

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLVIII, No. 26

SEPTEMBER 29, 1910

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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N. Y. Rapid-Fire Match,

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3rd. Sergt. W. F. Wurster, score 131. 4th. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, score 130.
5th. J. E. Dietz, score 128.

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Won by Squadron A, all using UMC cartridges.

New York Revolver Team Match,

Won by Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Assoc., two of the five men using UMC. 2nd place won by Squadron A, every shooter using UMC cartridges.

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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLVIII. No. 26.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 29, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

THE STORY OF THE ORIGINAL REVOLVERS

INCLUDING THE BIOGRAPHY OF SAMUEL COLT.

By C. W. SAWYER.

The article which follows will hold exceptional and especial interest for the antiquarian with revolverish instincts and it will not be unappreciated by the student of men and events.

The life of Colonel Colt, as herein briefly but fairly told, was one of constant effort against obstacles which might well have discouraged any man.

He succeeded in what he started out to do, and incidentally made a lot of money. Probably the latter counted much less with him than his victory over environment and misfortune.

Let us give him the benefit of the doubt at any rate, and end by believing he wore his life out not in an attempt to make money but in a principal endeavor to perform what seemed his appointed tasks in a worthy and meritorious manner.

Of the weapons discussed all shooting men have a general idea, but we fancy the facts about some of them will be illuminating and informing to everyone, including many "cranks."

SINCE the second half of the fourteenth century, when hand firearms began to be commonly known to the people of Europe, the desirability of multishot firearms has been apparent. There is no record to tell when the first one was produced, and no man knows. But very old ones are still in existence. In the Tower of London there is a four chambered revolving breech matchlock gun made for King Henry the Eighth about 1525. In the Musée d'Artillerie at Paris there are two arms of similar design. In the Rotunda at Woolwich, England, there is a six shot revolving chamber wheellock pistol made perhaps as early as 1550. And in the various museums of Europe there are other repeating arms of the match, wheel, and flintlock periods. These arms are cited merely to show that the invention of revolving repeating firearms is almost as old as the earliest firearm; they are not cited as serviceable weapons, for they were difficult to manipulate, liable to balk, very much inclined to fire all their charges simultaneously, and they were dangerous to the user.

The idea of a multi-shot repeating firearm was an attractive one, however, and inventive genius continued to bear upon it. The public and private museums of Europe show an astonishing variety of multi-shot arms of the flintlock period. Apparently every combination suitable to the flintlock that human ingenuity could devise was tried by workmen of great skill.

Toward the end of the flint period Elisha H. Collier of Boston, Mass., had made in England, subject to his patents there, very good revolvers and rifles, too, which were extensively used in India. He tried at first revolving the cylinder by means of a helical spring to be wound separately, but abandoned it for the simpler plan of revolving the cylinder by hand. His weapons were of handsome appearance and beautiful workmanship; but their defects were similar to those of previous revolvers, and nearly as serious.

Classification, comparison, and criticism of matchlock, wheellock, and flintlock revolving repeating firearms show two principal causes for their failure as practical weapons. First, the lack of a sufficiently simple and

effective means of ignition. Second, the failure of inventors to find a simple and effective method of revolving the cylinder and locking it in position during the explosion without disturbing the aim.

The first of these two difficulties was overcome for the gunsmiths instead

of by them. During 1774 to 1788 the French chemists Bayen, Vauquelin, and Berthollet discovered (or rediscovered) the explosive salts of silver, antimony, mercury, etc., and found that they were detonants; and about 1807 the Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth of Belhelvie, who was as well a sportsman and an inventor, conceived the idea of using a detonant to fire a gun. His method was to put a pill of the explosive compound into a receptacle on the lock of the gun, the flash from which caused by the impact of the hammer passed through the touch-hole to the charge. This was very close to the principle of the flintlock one short step ahead. Variations on this scheme multiplied rapidly. Finally somebody hit upon the device of the cone and copper cap, now so familiar; just who, cannot be said, as it has been claimed for Colonel Hawker, Joseph Egg, Joshua Shaw, and others.

With the first of the difficulties removed, a number of Americans tried their skill at solving the second. Notable among them were Brady of New York, Wheeler of Boston, David G. Colburn of Montreal and Boston, Benj. F. Smith of Granby, Mass., and Adam Humbarger of Ohio. These were all mature men, skilled in mechanics, and thoroughly familiar with the principles and uses of firearms. Not one of them was able to produce a serviceable revolver, or even a close approach to it; and as the fact was fully apparent to each upon trial of a single experimental weapon, none of these inventors placed any of his product upon the market.

The solution of the second problem was reserved for a boy. Unquestionably he solved it by the sheer ability of his mechanical genius, without even suspecting, until after patenting his invention, that anything in the least similar had ever been done, or that anybody else had ever been occupied with the problem. He solved the problem so well that nobody else ever



COLONEL SAMUEL COLT.
Inventor of the Colt Revolver.

found a method radically better than his.

This boy who solved the problem was Samuel Colt, son of Christopher and Sarah Caldwell Colt. He was born upon what was then Lord's Hill, in Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814. He was one of ten children including the half brothers and sisters by his father's second marriage. His own mother died when he was six years old. His father, who had been a silk manufacturer of considerable wealth, had lost the bulk of his property, and when a step-mother and more little Colts appeared, Samuel was sent to Ware, Massachusetts, where his father had a dyeing and bleaching factory. He went to the village school there, he worked in the factory, and after a year or two he was apprenticed to a farmer for his board and clothes.

Although this was a hard life for a strong-headed, impulsive, fun-loving, and affectionate small boy, in one particular it was distinctly the best thing that could have happened to him. That one particular, which would probably have been the ruin of almost any other boy, was freedom from parental control.

Young Colt seems to have had an inborn love of firearms which in childhood was a dominant trait of character. Parents do not commonly allow a child the possession and use of a pistol, but this homeless boy, by means unknown except to himself, obtained several pistols at various times. These, and the guns and pistols of the neighbors in Ware he used to take apart and reassemble. This was considerable of a feat for a small boy without mechanical training, considering that they must have been flint arms containing many small parts which have to be assembled in sequence.

This early knowledge of the details of firearms was in the period 1821 to 1828, while he was between the ages of seven and fourteen. It was, in America, the transition period in firearm development between the flint and the percussion lock. It is believed that the first man in America to use a percussion cap was Joshua Shaw of Philadelphia, who made some for himself in 1820. They were hardly known to the public of this country—except through the newspapers—before 1826 or 1828, but after 1830 they rapidly came into favor for sporting arms.

Young Colt, however, seems to have known the percussion system at least as early as 1828, and, being sent to an academy at Amherst, Mass., he had leisure to become thoroughly familiar with it. Although it was quite the fashion then to denounce it as a "new fashioned contraption" and inferior to the flint system, it appealed to Colt as of superior merit. This is apparent from the fact that in 1829 he had decided to use it for a revolving firearm.

His invention of a revolving repeating firearm went through regular successive stages of development. The fact that a repeating firearm was a necessity became apparent to him from reading the heart-rending tales of Indian attacks upon the settlers of what was then the West, who, having teased the single shot from a pioneer's rifle, were then safe to pounce upon him and his family. The idea of a revolving cylinder did not occur to Colt at first. Speaking in 1851 before the Institution of Civil Engineers, in England, he said that in 1829 he had "effected an arrangement in the construction of revolving firearms without having seen or being aware at that period (1829) of any arm more effective than a double barrel shotgun ever having been constructed, and it was only during a visit to England in 1835 that he discovered that he was not the first person who had conceived the idea of a repeating firearm with a rotating chambered breech." Thus, with the knowledge of a double gun as a model, he worked out in his mind the design of a multi-barrel pistol. On the Fourth of July 1830 he fell into disfavor with the officials of the academy, owing to a pyrotechnic display in which he took part, and, expecting dismissal, anticipated it by taking French leave. Therewith ended his schooling, which had been but little.

He had for some time been in correspondence with his father for permission to go to sea. This permission was now granted, and on the second of August 1830 he sailed from Boston on the *Corlo*, as a common sailor, for India. His father furnished his sailor's outfit and allowed him five dollars for spending money, to which a friend of his father added fifty dollars to be drawn upon in need. This lack of funds placed him upon a level with the other sailors, subject to a great deal of drudgery and abuse, and the voyage out and back cured him of all desire to be a sailor. But during spare time on shipboard he whittled a wooden model of his design for a repeating pistol. This model, now in the museum at Hartford, Conn., shows a long barrel full of holes, which rotates upon a spindle. It represents a kind of firearm which, under the name of "pepperbox" was in later years extensively made in all conceivable varieties by competitors who were prevented by his patents from making revolvers. A pepperbox is a multi-barreled pistol; the barrels may be separate or all bored in one solid piece of metal; they may revolve or be stationary. But, whatever the combination, the arm is heavy for its length, unwieldy, and inaccurate.

There is no evidence that Colt went beyond his wooden model with his pepperbox ideas. Instead, it is likely that his quick wit immediately perceived the advantages to be gained by having but one fixed barrel to give direction to the bullets, and behind it only the chambers of the pepperbox, to contain the series of charges.

Upon the return of the *Corlo* to America in 1831 it appears that he drew

the fifty-five dollars to his credit and his small wages, and went at once to Anson Chase, a Hartford gunsmith, with an order for a revolver. Chase, in later years, said that Colt explained to him his ideas, and spent a part of every day at his shop while he (Chase) was making the revolver. This revolver was, for cheapness, a mere skeleton; also so were some of the other experimental weapons made up to 1836. This first one was a very crude affair indeed, but it put into material the ideas Colt had in mind; and, when finally put together, the cylinder revolved by the act of cocking, and both Colt and Chase were convinced that the general scheme was a practical one. Colt, boy-like, wanted to try it, so he stepped to the door of the dim little shop and took a shot at the water barrel. The pistol blew to pieces in his hand.

