

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLVIII, No. 9.

JUNE 2, 1910.



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

CONTENTS:

The Proposed Moore Silencing Device.

English Army Balloon Factory.

A Bullet Tip Scale.

How to Make and Keep a Rifle Club.

News of the Army, Navy, and National Guard.

\$3 A YEAR

10 CENTS A COPY

U. S. Army Shoes

Made by the present contractors for Shoes for the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., will be supplied to the different organizations of the National Guard.

We make contracts with

STATES :: REGIMENTS :: COMPANIES

Write for plan

JOSEPH M. HERMAN & CO.

BOSTON - - - - - MASSACHUSETTS

YOUR RIFLE TEAM

COMPANY
REGIMENTAL
STATE
OR
NATIONAL

DEPENDS ON YOUR

Making - - - Good

GET BUSY!

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO RIFLEMEN:

"Range Construction," by Major H. C. Wilson, N. G. N. Y., and Captain K. K. V. Casey, N. G. Pa., Edited by Colonel J. G. Ewing. Price \$1.00.

"Modern Rifle Shooting from the American Standpoint," by W. G. Hudson, M. D. Price 50c.

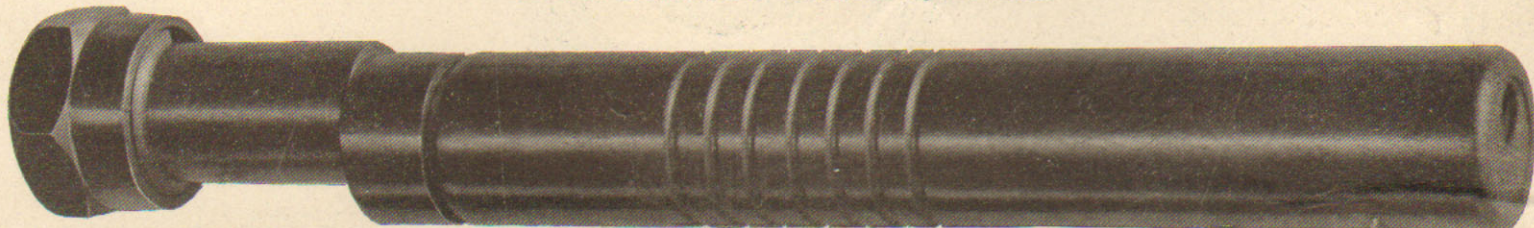
"The Reason Why in Rifle Shooting," by John M. Davidson. Price 10c.

For Information Address RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del.



United States Service Silencer on rifle, and bayonet affixed.



Special Target Silencer and Coupling for Springfield Rifle.

Equip your men with the

MAXIM SILENCER

and they will stop flinching. You know what this will do for their scores.

CONCUSSION ELIMINATED ENTIRELY
ACCURACY GREATLY INCREASED

RECOIL REDUCED OVER ONE-HALF
ADDED INTEREST IN SHOOTING AROUSED

The MAXIM SILENCER is now an official article of issue by the United States War Department to the regular troops of the Army, and to the Organized Militia in all the States and Territories.

To secure rifles with SILENCERS, make regular requisition on your headquarters in the usual way.

If you want to own your own silencer order special target SILENCER and coupling direct of us. It can be attached to any service Springfield rifle and removed at will. **Price, \$8.50.** Write for further particulars to

MAXIM SILENT FIREARMS COMPANY

Room 820, 38 Park Row, NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICE:
717 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

For Sale in Great Britain and her Colonies by
MAXIM SILENCER CO., Ltd., 72 Victoria Street, LONDON, S. W.

DU PONT AT THE WESTERN HANDICAP

THE PRELIMINARY HANDICAP

won by
Mark Thompson, Gainesville, Mo.
94 x 100 from 18 yards

THE WESTERN HANDICAP

won by
J. E. Dickey, Davenport, Iowa
96 x 100 from 16 yards

ALSO EVERY HIGH AVERAGE Professional and Amateur

DU PONT
SMOKELESS POWDERS
MAKE AND BREAK RECORDS

ELLIOTT-EAR-PROTECTORS




**You cannot silence your neighbor!
BUT—Elliott Ear Protectors, \$1.00
per pair, will save your ears.**

Descriptive pamphlet on request.
J. A. R. ELLIOTT, BOX 201, NEW YORK CITY.

THE U. S. SERVICE RIFLE

MODEL OF 1903, WITH 1906 AMMUNITION AND

Our Military Rifle and How to Use It

Nomenclature with illustrations; how to reduce trigger pull, care for, clean and shoot. Also wind and elevation tables for new ammunition. Convenient pocket size. The best yet out.

10 CENTS EACH, OR BOTH FOR 15 CENTS **REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES**

FOR SALE BY — **ARMS AND THE MAN** —
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVIII. No. 9.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 2, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

THE PROPOSED MOORE SILENCING DEVICE.

IN ARMS AND THE MAN of March 24, 1910, we printed an article written by the editor of this paper under the caption of "He Achieved Not Silence, But Success." In that article, after discussing the various phases of the development of the Maxim Silencer, we concluded our remarks upon the subject by saying:

"We congratulate Mr. Maxim upon his success, and we heartily applaud the action of the Ordnance Department in adopting this silencer for use.

The greatest care has been taken in the investigation and tests of it, and even yet the Department, moving with its customary and proper conservatism, proposes to supply the demand for silencers to the Service, instead of creating that demand.

We are very glad the opportunity is now before the States and the Service to draw the silencer fitted upon rifles by the Ordnance Department."

In a subsequent number of the paper, that of April 7, we ran an editorial "The Maxim Silencer has been Adopted," as follows:

"The Army and Navy Journal, that excellent Service publication, with a reputation for accuracy and reliability so well established that it need not be referred to, has been misled into making erroneous statements in its issue of April 2.

We would not be concerned in pointing out this error, did not the article attempt to find misstatements in an article published in ARMS AND THE MAN of March 24.

ARMS AND THE MAN said that the Maxim Silencer had been adopted for the use of the Service, stating the full facts in unequivocal terms. The Army and Navy Journal says the Maxim Silencer has not been adopted and that inquiry of the Ordnance Department by us would have produced that information.

With all due deference to the editorial opinion of the Army and Navy Journal, which so seldom errs, it is incumbent upon us to state for another time that the *Maxim Silencer has been adopted.*

ARMS AND THE MAN is not in the habit of making statements which can be questioned. At the sacrifice of interest we test our facts with the acid of investigation before we present them to our readers. We have made no mistake here. There may be a difference of opinion upon the question of the meaning of the word 'adoption,' though we cannot see how. We take it to mean the approval by the War Department of some article for military use and the addition of that article to the list of supplies which may be drawn upon requisition by the Army or the National Guard.

We merely desire now to direct attention to the records of the Ordnance Department and the files of ARMS AND THE MAN where there will be found, fully set forth in detail, exhaustive comprehensive and complete trials of the Maxim Silencer, which trials demonstrated unquestionably its usefulness for the military service.

Subsequent to such demonstration the Ordnance Department made a purchase of 500 Maxim Silencers, arranged for fitting them to the rifle, and authorized ARMS AND THE MAN to announce to the States and others the acceptance of requisitions for rifles fitted with the Maxim Silencer.

The Army and Navy Journal has simply made the mistake of taking the word of someone who has a selfish interest in preference to an investigation of the subject for itself.

The article in the journal mentions a 'Moore' Silencer, and it contains a most unjust and improper reference to the proposed less cost of the Moore' Silencer and its alleged superiority over the Maxim. The truth

is that no one has much knowledge of the 'Moore' Silencer. It has not been tested or tried, although an application has been made to the Ordnance Department by the inventor or his agents with that end in view.

It may be all that the inventor thinks it is; it might be superior to the Maxim, although that is very doubtful; it is possible that it solves questions which the Maxim Silencer left untouched, although that is improbable; it is also within the bounds of reason that the patents which are said to

have been obtained upon it do not infringe those of the Maxim, still, that may be questioned. It is as yet a wholly untried device and, as such, no one is justified in stating either its comparative or absolute excellence.

If the 'Moore' Silencer should prove all that its most enthusiastic friends hope it to be, that would in no sense of the word affect the question of the adoption of the Maxim Silencer, which has already been adopted and, as we said before, is now an article of issue in limited quantities to troops.

The attention of that person who has abused the good faith of the Army and Navy Journal by securing the publication by that magazine of what is not true, is directed to the fact that the chances of success of the invention in which he is interested, namely, the 'Moore' Silencer, are not in any degree affected by the adoption or non-adoption of the Maxim Silencer. If he has something better he has only to demonstrate that fact to the Ordnance Department to secure its adoption also, and the substitution of it for the Maxim.

In the meaning, before the device is tried out, it would seem to be well to refrain from attempts to belittle and misrepresent the Maxim Silencer which has proven itself to be a success and which has been adopted for the use of troops after having conclusively shown its value for military purposes.

For the benefit of the Service it is to be hoped that a better device than the Maxim Silencer has been invented, because as it now stands, the Maxim effects so great an improvement upon the Service rifle that anything offering a greater improvement must be immensely useful.

For our part we doubt very much that anything has been produced which will be even partially as good as the Maxim unless by infringement of the Maxim patents.

This doubt, which seems to us a reasonable one, we shall continue to hold until trials equal in severity to those imposed upon the Maxim before adoption shall be applied to any other device which may be put forward.

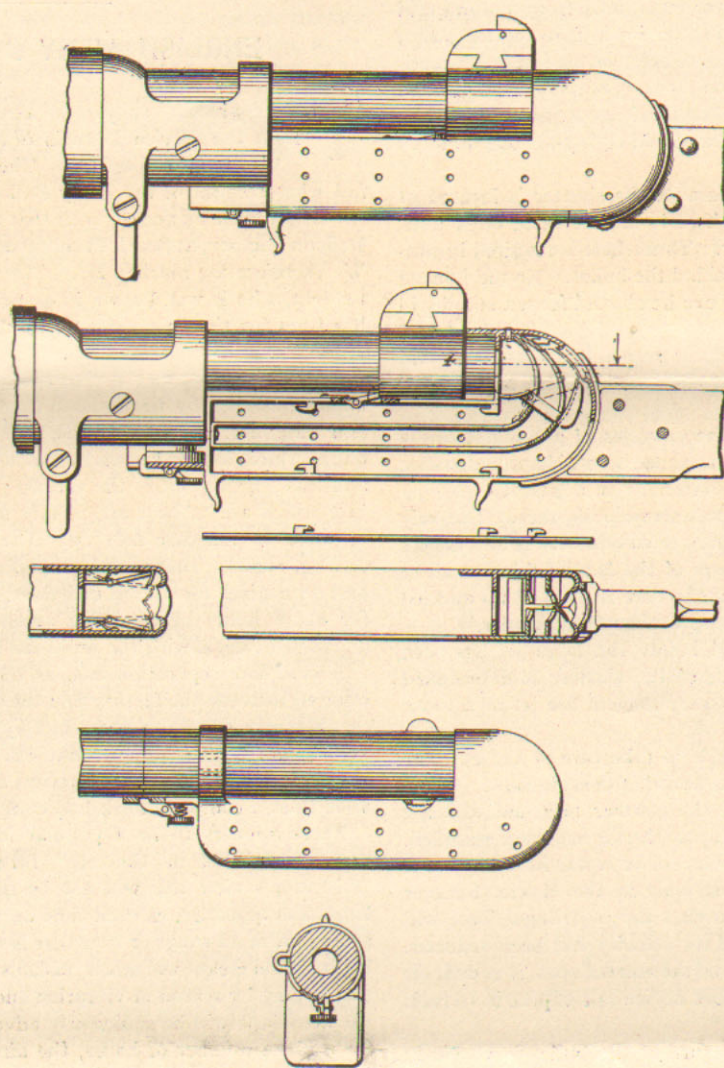
We may also remark in passing that our confidence in a conflicting claim is not usually increased by untrue statements or unworthy competitive methods."

TAKE A LOOK FOR YOURSELVES.

Naturally we felt, as many others must have felt, a great curiosity to know what the Moore silencer was like. We have, in our own proper person, gratified that curiosity and it is with great pleasure we offer our readers an opportunity to see for themselves the alleged rival of the Maxim.

The drawings which are presented herewith are from the Patent Application of R. A. Moore, filed November 24, 1909, No. 956,717; patented May 3. The appliance presents a neat and handsome outward appearance, but we fear that is not enough.

We at last have an opportunity to know what the claims are. No one



of whom we have inquired has seen a Moore silencer, or has been present at a trial of one.

No Moore silencer has been manufactured and offered to the Ordnance Department for trial, although the Department would be glad, no doubt, to try one of this or any kind if it were made and offered.

Some correspondence has taken place between the commercial representative of the patentee and the Department, and information has been furnished of the willingness of the Department to make trials if a silencer is presented for the purpose.

Perhaps it would be saying too much to pronounce the Moore silencer altogether impossible, but we do not hesitate, after reading the specifications and carefully considering the claims made by the inventor, to pronounce it wholly impracticable, in its present form, as a silencing device.

It is somewhat bewildering to think that anyone could expect such a device to do the things claimed for it. If you ask us what are the inherent defects which render the Moore silencer an impracticable one, we point out that the principle upon which it works is fundamentally wrong. It seeks to silence by having a shutter, intended to operate after the passage of the bullet, and thus close or partially close the bore, deflecting the gases into chambers from which there is escape by small vents.

We do not say the action of this shutter is an impossible one, but we desire to point out what appear to us the following disadvantages and weaknesses in the proposed system.

Plainly, the shutter may not operate before the passage of the bullet. There is, as far as we can judge, about one inch from the end of the barrel to the end of the silencer.

It may be assumed the valve or shutter must start from a stand still and move so as to interpose the deflecting device in front of the gases, while the bullet is traveling one inch. The velocity of the bullet is practically 2,700 feet per second, that is, 32,400 inches per second, or an inch in $1/32400$ of a second. Decimally expressed this is .00003086 of a second. Expressed in words the time is three thousand and eighty-six one hundred millionths of a second.

In reality it is much less than that, because the shutter is located at the extreme outer end of the silencer where it must remain open until the bullet is practically in the outer air. Thus there is required instantaneous closing as the gases are directly behind the bullet. No mechanism made of any material known to us today can be started from a stand still in the length of time here required.

Another point wherein the Moore silencer seems less than it should be, is its lack of length, to give sufficient distance in which to bend the pencil or jet of gas issuing from the gun.

As is easily imagined the velocity of the particles of gas is extremely high. This being the case these particles advance a considerable distance in a forward direction before they move materially in a lateral one.

The problem is to bend the jet in the least possible distance. The only way that is to be done is to cause other gases to collide with it and deflect it from its course. In the vortex chambers of the Maxim Silencer all of the gas which gets beyond the diameter of the bore is scooped up and led around to the left side, where it is thrown up against the main jet.

Several of these chambers are required before the main jet has been hit hard enough to be bent. The length of the silencer is determined by the number of chambers that are necessary to bend the jet over to an amount equal to its diameter.

In addition to this there must be enough to take care of the extreme forward end of the column of gas which goes ahead of the side blow. When this has been accomplished of course all the gas has been cut and the sound caused by the impact of the gases upon the air has been annulled.

After the jet has been bent it is necessary to dissipate its energy or it will immediately rush out again. This is done in the Maxim Silencer by giving it a gentle rotary movement so that the centrifugal force will hold it from approaching the outlet until its velocity has been reduced. In view of these conditions, which seem to us the correct ones, it is difficult to understand how the inventor of the Moore device can expect it to fulfil the purpose assigned to it.

The velocity of the gas after the departure of the bullet is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 feet per second. Let your imagination grasp the length of time required for it to traverse one inch, say something like eight millionths of a second.

Think of trying to bend this powerful jet of gas in this space of time and in this distance by the method of Moore. It would seem on serious consideration to be both stupid and absurd and we shall believe it so until we see it done.

Assuming for the sake of argument the shutter device capable of performing its function in the time required, the complication introduced in what should be an extremely simple device justifies a close inspection and exhaustive test before acceptance.

Another feature in which it fails to be practicable is the method of attachment to the rifle. It is fastened to the upper band, which in turn is held on to the stock by a small wood screw. If the proposed silencer

offered enough resistance to the passage of the gases to annul the sound of their impact upon the air—in other words if it were a practicable silencer—the strain would be far more than this screw could bear.

If, on the other hand, there is no particular strain on this screw with the proposed device, then no recoil or impact sound of any consequence is eliminated by the suggested method.

We are not prepared to say with absolute assurance that the Moore silencer in its present form is *impossible*, but we do reiterate after the most careful consideration of its claims that we consider it *impracticable*.

We shall await a trial of it by the War Department with the greatest interest, and until such trial and a demonstration of worth equal to that of the Maxim Silencer we shall not be able to consider very seriously any claims of superiority which may be made for it.

Mr. Maxim had a hard time with his invention. What he first proposed was impracticable, as ARMS AND THE MAN pointed out at the time. His modified silencer through processes of trial and elimination of weaknesses, and introduction of improvements has become an accepted success.

It may be that the Moore people can do as much for their silencer, but to do so they will have to change their system and if they do that we see no way to accomplish the result except by Mr. Maxim's method. In that case their attempts will be an infringement upon his patent and not original or patentable efforts.

We shall follow the course of the promoters of the Moore silencer with much care and attention and shall offer to our readers full accounts of any official tests of it which may be made.

ENGLISH ARMY BALLOON FACTORY.

THE engrossing subject of aeronautics is receiving much attention from the Service journals of all countries.

We are indebted to The Broad Arrow, England, for the following account of the Army Balloon Factory of that country.

"It has been suggested to us that a few notes on the work of the Army Balloon Factory, at South Farnborough, would be of interest to our readers. We therefore approached Mr. O'Gorman, the recently-appointed superintendent, who is well known in electrical and engineering circles, and who has been for the past three years chairman of the Technical Committee of the Royal Automobile Club.

The Balloon Factory makes and supplies the Army with the ordinary balloon, as used by the Balloon Companies of the Royal Engineers, kites, and dirigibles. The factory is, like 'all Gaul,' divided into three parts, one of which, locally known by the name of 'fabrics,' turns out the balloons and their rigging, kites, the various preparations of cotton, silk, linen and jute which are to be used, mostly after being proofed against hydrogen or water at the case may be. The second section deals with scientific testing, such as running of propellers at a high speed for long periods, and all engines for use on dirigibles, and aeroplane engines are also run for many hours before being accepted as suitable for use. The third department deals with the problems of design.

