser, with the exception of common automobile cup grease, into a small box of which I dip the bullet, just before firing.

With the Springfield just discarded for the one referred to above, by using this same cup grease, it was never necessary to run a rag or rod through the barrel since last September (1909); and it was clean as a whistle when I fired my first score March 19, 1910.

This grease seems to be a perfect lubricant; is clean, as compared with graphite; does not affect elevation or windage; and if a small lump could be inserted in the cartridge, between powder and ball, it would seem to me that metal fouling would be a thing of the past.

I offer the above, simply as a suggestion based upon my own personal experience.

(Pte.) CHAS. M. HAMMOND,  
Co. C, 1st Infantry, M. N. G.

#### TAKE YOUR VACATION AT THE NATIONAL SHOOT.

A tidy little pamphlet is that which bears this legend below a characteristic scene upon the Camp Perry Range.

The author of it has pointed out with great clearness the pleasure and profit which may be derived from participating either as a spectator or competitor in the great National rifle and revolver matches, which begin August 8, at Camp Perry, and continue for eighteen days.

The statement is made that a large number of individual competitors and teams will arrive by August 1, for preliminary practice that they may be ready when the competitions begin.

Directions are given for transportation by railroad and a considerable amount of incidental information which any one would wish who was considering a trip to the National Matches.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

#### *Holcomb Seeks to Speak Chinese.*

Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C. (oh, bother; how formal that sounds for "Tommy Holcomb!") has been detached from the American Legation Guard, Peking, China, and transferred to the American Legation for the study of the Chinese language.

We all knew that Tommy was considerable of a heathen in his way, and some of us were aware that he spoke Chinese in a dilettante fashion. We shall expect a man who shoots as well as he to learn to speak any language as well as anyone. All his rifleman friends, and they are many, will wish him luck.

#### *Efficacy of Typhoid Vaccination.*

Returns received from British sources, from whence have come most of our information in relation to the results following typhoid vaccination, show after a period of observation extending for the longest time, three years and seven months, a reduced percentage of fever cases among inoculated soldiers.

A further observation of the results of typhoid vaccination seems necessary to convince most medical practitioners of experience that it is of unquestionable service, but the trend of opinion seems to be in the direction of approval of it.

#### *No Civilian Second Lieutenants.*

The Secretary of War has decided there will be no vacancies for appointments of Second Lieutenants of the Army from civil life, after the graduates of the Military Academy, qualified enlisted men of the Army, and the Honor Graduates of the colleges at which officers of the Army are serving, shall have been appointed.

#### *Regulations for Army Service Schools.*

G. O. 69, W. D., April 20, contains new regulations for the Army School of the Line, the Army Signal School, the Army Field Engineer School, and the Army Staff College. The methods by which officers of the Organized Militia may enter the schools to which they are eligible are fully set forth in the order.

#### *Again Detailed as National Match Officer.*

Maj. William A. Phillips, Ordnance Department, has again been detailed as Ordnance Officer for the National Matches of this year.

Major Phillips, then a Captain, attended his first National Match in an official capacity in 1908. The news that he will again be present during the classic national contests will be received with pleasure by hundreds of admiring rifleman who are his friends.

#### *The New Battleships.*

Plans for the two new battleships authorized by this Congress have been prepared by the Navy Department in tentative form, and are now being considered by service experts.

In general terms it may be said that these vessels will be of the same type as the last constructed. That is the Arkansas and the Wyoming, with 1,000 tons greater displacement.

The general model of the ships is practically agreed upon but the question of armament is still troublesome. Whether to mount ten 14-inch guns or twelve 12-inch is the principle question.

Ten 14-inch guns in five turrets would make the ships the most powerful in the world, but the question of weight is unescapable. The tentative proposition is put forward to put three guns in one turret and thus reduce the number to four; this has been done in some foreign navies but never by our own people. It is likely five turrets and 14-inch guns will be the outcome.

#### *Infantry Drill Regulations Wait on Equipment.*

The probable changes in the Infantry equipment will make necessary some modifications of the drill regulations for Infantry recently recommended by a Board created to consider the subject.

The very favorable impression created by the new equipment gives good reason to believe much if not all of it will be adopted.

#### *Communication between Field Artillery Units.*

Extensive tests and experiments will be conducted at the camp of instruction for officers of the Field Artillery, near Fort Riley, to demonstrate the practical value of proposed methods of communication in Field Artillery units, and the instruction of officers in the use of the necessary material.

#### *For Signal Corps Officers.*

General Orders, No. 90, W. D., May 14, 1910, contain instructions for the operation, maintenance and care of post telephone systems, and buzzer and communication systems of target ranges.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

#### *School Order.*

An order was issued the latter part of last month amending the regulations governing post schools for enlisted men and garrison schools for officers. This is G. O. No. 70; it applies to the National Guard as well as the Army.

#### *Florida Enforces Her Law.*

We observe with unmixed approval the action of a court-martial in Florida which dismissed a Captain and Second Lieutenant of the National Guard of Florida for being absent at inspection.

To this dismissal is coupled, in the case of the Captain, a fine of \$100, and for the Lieutenant a penalty of \$25.

Laws were made to be obeyed and the way to insure obedience is to punish every infraction without fear or favor. We warrant the effect upon officers and men of the Florida National Guard, if such an effect is needed, will be good.

#### *Camp Dodge.*

The camp ground of the Iowa National Guard, located eleven miles north of Des Moines, has been named "Camp Dodge," in honor of Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, who organized the first military company at Council Bluffs, July 15, 1856, and afterwards achieved great military fame during the war of the rebellion.

General Dodge is at the present time the only living department and army commander of the Federal Army of Civil War time in Iowa. He resides at Council Bluffs and still takes great interest in the National Guard of Iowa, having recently constructed an armory for the use of the company located at that place.

#### MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

#### *National Match Ammunition Not Available.*

The test of ammunition which was made recently to determine which make would be adopted for use in the National Matches resulted in the selection of the ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. This ammunition will not be issued for use in State matches because only the quantity sufficient for the teams participating in the National Match has been contracted for.

The ammunition manufactured by the Ordnance Department of the Army, which ranks second to that of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, will be available for issue for use in State matches, and may be procured either on requisition of the Governor in the usual way, or as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

#### *Officers Attending Joint Encampments.*

With reference to the attendance of officers who are not integral parts of the organizations participating at joint encampments, the arrangements for the maneuvers do not contemplate the assignment of any duties to such officers, and they will be present merely in the capacity of observers. The expenses of these officers must be met from funds other than those appropriated for "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia."

#### *Field Artillery Eligible for National Matches.*

Members of the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia are eligible to membership on the teams which participate in the National Matches at Camp Perry.

In this connection, reference is made to the concluding sentence of subdivision F, paragraph 8, General Orders, No. 26, War Department, current series, that "for the purpose of this match, the term 'Organized Militia' is held to include the several arms, corps, and departments which constitute it."

#### *Hiring of Horses for Use of Mounted Troops.*

The hiring of horses and draft animals for use of mounted troops in camps of instruction or other field service under Sections 14 and 15 of the Militia Act may be effected by any of the following methods: contracts, proposals received in response to advertisements, written proposals and written acceptance, and in the open market. In the event that the procurement shall be made in open market, the disbursing officer must not neglect to solicit competition whenever possible. The cost of the hiring of horses and draft animals in the open market is limited by law to \$500.00. The method of or absence of advertisement should be stated on the voucher for the payment.

#### *New Wire Cart for Signal Corps.*

The Signal Corps of the Army has no wire carts in stock available for issue. In order to fill requisitions therefor it would be necessary to purchase these carts at an approximate cost of \$850 each, and as this is a special type of cart, requiring several months to build, it is doubtful whether they could be secured in time for the maneuvers this summer. The Signal Corps is now having made a pintle type wire wagon, which is expected to be a distinct advantage over anything yet produced, but it will require some time to complete these wagons and have them thoroughly tried out by service in the field. The matter of supplying the Organized Militia with wire carts will be held in abeyance until the Signal Corps has determined upon a suitable vehicle.

#### *Cannot Sell Military Stores.*

There is no authority of law for the sale of United States military stores to either individuals or private organizations, except to rifle clubs organized under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1905, and affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America.

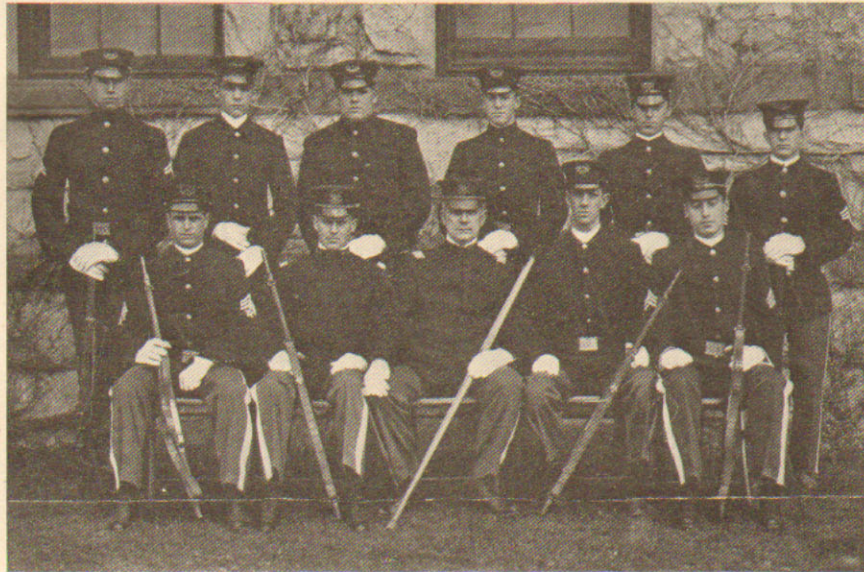
WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

Massachusetts Agricultural College Rifle Team.

The following extracts are taken from a letter to the National Rifle Association in regard to the work of the team which won the Indoor Intercollegiate Rifle Match.

"There are really few interesting facts in regard to the training of the team. We did not expect to win. As you know the range was torn up until about the first week in February. Then the cadets began to shoot and a little later men began to compete for a place on the team. They began to do so well that I asked for and got, Sergeant Baptist to come here and coach. This he did. We had him two weeks and one day. You know the result.

I have a good hold on the young men. We play no favorites. I told them they must win. They said they



WINNERS OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

would if it was in them and they started in to win. I think it was the earnest and faithful work alone, with a good coach, that did the business. There was no fancy work. No new frills. Just hard, earnest, consistent work. However, the guns were new and each man had his own and no one else could use it. The range is not a good one and I am now planning to put in a new one. I hope to have Sergeant Baptist for two weeks to coach our outdoor team. I will ask him to give further points in regard to the training of the team if you so wish.

The indoor trophy arrived last week from the State College of Washington, and was presented to the team last Tuesday by the Officer of the General Staff, making the annual inspection here. We made the event quite an impressive ceremony. The colleges will have to put up a stiff fight to win it away from us next year."

International Small-Bore Match.

The American Rifle Team which has been selected to represent the United States in the International Small-bore Match to be shot the week of June 6 to 11, is getting itself together. Last week thirty-four members sent in their scores, and two members—W. C. Stiles of the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Me., and W. H. Richard of the Winchester Rod & Gun Club of New Haven, Conn.—sent word that business engagements would prevent them from continuing as members of the team. Their places were at once filled by alternates and it is hoped that the loss to the team will not be felt. Of the thirty-four sets of scores sent in, the first twenty-five averaged 495.6 per man, whereas the twenty-five in the trials when the team was selected, only averaged 490 per man. This improvement is very gratifying. It will be noted that all of these twenty-five were above the 490 mark and two of them made possible, whereas in the trials, the scores of the twenty-fifth man was 486. The following is a list of the twenty-five men making the top scores in the trials of last week.