Without money, employment, or knowledge of any business or profession, the pistol problem had to be temporarily abandoned. Colt thereupon went to Ware and again began work in the dyeing and bleaching factory. In a few months he mastered all there was to the business as then conducted and it did not appeal to him. The work and the time spent had no bearing on his future life. But an acquaintanceship that he formed with an enthusiastic chemist had some result. Among many experiments that the two made together were some with nitrous oxide gas, the amusing effects of which upon a person inhaling it struck Colt's fancy.

Public lectures were then just becoming popular, and he perceived that the public demonstration of the effects of "laughing gas" might be remunerative and furnish the wherewith for more revolver experiments. His father did not approve the plan, and advised him to confine his efforts to some regular business, in which, though beginning at the bottom, he would be partially self-supporting. The son's letter in reply stated that he was determined to try "to paddle his own canoe." With a really excellent letter of advice from his father in his pocket, and little else, he launched the canoe.

The lecturing episode covered the three years between 1832 and 1835. Had the boy been inspired he could not have undertaken anything more beneficently influential upon his future career. Under the name Dr. Coult (Coult was the antique form of the name) he visited nearly every large city of the United States and Canada, was everywhere well received, and was self supporting and more. With his first profits he set Chase, late in the spring of 1832, to work upon a revolving rifle. Meanwhile he was making the most of the really great educational benefits of travel and of intercourse with his fellowmen. At this time he was about six feet tall; his features were rather handsome; his manner wide awake and interested; his attitude cordial and friendly; all these were natural assets that won him many friends. Some of these friends were life-long, and were of great help to him. In this period of travel he saw men and affairs with an understanding of their relations which he could not have gained in an obscure business position, and he took note of how business, political, and national affairs were conducted. Through all the three years of practice in self-reliance, of exercise of executive and administrative ability, and of his wits in general, he persistently used all spare time and funds upon the furtherance of his invention.

While Chase was at work upon the rifle, in the spring of 1832, Colt conceived the idea of automatically locking the cylinder in position at the instant of explosion. This proved to be a difficult problem, and necessitated the making by hand of two other pistols before a satisfactory mechanism was designed. The first and second of these two pistols were made respectively by John Pierson and Frederick Hanson, machinists of Baltimore, Md.

The one by Hanson was made during the early part of 1835, and, so far as is known, was the last experimental weapon. It was handsomely stocked and richly engraved by Richard B. Henshaw of Green street, N. Y. City, and was used as a specimen arm in forming a stock company to manufacture Colt arms.

The output of pistols and rifles made experimentally before the factory output—that is, between 1831 and 1835, was, as well as can be judged, six pistols and two rifles. Anson Chase, gunsmith, Main street, Hartford, Conn., made at least two pistols and a rifle. Various schemes had been tried for revolving the cylinder including turning by hand, by gear-toothed wheels engaged to the hammer (this scheme was later patented by Edwin Wesson) and by a "hand" attached to the hammer engaging with a ratchet on the cylinder.

Shortly after Colt became of age (in 1835) he deemed that the time had arrived to patent his invention. Accordingly he applied for a United States patent, and while it was pending, went to England to secure one there. While in England he was obliged, so he said in later years, to live upon a shilling a day, and he traveled on foot to visit the museums within reach. His English patent being granted—October 22, 1835—he returned to America, arriving the seventh of January, 1836, and soon after the American one was granted him. It was dated Feb. 25, 1836.

The next step was to organize a company with capital to put the invention upon the market. In this his wide acquaintance and the knowledge he had acquired during his travels of how to do things were of great assistance, and by the summer of 1836 his revolvers were being made.

(To be continued.)

SEES THE PAY QUESTION AS WE SEE IT.

A LETTER from a most able officer of high rank in one of the best National Guard Organizations in the country was written to us on the subject of Federal Pay for the Organized Militia in the following clear and trenchant terms:

"I have your excellent journal at hand and fully concur in what you say editorially as 'to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia.' I wish all officers of the National Guard might see your point in regard to joining the two bills, one to increase the number of officers in the Regular establishment, and the other to increase the efficiency of the Militia through paying for the services.

Not many years ago, members belonged to the National Guard to quite an extent because of its social features. They also liked the military, and were willing to give up a reasonable amount of time for the benefits derived. But, at the present time, it is quite a different problem. A larger amount of time is demanded and greater exactions made. Our best officers and men are getting to the point where they are beginning to withdraw from the Guard because of its serious requirements interfering with their business.

You cannot get something for nothing is an old truism, and the Government should begin to realize that this applies to the National Guard. In my opinion, you cannot secure a much higher proficiency than we have at the present time. To put the screws on harder will simply drive out the best material, and the poorest is worthless under any conditions.

It is very beneficial to have the assistance of the Regular establishment, but of the two, if we are to have either a money consideration to secure improvements, or the assistance of the Regular officers; the one without the other, I would say, give us the money and we will work out our own salvation, much as I admire and desire the assistance of the Regular officers. But combining the two propositions is one that I am heartily in favor of. For political reasons they should be tied together. Then the united support of both can be secured. I would not care to trust either scheme in the hands of the other.

I hope you will be able to stir up a great deal of interest for the combination of the two measures, and that either one should be killed without the other. This point should be made clear and emphatic."

MARINES RESTORED TO SECOND PLACE.

THE meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice which took place the morning of September 26, to consider the appeal by Lieutenant Clopton, Captain of the Cavalry Team, from the decision of the Executive Officer, ruling out the skirmish score of the Marine Corps in the National Team Match, did not experience much difficulty in arriving at a decision. The members of the Board present were unanimously of the opinion that the Marines were entitled to second place.

Formal action was taken to that effect as indicated by the resolution quoted in this article. There is also supplied the original appeal of Lieutenant Clopton and the remarks of the Executive Officer, Colonel Evans, upon the case.

In thus disposing of this most unfortunate and unpleasant affair the National Board has taken the action which was expected of it. If a ballot were taken among all the shooting men who follow the game closely and were acquainted with the facts an overwhelming majority, probably an absolutely unanimous vote would be to overrule the Executive Officer.

The Marine Corps record for fair dealing in the National Matches is flawless and this fact necessarily must have and would always have influence upon the judgment of any one disposed to question an act of any Marine Corps officer or men.

A short retelling of what took place at Camp Perry might not be amiss in this connection.

It was at the 600-yard firing point in the National Team Match Skirmish Run that Lieutenant Coyle of the Marine Corps, after firing had begun there, sprang to his feet and cried out loudly, "Good Wind! Good Wind!"

The way in which this was done, the expression on Coyle's face and all the surrounding circumstances would lead one inevitably to the conclusion that what he had done was merely a spontaneous outbreak of enthusiasm.

If he had wanted to do an unfair thing which nobody believes, he would have taken another way to do it. Any one of a multitude of secret ways impossible of detection would have sufficed.

The Executive Officer threw out the entire Skirmish Run of the Marine Corps Team on the ground that Lieutenant Coyle's act constituted a breach of the rule against coaching from back of the line.

Coyle was of course heartbroken. Captain Harlee and the members of the Marine Corps Team were visibly distressed and put out but they maintained silence and did not protest against the decision.

Here is introduced an element in the situation which helps to relieve it of its somber qualities. Lieut. Wm. H. Clopton, Jr., Captain of the

National Match Cavalry Team, backed up, it is understood, by every member of his team, appealed from the decision of the Executive Officer to the National Board.

By ruling out the Marine Corps Skirmish Run the Cavalry Team was raised from third to second place. Lieutenant Clopton asked that the Marine Corps Skirmish Run be allowed, that team put in second place, and his own relegated to third, the position which seemed to him the one to which the team was justly entitled. It was a fine example of good sportsmanship and it has done much to increase the popularity of the Army in general and the Cavalry in particular.

By the action of the National Board what was a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs has been straightened out in the best possible way.

The original fault of Lieutenant Coyle could not be ignored. It had to be punished in some manner. It was the right of the Executive Officer, and indeed his duty to impose punishment. He did so. We concur in the opinion expressed in his letter that the sufferings which Coyle has undergone constitute a sufficient punishment, particularly as the act was most plainly an involuntary one, without malice or evil intent.

Thus, the magnanimous appeal of the Cavalry Team, followed by the decision of the Board reversing the decision of the Executive Officer, clears up the whole case, with the least amount of harm done and the greatest amount of satisfaction which could be gained.

CAMP PERRY, OHIO, AUGUST 25, 1910.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.
(Through Military Channels)

Sir:—On behalf of the U. S. Cavalry Rifle Team, National Match, 1910, I have the honor to request that the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice be asked to allow the score made in skirmish, in the National Team Match, 1910, by the U. S. Marine Corps Team; and that they be given the place won by them in this match with their skirmish score counted in the aggregate.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) WM. H. CLOPTON, JR.,
1st Lieut., 13th Cavalry,
Captain Cavalry Team.

FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA, September 17, 1910.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
United States Army,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the circumstances under which the score of the U. S. Marine Team for skirmish fire in the National Team Match of 1910, was thrown out, by the Executive Officer, are as follows:

The rules for the conduct of the Match as published in General Orders 26, War Department, 1910, forbid all coaching in the team match, except that in paragraph 65, Team Captains are allowed to coach in the skirmish run. "A team captain may coach his men on the run."

The most critical moment of the match is when a team fires its first shots at 600 yards in the skirmish run. Any information as to the correctness of windage and elevations at this moment is of the utmost importance.