A complete separation has, as our readers are probably aware, been effected between the factory and the school. A limited number of sappers are, however, employed in the factory, since the work of the school includes the teaching of the repairs that can be done in the field. It is obvious that it would not be of any practical use to instruct in the work that can be done when a complete workshop equipment would be necessary to effect it.

There appears to be a popular idea that the aeroplane is to be the means employed in the near future for aerial navigation. In Mr. O'Gorman's view this will not be the case. An aeroplane costs a very large sum annually, as each time an aeroplane goes for a trip, in landing, some part of its wings or structure is nearly always damaged, even supposing it should escape the minor mishaps which occur while in the air to engine and rigging by reason of vibration and wear. He is of opinion that before the aeroplane will be sufficiently advanced to remain aloft with certainty for a given number of hours, the dirigible will with certainty make long journeys between given points, remaining in the air for many days at a stretch. The dirigible, therefore, Mr. O'Gorman thinks, is going to be the means of aerial study and an important branch of sport. The airship is not so very costly, and the risk of damage to it is very much less than the heavier-than-air machine; its life appears to be considerably longer, and repairs to it are comparatively cheaply made.

As is well known, many of the Army balloons differ from those made by other manufacturers, whether for Army purposes or privately, in that the envelope is often made of gold-beaters' skin. In common with most other types of dirigibles, one or two ballonets are placed inside the outer envelope. These ballonets are filled with air supplied by a blower, which is fixed on the gridiron of the dirigible. The function of the air is to keep the gas-bag fully distended to its correct shape when some of the hydrogen has escaped from the balloon or been purposely let out. It is, of course,

obvious that without this air which can be pumped in at will, the gas-bag would become flabby, and would therefore offer very much more resistance to the air when being driven through it, and could not proceed at anything like the same pace as before. If it were possible to easily separate the hydrogen from the air in a mixture of these two gases in a manner which would enable large quantities to be dealt with in a reasonable length of time, it would very materially help in the development of the dirigible. The ballonets could then be dispensed with, and a saving of weight could thus be effected. It is said that the Belgians have discovered a method of doing this.

The modern dirigible, at least those used for military purposes, is always provided with two engines and two propellers. This duplication of parts not only ensures greater reliability, but also, if the two engines and propellers are arranged to rotate in opposite directions, it overcomes a curious gyroscopic effect which is very noticeable in a single-propeller dirigible. When steered in one direction, this tends to cause the ship to dip down, and if the rudder is turned in the other direction tends to cause the ship to rise. In an aeroplane, however, this gyroscopic effect does not seem to cause much trouble, perhaps for the reason that the aeronaut always has his hands on the levers for raising or depressing the wings which control the rising and falling of the machine, and thus controls the machine, as in the case of a sudden gust of wind.

In a balloon the sensation of rising or falling is not felt by the occupants of the car, as the motion is steady. It is only when ballast is thrown out, or when the rate of acceleration changes for some reason, that any appreciable sensation is felt.

Mr. O'Gorman pointed out some interesting problems which present themselves for urgent solution, one of which is the collecting of the water which passes out through the engine exhaust. This, he believes, will be satisfactorily solved in the near future. The reason for its importance is explained by the fact that while the engine is running, which means practically the whole time it is in the air, petrol is necessarily being consumed, the airship being thereby lightened. This necessitates liberating some of the hydrogen in order to keep the ship at or near the same height above the earth. If, however, the water formed by the combustion of the mixture of petrol and air in the engine can be collected successfully and completely, the weight lost will be more than counterbalanced, with a consequent saving of hydrogen.

Another seemingly impossible problem is the silencing of the propellers of an airship, although Mr. O'Gorman is not without hopes of a successful solution. Another problem in designing is in regard to the application of a brake in whatever direction the machine may be moving. The propellers of a dirigible should be kept as high up as possible, some designers in the past, such as Forlanini and Severo, even going so far as to place them on the ends of the gas-bag. An elongated gas-bag means less wind resistance, but it has been found that when its length has been increased beyond the proportion of seven units of diameter to one of length, it becomes impracticable to make the machine sufficiently stiff for use.

The new design of dirigible is to be made so that it can be packed entirely into the standard Army cart, the parts being so planned that they can be put together in the field by the ordinary sapper with little or no technical knowledge, no small bolts or wires being left to his tender mercy. We were unable to draw from Mr. O'Gorman the length of time in which he estimated that the complete airship could be unpacked and put together ready for use.

Another point to be attained in the design of dirigibles is the rapidity with which it can be maneuvered in all directions, particularly it must be able to rise more rapidly and higher than a rival airship to which it may be opposed. It is obvious that should a hostile dirigible be at a higher level and directly above another airship, the lower one would be completely at its mercy, the occupants of the lower dirigible being unable to fire through their own gas-bag. It is said that the *Zeppelin* has a hole through its gas-bag, and that it is possible for a member of the crew to climb through this hole and walk about on the top of the gas-bag. The balancing of dirigibles is another problem which calls for much consideration from the staff at the factory. Many makes of engine have been tried and purchased, but no special design has yet been given a decided preference. Perhaps the most important change which can be effected in design is that tending to improve the shape of the gas-bag. Any small progress in this direction means less horse-power in the engine, thus enabling a smaller engine to be used for the same speed. A smaller engine naturally means a lighter one, and has therefore the effect of diminishing the size of the gas-bag, with a consequent reduction also in its weight.

The minute attention to detail is illustrated by the fact that the small steel tie-rods used in construction, and which have their ends screwed for nuts, are made so that the screwed end is larger in diameter than the rest of the tie-rod, the reason being that while a rod of a certain size would be amply strong for its purpose, it would be unduly weak if a screw-thread were cut on it. In this way about twenty-five per cent or more of the weight of the wire is saved. Although the manufacture is much more

costly, the saving is considered worth while. We do not believe that any other makers have yet adopted this little refinement,

As indicated by question in the House of Commons a day or two ago, the development of the aeroplane is being left to private enterprise, and the work of the balloon factory in this direction is of an entirely experimental character. It is a common belief that aluminum enters very largely into the manufacture of lighter-than-air machines. This is not the case, that metal being of far too unreliable a nature to admit of its being used in any position other than where it would be in a state of compression at all times. It is in this respect similar to cast-iron. It is used for engine crank-cases and gear-boxes, but for hardly any other part of the framework. The gridiron (or girder), on which the engine and car are fixed in the non-rigid type, is made of steel or wood.

One of Mr. O'Gorman's assistant engineers has introduced a very ingenious method of measuring the comparative purity of the hydrogen used. The method involves the use of the ordinary chemical balance in one side of which a sphere containing absolutely pure hydrogen is placed, the other side being accurately balanced to bring the pointer to zero. The hydrogen mixture which it is desired to test is then introduced into the case of the balance at a pressure somewhat higher than atmosphere to eliminate any errors due to barometrical effects. The pointer of the balance will now assume the position corresponding to the amount of air in the hydrogen mixture, it being obvious that the more hydrogen there is in the mixture the heavier will the sphere weigh. This method being of far too delicate a nature to admit of its use in the field, another very neat little contrivance has been designed consisting of two whistles, both tuned to the same note, one of which is blown with pure hydrogen, the other with a mixture to be tested. The difference between the notes emitted by these two whistles indicates the comparative purity of the mixture under test. This, without being very accurate, may be sufficient for field use."

BULLET TIP SCALE.

From "The Bullet's Flight From Powder to Target."

By DR. F. W. MANN.

IN prosecuting experiments for determining the action of tipping bullets a necessity was soon felt for some convenient and accurate method of measuring the degree to which respective bullets tipped, and the scale illustrated by cut (Fig. 102) was made to answer such a purpose. Instead of being drawn by the artist, as directed, to fill requirements of a .32-caliber bullet, it fits a .34-caliber one, but principle of the scale remains the same.

Such a scale can be used whenever the center of bullet's point can be detected with certainty in its print, and where the print shows full marking

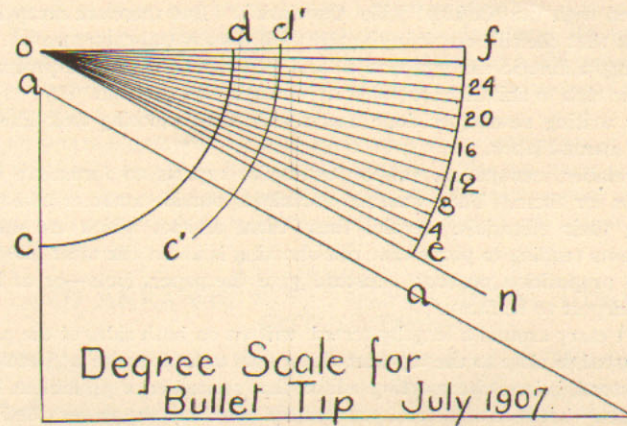


FIGURE 102.

of its base. Bullets and paper were carefully selected while experimenting with these points in view.

The distance between lines *on* and *aa* should be one-half the diameter of bullet whose tip is to be determined. The distance from *o* to the arcs *cd* or *c'd'* should equal length of the respective bullets. The distance from center of the bullet's point to the extreme mark that its base makes should be laid off from the point of intersection of its arc with line *aa*. If the bullet did not tip, the measurement would come on line *on*, as it represents one-half the diameter of bullet. If the base of bullet stood out of line as it passed the target, the distance from its point to base would extend up the scale a certain number of degrees, which would be its approximate tip.

Measuring the number of degrees a bullet tips should be indulged in to a limited extent by every studious or interested marksman, not so much because the exact tip in geometric degrees is of any special value, but because he is liable to make valuable discoveries about the flight and

amount of tip of bullets he is using and which may be giving more or less trouble. This he must do if ever expecting to obtain correct ideas of existing conditions in regard to tipping bullets. Theorizing will not answer in these scientific times.

HOW TO MAKE AND KEEP A RIFLE CLUB.

By C. L. GILMAN.

PUBLICITY is the solution of the problem confronting every man in the United States today who is sincerely devoted to the patriotic task of spreading public interest in rifle shooting as a sport until the expression "America is a nation of riflemen" ceases to be an unconscious sarcasm and becomes the statement of a fact which will mean the military invincibility of our country.

Personal persuasion plays its part in this work, but how many of us have wasted breath and brain trying to talk an interest in genuine sport in some mollycoddle whose highest ideal of manly exercise was to read in the sporting supplement an account of how a herd of hirelings played a game for which he had neither the strength, the skill nor the spirit. Unfortunately the world is full of these devotees of vicarious athletics and it's a life job to sort out the long-horns from the tin-horns in the average city round-up.

Yet every city is full of men willing enough to join a rifle club and ready enough to stay with it, once someone else takes the initiative. The great question is how to get in touch with them.

The answer is PUBLICITY.

Not the specialized publicity attainable in ARMS AND THE MAN—starting a campaign for greater interest in rifle shooting among the readers of this magazine would be about as futile as to organize a revival meeting in heaven. Our game is the unconverted.

The medium through which to reach them is the daily press.

Everybody reads the newspapers. It follows, then, that what is published about rifle shooting in the daily press, particularly if it is published in the sporting section, is bound to reach ultimately the whole able-bodied male portion of the community.

Our question is not regarding the advisability of getting something printed but of how to get it printed and what to print.

Capture one bona fide newspaper man employed on a local paper and your campaign is won.

It was the writer's privilege to start a "Gun Gossip" department in the sporting pages of the Sunday Pioneer Press in St. Paul—a department now ably carried on by one of the liveliest typewriter artists in the north-west—"Bad Bill" Maiden. Among the results attained through the use of this one department of a single paper is the St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association.

Similarly, a department along the same lines in The Daily News of Minneapolis is bearing fruit in the shape of a vigorous rifle club, already affiliated with the National Rifle Association. But these are exceptional cases in that the rifle crank in the right job does not always turn up.

Failing a fanatic employed on a local paper, it is up to the promoters of a rifle club to skirmish for publicity on their own account.

Now writing newspaper dope makes schuetzen shooting look like unskilled manual labor.

Remember, newspapers employ expensive experts to formulate their opinions for them. They want no gratuitous outside amateur assistants writing their editorials. Avoid, then, those articles which are merely arguments tending to prove that rifle shooting is about the most *pro bono publico* proposition on foot. Instead give the papers facts—or at least what purport to be facts.

Don't carry around a lengthy screed written on both sides of the paper and started so close to the top that there is no room to write a "head" on it. Instead, inform the sporting editor that a number of prominent local sportsmen—between ourselves, you and Bill Hart and the grocer's delivery boy with the astral presence of General Drain and Lieutenant Jones to make a quorum—are in correspondence with the U. S. Government relative to establishing in Bugtown a local branch of the National Rifle Association. A hint that the Government will be tickled to death to foster the club and will "promptly" forward arms and ammunition at merely nominal prices will help here. (Disillusionment will come later, but this announcement never fails to draw a crowd.)

Follow this with a statement that an enthusiastic and well attended meeting has been held at which the following communication from Lieutenant Jones or General Drain or Dr. Hudson—the literature put out by these gentlemen is a mine of fervid arguments; that dope of Dr. Hudson's about the quiet little man behind the rock who simply crumples them up at 1,000 yards while the noisy college athlete is wasting cartridges and energy over on the other flank is a favorite of mine and never fails to bring out a bunch of whole-souled patriots in spectacles—was read.

"The next meeting to take steps to perfect an organization will be held in Hausenpeffer hall (this is a joke which is highly esteemed locally) at

8 p. m., Thursday, February 22"—February is a good month in which to organize rifle clubs and so are January and March and the other nine.

Seek out some salient and—if possible—startling statement with which to begin your article. For example, the writer had been plugging for a rifle club in his own paper, where he has considerable editorial latitude allowed him, for a month without arousing the slightest interest on the part of the two other papers in town.

One day he was inspired to write a "straight news" story announcing that the newly formed club was confronted by the question of admitting women to membership. It had been approached by a number of female enthusiasts—this happened to be *true*, but it would have been as good if untrue—who not only asked but demanded that they be given a look in at the new game. Sentiment was divided and there promised to be a hot fight over the proposition at the meeting that evening.

This brought the other papers into line in a minute and they have been there ever since. They are convinced that something is liable to happen at the rifle club most any old time and watch it accordingly.

(N. B.—The question of admitting women to membership was referred to the executive committee and has been there ever since. We'd like to bring it up but some of the boys are so shy we fear the presence of petticoats at the range would disrupt the club.)

This much is just a hint at how to conduct your preliminary campaign. Make your stories hang on the fact that something is being done, not on the fact that something ought to be done. Don't argue direct, but introduce appeals to patriotism as the expressed opinion of someone concerned with the movement.

Above all play upon the value of rifle shooting as a sport; tell 'em what fun it is—not what a noble thing it is to prepare oneself to contract typhoid and hoof-disease in the defence of our beloved country and its glorious flag. It is worth while to appeal to the hunting element by laying some stress on the fact that they can keep in shooting trim the year round on the ranges of the club.

What such a campaign will do you can't guess till you've tried it. Of the eighty-two men signed up for membership in the local club not more than ten were previously known to the writer. The printed appeals in both St. Paul and Minneapolis brought together all sorts and conditions of men who have achieved a firm and lasting friendship through their mutual interest in rifle and pistol shooting. For example, publicity brought into the Minneapolis club not only a millionaire grain man and a Philadelphia schuetzen shot of the old school but also a newly arrived immigrant from Sweden, who speaks English in lumps but shoots with zeal and sincerity.

So much for what may be called creative publicity.

Sustaining publicity is even more important. It is necessary to keep your club before the public in order to secure that constant inflow of new members necessary to replace those who will inevitably fall by the wayside.

Aloofness and exclusiveness will kill any club. The twin cities had one such. It languished to a quintet of elderly men and would have become extinct in the regular process of nature had it not been discovered. Its members fairly screamed when publicity was thrust upon them. Yet publicity raised their attendance from five to fifteen, enabled them to shoot every week instead of twice a month and brought in range fees enough to pay for some needed improvements on their plant.

They had been sending their scores to some sporting publication for years, and dying out. Three installments of publicity in their local paper breathed the breath of life into them.

This example is given to show how important it is that the rifle club, once formed, keep before the public. Interest the sporting writers to the extent of covering your shoots if you can. If you can't, see to it that they are supplied with scores and the best write-up of your shoots you can turn out.

Remember, the general public knows about as much of target shooting as a hog knows about the higher criticism. Let every set of scores be accompanied by explicit information approximately as follows:

"Range, 50 feet. Target, military. Position, offhand. Possible score per man per string of five shots, 25. Possible total per man, 100. Possible total per team, 400. Rifle, any .22 caliber. Sights, any."

Of course a real expert at the writing game would diffuse this information through the story of the shoot in such a way that the reader would absorb it unconsciously. But even a novice at the writing game can give it in this specific form at the end of the score.

The whole thing is to keep before the public the fact that something is doing, what that something is, when and where it was done and—most important—when and where it will be done again and on what terms and how the public can get into the game if it wishes.

Last, but most important, study the personal equation. Newspapermen are human and should be treated as such. Find out when and where it will be most convenient for the man you are dealing with to receive what you have to give him and get it to him there and then. Remember your matter is only one of many which he must attend to within rigid time limits and act accordingly.

Remember, vigorously and often, that your proposition, so important to you, is only one of many clamoring for his attention and don't demand that he treat it as the "story of the day."

Treat the mistakes he may make good naturedly. You would make more mistakes about his business than he will make about your sport were you to attempt to describe it from your outside knowledge. Bear always in mind that he is a man, presumably as self-respecting as yourself and as honorable, and attempt neither cajolery nor bulldozing. It's his business to learn the rudiments of your game; it is your business to teach them to him freely, courteously and tactfully.

Really, the whole sum of obtaining publicity for any rifle club, either starting or established, lies in reaching cordial relations with your local newspaper men.

ELECTRICITY TO MOVE SHIPS.

