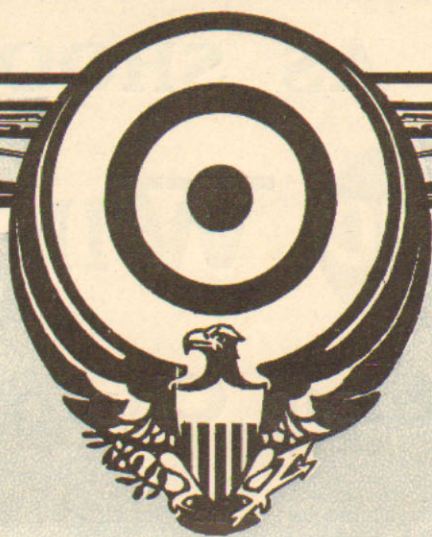


# ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVIII, No. 18.

AUGUST 4, 1910.

**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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## TO LIVE IS TO LEARN.

**I**f a workman expects to do good work he must have proper tools with which to labor. The soldier man depends upon his weapons and the ammunition which gives them destructive energy for the doing of those things for which he was made.

In the armies of all the world the Ordnance Department or that which corresponds to it must always be an important, yea, an indispensable feature. With us in the United States we feel ourselves vouchsafed a singular blessing in the possession of an ordnance department which is at once progressive and conservative, contradictory as those terms appear.

It is acknowledged now, after demonstrations of a practical character upon the field, such as that at Bisley in 1908 when the team shooting the American Service rifle beat all nations which came against it, that the American Service rifle with the ammunition made for it is equal if not superior to any other weapon and ammunition made to fulfil a similar mission.

We do not feel ourselves behind the men of other countries in our big guns. The effectiveness in material of all arms of the Service, limited in number as those arms are with us, is unsurpassed by similar organizations or units in the armies of any nation.

The most pressing problem permanently before the American people, the one which bears down most heavily upon those of them who strive seriously to foresee the contingencies which the future may bring, is a lack of sufficient material and of trained men to operate that material.

No amount of agitation so far undertaken has seemed sufficient to rouse the citizens of the United States to a just realization of their condition of unpreparedness. A little has been gained here and there but it is a discouragingly small gain when one has a full appreciation of the whole distance to be travelled.

Our Ordnance Department, under the wise and competent direction of its Chief, Gen. William Crozier, and his able Assistant, Col. John T. Thompson, has done a great deal, an amazing deal in fact, when the circumstances are considered, to provide for what may be.

Depots of ordnance material have been established at safe and convenient points from which existing organizations, and new ones which shall have to be created when war comes, may be supplied with those arms, appendages, equipments, and ammunition which shall furnish for the troops the implements with which they will be expected to deal death blows to an enemy of the country should such an one come.

But diligent efforts to acquire material are not enough. If a war should come tomorrow we would find ourselves in dire need of officers and men trained in those special arts which appertain to the issue, manufacture and control of ordnance.

In that law formulated by the National Guard Association of the United States and passed by the Congress in 1903 popularly known as "The Dick Law" and officially as "the act approved January 21, 1903," there is a provision for "securing a list of persons especially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of Organized Militia."

The War Department in General Orders, No. 57, March 25, 1909, set out in distinct terms the scope of examinations to be taken and the other requirements to be fulfilled by those desiring to secure for themselves enrollment on the list kept by the Department of those who so "specially qualified."

Among these we find with relation to the qualification for commissions in the Ordnance Department the following scheme of examination:

### FOR CAPTAINS AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

*Administration* (oral).—Army Regulations and important general orders, in the discretion of the board, special attention being devoted to Articles 1-5, 9-13, and 29-32, all inclusive, and Articles 40, 41, 51-57,

61, 62, 79; also Ordnance Regulations, 1907.

*Small-arms Firing Regulations* (oral).—Theoretical principles.

*Military law* (oral).—Same as for company officers of Infantry.

*Duties of ordnance officers* (oral).—(a) At headquarters of brigades, divisions, departments, or districts; practical duties of ordnance officers in the field, including minor repairs of arms and implements.

(b) Knowledge of boilers, engines, tools, including practical handling of tools.

(c) Practical electricity and electrical machines.

(d) Practical knowledge of the arms and equipments of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery.

(e) Experience in the manufacture of articles composed of steel, of wood, of leather.

The Act of Congress of May 27, 1908, provides, with relation to ordnance officers, an exception in the Organized Militia from strict conformity with the Regular Army in respect to such officers. That is to say, while in the Army, Ordnance officers are not a part of regiments, brigades or divisions; in the Organized Militia, such officers are a part of their organizations and as a part may be ordered and must go with their organizations, should those be taken by the United States for war service.

These Ordnance officers perform in the National Guard a dual duty. For the most part they are inspectors and instructors in rifle practice, but they also perform the duties of Ordnance officers in the field. In some of the States ordnance departments have been organized, which as part of the general staff of the States have no connection with the forces which would be turned over to the United States in case of war.

For these officers in particular, and for such of those regularly commissioned with organizations as desire to take advantage of it, the Ordnance Department offers an opportunity, through the examinations previously referred to, to secure a place and standing on the list of those found qualified and enrolled as officers, subject to call in the event of war.

The duties of ordnance officers in time of war naturally divide themselves into two distinct parts. The one class to serve with troops, to superintend the issue of ammunition and all that appertains to the supply and issue of fighting material. The other class for duty at arsenals, depots, and places of manufacture of ordnance stores.

Among the ranks of citizen soldiers of the United States there are hundreds of young men with technical, mechanical, and scientific knowledge sufficient to warrant their selection to be officers of ordnance. To all such the Ordnance Department of the Army desires to offer every facility for further instruction and full qualification for such duties as may devolve upon them in the event of emergency service.

A special school of instruction could probably be arranged for training of ordnance officers if a sufficient number of National Guardsmen evinced an interest in the subject to justify the establishment of such a school, and considering the amount of time necessary to qualify a man to be an ordnance officer it seems to be of the most imperative importance that some steps should be taken along these lines.

This article is written in the hope that it may attract enough attention and stir up sufficient interest to bring expressions of a desire to the ears of the Ordnance Department which will justify that branch of the service in asking the Secretary of War for authority to establish schools for ordnance officers.

Without authority, but purely on our own initiative, we do not hesitate to advise officers of the National Guard or others who may be interested in this subject to write to the Chief of Ordnance, of the Army at Washington, upon the subject.

We have every confidence that the evidence of sufficient interest is all that is necessary to bring about the foundation of such schools, and surely nothing needs to be said about the transcendental and overwhelming necessity for the wholesale promulgation of knowledge of this kind.



## ONE MORE MECHANICAL TARGET.

**A**N electrical target invented by Lieut. Mark St. C. Ellis, Ordnance Officer of the cruiser California, is creating quite a stir in Army circles, the State Militia and among civilian marksmen.

A company has been organized, with Naval Constructor Holden E. Evans at the head, and said to have ample financial backing, to manufacture the electrical target, which is pronounced an ingenious affair. Each bullet that strikes it is registered at the side of the marksman by means of electricity, somewhat after the method of an annunciator. The target is constructed of separate pieces and when the bullet strikes a section of it the score is immediately registered.

The targets can be used for military rifles, shooting galleries and almost any kind of firearms.

It is most likely that tests will be made with the new self-registering, electrical target, on the Shell Mound target range, Emeryville, California in the near future.

## LETTERS OF A SELF-MADE RIFLEMAN TO HIS SON.

LONDON, JULY 23, 1910.

**M**Y DEAR BERT: In my last letter I told you I was off to Bisley. Well I went off to Bisley and have been off Bisley ever since. It's simply disgusting the way they are carrying on there this year. Heream I taking a back seat to fellows who were in their cradle when I won my cross-guns. There aren't no respect for grey hairs nowadays. I'm not a grouser, as you know, and I never did hold that the country is going to the dogs. It isn't, it is going to the puppies. Even the boys are shooting better than the men did twenty years ago, young warmints!

No, Bert, it isn't gout, it isn't rheumatiz, it isn't liver, that's wrong with your old Dad, it's just possibles. I never knowed so many possibles flying about, you can't get away from them. From 25 yards on the miniature to 1100 on the long range, it's the same cry. Hanged if I wouldn't emigrate, but I do hear tell as it is nearly as bad in the States.

It isn't as though they were the old kind of possibles either. They have been and gone and introduced a new kind of scoring this year that fairly knocks the juice out of us old hands. I mean that blessed central, which scores a bull, and counts as a bull unless there's a tie, when it counts six. The worst sinner in central was Armourer-Sergeant Martin, who, firing in the Stock Exchange Competition, put on 20 centrals at 200, 500 (figure) and 600 yards out of 21 shots, his second shot at 600 yards being well in the bull at twelve o'clock.

Ah, well, I suppose this kind of thing is sent to chasten the pride of we old stagers for what does Proverbs say—"Of making many possibles there is no end, but centrals are a vexation of the spirit."

You haven't been so long from England that you need ask what kind of weather we had at Bisley. It seems to me that when marksmen from all over the Empire come to Bisley, each man provides against home-sickness by bringing a specimen of his own climate and turning it loose on us poor Britishers for we certainly have all sorts and conditions of climate on the old shooting ground. This year, the rain has been like Tom Rutter's mother-in-law, of the "here I be and here I stops" variety; the first four and a half days of the meeting it fairly soaked us.

Friday afternoon I was a-standing behind the firing point at the five hundred yards, watching the possible-mongers plying their vicious trade, when I saw Sandy McGrue, from Aberdeen way, kind of stiffen, then gaze heavenwards with a look of rapture on his face that made one think of better things. It was a touching sight, lad, and one that'll remain with me until death steadies my hand for the final shot into eternity. There stood the "braw Scot" who I had thought nothing could move, against whose iron nerve an earthquake would have roared forth its terrors in vain, a look of awed astonishment on his bronzed face whilst two large tears rolled slowly down his weather-beaten cheeks.

Awed by the immensity of an emotion I could not fathom, I laid my hand gently on his arm.

He started and, grasping my hand in a vice-like grip in one hand, pointed with the other to where a stretch of blue sky shone through a rift in the sodden clouds, and cried in hushed, awed tones:

"Eh, mon, but it ess wonerfu'. When a wee bairnie a wise woman telled me I should see the sun afore I died, and see! It is there—there!—there!" Leaning his age whitened head on my shoulder he burst into tears.

I missed the second Monday and Tuesday through being in bed with a severe chill caught by thoughtlessly listening to the opinions of men who knew what they were talking about, on the War Office and rifle shooting. I tell you, Bert, the remarks of those experts fairly scorched the grass. They raised the temperature to 150 in the shade, and when I stepped out into the sun it was like when the barber turns the cold water on during shampooing operations, only colder.

Is it climate, or just human nature, that makes our War Office the most

contrary, illogical, wooden-headedest department in the State? But there, where's the wonder. If a general drives his men almost to mutiny at home, and ties his command up in knots in the field, he is put into the War Office. It's a dumping ground for incompetents, a home for incurables; it's a — but I'll be catching another chill if I don't shut down.

You may think that even the British War Office would be glad to see the splendid shooting at Bisley this year, but that's just where you are wrong. It makes them mad to see the Army beaten at their own game. One would think that if such a thing as common sense could be drilled into the thick heads of the Army Council they would buck up and try to raise their men to the level of the civilian shots, but no, they prefer to make themselves ridiculous by trying to bring the civilian riflemen down to their level. Look at the figure target at 500 yards. The War Office intended it to teach the civilian rifleman that he could not shoot, but there have been more possibles made on that target than ever. Of course they profess themselves delighted, but it's the kind of delight a girl shows over another girl's hat that is prettier than her own. Seems to me the War Office consider a soldier's duty is to look pretty and be killed, because they can't shoot straight enough to kill. Anyhow they got their lesson—if anything will ever teach them a lesson—in the United Service Competition open to teams from the Navy, Army, Marines, Special Reserve (new name for the Militia) and Territorials, for they issued an order that the Army Team should use the short rifle, without slings, and with open sights only. I'm sorry for the soldiers for of course they came back at the bottom of the list. But I must get on, though before I leave the green target I'd like to point out one thing that may amuse you. You may blow the top of the figure's head off and count a mag, you may break his elbow or shatter his shoulder and count an inner, you can miss him altogether and count a bull.

In the first stage of the King's Cup there were one hundred possibles made at 500 (figure) yards and scores of possibles at 200 yards; seven men put on possibles at both distances. It was hard lines on Sergeant Wood of the Queen Victoria's rifles that he had not entered for the King's Cup for he made a possible at 200, 500, and 600, and would have won the Bronze Medal which went to Capt. Campbell of the 8th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders as top scorer in the King's Three Hundred.

Eighteen Canadians, nine Australians, and representatives from the military forces of Cape Town, Madras, Transvaal, Ceylon, Shanghai, Johannesburg, Singapore and South Rhodesia were found in the King's Three Hundred. I tell you, Bert, it did the old man's heart good to see the boys from "Greater Britain-Over the Seas" plugging away side by side with our own lads, and I couldn't help thinking that perhaps the foreigner who tries to play tricks with the Old Country will find he has bit off a sight more than he can chew.

Thursday saw three Canadians, an Australian, and two Londoners topping the list with possibles at 500 and 600 yards for the St. George's Challenge Vase. Canada was also well to the fore in the Imperial Tobacco match which is open to all comers, and is fired at 1,000 yards, for Sergeant Richardson secured second place with forty-eight out of fifty.

In 1864 the Volunteers of China presented a massive piece of silver, known as the China Challenge Cup, to the riflemen of Britain. This year it was fired for at 600 yards, and was won by a Middlesex team of ten men with a score of 459.

The principal event of Friday, as indeed on every other day during the meeting, for, in a way, every competition leads to the King's Prize, as they say every road leads to Rome, which is a lie as I can prove, for the first turning off the highway past the old farm leads to the Ebenezer Chapel, and that aren't Rome by long chalks. As you may remember the three hundred highest scorers shoot for places in the King's Hundred and shoot in the final. From the first, I had had my eye on a youngster who seemed to be shooting wonderful steady, and I said to myself "That youngster is worth watching. When he's shooting the only patch of this whole mighty universe he cares a solitary darn for is the patch of black and white which is his own particular target for the time being, and that's how shots are made. If he sticks to it he'll do something in a year or two." A year or two! My Sunday pants! He's got all the impetuosity of youth and doesn't see the sense of waiting a year or two for what he could get in a week, so he just buzzed along and shot himself into the first three, who tied with 200 points out of a possible 205 in the five shoots.

There has been some fine revolver shooting during the Meeting, and more than one record has been sent to glory, but I've been too busy watching the rifle shooting to pay much attention to the hand gun. All I know is Warrant Officer Raven of the Royal Navy shot a little over his usual form, and helped the Royal Navy to knock spots out of the other Service teams.

Scotland won the National Challenge Trophy for teams of 20 Territorials, fired at 200, 500, and 600 yards, beating England by three points. Retired Territorials were allowed to fire for Ireland and Wales, with the result that seven Colonials, and four men from Scotch regiments, fired for Ireland, and three boys from London for the Welsh.

The boy who won the King's Prize is Corporal Radice. He belongs to



the Oxford University Officers Training Corps, and his age is twenty-two. Beveridge of the Scottish Rifles, Morris of Canada, and Campbell of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders coming next with 337, the order being decided by their scores in the final stage which was fired at 800, 900 and 1000 yard.