Any information given the competitors from behind the firing line on these points constitutes the most serious infraction of the rules of the match, and one which would give a team the greatest undue advantage, which it is possible to obtain through the violation of a rule.

The National Match is a game of rules, which it is necessary to enforce rigorously and impartially in order to maintain the high standard of fair play and clean sportsmanship that this national event must unquestionably represent.

The Executive Officer is not the person to inaugurate excuses for flagrant violations of the rules, and questions of intent or motives should be weighed with great care. If one team is allowed to violate a rule, a precedent for laxness is established, and to be even-handed, every team is then entitled to violate a rule in the course of the match.

When the lines were formed on this occasion an officer, supervising the formation, repeatedly announced through a megaphone, that after the teams took their places on the firing line no communication with the rear would be allowed.

When the Marine Team was formed, Lieutenant Randolph Coyle, U. S. Marines, and Team Spotter, stood in rear of their line, looking at the targets through a telescope, as the first shots were fired at 600 yards he cried out in a loud voice, "Good Wind," "Good Wind!" thus furnishing the team the most valuable piece of coaching possible for this match, and in direct violation of the rules.

As Lieutenant Coyle was a team official, Spotter, the Executive Officer threw out the score.

In this connection it may be of interest to remark, that the day before the Executive Officer scored five misses against the Navy Team for what he considered an infraction of a rule at rapid fire.

So much for the official side of this incident.

Personally the Executive Officer does not believe that Lieutenant Coyle committed this infraction of the rules deliberately or with any intention of giving his team an unfair advantage. The Executive Officer accepts fully Lieutenant Coyle's statement to him, that he cried out "Good Wind!" inadvertently, and solely through a burst of exuberant delight in seeing that his team had the correct wind and elevation; also the Executive Officer wishes to state that he does not believe that the Marine Team was in any way a party to this infraction of the rule, and he doubts if the information conveyed by Lieutenant Coyle affected the splendid score which they made in that run.

Had the skirmish score not been thrown out the Marine Team would have stood second in National Team Match.

The throwing out of the Marine's score on the occasion was the hardest and most unpleasant duty which has fallen to the lot of the Executive Officer in the course of the four Matches in which he has held this position.

It was certainly a most regrettable incident and is regretted by no one more than by the Executive Officer himself, who feels that as a matter of duty and business he could not have acted otherwise.

The Marines, as a Corps, made a splendid record in this match. No Executive Officer could have more zealous, able and efficient assistants, as range officers, than Captains Charles H. Lyman and Harry C. Lay and Lieut. Ralph S. Kaiser, U. S. Marines, showed themselves to be in every position in which they were placed.

The one hundred Marines, under Lieutenant Matthews, who were on duty with the match, and who performed the difficult and responsible duty of scoring, to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned, were as fine a body of men as could be found in any service. Throughout the three weeks during which the matches continued—a long and monotonous stretch of steady work—no dereliction of duty or breach of discipline on the part of any member of this detachment came to the notice of the Executive Officer.

The Marine Team was a most excellent body of men in every way. Their deportment was above criticism. They worked hard and shot splendidly through all the matches. They deservedly enjoyed the reputation of being good soldiers and straight, clean sports; above the suspicions of unfairness or crookedness of any kind on or off the range.

That they have lost the second place in the team match—to which their scores entitled them, through an error and indiscretion of a non-shooting member of the team, was a matter of sympathy and regret on the part of every competitor in the match.

The Executive Officer can not close this statement without a word of sympathy for Lieutenant Coyle, as he is fully satisfied that his indiscretion on the range was unpremeditated and unintentional. Still the Executive Officer feels, that in duty to the Match, he must hold gentlemen with commissions responsible for conspicuous and flagrant violations of rules. It is hoped that no proceeding will be instituted against Lieutenant Coyle, as it is believed that he has already suffered more self-imposed punishment from remorse and regret than his indiscretion, in justice and equity deserves.

The generous and chivalrous conduct of the Cavalry Team in forwarding this protest in favor of the Marines, by whose misfortune they profited, by being advanced from third to second place, is worthy of the highest commendation and admiration. Protests against teams are common, but it is believed that this is the first time in the history of the National Match that a leading team has submitted a protest in favor of a prominent competitor.

All things considered, it is believed that the shower of sympathy, goodwill, friendship and comradeship which this incident has produced, in favor of the Marine Corps, is worth much more to them than the second place in the National Match, which all agree was lost through no fault of the shooting members of the team.

Finally should the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice see fit to reverse the ruling of the Executive Officer in this matter, he will bow to their superior wisdom and judgment, without any feeling that he has been discredited by not being sustained on this point.

The National Board stands in the relation of the reviewing authority in this matter. It is believed that it might be perfectly proper for this Board to exercise clemency in cases where it would not be justifiable for the Executive Officer, in the highest interests of the National Matches, to condone infractions of rules.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) R. K. EVANS,
Col. 28th Infantry,
Executive Officer, National Matches.

Moved by General Drain, seconded by General Harries and General Hall, that the appeal of the United States Cavalry Team from the decision of the Executive Officer be sustained, and the skirmish scores of the Marine Corps Team in the National Team Match be counted; placing the team in second place, the Cavalry team in third place, and Iowa in fourth place.

The Board is of the opinion that the technical violation of the non-coaching rule, under which the Executive Officer ruled out the skirmish scores of the Marine Corps team, was an act wholly without intent to violate a rule.

WEST POINT UNDER A CLOUD.

NOT a little comment has been caused by the conduct of practically all of the cadets now in the U. S. Military Academy.

These young gentlemen, impelled thereto by causes not yet disclosed, sought to impose upon an officer on duty, Capt. R. E. Longan, 11th Infantry, the punishment of silence.

Reports vary as to the reason the young gentlemen thought it necessary to punish their officer. Some have said it was because he questioned the veracity of one of the cadets; another report is that he was too stern in certain disciplinary measures with which he was charged.

Captain Longan's record in the service is good. Officers who have served with him speak well of him, his character, his capacity, his ability and his judgment.

The offence of the cadets is a serious one, although it should not, in our opinion, be considered a gross enough crime to justify the dishonorable discharge of all of them. Yet they should be punished and punished severely. For discipline must be preserved at the Military Academy, which is the Mother of the best traditions of the Service, or else our Army shall become a farce, a laughing stock and a byword. Furthermore, the cadets, of all of

those coming under military control, should be held to the strictest accountability.

It is more than reasonable to suppose that Maj.-Gen. Thomas Barry, the present commandant of the Military Academy will deal with the situation as its merits warrant. The case is one for him to decide.

An official high in the Government has told us that General Barry discussed the case personally with President Taft in Washington this week, and if that is true the General will feel more perfect freedom in settling this disciplinary crisis.

If Captain Longan has by any chance done something wrong and very wrong that should act to mitigate the punishment of the cadets although they should still be punished. If what he has done was right then the punishment should be extremely severe, though not to the point of discharging them.

NOW FOR THE INDOOR REVOLVER LEAGUE.

By "Oris."

THE time is rapidly drawing near when we must organize the indoor revolver league for the season of 1910-11. Last year the league series began the first week in December, with fourteen clubs entered. These clubs were scattered through the country, from Maine to California, with six clubs in the West and eight clubs in the East.

As is well known the initial attempt at shooting a series of matches under the supervision and management of the governing body for that sport proved entirely successful, and the hopes of those who conceived the idea were more than realized.

Of course there were some mistakes made, that was to be expected, but the experience gained during the life of the League was such that this year, with the necessary changes in the rules, to diminish the opportunities for well placed kicks among the contesting clubs, the series should be run off without a hitch of any kind.

Now is the time for the clubs who competed last year to come forward and make suggestions for the 1910-11 contests. As was the case last year ARMS AND THE MAN will be the medium through which all ideas will be disseminated throughout the country.

It will be remembered that in the 1909-10 series the pistol or revolver could be used, at the discretion of the shooter, the arms of course, to comply with the U. S. R. A. rules. Twenty-five shots were fired by each man; five shots on a target, with a time limit of thirty minutes for the twenty-five shots.

The majority of the contestants used the pistol to good advantage, and those who made the highest scores used the .22 single shot pistol with an eight or a ten-inch barrel. The writer believes that so far as the number of shots is concerned twenty-five is sufficient. In the first place it will enable a comparison of this year's shooting with that of last year; if the pistol and revolver are allowed for the 1910-11 contests.

There is no reason in the world why the pistol or revolver should not be allowed at the discretion of the shooter. There are a great many who do not own a pistol; nearly every one owns a revolver. If the shooter is sufficiently interested and desires to make his club team he will find means to equip himself with a pistol, so that he may get all the benefit of good holding.

Five men composed each team last year, and there was some talk that eight men would be better. I do not believe, however, that it should be made a condition that eight men shoot on a team. Several of the clubs last year found it a pretty hard proposition to get even five. Some of the clubs could have put up a ten-man team as easily as they could a five, but we have got to consider the small clubs first, because they are the ones struggling for existence, and we have got to encourage them as much as possible.

When the U. S. R. A. undertook the responsibility of organizing the League last winter there was considerable doubt in the minds of a few prominent devotees of the game as to just how the idea would take with the clubs located in different parts of the country. It required a considerable amount of labor to arrange a schedule and complete all the details, but the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, at that time Mr. A. L. A. Himmelwright, turned out a schedule that would be hard to beat. I have no doubt that he spent a great deal of time and work on it.

It is not an easy task to make up a schedule to suit everyone. Very few of those who composed the teams had any idea of the expense and labor the Association expended in providing for them a little amusement and a great deal of instruction in match shooting.