A MAN by the name of Durtnall believes he has found a way to effect electrical marine propulsion. There is building in an English shipyard a steamer of moderate size, to contain a 600-horse-power turbine engine, electrically driven. The control of this engine will be from the bridge.

The estimated saving in fuel is about 20 per cent, and the increase in speed about 40. We shall watch this experiment with more than ordinary interest.

The development of new methods of locomotion has been by fits and starts. It would almost seem like one generation, over-awed by the immensity of a new thought, needs time to recover before it can conceive of an improvement over what seems so great an advance beyond that which has gone before.

Then when the new thought comes, emboldened by a partial success, hosts rush in where all had feared to tread, and another leap forward is the result.

A BOY'S TRAINING.

HAS any mother suggested that after a boy reaches ten years of age he should be thrown as much as is practically possible with men? My own son is an example. His mother's training of child and infant was ideal. As he grew he came gradually under my influence, with his mother's hearty cooperation. In no way an extraordinary boy, perfect in health, beautifully formed physically, and normally bright and intelligent, of good standing at school, fond of books, and capable of climbing, running, and playing on an equality with other children of similar age, he offered good material for training.

At nine years of age I taught him to swim, and now, not twelve, he is quite capable of taking care of himself in any depth of water, and in any reasonable current. At ten he could handle a canoe nicely, and is learning to sail, though not yet strong enough to manage a boat. I have trained him to the uses and dangers of firearms, and in the shooting field he's a better and far safer pair gun than many men who have shot with me, and he can be relied upon for at least a bird or two, with a light-weight shotgun, which he can use without exhaustion. He is one of several young boys who are made quite as welcome as their fathers at shooting parties, and has been taught to care for his own kit and bag, to sleep on the ground, build a fire, and boil coffee. With rifle or small pistol he can usually hit a twelve-inch target at fifty yards. The same conditions apply to fishing, including care and carriage of tackle, baiting, hooking, landing, and cleaning of fish. Of course the boy cannot ride well, as his legs are too short to get a knee grip—but he can stay on a horse at trot or canter.—Harper's Bazar.

Useful Knowledge.

Mistress (to newly arrived Norwegian): Can you cook?"

"Naw."

"Can you do washing?"

"Naw."

"Can you wait on table?"

"Naw."

"Well, what can you do?"

"Ah can milk reindeers."—Metropolitan.

An Expert Faunal Naturalist.

"Excuse me, ma'am," said the book canvasser to the lady who had opened the door in answer to his ring. "I'd like to show you the great work on the habits of savage animals." "No use wasting your time," replied the lady, "I've been married three times and know all about their habits."—Shooting Times and British Sportsman.

AN EXHIBITION FOR THE ALLIES.

THERE was opened a week or so ago, in London, at Shepherd's Bush, an Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. Of particular interest is the military exhibit, which contains not only the arms of the two countries of various kinds, but also photographs innumerable of battles in which the British or the Japanese have engaged.

The design of those who prepared the exhibition, above and beyond making what should be a pleasing and instructive spectacle, seems to have been to show the parallel between English and Japanese existence.

The results of the present treaty alliance between the two island nations have been beneficial to both and as the time draws near when the treaty will expire there appears to be a wish on the part of both contracting parties to continue it in force.

Americans might, at first glance, seem to be concerned in an abrogation of the close relations created between England and Japan by the present treaty, but a further review of the case would lead to a contrary conclusion.

At heart the English people must always care more for us than they do for the Japanese. With us they are as one might be with a member of the family—a little impatient, scarcely civil at times, but always quite fond and loving when it comes to a pinch.

We feel a deep and confiding conviction that Japanese aggression against the United States, unless there was good cause, would call forth a reproof, if not something stronger, from the government of John Bull.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

THE formal organization of the boy scouts has taken place, and the staff of the commander-in-chief has been announced.

Col. Peter S. Bomus, U. S. A., retired, heads the organization and to assist him he has named a number of the most distinguished military officers and enthusiasts in the country. Colonel Bomus needs no introduction to the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN, especially to our shooting members, because as Captain of the Cavalry Team and later Executive Officer of the National Matches they all had a chance to meet him.

The plan of action, manuals and miscellaneous matter going to compose the original working plan and regulations of the Boy Scouts of America are in the process of making and will doubtless be available soon.

Meanwhile there have been four or five similar organizations begun, two of which are of a purely advertising nature. There is no room for more than one society of this kind in the country and no encouragement should be given to more than one.

If more than one with the right material has been started they should be consolidated.

ARMS AND THE MAN long ago discussed at some considerable length, and it has often mentioned the success of, the Boy Scout movement in England, her dependencies and upon the continent. There is no reason why it cannot be made successful in America, though there is less need of it here than in an older and more densely settled country.

The essential principle which underlies organization of the Boy Scouts is manliness and love of country. If those steps which will move the boys toward these things are intelligently undertaken much good may be accomplished and no harm can be done.

Of course it goes without saying that part of the instruction of every one of these boys should be in the use of the rifle. The boy scout need not be habitually armed, but he should be consistently trained to shoot accurately, because that is an indispensable attribute of every good citizen in such a country as ours.

TO ARRANGE FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

GEN. F. M. RUMBOLD, Adjutant General of Missouri, having been authorized by President Stewart of the National Guard Association of the United States to do so, has designated the following gentlemen as members of the Committee on Arrangements, to prepare for the Convention of the Association at St. Louis, beginning October 3.

Col. E. J. Spencer, 1st Infantry, N. G. M.

Lieut.-Col. N. G. Edwards, 1st Infantry, N. G. M.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Orrick, Adjutant General, N. G. M.

Maj. A. M. Davis, Subsistence Department, U. S. A.

Maj. John B. O'Meara, Paymaster, N. G. M.

Maj. H. E. Ferrell, Surgeon, N. G. M.

Maj. S. E. Lowe, Engineer Officer, N. G. M.

Maj. H. C. Dyer, 1st Infantry, N. G. M.

Maj. H. F. Droste, Judge Advocate, N. G. M.

Maj. Llewellyn Williamson, Surgeon, N. G. M.

Maj. A. B. Donnelly, 1st Infantry, N. G. M.

Capt. LeRoy K. Robbins, Co. A, 1st Infantry, N. G. M.

Lieut. E. O. Sanguinet, Battery A, N. G. M.

Lieut. James L. Turner, Ordnance Officer, N. G. M.

2nd Lieut. J. W. Warner, Battery A, N. G. M.

Lyman T. Hay, Otto F. Stifel, William M. Walker.

COURT-MARTIAL JURISDICTION TRAVELS WITH TROOPS.

A CASE of singular interest is that just concluded in New York wherein an officer of the National Guard of New York was dismissed from the Service on sentence of court-martial, for absenting himself without leave during the tour of his organization in Massachusetts last year.

We are not aware of a similar case in the criminal procedure of any National Guard force. It has long been a moot question among legal luminaries of the National Guard as to how far extra territorial jurisdiction extended.

The question is one which, as a matter of course, must be determined primarily by the State constitution and laws. Evidently those in New York are of such a nature as to justify and give legal sanction to the trial, conviction and sentence of an officer of the National Guard of New York, who commits a military offence outside of that State.

FIGHTING FOR THE FUN OF IT.

IT is a pity a few men should have been accidentally killed in these jolly little wars which the Nicaraguans have lately been so ferociously waging against each other. Nothing in all the catalog of human activity approaches a Central American war in comic opera interest, except a French duel, and the saddle colored war has the better of it because more people are engaged and a greater amount of noise results.

The chief qualification for the exercise of high rank in a Central American army is vivid power of description and an extra active imagination. A successful general in that peculiar, not to say unsanguinary style of warfare must be graduated with high honors from a school for press agents; after that he must be given special training in how to get the greatest noise from the cheapest lot of guns.

Incidental knowledge of how to knock down fifty per cent of the cost of guns and their ammunition from such public funds as may pass through his hands during their purchase, and the best way to levy tribute upon every one who might be financially interested in the success of his extravaganza need only be mentioned in passing.

It seems to us that too little credit is given the Central American General for his noble and not to say transcendently magnificent performances. To fight a fierce enemy all day long, valiantly leading his great army of 150 or 120 barefooted, highly excited but still grandly brave soldiers; to discharge thousands and thousands of missiles at the enemy, with a crash of loud reports and 'neath the low-hung smoke of deadly battle and yet lose no men except here and there one who shouts himself to death, or is kicked in the physiognomy by a mule, goes beyond the power of ordinary man.

When to this is added the ability to write a report of the engagement which will make Gettysburg look like an old ladies' tea party, you have in all its sublime grandeur the unique and wonderful qualifications of a Central American man of war.

Even should the battle go against him and the enemy get into his camp and steal so much cigarette paper that the army flees in disorder, yet Major-General Bombasso may hie him to the countryside and there recruit another army of 127 gallant souls in the twinkling of an eye though the other eye may at the same time be closed in a half-wink.

Who says the romance of war is over? We may have been guilty of such an observation ourselves. If so we apologize and confess when we spoke we had overlooked Central America.

FOR A YEAR.

MORE than once lately someone has asked us for an interpretation of paragraph 17, G. O. 26, W. D., February 17, 1910.

Stripping the preceding statement of its formal technical character we refer to the National Match Order and that paragraph of it which relates to the eligibility of team members.

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of a few, although we cannot see why there should be any, about what "75 per centum of military duty during twelve months preceding" means. It means just what it says, and nothing else; that a man to be eligible as a shooting member of the team must have served at least twelve months in the organization which he undertakes to represent and shall have performed 75 per cent of military duty during the twelve months preceding the competition.

When you stop to think of the reason for the rule you can understand that there could be no other interpretation placed upon it.

The purpose of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice is to stimulate competition among the different organizations; that purpose would be defeated if any particular man should be allowed to change from one service to another, no matter upon what inducements.

The intention is that members of teams shall be bona fide serving members of the organizations which they represent.

LET US HAVE A LOOK AT IT.

WE are not all at satisfied with what we have been told about what has happened to the dry dock Dewey. It was taken via the Suez Canal to the Philippines at a great cost and with much hazard, that we might have there a means to dock, repair, and clean the ships of our Asiatic squadron.

Without any suitable explanation it is now reported that the dock is partially submerged at Olongapo in Subig Bay. Negligence may have been responsible for its sinking or other causes of a graver character might be named. The reason can best be disclosed by an examination of the dock. Sinking, it made its way deeply into the mud, and raising it is no easy task which may be quickly performed. It will take a little time.

We shall be patient for that little time, but we shall wish to know a great deal about the circumstances after the dock has been raised, if it is not immediately apparent the damage to it arose through an act of unvicious carelessness.

ONE MORE STEP.

MORE accurately we could say "one more flight," because we intend commenting upon the sensational journey through the air of Aeroplanist Curtiss. We vigorously declare, perhaps for the hundredth time, our belief that flying will soon be as common as any other form of locomotion. The practice of it will be limited only by the cost.

Curtiss flew farther than anyone else has flown in the United States and faster for the distance than any man anywhere. It is also believed the course which he took, on account of the roughness of the surface and the variability and high velocity of the wind currents, was as hazardous and difficult as any through which an artificial bird has yet penetrated.

Curtiss appears to be a modest, unassuming, well-meaning and capable young man. The \$10,000 prize which was his, through the generosity of the New York World, should give him encouragement to go further and further aflight.

He builds his own engines as well as the body which carries them and, while his aeroplane is of the biplane type, it has certain essential improvements over the Wright machine, which, praise be, probably relieve it from interference the all-encircling patent claims of the grasping first-fliers from Ohio.

Curtiss does not curve his plane-tips, but accomplishes the balancing effect by what appears to us to be a better method. He uses one propeller instead of two, and his method of steering and otherwise controlling the course of his craft seems to us much better than that used by the Wrights.

We mention these succeeding steps forward in the accomplishment of new feats for the aeroplane because they are of general interest under the circumstances, but the time will soon come when cross-country flights in the heavier-than-air machine will be undertaken with the same nonchalance and observed with a lack of interest equal to that which now attaches to the performances of the automobile.

TEDDY UNT ME UNT GOTT.

(A Revision.)

Der Kaiser of dis Vaterlandt
Unt Gott on high all dings commandt—
Eggsept, of course, you understandt
Dare's Teddy.

It used to be dot me unt Gott
Could run der vorldt as vell as not,
But now of help ve get a lot
From Teddy.

Who told us two unt two makes four
Unt neffer either less or more
Unt all about our ancient lore?
Vy, Teddy.

Who sait to me, "I like you, Bill?"
Who helped me not to keep right still
Unt talk of animals to kill?
Dot Teddy.

Who told me vat mein army needs
Unt how vords doesn't ccunt mit deeds?
Who valks unt talks der vile he reads?
Dot Teddy.

Who told me dings I neffer knew?
Who told me vat I ought to do
Unt how to say "Dee-lighded!" too?
Dot Teddy.

Dare iss no bleak unt lonesome spot
Vich ve don't cheer—I tell you dot!—
Der vorldt iss bossed by me unt Gott—
Unt Teddy.

Jefferson Toombs, in Harper's Weekly.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Every Thursday

James A. Drain, Editor

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second class matter, April 1, 1908, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic, but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

AN UNWORTHY LIFE.

What a lot of harm an unbalanced editorial pen may perpetrate! And yet, it is not so strange. Anyone who talks all the time, on or off paper, must say more than one unwise, unhealthful and wrong thing.

Undiluted and one hundred per cent pure virtue has yet to be discovered. No man has ever exhibited it, and women are rarely our editors, so we may leave them out of it.

If the heart beating out the impulse which drives the editorial pen, throbs to instant appreciation of what is right, and expands itself almost to bursting in a desire to accomplish good teaching, the little mistakes may be waived. Their effect is mitigated, if not cancelled and destroyed, by the advocacy of good causes.

Life, a weekly newspaper, published in New York, which has a wholesome tone, and which may be depended upon to stand for clean, decent, honorable and right principles—as it is given the editor to see these, and he usually sees clearly enough—has lately gone astray and in a way to lead one to wonder whether the editorial espionage over what goes into the columns of the paper is so close or careful as it ought to be.

Life, on May 19, said:

"If it is necessary to maintain a standing army, why not pay the soldiers good wages and have them do useful work when not drilling?"

A short time each day would certainly be enough for drilling; the rest of the time let them be employed on work of national importance—conservation and reclamation projects, improvements of landways and waterways, etc. This would make them intelligent, efficient, patriotic citizens instead of the paid idlers they are now."

If the one who had the dishonor to write that untrue, unjust and falsely abusive paragraph could live for just a few weeks in any Army post or camp, all of the affirmatives of his ebullition would be changed to negatives and its noes to yeses.

Such observations as this one are the direct result of ignorance, an ignorance and lack of knowledge so culpable as to amount to viciousness.

"If it is necessary to maintain a standing army—" begins the writer. There ought to be no *if*. Either it is necessary or it is unnecessary to have some professional soldiers, and whether it is or is not should be known to any one considered competent to express an opinion in so prominent a periodical as Life.

"A short time each day would certainly be enough for drilling!" Ye shades of departed miners! the man responsible for the Life paragraph thinks all there is to soldiering is "drilling," and one could be excused

for believing he considered that occupation a trifling one.

It probably is useless to tell anyone so besotted with ignorance as this paragrapher seems to be what the facts are, or to attempt to apprise him of the real truth, but it is not useless to seek to offset some of the erroneous opinions which he may have fomented in the minds of the uninformed, by letting in a little light upon Army life.

Our soldiers, sailors, and Marines today, officers and enlisted personnel, work harder than the average professional man and day laborer. "Drilling" is a small part of the labor they perform. If the editor of Life or any one who reads this does not believe what we say, let him or them go on board a battleship or visit a post or camp of the Army, keeping eyes and ears open.

Our military services today are worked up to the limit of human capacity, and with an intelligence and wisdom which is indisputable. Beyond this, we cannot refrain from pointing out that "conservation and reclamation projects, improvements of landways and waterways, etc.," while of consequence to the nation, are not nearly of such "National importance" as such labor as will fit men to defend the country against an enemy, and, what is more important still, qualify them to teach others to make such a defence.

Without the power to protect that which we have all our efforts along the lines of material progress may as well be abandoned. All of us need to think less of material prosperity and more of what will develop and conserve those primitive virtues, love of country, unselfish devotion to the good of others, the development of mind and body to the fullest capacity, and the increase in spiritual stature until we shall be as high as men go, not being gods.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOOLS.

The reports which have come to us of the results accomplished at the Pennsylvania, Georgia and Florida schools for the instruction of officers of the National Guard organizations of those States are of a character to afford the greatest gratification.

In a week's time there is no chance of going very far toward complete instruction of an officer. One might as well talk about learning law or medicine in seven days. The course of instruction and its scope should have been, and we think were, determined upon a realization that these schools could be made most useful if they furnished an inspiration to officers and supplied them with the necessary knowledge of how to study.

What an officer has to learn is so much that even a professional soldier who devotes all of his time to his military duties is no more than able to qualify himself. For the National Guardsman the task is a hopeless one, unless he is pointed the right way and constantly encouraged by precept and example to follow along it after he has once started. He must of course make up his mind in the beginning to give all the time he can and to concentrate upon those things which are essential.

There comes, then, the constantly recurring realization of the need for the detail of active officers of the Regular Army for constant duty with the National Guard as instructors.

One of the results which we expect to arise from the camps of instruction for officers of the National Guard which are being held this year is such a wide-spread and consistent demand from the National Guard for Regular officers that the War Department will no longer be able to withstand it.

Better rob the Regular Army of one or two officers per regiment, so that at least one may be on duty with every State, than let the National Guard try to get along without instruction.

Better, far better for the country that a company in the Regular Army should be commanded by a first sergeant with good battalion and regimental commanders than that there should be no Regular officer on duty constantly with the National Guard organizations.

The Department has heretofore taken the view of the case that until Congress saw fit to authorize the appointment of enough additional officers to supply the vacancies now existing there could be no details made to the States. The law authorizes the details. There need be no change therefore in what the statutes say, nor is any Congressional action required. It is purely a matter discretionary with the Secretary of War.

Nothing can be more important, after having undertaken to instruct officers of the Organized Militia and prepare them to exercise command as part of the first line with the Regular Army for war, than to have them correctly, consistently and thoroughly instructed. There is no way in which this can be done except by the detail of active officers of the Regular establishment and these must be specially trained and particularly well qualified officers at that.