If Oxford University secured the King's, Lieutenant Humphrey of the Cambridge Corps, a straight-shooting son of a straight-shooting father, won the St. George's Vase, and when Radice was carried shoulder high round the camp in the historic chair, another chair was found for his comrade of the Sister University in which Humphreys was borne close behind him.

Taken all together this year's Bisley has been one of the best I have attended, and I started shooting before you taught me to respect the strength and endurance of the baby human's lungs, Bert boy. Ah, that was a mort o' years ago and I sometimes think you'd never have had that squint in your right eye if your old Dad hadn't been so mortal keen on rifle shooting.

Well, well, let bye-gones be bye-gones, as Luke Sawder said when the Judge told him he'd been convicted forty-seven times, and don't forget your poor old Dad who is quite ready to go over to the States and teach you chaps how to shoot, if you make it worth his while.

Your affectionate father,

DANIEL BRUCE.

### SONGS OF THE SERVICE.

**C**APT. CELWYN E. HAMPTON, 21st U. S. Infantry, is making a serious and laudable attempt to secure for compilation all of the songs of the Service. He is sending out a notice of his design to as many officers of the various branches as he can reach in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

He has requested us to make an announcement of his desire to have any songs which answer his purpose sent to him at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

His request, which we take pleasure in publishing, is as follows:

FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO, July 20, 1910.

DEAR SIR: Believing it would be of interest and value to the Service in general, I am attempting to compile a volume of "Songs of the Service," to include such as known by and of interest to a considerable part of the Army. Those intended only for special occasions, or that endure but for a day, cannot be included, but if your regiment has any claimed by it for its own, or any of a lasting interest, I would like you to send me the words and, if possible, enough of the notes to indicate the air. Please indicate any adopted as regimental songs or airs, and give name of author, if known.

Very sincerely,

CELWYN E. HAMPTON,  
Captain, 21st Infantry.

### LONG SHOT DEVICES.

**E**AST Sussex" in The Shooting Times and British Sportsman says of some cartridge loading experiments intended to produce a greater range for the shotgun:

Though the firing of long and random shots is generally to be deprecated, there are occasions when the gunner is justified in pulling the trigger at objects beyond the ordinary range observed by the builder of the weapon. But the user of the gun is only justified in making these long shots when he takes some means to render his gun more effective than it would be under ordinary circumstances. To fire the standard cartridge from an ordinary barrel at a range beyond its power (40 yds. being the recognized limit of the 12-bore) is to court disappointment in the result, and, worse still, to run the risk of wounding instead of killing outright.

From time to time there have been introduced many devices intended to improve the shooting of a gun at extraordinary range, and, although most of these contrivances were brought out in the days of the muzzle-loader, many of them can be equally employed in the modern pattern of gun. Messrs. Eley, one believes, were the original inventors of what are still known as the wire cartridges, and in the days of the muzzle-loader they were much in vogue for both large and small bore guns. These wire-cartridges were of two kinds—those in which the shot was enclosed in a spiral coil of wire, and those that were constructed in the form of a cylinder of very fine meshed wire-netting. The cartridges were covered with paper, and to keep the shot solid sand was usually introduced, so that the paper-enclosed wire-cartridge did not rattle but was practically one solid bullet-like body.

Some years ago the writer, in turning out a lot of miscellaneous rubbish in a store-room, came across a parcel of these wire-cartridges. Some were used in a muzzle-loader, and others in a breechloader, and in both cases the results were certainly satisfactory. It was found that the wire-cartridges must not fit the barrel too tightly if good shooting was to be obtained. They ought to be of such a size that they will slip easily down the barrel, whether they are used with a muzzle-loader in the ordinary way or placed within the cartridge of the breechloader. In all cases care must be taken to seat the cartridge (which, of course, contains shot only) firmly on the powder wad. To neglect to do this might be dangerous, and the shooting would be affected. A wad only just thick enough to hold the cartridge in place should be placed over it. If the wad be too thick, the pressure created on the barrel as the shot moves forward on the firing of the gun is apt to be excessive, and the power of the cartridge is crippled

if a tight fitting cartridge is covered with a heavy wad. Though not of much use, nor, indeed, required, for ordinary game-shooting, the wire-cartridge is of considerable use to wildfowlers either with punt or shoulder guns, and for wild-pigeon shooting, when long shots are often necessary, they are to be recommended. It goes without saying that they should never be used in choke bore guns—in fact, whether used in a muzzle or a breech loader, care should be taken to see that every wire-cartridge employed will slip easily through the barrel of the gun.

Another once popular device for improving the range of a cylinder gun was the tallow cartridge, made by forming thin paper cylinders, into which the shot was placed, and then covered with liquid tallow or suet. The paper cylinders were made of a double thickness of cartridge-paper pasted together and coated with a paste made with alum-water. The introduction of the alum was to keep the paper from fusing when the gun was fired. In order to get these cartridges of the right bore to suit any particular gun, they were placed, before being loaded, in cylinders made of wood or pewter, the approximate size of the cartridge being obtained by cutting a circular plug of wood of a size that would just slide down the barrel to its breech-end. When the paper shells were made they were stood upright on wads cut to the proper size, and filled to within three-quarters of an inch of the top with shot. The melted fat was then poured in, and the cartridge, when cold, was complete. A thin wad was used over the cartridge, and very light ramming was recommended. The drawback to cartridges of this description is that the paper with which they are covered sometimes remains in the barrel after firing, and must be removed before the next loading. With the muzzle-loader the paper case could be removed with the ramrod, and the breechloader it can be shaken out or removed sometimes by blowing through the barrel.

A simpler way for making a tallow cartridge for long distance firing in breech-loaders is to pour the melted fat on to the shot after the latter has been put into the case over the powder wad. But in this case there is a danger of the grease finding its way down past the powder wads and so spoiling the powder. The paper cylinder, with a wad fixed to its base before loading and the grease poured in and allowed to cool before the paper cylinder is placed in the cartridge case, obviated this possibility. The whole process is rather "messy," but the results are good, and the charge so loaded very seldom "balls." Tallow cylinders should fit the bore of the gun fairly tightly, but should never be used in any but a cylinder weapon, and, because of the pressure they exert on the barrel, they should never be employed in old or worn guns.

The shot "concentrator," which consisted simply of a short cylindrical piece of cardboard placed inside the ordinary breech-loading cartridge immediately beneath the over-shot wad, was much in vogue a few years ago but it is doubtful whether in its ordinary form it always achieved the results claimed for it. An improved form of it involved the turning over of the cardboard cylinder in the same manner as an ordinary cartridge is turned over on the machine, and this doubtless had a tendency to collect the shot into a more compact body, the principle involved, in fact, being that of the choke bore barrel applied to the nose of the cartridge instead of to the muzzle of the barrel. These "concentrators" are easily made by cutting off sufficient cardboard from a 16 bore cartridge tube, which will just fit into the 12-bore case.

Very little has been heard of late of the "breakable" wad, brought out some years ago with the object of improving the shooting of breech-loaders and making them carry to a longer distance. This wad was placed over the shot, and was perforated with a number of holes small enough to keep the shot from coming through but close enough to ensure the breaking up of the wad on the firing of the charge. It was claimed for them that as they broke up into several pieces when the gun was fired they were calculated to interfere less with the passage of the shot when it left the muzzle than the ordinary solid over-shot wad. The charge, therefore, not being dispersed at the outset by a solid wad, was more likely to travel in a compact mass, and therefore to travel farther. The writer is not aware whether these wads are still manufactured or whether they actually improved the shooting of the gun to the anticipated extent.

Various loose substances have from time to time been mixed with the shot with the idea of producing better shooting and more uniform patterns at long range, but none of these appear to be very satisfactory.

### INTERPRETATIONS OF THE NATIONAL MATCH ORDER.

**I**N the natural course of events it is impossible under any conditions to so shape a code of laws or regulations as to make them proof against differing interpretations. The rules to govern the National Matches have been carefully drawn; the terms of these rules, the set phrases and word forms intended to convey the meaning of the makers of the rules have been carefully chosen, yet there must of necessity be many different meanings placed upon the same set of words.

It is the duty of the executive officer to interpret the rules for these matches. In the fulfillment of that duty Col. R. K. Evans has made certain interpretations which with wise forethought he has communicated at once as soon as formulated to all of the team captains:

A request from ARMS AND THE MAN to him has brought the memorandum which accompanies this article. Having been received directly from Colonel Evans it may be taken as authoritative. If any other interpretations have been made by the executive officer we are unaware of them. At any rate no others have reached us.

The following questions arising under General Orders, No. 26, War Department, February 17, 1910, having been appealed to the executive officer of the National Matches, have been decided as follows:

1. Can special rifles issued by the Ordnance Department to teams be



used prior to the National Matches?

Team captains are at liberty to use the match rifles to any extent they see fit in practice.

2. May parts broken, worn or lost, be replaced?

Any of the following parts if lost, broken or damaged, may be replaced by those issued by the Ordnance Department:

Upper band screws, stacking swivel screws, lower band screws, guard screws, strikers, extractors, ejectors, cut-offs, safety locks, windage screws, rear sight slide binding screws, bolt stop pins, and any ordinary screws or pins used in assembling parts of the rifle or sight.

3. Must the rifles to be used in the National Matches be selected from the lot of thirty-five furnished by the Ordnance Department, or can any U. S. Service rifle (model 1903) as issued by the Ordnance Department, be used if not altered or modified?

No. Any rifle issued by the Ordnance Department, model 1903, and without alteration or modification of any kind may be issued.

4. Will rifles which will not lift the three-pound weight be allowed to be used in the National Matches provided the team captain certifies that they are as issued by the Ordnance Department?

No. No rifle will be allowed in the National Matches, the trigger of which does not lift the three-pound weight.

5. Will Team Captains be allowed to make such rifles lift three pounds by substituting other sears and cocking pieces for those issued with the rifle, such substituted parts to be as issued by the Ordnance Department?

Yes.

6. Will Team Captains be allowed to make such light rifles lift three pounds by inserting a piece of thin brass or hard paper in the sear spring seat under the sear spring, thus increasing the tension of the sear spring enough to make the trigger pull over three pounds?

No. This can be obviated by substituting a new part for the worn part.

7. May stock under upper band be worked down, when so tight as to cause barrel to buckle?

Yes. The stock may be worked down.

8. Will suspenders be worn with the belt in the National Matches?

No.

9. In National Matches will you permit wind flags, anemometers and clocks?

No.

10. In skirmishes may wind gauge be used with battle sight?

In national skirmish match wind gauge with battle sight may be used; flags and other devices not permitted.

11. Will you please give me your interpretation of the position of "Ready" in the standing position? Will you require that the right hand be below the right elbow?

In the National Matches the position of "Load," as described in paragraph 138, Infantry Drill Regulations, pages 52-53, will be followed in all cases as nearly as practicable.

Where the sling is used and the men can not carry the right hand below the right elbow the position above will be approximated.

12. May a new front sight of ordnance manufacture be substituted for the front sight in the rifle when issued, to correct for the low point of aim now required? A normal rifle should be held but six inches below the figure at five hundred yards. Attention being invited to par. 79, above mentioned order, permitting the change of drift slides, for different sized peeps.

No.

13. May the sear spring be spread, so as to cause the trigger to hold the three-pound weight, or the surface of the sear smoothed on an oil stone to give it a slight pitch, so trigger will hold weight?

No.

14. May the sear, trigger or firing pin be smoothed with a stone to remove the ragged creep now found?

No.

15. May the front sight base or stud have the screw removed and the sight moved right or left, to correct for lateral error in windage, so rifles may read zero as marked on the rear sight?

No.

## OVERHEARD ON THE RANGE.

By "OTIS."

THE CRANK TELLS HOW HE SHOT A DEER WITH A WHITE STRING FOR A SIGHT.

WE very seldom found the Crank in a reminiscent mood but today he was surely living in the past. When we joined the group he was telling one of his many experiences while hunting deer in Wisconsin in the early days. It seemed that he was still-hunting and had been patiently but unsuccessfully in pursuit of the game since early morning. The gathering shadows had warned him that it was about time to think of making camp for the night when his attention was attracted by a movement in the undergrowth growing along a shallow stream which ran close by.

Crouching low in the tall grass he waited while the movement in the bushes continued until presently the deer, as it proved to be, came into view. The distance as near as he could judge was about 150 yards but the fast approaching darkness made this uncertain.

Knowing that it would be impossible to see the sights properly he hurriedly took a white string which he always carried for just such an emergency and attached it to the front sight by means of a slip knot. Then he carried it along the barrel backward over the open rear sight making it fast by several turns around the small of the stock.

The deer unalarmed had lowered its head to drink when he softly brought the rifle to his shoulder and seeing but a trifle of the string pulled the

trigger. Only one shot was necessary, the white line against the dark body had done its work. The Crank said that while this little trick was not generally known old hunters and trappers used it a great deal.

### THE EXPERT GIVES SOME ADVICE.

Of course we were all very much interested in this but as we were on the revolver range one thing led to another until finally the talk swung round to the subject of revolver and pistol shooting. The question was asked if it was necessary for a good revolver shot to be strong in the arm. To this question the Crank replied that to a certain extent yes, but in his opinion the important thing was to keep the arm steady for at least three seconds at a time.

Good practice even for the most experienced shot could be had by standing in front of a mirror endeavoring to hold the revolver steadily pointed at a fixed point in the reflection, or better still, a photograph taken with an exposure of about two or three seconds would indicate that the experimenter was in shape to make some good scores so far as steadiness of holding was concerned.

A great many beginners become discouraged with the first attempts at shooting a revolver because the erratic results make them think it is hopeless to continue. But they should take heart. The longer one continues to practice the more steady and uniform the hold until at last that part of the game has been mastered.

While we had been talking one of the new men was shooting alongside of an experienced shot. He watched very carefully all the movements of the old timer. The position of the feet, the hand not occupied, and the general position of the body. He would try an occasional change of grip, shifting the little finger under the butt and wrapping the thumb and third and fourth fingers around the grip. We watched him intently and his earnestness was so apparent that when the marker signaled a miss the discouraged look on his face made us feel truly sorry for him.

Here was where a hit of intelligent coaching and advice was given by one of the boys whom we might style the "Expert." He told the novice that he was holding the gun in good shape and fairly steady but, the Expert said, he had observed the new man closing his hand round the grip when he pulled the trigger. This was undoubtedly the reason the beginner, try as he might, with steady hand and good arm, could not group his shots in or about the bullseye. He could readily see that the fault was in pulling the trigger with his whole hand, as you might say, instead of gradually squeezing the trigger with the finger alone.

Getting fine control of the muscles of the forearm and wrist, went on the patient Expert, is just as necessary as a strong arm. Any man who can see a target and the sights on a revolver, even though with spectacles, can become a good shot with the hand arm by conscientious, consistent, and intelligent practice.

He has to keep in mind, said the mentor, these things above all others: the same position of the hand, identical relation between front and rear sights, positive knowledge of the point of aim when the last final pressure of the trigger was given. With these elements settled and determined time and diligence would serve to make a fair shot of the weakest man alive and a good shot of any individual of average physical development.

That shaking and unsteadiness which kindergarteners with the revolver invariably experience arises from gripping the weapon too tightly. The learner had better always have too loose a hold than one too tight.

It struck us the Expert not only knew what he was talking about but we were also impressed by his kindness in passing his information along. Fortunately for the lovers of this most fascinating sport of revolver shooting his kind abound wherever shooters are found.

For ourselves we can show appreciation by passing his dope along realizing as we do that it is "good dope" and much needed by many earnest beginners.