There is no doubt the League idea has come to stay. It is not an outdoor or summer game, however, and cannot be put on at a season when the membership of many of the clubs is at a low ebb on account of vacations, etc.

We went through the Outdoor League, but that was all. A few of the

clubs were so situated that they were enabled to shoot all the matches, and having a sufficient number of enthusiastic members to draw upon, felt, as far as they were concerned, that the outdoor league was a pretty good thing, but there were very few of these clubs. The situation can be summed up in a very few words: The Outdoor League was a failure, and I doubt very much if the experiment, for that was all it was, will ever be repeated.

But that is all past and gone now, and we must look forward to the Indoor League season and get busy at once. If some of the men who competed in the league last year will sit down, write out their ideas, and send them in to ARMS AND THE MAN I feel sure when the series begins we will have a set of rules and conditions satisfactory to everyone or come as close to it as mortal rules can. Let us try it anyway.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP PRACTICE OVER.

THE battleships constituting the Atlantic Fleet which have been at battle practice off the East coast, have all completed the firing and returned to port, where all of them will require some, and a number of them considerable, overhauling.

With the customary reticence officers of the Navy returning from the practice show a disinclination to discuss it for publication. However, it may be said on good authority that the practice was on the whole extremely satisfactory. The conditions of this year were more difficult than ever before; the distance greater and the rough water firing was insisted upon.

To hit a target 10,000 yards away with a gun which is being swung hither, thither and yon by big Atlantic breakers is a task to try the material of any officers and crew. After such firing the ordinary practice on still water at what might be considered more practicable battle ranges, say four or five thousand yards, is mere child's play.

The character of the men in the crews of the Atlantic Navy makes for the quick assimilation of the knowledge which their officers seek to impart to them. Most of the men are not sea-faring men, or of sea-faring stock. They come from the Central or Southern portion of the United States. They are landsmen but they are good Scotch-Irish or German stock and they take to work at the guns and with machinery and around the engines as a duck does to water.

We have been told, that taking into consideration the newness of the crews and the difficulty of the conditions imposed for practice this year that the Navy has never done so well. The standing of the ships will be given out as soon as the tables can be prepared.

THE MAN THAT POINTS THE SHOTGUN.

By B. F. ———.

IT is a hard thing to realize—it is especially hard for the man who has been used to shooting a rifle at stationary objects—that to hit moving objects one must shoot where they are not.

Not a great many men ever become good shots with the rifle at moving objects. The man who can make a high percentage of kills at 200 yards on a big buck racing through the brush is as rare as a department store cash-girl who doesn't chew gum.

Leading a moving deer when shooting the modern rifle is not such a difficult feat if the firer only takes the trouble to realize what he has to do. Many a perfectly practicable shot has been missed because of that overwhelming instinct to shoot right at the game. On account of the inconceivably greater number of shots fired from the shot gun the users of that weapon more often make this mistake.

Let a grouse or a pheasant or a quail flush suddenly and fly in a direction which calls for a lead. Unless the sportsman be an old and seasoned hand he will find himself shooting directly at the bird and often missing it on that account.

There is no time to think. Movement must be unconsciously regulated according to the necessities of the case; the man who hesitates to ponder upon how much he shall lead a bird, after his game has flushed, has made a mistake in coming into the field with a shotgun. What he wants is the 12-inch coast defense gun, loaded with about a thousand pounds of shot. Then he could reach them within the four or five miles they would have traveled before he completed his calculations.

A recognition of an inherited inclination to pursue the wild things of the field and woods has exempted those of us who are shooters from a great deal of criticism which would otherwise be leveled at us as cruel monsters. A few tender hearted and well-meaning ladies and a fewer number of the same, though masquerading as men, do scold us as bloodthirsty wretches, but for ourselves we feel no guilt. I am talking now particularly about the man who shoots with the shotgun.

Very few of those who have ever killed a deer have escaped remorse.

There is something so magnificent about the wild symmetry of the animal; there is a kinship to the human expression in the look from its dying eyes, which have made more than one ardent sportsman vow never to kill another deer, unless he needed meat.

Game birds, especially as they always find a place upon the table, seem to be exactly made for shooting. At any rate that is the way it strikes most of us.

I began by saying that it was odd one had to shoot away from a thing to hit it. Perhaps that is the reason this article was pointed in one direction when it was intended to strike in another. I had in my mind, when I began, telling you of some duck shooting, to me the most fascinating of all sports.

The ranch house is in the midst of a city of sand hills. Looking at the giant ridge of the shifting element, piled as high as a six-story building behind the house, no one would suspect lakes beyond it; lakes green fringed and swarming with ducks.

The comfort of the ranch house living room with its open fireplace, easy chairs, pianola, good books, things to drink and smoke and pleasant companions, is a thing to dream over, but it offers nothing more than a back-ground for the tussle with the ducks.

Arriving at night, one had very little chance to size up the surroundings. Daylight after a comfortable night's sleep, signalled for a quick inspection through the window of what might lie outside. After the morning meal a journey to the nearest lake, less than half a mile distant.

This was a shallow body of water much overgrown with rushes and an attempt to row and pole a boat through these brought discouragement, particularly as the morning air was crisp and hands grew numb as they labored.

There were ducks; plenty of them, getting up forward and flying in all directions. Shore was won again after a vast amount of toil.

I had a little 20 gauge with 24-inch barrels, which I was just aching to try on ducks, because it was a new acquisition and in spite of its 3-inch chambers, 2½ drams of New Schultz and ⅔ of an ounce of sixes there were those who doubted its killing capacity.

In theory the 20 gauge seemed to me fit to cope with any ducks I might meet. In practice I wanted to try it, that I might be sure.

Round-Up Lake was a mile over the grass clad hills. It was noticed most of the ducks went in that direction and as the wind blew from Round-Up, thirty-five to forty miles an hour it seemed sure they would come back again.

There was a little dip in the grass of the hill, a sort of V chopped out on the sky-line, which looked to me like a place where ducks might be caught passing, so it was to that point my steps were directed. Once there I found a hole about eighteen inches deep dug in the midst of the prairie grass, probably by some sportsman like myself, who wanted a place about that size in which to put his feet.

Sitting down on the edge of this small excavation I could just see through the waving tops of the grass the shimmering silver surface of mile long Round-Up.

Dotted thickly over much of its surface were the game birds I had come to meet. Not five minutes after I sat down I saw rising from the water and coming toward me a flock of about twenty birds which, as they drew closer looked like Widgeon. It was a question for a moment whether they would swing a hundred yards to my left, but luck held, and they came straight on. They were Widgeon, and they were flying like the very wind—faster than the very wind, yes, twice as fast—fairly hurtling through the air.

Just before they were overhead a quick resumption of the sitting posture from the back position gave me time, and only time, to let the first barrel go at the leader. At the vicious snap of the little gun the big fellow crumpled up and started earthward, but so swift was the progress of the ducks through the air that though dead, my victim hit the ground fifty yards behind me, and the rest of the flock was gone before I could even get off the second barrel.

That was the beginning of it. I had taken out in the morning one hundred shells. When I went back at noon, during a little lull in the flight, I had not used half of them and I had enough birds to make a fair bag.

After the noon meal, the pleasant conversation by the fireside held me until after two o'clock, but at that, just before sundown when the last of my hundred shells was gone, I came in, bringing twenty-eight ducks. Eight more had gone down in the grass and been lost.

The 20 gauge, little, frail, baby-like in its appearance, with its 24-inch barrels, had accounted for twenty-eight dead birds with one hundred shells, pass shooting, against ducks coming with the wind and traveling from eighty to a hundred and twenty miles an hour.

I was satisfied with the demonstration, practically as well as theoretically, that the 20 gauge would kill if it were held right.

I had other fine shots in that blessed country, but none better than that

of the first day. One shot ought to be told about, or rather one kill, before I leave off talking about that duck paradise.

Waiting at the lower end of the lake I saw coming straight as an arrow for me about forty yards in the air, a lone big duck. As I dropped upon my knees behind the rushes I could see it was a Mallard drake and he was headed as directly for me as if he had business with me and no other. It was a bright sunshiny day and he looked as big as a freight car.

As he came closer and I knew surely that I should have a shot at him, every nerve in me tingled, even the tip of my trigger finger and I could scarcely wait the moment when I should fire.

Just before he was overhead I swung up the little .20—and pulled. At the crack of the right barrel he tip-tilted in the air and hung; quick as a flash seeing a possible loss of a wounded bird, came the smack of the left barrel which fairly centered him.

He crumpled up as completely as a piece of torn paper, but he did not hit the ground within three feet of my side like torn paper; not by any means like anything so light. It was more like the dropping of a sack of flour.

He was a marvellously large old green-head, and what made his taking off so genuinely pleasurable was all of those little surrounding circumstances of the wait for his approach, the clear air through which he could be perfectly seen, the two shots striking him, whack—whack, like successive blows in the air, his complete destruction and the fall directly by my side.

Oh me! I wonder if I shall ever forget that day and that duck. I imagine not, until I have ceased to remember anything at all.

I MARRIED A SOLDIER.

A SECOND edition of that charming little story of an Army woman's life is about to come from the press of J. B. Lippincott and Company in response to a most urgent request from many admirers.

Lydia Spencer Lane, the author, was the wife of Maj. William Bartlett Lane, Third U. S. Cavalry. Her husband was a retired brevet Lieutenant Colonel on account of ill health, after a long and honorable service in the old hard-living Indian fighting Army.

This simple, unpretentious, but engaging tale is like a glimpse into the meagre quarters or wind-blown weather-worn tents of our Army in the days that used to be.