Retired officers will not do. National Guardsmen cannot be sent in any number to Service schools except for a limited time. We must send the schools to them, and that means the detail of Regular officers who shall throughout the year be holding just such schools as have been held this year in the different States, only for smaller numbers of officers and at their own home stations.

THE TALE OF THE MALAY KRIS.

BY M. J. PHILLIPS.

THIS story," said the doctor, "concerns the hunting trip of five men of the 50th Infantry, and what came of it. Part of the 50th was stationed at Jolo. These five men all belonged to H Company. That part of the archipelago was pretty quiet; and so when they asked for a hunting pass to Lawi Lawi island, forty miles south, they got it, for no one dreamed of trouble. Lawi Lawi was friendly, the old Sultan came down frequently to visit us, and we knew perhaps a dozen of his subjects. They were fishermen and hunters who made long canoe journeys among the islands.

The hunters were Sergeant De Tray, Corporal Gettigan, Musician McCarty, and Gibson and Gately, privates. They sailed in a native vessel, fitted with bamboo outriggers to keep it steady in the water. They had their rifles, some ammunition, a couple of shotguns, their ponchos and pup tents, an axe, and a couple of hunting-knives. Their larder contained some hard bread, sugar, coffee, and salt. Fish and fresh meat they intended to secure on the trip.

It's a beautiful journey from Jolo to Lawi Lawi and the five enjoyed every minute of the time. There are hundreds of little islands scattered over the surface of the sea, each crowned with waving palm-trees. Wild Malays inhabit the group. Lawi Lawi is a good-sized island, perhaps twenty miles long. By reason of dawdling on the way, stopping at every spot that attracted them, the Americans did not reach it until noon of the second day. They found a good stopping place at the extreme upper end where a creek ran down the side of a steep hill into the ocean. There was a fine sandy beach near the mouth of the creek, and here they dragged the boat ashore.

It was pretty warm, so after dinner they decided to idle about until the sun got lower so they could hunt with some degree of comfort. Four of them squatted on the sand, a short distance from the boat, and started a game of seven-up. Gettigan went up the hillside a little way to a plateau which he had discovered, and proceeded to take a bath in the creek. He was screened from the beach by the vegetation but could see his friends and their surroundings.

It wasn't very long before he noticed the native canoes coming up from the ocean, one or two men in each canoe. The soldiers recognized several of the party as men who had been at Jolo, and gave them friendly greeting, the Malays apparently replying in the same spirit. The soldiers kept on with their game, and the natives gathered around, laughing and chattering, to watch.

Gettigan began to feel uneasy. He had a presentiment of coming trouble which he tried to reason away. They had been on friendly terms with some of the natives below for a year; there had been many kindnesses shown the soldiers on the downward trip. The country seemed thoroughly content and pacified. Despite his reasoning, his forebodings remained, and he hurried through the bath so as to rejoin his comrades.

He counted the natives. There were sixteen of them, too many to be at close quarters if they were hostile. He did not like the meaning glances which seemed to pass between them as they stood around the little party of white men. He determined to get to the vessel and secure a gun if possible, without attracting their attention. He had started to dress when hell broke loose.

Somaro, the Sultan's eldest son, and a giant in stature, gave the signal for the massacre. With a howl, he snatched his kris from the sash about his waist, and whirled it aloft. He was directly behind De Tray, and the sergeant was beheaded with a single blow.

The other three sat petrified as De Tray's corpse rolled over on the sand and twitched convulsively, his blood spurting over the scattered cards and their own persons.

With another yell, Somaro raised his red weapon over Gately. The native was left-handed, as most of them are, and he was at the right, and a little in Gately's rear. Down came the kris again, and Gately's

head fell over on his left shoulder. Then the rest of the murderers, kris and parangs gleaming, closed in—shouting, stabbing, slashing.

It had all occurred so suddenly that Gettigan had been paralyzed with horror. But when his remaining two friends were swallowed from sight by the blood-crazed mob, he awoke to a mighty rage.

Single-handed and alone, naked as the day he was born, with no weapon but his hands, he charged that bunch of sixteen bloodthirsty savages, each armed with a razor-like knife three feet long! I don't believe a finer display of courage was ever recorded.

As he broke through the underbrush skirting the beach, he found the axe, which had been used to cut firewood. Swinging it above his head, he ran at the frantic group still hacking away at his comrades. He fairly sobbed with anger as he sped.

They didn't wait for him. The whole sixteen broke and ran like the cowards they were, and tumbled panic-stricken into their canoes. The corporal hurled the axe after them. It wounded the chief's son in the leg. McCarty the musician, bleeding from a dozen wounds, crawled to the boat and got a rifle. Gettigan and he each fired half a dozen shots before the canoes were out of range. Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that their nerves weren't steady. None of the shots took effect.

Gettigan hastily threw on his clothes and then took stock of the situation. To his intense surprise Gately, whose head, apparently, had been all but severed by Somaro's slashing stroke, was still alive. Gibson had been terribly stabbed in the back. McCarty had lost considerable blood, but was not fatally wounded. He had escaped far better than the others; still, he was not in condition to be of any assistance.

The corporal found that the boat defied his efforts to move it. There was no way of floating it until flood tide. He cooked food for the sufferers. Then he tore his underwear into strips, soaked it in water, and with it washed and bound the wounds of the three men still living. When, hours later, the water began lapping the hull of the boat, he carried De Tray's body and the wounded men aboard. Soon he was able to make his way out of the creek. The craft was headed north for Jolo.

Gettigan told me afterwards that the journey was a nightmare of horror. For forty hours he never closed his eyes. He struggled against adverse winds, tacking endlessly, and trimming his sails to catch every capful of breeze. His three wounded comrades cried pitifully for water, which he could give them only sparingly, for storage facilities were poor and the supply was small. He was forced to bathe their injuries with sea water, and the salt caused them agony. Several times he hailed native craft, but the Malays fought shy of him, evidently fearing to become mixed up in the affair in any way.

Gibson died the second night. The corporal laid the body beside that of De Tray in the stern, and kept grimly on his way. The stench was almost unbearable, but the corporal had determined to bring all his comrades home, and he would not throw the bodies overboard.

Because of the urgent need of food and water for McCarty and Gately, nothing passed his lips during the journey. At last the boat limped drunkenly up to the wharf at Jolo, and Gettigan slumped unconscious to the deck among his charges.

They called me, and I got a mouthful of whiskey down him. We didn't need to ask many questions when he opened his eyes again; the story was as plain as day. It was only a matter of who and where. And that night every man of the garrison, while Gettigan slept the sleep almost of death on my cot, cleaned his rifle and filled his cartridge belt.

The wonder of it all is that Gately didn't die. Somaro had struck back-handed with all his strength, and the kris had severed the four great muscles on the right side of his neck, and the occipital and external carotid arteries as well. The gash was seven inches long and six wide. It laid bare the axis and internal carotid artery. A fraction of an inch further would have finished Gately, but that half moon in the blade there had bridged the internal carotid and jugular vein. They were not injured.

That's how religion saved Gately. Somaro was a Mohammedan. He showed his belief in the Prophet by the half moon in the blade of his kris. Malay traditions require true Mohammedans to have the segment of a circle somewhere on their weapons.

Gately's case was a marvel of surgery, if I do say it that shouldn't. I found him with his head resting squarely on his left shoulder, not a muscle or tendon having been left to hold it upright. A sea-water soaked handkerchief bound the wound. The history of the case you may find in that year's report of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army. The report tells how the feeble tissues would not hold the stitches, and how we coaxed the cut to heal by granulation. In seven weeks Gately was out of the hospital mighty thankful to be alive, even if his neck was a little stiff.

Gettigan had a good constitution, and by noon the next day he was able to go to Colonel Cowdry and tell his story. I was present when he walked into Cowdry's house and saluted. Cowdry was a hard-bitted old chap and quite a stickler for discipline, but right as a trivet. McCarty and Gately had told of Gettigan's charge on the beach against the whole crews of Malays, and they couldn't say enough of his work in bringing

them back. So the old man gave him a good, hearty grip, and promised then and there to see that he got a commission as second lieutenant. And what's more, he kept his word.

The big tears welled into the lad's eyes. It isn't often that one jumps from corporal to a commission, even in the Philippines, but if ever a man deserved it, that man was Gettigan. Well, he told the story, just as I've told it to you, except that he kept himself in the background as much as possible. Cowdry never said a word until he finished; then, "Would you be able to start back tomorrow?"

"Now, if necessary," replied the corporal, his eyes burning.

They went in the morning, two companies of them, under Major Milliken. There was a tin gunboat with a couple of three-pounders on her at that station, and plenty of other craft. To save time, for it was a tedious job sailing or rowing, three of the big canoes were towed after the gunboat. These accommodated every man easily. Fortunately the sea was smooth.

They stopped for the night at an island five miles from Lawi Lawi, but at the first hint of dawn were afloat again. The town of Lawi Lawi was still asleep when Major Milliken and his men completely invested it.

The place is situated at the end of a peninsula shaped like a clenched fist on a very slender wrist. The old man threw half a company across the narrowest part of the "wrist" in rear of the town, thus cutting off retreat to the hills. The gunboat and twenty-five men took charge of the little bay where all the canoes were tied up. Then, as the first fishermen crawled out of their shacks and rubbed their eyes in amazement at the unusual spectacle, Milliken and the rest of his huskies marched up to the Sultan's palace.

It wasn't much of a palace as we understand the word. It was simply a collection of bamboo huts enclosed in a quadrangle of palms, about which bamboos had been woven to form an irregular enclosure. The old man wasn't up when Milliken strode into the room and prodded him ungently off his sleeping-mat.

Of course he knew what was up right away, but he four-flushed along for quite awhile, wriggling away from the questions that Milliken put to him. My boy Juan acted as interpreter. He said afterwards that the Sultan was the smoothest old liar he had ever met.

He knew nothing, said the Sultan, of any attack of Americanos on his island. Surely none could have been killed? The story was absurd. It was true? Well, the Americanos were his dear friends and brothers, and friends and brothers to all his people. If there had been murders—there must have been, since the Senor Major said so—they had been perpetrated by the red-handed unmentionables who were subjects of that variously-qualified dog, the Sultan of Kiang.

Kiang's island was half a day's sail to the south. He, the Sultan of Lawi Lawi, would be pleased to loan the Senor Major three-score fighting men, to assist in driving all Kiang into the sea. Should they start at once?

Major Milliken was a just man according to his lights, and he gave the old villain every chance in the world to do the square thing. But after half an hour of useless palaver, he lost patience and spoke as follows, Juan translating with a good deal of gusto: "Sixteen of your men, one of them your son, killed two soldiers and tried to kill two others. I'll give you ten minutes to produce the murderers. I have an army behind you, and another army in front. With that is the vessel that shoots afar. If you don't trot out those sixteen, I'll shoot every male in the place above the age of twelve. And you'll be the first to die!" With that he drew his .44 and slammed it down on the table in front of him.

He meant every word of it, and the old Sultan knew it. He turned as pale as he could, which was a dirty yellow, and gabbled over his shoulder. A half dozen of his guards were huddled outside the door, in the center of a ring of soldiers. The guards started off up the lane at his words, with a squad of Milliken's men, each with his Krag ready, at their heels.

In something less than the allotted time the sixteen murderers were in the room, sullen and frightened. Somaro limped in with a dirty rag about his leg where Gettigan's axe had winged him. "Corporal, pick out twenty men and take charge of the prisoners," said Milliken, replacing his revolver. He sent an orderly to the line which had been thrown across the rear of the town, and soon the whole party was ready for the march to the boats.

Gettigan and his squad disarmed and tied the prisoners two and two with hemp, and formed with them in rear of the column. At the first fork in the lane, the corporal silently turned inland, the guards herding the prisoners at his heels.

Major Milliken and the others did not appear to miss them but a grim smile lighted every face when, a few minutes later, they heard the steady report of Krags up the hillside in the bush. Probably forty shots were fired.

The return of the squad was marked by a wailing as it passed through town. It wasn't a pleasant sound * * * but there were two new-made graves back in Jolo. Gettigan marched his squad to the dock and saluted. "Where are your prisoners?" asked Milliken.

"Killed trying to escape, sir," reported Gettigan, quietly.

I was pretty chummy with Gettigan. He came to the hospital that night after they got back, and told me the whole story. "Here's Somaro's knife," he remarked at the finish. "He won't need it; take it home as a souvenir."

I accepted it with thanks, and the corporal turned to go. At the door he stopped and looked back. "I fired the first shot," he said.

WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR IT.

THE instruction of officers in such ways as will make them most fit to get the maximum of service in battle from the units under them, is a task of stupendous difficulty. In the first place it is impossible for the human mind to foresee what phases even one combat may assume, to say nothing of a number. In the second place the personal equation cries aloud for notice, and what notice cannot be determined.

The best we can do is to deal with principles established, and endeavor to so deeply impress the minds of those whom we could teach with the value of those principles that in any emergency instinctive reason will make the man who is responsible do the right thing.

Teaching may be done by more than one way, but the best method is the applicatory method. This is coming to be more and more recognized as true every day. To be told how to do a thing is useful; to see it done is of greater benefit; but to do it yourself is the surest way of learning how it is done so you will never forget.

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, has been good enough to give to us a book which he calls "Tactical Principles and Problems."

He might have chosen a better name for it; he could honestly have called it "A Comprehensive Course of Instruction, according to the latest methods, of handling troops in the Presence of an Enemy, with particular reference to impressing upon the student what *not to do*, all presented according to the applicatory method."

Captain Hanna is qualified to write such a book; he has the well deserved reputation of being one of the most cultured and capable officers in our military service. A brief statement of his connection with the Army shows that he entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, in 1893 and graduated in 1897. Served with his regiment, the 2nd Cavalry, in Cuba, during the Spanish-American war, taking part in the battle of San Juan Hill and the subsequent siege of Santiago. Remained in Cuba at the termination of the war as aide to Gen. Leonard Wood. Was at the head of the public school system in Cuba for two years (1900-1902), during which time the system was completely reorganized. Military attaché at Havana for two years (1902-1904). Graduated one in his class at the Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, in 1906, and graduated from the Staff College in 1907. From 1907 to 1910, instructor in Military Art at the Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth; instructor and umpire at instruction camps of the Regular Army and Militia, 1906 to 1910, inclusive, and he has just been ordered to duty at the War College in Washington.

It is obvious from the character of his experience during the past four years that no one could be better qualified to present the subject which he has assigned to himself than Captain Hanna.

We have often judged of an author's ideas from his preface, and there is no better way. We make the following extract from the introductory words with which Captain Hanna begins his work. We think he speaks of it somewhat too modestly, because it is an uncommonly good book. Its 459 pages teem with valuable lessons which may be learned by any man who has the patience to spend the necessary hours of application with map, dividers, pencil and paper.

It is not a book intended for casual reading, and the student will derive but little benefit from it unless he study it as the author directs.

Captain Hanna says:

"This book has been written in the hope that it may help junior officers of the Regular Service and Militia who are beginning the study of tactics. In tactics, as in other sciences, the first steps are the most difficult to make, especially if the student has no instructor, as necessarily must frequently be the case. With this fact uppermost in his mind, the author has endeavored to so present the subjects herein treated that the book may be of special value to the student who is working without assistance."

The author says he has consulted many books in the preparation of the work, but remarks that his most frequent references have been to the following:

Griepenker's Letters on Applied Tactics, Balck's Modern European Tactics, Von Alten's Studies in Applied Tactics, Von Bernhardi's Cavalry in Future Wars, Von Verdy's Studies in the Leading of Troops, and Clery's Minor Tactics.

We think he shows that he has lived with the masters of the science of tactics. He does not say, but we say it for him, his experience and association with the brightest minds of the Army in the Service schools, and his work there of acknowledged excellence and fixed value as an instructor, give even greater authority to what he says upon this subject than his careful reading and frequent reference to the writers whose help he acknowledges.

The book is intended to carry out the scheme of tactical instruction for officers of the Regular Army and Militia, developed by the General Staff since the Spanish-American War, and to supply the lack of suitable tactical works written in English.

It is written for the officer who is beginning the study of tactics and offers him a six-months course of instruction along the most modern lines, which he may follow in his home, *without outside assistance*.

It is a well written work which presents the subject in such an interesting way that we are convinced a man without military training or ambitions for a military life would get great enjoyment from the study of this book and its maps, solely as a means of mental recreation.

CAN BE DRAWN UPON REQUISITION.

Tactical Principles and Problems has been officially adopted as the text or reference book for garrison schools, and other Service schools for which it may appear to be suited. It is available for issue upon requisition. We have no hesitation in recommending to Adjutants General of States that they make requisitions for sufficient number of these books to supply one for each officer of the grade of company commander or above in their services.

No one work, not even any half dozen would carry the student officer so far or give him such an amount of correct instruction as this book. As we have said, it can be drawn upon requisition by the States, the cost thereof being charged to the State's regular allotment under 1661, R. S.

It is for sale by the United States Cavalry and Infantry Associations, or it can be furnished by this paper at a prepaid cost of \$2.50 per volume.

COLLEGE BOYS AT THE MARINE CORPS RANGE.

BY LIEUT. ALBERT S. JONES, *Secretary, N. R. A.*

THE need of a Federal range located near the National Capital where the Government could put in operation its announced policy of the open door for organizations of all kinds, was never more fully illustrated than when Capt. Edgar T. Conley, U. S. A., instructor of military science and tactics at the Maryland Agricultural College, decided to give the cadet corps of that institution a course of instruction on the outdoor rifle range.

There being no range owned by the college, it was necessary to procure permission from some other source. The only available range appeared to be that of the District of Columbia National Guard at Congress Heights. The use of this range was applied for but its use was impracticable, and all hope of giving the boys a chance to use their Service rifles was about abandoned when the Marine Corps came to the rescue. This branch of Uncle Sam's fighting forces has a way of cutting red tape and doing things when it is for the interest of the country.

It was indeed a fortunate thing for the promotion of rifle practice in the United States when Captain Harlee discovered the almost forgotten neck of land owned by the Government four miles south of the proving grounds at Indian Head, and with a wave of a magic wand brought into existence a rifle range at the capital city's doors.