A. F. Laudensack, New Haven, Conn.	500
T. Carlson, Wakefield, Mass.	500
J. H. Fitzgerald, Manchester, N. H.	499
J. C. Semon, Cleveland, Ohio	499
E. W. Sweeting, Warren, Pa.	499
M. Buttsteadt, New Haven, Conn.	498
D. W. Wentworth, Portland, Me.	497
J. T. Barton, Portland, Me.	497
S. L. Greer, Manchester, N. H.	497
H. O. Wheelock, Warren, Pa.	496
M. M. Foster, Cleveland, Ohio	496
F. C. Fry, Cleveland, Ohio	496
Arthur Kemp, Buffalo, N. Y.	495
Dr. Lemon, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	495
Fred V. Berger, Seattle, Wash.	495

J. Williams, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.	495
E. W. Bird, Fairmont, Minn.	495
H. W. Stevens, Portland, Me.	495
W. M. Roberts, Warren, Pa.	495
W. Andrews, Cleveland, Ohio	494
August Larsen, Rochester, N. Y.	494
Percy Patterson, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	493
H. S. Williams, New Haven, Conn.	492
E. C. Simpson, New Haven, Conn.	492
W. H. French, Newark, N. J.	491

The National Rifle Association hopes to be able to publish the scores for all members of the team for this week and next.

71st New York Wins from Middies.

The match which was shot May 21 was the fifth annual contest, and the third time the New York men had won possession of the cup offered as a prize by Lieut.-Col. Hollis Wells, of the Seventy-first. The midshipmen won in 1907 and 1909, and the Seventy-first in 1906 and 1908, besides this year.

A Combination Match Challenge.

The St. Louis Revolver Club authorizes ARMS AND THE MAN to arrange a combination team race, to take place before the inauguration of the Outdoor Revolver League. Teams to consist of five men. Scores to be telegraphed immediately after completion of match. Conditions about as follows:

25 regulation targets with shotgun, 16 yards rise, 10 shots at each range 200, 300, and 500 yards with Government rifle and 30 shots with revolver at 50 yards. Total number of points to count. Teams to consist of bona fide members of club and same team to shoot through the three stages.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

At 2628 Broadway, on May 12, 1910.

20 Yard Revolver.

G. P. Sanborn	92	87	86	86	84	86	87
Dr. J. R. Hicks	92	90	89	90	90	93	90
J. A. Baker, Jr.	90	80	91	85	85	85	89
G. Grenzer	90	88	87	86	83		
J. E. Silliman	87	84	87	88	86		
A. P. Lane	88	87	92	86			
J. L. R. Morgan	87	86	84	86			
W. Macnaughtan	88	85	84	84			
Dr. C. Philips	91	85	83			87	87
E. G. Toel	86	84				M. Hays	85
G. O. Miller							87

Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association.

The following scores were shot Wednesday, the 18th, at our indoor range, with pistol at 20 yards.

T. P. Nichols	79	81	88	87	88	90	90	91	93
R. M. Ryder	81	82	82	86	86	87	88	88	90
W. H. French	80	83	88	91	91	92			
G. W. Jackson	82	83	85	86	87				
P. J. O'Hare	76	80							
M. McGurk						78	83	84	86

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.

Nichols	236	243	O'Hare	244	245
Ryder	239	245	Snellen	240	243
French	242	244			

At Armbruster's Schuetzen Park, May 21, 200 yards.

J. E. Silliman	207	210	211		
G. F. Snellen	210	218	220	223	
W. H. French	214	220	224	226	230

A New Pistol Record.

A new world's record for .22-caliber pistol shooting was claimed on May 21, by A. M. Poindexter of the Monmouth Revolver Club of Red Bank, N. J. Mr. Poindexter will send to the United States Revolver Association at Springfield, Mass., his targets, together with affidavits of witnesses, to show that he had scored 100 in ten shots, 150 for fifteen shots, and 189 for twenty shots.

At the Monmouth club range on May 20, Mr. Poindexter declared himself as shooting for record under the rules of the Association. With his first target, shooting ten times, Mr. Poindexter made a perfect score, which will constitute a perfect record if it is allowed by the association.

Mr. Poindexter then shot a second target for the twenty-shot world's record. His score was 10, 10, 8, 8, 10, 10, 10, 9, 5, 9, a total of 89, or 189 for the twenty shots. This does not constitute a world's record, but ties it, Thomas Anderton of New York having shot 189 in 1903.

The three shots previous to the score of 100 for ten shots and the two shots succeeding it were tens, giving him a run of fifteen consecutive tens, and another world's record, if allowed. The only other perfect score ever made for record with the single-hand arms, and allowed, was made by C. C. Crossman of St. Louis, in 1907, with a .45-caliber revolver under conditions for record with that particular arm.

We shall have more of the details later.

Midshipman Follett Bradley made the fine score of 249 points, tying for high rifle with the veteran Sergeant Doyle, of the visitors. The possible was 275. Other high scores were made by Colonel Wells and Lieutenant Westerman, of the visitors, with 245 and 244, respectively, and Midshipman Kates, with 240.

All the Academy team men are eligible to shoot in the National matches, and this deprived them today of the services of some of their best men, who are members of the graduating class, including Midshipman Roesch, last year the winner of the National Individual Championship.