Mrs. Lane would probably be better known to most of us of this day as the mother of Mrs. Mary Biddle Lane Garrard, wife of Colonel Joseph Garrard, of the 15th U. S. Cavalry, who is so well known to the Army and National Guard as a gallant and accomplished soldier, the original commandant of the School of Musketry at Monterey; a Distinguished Rifleman on his own account, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America.

The appreciation which the original edition of this book met with is evidenced by the putting out of the second volume. We bespeak friendship for "I Married a Soldier, or Old Days in the Old Army," because the book deserves it. But that seems a useless waste of words, because it will make its own way into the hearts of its readers, whoever they may be.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

WE hasten to present to our readers an observation lately made by the United Service Gazette, England, on that all-engrossing topic, the automatic rifle.

"Some time ago we made mention of the fact that the Army Council were engaged in a close study of the automatic rifle, and were making a series of experiments in order to ascertain which pattern was most suitable for the use of the British Army. We learn now that the results of these experiments have satisfied the military authorities that the automatic rifle is the weapon of the future, and there is every reason for believing that it will be possible to equip the Army with it at a much earlier date than was at first anticipated. If our information is correct, and we have every reason for believing that it is so, then we may soon hope to see a complete revolution in the equipment of our troops. And it is quite time that we took action in the matter, for most of the Continental armies are also negotiating for an automatic rifle, and if we are any way dilatory in the matter we may find other Powers stealing a march upon us. We are told, among other things, that it was originally the intention of the authorities to equip one or two units only with the rifle, and to continue the experiments with them before further proceeding with the whole scheme of rearming; but the results achieved are believed to have been of so convincing a character that the Army Council have definitely made up their minds in the matter, and decided that no further experimentation is necessary in this direction. The tests that are in progress will therefore be brought to an early conclusion, after which the manufacture of the new arm will be proceeded with. This, of course, will take time, and we may not yet look for the weapon being put into the hands of our soldiers; but it is at least satisfactory to know that something practical has at last been decided upon."

PLEDGED TO FLY IN WAR.

JOHN BARRY RYAN, one of whose ancestors, Commodore Barry, is credited with being the paternal ancestor of the American Navy, has unwittingly, we assume, got his name into the newspapers by coming to Washington for the purpose of interesting the War and Navy Departments in some projects for flight, which, at the moment, engage him.

Flight has a different meaning in these days than that which originally attached to it. That fine old figure of speech, "I can no more do it than fly," has passed into innocuous desuetude, along with the grand little story of the soldier who retreating from the front with more celerity than dignity, replied to a question as to why he was running, replied, "Because, damn it, I can't fly!"

To fly in war in these days of the perfected *airp* implies a greater willingness to offer one's life than could be attained in almost any other field of military activity.

Definite information is not available to us at the moment, about Commodore Ryan's project, but our understanding is that he proposes to make the United States Aeronautical Reserve a nation wide institution. He proposes to organize it something along the lines of the National Rifle Association or similar patriotic organizations.

The chief and prime purpose of the existence of the organization is of course to encourage aviation. Our information is that members will be pledged to offer themselves and their machines, in case they have them, to the Government in the event of war.

PLENTY OF PENETRATION.

THE last edition of that little blue book, the ordnance manual, with the catchy title of "Description and Rules for the Management of the United States Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903, Caliber 30," gives the penetration of the bullet from the Service cartridge at 50 feet, 100 yards, 500 yards, and 1000 yards. The dry-as-dust figures mean very little, but the sight of an object which has been pierced by this bullet of fearful velocity is another matter.

Maj. W. L. Chambers, of Missouri, tells us that Sergeant Keckel of the Missouri National Guard had some discussion with a steel safe representative on the subject of the burglar-proof character of the safe man's wares. The outcome of the talk-fest was a wager and an attempt to pierce a five-ply soft and hard steel safe door-plate with the Service rifle bullet at a distance of 100 feet.

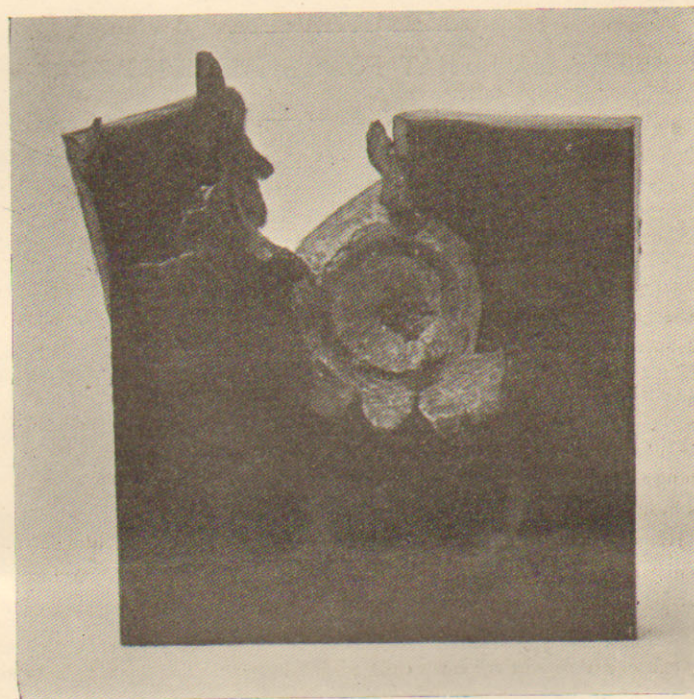


PLATE OF SAFE DOOR STEEL, PUNCTURED BY THE SERVICE BULLET.

The plate was put on a 2 by 4, and the timber set against a sand bank. Shooting was done at the regimental range, St. Charles, Mo.

The plate was practically half an inch thick. The first shot penetrated about half way, making an indentation approximately three-quarters of an inch in diameter, causing the rear of the plate to bulge and crack.

The second shot hit close to the upper edge and went clean through, taking out with it metal about one inch square, and further deforming the plate. The illustration with this article gives a good idea of what the bullet actually did to that piece of safe material.

Obviously it would not be safe for a man to consider himself safe in a safe made of this alleged safe material, save he barred the Service rifle from the list of implements which could be used in assailing him.

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.

PLAY FAIR.

We read an editorial in a worthy contemporary the other day and we so much liked the concluding words of it that we are going to use them for the text of an editorial of our own.

The contemporary was the Infantry Journal, that ably edited and genuinely fine publication devoted to the "Queen of the Service" and the words were "Clean sport is better than victory!"

Now there is a text for a sermon that ought to make every fair sportsman tingle from toe to hair tip. Clean sport *is* better than victory. Better defeat with honor than to beat an opponent by anything else than worthy means.

The man who wishes to take advantage of an adversary when he plays any game is more than unsportsmanlike. He is a cheat, and a cheat is a thief, and a thief is a criminal, and a criminal is not a fit associate for decent men.

There are players in all kinds of games who have the habit which proved so disastrous to a well-known western character. This bucko used to play poker in the mining camps, changing the rules of the game as he went along and enforcing his new and impromptu enactments by such arguments as he could adduce with the aid of an eight-inch bowie.

His system worked until on a day most unfortunate for him an opponent who looked with suspicion upon his credentials to make and unmake rules as he chose, punctuated a valid objection with a couple of .45 caliber slugs placed in the vicinity of the belt buckle.

The desire to win is very strong with American men. Their inclination to make money, which is one of their chief games, no matter how, but *make* it, has lowered their ideals and weakened their morals. The weakness and malodorousness of it has gone down into their sport. We see symptoms of it frequently.

The fair minded man wants an equal show with anyone, no matter what it is, sport or work, and that is all. He doesn't want the jump on the other fellow, and he doesn't want the other fellow to get started before him; he just desires an even break, that he is entitled to and is going to have, or he is going to fight for it.

The remark of our contemporary was called forth by a reference to the appeal of the Cavalry Team Captain against the decision of the Executive

Officer in the case of the Marines. The remark applies here. Lieutenant Clopton's act, and it should be said that the whole Cavalry Team—and probably the whole Army so far as that goes—were behind him, at least at heart, was a genuinely sportsmanlike action, for which he should be praised, and upon which every soldier should be congratulated.

There is no excuse for not playing fair. Look at some of these successful politicians of ours. Go back as far as you please to dig them up. Those who rode high on the wave of popular approval. Scratch around in their records and then find out if they were honest men and if they told the truth, or whether they were, like most politicians, oblivious to all things, blind, paralyzed, stupefied to the call of everything except the star of immediate success.

Take a little glimpse at how, with a regularity absolutely unbelievable, the little bubble of their reputations has been pricked and their names, once great, have become a byword in the mouths of the people, their reputations a bundle of soiled linen, to be kicked in the mire before the contemptuous feet of the lowest roustabout.

It doesn't pay to climb to success on a false ladder. It doesn't pay from the material standpoint, and God knows it is not worth while from any other.

THE APPROACH OF THE INDOOR SEASON.

A little longer now, and where balmy breezes fanned the perspiration-beaded forehead of the striving rifleman the cold winds of winter will blow, and where the swift sped bullet bored its way targetward soft downy flakes will fall.

Where the scoreboard stood in the scorching sun at the waiting elbow of the man who chalked up possibles the bunny rabbit in his homemade and much needed fur overcoat will playfully hop.

Where the paster-splotted long range targets wait within the winter storehouse the spider will spin his web and the mouse carry on its regular appointed task of filling the whole world with mice.

In other words the brave days upon the outdoor range are soon to end for this year; even though we live reasonably far south we shall have to seek refuge and succor soon in front of the indoor targets.

There is a heap to be said in favor of shooting where distance doth not corrupt nor winds break through and steal (the scores). Of course no one would fancy the quiet and somewhat simple indoor game if he could go the full distance on the big ranges outside.