Last Friday there journeyed to this range a detachment from the Maryland Agricultural College thirty-five strong. The big tugs of the Navy Department, which run between here and Indian Head, being busy at the proving grounds pumping out the Katahdin, pressed into service the little boat Indian, which made the run to Indian Head with its heavy load in an hour and three-quarters. From this point the members were picked up by a Navy tug and taken to Camp Winthrop, which is the post office designation of the Marine Corps Rifle Range.

After mess the boys were given tents, mattresses, cots and other necessary camp equipment, and in a short time their canvas homes were up and everything made snug for the night. Bright and early Saturday morning the boys began their practice on the 200 yard range under the supervision of members of the Marine Corps Rifle Team, who acted as instructors, and thus by an odd chance of fate general practice on the new range of the United States Marine Corps was begun by an organization other than their own, and one which represented the policy of the Government in promoting rifle instruction among the schools of the country.

In view of the fact that there may never be a great Federal range near Washington, it is with great satisfaction that this liberal policy is shown in the very beginning and it is hoped the Marine Corps will always have at its head an officer who will be a staunch supporter of this policy. That so much has been accomplished at Camp Winthrop in bringing into existence a model rifle range in such a short period of time is certainly marvelous. It could not have been done except by having officers in charge who were enthusiastic and in love with their work. This not only applies to Captain Harlee, but to his assistants—Lieutenants Coyle, Smith, Price and Mathews.

To return to the college boys. For two whole days they were put through their paces on the 200, 300 and 500 yard ranges in their efforts to qualify

as National Marksmen under Special Course "C." They were greatly handicapped through being armed with old Krag rifles having the 1891 sight and with trigger pulls that would put a roller coaster railroad to shame.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, sixteen of the thirty-five cadets qualified as National Marksmen. In addition, a competition was held for the medal presented by the National Rifle Association to the College Rifle Club. All of the cadets present were members of their college club. This competition resulted in a victory for Cadet Chamey, who made the excellent score of 36 at 200 yards, 40 at 300 yards and 37 at 500 yards, a total of 113.

In addition to the shooting the boys also had an opportunity to get in some play—fishing, swimming, and strolls through the beautiful country. There is not one of the cadets who has not made a vow to be on hand next year if an opportunity is given to make a similar trip to the Marine Corps Range. Stories of the pleasant tour of duty will undoubtedly make all of their comrades of the same mind. Let us hope that such rifle shooting outings will become annual events.

THE BLACK BEAR.

A dear little volume is the one which contains the story of that most fascinating of bear pets, little Ben. William H. Wright has written the book, and one only needs to read it to understand and appreciate how fully he knows and loves all of the great outside world.

The most fascinating little fellow that ever lived, Ben serves to introduce an account of the black bear in his various haunts. This part is a serious study of a familiar but comparatively little understood inhabitant of the woods.

We like the book and we enjoyed immensely the bully story of Ben. We recommend the reading of it to every man who can bear to hear anything about bears.

It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons and can be had for \$1.10 postpaid.

To Reduce Shotgun Recoil.

A new style of wadding intended to lessen the recoil and increase the accuracy of the shotgun has attained much favor in England. The wad is made of waxed cork, hollow in the center. Theoretically it makes a better gas check than the solid wad and therefore fulfils the mission of wadding better than the former types.

Personally we have had no opportunity as yet to try it out, and we should be glad to have any of our readers who have shot the pneumatic wad tell us what their experience has been.

ARMY AND NAVY.

For Further Field Trials.

The decision to equip each battalion of Infantry, when at such of the maneuver camps this summer as is practicable, with articles of the new Infantry equipment, is a wise one.

In this manner a large number of officers will have an opportunity to observe the equipment and the further trial of its working qualities will be consummated.

Revised Field Service Regulations.

The Field Service Regulations in their latest form should soon leave the printer's hands. It will not be long before they are available for issue.

The changes have been many. It is impossible to comment upon these without practically printing the new book. It is recommended to every officer that he secure a copy of the new regulations as soon as available. A great many of the amendments are of a radical nature, constituting a change in method rather than a difference in presentation. It is thought the regulations in the new form will more fully meet the requirements of the modern field Service conditions.

A Wheeled Kitchen Possible.

A rolling kitchen designed by Capt. F. W. Stopford, Commissary Department of the Army, has been under examination and trial by a special board of commissary officers detailed for the purpose. An endeavor is being made to make the kitchen sufficient to accommodate a battalion. This would involve a considerable increase in its capacity, as the present type was intended to supply only one company.

A New Service School.

The Army Field Engineers School at Fort Leavenworth has been added to the list of Service schools.

To Raise or not to Raise the Maine.

The Congress appropriated \$100,000 to raise the wreck of the Maine from the bottom of Havana Harbor. The Chief of Engineers of the Army estimates the cost of completing this work at not less than five times the amount. What is to be done no one seems to know.

Mr. Sulzer of New York, who fathered the Bill and whose indefatigable advocacy of it secured its passage, will probably have to begin his work all over again.

To Carry 14-Inch Guns.

We hear that the Secretary of the Navy has approved the tentative plans for the two new dreadnoughts. These ships are to be of 27,000 tons each and they are to carry ten 14-inch guns. There will be little difference between them as now planned, and their immediate predecessors in the Navy of the United States except the increased size of ships and guns.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Denver City Troop Makes Good Showing.

One of the star military organizations of Colorado, Troop B, or the Denver City Troop, Capt. D. W. Strickland, made an enviable showing at the annual inspection. Consisting of sixty men and three officers it turned out 100 per cent, and in equipment, appearance, drill and discipline it made wholly good.

Better still, if anything could be better than this, the troop shoots marvelously well with both the rifle and revolver.

In Connecticut.

The figure of merit in the Connecticut National Guard based upon the drill reports for the month of April gives to Troop A, Cavalry, 98.53 for four drills, on an average membership of 68.

The high regiment is the 2nd Infantry, with 95.20, in which Company F, having four drills and with 68 average membership, attained a figure of merit of 99.51.

Connecticut has a Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, an admirable scheme by the way, which deals in an advisory capacity with all matters affecting rifle practice in the State.

The annual rifle and revolver competition of the Connecticut National Guard will be held at the State range, East Haven, June 24 and 25.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

Settlement of Disputed Accounts.

Where a disagreement arises as to the settlement of an unpaid account, the Auditor for the War Department is without authority to furnish an advance opinion thereon, but, if it relates to a payment already made, the number of the voucher and date of payment should be furnished. An advance opinion may be obtained by a disbursing officer from the Comptroller of the Treasury, in regard to the settlement of a disputed unpaid account.

No Noncommissioned Staff Officers.

It is not the policy of the War Department to detail noncommissioned officers of Staff corps or departments for duty as instructors to the Organized Militia under the provisions of Section 20 of the Militia Act.

Commissions to Arkansas Collegians.

The Department has expressed its satisfaction at the progressive step taken by the State of Arkansas in deciding to issue commissions as second lieutenants in the Organized Militia of the State to all the cadet officers of the University of Arkansas at the time of their graduation, and to place them on the supernumerary list of the Guard, with a view to their being appointed to fill vacancies in the active list of the Guard as they occur.

The Responsibility of a Governor.

Upon the resignation of a governor, he need not make final returns of United States property for which he is accountable, but invoices and receipts, showing the transfer of the property to his successor, should be accomplished, and the successor should file a copy of the invoice with the return which he will render at the close of the calendar year.

Field Oven Cost.

The cost, with equipment complete, of the Holbrook-Dunne field oven is \$428.36; of the Marshall field oven, \$386.51.

Field Range About Ready.

The new Army field ranges will be ready for delivery June 10. These ranges will be supplied by the Commissary General of the Army in two sizes, Nos. 1 and 2. The No. 1 range is suitable for organizations composed of 111 men, while the No. 2 range is designed for the accommodation of organizations of 50 men. The cost of a No. 1 range, complete, is \$23.75, while that of a No. 2 range, complete, is \$15.82.

Escort Wagons.

Escort wagons, with the necessary harness and equipment, can be furnished only after the charge of their value has been made against the allotments provided under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or the amount set aside for the purpose of making issues under the Act of May 27, 1908, or as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law. The Ordnance Department is at present experimenting with a kit wagon, which, when adopted, and available for issue, will be supplied to the Field Artillery batteries of the Organized Militia free of charge.

Target Equipment Price List Ready.

Ordnance Office pamphlet, No. 1992, Catalogue of Small Arms Targets and Equipment of Target Ranges, is now ready for distribution. Its cost is 12 cents a copy.

No Drill Regulations for Gatling Guns.

There is no authorized manual of drill regulations for Gatling guns, but a Manual of Drill Regulations for Machine-Gun Platoons, Infantry, United States Army, 1909, has just been issued to the Army. A private publication entitled "Hopkins' Gatling Gun Tactics," is published by the M. C. Lilley Company, Columbus, Ohio, from whom copies may be obtained on direct application. This publication, not having been issued to the Army, cannot be supplied to the Organized Militia by the War Department.

Fire Control Equipment for Field Batteries.

The special appropriation for Field Artillery material for the Organized Militia is available for supplying the field batteries thereof with the same fire-control equipment that is issued by the Signal Corps to the field batteries of the Regular Army.

Regarding Survey Proceedings.

(a) It is optional with the States whether the action of a surveying officer on United States property in the possession of the Organized Militia shall be had annually or more frequently. In case such action is had only once a year, care should be exercised to secure all obtainable evidence in regard to the circumstances under which the property was lost, destroyed, or stolen, or became unserviceable or unsuitable through fair wear and tear in the Service or any other cause, at the time when such loss or destruction or theft, or unserviceable or unsuitable condition, was discovered, in order to insure compliance with paragraph 55 of the Militia Regulations.

(b) Section 53 of the Militia Regulations is to be construed as covering property which has become unserviceable or unsuitable by fair wear and tear in Service, or from any other cause, or which has been lost or destroyed or damaged.

(c) There is no authority of law under which the traveling or other expenses of surveying officers can be met from funds allotted to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended; such expenses must be borne by the State.

No Field Service Blanks for Medical Department.

The entire series of Medical Department blanks, Field Service, are either obsolete or under process of revision, and it is not definitely known when the new blanks will be ready for issue.

Manual for Medical Department Being Revised.

No later edition of the Manual for the Medical Department than that of 1906 is available for issue. The revised edition of the manual is in course of preparation, but this will not be available for issue for several months.

Formula for Metal Fouling Solution.

An ammonium solution for removing metallic fouling from rifle barrels is now being supplied to the Regular Service by the Ordnance Department and is, therefore, available for issue to the Organized Militia. The solution may be obtained upon requisition in the usual manner as a charge against funds allotted for the support of the Organized Militia under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

The annual allowance of material for removing metallic fouling from small arms for one company of Infantry in the Regular Service is as follows: 30 oz. ammonium per sulphate, 15 oz. ammonium carbonate, and 180 oz. ammonium 28 per cent.

This quantity will provide for ten cleanings of each rifle. The carbonate and per sulphate are purchased and will be furnished in bottles each containing 15 ounces. The ammonia will be purchased and issued in bottles containing 30 ounces. The prices of these materials are as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 30 oz. ammonium per sulphate..... | \$1.00 |
| 15 oz. ammonium carbonate..... | .24 |
| 180 oz. ammonium, 28 per cent..... | .65 |
| | \$1.89 |

Full instructions for the preparation and use of the solvent are being printed and will be issued with the material.

Will Need Ammunition for Field Guns.

In connection with the participation of batteries of Field Artillery of the Organized Militia with the Regular troops in joint camps of instruction during the ensuing summer, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories have been advised that a supply of ammunition for the field guns will be needed, in order that proper instruction may be given to the personnel of the battery, and request made that requisition be submitted for the quantities and kinds of ammunition that will be needed. It is the intention of the Ordnance Department to ship ammunition directly from Frankford Arsenal to the Ordnance Officer of each joint camp, in order to prevent delay in delivery and to preclude the necessity of shipments to States and reshipments to the camps.

Card Form for Equipment Receipt.

The following form is suggested for use in connection with a system of accountability for articles issued to enlisted men of the Organized Militia:

RECEIPT FOR EQUIPMENT, Issued to

.....To.....,..... Regiment,..... N. G.

By.....)

| Date | No. | Article. | In. R | Returned |
|------|-----|----------|-------|----------|
|------|-----|----------|-------|----------|

(21 blank lines about a quarter of an inch apart.)

I acknowledge that I have received the articles of equipment as enumerated above.

Signed.....

This form is printed on heavy manila paper and is 8 1/2" x 4". As will be seen from the model given above, the first column is for the date of issue, the second for the quantity issued, the third for the name of the article, the fourth for the initials of the person to whom the article is issued, and the fifth for the date of the return of the articles to the company.

The adoption of a form of this kind precludes the necessity of keeping cumbersome records, and, as the card is given to the man at the expiration of his enlisted term, it enables him to have possession of a paper showing that he is cleared of all accountability for company property issued to him during the period of service.

WINCHESTER

RIFLE CARTRIDGES

SELECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT BOARD OF EXPERTS AS "THE MOST ACCURATE"

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 selected Winchester .30 Caliber Rifle Cartridges for use in the National Matches in 1910, as the tests proved them to be "the most accurate."

RESULT OF TESTS IN FIGURES SHOWING MEAN RADIUS OF TARGETS

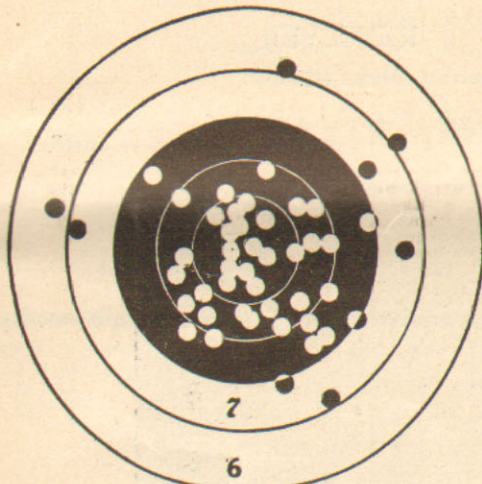
| | 600 Yards | 1000 Yards |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| WINCHESTER | 4.93 Inches | 9.66 Inches |
| Frankford Arsenal | 4.955 " | 10.15 " |
| United States Cartridge Co. | 5.167 " | 10.40 " |
| Union Metallic Cartridge Co. | 6.17 " | 12.93 " |

To Win is the Thing—Shoot Winchester Cartridges to Win

range at 716 South Olive Street, Monday evening, May 16.

20 Yard Pistol.

Lieut. John S. Upham..... 74 86 77 78 87
I. C. Douglas..... 84 90 90 85 96



Composite target made by R. J. Fraser of the Los Angeles Revolver Club in Match B, U. S. R. A. Indoor Championship Matches, 1910. The score is 450, and won fourth place in Pistol Championship of United States and Championship of the State of California. The scores were 44 47 44 40 44 45 48 48 46—450. The target was made with a .22 Smith & Wesson pistol with 10-inch barrel, Paine sights, and the ammunition used was Peters .22 long rifle (semi-smokeless) cartridges.

Tournament of the Missouri State Rifle Association.

On the 1st Regiment range, opposite St. Charles, Mo., June 4 and 5, will be held the first combination tournament of the Missouri State Rifle Association, a new organization that already is a power in its field. Col. E. J. Spencer is the president of the association, and C. C. Crossman, secretary, and it is through the efforts of these two enthusiasts that St. Louis is soon to witness the most unique and, it is to be expected, the most successful assemblage of gun users the West has ever seen.

Both of these gentlemen are indefatigable workers and unselfishly give up a great deal of their time to promote interest in this sport. Colonel Spencer thoroughly believes in rifle practice and his regiment shows the result of his labors. C. C. Crossman is one of the best revolver shots we have in the country today and he has done a great deal for the game.

ST. CHARLES RANGE BEST IN COUNTRY.

Experts who have had the pleasure of visiting the St. Charles range recently have expressed astonishment at the arrangements provided for carrying forward the diversified program. Fully a thousand men may at the same time be engaged at practice on the rifle, revolver and shotgun ranges, all within sight of the spectator, yet in no way interfering with each other.

The grounds are ideal for the purposes used—no better existing in the United States—and at the same time they are within easy access of both steam and traction cars, which connect direct with local car lines. Ample provision is made for the care of participants and spectators, good and substantial meals will be furnished, and those attending are assured of excellent accommodations

in every way.

CAN EAT AND SLEEP ON GROUNDS.

The event has the sanction and approval of State officers. Brigadier-General Clark has issued, in General Orders No. 4, "authority to all officers and enlisted men to attend the first annual shoot of the Missouri State Rifle Association," and advises that "the State rate of one cent a mile will be available for this purpose, and subsistence can be had on the grounds at the rate of 30 cents per meal, unless contestants prefer to provide their own meals. Tentage and bed sacks will be furnished by the 1st Regiment, but cots and blankets must be brought.

NUMEROUS ENTRIES.

Interest in these events is exemplified by the unusual number of entries already received. In The Times trophy event, company team match, entries of six-men teams have already been received from the Missouri State Rifle Association and the Colonial Revolver Club, making in all 11 teams to date, while more are expected.

The response of local sponsors in the way of trophies has been very liberal and several handsome and costly examples of the jeweler's art are offered for competition. Not the least among these is the trophy donated by The St. Louis Times, which is destined to become historical. The donors of this trophy have spared no expense in securing a prize worthy the event, and under the conditions prevailing many a notable contest will be registered before the race is over.

Col. E. J. Spencer, who may always be relied upon to come to the front when the interest of "his boys" is

in question, has donated a valuable trophy to be shot for. R. M. Milligan, life member Missouri State Rifle Association, Edward F. Goltra and Louis Alt have also donated cups.

Possible Pistol Club Practices.

May 19, the Possible Pistol Club held its regular monthly shoot under the auspices of the U. S. R. A. Those present were H. A. Harris, A. M. Poulsen, M. Nielsen, T. F. Huntington, W. A. Siebé and T. Brown.

Mr. T. F. Huntington comes forty miles each shoot and he displayed remarkable skill when he made plenty of scores above the 90 mark. He is now shooting for his 93 per cent medal and we all are pulling hard for him as we feel that any man who comes forty miles to join a bunch of good fellows to shoot for U. S. R. A. medals is almost entitled to his medal without shooting for it.