### THE CRANK EXPLAINS.

The Crank said somebody got a little mixed up in an article in ARMS AND THE MAN a few weeks ago. "I was given credit for using a Colt Officer's Model with adjustable rear and front sights," said he. "While it would be possible to attach a Patridge rear sight to the Colt it is not necessary to have both sights adjustable for elevation because you can get plenty of elevation from one alone. The mid range stuff I was using then in the regular target revolver with Patridge sights needed more elevation than I could get so I had the longer screw put in the rear sight as a temporary expedient and now have the elevation just right.

I leave this week for Camp Perry and expect to shoot through the N. R. A. Matches and the Individual Revolver and hope to be able to give you boys some dope later on.

### Leg Bravery and Other Kinds.

To his teacher's request that he give the class ideas on the subject of "Bravery," little Johnny delivered himself of the following:

"Some boys is brave because they always plays with little boys, and some boys is brave because their legs is too short to run away, but most boys is brave because somebody's lookin'."—Brooklyn Life.



## HOW TO QUALIFY OUR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPT. WILLEY HOWELL, 6th Infantry, U. S. A.

*(Continued from last week.)*

THE life of a soldier in the field in time of war is governed by very many of the same principles. He has his past experience in war, or barring that, his previous instruction in the business of war to go on. His information of the enemy and of his own forces, taken together with his knowledge of the many other circumstances which he must consider, take the place of the business man's knowledge of trade conditions and of the condition of his own stock and prices, and the stock and prices of his competitors.

The soldier's orders, which direct him as to what he has to do, supplant the business man's idea as to what he has in mind to accomplish. Reason and common sense properly applied result in success on the one hand and victory on the other; improperly applied mean failure in the one case and defeat in the other. The enemy's bullets mark the soldier's problem and the prize he pays for failure is not poverty, but blood and disgrace.

Now I have included movements in extended order as prescribed by our drill regulations under the head of tactics, but I have intended to strongly advise that you spend no unnecessary time working up the movements in close order, the manual of arms, and parade ground maneuvers. The reason for this is perhaps clear. In the old days, when they used to depend on the pike and sword for footsoldiers, the more solidly the ranks were formed and the more closely they hung together, the more surely were they able to plow through the enemy's ranks and defeat him. Then they took up the bow and arrow to fight with, so they had to decrease the number of ranks, in order that those in the rear might be able to see what was going on in front.

In order to place the necessary number of men in the fight, all at the same time, they were compelled to put them side by side. Finally, firearms made their appearance on the field of battle and at that time a real change began. At first the guns were so cumbersome and difficult to load that several ranks were still necessary in order that the ranks in rear might successively supplant the one in front, so that the latter might have a considerable time in which to reload after firing.

For awhile, before discovering that they could make a pike out of their muskets by sticking bayonets on the end of them, they had a rank or two of pikemen along with the musketeers, whose business it was to charge the enemy as soon as the latter had disconcerted him with their fire. But at the same time they kept on improving their old muskets so that it took less and less time to load, and they again began to place their men side by side, so that they could bring more fire to bear on the enemy at a given time. And the history of war shows that the man who first grasped some idea which resulted in spreading out his troops more and bringing more fire to bear on his opponent always won out.

Nevertheless, during the Civil War, many, if not all, of the firearms used, were muzzle-loaders, requiring much time for recharging, and none had any considerable range. They reloaded by the numbers, using many numbers at that, and the two sides were obliged to approach very close to each other before their fire was able to do any serious damage, and the great danger was that immediately after firing the enemy would rush your lines before you would have time to rally and resist him. So they habitually maneuvered and fought in what we now call close order lines, using skirmishers not as a fighting formation, but simply to cover the close order columns while they marched up to fighting distance and deployed into close order lines.

Some time after the close of the Civil War, great improvements in firearms began to be made. First came the breechloader, then the powerful powder and, from these two, rapid fire and a tremendous zone of effective fire. It became so that troops could not live under fire except in very thin lines and it became a matter of spreading the men out as far as possible to avoid casualties and yet of not extending them so far as to weaken the effect of their fire. And that's where we stand today. But the old close order formations, which have outlived their usefulness, linger still in our drill books, where they will do no harm if we remember to waste no time over them.

Nevertheless, we still need those extended order movements which are necessary for the proper maneuvering of troops on the battlefield, and we should study them carefully enough and drill ourselves and our men thoroughly enough in them to make such things entirely automatic.

The real subject of tactics, however, is only learned in time of peace by drawing largely on our imaginations. The experience of mankind in war, when properly digested and classified, has furnished a few simple rules, let us call them, and it has been found that whenever these have been violated, defeat has resulted. For instance, Beauregard, at the First Battle of Bull Run, held his Cavalry back behind the Run to guard one of the fords just as though it were Infantry, instead of having it out in front reconnoitering and securing information. As a result it was only by

favor of Providence that the Federal turning movement was discovered in time to do any good. Rule: Always keep the Cavalry out in front and on the flanks reconnoitering.

Burnside, at Fredericksburg, pounded all day long at the front of the stone wall on Mary's heights and lost many hundreds of men without making any impression. He might have easily flanked the enemy out from behind the wall without losing anybody. Rule: Always attack a position in front with just enough men to hold the enemy in place and throw your main weight against his most favorable flank.

And there are a number of other principles of this same nature, the learning of which requires very little effort. The main thing is practice in using them and applying them to all sorts and kinds of circumstances, so that, in the field in time of war where there is little opportunity for sitting down and laboriously studying things out, we shall be assured of doing the right thing at the right time automatically, by instinct, as it were.

We have two ways of accomplishing this in time of peace—by practice on the map and by practice on the ground. We have several different methods of using the map. First, in what we call map problems, whence a single situation consisting of a certain amount of information concerning the enemy and of our own forces is given the student and he is required to work out the situation, usually in writing, come to a definite decision and issue orders.

Second, the one-sided war game where the students assemble around a large scale map and the instructor, who maneuvers the enemy's forces, presents situation after situation, each of which is discussed and solved by the class.

Third, the two-sided war game where the players are divided into two sides, each man being assigned a unit of his own force to command. The instructor is the umpire and referee in all matters between the two forces which require decision. He calls in the sides alternately and separately, refers them to a large scale map of the terrain on which the problem is to be solved, takes their orders and plans, works them out to their logical conclusion, gives each side only so much information of the imaginary opposing forces as would actually be discovered by it in the imaginary operations that are taking place. The game is then played out to a conclusion, the whole thing conforming as nearly as possible to the conditions of real war.

We likewise have several different methods of using the ground in time of peace for learning the art of war. Those which concern us now are tactical walks, tactical rides, and maneuvers with troops. Tactical walks and tactical rides are the same things except that in the former case all are on foot while in the latter everyone is mounted. These exercises are exactly the same as the one and two-sided war game, except that the ground takes the place of the large scale map and the exercise is consequently more realistic. The troops used are entirely imaginary. Consequently, any kind of a problem can be set, from one involving the smallest patrols to one involving the largest armies, and situation after situation solved. Next to actual maneuvers, this is one of the most valuable forms of exercise we have.

You are, of course, familiar with maneuvers. You know their characteristics, their advantages and their shortcomings. It is only necessary to invite your attention to the fact that the fundamental idea of these maneuvers is to come still nearer to simulating the actual practice of war than is possible with tactical walks and rides. Therefore, it is necessary, in order that the best possible results be obtained, that everyone enter into the spirit of the thing and try to act as if he felt himself to be really under the fire of the enemy. In these exercises, again, the umpire's decision takes the place of the enemy's bullets and the amount of instruction gained depends on the accuracy of these decisions and the care and thoroughness with which errors are noted and pointed out after the exercise is over.

A few words now about the preparation of positions for defense, otherwise known as field fortifications. This consists, first, of a tactical problem of the ordinary kind, the solution to which will involve the selection and occupation of a defensive position; and, second, the preparation of that position for defense. The latter involves the selection of positions for firing lines, supports and reserves, the location of trenches, the calculation of time, men and tools to do the constructing work, the determination of the amount of clearing and demolition to be done, with the time, men and materials required to do it, and other things of a similar nature.

You appreciate the vast importance of this kind of instruction by calling to mind the extreme disorder and waste of time that always characterize the efforts of a mass of untrained men to do a job, even of the simplest kind, and compare it with the speed and accuracy with which the same men can do a complicated piece of work with which they are familiar and to which they have been trained. The working out of problems in field fortifications is very much better done on the ground though officers can get much instruction from problems worked out on a large scale map.

Problems solved on the ground may take two forms; first, the positions of the several divisions of troops may be merely indicated by markers on



the ground or on a map, the trenches may be actually laid out with stakes and twine to show where they would be located. In this case, the officer is required to write a description of what he would do, showing also his calculation of time, men and tools. Later, a discussion of the problem on the ground discloses to each man his probable errors.

A far better way, and a way in which every officer and man, from the highest commander to the lowest private, gets the maximum amount of instruction is for the problem to be solved on the ground and the whole position actually fortified, trenches dug, communications constructed and everything completed. Not many such exercises would be required to teach every man his particular duty in fortifying a position.

Let us leave tactics for the present and take up our third requirement that an officer should understand the care and use of the arm with which his troops will have to fight, and, in addition, their equipment. This includes for Infantry and Cavalry, of course, the ability to shoot a rifle, which in its turn, involves a knowledge of the effect of light, wind, moisture, etc., as these things affect shooting. But there is far more than this in the use of the rifle. We have a correlative subject called fire tactics, which is the complement of maneuver tactics, about which we have just been talking and which is every bit as important as the latter.

For next, after getting your troops into the proper position and formation for battle so as to enable them to hurt the enemy the most and get hurt the least, comes the real part of the fight, which is to actually hurt the enemy as much as you possibly can. And that is what fire tactics is concerned with. It is based on the training of the individual firer, but it involves the handling of the collective fire of large masses of troops and of so controlling and directing it and adapting it to the ever-varying incidents of the ground on which the enemy stands as to get the maximum result from every cartridge fired.

(To be continued.)

#### Blacksmith Jokesmith.

"Higgins is an enterprising blacksmith."  
"What now?"  
"He has put in a soda water fountain and souvenir cards."—Buffalo Express.

#### SING ME A SONG.

IF I had the time, and the weather were not so hot, and I were not afraid of offending too many people, I would, with an energy which might easily be devoted to a lesser cause, inaugurate a reform campaign against what may be designated, without exaggeration or undue harshness, as a growing menace to the refinement and lucidity of the English language if not to the moral health of our people.

Slang in its proper place (and it seems to have made a proper place for itself in this country), is not bad. It appears to be expressive and at times necessary. Much of it is clever, with a definite origin and on unmistakable meaning; more meaning perhaps than could be conveyed without it. Vulgarity is neither necessary nor expressive, and I do not hesitate to classify nine-tenths of the "popular" street songs which we encounter at the vaudeville theatres and elsewhere as vulgar.

The campaign against the five-cent theatre is no doubt conducted by people who know what they are doing. Personally, though I confess to having visited the numerous shimmering spectacles which seem to be always with us, I have never seen a moving picture which I considered either unduly suggestive or immoral. Virtue is enthusiastically rewarded, and the villain invariably gets the just deserts of the transgressor. The only objectionable part of these and all similar so-called amusements, is the "music."

"Bill Baily" was not bad. The music was fairly catchy, and the theme, while not classical, had at least the advantage of being harmless. In it like the moving pictures, perfidy is punished, and virtue proves its own reward. "The Shade of the Old Apple Tree" as an example of the wishy-washy sentimental type, was equally innocuous. But evolution from a none-too-solid precedent has led us down to—What?

Shades of our forefathers! What have we now? Are not the mere titles enough, without the disgusting details of the tuneless horrors?

"Oh, you Spearmint Kid with the Wrigley Eyes." Could any be worse? And yet there be.

It would not seem an unworthy mission for those with knowledge and authority to rise up and suppress this and other ditties whose form and substance are equally noisome. Aside from the fact that they are merely a few meaningless chords plagiarized from a generation of more or less "catchy" rag-time, the makers must needs introduce into them every element of suggestiveness and ambiguous slang, of the lowest and most undignified type, which the alley and the street-corner can contribute.

The shocking growth of this sort of stuff is appalling. It cannot but have an effect upon the speech of a ready people, with a taste for the new, the seemingly original in any line of endeavor. Surely this at least is one industry which should be checked, and its ranks thinned out so that only the producers of wholesome and clean material be allowed to prosper.

#### LEE STATUE REMAINS.

THE Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Wickersham, has rendered a decision in the matter of the retention in Statuary Hall of the Capitol of the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The Attorney General says there is no warrant of law for the removal of the statue and no basis of good sense or right feeling for removing the effigy of the distinguished soldier from the place where it has been put by his native State, Virginia.

The question has raised upon the protest of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New York.

Our opinion has heretofore been expressed upon this subject at the time when that unfortunate blunderer, Senator Heyburn of Idaho, gave forth his misguided and unworthy opinion upon the question.

Mr. Wickersham upholds the right of the State of Virginia to place in Statuary Hall the figure of any of her sons who have distinguished themselves within the description contained in the law. He very aptly says that the record of Robert E. Lee as a Christian gentleman and honorable soldier was only eclipsed by the noble way in which after yielding to unavoidable defeat he accepted the conditions imposed by the victor and lent his strong aid to the pacification of his long suffering and much injured compatriots.

President Taft without comment immediately approved Mr. Wickersham's opinion. Mr. Wickersham is right; Mr. Taft is right; the opinion is right, and every man is right who is willing to bury the bitterness unavoidably engendered by the Civil War and remember only those phases of it which make for the good of the country now.

#### THE NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.

VERY properly all branches of the Service, which necessarily include the National Guard in these better days, are much concerned about the attitude of General Wood, the new Chief of Staff, toward their particular units and the Service in general.

We have observed some prognostications and there have been those not reluctant to express their views as to what the attitude of the new Chief of Staff is to be upon this, that or the other question of moment to the Service.

For ourselves, we consider it too early to attempt to lay down the probable policy of General Wood. We doubt if he would care to announce a policy even if he had one. This may be said with assurance, and it is about all that can be said in such a way at this time: That whatever General Wood does as Chief of Staff will be done with an eye single to the best interests of the whole Service and with a full, free, fine and wholesome consideration of the welfare of the whole country.

The nation may count itself singularly fortunate in having called to its chief military office a man of such catholic views and such wide experience as General Wood. All branches of the Service will receive their just dues at his hands, of this we may be sure. The National Guard will not have any radical legislation thrust upon it, but whatever is attempted or done in the way of regulations or legislation will be attempted or done only after a full consideration of the questions involved, and a conference with those officers of the Organized Militia whose positions guarantee the correctness of their knowledge as well as the sanity of their views.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

GEN. F. M. RUMBOLD, The Adjutant General of Missouri, was in Washington this week to confer with the chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States in relation to the program for the convention of the Association which is to occur in St. Louis October 3, 4 and 5, of this year.

The program, which will be fully set forth in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN at a later date, and sent to all Adjutants General, will probably involve a theatre party, an attendance upon the Veiled Prophet's Ball, an annual social event of great importance in St. Louis, and a banquet; in addition to which special entertainment will be provided for the ladies accompanying the delegates.

The program of the convention, which is expected to occupy three full days, will be of exceptional interest, and very great importance. All indications point to a larger attendance at this convention than any other which the Association has held.

Adjutants General should communicate with General Rumbold in St. Louis with reference to the reservation of rooms. Headquarters of the Association will be established at the Jefferson Hotel and in care of that hostelry all mail may be addressed.

One point which should be mentioned in connection with the Veiled Prophet's Ball, that it may not be overlooked by delegates, is the requirement that full dress only shall be worn. It seems likely this rule may be abated in respect to those officers whose States authorize dress for full dress, otherwise the rule will be, as heretofore, rigidly enforced.