Yards	S.F.			R.F.	Tl.
	200	600	1000		
71st New York	748	808	785	473	2814
Naval Academy	757	821	759	464	2801



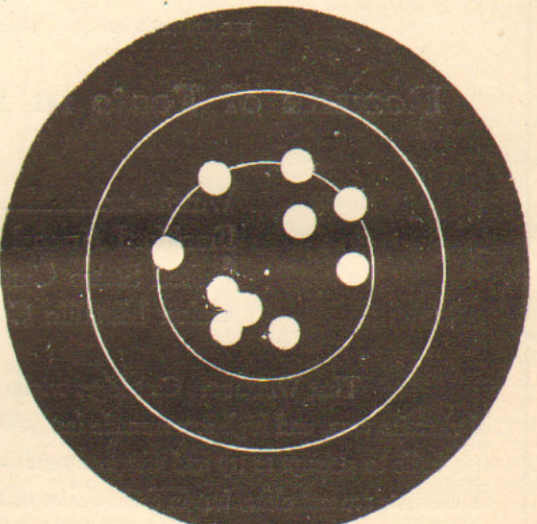
Composite target counting 494 out of a possible 50 by Fred V. Berger, shooting prone at the 75-foot range in the Seattle Armory, Washington, on May 5, in practice for the International Small Bore team. He used a Winchester Musket, Winchester A 5 power telescope, and Peters cartridges.

Ashland .22 Caliber Rifle Club, Ashland, Ohio.

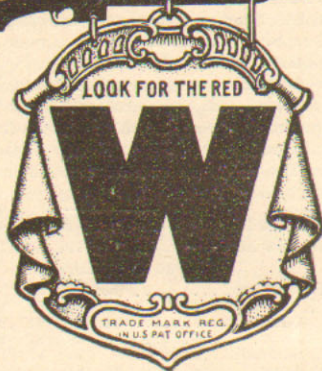
Cloudy and gusty weather, the uncertainty of where Halley's tail is, in fact nothing could stop the bunch who showed up this afternoon. Hart, barring one fall down, had them beaten 240 on his last card, clinching the match. In the sweeps after the regular shoot (distance handicaps) everybody broke about even.

Offhand at 75 feet, possible 250.

	Tl.	Bulls.
M. D. Hart	234	212
C. W. Crew	225	213
Saunders	211	225
Lamprey	193	223
Dr. J. O. Hart	215	203
Bumpast	204	213
Hughes	198	205
Jones	173	154



Composite target of 100 out of a possible at 20 yards, indoors which constitutes a World's Record if allowed by the United States Revolver Association, made by A. M. Poindexter of the Monmouth Revolver Club of Red Bank, N. J. shooting a Smith & Wesson .22 caliber pistol, with a ten inch barrel and Peters Stevens-Pope Armory cartridges.



*The Sign of the Winning  
Ammunition*

# WINCHESTER

## .30 Caliber Rifle Cartridges

**Outshoot All Other Makes and are  
Selected as "The Most Accurate"**

**By Government Board of Experts**

At the conclusion of the tests of various makes of .30 Caliber Rifle Cartridges held at Sea Girt, N. J., May 12-13, the Board of Experts appointed by the Assistant Secretary of War to conduct the trials, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas: the measure of the .30 caliber shots made on the targets fired under the supervision of the experts during the tests, May 12-13, 1910, at Sea Girt, New Jersey, having shown that the .30 caliber rifle cartridges manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company were the most accurate, therefore, be it resolved, that the .30 caliber rifle ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company be, and is hereby selected for use in the National Matches of 1910, and that the Honorable Secretary of War be so notified."

### Results of Tests in Figures Showing Mean Radius of Targets

	600 Yards	1000 Yards
Winchester.....	4.93 Inches	9.66 Inches
Frankford Arsenal .....	4.955 "	10.15 "
United States Cartridge Company.....	5.167 "	10.40 "
Union Metallic Cartridge Company.....	6.17 "	12.93 "

That Winchester Cartridges would prove their superiority over all other makes in the trials was to be expected. Their record of victories won, and high scores made last year put them in a class by themselves, and made their selection almost a foregone conclusion. It is futile to attempt to try and compare results of trials made in different years, as weather conditions, style of bullets and type of arms used in the tests are not alike, but in the opinion of competent experts, the targets made by Winchester Cartridges, this year, have never been equalled, all things considered. Winchester Cartridges have always been good. They are not good one year and poor the next, but, on the contrary, are better each succeeding season by reason of careful and consistent study and progress in their manufacture.

**To Win is the Thing—Shoot Winchester Cartridges to Win**



# The Marlin

## New Model 25 Repeating Rifle

The gun to take camping, boating or on any outing.

It handles all .22 short cartridges and C. B. caps; is an excellent gun for small game and target work up to 50 yards. You quickly save the price of your rifle in the reduced cost of ammunition. It conforms to the high quality standard of all *Marlin* repeaters, yet sells at a surprisingly low price.

The solid top and side ejection are always a protection, keep shells, powder and gases from your face, allow instant repeat shots. Quick take-down construction—easily cleaned—takes little space and brings greatest pleasure at small expense.

**The Marlin Firearms Co.**  
41 Willow St. - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Learn more about the full *Marlin* line. Send 3 stamps postage for the 136 page *Marlin* catalog.

## Be Wise

You can never tell what lies beneath the polish of hose that bear no name.

Your judgment should forbid from purchasing hose that have no reputation to maintain.

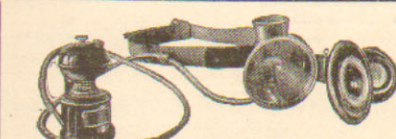
## Seagoing Socks

are the recognized standard of the Services, and are made of the best wearing yarns that money can buy.

Their comparatively low price is made possible only by the extensive output, and our superior manufacturing facilities.

**Every Shade in All Sizes—Lisle or Cotton  
Four Pairs, One Dollar  
Postpaid**

The Eastern Hosiery Mills  
Riverside, N. J.



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A Good Night Companion

WHAT is better than a bright light, when at work, Scouting, Hunting, Fishing, Mining, etc.? Reflector is carried on the head, which may be tilted up or down, leaving hands entirely free. Automatic Generator is carried on belt or in pocket.