But when far from the lips we love we have but to love the lips we're near. Ours to engage in that which we can have, rather than to sigh for that which is beyond us.

So when winter cuts us off from the full joy of outdoor shooting let us solace ourselves by substituting the reduced charge on the kindergarten range.

To supply the element of interest, in fact to increase by many times our desire to shoot at all, we shall want to look with favor upon the creation or the rehabilitation of many indoor rifle and revolver leagues.

We have no doubt, and in fact we know, that Lieutenant Jones of the National Rifle Association, and Mr. Axtell of the United States Revolver Association each has a brain filled to running over with schemes for indoor leagues for all classes both with the rifle and the revolver.

The Indoor League Matches of the N. R. A. were very successful last year and those of the U. S. R. A. were not a whit behind them. Each of the national shooting organizations will attempt to have more and better indoor contests this year, and there is no doubt of their success.

If those of you who read this have not put yourselves in touch before you would do well to write to Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, in Washington, D. C., or Mr. C. S. Axtell, Secretary of the U. S. R. A., Springfield, Mass., asking for information about the plans for the rifle and revolver indoor work for 1910-11.

It will do you no harm to find out and you will probably learn of some way you can get into the contests, for the sheer joy of shooting and for the sake of making yourself ready to shoot next year a little better than you have ever been able to shoot before.

You should commence and keep up indoor work even if you have to shoot alone in the family cellar.

TAKE THIS, MR. MUCKRAKER.

WHEN a muckracking monthly magazine—and only a few of them seem to be out of that class—ran a blood and thunder story under the startling caption of "The Shame Of The Army" we, in common with some few other editors, took our pen in hand to say how wrong and unjust and untrue the article was.

In our case we waited because we did not find strong enough things to say without seeming too harsh.

We are glad we did wait for here comes a champion and just the right kind of one, a first sergeant of the Army, who says what he thinks to the New York Sun. Moreover, he says it soberly, temperately, truly, and well.

We applaud and approve you, First Sergt. Henry B. Sullivan, Company B, 8th U. S. Infantry. We like what you say and the way you say it. If there were more men of your kind in and out of the Army the country would be a great deal better off.

You have hit a fundamental fact square in the center when you say the lack of discipline in our homes is responsible for the difficulty of inculcating it in the minds of our soldiers.

And gracious sakes alive how you did bash that Mucker of Magazine in its filthy, loathsome face.

Your article is good enough to print anywhere, there's nothing too good for us, so here it is, with our praise to the Sun for printing it:

"To the Editor of The Sun:

SIR: Let me take up for consideration Mr. Millard's brief against the Army. The photographs depicting "the life of the average recruit as one studied round of monotonous and uncongenial tasks, the parts played by the Army mule in the training of enlisted men, the digging of ditches in the blazing sun," etc., ad nauseam, are all cunningly contrived to convey to the mind of the layman a false idea of the normal life of the soldier.

Mr. Millard has published photographs of convicts and other classes of prisoners engaged at hard labor serving out sentences of courts-martial in punishment for various crimes, to illustrate the daily occupations of the soldiers. He says that the present liberty of the recruit is circumscribed by a man with a gun, and to bolster up this false statement supplies a photograph of a prisoner with his guard. The man with the gun in the foreground is the guard, and, in all probability, the canvas coat worn by the prisoner will reveal upon close examination the badge of disgrace in the Army, the large letter P. Mr. Millard omits the information that these prisoners are debarré from performing the honorable duties of the soldier, from sharing with him the social life of the company and the post; that they are a class apart and undergoing terms of confinement and that their status is considered for the time being, as on a par with that of the criminal in civil life who is debarré from the exercise of the ordinary duties of citizenship while undergoing punishment.

As for the wild statement that the most important part of the soldier's training from the point of view of the post commander is digging ditches, weeping walks, etc., it should be dismissed with the contempt it so richly deserves. In these days of standardization, the exacting requirements of modern military training and the frequent unheralded visits of War Department inspectors to see that the details of training are carried out to the letter, the post commander is permitted very little latitude to give play to any personal idiosyncracies of his in the matter of landscape improvements. As a matter of fact, more than 90 per cent of the policing and scavenging in an army post is performed by prisoners.

Another fruitful source of desertion, we read, is the hike over a dusty road in the dog days. I have before me as I write the itinerary to be followed by my regiment in its annual practice march, commencing next week. The total distance is 200 miles, to be covered in seventeen days, or by fifteen marches, making the length of the average march some thirteen miles, surely not enough to overtax the strength of a boy scout. Many 'girls' walking clubs' will exceed this distance during their summer outings, and the same itinerary will hold good for most of the other army organizations during the present summer season. Will this heart-breaking performance daunt the soul of our 'valiant private' and force him to desert? If my experience counts for anything, I am sure that it will not. The true explanation of the preponderance of desertions in summer is that existence for the deserter presents fewer and simpler problems in summer than it does in the winter season. The man who will think twice before quitting his comfortable quarters in winter time, without a dollar in his pocket for food, takes to the highways during the dog days without a moment's hesitation, whether in funds or not.

The soldier is not driven to take to the long white road by the grubbing of acres of brush under blazing suns, or the cleaning out of ill-smelling stables. I want to go on record here to the effect that during a service of eighteen years as an enlisted man in three different regiments, I have not seen the soldier clear more than an acre of ground of brush altogether, nor have I seen the man who objected to grooming his horse even on a summer day.

This brings me to the last straw in the burden of the long suffering soldier. The heartless tyranny of the War Department has found expression in a novel form of torture, 'mugging.' I have been 'mugged,' I am acquainted with hundreds of soldiers who were measured and photographed, and I have yet to hear of a man not a convict, who did not acquiesce in the necessity of the process. The recruit who voluntarily takes the oath of enlistment with a clear mental reservation to desert is the man who criticises the 'mugging process.' To the honest soldier it is really a matter of little moment and he forgets all about it the next day. I have a strong suspicion that our author culled his data on 'mugging' from the same tainted sources where his information on ditch digging, etc., originated, from the criminals in military prisons who have the greater reason to fear it.

There remains the dish washing question for our consideration, before we finally dismiss Mr. Millard. I hope that some day the Government will put its soldiers up at hotels and provide a corps of waitresses to wait upon

the gallant boys at table, wash their dishes, pass them the finger bows, etc.; this in the halcyon time when our fellow citizens shall have solved the domestic servant problem. In the meanwhile, we soldiers must wait upon each other at table when our turns come and perform for ourselves the humble but very necessary duties that Bridget, Hilda, and Freda perform for our civilian neighbors. Each private soldier takes his turn at this duty about twice each month, the work occupying him some six hours daily, or a total of twelve in the month is spent as waiter and dishwasher.

What does the Army promise the young enlisted man, and is this promise performed? The Army accepts the recruit for a term of enlistment of three years, undertaking to train him during this time in the basic duties of citizenship, and pays him, in most instances, a higher wage than he could command in civil life, with promise to return him to his home upon the expiration of his contract, or earlier, if certain legal formalities are complied with, a better man, a more useful citizen, a more intelligent supporter of our republican institutions and their perpetuation. The payment of cash for discharge by purchase is waived by the Government in many deserving cases and every facility is offered to the recruit to leave the Service in a legal manner if he becomes dissatisfied with a soldier's life.

Now as to the manner in which the Army fulfils its part of the contract. The training of the recruit is progressive and proceeds along physical and mental lines. All posts have gymnasiums completely equipped with apparatus and athletic fields for outdoor track work and baseball. The daily drills of the command also aim to develop the physical side of the soldier. Specialization is not encouraged; rather the object aimed at is his symmetrical development. Track competitions are held at intervals and prizes awarded for excellence in the different events. To provide for mental training there are schools, lectures delivered by his officers during the drill hours, and libraries. The soldier is encouraged in every legitimate manner to take up a correspondence course or some other line of mental improvement. More than half of each day is his own for self-improvement, or, if his bent is in that direction, for self-indulgence.

The immediate purpose of this training is character building, the ultimate aim the development of the military, that is to say, the virile virtues, until their exercise becomes habitual. The result attained by this training is the modern rifleman and the scientific gun pointer of our coast batteries and our warships, men who must essentially possess the physical and mental powers in fine adjustment, the ability instantly to coordinate eye, brain and finger in order to achieve a desired result.

The fact is daily impressed upon the recruit that the material rewards in his profession are not for the man of soft moral fiber and weak character. The increased pay and prestige which reward excellence in marksmanship, promotion to the noncommissioned grade and the various desired details, are exclusively for the men who move fastest along the lines of training prescribed. Our recruit is paid \$15 per month to commence with; this, be it understood, in addition to his living expenses. It could easily represent a saving of \$12 each month if the man were possessed of frugal habits. At the present cost of food and clothing it represents a monthly wage of \$40 or better; higher than the average wage paid to young men of his age throughout the United States. If the man has progressed rapidly his pay should be \$18 per month in the second year, the increase being a reward for ability to make good use of his rifle. At the beginning of his third enlistment his instruction should commence to bear fruit, and under operation of the progressive training he has received he should have been promoted either to corporal at \$24, sergeant at \$33, or first sergeant at \$48 or \$50 per month. His allowance for clothing is ample and most men save a considerable portion, which is paid them in cash upon discharge.