# 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.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIVING.

How far the corrosion of money love has eaten toward the hearts of the American people will not be disclosed until a national crisis arrives. There is no lack of strong voices and able reformers who find themselves not unwilling to go into the highways and byways preaching corruption and commercial and political debauchery. How far these gentlemen find themselves animated by the purest and highest motives is not for us to say. Doubtless for the greater part they are honest-minded men seeking to do that which they believe to be right.

The whole of life in every phase of it presents, to the mind which looks upon events fearlessly, a never-ending series of compromises. There is no such thing as *absolute* truth. There does not exist a condition which can be *positively* denominated right.

In general and along certain well-established lines we may feel a reasonable assurance that we are right or that what we do is good, but at the best of it we have to trade in part, to bicker and bargain before we can secure what we want and need.

This is a hard thing for well intentioned mankind to understand, especially youthful mankind. Misery lies in wait for the young of men. Every pang, every pain, every penalty of wrong-doing stabs them to an unutterable agony. Their case seems so hopeless, the culprit so wholly an outcast, with such a criminal disposition, he is quite disgraced and altogether alone.

A certain catholicism, a tolerance of weakness in others, is a valuable acquisition. Its attainment should be sought, its possession cultivated.

But no man should make the mistake of allowing himself to become tolerant of his *own* shortcomings. Age and experience should lend him the eye-glass of wisdom through which he may gaze at life with an appreciation and understanding of relative values.

No case of wrong-doing is ever a hopeless one. The Bible tells us the thief was forgiven on the cross. There is hope, then, even on the brink of the grave, but for all of us there is many a new chance, once again another opportunity on this side of the passing.

No one can afford to take chances on the future. The present demands too heavy a toll. If you have done wrong you *ought* to be punished for it.

If you are fair in your judgments of yourself you ought to be *willing* to be punished for doing wrong. When you have taken your punishment you should be forgiven, and a new book with an unsullied page unrolled before you.

The moments of life are too few for man to do more than to lean over the edge and glance down upon the surface of things which are. No period of that tiny portion of time which is his should be given up to *useless repining* over the graves of dead sins.

We grant you if the evil which is in him is not dead, but only sleeps, a retrospective view of his misdeeds should help him to go straight in the future.

What, then, is the philosophy of living, if there be such? Is it not, at least for practical purposes, contained within that prayer belonging by right of creation to the western man, thus:

"Oh God, help me to so live that every day of my life I can look every — man in the face and tell him to go to —!"

## PREACH UNPATRIOTISM.

A discussion of patriotic subjects, especially in dog days, is to be deprecated: In fact the discussion of any subject except iced drinks and a cool place to sleep may well be tabooed by all well regulated persons; and yet it does not seem to us that we can let pass without serious comment the remarkable utterances of one T. P. Claxton, designated as Professor of Education in the University of Tennessee, as quoted by our esteemed contemporary, the Army and Navy Journal.

The Journal says Claxton spoke before a meeting of the American School Peace League. The burden of which he delivered himself was an attack upon patriotism and an argument for an international code of brotherly love which should wipe out the boundary lines of nations; dye to a neutral hue in the slush of mawkish sentiment the colors of our national emblem, and destroy forever in the hearts of our children, sometime grown men, that pride of race, that loyal love of country, that earnest desire to attain to useful citizenship which goes to form what we call patriotism.

The Journal also expresses, in well turned editorial phrases, some considerable apprehension that the American School Peace League, which now has branches established in fourteen States, shall attain to such power and influence as to make it a real menace to the welfare of the country.

God knows it is hard enough to make sentiment for patriotism under the best of conditions and if those whose perverted minds cause them to put before love of country what they mistakenly call "love of man," propose to wage a militant campaign to secure converts to their pernicious doctrine, then it does devolve upon us as a solemn duty to do what we can to offset so harmful and vicious a proceeding.

Some thousands of years ago false prophets arose; in every generation others make themselves known, and these have always preached a doctrine similar to that said by our contemporary to be behind the American School Peace League.

To embrace within the one great family all human beings, to live upon terms of perfect amity and good fellowship with the whole of the world, is a beautiful dream. No need of Paradise if this earth could be enjoyed so, but until the Ruler of All has taken the different blood of all these myriad peoples, and poured it together, clarified the whole of lust, weakness and hate and selfishness and meanness and *human nature*—which latter covers a multitude of sins—we shall have to jog along as separate nations.

Perhaps in that good time for which we all pray, these separate nations may be united for their common good in a league which, through its appointed instruments, shall create and maintain peace, but the brotherhood of man is only attainable through full brotherhood with God, and that comes only to those who have left this particular world.

## MOVING.

With John D. taking daily whiskey baths and T. R. drawn a captive at the driving wheels of the alluring automobubble, we look for more than a little acceleration in those currents of American life, commercial and political, which must move to fret our commonplace souls away.



THE BISLEY MEETING.

(Continued from last week.)

In the afternoon the 200-yard range and the first stage was shot. The light was rather bad and many competitors with sanguine hopes early came to grief.

The final selection of the 300 to shoot in the second stage did not take place until after the completion of the 600-yard shooting on Wednesday morning.

MACKINNON CHALLENGE CUP (S.R.).

Open to teams of twelve. Ten shots per man at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Time limit, 80 min. each distance. Winners of the Challenge Cup and a Silver Bowl to the Captain and Adjutant and each member of the team—

Canada (Captain: Major Hutchinson).			
Colonel-Sergeant Freeborn	49	48	49
Captain Crowe	49	46	44
Sergeant Sleek	49	44	45
Captain McHarg	49	45	39
Priv. E. W. McKie	46	46	41
S.-Sergeant Mitchell	48	38	45
Private Russell	43	44	44
Lieutenant Morris	50	42	39
Captain Forrest	43	48	36
Sergt. W. McLane	46	42	36
Private Clifford	42	45	33
Private Steele	48	40	26
Scotland			1526
England			1495
Ireland			1492
Australia			1483
Guernsey			1452
Malay States Guides			1449
India			1447

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PRIZE (S.R.).

Open only to winner of N. R. A. gold, silver, or bronze medals, and to winner of Affiliated Association or Counties silver or bronze Medals (none of such medals being Recruits or Revolver medals). Seven shots at 300 yards and ten at 600 yards.

Winner of the Prince of Wales's Prize, the Badge, and			
£100 S.-Maj. J. A. Wallingford, S. of M.	35	50	85
200 Capt. W. Hart McHarg, Canada	35	50	85
£ 15 Sergt. A. Watt, Ayr. & Gall. Arty.	34	50	84
10 Priv. J. A. Steele, Canada	35	49	84
5 Sergt. A. B. Fergusson, Ayr Yeo.	35	49	84
5 A.-Sergt. J. E. Martin, 9th H. L. I.	35	49	84
5 Capt. C. R. Crowe, Canada	35	49	84
5 S.-Sergt. A. C. Crossan, 7th S. Rifles	35	49	84
5 Priv. G. Gray, 5th S. Rifles	33	50	83
3 Priv. E. K. Brown, 4th E. York	33	50	83
3 Sergt. G. McHaffie, 5th K.O.S.B.	33	50	83
3 Priv. R. Howard, 8th Hants	33	50	83
3 Capt. R. J. Few, 5th R. W. Surrey	34	49	83
3 Sergt. D. McInnes, Canada	34	49	83
3 Sergt. G. W. Russell, Canada	34	49	83
3 Sergt. H. Ommundsen, 5th Ryl. Scots	34	49	83
3 Priv. C. B. Durston, 4th Essex	34	49	83
3 Lieut. F. P. Somers, Inns of Court	34	49	83
3 Sergt. H. A. Butler, 4th Ox. & Bucks	34	49	83
3 C.-General Nesling, H. M. S. Excellent	34	49	83
3 Mr. H. Lattey, late L. R. B.	35	48	83
3 Priv. D. Macfayden, 9th H. L. I.	35	48	83
3 L.-Sergt. L. Criswick, 14th C. of London	35	48	83
3 Priv. Jas. Campion, late 1st Liverpool	35	48	83
3 L.-Sergt. H. Burr, L. R. B.	35	48	83
3 S.-Sergt. T. Richardson, Canada	35	48	83
3 Tpr. R. de R. Roche, 16th Co. of London	32	50	82
3 Tpr. S. B. Colombine, King's Col. Y.	32	50	82
3 Lieut. J. Grant, Cape Town Hrs	32	50	82

The bronze medalist proved to be Capt. Duncan Campbell. Four years ago he came within an ace of winning the same event, tying for it but being beaten out in the shootoff. On this occasion Captain Campbell dropped only one point, making an inner at 200 yards and thereby creating a record for the first stage of the King's Prize.

Some idea may now be formed on the question of the sights in use on the Service rifle. It will be remembered that in 1908 a radical departure was made from the rules previously in force by permitting sights which might include apertures and verniers to be substituted for the ordinary Service sights, subject only to certain conditions one of the chief of which was that they should be attachable to the rifle solely by the withdrawal of the hinge pin as issued and its re-insertion. We have, therefore, now had three meetings to judge of the effect of this rule, the object of which was not only to test the advantage or disadvantage of apertures but to also encourage inventors to produce sights capable of the finest adjustments, and therefore suitable to target shooting, and at the same time sufficiently strong for military purposes.

This latter condition was enforced by prohibiting the use of any that had not previously satisfied the council in this respect, but naturally this body wisely contented itself with eliminating only those which obviously were far from reaching the necessary standard. It may, however, be that it is owing to this latitude that inventors have hardly risen to the occasion in the manner that was hoped would be the case. The advantage of the aperture sight for target practice has been fully established, and many most ingenious sights have been placed on the market, but it is impossible to say that a sight has been evolved that would completely meet the requirements of active service.

The experimental period is, however, now at an end, and the whole question

of the use of extraneous sights will be reconsidered in the autumn, after which we may probably expect new regulations on the subject. Meanwhile, it should be of interest to note those sights that this year are in chief demand. As was the case a twelvemonth ago, it is easy to recognize that a very large proportion of shooters use the one placed on the market by the B.S.A. The objection formerly to this sight was that it was liable, unless care was taken, to damage the nose of the firer, but this unpleasant propensity has now disappeared owing to the provision of an extension plate which removes the aperture an inch and a half farther away from the eye.

Another popular innovation is the excellent mounting designed by Mr. Tippins, which enables sight originally used on the backside bed to be brought close to the eye, the mounting being attached to the same spot as is the long distance sight of the Service rifle. To the same mounting is also attached the Parker orthoptic backsight, a very neat little instrument and one admitting of very rapid and exact adjustment. Had it been longer on the market it would without doubt have been more generally used. Besides those that have been mentioned there are also others, but not in such general use. To many, however, the most interesting system of sighting is that which was exhibited by Messrs. Vickers, Son & Maxim. It has been designed for military purposes, and embodies many of the features of the American Springfield. It has a tubular foresight, is neat, serviceable, and ingenious, and without pronouncing an opinion on the principle involved it is safe to say that more will be heard of it.

The penultimate day of the meeting is always of interest, and Friday was no exception to the rule. The National Challenge Trophy, the great team shoot between the Territorials of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland—paternal descent or the country of birth governing the nationality of the competitor—drew a large crowd, who were rewarded by witnessing a very close match between the two first mentioned. Scotland at the first range obtained a lead of 10 which at 500 yards was reduced to 4, and finally at 600 yards to 3—enough, however, to win. For the winners, Sergt. Ommundsen made a fine score of 103.

Another match in which the Services at least take the deepest interest is the Whitehead Cup—a revolver competition for teams of eight drawn from the different branches of the sea and land forces. This, for the third year in succession, was won during the afternoon by the Navy, the Regular Army—in spite of one of its team not shooting up to his usual performances—being second, 15 points behind, while the Territorials and the Royal marines followed closely.

The shooting for the second Stage of the King's prize—ten shots at 300 and 600 yards—produced some high scoring, and resulted in a tie for the first place between Capt. Duncan Campbell, the Bronze Medallist, Major Ranken, and Corp. F. R. Radice, who is still an undergraduate, and it was a curious coincidence that the three should all have represented Oxford University. The shootoff took place in the evening. The three tie shots were insufficient to separate Radice and Campbell, who each scored two bulls and a central, but Ranken was out of luck, and his first two shoots being inners his chance was gone. Radice then fired again and scored another central, to which Campbell replied with a miss. This he was on the point of challenging when he discovered that his sight was in such a position as to make this result inevitable.

The winner, who was educated at Bedford Grammar school and is now at Brasenose, has shot at Bisley for the last three years, and this is the second in which he has competed in the King's Prize. Much sympathy was expressed for Major Ranken, as this is the second occasion on which, having tied for the Silver Medal, he has been beaten in the shootoff.

The Third Stage of the King's prize began at 12.40, Radice, Boyd (an Australian), and Beveridge being among those who made the full score at 800 yards. After the firing at the next range it was evident that the winner lay among half a dozen, of whom Radice, Campbell (who made a possible), Ranken, Morris of Canada, and Beveridge were leading. Just before the shooting began at the final range of 1,000 yards Lord and Lady Roberts and Lord Crewe came on to Stickle-down, and took up a position near Major Ranken. Campbell's chances were quickly extinguished as in his first three shoots he dropped 7 points, and it appeared that Radice or Ranken must win. The former fired his rounds with exceptional quickness, and the center of interest was transferred to Ranken to see if he could beat the 340 of his opponent. The crisis came at the seventh shot, when he required all to be bulls to win and scored only a magpie.

Meanwhile Hallagan, an Australian, was attracting attention as well as Morris, but they could not catch Radice, whose total score beat by 15 the best previously made since the King's Prize has been fired at this year's ranges. A further record has been created by the fact that for the first time the Gold and Silver Medals have been won the same year by the same competitor. To accomplish such a feat at the age of 22 is something to be proud of. Mr. Radice is an open scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, on the Somerset Foundation. He is of mixed Italian and Irish blood.

800, 900 AND 1,000 YARDS; 10 SHOTS AT EACH DISTANCE.

	First Stage.	Second Stage.	Final Stage.	Grand Total.					
Winner of His Majesty, the King's Prize of £250, the N. R. A. Gold Medal and Gold Badge.									
Corp. F. R. Radice, Oxford Univ.	34	33	35	50	48	50	46	44	340
Winner of the N. R. A. Badge and £60.									
Lieut. F. H. Morris, Canada	33	35	35	47	49	47	46	44	337
Winner of the N. R. A. Badge and £40.									
Sgt. Beveridge, 6th Scottish Rifles	34	35	34	50	43	50	49	42	337
Winner of the N. R. A. Badge and £30.									
Capt. D. Campbell, 8th A. & S. Highlanders	34	35	35	47	49	46	50	41	337
Winner of the N. R. A. Badge and £20.									
Sgt. H. Ommundsen, 4th R. Scots	35	35	32	49	47	46	46	46	336
Winners of the N. R. A. Badge and £15.									
Mr. J. E. Halligan, Australian Res.	34	35	34	48	47	44	50	44	336
Sergt. G. W. Russell, Canada	34	33	35	47	48	48	45	45	335



S-Sgt. F. Richardson, Canada . . .	34	34	31	48	49	48	43	47	334
Lieut. G. Mortimer, Canada . . .	34	34	33	48	49	45	46	44	333
Major Ranken, 8th R. Scots . . .	34	34	33	50	49	46	49	38	333
Pte. B. Gale, 4th Hants . . . . .	31	35	35	47	48	48	45	43	332
Pte. H. S. Price, 5th E. Surrey . .	33	35	33	48	44	45	46	47	331
Sergt. Martin, 9th H. L. I. . . . .	33	35	33	49	49	47	45	40	331
Pte. J. McFayden, 9th H. L. I. . .	35	34	32	48	47	48	46	40	330
Maj. F. E. Varley, H. A. C. . . . .	34	34	34	47	47	48	49	37	330
Winners of the N. R. A. Badge and £12.									
Pte. J. A. Steele, Canada . . . . .	34	34	34	45	47	46	45	44	329
Lt. W. Foster, Hampshire R.E. . . .	34	33	32	48	46	46	47	43	329
Sgt. W. Wood, 9th Co. of London . .	32	33	34	49	49	44	45	43	329
Pte. R. Roche, 16th Co., London . .	32	35	31	48	48	45	49	41	329
L.-Sergt. J. Tippins, 5th Essex . . .	32	34	32	46	49	47	48	41	329
L.-Corp. J. P. Gunn, Edin. Univ. . .	33	32	32	48	48	48	48	40	329

*The Sight Goes with the Rifle.*

On the subject of the telescopic sight for the rifle the War Department has seen fit to issue the following instructions which should be observed by all whose good fortune it is to secure one of these magnificent implements.