Used by the Army in the Philippines, Hunting Expedition in Darkest Africa, Mining in Alaska, and Work in the Panama Canal. Used all over the Globe. Price, Single lens \$5.00, double lens \$6.00, interchangeable \$6.50. Sold by dealers or direct.

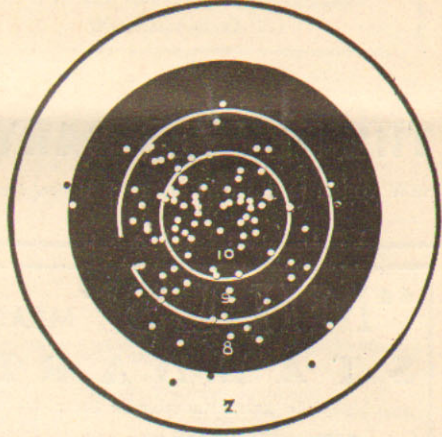
Send for pamphlet. **R. C. CRUSKE,**  
Duluth, Minn.

Honor Targets—3 Shots.

N. Spering	62	Dr. Dubbs	61
Williamson	59		

50 Yards Pistol Match.

H. A. Dill	92	90	89	86	85	84	90	83
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100 shot score of 937 made by George H. Chandler of Springfield, Mass., on May 7, and witnessed by E. M. Shirley and R. W. Gaylord. The 10 shot totals follow: 97, 95, 93, 90, 96, 92, 95, 94, 96, 89.

The shooting was done at 50 yards with a Smith and Wesson .22-caliber target pistol fitted with ten-inch barrel and target sights, using UMC .22 long black cartridges.

# NATIONAL TARGET CARRIER

Can be drawn from War Department on Governor's Requisition

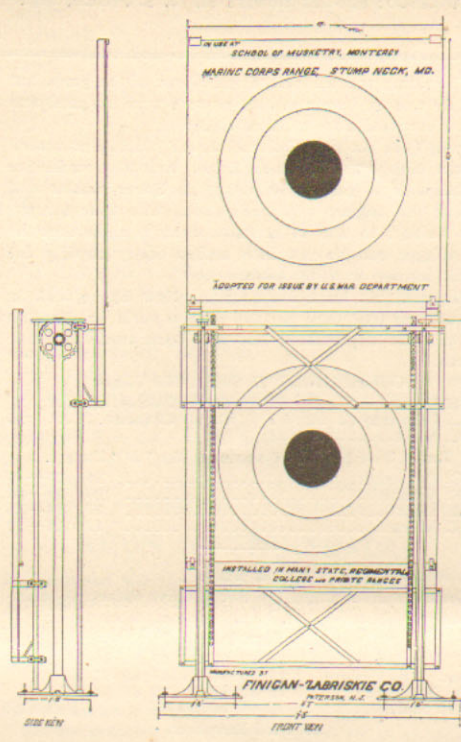
Carries All Size Interior Targets A. B. C.

## "NATIONAL" THE UP-TO-DATE CARRIER

Can be operated by one man with less effort than any other machine now on the market.

Is shipped in a good stout crate after being tested at point of manufacture.

**Finigan-Zabriskie Co.**  
Paterson, N. J.



**Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.**

Five of us, count 'em five, went out to the range on the 24th of April. The rest of the bunch didn't go because their guardians kept 'em locked up.

The mercury stood at 104 in the shade of good man Gillete's range trees, out in the sun it burst the tube and formed a column of mercury eight feet high, a strange and beautiful sight. Nobody had the nerve to calculate how many degrees it was trying to indicate.

On the way out we kept pretty cool reading about the blizzard in the middle west, but the trip from the car to the range was a pretty hard affair. Nichols shot a rabbit who was on his way to take a beach car, skinned the body and put it out in the sun to cook for lunch. It was some hot.

We had two medals hung up, one for rapid fire under the new firing regulations on the "D" target, ten shots per man and the other a revival of the ancient and honorable offhand match, temporarily ended by a gent with a Dutch gun. We held a meeting to see whether we'd play pitch, shoot or match for the medals, but finally decided to shoot for 'em.

The process was to take a long drink of water—Glendale is a dry town—run for the firing point, fire the shot and hit for the shade again, where the asbestos gloves and ice packed helmet were delivered to the other fellow, Nichols had his front sight melted off at the second shot, while Clement, the UMC slave had a lovely experience with his automatic Remington. It got so hot that the second cartridge exploded when it got into

**The Philadelphia Rifle Association.**

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, May 14, on the Arlington Range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar Lane, near Lanerch, Pa.

There was a fair attendance, and some good scores were shot, Dr. Palmer scoring a 93 with the pistol. Spering pulled out a 224 in the offhand match, the sticky wind being responsible for the 16 at the end.

200 Yard Rifle—Record Match.

Dr. Dubbs	214	209	192	Williamson	186	182
-----------	-----	-----	-----	------------	-----	-----

O. H. Match.

N. Spering	224	216	209
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Honor Target, 3 Shots.

N. Spering	63	Dr. Dubbs	62
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Military Match.

H. A. Dill	44	41	40	40
J. D. Jaques	43	42	40	..

50 Yard Pistol Match.

E. A. Palmer	93	92	91	89	89	85
H. A. Dill	90	89	88	86	87	85

Outdoor range, May 21.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.

Williamson	205	201	200	198	
Dr. Dubbs	209	200	199	John Dillin	180

O. H. Match.

N. Spering	214	213	210
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# OHIO AND INDIANA RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

Won at Columbus, Ohio, May 20, by Mr. Dale Rothrock, score 120 out of 125, and 24 out of 25 in the shoot-off. He used

## PETERS .22 CAL. CARTRIDGES

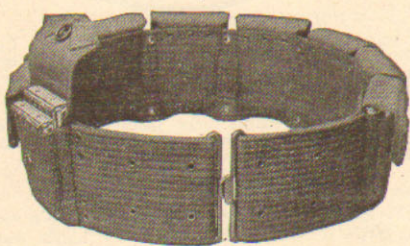
The Class B Trophy at this Tournament was won by Mr. Hatcher, who also used PETERS Semi-Smokeless .22 Cal. Ammunition.

**THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, - CINCINNATI, OHIO**

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St. T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St. J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St. Paul R. Litzke, Mgr.

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U. S. ARMY REGULATION BELT



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Has Been the STANDARD in the United States

It is the "SEALED PATTERN" in Great Britain. In 1908 it won the "Grand Prix" at the Russian Concours against all other patterns in a world-wide competition.

We are manufacturers of SUPERIOR Webbing ONLY, where Strength and Quality are required.

The MILLS fabric and finish have never been equalled. Descriptive lists of Woven Belts, Suspenders, Bolsters, etc., sent free.

Look for our Trade Mark  Stamped on Every Belt

Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co. 78 WEBSTER STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

the chamber and the blame thing promptly reloaded itself, to instantly explode again.

If Clement had been shooting for the rapid fire medal he'd had a walk away as the gun fired six shots without his touching a finger to the trigger. The barrel was pretty hot to do this as you can imagine.

The rifling was all melted out of one of the guns, but luckily a spare bore and bore-wrench were on hand and a new bore was fitted without delay.

John York got the "Offhand Medal" that he presented to the club himself, while Xman took the rapid fire medal with 49 out of 50, using his Sauer-Mausers and setting the trigger with each shot. The time for the two strings, 15 and 14 seconds, seems to show that the set trigger can be put into action pretty rapidly for quick second or third shots.

Xman et als. have five sporting New Springfields in the making that they say will set the world on fire. So far the fire department has not been troubled. The scores:

Offhand Medal, 15 Shots, 200 Yards.			
J. M. York.....	63	C. F. Nichols.....	57
E. C. Crossman.....	62	C. W. Clement.....	56
H. C. Miles.....	62		
Rapid Fire Medal, 10 shots on the "D" Target.			
E. C. Crossman.....	25	24-49	
C. F. Nichols.....	23	23-46	
J. M. York.....	17	18-35	
H. C. Miles.....	17	15-32	

#### Los Angeles, Cal., Revolver Club.

On the indoor range, 716 South Olive Street, Wednesday evening, May 4, the following scores were made:

20 Yard Pistol.	
I. C. Douglas.....	86 82 87 83 83 86 86 91 91 84
Lieut. J. S. Upham..	83 79 84 81 87 88 82 83
C. B. Hubbs.....	75 82 82 92 90 89
W. E. Smith.....	92 90 89 90

20 Yard Revolver.	
A. B. Douglas.....	91 81 82 92 91

On the outdoor range, Sunday, May 8, scores recorded are as follows:

50 Yard Pistol.	
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	85 92 97 85 87
J. E. Holcomb.....	76 90 86 77 84
Dr. G. I. Royce.....	85 90 87 91 86
R. J. Fraser.....	85 91 88 87
Carl Schroder.....	89 87 92 95
W. E. Smith..	90 92 91 91 Geo. A. Foster..... 86

50 Yard Revolver.	
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	97 89 91 90 93
Lieut. J. S. Upham.....	79 91 80 88 79
E. M. Dickerson.....	88 85 79 83 85
A. B. Douglas.....	84 88 94 86
Peter Peterson.....	71 73 83

#### Russian The Language.

The letters emanating from a Japanese schoolboy which were published in a well known weekly for some time back, are not the only Jiu Jitsu twists given to the English language, as a Russian has come to the front and written us the following:

"STANDARD ARMS COMPANY, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR:

I pray you to send me Your booklet on rifles and addressing me to your competence in arms, kindly, say me is a Single Shot Target Pistol barrel of 9", which is often made in Europe, enough long for the Cal. .44 S. W. Russian, for to aim easily and to take correctly the line of aim, which is of 8" and to have a good balance. I believe that one inch less than the standard length of 10" cannot harm to the accuracy aim. Say me categorically your mind on that matter, and where or what makers can furnish me a single shot Target Pistol System Sharp's with falling block lever action Style Winchester of that caliber the only allowed in our matches for 50 yards. The leading American factorys make not yet single pistols for that cartridge; therefore I must seek, and would be you very thankful for that service.

Trusting to receive full informations on all that questions, and to hear soon from you, I shake hardly your hand and remain,

Very truly yours,

Member of the Shooting Association and Member of the Myles Standish Rifle Club, Solianoy Perioula, St. Petersburg, Russia."

He isn't a schoolboy either. Perhaps your readers will be interested in its contests, so we give it to you herewith, with our permission to publish same if you choose.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We smiled broadly when the above letter came to us, and no doubt a great many of our readers will. We have heard from this gent before and if there is any body connected with the shooting game who has not we should suggest that he keep silent.




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 NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

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**PERFECTION TARGET SPOTTERS**

Will be issued by the Ordnance Department only in the following sizes, as adopted for use of the Army:

"A" 3x3 inches; "B" 5x5 inches; "C" 10x10 inches

Sizes "AM" 2½ x 2½; "BM" 4x4; and "CM" 5½ x 5½ inches as generally used by the Militia, if desired, must be ordered direct.

**TARGET SUPPLY CO.**  
 CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

**NITRO POWDER SOLVENT No. 9**  
 For Cleaning High Power Rifles, Shotguns and Revolvers

PREVENTS REMOVES **RUST**

Positively removes the residuum of any high power powder now on the market.

If you fail to clean your rifle thoroughly, Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9 will do it for you.

This has been tested and endorsed by the most prominent riflemen of America.

No rifleman or military organization can afford to be without it. If your dealer does not keep it, order direct.

FRANK A. HOPPE, Sole Manufacturer,  
 1741 N. Darien Street Philadelphia, Pa.