The boys used up 64 targets and kept the markers busy pinning up clean targets after each ten shots.

Mr. H. H. Harris, who has all his medals and wears his 95 per cent medal as a watch charm, tried his luck to smash the 50 shot revolver record. He made in fifty shots, 454. We know that he can do it and as soon as he is just right he will make a great 50 shot score using factory loaded UMC .38 Smith & Wesson Spec. ammunition with a .38 Colt Officer's Model, 7½ inch barrel.

We must give Mr. Harris a great deal of credit as he is one of the greatest boosters in the revolver and pistol game of today. He spends at least 20 days of each month at the butts either indoor work or outdoor. He is at present very busy fitting up a range for one of our leading banks in Oakland and he expects to develop a great many fine revolver shots.

What's in a Score?

NOTHING—Unless you write it down in a RIGHT score book!

The book you want—the one which will suit every rifleman best, is the **Bull's-Eye Score Book**, for the Springfield Rifle, prepared by Capt. E. N. Johnston, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

Once it was called the Army and Navy Target Book, last year the **Bull's-Eye Score Book**, this year again the **Bull's-Eye Score Book**.

The 1910 edition is written up to date according to the Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909.

It shows the proper point of aim when using the battle sight, and when firing at moving targets.

There is no better score book.

AVAILABLE FOR ISSUE TO THE STATES AND TERRITORIES UPON REQUISITIONS AGAINST ALLOTMENTS UNDER 1661, R. S.

For sale by **ARMS AND THE MAN**.

Make Your Requisitions Now

Single Copies.—Fixed leaf, 25 cents each. Loose leaf, 50 cents each.

For Quantities.—Fixed leaf, \$2.50 per dozen; in lots of 50 to 100, 20 cents each. For lots of over 100, a special price will be made. Loose leaf, with pencil elastic fasteners, etc., \$5.50 per dozen. Reduction on quantities.



GOVERNMENT AMMUNITION TESTS



UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY
STILL HOLDS HIGHEST RECORDS
 For Both Rifle and Revolver Cartridges

1909

RIFLE

United States Cartridge Co., Mean Radius:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| 600 yards Rapid Fire | 4.80 |
| 1000 " " " | 8.36 |
| Mean of Means | 6.58 |

REVOLVER

United States Cartridge Co., Mean Radius:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 50 yards | 1.364 |
| 75 " | 1.999 |
| Mean of Means | 1.6815 |

1910

RIFLE

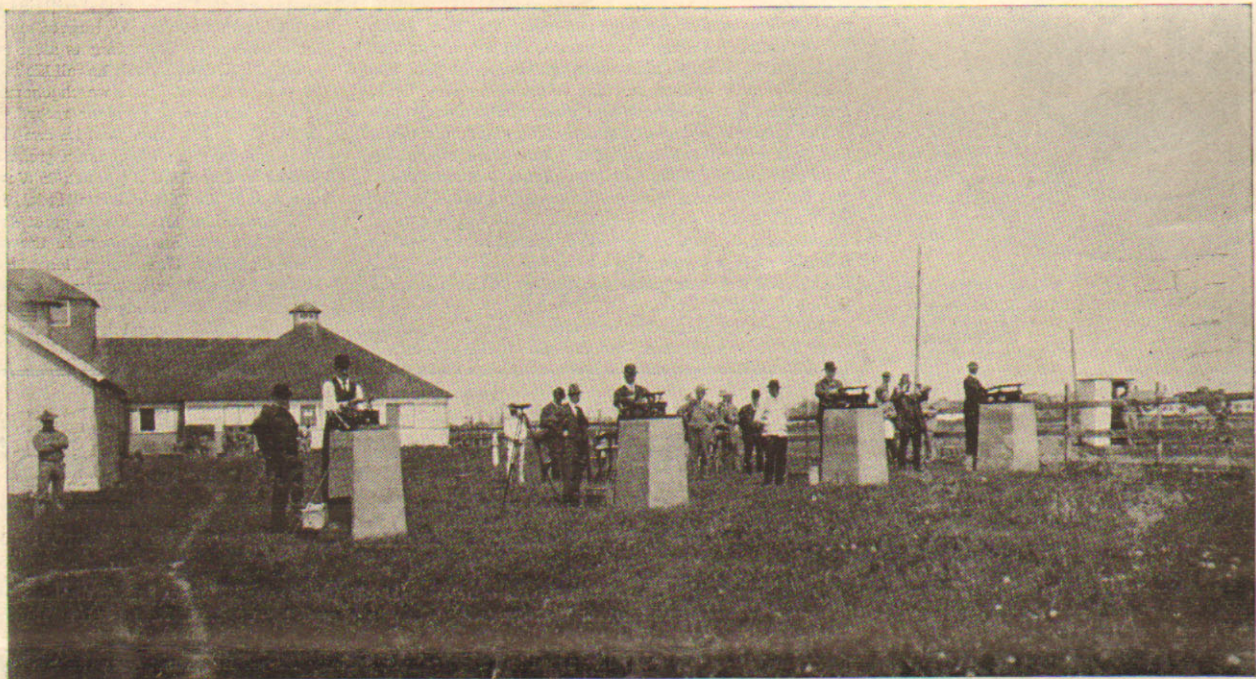
Highest Competitor, Mean Radius:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| 600 yards Rapid Fire | 4.930 |
| 1000 " " " | 9.701 |
| Mean of Means | 7.3155 |

REVOLVER

Highest Competitor, Mean Radius:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 50 yards | 1.430 |
| 75 " | 2.018 |
| Mean of Means | 1.724 |



United States Cartridges Demonstrating Their Superiority in 1909

RECORDS OF 1909 UNBEATEN

The Ammunition Made Under the New Specifications for 1910 Trials is Best for Service but not for Target Work



IF YOU WANT AMMUNITION FOR ACCURATE WORK

AT TARGETS, YOU SHOULD CONTINUE TO USE



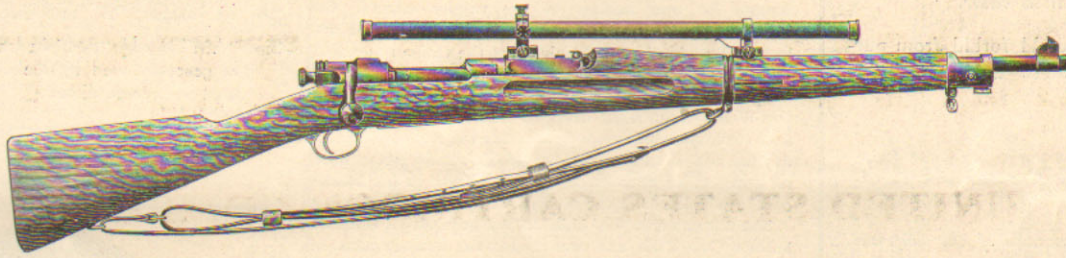
UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY

New York City

Lowell, Massachusetts

San Francisco





"It Brings it up Close"

THIS Rifle Telescope, which has a power of about 5 diameters, is designed especially for the U. S. Springfield Magazine Rifle, and is equally effective on **any** sporting or repeating rifle of **any** make.

It is set forward of the bolt so that it cannot possibly interfere while loading.

Its over all length is 20 inches.

It is regularly made with **pin sight** although it is put up with cross hairs when so ordered.

One of the best features of this Telescope is the system of mountings which are easily detachable and operate on dove-tail blocks screwed firmly to the barrel.

The Telescope slides in its mountings. If it were permanently fixed to the barrel it would **gradually wear loose from the recoil of any high powered arm.**

It is adjustable for shooting of from 200 to 2,000 yards.

All Stevens Telescopes are made in our Optical Laboratory of Precision under the direct supervision of a practical optician.

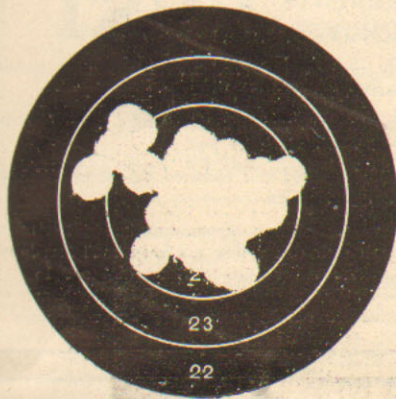
Our smaller Telescopes, those up to 4 powers, are **permanently focused** while the higher powered Telescopes have a quick slide adjustment which is also **permanently** fixed after being once focused to the eye.

Write today for our complete Telescope Catalogue and our new folder "Look Through It."

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO., Dept. 186, Chicopee Falls Mass.

The best five targets of each member is as follows:

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| F. F. Huntington..... | 94 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 91 |
| M. Nielsen..... | 88 | 85 | 83 | 82 | 82 |
| W. H. Siebe..... | 93 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 90 |
| H. A. Harris..... | 90 | 89 | 93 | 91 | 91 |



Composite target counting 1243 out of a possible 1250, made by J. H. Fitzgerald, of Goff's Falls Station, Manchester, N. H., with a 17½ pound Stevens rifle, fitted with a twelve-power 'scope, and using Peters. 22 caliber long rifle cartridges.

Columbia University Pistol Club.

In what is probably the first pistol and revolver match ever shot between two Universities, the following scores were made:

| Howard Rifle & Pistol Club. | Columbia Pistol Club. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| F. Farrell..... 168 | A. Phane..... 223 |
| E. P. Lipscomb..... 201 | A. A. Leach, Jr..... 83 |
| J. Murdoch..... 76 | J. A. Baker, Jr..... 191 |
| A. B. Nolan..... 70 | J. H. Northrop..... 194 |
| Total..... 515 | Total..... 691 |

The conditions of the match called for 25 shots per man on the 2.72 inch Standard American target at 20 yards in artificial light, the possible being 250. U. S. R. A. rules; arms, any pistol or revolver under these rules. Mr. Parmly Hanford, well known in shooting circles as the high man of the Indoor League, acted as

referee. Both teams shot on their home range, the targets being exchanged by mail.

AT THE TRAPS.

The Western Handicap.

J. E. Dickey of Davenport, Iowa, shooting from the 16-yard mark, broke 96 targets and won the Western Handicap over a field of 118 competitors in the tournament at Des Moines, Iowa, May 24 to 26. Mr. Dickey is a comparatively new man in the trap shooting game and this tournament was the second registered event and the first interstate one which he has attended. Walter Huff of Macon, Ga., was the only professional shooter who secured a score equal to that of the winner of the handicap. Huff shot from the 20-yard mark.

M. Thompson of Gainesville, Mo., won the Preliminary handicap in the shootoff with C. C. Tappan of Gandy, Neb. Both broke 94 targets in the main event and in the extra twenty target match Tappan missed his eighteenth target, a straightaway, while Thompson broke straight. The Preliminary Handicap was held on Wednesday, with 128 entries, and the Western on Thursday. Among the professional shooters, F. C. Bills of Chicago and Walter Huff shot a tie for first place in the Preliminary, each breaking 93.

Thompson was the winner of the Preliminary Handicap in the Western tournament in 1906, when the shoot was held in Des Moines. On that occasion he shot off a tie and secured the trophy.

Thirteen States were represented by participants in the tournament in Des Moines, and it was one of the most successful events ever held in the Mississippi valley. Shooters were present from Georgia, Maryland, Colorado, Ohio and States surrounding Iowa.

The weather conditions for the two handicap days were almost perfect. The temperature was very pleasant. On Tuesday, when all the events were sweepstakes, a strong wind blew across the line of traps from left to right and made shooting very difficult, and on Monday, practice day, there was some wind but it was not so violent as on the following day.

In view of the weather conditions some exceptional scores were made. W. R. Crosby broke 100 straight in the Tuesday morning events, giving one of the best exhibitions of shooting ever seen on any grounds. F. C. Bills on the following day had a score of 80 straight in

DON'T GO TO MANEUVERS
without several copies of
HAMPTON'S
FIELD MESSAGE

AND
SKETCH BOOK

By Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton
Twenty-first Infantry, U. S. A.

Up to date, Universally Approved, Complete

It has the features essential to every message and every sketch book combined in such a way that sketches may be transmitted with messages.

The six pages of concise, practical "Field Service Helps" alone are worth the price of the book.

ALREADY IN THE THIRD EDITION


Send 25c. for Sample

Write for particulars


THE EDWARD T. MILLER CO., Columbus, O.

the singles in the morning program and broke 19 targets in an event of ten doubles, finishing the morning with a total of 99, which is claimed as a world's record for 80 singles and 10 doubles.

Mr. Bills led the professionals during the first three days of the tournament. On Monday, practice day, he tied with W. E. Heer at 98 in five 20 target events, the two being second to Guy V. Dering of Columbus, Wisconsin, who broke 99 targets and led the amateur shooters. On Tuesday, Mr. Bills fell behind a little in



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.

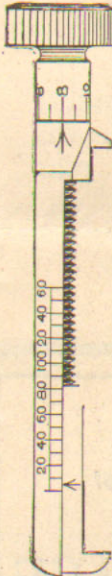
Seagoing Socks

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.



Riflemen's Specialties


THOS. J. CONROY
28 John St. Cor. Nassau
NEW YORK

All accessories required by up-to-date military riflemen, Verniers, Micrometers, Anemometers, Telescopes, British Shooting Bags, Shooting Glasses, Military Compasses (Day and Night), Telescopes and Rifle Rests, Spring Trigger Testers, Score Books, Casey Front Sight Projector, 25 cents.

LORD BURY TELESCOPE, \$25

Conroy's One-piece Ball Bearing Brass Covered Solid Steel Cleaning Rod, \$1.25—Same style of Cleaning Rod, Jointed, \$1.50. Brass Wire Brush for same, 15c.

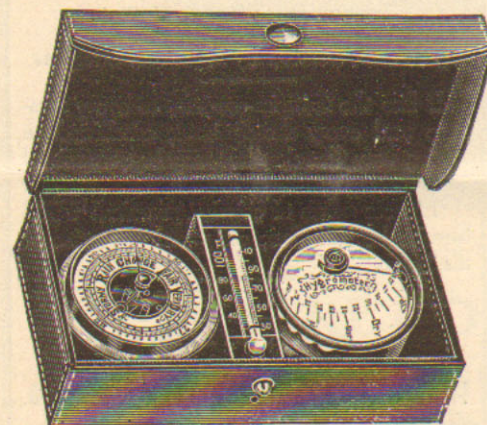
Bullet Micrometer Calibrator. Price, \$4.50.



Micrometer, \$3.00 Vernier, \$2.75

The only Micrometer and Vernier made especially for the new Springfield Army Rifle, reads plus at all ranges, has two steel bushings, one above and below, which prevent any lost motion, made in special hard German silver and will not rust.

None genuine unless stamped "Thos. J. Conroy, Maker."



Russet Leather Case, Containing Hygrometer, Barometer and Thermometer. Price, \$7.50.

the morning when Crosby had his straight run of 100, but for the day the Chicagoan led with a total of 174 in the 180 singles and a score of 18 in the double event. Crosby and Heer tied for second honors, each having 172 in the singles.

On Wednesday, Bills and Huff tied at 93 in the Preliminary Handicap, but the former's morning score gave him the lead for the day. On Thursday Huff took the lead with a score of 191 for the whole day's shooting. In the handicap events Huff shot from the 20-yard mark and Bills was at 21.

R. A. King of Delta, Colo., a student in the University of Chicago, figured as the star among the amateurs, though he won neither of the trophy events. On Monday his 96 was not up to Dering's score of 99, but on Tuesday he forged ahead of the Ohioan and tied with Jay Graham of Long Lake, Ill., for the high amateur mark. Both broke 167 targets out of 180 in the singles. On Wednesday, King dropped but one target in the four twenty-target events in the morning, and on Thursday he had a score of 97 out of 100 in the same kind of shooting. He was on the 20-yard mark in the handicaps, but broke 93 in the Western at that distance.

The tournament was held on the grounds of the Des Moines Gun Club and was under the management of Secretary E. E. Shaner of the Interstate Association. Charles North had supervision of the traps, five Ideal-Leggetts, and Fred C. Whitney of Des Moines officiated as cashier. The shooting was rapid and the tournament ran as smoothly as oiled machinery. On the big day, Thursday, the morning events were completed in two hours and thirty-four minutes and the Western Handicap was pulled off in exactly two and a half hours. There was not a hitch, not a dissatisfied shooter, not a kick.

The Des Moines grounds are located on the banks of the Des Moines River and within a few hundred feet of the street car line. Easy of access from the city and beautiful in themselves, they rank among the best shooting grounds in the middle west. The traps were arranged closely, so that there were no long walks and no long waits. In every way the tournament was a pronounced success. On Tuesday there were 120 entries, on Wednesday 128 and on Thursday 119.

J. T. Skelly, representing the Interstate Association, made the speech of presentation and gave the trophies for the two handicaps to the winners. Mr. Shaner spoke briefly at the same time, commenting upon the success of the tournament and the courtesies received from the city officials in Des Moines, who control the shooting grounds as part of the public park system.

The attendance of local people was large throughout the tournament. The newspapers of Des Moines evinced an interest in the tournament and their readers became interested as a result. Many ladies were present at the grounds throughout the tournament and although the list of local entries was not as large as had been hoped, the city as a whole welcomed the trap shooters cordially.

NOTES OF THE TOURNAMENT.

"These are the finest grounds I have ever seen," said Fred Gilbert as he surveyed the line of traps. "The car service is good and the time required to come out from the hotel is short. The traps are close together and there is no long walk from one to the other in changing squads. I have attended a great many shoots where the distance between the traps was as great as that between the first and fifth on these grounds. Mr. Whitney is certainly entitled to a great deal of credit for the arrangement of the place and part of the credit is, of course, due to Mr. Shaner and Mr. North. The tournament is altogether one of the best at which I have ever been present."

If Shaner, Whitney and North were swayed by compliments, they would be facing the problem of buying larger hats after this tournament. There was not a shooter but has a good word for the management and every detail was handled so well that the work of the three managers appeared easy because of the lack of friction.