"As each telescopic musket sight, model of 1908, has been carefully adjusted and fitted to a specially selected rifle by expert firings at the armories and marked with the number of the rifle to which it belongs, it is not intended that such telescopic musket sight should be permanently separated from its particular rifle.

In case it should become necessary to transfer a telescopic musket sight from one organization to another, the specially selected rifle to which it belongs should also be transferred.

Likewise, if it should become necessary to forward the specially selected rifle to an arsenal for repairs either to the rifle or fittings thereto, it should be accompanied by its telescopic musket sight."

*Likes the Springfield for Hunting.*

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

There has been a good deal of discussion in the outing magazines lately as to the efficiency of the pointed bullet on game.

A number of the members of the local rifle clubs, the Southern California Rifles and the Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club, are hunters, myself being one of the number.

Several members of the revolver club have had their Springfields made over into beautiful specimens of bolt action sporting rifles. I have simply put on a Lyman receiver sight, removing the leaf sight when hunting, not having the cash to have my rifle made over, having spent too much on ammunition at \$39 per thousand.

Leaving Los Angeles at eleven in the morning the second day of the season we took an electric car to the base of the mountains and from there shouldered our packs and rifles and struck in. About 3 o'clock we came across a place that looked good and started to work it, Murdock below and myself above. Within fifteen minutes we had sighted our game. Starting at 500 yards I fired and missed, shooting high; dropping to 400 yards I got him through the chest shooting from a sitting position. When we got to our game we found that the bullet had entered the left side, not striking any bones, making a hole about as big as a lead pencil, the flesh being very little discolored; going on through the chest the bullet pulped the lungs and destroyed the lower half of the heart making it impossible to find the fragments. The bullet passed out through the right side, smashing two ribs and making a hole about an inch in diameter the flesh around the wound being badly discolored. That one shot demonstrated to me the shocking power of the '06 Springfield at ranges under 500 yards. What would happen at longer ranges I don't know.

I also learned that a deer when under fire will sometimes stand still if unable to see the person firing and I also learned that a city bred horse can buck like a she-devil once in a while. We undertook to pack our meat into camp on top of a nice "gentle" ladies' saddle horse. We succeeded all right until she looked around and saw what we were doing and then the fun commenced. I had to pack that meat into camp, four whole miles, with that horse following behind a-laughing at me. The rail was so steep with such a drop on the outside that we were afraid that she would buck herself into the bottom of the canyon. I wouldn't have cared much if she had if it hadn't been for the fact that I would have had to pay for her, which would have cost two or three rifles.

For me the '06 Springfield bullet is the thing for hunting after this.  
Respectfully,

C. B. HUBBS.

*To Army Signal School.*

Capt. Harry B. Kirtland, Signal Corps, Ohio National Guard, has been authorized to attend a course of instruction at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

*12th Pennsylvania High Records.*

Some mention should be made of the phenomenal success of the junior and the senior regimental rifle teams of the 12th Regiment Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania shooting in the State Matches at Mt. Gretna, last week.

The junior teams are composed of enlisted men who have never shot on a senior team. The members of the 12th team this year were Sergt. S. H. Schoch of the noncommissioned staff, Corp. C. Park Edmunds of Co. A., and Musician Weikel of Co. H, and Private Ward L. Allen of Co. A. This team contested in four matches and won three out of the four. They won the Herschman Match with one stage of slow fire, one stage of skirmish, one stage of rapid fire; they won the Potter Skirmish Match; and the Wiggins Match with an average of 43. Corp. C. Park Edmunds made a possible in rapid fire, establishing a record for the range.

The senior team was captained by Capt. Roy L. Schuyler, I. S. A. P., 12th Infantry and was composed of Lieut. Charles A. Donahue, Color Sergt. Elmer E. Slopey, Sergt. C. F. Clement, Co. E; Corp. C. Park Edmunds of Co. A; Musn. Weikel of Co. H, and Priv. A. Eisenhauer of Co. F. It is necessary for at least two of the junior team to shoot on the senior team. The senior team won three matches out of four. They won the Bradley Match consisting of one stage of slow fire, one stage of skirmish and one stage of rapid fire, with a lead of 59 points; they won the skirmish match with a lead of 20 points the team averaging over 78; they won the Wiggins Rapid Fire Match with an average of 45½ points. This is the third consecutive year that the 12th Regiment has won this trophy and it now becomes the permanent property of the regiment. The work of these teams far surpasses any work that has ever been done on the State range.

*With the Tennessee Team.*

Captain Hu B. Myers, 6th Cavalry, has been ordered by the War Department, upon the conclusion of his duty in connection with the rifle competition of the Tennessee National Guard, to remain on duty with the State rifle team until September 1.

Captain Myers has been relieved as professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Tennessee where Lieut. Henry Gibbins will replace him on September 15, at which time Captain Myers will rejoin his regiment.

*Arizona in Training.*

Thirty-six officers and men of the National Guard of Arizona are now encamped at Fort Huachuca, preparing the Arizona Rifle Team for Camp Perry.

Word comes from New Mexico that teams in Class C will please take notice: A soldier Marathon is now held in the southwest, and Arizona will do her best to help keep the time-honored trophy in that section of the country.

*Rifle and Revolver Results in Connecticut.*

The official results of the State competition of the Connecticut National Guard show the following winners:

The State Match: First prize, 2nd Infantry; second prize, 1st Infantry; third prize, Coast Artillery Corps.

The Distinguished Marksmen's Match: First prize, Maj. Ernest L. Isbell, 2nd Infantry; second prize, Quartermaster Sergt. Ellis B. Baker, Jr., Company F, 2nd Infantry; third prize, Corp. Mark T. Feeley, Company M, 2nd Infantry.

Company Team Match A: Company F, 2nd Infantry; Company Team Match B: Company F, 2nd Infantry; Revolver Match A, Capt. Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster Coast Artillery Corps; The Cole Medal for the highest score at timed fire, 1st Lieut. William J. Bradnack, Troop A, Cavalry. The Cole Medal for the highest score at rapid fire, Post Ord. Serg. Thomas E. Reed.

Revolver Match B: First prize, Mus. Eric Johnson, Company I, 2nd Infantry; second prize, 1st Lieut. William E. Warner, Coast Artillery Corps.

*Massachusetts Service School.*

The excellent school conducted for the officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia seems to have reached in its activities a large number of those for whom it was established.

During the school year, 1909-1910, a total of 157 officers filed examination papers with the Secretary; 1 graduate officer completed the school work for five successive years; 66 officers completed the school work for three years (thus making a total of 132 officers during the last three years who have graduated); 43 officers finished the school work for two years; 43 officers completed the school work for the present year. 153 officers passed successfully.

The 66 student officers completing the three years' course will be awarded certificates of proficiency in recognition of meritorious duty rendered to their Commonwealth. Their records will be placed on the official roster maintained in the Adjutant General's Office, M. V. M., also forwarded to War Department, Division Militia Affairs, for filing with the Assistant Secretary of War, and their names transmitted to the Inspector General's Department, M. V. M., the Board of Military Examiners, M. V. M., and their immediate brigade, regimental corps, battalion and squadron commanders for their information.

**MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.**

*Can Mayor Order Out National Guard.*

In response to an inquiry as to whether the Mayor of a city had the right to call out the National Guard, the writer was informed that this is a matter in which the War Department can exercise no jurisdiction, or express an opinion as to the merits of the case, and that the information desired should be obtained from the Adjutant General of the State.

*No Circulars Illustrating Drills.*

In response to a request for circulars illustrating the soldier going through his drills, etc., the writer was informed that the Department has no illustrations such as those requested, but that it is thought all necessary information in regard to drills may be obtained from the Infantry Drill Regulations which contain illustrations and diagrams of the different movements, also, that the Manual for Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia, published by this office, contains information that would be of value in drill. The Manual of Privates of Infantry may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., at 20 cents a copy.

*To Obtain Topographical Maps.*

In reply to a request for copies of certain topographical maps, the writer was informed that application for these maps should be made to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.



# WITH THE RIFLE IN MARYLAND.

SPECIAL REPORT BY MAJ. S. J. FORT.

The Maryland State Rifle Matches held under the authority of the Adjutant General of the State and with them the matches of the State Rifle Association started Monday morning, July 25, under the supervision of Col. Chas. D. Gaither, assisted by Capt. Wm. F. Baird, U. S. A., retired; Capt. Taverner, 4th Infantry; Lieutenants Crawford and Brundige, 5th Infantry, with Lieutenant Kefauver of the 1st Infantry. A detachment of the 1st Separate Company (colored), was also on duty in the target pits in addition to the regular staff of the range.

The Lupus Match was the first on the program and is a good one to test out the best holders, with 20 shots to go slow fire at 200 yards and 10 shots rapid fire as a finish. Quite a number of the entries went over centers. Lieutenant Duce, of the 4th Infantry, having the best of the argument with nine up, when all had finished the first stage, while Lieutenant Lupus of the same organization was close behind him with seven up. Now, Lieutenant Lupus was the originator of the match and the donor of the prize, but notwithstanding he is difficult to beat at off shoulder or rapid fire shooting, has never yet won the match.

Lieutenant Duce has had very little practice this year owing to business engagements and Lupus was apparently slated for the winner this time if never before. Consequently when the bunch was marched to the skirmish targets for rapid fire, many eyes were watching the boards and targets as the scores of these two top men were fired. As was expected Duce dropped below centers while Lupus totaled one up which apparently gave him the match, but the next relay showed a total of five up for Lieutenant Douw which with four up at slow fire gave him the match by one point over Lupus, ten others of the field being bunched from centers upwards.

The Gould Long Range Match was started after lunch and the men found the conditions none of the best, a tricky 4 o'clock wind puffing out the flags in a lazy manner, while the mirage was thick. At the 800-yard finish, Sergeant Givan had a possible, with five others boarding a 49 each.

Among this number was Lieutenant Duce who started in at 1,000 yards without apparent nervousness or care for conditions, and proceeded to rap out nine straight bulls, his last shot being a four so close to the bull that the spotter lapped over half its diameter. Such a bob tail possible is some class at this range and 98 for a total in the match broke all former records of the range, 96 being the highest up to this time and made by Sergeant Givan when he won it last year, and Lieutenant Duce received all sorts of congratulations for the winning.

The Association Novice 200-yard and Novice 800-yard matches completed the program for the day, Corporal Robinson, — Company, 1st Infantry, winning the former with 39 and Capt. Carroll Edgar the latter with 49.

## MONDAY, JULY 25.

### THE LUPUS MATCH.

Open to all members of the Maryland National Guard, who have qualified as sharpshooter or expert, 2 sighting shots and 20 shots for record at 200 yards slow fire and 10 shots for record rapid fire, target "D." Prize a bronze trophy, presented for annual competition by Lieut. H. E. Lupus, of the 4th Infantry, and a medal from the State to the winner.

	S.F.	R.F.	Tl.
Douw	84	45	129
Lupus	87	41	128
Duce	89	38	127
Fort	83	43	126
Givan	87	39	126
Rittenhouse	84	42	126
Smith (Captain)	85	41	126
Wright	82	43	125
Jenkins	86	39	125
Forney	85	39	124
Munshower	124	Sykes	113
Renehan	122	Price	112
Collins	120	Crawford	110
Helmrich	119	Clark	109
Gemmill	119	Airey	108
Hawse	117	Hughes	107
Edgar	117	Johnson	107
Lucchesi	115	Sloan	106
Barnes	114	McGaw	106
Kaemeyer	113	Dilfer	104

### THE GOULD LONG RANGE MATCH.

Open to all members of the Maryland National Guard, who have qualified as expert, 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record at 800 and 1,000 yards. Prize a trophy presented by Maj. S. J. Fort, Brigade Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, for annual competition and a medal from the State to the winner.

Yards	800	1000	Tl.
Duce	49	49	98
Forney	49	45	94
Renehan	48	45	93
Givan	50	43	93
Jenkins	49	43	92

Gemmill	48	43	91
Helmrich	44	45	89
Douw	48	41	89
Captain Smith	88	Edgar	80
Collins	86	Lucchesi	75
Wright	86	Stermer	75
Lupus	86	Airey	74
Johnson	84	Sykes	72
Search	84	Stowe	69
Rittenhouse	84	Eiler	65
Munshower	83	Price	64
Fort	81	Sloan	62

## TUESDAY, JULY 26.

The second day of the tournament was another "sizzler," but Colonel Gaither started the chief individual match of the program directly on time in the morning, though the entry list was much below what had been expected to appear. This match, known as the "Adjutant General's match, represents the individual rifle championship of the State and though it is not difficult to shoot seven shots at all the ranges without sighting shots, it becomes more difficult when all friendship ceases and every one in the contest is right at the heels of the next one. So it came to pass that the top man at one range was apt to be second or perhaps third at the next, the boards showing almost constant changes, until the finish of the first stage at 600 yards, when Sergeant Renehan of the 4th Infantry was found to be high man, with Lieutenant Lupus and Sergeant Givan tied for second place and only two points behind.

The 800 and 1000 yards stages were started immediately after lunch, with conditions of light and wind that puzzled not a few of the experts and made many more changes in the standing of those whose hopes had been high up to this time. Renehan got away with the 800 800 yard distance all right but dropped at 1,000, being passed by Captain Jenkins of the 5th Infantry, and Sergeant Munshower, of the 1st Infantry, made a big jump landing in third place. So another champion was made. Captain Jenkins well deserved the coveted title, for he has been doing excellent shooting for the last two or three years and has also brought his company up to a full membership, with nearly every man in it qualified on the range.

During the finish of the latter stages of the first match, the McColgan match had been started and these soldier boys who have achieved distinction in their qualifications but have not yet blossomed into full fledged members of a State team, put up a pretty race all the way through, Private Search of the 5th Infantry finally being awarded the trophy for the best skirmish run in the tie between him and his running mate Lucchesi of the same regiment.

The two last competitions of the day were matches of the Maryland State Rifle Association, the Member's match and the All-Comer's skirmish match, the former being won by Sergeant Frank Gemmill of the 4th Infantry, the latter being captured by Captain Carroll Edgar, of the 1st Infantry.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH.

For the Military Rifle Championship of the State of Maryland. Seven shots for record at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1000 yards.

The match will be shot in two stages: first stage, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards; second stage, 800 and 100 yards.