**Target Pastors EXTRA QUALITY**

Size 1, ( 7-8 in.) 30c. per M.  
 " 2, (1 1-16 in.) 40c. per M.  
 " 3, (1 5-16 in.) 50c. per M.

Packed in cartons containing 10 Boxes of 100 pasters each. In bulk 5c. per M less.

Sent prepaid on receipt of price.

**RHODE ISLAND LABEL WORKS**  
 LABEL PRINTERS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**DOES YOUR RIFLE SHOOT O. K. IF NOT GET IT "VENTED!"**

This Improvement in its latest form will please you and is guaranteed to make your rifle shoot better.

Get Circulars. P. E. KENT  
 2582 Briggs Av. New York



**Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York.**  
 At 2628 Broadway on May 19.

**20 Yard Revolver.**

J. A. Baker, Jr.	86	87	86	86	86	83
Dr. J. R. Hicks	89	84	85	88	90	86
Dr. C. Phillips	86	85	85	86	81	
Dr. W. R. Crauk	85	85	83	A. P. Lane	90	91
E. Schnitzler	85	83	B. F. Wilder	89	89	89
R. F. Criado	89	82	M. Hays	86	85	
G. Grenzer	86	84	J. E. Silliman	84	84	
F. C. Van Court	78	J. A. L. Moller	86			

At Armbrusters Park, May 21, 1910.

**50 Yard Revolver.**

A. P. Lane	91	94	87	86	89	92	88	89
J. A. Baker, Jr.	94	89	89	96	96	94	93	
W. P. Hutchison	90	85	95	87	91	91	89	90
G. Grenzer	89	83	92	80	86	85	80	85
Dr. J. R. Hicks	88	87	84					83

**AT THE TRAPS.**

**Luverne, Minn., Gun Club.**  
 The registered shoot on May 12 and 13 was well attended and some good scores were made. E. Auen did some very fine work and broke 192 and 193 respectively. High professional score was made by R. R. Barber, 193 and 186 respectively.

**The Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.**  
 Six men participated, May 21, in the contest for the third leg on the Members' Cup for May. G. W. Boxall winning by one point with a score of 50 to his credit. Both Atwater and Boxall ran off strings of 23 out of a possible 25 while Colfax of the Pomptonhates Field club made two runs of ten each, winning events one and four. The last event of the day was a two-men team race, in this teams 1 and 3 dropped but one target each.

Targets	10	15	10	50	10
G. W. Boxall	6	12	6	50	7
C. L. Bush	6	13	8	41	
C. A. Brown	6	7	12	47	5
W. S. Colfax, Jr.	10	13	6	49	10
E. Winslow	8	10	6	41	
J. C. Atwater	8	12	6	49	6

Team Race—10 Targets per Man.

Bush and Atwater	19
Brown and Colfax	17
Boxall and Winslow	19

**Benton, Ill., Gun Club.**  
 At the two-day shoot of the club on May 9 and 10, Ira Galbraith was high amateur with 194 and 195 or a total of 389 out of 400 shot at. High professional was C. G. Spencer with 193 the first day and 195 the second.

**Galion, Ohio, Gun Club.**  
 The registered shoot of the club on May 18 and 19 was fairly well attended. Ed. Campbell broke 169 out of 180 the first day and 166 the second, giving him high amateur average for the shoot. J. R. Taylor and Burton Call tied for high professional on 335 out of 360.

**Holland Gun Club, Batavia, N. Y.**  
 At our regular shoot, May 14, "39" won Class A spoon and Schafer Class B spoon. "39" also won the sweeps event No. 4.

Cash dropped in from Byron without a gun, the one he borrowed for event did not fit him, but he borrowed another for the second and third events and turned in 80 per cent with it.

All events are handicaps; the following scores are actual breaks.

Shot at	10	20	20	25	25
"39"	8	17	17	21	
Gardiner	6	18	17	18	22
Febiger	10	15	18	18	16
Slack	6	15	20		
Lortz	5	9	14		
Watson	8	18	14	19	
Walls	7	19	16	20	
Brumber	7	15	13		
Cash	4	16	16		
Schafer	5	8	10		
Keys				17	

I double dared Charley Slack to come up and shoot with us and he wouldn't stand for it and was on hand; after he got started he wiped all our eyes with 20 straight in event 3.

**Garden Prairie, Ill., Gun Club.**  
 Ed. S. Graham was high professional with a score of 196 and F. G. Bills second with 195. H. D. Freeman and W. D. Stannard tied for third at the registered shoot on May 20. A. P. Smith of Goodwin, Ill., was high amateur, with 194. He had a run of 171 straight unfinished. J. R. Graham was second high amateur with 192, having a straight run of 74 in regular program.

**NEWS OF THE TRADE.**

**International Acheson Graphite Company in Chicago.**  
 A branch office has been opened by the International Acheson Graphite Company, 457 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. From this branch the Company's interests in the middle west will be cared for.

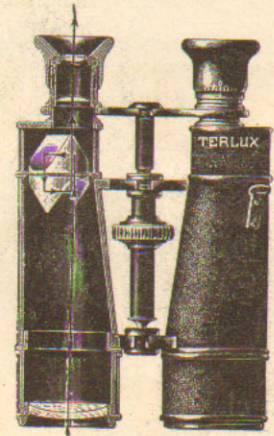
**Stevens Latest Remarkable Showing.**  
 We are gratified to say that on April 26, at an indoor rifle shoot (25 yards distance) at Goff's Falls, N. H., Mr. J. H. Fitzgerald secured the remarkable score of 1243 points out of a possible 1250. Mr. Fitzgerald was equipped with a Stevens Ideal Schuetzen Model No. 54 Rifle fitted with Stevens telescope. Such wonderful shooting demonstrates once more the bullseye accuracy of Stevens rifles and Stevens telescopes and adds another link to the long chain of Stevens successes.

The scores for 1910 all expect will run high, but Mrs. Ad. Topperwein, since April 25, has shot at 1575 targets, breaking 1516, an average of better than 96 per cent.