Now in the matter of 'servile duties,' candor compels me to say that I know of none that falls to the soldier's lot. The farmer who grooms his horse, the business man sprinkling his lawn and working in his garden before or after office hours or shovelling snow from doorsteps, doubtless would not relish the implication that he was engaged in the performance of servile duties. Sometimes when the number of prisoners at a post is insufficient for these duties, the task of caring for the grounds, collecting stray leaves, windfalls, paper, etc., devolves upon the soldier to some extent. Each man only does his part in beautifying the surroundings of his home, where he lives, and promoting its sanitation, and it is difficult to understand the attitude of mind or snobbishness which classes such duties as servile and degrading, when all rightly constituted men acknowledge the dignity of manual labor. In my company this work falls to the lot of the soldier not oftener than one day in the week, generally three times a month. I feel sure in saying that the business man in moderate circumstances puts in more real hard work in his garden in a week than soldiers engaged on the same work do in a month.

Enough has been said to show that in the discussion of desertion our investigation must be directed to causes extraneous to the Army itself. It grieves me to say that here is where we ought to hang our heads in shame or better still take the manlier course and face the facts squarely and honestly, distasteful as they prove to our self-love and humiliating to pride. Despite the rigid examination to which the recruit is subjected at enlistment, many mental weaklings and moral cripples slip past the recruiting officer into the Army. Little blame can attach to these unfortunates; they merely made an unwise choice of parents and the curse of failure was laid on them at the very beginning. To achieve a creditable result here, the Army ought to have begun with the grandparents. We must bring ourselves to acknowledge sooner or later that the shame lies with the early training of the boy in home and school; in the defects inherent in our system of primary education. False standards of success are held up for his childish emulation; his energy is frittered away on a dozen subjects at school and he learns none thoroughly; he is indulged, spoiled, and encouraged to develop into a youthful egotist, a law unto himself. The result has been in his case, superficiality, not depth; diffusion, not concentration; anarchy instead of order. He was taught to value the shadow rather than the substance; to prefer temporary advantage to permanent gain, and in his home he observed very early in life how the still small voices of duty and obligation, respect for law, reverence for authority, were all swallowed up in the insistent and blatant clamors of the market place.

We have now arrived at the nub of the whole matter. The early educa-

tion of our recruit has been feminine, and feminism explains the marked and ingrained lawlessness, inefficiency and instability of purpose, which characterize so many of the recruits presented to the recruiting officer. From this class our deserters are mainly recruited, the feminine influence regarding very lightly an offence which masculine opinion has ever severely condemned.

In these days when the forces of disintegration threaten the foundations of the republic, and the education of the schools is not constructive but more destructive every year, the Army with its high traditions of service and duty is a 'tower of strength' to those observant men who read the signs of the times. I take comfort in the hope that its gospel of plain living and high thinking, of the value of simple things, of unselfishness, and of the sanctity of obligation, will yet win the nation back from its worship of false gods, and leaven our fellow citizens with the obligation of social service and a higher patriotism.

HENRY S. SULLIVAN,
1st Sergeant, Company B, 8th Infantry,
Presidio of Monterey, Cal., September 15."

TRAINING FOR SHOOTING.

BY ALAN R. HAIG-BROWN.

IT would be dangerous to suggest that because rifle shooting is a rather sedentary occupation, it is, therefore, unnecessary to train for it. Still more dangerous would it be to advise the turbulent preparation of the prize ring or the football field in order to produce the perfect shot.

But there can be no doubt that a pursuit, for which an admirable eye and an unshaken nerve are essentials, demands a very perfect health in its participants. To ensure that the competitor shall be on the very top of his form on the day of trial is the great object of previous preparation in rifle shooting, as in all other pursuits.

First of all, it is altogether desirable that the ordinary rules of health should be studiously kept. Not only a regular but a healthy life must be led and, though valetudinarianism must at all costs be avoided, the body must be taken care of and kept in good working order. As to the question of smoking and drinking, too much stress cannot be laid upon the point that to give up alcohol and tobacco for a week or two before a keen competition is to throw oneself completely out of gear and to court disaster.

Either be a smoker and a drinker all the days you are a rifle shot or a teetotaler and non-smoker for the whole period. Moderation, both in alcohol and tobacco, is, of course, essential; no rifleman could ever think otherwise, but there is no need to oust moderation for total abstinence.

Regularity of habits, providing they are not bad ones, is a very desirable part of training, and the good shot will generally be found to be one who is regular in his life and who errs neither on the side of excess or of denying himself his little everyday pleasures. Fanatics and killjoys so rule the roost in these hard times that it was quite refreshing to read that one of the competitors at Bisley attributed his success to excessive cigarette smoking! As to whether it is good for a rifle shot to take much exercise or not must depend very largely upon the individual.

Some men, especially rather young ones, are made quite ill by a lack of exercise and cannot keep their shooting form without it; others do not seem to miss it at all, and providing, as must always be the case, they get plenty of fresh air, can get on very well without anything except moderate walking. On the other hand there is little doubt that very violent exercise, such as punching the ball, unsteadies the nerve. I mention that pursuit especially, because I once had a boxer to train as a shot and he had unaccountable ups and downs of form. Directly we tried the experiment of stopping his ball punching, he steadied down and the right number of points began to appear in his score book. Neither am I much in love with swimming as a prelude to shooting; so long as there is no under-water work, it is possible that very little harm is done, but bathers are very prone to bathe too much and, once in their beloved element, stay in too long and indulge in all their favorite fancy tricks, with little regard for that delicate organ—the eye.

I am very loath to speak against swimming, as I regard it as one of the very finest—if not the finest—form of exercise, but there can be little doubt that excessive bathing and rifle shooting do not mate well together. It is very important, of course, to keep in constant practice for shooting, but the danger of becoming stale does certainly arise. It is, however, a small one, and I do not think that the rifleman can shoot too often, providing he does not shoot too much.

No man could get stale on one practice a day of eight shots, but I can quite imagine anyone getting a bit gun-weary who fired at two, five and six hundred yards twice, or even once, a day for a fortnight. This operation is, of course, very much a matter of opinion, and I have always found that boys respond best to a single practice every day for two days and then a full practice. This, followed by a rest of a day and by the same performance over again, will not be overdoing things.

Certainly, if a complete rest is to be given it should not be taken immediately before a competition—I am a great believer in taking the competition after practice on the previous day. If, however, it is possible to over-

do the actual shooting, I do not think that shooters can have too much aiming practice. It is very necessary that it should be regular and of not too long duration. But aiming practice must be as carefully carried out as if an actual shoot was in course of progress. Carelessness in aiming and snapping is productive of many chronic faults, such as "leaning," a bad "let off," and "pulling."

To briefly sum up these remarks on training it may be suggested that a man should just live his ordinary life, providing it is a regular one, that he should be extremely watchful of his health, and that he should study his own idiosyncrasies in the matter of exercise. In the actual matter of shooting it will be found desirable to do a little aiming practice every day and to shoot as often as possible without overdoing it. Little and often are, I firmly believe, the guiding principle of all successful practice.—The Marksman, England.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WILL NOT BE PRESENT.

SECRETARY of the Navy, the Honorable G. Von L. Meyer, has advised the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, that it will be impossible for him to accept an invitation to attend the convention of the Association at St. Louis, beginning October 3.

The reason given by the Secretary is that he is about to leave for a trip to the Pacific Coast where he goes to inspect the navy yards and naval training stations. He expresses regret, at the same time voicing appreciation of the invitation and offering best wishes for the success of the convention.

AGAINST INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

A PROMINENT member of one of the National Match Teams of this year writes to us as follows:

"I note what you say in your issue of September 9, with reference to the two high men in the National Team Match, and also what Iowa says about that in your issue of the 16th. I believe it is a mistake to publish individual scores in the team match, for as you say, everyone works for the team score. In the case of the Infantry Team in the publications of the scores as they stand, an injustice is worked on one of the members of this team. Lieut. B. A. Dixon is given as low man on the team, while his proper place is No. 8, and Corporal Glarner's score should be reduced by four points.

At 400 yards Lieutenant Dixon's target did not appear and he very promptly fired on the next target, and after his first shot his target came up, and he fired the remaining two on his own target. At 400 yards he is credited with two hits on the figure on his own target and one miss.

Corporal Glarner is credited with four hits. I don't know just how they were distributed, but in the team record, they of course gave him the benefit of the doubt, and Lieutenant Dixon got four points only.

I believe that a better team spirit would be developed if only the team total were published, as a great many of the younger men are unduly sensitive about their individual score on the team."

THE NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

REPORTS which have already been received indicate the presence at St. Louis of delegates from at least thirty-seven States to the number of about 200. A number of the delegates will be accompanied by ladies, of whom already sixty odd have been reported.

The convention will be a most representative one. Full delegations from such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio show the interest which is being taken in the meeting.

The discussion and disposition by the convention of a Federal Pay Bill along the same or similar lines as those recommended by the Executive Committee in its report, and other questions of Federal legislation of the greatest importance will engross the attention of the delegates.

In addition the lyceum feature will be well cared for by the exceptionally fine list of officers detailed by the War Department to deliver lectures. An addition to this list which should be mentioned is that of Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, General Staff, who will deliver a paper on Field Artillery Training for the Organized Militia.

Value Received.

"We wish to arrange for an exchange of prisoners," announced the South American dictator

"On what basis?" inquired the leader of the other side.

"The usual basis: eight generals for a good, husky private."—7th Regiment Gazette.

NEW INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

It is reported on good authority that the new Infantry drill regulations are about ready to put out in tentative form. It is expected that an issue to some organizations of the Army and the National Guard will be made about November 1 for demonstration purposes.

Many changes in the regulations of a minor character will have to be made, but there will also be modifications for the more vital character.

The appearance of a new drill book for the Infantry will be awaited with much interest. It is against all reason that unnecessary changes should be made. It is difficult enough under the best of conditions to learn drill, and to modify parade and other ceremonial formations merely for the sake of slight improvements is not good judgment.