The twenty-five competitors having the highest aggregate scores in the first stage will shoot in the second stage. Prizes—A trophy presented by Gen. Clinton L. Riggs, and a medal from the State to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd places.

Yards	200	300	500	600	800	1000	Tl
Jenkins	28	29	31	34	33	32	187
Renehan	30	31	33	33	33	27	187
Munshower	31	27	30	30	33	32	183
Douw	29	33	32	32	29	183	
Givan	183	Edgar	169				
Lupus	181	Fort	167				
Duce	179	Stowe	166				
Rittenhouse	177	Eiler	154				
Forney	174	Kennedy	117				
Wright	169						

### THE MCCOLGAN CUP MATCH.

Open to all qualified Sharpshooters or Experts who have never won an open State match or been a member of the State team at a National Match. 2 sighting and 10 shots for record at 200 and 600 yards, 10 shots at 200 yards rapid fire, "D" target and 1 skirmish run. Prize, a silver cup presented by Priv. E. McColgan, Company M, 5th Infantry, for annual competition and a medal from the State to the winner.

Private Search	182	Corporal Manning	143
Corporal Lucchesi	182	Private Price	139
Corporal Smith	175	Private Johnson	129
Private Ellett	175	Private Cremona	126
Corporal Laubheimer	171	Corporal Kelly	125
Private Helmrich	170	Private Dilfer	124
Corporal Matthews	169	Private McGaw	118
Sergeant Airey	168	Private Sykes	116
Corporal Sloane	159	Lieutenant Crawford	113
Corporal Hawse	158	Sergeant Barnes	148
Sergeant Sterner	148	Private O'Reagan	96
Corporal Bachman	143		

### ALL-COMERS SKIRMISH MATCH.

One skirmish run on "D" target.

Edgar	83	Ellett	59
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Douw	83	Wright	59
Collins	82	Munshower	58
Jenkins	78	Smith	55
Laubheimer	76	Johnson	50
Givan	76	Hirst	46
Duce	65	Sloan	44
Sykes	63	Lucchesi	41
Janney	59	Dick	19

### MEMBERS MATCH.

Unsquadded competition, 2 sighting and 5 shots for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Gemmill	44	43	49	136
Givan	43	44	48	135
Duce	44	45	45	134
Wright	42	42	49	133
Jenkins	43	41	48	132
Lupus	45	39	44	128
Douw	39	42	44	126
Edgar	38	41	45	124
Janney	39	38	42	119

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

If anything, Wednesday was worse than any day of the week, the intense heat making a mirage thick enough to cut with a knife, but it was as fair for one as another and the Maryland State Team Match, opened with a representative team from each of the three regiments of the Brigade, reporting on the firing line. The 4th Infantry Team rushed to the front at 200 yards and was never headed during the match. The 1st Infantry Team took second position by 3 points at this stage, but only succeeded in tying with the 5th Infantry Team at the close of 600 yard firing. At 1,000 yards, the 1st again gained 4 points over the 5th, but dropped back to third place after the rapid fire. The skirmish run, however, settled the matter, the 1st Infantry Team gaining enough on the run to give them the place and incidentally it may be said that this team is first to beat a team from one of the city regiments for six years, due entirely to the earnest and untiring efforts of Captain Edgar, who faithfully trained his men and gave a great deal of time to developing rifle shooting in his regiment.

The Mealy Individual Match for Marksmen only, brought out a small field and was won by Private Robinson of the 1st Infantry, by the score of 128, 13 points better than the winning score of last year.

The New York Clothing House Match, for teams of five, also for Marksmen, was won by a team from Company M, 5th Infantry.

### MARYLAND STATE MATCH.

Two sighting and 10 shots for record at 200, 600, and 1,000 yards slow fire; 200 yards rapid fire; one skirmish run. Prizes, a bronze trophy, "Pro Patria," offered by the State of Maryland for annual competition and a medal to each member of the winning team.

Fourth Regiment.						
Yards	200	600	1000	R.F.	Skr.	Tl.
Sergeant Gemmill	45	42	34	48	50	219
Private Helmrich	45	43	39	38	87	252
Captain Rittenhouse	43	44	44	34	62	227
Captain Smith	43	35	26	36	59	199
Sergeant Forney	41	46	37	37	73	234
Lieutenant Duce	43	44	43	42	35	207
Lieutenant Lupus	43	44	44	37	59	227
Sergeant Renehan	42	42	43	41	71	239
Totals	345	340	310	313	496	1804

First Regiment.						
Yards	200	600	1000	R.F.	Skr.	Tl.
Captain Hirst	41	37	40	40	61	219
Musician Airey	38	37	34	27	45	181
Sergeant Collins	43	47	33	33	76	232
Private Ellett	40	37	36	33	44	190
Sergeant Munshower	43	48	41	36	49	217
Private Hawse	39	45	39	39	54	216
Captain Edgar	44	38	48	39	49	218
Private Sykes	36	32	35	35	48	186
Totals	324	321	306	282	426	1659

Fifth Regiment.						
Yards	200	600	1000	R.F.	Skr.	Tl.
Sergeant Wright	40	44	44	44	67	239
Corporal Laub'm'r	38	32	37	36	25	168
Sergeant Graham	42	45	41	37	39	204
Corporal Lucchesi	44	41	43	41	51	220
Captain Janney	42	37	46	27	73	225
Sergeant Barnes	38	42	26	36	24	166
Captain Jenkins	42	45	37	44	72	240
Corporal Smith	35	38	28	34	60	195
Totals	321	324	302	299	411	1657

### THE MEALY MATCH.

Two sighting and 10 shots for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Prizes, a cup presented by John W. Mealy and Sons, for annual competition and a medal from the State to the winner of the match.

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Robinson	41	41	46	128
Fontaine	43	40	42	125
Maynard	43	39	42	124
Gill	35	34	38	107
Reuding	32	39	36	107
Stermer	107	Duke	82	
Whittle	100	Piege	76	
Horseman	88	Curry	63	
Barrick	84	Baker	56	



THE NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE MATCH.

Two sighting and 10 shots for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Prizes, a bronze trophy "Post Pugnam" presented by the New York Clothing House, for annual competition and a medal from the State to each member of the winning team.

Company M, Fifth Regiment	532
Company A, First Regiment	519
Company E, First Regiment	495
Company F, Fifth Regiment	488
Company A, Fifth Regiment	474
Company C, First Regiment	454
Company L, Fifth Regiment	453

The winner last year was Company D, of the Fifth, score 550.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Those who journeyed to Saunder's Range, Thursday morning, found some relief from the intense heat that has worried the shooters all the week as well as the component members of ten five-man teams ready and willing to take part in the Governor's Match, the first event of the day. To run the match off as quickly as possible, Colonel Gaither put six teams to shoot on the regular 200-yard firing point, while the other four teams were sent to the skirmish run, the team captains drawing for targets and those having to shoot on the skirmish butts had slightly the worst of the conditions as the westerly wind blowing across the range had an influence here that is not felt on the other firing point. However, the race developed that Company M, of the 5th Infantry, and the 4th Infantry Staff Team were going strong at the first distance, and settled down at 500 yards only one point apart, with the Brigade Staff Team 10 points behind both. At this stage the Brigade Staff took a brace and finished with high score for the range, but still 7 points back of the winning team, that of Company M, which finished just 2 points to the good over the 4th Infantry Team.

The Baird Skirmish Match brought out nine four-man teams. This match was started at 1 p. m., and Company M, of the 5th Infantry, again went to the front, capturing the top score and trophy with a total of 311, nearly an average of 80 per man.

Immediately after the conclusion of this match came two of the Maryland State Rifle Association Matches, the first a three-man Company team race, the other an Individual match for the Association Cup at 1,000 yards.

Here again Company M showed the effects of consistent training, winning out with 10 points to spare and thus having six events credited to the Company during the week.

In the Association Cup Match, Lieutenant Douw who won the event last year with a total of 91, added 3 points to this total and won again, Captain Jenkins being runner-up with 91.

GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

Two sighting and 7 shots for record at 200 and 500 yards.

Company M, Fifth Regiment	299
Staff, Fourth Regiment	297
Headquarters, First Brigade	291
Company C, First Regiment	272
Company H, Fourth Regiment	271
Company A, Fifth Regiment	270
Company H, First Regiment	270
Company E, First Regiment	260
Company L, Fifth Regiment	251
Company A, First Regiment	246

THE BAIRD SKIRMISH MATCH.

One skirmish run to be governed by the conditions of the skirmish run in the National Match.

Company M Team Scores.

Captain Jenkins	87
Sergeant Wright	86
Corporal Smith	67
Private Search	71

Company C, of the First Regiment, ran second, averaging 64 per man. The totals were:

Company M, Fifth Regiment	311
Company C, First Regiment	255
Company E, First Regiment	233
Company F, Fourth Regiment	213
Company A, First Regiment	200
Company H, First Regiment	185
Company H, Fourth Regiment	157
Company L, Fifth Regiment	137

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

Two sighting and 7 shots for record at 200, 600 and 1000 yards.

Yards	200	600	1000	Total
Company M, Fifth	85	89	85	259
Company H, Fourth	85	77	87	249
Company C, First	83	73	81	237
Company F, Fourth	89	71	68	228

ASSOCIATION CUP MATCH.

Two sighting and 20 shots for record at 1000 yards.

Lieutenant Douw	94
Captain Jenkins	91
Sergeant Givan	87
Captain Edgar	87
Lieutenant Duce	87
Sergeant Gemmill	85
Colonel Gaither	82
Sergeant Wright	81
Lieutenant Lupus	68

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

While there were matches scheduled for Saturday, the events on the program for Friday were the finishing contests of the State matches, the first being the Distinguished expert's match, the other two for the revolver, one the Winans Trophy match for the State individual revolver championship, the other for the Coale Cup, a handsome trophy, much coveted by those who shoot the short gun.

The psychologist will find a rich field for the study of human peculiarities when riflemen are put under investigation. In the rifle match mentioned above, every entry starts at 200 yards and is obliged to make a score of 40 or better to go farther. At 300 yards, another 40 must be scored to go to 500 yards, where 44 is the limit to pass to 600; 42 must be made here to go to 800 and so on across the range.

One can understand why the strain of a race taking in slow fire at all ranges, with a skirmish run and rapid fire might and probably would have an effect upon those who were carrying their aggregate along with them from range to range. With only one place or even three places for winning, as the last stages are approached, it takes a nervy individual to keep up the pace. But take twenty men, all of whom can go over the same course in practice and make the required scores at least three times out of five, why should they begin to drop out all along the line when shooting under match conditions?

In all the years this match has been programmed, that has been the result, some of the best men entered dropping out early, others dropping out when nearly through, and this match was no exception. Only seven men lasted to the skirmish and only two of these scored 80 or better, both of them finishing with 40 or better at rapid fire and therefore getting the title and a medal, and strange to say both of this year's winners were the same two men who finished last year, Lieutenant Douw of the Ordnance Department and Sergt. Frank Gemmill of the 4th Infantry.

Lieutenant Douw, who at home in Annapolis is a well known business man and at present one of the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel Co., is probably the best rifle shot that Maryland has ever developed. Though slender in build, he has a nerve of the best and seems able to stand up to the most gruelling contest without losing his head or grip, and in the past two years has scored more individual winnings than any other man in the Guard with the possible exception of the veteran Sergeant Givan.

The Association Consolation Match open only to those eliminated in the former match was won by Private Thomas Stowe, of the 5th Infantry. This brings out another bit of history. Stowe is a youngster who got into the Guard from love of military work and finally got inoculated with the shooting bug. Still no one seemed to take him seriously and he was given only the instruction that was given others. But while others stopped when they found that rifle shooting meant work, Stowe kept hammering away, picking up what he could and shooting all the cartridges he could get, until he finally managed to qualify as an expert. Being then eligible to enter the matches, Stowe pegged along, perfectly satisfied apparently to measure his strength with the cracks, and taking all joking as to his aspirations without being disturbed. It was him to laugh in the Consolation, for he batted out the high score without turning a hair and fairly smothered some who might have had an idea that they were his superiors at 200 and 600 yards.

It was growing late in the afternoon when the revolver matches were called and the entry list was distressingly small in both. The Winans trophy match, though shot on the "A" target for slow and timed fire and the old "K" target for rapid fire, is still some match, and needs steady holding to win. This magnificent bronze "Bucking Broncho" made and presented to the State of Maryland by Walter Winans, the noted pistol and rifle expert, formerly a resident of Baltimore, was placed in competition in 1905 and was won that year by Capt. Geo. Cook, at that time a member of the Maryland National Guard. In 1906 Ordnance-Sergeant Wm. A. Renehan took the prize, and again turned the trick in 1907. In 1908, Maj. S. J. Fort captured the trophy and the same year topped the list for the Coale Cup, duplicated the double feat in 1909 and again this year succeeded in landing both.

Capt. Warren B. Haines, Ordnance Officer of the 1st Infantry, who has been very ill for nearly two years, appeared at the range during the week, looking the picture of health, and received the warmest kind of welcome from his brother officers and team mates. Captain Haines was a member of the State rifle team in 1907 and when he was obliged to drop out of the game it was a serious loss. It is probable that by next season Captain Haines will be able to come back into the fold and help the State team along, as well as boost the game in his regiment.

THE DISTINGUISHED EXPERT TROPHY MATCH.

200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire, 2 sighting shots and 10 for record at each range, one skirmish run on "D" target, and 10 shots rapid fire at 200 yards on "D" target.

Yards	200	300	500	600	800	1000	Skr.	R.F.
Douw	44	43	48	46	49	44	84	45
Gemmill	41	42	49	45	44	43	80	44
Forney	41	45	44	47	50	48	72	
Givan	44	45	49	44	48	44	66	
Renehan	41	45	50	44	49	50	60	

Helmrich	45	42	46	43	44	42	76
Edgar	42	44	50	42	49	44	62
Duce	43	41	47	45	45	37	
Wright	43	44	48	47	42		
Johnson	41	41	44	42	31		
Fort	42	44	45	40			
Munshower	44	42	46	40			
Lupus	44	43	41				
Hirst	41	38					
Stowe	44	35					
Robinson	39						Lucchesi 38
Collins	39						Corporal Smith 37
Jenkins	39						Rowe 36
Kotwall	39						

THE COALE MATCH

Twenty-five shots in strings of 5 shots each at 50 yards. The whole score of 25 shots to be fired within twenty-five minutes. Target "A," Regulation.

Maj. S. J. Fort	115	Capt. Carroll Edgar	89
Lieut. C. K. Duce	111	Capt. D. W. Jenkins	89
Capt. W. A. Haines	110	Sergt. E. O. Wright	71
Sergt. W. A. Renehan	110	Col. H. M. Hutton	46
Capt. J. E. Rit'house	99		

THE WINANS MATCH.

Representing the military revolver championship of the State and open to all member of the M. N. G., who have reported for revolver practice prior to the match. 10 shots slow fire, 75 yards, "A" target. 10 shots at 50 and 25 yards, time fire, "A" target. 10 shots at 15 and 25 yards, rapid-fire (8 seconds) "K" target. Prizes, a trophy presented by Mr. Walter Winans for annual competition and a medal from the State to the winner.

Yards	R.F. 15	R.F. 25	T.F. 25	T.F. 50	S.F. 75	Tl.
Fort	44	44	50	46	43	227
Renehan	47	44	47	43	40	221
Rittenhouse	47	47	45	39	35	213
Duce	50	29	45	39	35	198
Edgar	44	27	45	36	40	192
Haines	44	29	43	39	33	188
Jenkins	44	35	34	30	34	177
Hutton	41	26	28	19	14	128

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Two sighting and 10 shots for record at 200 and 600 yards.