You will remember that Mrs. Topperwein always uses Dead Shot smokeless.

**The Biggest BARGAIN Ever Offered**

By a singularly fortunate arrangement, I was able to secure a limited number of the magnificent Busch Ten Power Terlux Prism Binoculars.



I will sell these while they last for \$55.00  
 THEY COST REGULARLY \$75.00

There is no better glass. Every officer needs one for field maneuvers and each rifle team should have at least one pair. Orders filled as received, and the supply will not last long.

Read the specifications:  
 Magnification, 10 diam.; field of view at 1000 yards, 80 yards; weight, 29 oz.; object glass, 1½ inches; height, 7¼ inches. Body, aluminum with oxidized bars and japanned trimmings, covered with best morocco leather; leather covered sun-shades; eye-piece adjustable for different strength of eyes; adjustment for pupillary distance; Universal Focusing Attachment.

Adopted by U. S. Army and U. S. Navy.  
**F. H. EDMONDS, Optician**  
 Washington, D. C.

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**TITLES** Our titles are guaranteed to you to the most complete satisfaction, reaching all the way back to the national grant.

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THE FLORIDA NATIONAL LAND CO.,

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**CROPS** Crops never fail here and you can raise three a year, and some farmers raise four. They yield when the market is highest and you are the first source of supply. They bring you fancy prices because of this.

## Read What Our Settlers Say Who Have Built Their Homes, Cleared and Cultivated Their Land:

### From an Early Settler

Summerfield, Fla., Jan. 21, 1910.  
Dear Sir—Now that I examined my land, seen some of the beautiful orange groves, investigated the possibilities of the land, spoken with farmers who have become independent by working their lands, and the grand climate, I made up my mind to make this my home for the future.

My advice to all young men is, put your savings in a ten or twenty acre tract of land in this part of Florida, and when you become tired of the cold of the North, or the grind of a large city, you will have something to fall back upon whereon you can build a home of independence for your declining years.

I am entirely satisfied with my allotment.  
Yours sincerely, P. W. COLLENS.

### Mr. Simmons' Second Letter

Summerfield, Fla., March 8, 1910.  
The Florida National Land Co.—As I have a great many friends in the North I thought it my duty to write another letter. After living here some time I can say I am well satisfied with the land and climate. The land is high land, is easy to clear and the pine stumps soon burn out.

As I watch the vegetables grow from day to day I am well satisfied that it is a paying business and the buyers come here and stay a few days at a time getting acquainted with the new settlers and watching the vegetables grow.

One man can truck garden more land here than in the North, as they only sow the seed here, while in the North they have to replant the small plants.

I am willing to answer any questions that anyone wants to ask about Florida.  
Yours very truly, FRANK H. SIMMONS.

### Won by Climate and Resources

Jersey City, March 23, 1910.  
After leaving Summerfield I went down as far as Tampa, stopping off at different places, and then over to the East Coast. From Miami to St. Augustine, I made the trip in a motor boat, through the bays, rivers, lagoons and canals, with the intention of seeing the land, and on my arrival home I told my wife she could make up her mind to go to Summerfield on January 1, 1911.

I consider the opportunity at Summerfield the best of all I saw, and next year will see me there stripped and ready for action.

I consider you have given me a square deal and your proposition is a good one to anybody who is willing to work half as hard as they do in the Northern sections and in a climate that is ideal. Refer any inquirers to  
Yours respectfully, A. W. CAESAR,  
312 2nd St., Jersey City, N. J.

### Now a Florida Boomer

New York, March 21, 1910.  
The Florida National Land Co.—Last December I made application for twenty acres of your land, also my son applied for twenty acres a few weeks later,

all on the strength of your circular and the glowing account from the people who live there.

About the first of February I made a visit to Florida, to see for myself. I saw the finest locations for ideal small farms that could be desired and it impressed me as an ideal place to begin a new life with for either the young or old. While I have never had any experience on a farm, I am more than positive I can go down there and make a big success.

After seeing the class of people you have interested to locate in Florida, I am perfectly satisfied.

The way I feel about my investment I can say that my land is not for sale, would not take \$50.00 per acre for it. I am a Florida booster from now on.

Yours very truly, F. L. McCracken.

### From One of Uncle Sam's Sailors

January 27, 1910.  
U. S. S. Dubuque, At Sea.  
Dear Sir.—Inclosed you will find five dollars (\$5.00) as part payment on ten acres of land. My number is 1773. Have found your land O. K. and am glad I made my purchase.  
Yours truly,  
A. L. MAYNARD, U. S. S. Dubuque.

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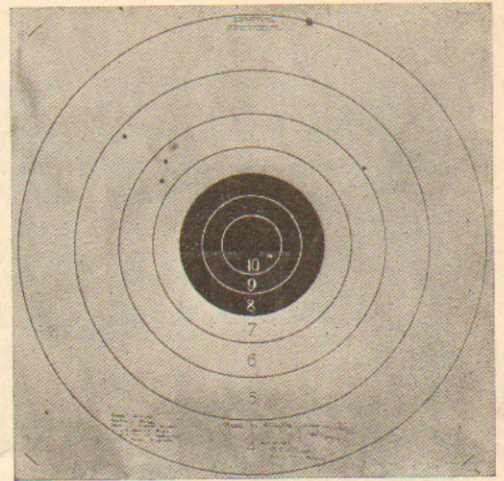
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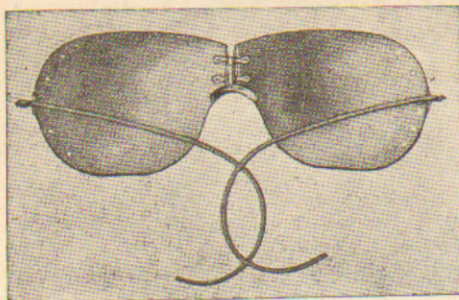
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