E. E. Shaner of Pittsburg, who as secretary of the tournament for the Interstate Association was in charge of affairs, was so well pleased with the progress of the shoot that he wanted to tell the town about it. "You can say for me," he said, "that your Mr. Ash, your superintendent of parks, has been more than kind to us. He was here this afternoon and told us we need only ask for anything we want to add to our convenience. And just to show you how well we are pleased, we could think of nothing to ask for."

The liberal portion of femininity among the visitors was remarked upon with interest by the shooters. No one is more proud of his particular line of sport than the trap shooter. He wants all classes to know it for its full worth, and like the politician, he believes in the strength of woman's influence for any cause. So the women were given the best seats and all their questions were answered with patience and cheerfulness.

"There's a duck hunter," shouted Elmer Shaner and C. W. Budd as a left quattering bird in the doubles was checked in its climb against the wind by an Iowa amateur. "These Iowa boys know how to shoot," declared Mr. Shaner. "I don't know of a State where there are more first class shooters. The only reason I can assign is that the game is plentiful along the rivers and lakes, and the sportsmen have good field experience.

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" 2½x2½; "BM" 4x4; and "CM" 5½x5½ inches as generally used by the Militia, if desired, must be ordered direct.

TARGET SUPPLY CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



To get 3 oz. of "3-in-One" oil free buy a new size 50c bottle. It contains 8 oz. or 8 times as much as the dime bottle! Saves you money just the same as "3-in-One" saves your gun! The first, the best, the only gun oil that lubricates, cleans, polishes and prevents rust all at once. Makes magazine-trigger-shell extractor-hammer-break joints work without fault or falter. Cleans barrels inside and out. Removes burnt powder residue. Won't gum-dry out-or collect dust. Contains no acid. Recommended and USED by all famous gun manufacturers.

Send for FREE liberal sample and "3-in-One" Dictionary. FREE LIBRARY SLIP given with each bottle.

"3-IN-ONE" OIL CO.
104 New Street, New York City

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

**PREVENTS RUST
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.

**THIS GRAPHITE
(GRADE 1340)
IS THE BEST
PREVENTATIVE
OF METAL
FOULING**

Price 40 cents per pound or 60 cents express paid.

Ask for folder 286 H.
**INTERNATIONAL ACHESON
GRAPHITE COMPANY**

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
We are the Only Makers of Graphite in the World.



Books for Everybody.

FIREARMS, SCORE BOOKS, ETC.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Bull's-Eye Score Book, fixed leaf..... | \$0.25 |
| loose leaf..... | .50 |
| The Book of the Rifle. T. F. Fremantle..... | 5.20 |
| Hints on Revolver Shooting. Walter Winans... | 1.10 |
| The Pistol and Revolver. A. L. A. Himmelwright, Cloth \$1.00, Paper..... | .60 |
| Suggestions to Military Riflemen. Lieut. Town- send Whelen, 1909 Edition..... | 1.10 |
| The New Springfield Indoors..... | .25 |
| Keough's Score Register..... | .75 |
| The United States Service Rifle, Model of 1903, with 1906 Ammunition; Its Mechanism and Its Use..... | .10 |
| Our Military Rifle and How to use it..... | .10 |
| The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target. By F. W. Mann, B. S., M. D..... | 4.00 |
| Rifle Range Construction..... | 1.00 |
| Indoor Target Practice with Sub-Target Gun Ma- chine. Captain John F. Parker, U. S. Army. | 1.00 |

MILITARY SUBJECTS.

| | |
|--|------|
| Instruction for the Infantry Private of the Na- tional Guard. John W. Norwood..... | .25 |
| The Law and Customs of Riot Duty. Byron L. Bargar..... | 3.00 |
| Officers' Manual. Revised and Enlarged. Moss. A Military Primer. Capt. F. C. Marshall and Capt. Geo. S. Simonds..... | 2.50 |
| Noncommissioned Officers' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss..... | 1.50 |
| The Privates' Manual. By Capt. James A. Moss... | .50 |
| The Story of a Troop Mess. By Capt. James A. Moss..... | .75 |
| Moss-Dalton Company Records. Set..... | 4.80 |
| Individual books, each..... | 1.00 |
| Infantry Drill With Interpretations..... | .75 |
| Drill Regulations for the Infantry..... | .50 |
| Field Artillery Drill Regulations..... | 1.00 |
| Coast Artillery Drill Regulations..... | 1.00 |

To All National Guardsmen:

You are invited to attend the
TWENTIETH ANNUAL SEA GIRL TOURNAMENT
1910
held at Sea Girt, New Jersey
September 1st to 10th, inclusive
Including matches of the
NEW JERSEY RIFLE ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION
PENNSYLVANIA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION
Programs can be procured by addressing
THE POST ADJUTANT, Sea Girt, N. J.

IF YOU ARE AN OFFICER

YOU MUST STUDY TACTICS

NOTHING CAN HELP YOU MORE THAN

**Tactical Principles
and Problems**

By Capt. M. E. HANNA, 2nd U. S. Cavalry

Can be drawn on requisition or purchased
for \$2.50 per volume.

The secretary's tent was a quiet place at this tourna-
ment. Under the management of Shaner, North and
Fred C. Whitney of Des Moines, the shoot moved along
so smoothly that the only noise in the secretary's tent
was furnished by the voices of the shooters as they came
to make their entries and to "jolly" the management.
The complaints which pour in to the secretary at the
average tournament were unknown at this one.

Charles North, who had charge of the traps in use at
the tournament, had a lazy time. "I never had five
traps that worked better," he said at the finish last
evening. "They're giving me no trouble, breaking
few targets and I have nothing to do but visit."

Swansea County Club, Belleville, Ill.

Secretary Hugo Hoppe has just sent us a report of
the registered shoot which was held on May 21 and 22.

The scores made were excellent, and in several instances
the amateurs gave as good an exhibition as the pro-
fessionals.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|-----|-----|
| | 1st Day. | 2nd Day. | | |
| | Sh. at. | Bk. Sh. at. | Bk. | |
| H. E. Winans..... | 200 | 162 | 200 | 170 |
| P. C. Ward..... | 200 | 184 | 200 | 195 |
| C. E. Orr..... | 200 | 196 | 200 | 192 |

**NATIONAL
TARGET CARRIER**

Can be drawn from War Department
on Governor's Requisition

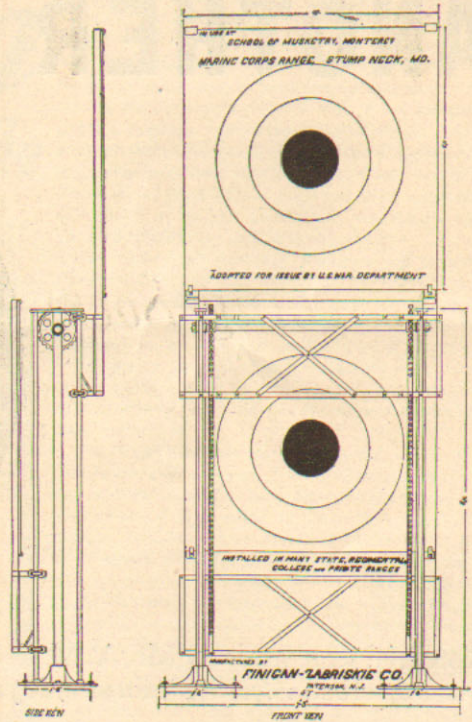
Carries All Size Interior Targets A. B. C.

**"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.



**Dead Shot
Smokeless**

Forrest Park Gun Club
Atchinson, Kans. May 8 and 9, 1910

High Average Over all
Won by Mr. F. C. BILLS, using Dead Shot
Score 413 out of 420
Longest Run of Tournament
126 Straight

You cannot buy a better
Trap Load than **DEAD SHOT**

It makes the best and most regular patterns.
For uniform high velocity it is unequalled.

American Powder Mills
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY BOSTON



| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----------------|---------|
| McCrea..... | 200 | 183 | 200 | 197 |
| G. J. Joffray..... | 200 | 169 | 200 | 181 |
| Wm. Baggemann..... | 200 | 189 | 200 | 196 |
| Cadwallader..... | 200 | 188 | 200 | 192 |
| C. Clay..... | 200 | 180 | 200 | 197 |
| Peter Baggemann..... | 200 | 190 | 200 | 195 |
| J. Selser..... | 200 | 171 | 200 | 176 |
| H. Clark..... | 200 | 194 | 200 | 194 |
| Holland..... | 200 | 188 | 200 | 194 |
| Galbraith..... | 200 | 192 | 200 | 197 |
| Govro..... | 100 | 92 | C. Krebs..... | 200 181 |
| Lathy..... | 200 | 195 | Warren..... | 200 188 |
| Duncan..... | 200 | 190 | Thompson..... | 200 168 |
| L. Wiggert..... | 200 | 186 | W. Slipep..... | 200 194 |

Piedmont, W. Va., Gun Club.

At the registered shoot of the club on May 25 the high
amateur was W. A. Weidebush with 194 out of 200.
Quite a few shooters were out and some good scores
were made.

Kentucky Trapshooters League.

The 8th annual tournament of the League, under the
auspices of the Fayette Gun Club of Lexington, Ky., was
held on May 19 and 20. R. O. Heikes was high profes-
sional with 194 out of 200, C. O. LeCompte second with
189 and Woolfolk Henderson third with 185. High
amateur was Dr. Franklin with 193.

On the second day C. O. LeCompte was high with 194,
Woolfolk Henderson 191 and R. O. Heikes, 188. Dr.

Franklin was high amateur with 189. J. D. Gay, 186;
and F. C. Bell, 185.

The Kentucky championship was won by J. D. Gay of
Pine Grove, Ky. with 94 out of 100.

High professional general average was won by C. O.
LeCompte, 383 out of 400.

High amateur average was won by Dr. Franklin, 382
out of 400.

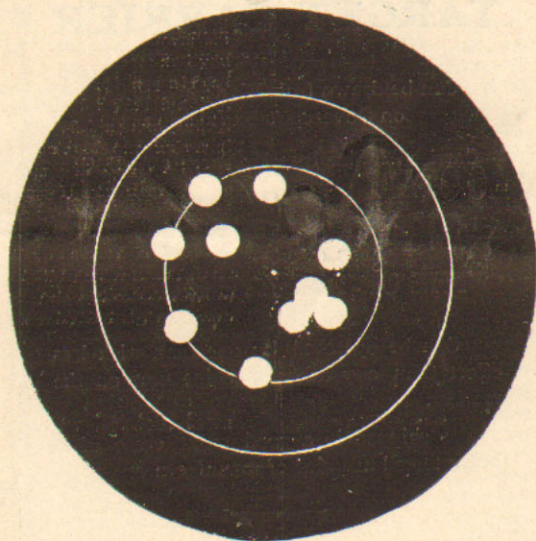
Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters' League.

Wind, rain and poor light failed to put a damper on
the enthusiastic members of the league, and 51 shooters
turned out and shot through the second league tournament,
which was held under the auspices of the Camden Gun
Club, located at Dravosburg, Pa. The bad weather con-
ditions played havoc with the scores, and it was almost
impossible to see the target against the dark hills which
formed the background.

C. R. Anderson, of Pittsburg, was high with 140, and
his score was exceedingly good. He shot a fine, consist-
ent race throughout the entire program, but he is an ex-
ceedingly nervy though unassuming shot, and won out very
neatly over a very strong field. He only dropped three
of his last 75 targets.

Kelsey of Pittsburg and D. B. Matthews were runners up
with 139 each. Kelsey did not seem quite up to his usual

ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD



Wonderful score made by Mr. A. M. Poindexter at the range of the Monmouth Revolver Club, Red Bank, N. J., May 21. Diameter of bull's-eye, $1\frac{1}{8}$ " ; distance, 20 yards; arm, regulation target pistol; score, 100 out of a possible 100; ammunition used,

PETERS

.22 CAL. SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES

The kind that won the U. S. Indoor Rifle Championship twelve successive years; that holds the World's Individual Rifle Record, 2481 out of 2500; the cartridges that won the N. R. A. Inter-Club Team Match, the Inter-Scholastic Team Match and many other honors.

Shoot PETERS CARTRIDGES and Keep Up with the Procession

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.

form, and had rather bad innings in the sixth and ninth events. Matthews had a chance to tie, but dropped his last target and had to be contented with a divide of second money and honors.

Carl Moore of Brownsville was third with 137 and he lost six of his 13 last targets in the last 30 targets. This is unusual for Moore, as he almost always is a strong finisher.

Ad. Hickman, Dr. Aber and Keener of the local club, together with Harry Hoey, were too busy trying to get the shoot run off smoothly to put up their usual good scores.

Of the professionals, Lewis was high with 131, Squier second and Young third.

The Herron Hill club was again high in the team race, scoring three points with 415 out of 450. Camden was second and got two points with 400 out of 450, and Brownsville was third with 380 and got one point.

Jim Lewis ran the office, assisted by Louis Lautenslager and L. J. Squier. The next league shoot will be held at Butler, June 29.

The Westy Hogans Meet.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 20.—An enthusiastic special meeting of The Westy Hogans was held in this city on Wednesday evening of the week of the Pennsylvania State shoot, and not a small amount of business pertinent to the welfare of the organization and its 1910 tournament in Atlantic City in September was transacted. There were present besides President Neaf Apgar, who presided, J. Mowell Hawkins, Harry Overbaugh, Lloyd R. Lewis, Frank Lawrence, H. H. Stevens, Sim Glover, James Lewis, T. H. Keller, Jr., H. L. Brown, George Benjamin, Luther Squier and Secretary Bernard Elsesser.

Reports from each of the Hogans present were of a nature to indicate that the 1910 Westy Hogan Shoot will be about the "noisiest" thing in the trap shooting line in the East during the present year. The more optimistic Hogans predict that the entry will number 175 shooters. It is generally conceded that there will be not less than 150 shooters, and at least 500 spectators there.

The Hogans to a man voted favorably on the proposition to adopt the Squier Money Back System for the

government of the 1910 shoot. Mr. Squier, who was at the meeting, was immediately appointed chairman of the program committee. The other members of the committee are H. H. Stevens, T. H. Keller, Jr., Secretary Elsesser and President Apgar. The committee will get to work at once and an attractive program is assured. It will be issued about August 1. Other committees were appointed to look after various details in connection with the tournament.

An important matter was settled when the organization decided that the program should be so arranged that each squad will shoot "down the line," twice only, on each day, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. This will supply the opportunity for each shooter after he has "gone down" the first time, to go where he pleases for a couple of hours.

It was also agreed to hold the annual meeting of The Hogans on the evening of practice day, September 7, instead of on the evening of the "first day" as heretofore.

The result of the meeting was quite satisfactory and the prospects for a successful tournament are brighter than they have ever been. The usual campaign of publicity will begin at once and the slogan everywhere in trapdom for the next three months will be: "Come to The Westy Hogan Shoot at Atlantic City in September."

Highland Gun Club, Clarendon Hills, Mass.

The second annual registered shooting tournament held by the members of the club at its traps at Clarendon Hills on May 21 drew out a field of crack pro and amateur trap shooters.

The professional gun Chapin registered the fine score of 142 out of his 150, winning the net high gun honors for the day in the professionals, while George Hassam, the crack Needham gun, with a score of 140, won the gold prize for the best net amateur shot in the contests.

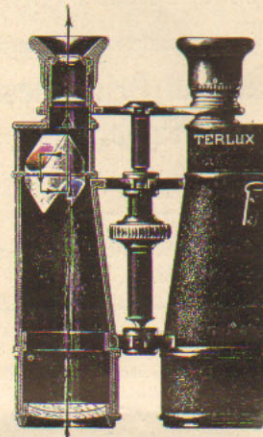
High gun in the handicap match was won by secretary and treasurer of the club, D. Munn, with a total score of 150. Munn broke 114, and had a handicap of 36.

Ben Sibley, Bobby Burnes, Dickey and Gil Wheeler, the Maine shot, were at the traps and shot in fine form.

The conditions were poor. A heavy haze and a down-pour of rain bothered the shooters throughout.

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, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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.



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.

Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest was consummated at Walla Walla, Wash., on May 10, and from every point of view was a decided success. Weather conditions were conducive to good scores excepting the second day at which time a strong wind prevailed and as a consequence the general averages were reduced somewhat. Professional averages fell to Mr. Lee Barkley, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., first, with 571 out of 600; second to Mr. Frank Richl, the UMC Co. representative, score 561 out of 600; third to Mr. H. E. Poston, the Peters Cartridge Co. representative, score, 558 out of 600.

The three high amateur averages fell to Mr. A. P. Bigelow, Ogden, Utah, score 561 out of 600; second to Mr. F. A. Dryden, Walla Walla, score 557 out of 600, and third to Mr. G. L. Becker, Ogden, Utah, and Mr. J. I. McLaughlin, Seattle, tied with a score of 556 out of 600.

In view of the fact that those scores were taken from scores made under handicap conditions together with regular events (16-yards) the shooting was high class and most creditable.

The Walla Commercial Club opened its doors to the Association, who furnished most delightful rooms for the visitors as well as affording a place for the annual meeting. Right here it is in order to state that the Association decided to hold its tournament at Walla Walla for 1911, all of which indicates that the sportsmen of the Northwest are pleased with Walla Walla management, to which might be added fair treatment and western hospitality.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the tournament was the winning of the Individual Championship by Mr. D. W. Fleet, of Montesano, Washington, one of the old guard who has attended the Northwest shoot for many years past. Mr. Fleet not only won the Championship event, but broke 489 targets out of 550 shot at in the tournament events. Mr. Fleet has not only won the Individual Championship of the Northwest but has won the hearts and friendship of his brother sportsmen and the city of Montesano can be justly proud of their representative.

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

A Clean Sweep for the Red W Brand.

Another State Championship was decided last week, that of Pennsylvania, and as occurs in the majority of similar cases, it was won by a shooter using Winchester shells, Howard J. Schlicher, of Allentown, who made a score of 190 out of 200. Remarkable to say, Mr. Schlicher also won high amateur average, scoring 516 out of 555. Lester German, who also shot Winchester shells, won high professional average with a score of 534. The second professional average and second amateur average were also won with Winchester shells and Winchester guns too. Altogether the Pennsylvania State Shoot was a clean sweep for the Red W Brand.

At Auburn, N. Y., May 18 and 19, high amateur average was won by Jos. N. Knapp, who scored 313 out of 330 targets with Leader shells.