Yards	200	600	Tl.
Private Stowe	43	45	88
Lieutenant Lupus	41	43	84
Major Fort	40	43	83
Sergeant Munshower	43	40	83
Sergeant Collins	39	43	82
Corporal Lucchesi	39	42	81
Corporal Smith	40	39	79
Private Rowe	41	38	79
Private Robinson	40	38	78
Captain Hirst	33	44	77

Saturday had been set aside for the remaining matches of the Maryland State Rifle Association. A heavy rain at the hour named for the Championship Team Match caused that event to be eliminated and after the storm cleared off the Laffin and Rand Long Range Match was called. The conditions of this match were 2 sighters and 15 shots for record at 1,000 yards, any military rifle and ammunition, open only to members of the Association. Only six reported at the firing line owing to the fact that many who would otherwise have entered were obliged to return home after the strenuous week at the targets.

It will be noticed that the name of Colonel Gaither figures as runner-up in this match and though few know it, the thorough-going team captain is one of the best long range shots in the State. Being kept busy directing the management of a tournament, Colonel Gaither rarely enters any of the matches, but frequently takes a fall out of his men when they get to complaining about a rifle or ammunition not working right and demonstrates by his own scores that it is some physical fault rather than either of the causes upon which blame is laid. The scores were:

Sergeant Givan	65	Sergeant Gemmill	60
Colonel Gaither	63	Lieutenant Douw	54
Sergeant Wright	61	Captain Janney	51

In the Company Tyro Match, open to three-man teams from any company of the Maryland National Guard, none qualified higher than Marksman, 2 sighters and 10 shots for record at 200 and 500 yards. Two teams entered; that from Company M, 5th Infantry, commanded by Captain Jenkins, won out with a total of 225, the F Company team scoring but 185.

The Association Revolver Match had five entries and was won by Capt. E. A. Smith of the 4th Infantry.

This match closed the tournament for 1910, a meeting that will be remembered as one that passed off without a single incident marring its management. The assistants to the Executive Officer were right on the job from start to finish and especial reference may be made to the excellent work done by Lieutenant Brundige, the Statistical Officer, who kept close tab on the scores and posted results upon the bulletin board within a very few minutes after the matches were finished.

The personnel of the State Rifle Team that will start for Camp Perry, Saturday, August 6, will probably be as follows: Col. Chas. D. Gaither, team captain; Ord. Sergt. Jas. E. Givan, Lieut. J. deP. Douw, Sergt. F. Gemmill, Sergeant Renehan, Lieutenant Duce, Sergeant Forney, Sergeant Collins, Sergeant Munshower, Captain Jenkins, Sergeant Wright, Captain Edgar, Lieutenant Lupus, Sergeant Kotwall, Maj. S. J. Fort, Corporal Lucchesi, Capt. E. A. Smith.



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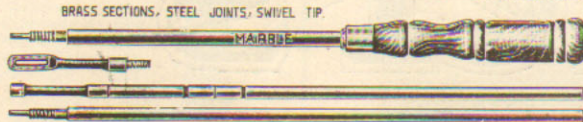
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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

J. C. Bunn	73	65	71—209
Sheridan Ferree	76	64	67—207
H. H. Leizar	73	69	60—202
R. Alderman	76	59	55—190
W. J. Macdonall	53	63	57—173
F. W. Holt	54	61	56—171

Unofficial total . . . . . 1152  
A stiff 3 o'clock breeze and bright, hot sunshine held throughout the afternoon.

All used .38 revolvers. J. C. Bunn used hand-loaded. Balance, factory.

The official scores for the weeks of July 16 and 23 are as follows:

July 16.		
Colonia I.	1400	v. Century. . . . . 1338
Smith & Wesson	1281	v. Fort Douglas. . . . .
Manhattan	1442	v. Portland, Ore. . . . . 1308
Culebra	1167	v. National Capital. . . . . 1165
Providence, no shoot.		

July 22, 23, 24.		
Colonia	1298	v. Fort Douglas. . . . .
Century	1373	v. National Capital. . . . . 1155
Manhattan	1417	v. Providence. . . . . 1285
Portland, Ore.	1242	v. Culebra, unofficial. . . . . 1151
Smith & Wesson, no shoot.		

Standing, July 23.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Manhattan	4	0	1.000
Colonia	3	1	1.000
Century	3	1	.750
Providence	2	1	.666
National Capital	1	3	.333
Portland, Ore.	1	3	.333
Culebra	1	2	.200
Smith & Wesson	1	2	.200
Fort Douglas	4	0	.000

As will be seen the Manhattans and Colonias are the only clubs who have not lost a match.

The Secretary-Treasurer has received the medals for the Indoor Championship Matches shot last spring, and they will be sent out this week. There are about 130 of them all told.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club.

The reentry rifle match for July has been concluded with A. E. Johnson the winner on the good score of 589. The winning score was the first one made and stood unbeaten throughout. H. H. Leizar won second prize, while Burke and Ferree divided third.

When it is considered that Johnson used the Government Springfield .22 practice rifle and open sight, while the rest used peeps and cups on regular target rifles, the performance is the more noteworthy.

George W. Peck, Jr., of "Bad Boy" fame has just joined the club and in time to shoot in the last match. We have a sneaking suspicion that "Little Georgie," who has already endeared himself in the hearts of the members, will shortly be heard from. It is great sport to see him shoot his score rapid fire. Bing! Bing! Bing! Bing! Bing!—right out of the box and he never turns a hair.

The conditions call for 5 strings of 5 shots at 60 feet on one-fourth-inch ring target, telescope barred, total possible 625.

A. E. Johnson	589	F. J. Kahrs	574
H. H. Leizar	585	Paul Scharf	574
J. B. Burke	584	Geo. W. Peck, Jr.	566
Sheridan Ferree	584	R. Chappell	557

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York.

25-yard revolver on 20-yard target, July 28.

M. Hays	84	81	79	79
Dr. H. R. Cronk	83	81	78	78
J. E. Silliman	86	81	79	78
J. L. R. Morgan	79	78	J. A. Dietz	88

50-Yard Revolver—International Target.  
At Armbrusters Park, July 30.

A. P. Lane	85	83	82	79	88	82	84	81
Dr. J. R. Hicks	81	81	81	89	80	89	84	
J. L. R. Morgan	78	76	74	76	75	81		
J. A. Dietz	87	80	81	84	82			
J. A. Baker, Jr.	79	70	72	77	85			
J. E. Silliman	82	86	71	79				

Golden Gate and Pistol Club.

Following scores were made at the monthly rifle competition.

Rifle.

W. G. Hoffman	215, 221, 217, 218, 225, 218, 221;
J. G. Day	195; F. O. Bratton, 210, 223, 207, 214, 208,
225, 216; B. Jonas, 221, 209, 213, 220; M. W. Hausner,	
208; C. W. Seeley, 214; Martin Blasse, 210; Otto A.	
Bremer, 225, 227; George A. Pattberg, 209, 207; Frank	
E. Mason, 221, 223.	

Pistol and Revolver.

J. E. Gorman	97, 96; C. W. Linder, 89, 93, 89; G.
Armstrong, 93, 94, 94; C. F. Armstrong, 86, 89, 89;	
J. G. Day, 76, 90, 85; O. Lillemo, 93, 92, 88; C. W.	
Whaley, 87, 86; M. W. Housner, 87, 82, 80; W. A.	
Williamson, 70, 67; W. F. Blasse, 85.	

International Target Match, 30 Shots.  
G. Armstrong, 238; C. Klett, 206; C. F. Armstrong, 207; M. W. Housner, 227; O. Lillemo, 228; J. E. Gorman, 233.

U. S. R. A. OUTDOOR LEAGUE.

July 15, 16, 17.

Colonial	1400	v. Century	1138
Smith & Wesson	1281	v. Fort Douglas	
Manhattan	1442	v. Portland, Ore.	1308
National Capital	1165	v. Culebra	1166
Providence, no shoot.			

The League series is about half finished and some of the clubs have already struck a pretty even gait. A notable illustration of this is the Manhattans. In the last two they have made over 1400, and have the distinction of being the only club to go over that mark.

They also have the best 30 shot score, 268, and best 10 shot score, 93; both made by Parnly Hanford. His score was as follows:

9-10-10-7-8-10-10-10-9-10-93

the score being given as it was shot.

He sure is some pumpkins with the revolver. One of our readers says: "Notice how we are getting in shape for Manhattan! If Hanford don't break his arm or get sunstruck we see our finish."

Well, the shoot is running along in fine shape and a lot of enthusiasm has been worked up, where otherwise no shooting would have been done.

It will lead to better scores being made in the Outdoor Championship Matches in September as it did this spring in the indoor contests.

Several of the secretaries have included the weather conditions when sending in the scores. Don't forget that it is important to know what the conditions were.

PROVIDENCE—MANHATTAN.

Manhattan.

Dr. J. R. Hicks	81	79	87—247
John A. Dietz	80	82	82—244
Parnly Hanford	93	73	78—244
A. P. Lane	83	79	78—240
Dr. R. H. Sayre	76	78	77—231
Jos. E. Silliman	67	67	77—211

Unofficial total. . . . . 1417  
Hicks used .38 Officers' Model; Dietz, .38 Special, Pope barrel; Hanford, 38 Special, Pope barrel; Lane, .38 Special; Sayre, .38 Special, Pope barrel; Silliman, .38 Special. All used hand-loaded.

PROVIDENCE.

Geo. E. Joslin	83	79	79—241
W. H. Freeman	71	76	80—227
Wm. Almy	66	64	86—216
W. H. Willard	57	77	78—212
H. C. Miller	57	75	71—203
F. J. Biesel	58	70	59—187

Unofficial total. . . . . 1286

The weather conditions were very bad, very hot and hazy. Freeman, Almy, Willard and Biesel used the Officers' Model and hand-loaded. Miller, Officers' Model, and Colt special cartridges. Joslin, .38 Special and hand-loaded.

COLONIAL—FORT DOUGLAS.

COLONIAL.

C. C. Crossman	82	79	80—241
Dr. M. R. Moore	80	71	78—229
W. C. Ayer	65	81	78—224
Geo. C. Olcott	68	80	76—224
Mrs. Crossman	76	69	76—221
M. Summerfield	63	53	43—159

Unofficial total. . . . . 1298

The weather was fair, a stiff 6 o'clock wind, and changing light, clouds and sunshine furnished a variety of baffling conditions. C. C. Crossman used .38 Special, hand-loaded. Dr. M. R. Moore, .38 Officers' Model, hand-loaded. W. C. Ayer, .22 Colt W. R. F. cartridges. Geo. C. Olcott, .38 Special, hand-loaded. Mrs. C. C. Crossman, .38 Spaed, hand-loaded. M. S. Summerfield, .38 Officers' Model, hand-loaded.

CENTURY—NATIONAL CAPITAL.

CENTURY.

W. H. Spencer	72	69	73—214
Geo. W. Ojeman	75	82	67—224
S. E. Sears	73	73	80—226
L. A. Fassett	73	77	81—231
Dr. A. E. Everett	79	80	80—239
Chas. Dominic	70	82	87—239

Unofficial total. . . . . 1373

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- High Score in Preliminary **97 ex 100** (21 yards) by Mr. C. A. Young
- 2d Prof. in Preliminary Handicap **96 ex 100** (18 yards) by Mr. J. T. Skelly
- 3rd " " " **95 ex 100** (20 yards) by Mr. Neaf Apgar
- Second Professional Average **351 ex 360** (tie) by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson
- Third Professional Average **350 ex 360** (tie) by Messrs. Neaf Apgar, Sim Glover and C. A. Young

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**Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Emeryville.**  
 Owing to the two holidays a great many marksmen took advantage and left for the country with their families. The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Independent Rifles, and Hibernia Rifles were the only three organizations holding their monthly shoots.  
 In the Champion Class of the Shell Mound Club, 200 yard, 25 string targets, J. M. Klassen made 222 out of 250, the best score of the day. E. Schierbaum and C. W. Seeley piled a few points over the 200 mark, G. Armstrong landed a 95 with the pistol on the Standard American target, 50 yard range, and we are pleased as well as he. C. W. Whaley made a 93 in the same class. He certainly feels proud. W. H. Christie in the Second Class made 83 and 84; we hope he will make more next month.

**Detroit, Mich., Rifle and Revolver Club.**  
 The first competition of the club, this year, was pulled off at the State rifle ranges on July 23. The ranges were 200, 300 and 500 yards, 2 sighters, and 5 for record.  
 The N. R. A. medal, with valuable prize added by the Club, was won by Mr. C. H. Taylor, with a score of 66. The attendance was smaller than expected, owing to a regular cyclone raging in the city at the time members would have to leave for the ranges. However, those who did take a chance were rewarded by an afternoon of splendid sport. The following are the scores:

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
C. H. Taylor	21	22	23	66
M. M. Kerr	20	21	23	64
C. M. Hammond	20	20	21	61
G. D. Pope	21	21	19	61
C. Neigebauer	21	18	21	60
F. Antezak	16	18	23	57
F. Davidson	20	19	16	55
E. W. Jewett	15	8	17	40
H. Lathrop	11	8	16	35
W. Rogers				Uncompleted.

The club, which was in a somnolent state last year, has taken on new life. In addition to those already owned, 16 New Springfields have been purchased by members; and the attendance at the ranges every Saturday afternoon has been good.  
 It is expected that several of the members will attend Camp Perry, in August, where they will be duly "chap-eroned" and fed the "Dope" by the Club's Secretary, C. M. Hammond, a member of this year's Michigan rifle team.

**First Regiment, N. G. M.**  
 The "Elimination Shoot" for members of the First Infantry, was held on the Rifle Range, opposite St. Charles, Mo., Sunday, June 24. The three high men in this shoot are to be principals on the team that represents Missouri in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

A different method of procedure was followed in the selection of Missouri's 1910 Team over former years. Heretofore a single competition was held for all the regiments in the State, the team of twelve principals and three alternates being selected from the men having the highest aggregate scores. In the selection this year each regiment was allowed but three competitors for places on the National Match Team. There being five regiments in the State the total of fifteen would thus be evenly distributed.

As heretofore Missouri's Team was constituted almost solely from members of the First and Third Regiments, due to the fact of the superior marksmanship of these two regiments, the 1910 Team will probably be weaker on account of the specified number of competitors emanating from each of the regiments. The scores in detail:

Yards	Slow Fire		R.F.		Sk.	Agg.
	200	600	1000	200		
Joseph J. Koch	38	46	40	39	91	254
William H. Spencer	42	46	44	31	89	252
George C. Olcott	41	44	36	36	78	235
Jesse G. Westerman	38	43	31	34	85	231
James L. D. Rodgers	41	45	22	27	85	220
Joseph A. Grove	40	42	32	25	70	209
Clyde V. Lemen	41	30	32	22	79	204
Louis Dugan	35	40	23	31	75	204
Louis M. Lutkewitte	38	34	11	26	56	165

**The Philadelphia Rifle Association.**  
 The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, July 30, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.				
Williamson		203	192	192
50-Shot Match.				
Williamson	204	203	195	186
Honor Target, 3 Shots.				
Williamson				61
Military Match—Class B.				
H. A. Dill	46	44	43	40
R. L. Dubbs	46	44	43	44

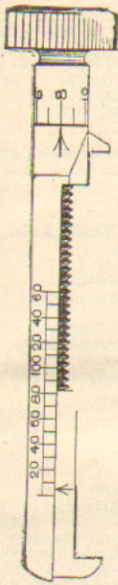
**Southern California Rifle Association.**  
 We had visitors on the range on July 23, Hurst and Cunningham of the Bisbee, Arizona, bunch dropping in to show us how to shoot. Their team in the Pacific Coast League only scored 797 for a six-man team at 200, 300, and 500 yards in the last match shot.  
 They came out to the range July 16, but found nobody there as we were mostly deer hunting but Hurst lay down and secured a possible at 500 yards, one of the first made on the range. Scores:

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Cunningham	39	43	49	131
				43
Hawley	39	42	47	128
				50
Hubbs	41	42	45	128
Alden	38	39		

**Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.**  
 Having completed our schedule of handicap matches we started in on the second half of the program, the afternoon of July 23, with a 600-yard match.  
 M. C. Hazlett, a comparatively new member, distinguished himself by winning with the good score of 46—incidentally making the same score at 1,000 yards in practice—followed by E. A. Waugaman with 45; A. M. Fuller taking third with 46 minus 1.

The conditions provided that all first prize winners of last year be handicapped 1 point and this year's prize winners be handicapped 3—2 and 1 points for first, second, and third man at the same range and 1 point for winners at any other distance.  
 This put the best score down to fourth place and took 5 points off Mac's score and landed him in the thirties where he feels quite out of place.  
 Some very good scores were turned in from 1,000 yards, 12 men turning in 40 or better, most of them shooting for the 90 per cent medal which is shot for under the same conditions as apply at the Ohio State Rifle Association's Shoot at Camp Perry. Several skirmish runs were made during the week, the boys wanting to qualify for the expert button.  
 They are finding out that the skirmish is a different proposition from last year.





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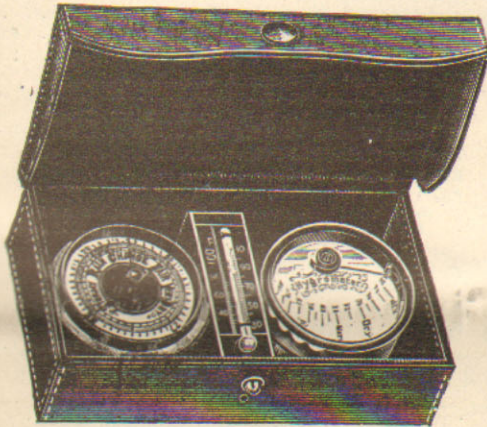
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**AT THE TRAPS.**

Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club, Glens Falls, N. Y. The programs for the fourth annual Registered tournament of the Hudson Valley Rod and Gun Club to be held at Glens Falls, N. Y., on August 12, are now ready for mailing, and Secretary J. A. Norton, Hudson Falls, N. Y., would be glad to hear from any shooter wishing a copy.

For the past three years this club has been successful in putting on a good tournament with the result that a big crowd of shooters were present; this year the committee decided to put up a program that would be better than any of the previous ones and feel that they have succeeded.

The prizes in the merchandise event total about \$175, while the average money and special prizes amount to over \$50.

The location of the club grounds is ideal for a summer tournament, being on the main route between Saratoga Springs and Lake George. They are easily reached by electric or steam cars, and are right on the State road so that autoists can stop at the grounds. A half hour's ride by trolley gets one to Lake George or Saratoga.

Already a large number of both amateurs and professionals have signified their intention of being present, and as the home club will turn out a good delegation a big shoot is in prospect.

The program is made up of 12 events totaling 200 targets, divided into eight 15 target and four 20 target events. The merchandise event which is made up of events Nos. 9 and 10, a total of 30 targets, will be an added target handicap; the first prize in this event being an Ithaca gun built to order of winner and listing at \$70; the next prize is a Stevens repeating shotgun listing at \$27; other prizes are a pair of Dr. Cook's shooting glasses listing at \$12.50; a New Century Rod at \$9; a Bristol Steel Rod at \$6.25; pair of Putnam Hunting boots at \$8; Waterman fountain pen at \$5; Electric reading lamp at \$5; one-half dozen Gorham solid silver

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spoons, \$2.50; one-half ton coal, \$3.50; Leslie safety razor, \$5; sterling silver match safe, gold lined, \$3.50; silver fern dish, \$3.50, etc., etc.

High average money is divided \$10, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4 and a special prize of \$5 is given for the longest straight run; another special prize of \$5 will be given the amateur shooting the entire program and having the lowest score.

Events 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 constitute the Northern New York championship, 100 targets; a handsome gold watch fob will be given the winner of this event.

**International Team Shoot Won by Americans.**

Enclosed find the scores made at the registered tournament given by the Fort Garry Gun Club on July 12-13 and 14.

American Team.	
O. C. Bottger, Ray, N. D.	25
J. F. Duis, Devil's Lake, N. D.	24
Art. French, Watertown, S. D.	23
A. R. Chezik, Portel, N. D.	21
J. A. Ward, Aberdeen, S. D.	21
F. Slocum, Alester, S. D.	20
H. E. Peck, Capt., Kenmore, S. D.	20
H. Turner, Portel, N. D.	20
Potter White, Watertown, S. D.	19
Mr. Barber, Minot, N. D.	19
Total	212
Canadian Team.	
T. Brodie, Winnipeg	24
J. C. Thomson, Winnipeg	23
H. E. Houghton, Winnipeg	21
E. Hull, Winnipeg	20

R. R. Patty, Weyburn	19
J. H. Wye, Winnipeg	18
H. U. Lightcap, Winnipeg	18
G. Conrad, Winnipeg	18
W. H. Sutton, Winnipeg	17
F. Manning, Reston	16

Total..... 193

Mr. O. C. Bottger of Ray N. D. won the International Cup and medal with a score of 46 in shoot off.

Mr. Tom Brodie of Winnipeg won the Manitoba Cup and Medal with a score of 42.

Mr. F. Manning of Reston won the Dominion Cup and Medal with a score of 45. R. R. Barber, high professional. P. White, high amateur.

**Western Pennsylvania Trapshooters League.**

Sixty-nine shooters and "Pop" Denman took part on July 26, in one of the greatest one-day shoots ever held in Western Pennsylvania. It was a rather unique gathering for a Western Pennsylvania shoot, for Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia and even far-away Massachusetts had representation. Pennsylvania held her own and the boys are all proud of the showing of our local amateurs.

Carl F. Moore of Brownsville, who was high at the last league shoot at Butler, again led the amateurs with a score of 142 out of a possible 150. He got off to a bad start, but settled down and lost but four of his last 120 targets. W. W. Sanders of Bellevue was the man who threw the big scare into the boys, for he came hiking along with but four down out of his first 90; but in his seventh event some one must have put a jinks on him, for he missed



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four in that 15, and though he shot a game race from then on he had to be content with dividing second honors.

Delly Matthews had a nice chance for high, but dropping four of his last 45 made him tied for third with Bower.

Mrs. Gallagher, of Turtle Creek, shot a fine race, finishing with 126 out of 150, and but for a little hard luck in her third and ninth events would have made her go some to beat her.

The professional race was a beauty from the start. Fred Bills, fresh from a clean-up of his fellow shooters at Philadelphia, and the blonde-haired boy, Luther J. Squier, who is some pumpkins with his pump-gun, came together, and when the dust of their smashed targets cleared away Luther was found with the money bag with 144 out of 150 and Bills was just one target back. It was a pretty race and these two good sportsmen certainly enjoyed themselves.

"Pop" Denman, the club president, was on the job and was too busy to shoot his usual gait and sometimes held up his squad, but that will be overlooked this time, but never again.

There were 58 amateurs for the class money, 14 in each of the first two classes and 15 in each of the second two. Moore, Calhoun and Sanders got Class A money; Lawson and Dinger, Class B; Sowash and Murphy, Class C, and Curry and Davis, Class D.

Brownsville was high in team race, getting three points; Butler got two and Camden got one. This leaves them stand on the season's race as follows: Camden Gun Club, six points; Brownsville, six points; Herron Hill, six; Butler, five; Aspinwall, one.

For individual averages so far Moore's three best scores give him 425 out of 450, which ties him with G. E. Painter; and J. F. Calhoun bettered his score to 416 out of 450.

The next league shoot will be held at Washington, Pa., on August 30, and as the race for team and individual is getting hot, a high old time can be expected. Scores:

**SCORES MADE BY AMATEURS.**

C. F. Moore.....	142	Murphy.....	123
J. F. Calhoun.....	141	De Laxo.....	122
W. W. Sanders.....	141	Bowser.....	121
E. D. Bower.....	140	Wampler.....	120
D. B. Matthews.....	140	Doc. Smith.....	120
J. Graham.....	139	Ream.....	120
J. Stoops.....	139	S. Jones.....	120
W. H. Schuyler.....	138	Boyd.....	120
G. Marker.....	136	Gribble.....	120
G. Cochran.....	136	Miller.....	119
G. J. Elliott.....	136	Duff.....	119
John Donley.....	136	"War Paint".....	119
R. Stoops.....	135	Thompson.....	118
J. D. Elliott.....	134	Denman.....	118
Dinger.....	132	Curry.....	117
Lawson.....	132	Davis.....	116
P. Linn.....	131	Brabson.....	114
C. R. Anderson.....	129	Pape.....	114
Petterson.....	129	Cotter.....	113
R. F. Crawford.....	129	Noel.....	113
R. M. Clovis.....	128	Phillips.....	113
Don Smith.....	128	E. Kaiser.....	113
"Hickey".....	127	Grant.....	112
H. H. Swart.....	126	Purvis.....	110
J. I. Morrison.....	126	Fetzer.....	107
Mrs. Gallagher.....	126	Doc. Gallagher.....	107
Shubert.....	125	F. D. Smith.....	106
Keener.....	125	Anthony.....	104
Sowash.....	124	Fredericks.....	102

Brownsville team, 3 points—Moore, 142; Marker,

136; Matthews, 140—418 out of 450.  
Butler team, 2 points—J. Stoops, 139; G. Elliott, 136; R. Stoops, 135—410 out of 450.  
Camden team, 1 point—Calhoun, 141; Linn, 131; Hick, 127—399 out of 450.

**SCORES MADE BY PROFESSIONALS.**

L. J. Squire.....	144	J. C. Garland.....	126
F. G. Bills.....	143	L. Lautenslager.....	123
L. W. Cumberland.....	131	W. D. Blood.....	107
P. T. Evans.....	127		

**Holland Gun Club, Batavia, N. Y.**

At our regular shoot on July 23, the following scores were made:

D. W. Tomlinson won the cut glass trophy, making a score of 47 out of a possible 50, and finished with 103 out of 110.

Febiger got the last 25 straight, with a total of 113 out of 125.

D. W. Tomlinson, Jr., made a fine score for a boy in his teens, making 9 out of 20.

Among the visitors at the shoot were W. H. Smith of Buffalo and William Heaman and Thomas Watson of LeRoy.

Shot at.....	10	20	20	25	25	25	10
Febiger.....	9	17	18	24	20	25	..
Gardiner.....	9	17	18	22	21	..	..
Brumber.....	6	13	11	..	..	..	..
Tomblison.....	10	18	19	22	24	..	10
T. Watson.....	5	10	12	..	..	9	..
Heaman.....	9	14	15	..	..	9	..
Smith.....	..	16	23	20	..	..	..
"39".....	..	11	..	..	19	..	..
Tomlinson, Jr.....	..	9	..	..	..	..	..

**U.M.C. and Remington do Well.**

Charles H. Ditto, the well known shooter of Keithsburg, Ill., established a record for the Peoria grounds at the Peoria, Ill., tournament, July 19-20, by making a run of 145 straight. Mr. Ditto used U.M.C. steel lined shells throughout the program, and also won second amateur average with the excellent score of 339 out of 350; first professional average was won by Ed. S. Graham, scoring 338 out of 350 with U.M.C. shells and a Remington pump.

At the Milwaukee, Wis., tournament, July 23-24, Jesse S. Young won first amateur average and was high over all, breaking 378 out of 400 with Nitro Clubs and a Remington pump. Mr. Young has been using a Remington pump lately with great success. Messrs. W. D. Stannard, the well known powder representative, and Ed. S. Graham were first and second professionals, scoring respectively, 368 and 363 out of 400 with U.M.C. steel lined shells.

At Mechanicsburg, Ohio, July 26, C. Couburn won first amateur average, breaking 145 out of 150 with U.M.C. steel lined shells. Dr. J. H. Phumfrey won second amateur average, scoring 144 out of 150 with U.M.C.

At Minersville, Pa., July 22, F. Coleman won first amateur average, breaking 166 out of 175 with U.M.C. steel lined shells.

At Montgomery, Ala., July 20, W. T. Laslie won first amateur average, scoring 192 out of 200 with U.M.C. steel lined shells.

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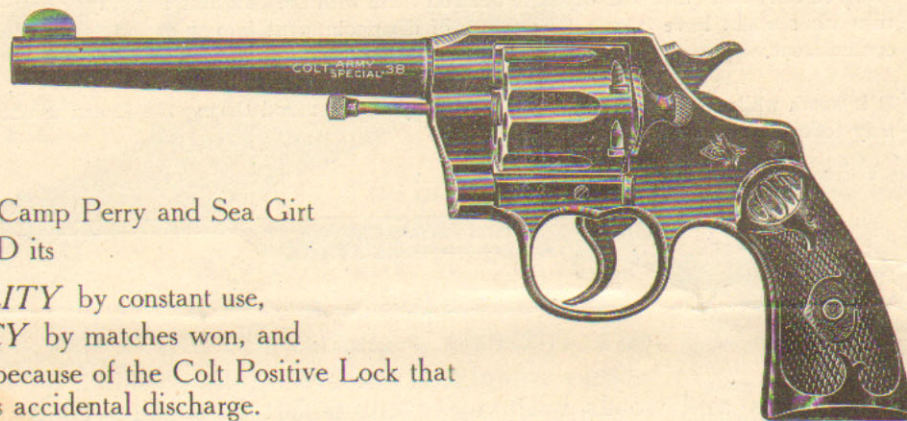
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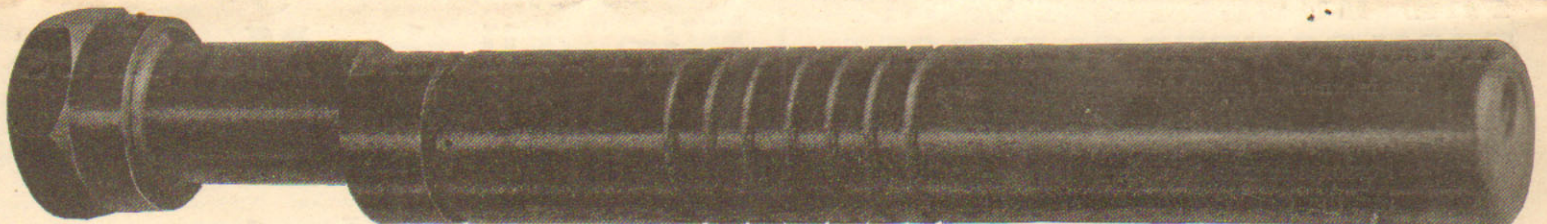


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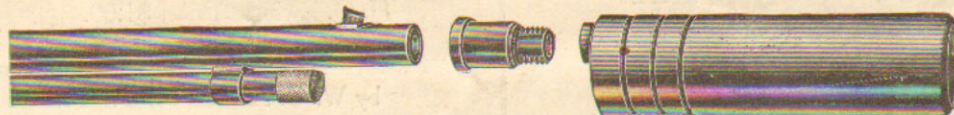
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