At the big and successful shoot given by the Bethel, Conn., Gun Club, May 14, Winchester guns and shells carried off the lion's share of the honors. W. A. Gregory of Danbury, and James Kyle, of Bethel, tied for high amateur average, both using Winchester shells and Mr. Kyle a Winchester shotgun. W. W. Gale, winner of the Parker gun prize, used Winchester Leader shells, and the New Haven Gun Club Team, which won the team race, all used Winchester shells and three of them Winchester guns.


E. Auen was high gun at Luverne, Minn., May 12 and 13, with the fine score of 385 out of 400 targets, shooting a Winchester gun and Winchester shells.

Early advices from the Western Handicap shot at Des Moines, Iowa, show that Mr. M. Thompson won the Preliminary Handicap with Winchester shells and Winchester gun. It appears that there were more shooters using the Winchester shells at this shoot than any other make, which shows their great popularity. This seems to be the rule at almost all the big tournaments, and although Winchester shells do not win the main events always, their popularity remains undimmed. The average of wins for different makes of shells, however, seems to be strongly in favor of Winchester—the Red W Brand.

At the Illinois State Shoot on May 19, the professional championship was won by W. R. Crosby, who was tied with 48 out of 50, and then made a score of 25 straight on the shootoff. Mr. Crosby always shoots Winchester shells. Mr. Crosby was also high gun for the three days' shoot and Mr. F. G. Bills was second, shooting Winchester gun and shells.

Some UMC Wins.

The ten-men team race between the Salem and National Cash Register Gun Clubs which was shot at Clayton, Ohio, May 14, resulted in a victory for the Salem Team with a score of 423 out of a possible 500. All of the members of the Salem team, as well as eight



SMITH GUNS HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER

In the brush or at the traps you want to feel sure of your gun. A second's loss of time means the loss of your bird or a failure to score in the competition. The strongest insurance policy the world over for sportsmen is a Hammerless Smith Gun with the Hunter One-Trigger attachment.

THE HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER gives a pull short, clean and quick. There's no creep or drag. The speed of the mechanism far exceeds the speed of the trigger finger. The aim is not disturbed—because there is no relaxing, no re-gripping, no accommodating yourself to the different lengths of the stock—but just a firm, steady grip and pull.

The very newest Hammerless Smith Gun is the 20-Gauge Hunter One-Trigger—and it's a beauty. Weighs only 5½ to 7 lbs. Just the finest gun that can be made at the price—simply *all gun and no frills*. Be sure to ask your dealer about it.

Write today for handsomely lithographed Catalogue—it is free.
THE HUNTER ARMS CO., 73 Hubbard Street, Fulton, N. Y.

MEDALS AND CUPS "IF WE MAKE IT IT'S RIGHT"
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry
Official Jewelers of the Leading Schools, Colleges, Associations and Military Organizations.
DIEGES & CLUST
23 JOHN STREET • NEW YORK.

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.

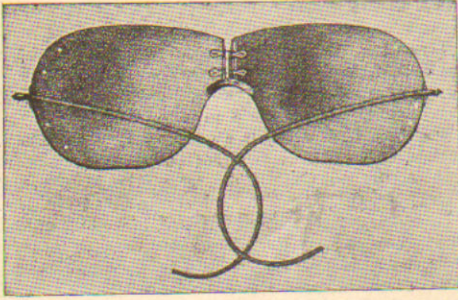
STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS

Adopted by the principal American Rifle Associations. Send 15 cents in Stamps for Samples and price list of various sizes.

TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand.
C. W. HINMAN,
127 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

Cook's Patent Shooting and Automobile Glasses

As Essential as the Gun or Car

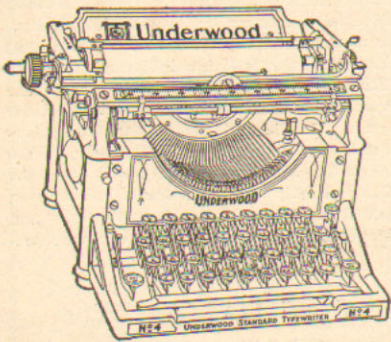


YOUR summer vacation is nearly here and you will need a pair of glasses for your autoing, shooting, fishing and golfing. One pair of our universal glasses will do for all purposes. If you wear glasses from necessity we can grind your prescription and guarantee its accuracy. Write for our booklet of endorsements from the leading shooters, auto drivers, etc.; it's a valuable book for reference.

IOWA OPTICAL COMPANY

Agents in Principal Cities

New London, Iowa



UNDERWOOD STANDARD TYPEWRITER

Original Visible Writer
Light, easy, electric
touch

"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

Washington Branch, 1206 F Street Northwest

DR. HUDSON

WON

THE ZETTLER 100-Shot .22 Gallery CHAMPIONSHIP

WITH

"LESMOK"

[A New .22 Cal. Powder]

SCORE

2474 out of 2500

For Information Address Rifle Smokeless Division

E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co.

Wilmington, Delaware

of the National Cash Register shooters, used UMC Steel Lined shells.

The UMC-Remington combination figured largely in all of the events at the Idaho State Shoot at Boise, May 10-12. F. C. Riehl, the well-known professional, made the long run of the tournament, of 137 targets. The four special events were as follows:

The U. C. T. Trophy was won by W. R. Thomas, breaking 39 out of 40, and 19 out of 20 in the shootoff, with Nitro Club shells.

The Statesmen Handicap was captured by Sherman Johnson of Boise, at 18 yards, with Arrow shells. Mr. Johnson tied with three others at 24 and won the shootoff with 23 out of 25.

The Boise State Handicap was won by A. S. Garber, breaking 39 out of 40 targets from the 20-yard line with Nitro Club shells and a Remington Pump Gun.

All three of the winners in the team race—W. R. Thomas, Sherman Johnson and Al Adellmann, used UMC Steel Lined shells.

D. Herrold using an Autoloading Shotgun and Arrow shells, won high amateur average at Berwick, Pa., May 13, scoring 164 out of 180.

On Saturday, May 14, at Milton, Pa., O. S. Sked broke 174 out of 175 targets having an unfinished run of 144. Mr. Sked used Arrow Steel Lined shells and a Remington Pump gun.

A World's Record.

A new world's record for .22 caliber pistol shooting was made on May 21, by A. M. Poindexter, at the range of the Monmouth Revolver Club of Red Bank, N. J. Shooting a regulation .22 caliber target pistol and Peters .22 Stevens Pope Armory Semi-smokeless cartridges, Mr. Poindexter put ten consecutive shots in a bullseye measuring 1½ inches in diameter, the distance being 20 yards. This is the first time on record that a perfect ten shot score has ever been made in .22 caliber pistol shooting, the previous ten shot record being 99 out of a possible 100 by Frank Fromm of Spokane, Wash., also with Peters cartridges. Mr. Poindexter continued his shooting in a trial for a twenty shot record, making an aggregate of 189 out of 200, tying the record made by Thos. Anderton on the same number of shots.

The fact that all three of these gentlemen, Poindexter, Fromm and Anderton, used Peters ammunition is about the best possible proof of the unequalled shooting qualities of these goods.

WANTS AND FOR SALE.

One half inch or less, 50 cents an insertion, 10 cents for each additional line. Cash must accompany copy or advertisement will not be inserted. Stamps of larger denominations than 1 and 2 cents will not be accepted.

FOR SALE.—Three Ballard-Schuetzen rifles. All first class guns. Address.

GEORGE J. BERNIUS,
1354 Webster Avenue,
Bronx, N. Y., City.

FOR SALE.—Fine Krag Rifle, perfect condition. Price \$12.

J. B. WOLFE,
Brownsburg, Pa.

At Danville, Ill. May 11 and 12, D. Straughn won third amateur average, 365 out of 400, and H. W. Cadwallader second professional, 364 out of 400; both using Peters factory loaded shells.

At Bethel, Conn., May 14, Jack Fanning, shooting Peters Ideal shells, won high average in a field of 67 shooters, breaking 166 out of 175.

On the first day of the Idaho State Tournament at Boise, May 10, Hugh E. Posten made a record which will very likely not be equaled for some little time. He broke 107 straight, missed one target and ran another 92 straight, making a total of 199 out of 200, winning high general average for the day, of course. He shot Peters factory loads.

International Acheson Company in Pittsburg.

In order to more promptly meet the demands of the trade in and about Pittsburg, the International Acheson Graphite Company has established a branch office at No. 309 Fourth Avenue.

Good Work at the Traps By Stannard.

W. D. Stannard has been doing some very effective work with his one-trigger Smith gun in the West. On May 12 and 13 at Columbus, Wis., from a field of class shots he won a general average of 343 out of 360. Then at Chicago on May 15, shooting against a strong field of professionals and amateurs, in the program events he broke 98 out of 100, making his last 87 straight, and was high gun, his nearest competitor scoring 92.

ARMS AND THE MAN PUB. CO.

1502 H STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAMES A. DRAIN, PRESIDENT.

E. M. DRAIN, SECRETARY.

FRANK J. KAHR, TREASURER.

\$3.00 a Year.

10 Cents a Copy.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

United States and Mexico—One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.50; Three Months, 75 cents.

Canada—50 cents a year additional.

Foreign countries—\$1.00 a year additional.

A subscription can begin at any time; payable invariably in advance. The trade supplied through the American News Company and its branches, Washington News Co., local distributors.

The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the world.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for advertising space furnished on application to this office.

REMITTANCES.

Remittances may be made by Express Money Order Draft, Postoffice Order, or Registered Letter.

Postage stamps will be received in part payment for subscriptions, for the convenience of remitters, but must be of the denominations of One or Two Cents ONLY.

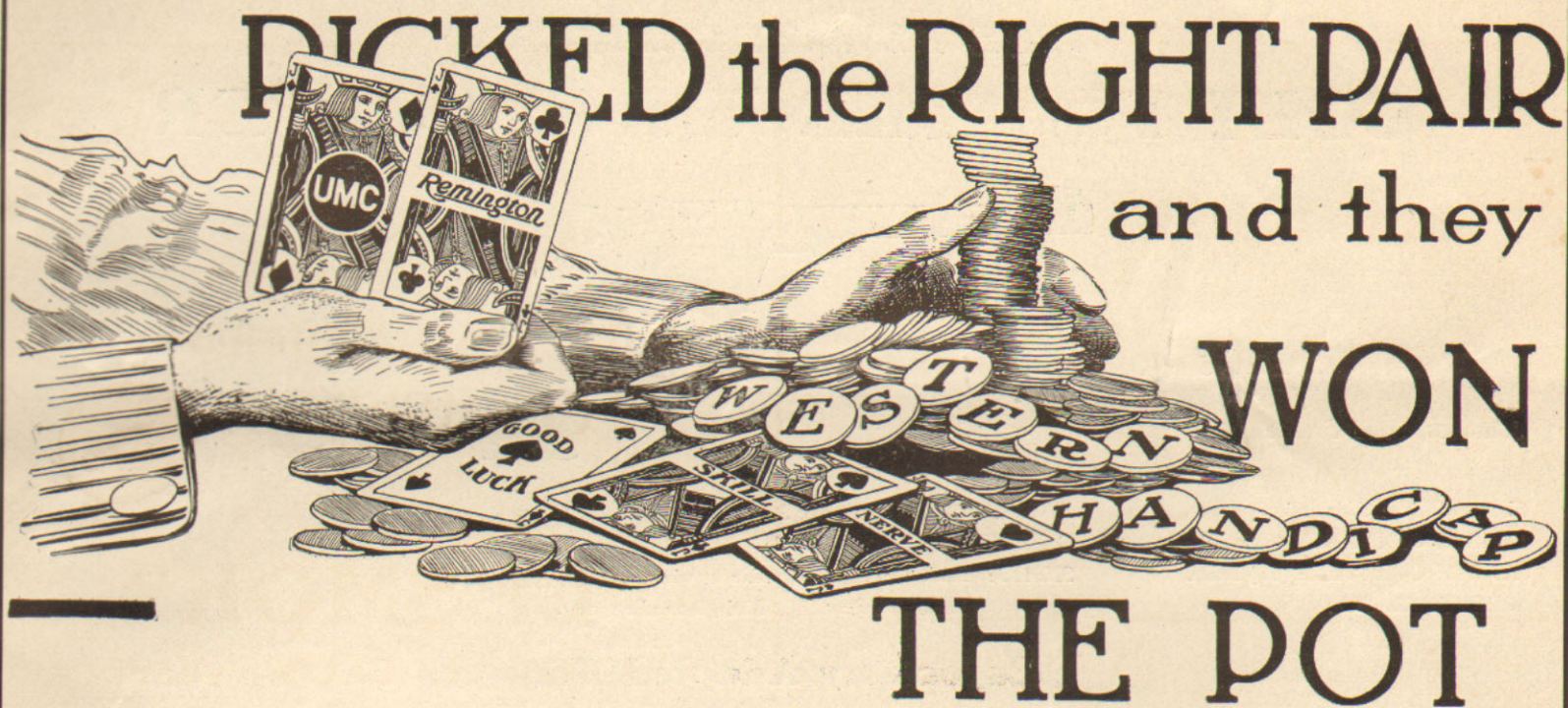
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks, postoffice and express orders payable to ARMS AND THE MAN PUBLISHING CO., 1502 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Stops Ignition Trouble.

Most motor troubles are caused by a faulty magneto, and nine-tenths of these arise through improper lubrication or lack of lubrication. 3-In-One Oil has come to be recognized as an ideal magneto oil.

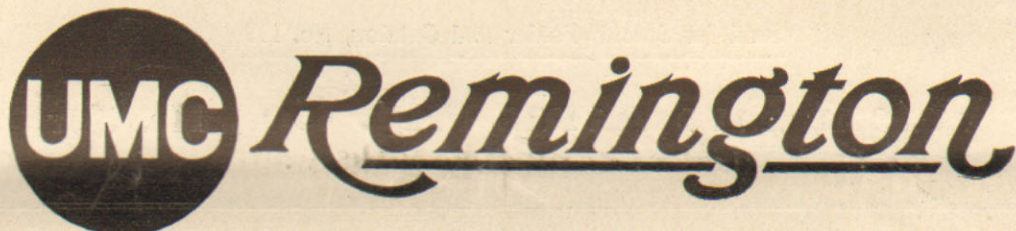
No lubricant which has been tried equals this highest known quality oil compound as a lubricating agent for sensitive and delicate action points and bearings. It is therefore ideal for magnetos.

We shall expect 3-In-One Oil to become even more popular for this use than it is for lubricating the delicate parts of firearms.



Every shooter can hold up 4 and draw 1, the wise ones holding the UMC-Remington-Skill-Nerve combination filled with Good Luck in 7 consecutive Interstate Handicaps.

Western Handicap Events Bring Added Victories to



1910's first two big events are added to the score of the winners of 1909. You can't stop this winning combination!

UMC are the unquestioned champions at the trap shoots, having now won 7 consecutive Interstate Handicaps—the 5 big events of 1909 and the 2 already shot in 1910. "There's a reason." It lies in the steel lining of the Arrow and Nitro Club Shells. The powder charge lies against the steel lining which protects the powder from moisture and insures a uniform load in all kinds of weather. No other American manufacturer provides this additional steel protection.

Western Handicap, won by J. E. DICKEY, score 96-100, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells. 2nd. J. S. FRINK, score 94-100, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells and a Remington Pump Gun.

High Amateur Average, won by R. A. KING, score 343-360, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells.

High Amateur Average at 16 yard targets, including 20 pairs of doubles, also won by R. A. KING, shooting UMC Steel Lined Shells.

P. S. KENTUCKY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, won by J. D. GAY, 94-100, UMC Steel Lined Shells.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE, won by Dr. F. M. EDWARDS, 382-400, using UMC Steel Lined Shells.

Don't Handicap yourself. Shoot UMC-Remington, the records of whose past achievements are a guarantee of quality and efficiency

UMC and Remington—the Perfect Shooting Combination

Same Ownership

Same Management

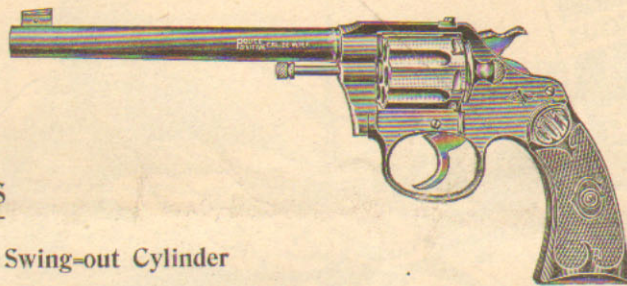
Same Standard of Quality

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Bridgeport, Conn.

The Remington Arms Co.
Ilion, N. Y.

Agency, 299 Broadway, New York City

THE NEW .22 CALIBER
COLT POLICE POSITIVE TARGET REVOLVER



SPECIFICATIONS

Jointless, Solid Frame

Swing-out Cylinder

SIX SHOTS. Double Action.

LENGTH OF BARREL: 6 inches only.

LENGTH OVER ALL: 10½ inches.

WEIGHT: 22 ounces.

FINISH: Full Blued. Rubber Stocks.

CARTRIDGE: .22 W. R. F. only.

SIGHTS: Block Rear Sight, adjustable for windage.

Removable Front Sight Blade, fastened by screw.

COLT Grip
Smooth Action
Positive Lock

Especially Adapted For

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN for gallery practice, rapid, timed or slow fire, single or double action.

SPORTSMEN will find it more convenient to carry than a small rifle for target practice in camp or small game shooting.

TARGET SHOOTERS may now secure a greater amount of revolver practice at the minimum of expense and save the trouble of reloading ammunition.

Send for Special Folder and Catalog, No. 115

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

London Office: 15-A Pall Mall, S. W.

Accepted as the most efficient system of instruction in rifle practice existent.

THE SUB-TARGET RIFLE MACHINE

SUPPLIED TO

31 GOVERNMENTS THRUOUT THE WORLD

And may be secured by the National Guard or Organized Militia thru the Adjutants-General from the War Department upon requisition.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

SUB-TARGET GUN COMPANY

216 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

1 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

29 CHARING X ROAD, LONDON

21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS

TIENTSIN, CHINA