The only modifications which should be made are those which would improve the comfort and increase the efficiency of the soldier under service conditions.

EJECTOR MECHANISM FOR UNDER AND OVER GUNS.

An English contemporary says of the over and under gun: Pistols with the barrels placed one above the other, instead of side by side, were formerly well known. Double barrelled guns, to judge by the available records, have seldom been constructed in this manner in England. Muzzle-loaders were very frequently made with only one barrel. If two barrels were used the tubes were generally, but not invariably, placed side by side. Continental gun-makers have of late years developed the "under-and-over" gun, both in the drop-down form and with movable breeches. The advantage claimed for the latter method is chiefly that of avoiding the wide opening which is necessary for the insertion and extraction of cartridges in the lower barrel. What may perhaps be described as the ordinary type of "under-and-over" double gun, as manufactured on the Continent, represents an adaptation of the barrel cocking hammerless action to tubes superimposed instead of placed side by side. To these guns ejectors are not usually applied.

Messrs. Charles Lancaster and Co., Ltd., have submitted for examination a gun of this kind, to which they have fitted ejectors designed and made by themselves. The cocking and firing mechanism had already been adapted from a known form. The new ejector mechanism, also, is an adaptation. It is of the "two-piece" type, without detent, tripped by the cocking-rod or arm.

With the barrels jointed on a vertical, instead of a horizontal, plane, the chief difficulty to be overcome in applying a mechanism originally designed for barrels placed side by side is that of economizing space. There is little enough room, after the snap fastening is fitted, for ejectors in an ordinary fore-end. Where the fore-end is reduced to a wooden shell round the lower barrel there is practically no room at all. The depth may not be increased. The breadth must not materially exceed that appropriate for a single-barrel gun. Neither to the breech action nor the fore-end can any appearance of unwieldiness be imparted if it is to appeal successfully to sportsmen.

To sum up what Messrs. Lancaster have done, the adapted ejectors may be likened to locks. Instead of being placed within the fore-end they are contained in neat ejector-boxes, mounted in the manner of side-plates. These are fitted into the sides of the fore-end, as side locks are fitted into the body of a gun. The hammer and spring, the equivalents of the tumbler and mainspring, are made slender instead of broad, and the whole contrivance is so proportioned as to avoid increasing the breadth about the breech in the slightest degree. The ordinary cocking-arm serves to "throw-over" the ejector hammer, transferring the spring pressure from one side of its pivot to the other, when the firing tumbler has fallen. That completes the whole thing.

FROM THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE MARINES.

The beautiful Marine Corps Cup presented in 1909 to the National Rifle Association by the officers of the Marine Corps for annual competition will be well remembered. It appears the enlisted men of the Marine Corps do not desire to be behind their superior officers in promoting rifle practice by the practical method of presenting a suitable trophy for competition.

We are permitted to publish a letter recently sent out by Capt. Wm. C. Harlee, Captain of the United States Marine Corps National Match Rifle Team, on behalf of the enlisted men of the team. The action taken by these men is so liberal and generous that it cannot but call forth appreciation and praise from every one who knows of it.

If, as seems probable, the other enlisted men of the Marine Corps add a small sum each to the fund a sufficient sum will be secured to purchase a

splendid trophy to be presented to the National Rifle Association.

When this trophy is secured it will be an enduring testimonial not alone to the skill of the men who win it, but to the patriotic interest in the promotion of rifle practice thus practically shown by the enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

In the letter which is quoted in full there will be noted reference to the fact that the matches are to be confined to enlisted men, in short that it is for enlisted men only, and not for officers and enlisted men.

Sir:—

"The enlisted men of the Marine Corps Rifle Team desire to inaugurate a fund for the purpose of purchasing a trophy with a view of presenting this trophy to the National Rifle Association of America.

With this in view they have contributed their prize, amounting to forty dollars (\$40.00) won in the All-American Military Match at Wakefield, Mass., in 1910.

The enlisted men attached to this post have voluntarily contributed by subscription the sum of forty dollars and forty-five cents. These two amounting to eighty dollars and forty-five cents have been transmitted to the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

In behalf of the enlisted men of the Marine Corps Rifle Team, and the men attached to this post, and by permission of the Major General, Commandant, all posts of the Marine Corps are invited to contribute such amounts as may be voluntarily subscribed by the enlisted men attached. All such amounts to be likewise transmitted to the Inspector of Small Arms practice to be placed in a fund to be closed in such time as to enable the purchase of a trophy before the matches of the National Rifle Association of America in 1911 are held.

If each commanding officer will bring this to the attention of the men of his command, and cause a collection to be taken near the pay table it is probable that a sum can be raised sufficient to purchase a handsome team trophy.

When steps to raise trophy have progressed so far as to indicate that a sum large enough for the purpose will be raised, and if possible before the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association takes place in January 1911, it is suggested that this trophy be tendered to said association by the Major General, Commandant. It is suggested that the conditions of said match be as follows:

Trophy to be perpetual.

To be known as "The Enlisted Men's Team Trophy of the National Rifle Association."

Ranges: Two sighting shots and ten shots for record for each man at each 600 and 1000 yards.

Position: Any without artificial rest.

Proficiency: Any military.

Sights: Any military.

Ammunition: Any.

Competitors: One team of six enlisted men from each of the following: U. S. Infantry; U. S. Cavalry; U. S. Navy; U. S. Marine Corps; the National Guard or Organized Militia of any of the several states or territories, including the District of Columbia.

Coaching to be allowed.

Entrance fee and prizes to be determined by the National Rifle Association.

The above conditions are those desired by the enlisted men of the Rifle Team on whose behalf this letter is written."

PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER COMPETITION.

COMMENTING upon the Annual Matches in his State, and apropos of the proposition which has been so often advocated in these columns, of encouraging the new shot, Col. F. K. Patterson, General Inspector of Small Arms Practice of Pennsylvania, says:

"The matches this year cannot be compared with any in past years because of the fact that conditions were changed in all of the Senior competitions. In every case the 500 yard stage was dropped and in the Brigade match 1,000 yards was substituted for it and all seven shot matches were made ten shot matches. Not only this but the teams were made six men instead of five and it was made obligatory to take two men from each Junior team in making up the Senior teams. This, of course, produced Senior teams of which one-third were inexperienced in the State competitions, but it brought new men to the front and assisted to develop men who might otherwise have remained in the background. The Junior team matches are doing much in this line because men who felt in the past that they had no chance against some of the close corporation teams of old shots now see and realize that there is an opportunity for everybody. The records show that with very few exceptions the Junior teams of 1910 contained but one man who shot on the 1909 Junior teams.

As an evidence of the success of the Junior team matches as an opening wedge for developing team men it may be cited that in all but the teams of the First, Second, Sixth and Eighteenth Infantry teams, there were men shooting as Seniors this year who last year shot as Juniors and an aggregate of twenty-four men who shot as Juniors in 1909 shot on the 1910 Senior teams."

He comments in the course of the report most favorably upon the feat of the 12th Infantry in capturing six of the eight regimental matches, a record which he says has never been equalled and will probably never be equalled again. He points to the results as an evidence of what can be accomplished by conscientious training and hard work, with a thoroughly competent regimental inspector to map out and direct the work.

CONCERNING THE USE AND ABUSE OF MOTTOES.

OUR clever neighbor, the editor of the Infantry Journal, waxes at once reminiscent and facetious in his September number when he writes, to our gratification, as follows:

"There was a day when wonderfully worked worsted and perforated card Mottoes decorated the walls of American homes, and 'God Bless Our Home,' or 'The Old Oaken Bucket,' or 'Home Sweet Home' and the like looked down upon us as we grew up and became a part of us. They were not art. They were not probably even ornamental, but they were a part of youthful years, and when we go back to the old places where they were wont to hang—and in rare instances, thank God, still hang—we remember them with a reverent smile that springs from deep within us. We do not hang them in our homes now, but we cannot help but be glad that they hung in those older homes and helped to give us ideas of a greater blessedness, a cooler draught, or a finer domesticity than perhaps we have ever come to realize.

But the world has gone far since that day and is moving rapidly. Mottoes are banished from the 'parlor' walls and our womankind is too deeply engaged with hobble skirts and questions of suffrage to spend its efforts in working colored worsted through perforated boards. Mottoes now belong to the den and the office, and the printing press turns them out in endless quantity and variety. Moreover their tone has changed to keep pace with a more strenuous age. We no longer plead with the Deity for blessings, but urge ourselves and those about us to 'Try Again,' 'Do It Now,' 'Forget It,' and to 'Get Out of the Trough when through Eating,' with other less poetic but perhaps more practical advice. It is likely all right, and having an uncomfortable feeling that our views of this matter are probably a sign of advancing age, we should be the last to urge any change in this respect, but it is hard to believe that our children can ever look upon the mottoes of today with the same reverence we have felt for those of yesterday. But it is a less reverent age. Nevertheless, for ourselves, we do not go in much for mottoes. It is true that two or three of them hang around our desk, but this is due to our natural kindness of heart and to the desire to avoid hurting the feelings of friends and relatives who have hung them there rather than to a belief that any real inspiration comes to us from them. Still we do not deny that even these modern mottoes may at times prove useful. We have in mind, for instance, the case of a friend of ours engaged in business in a South American country where the manana habits of his native employees grew to be such a source of irritation that he imported a quantity of these mottoes reading in extra large type—'Do It Now,' and hung them throughout his office in the earnest but probably vain hope of encouraging more strenuous habits. Now it happened that this particular country, out of respect or gratitude to the dead of some particular revolution of its past, has erected a monument in their memory in the central plaza of the capital bearing on its face the legend, 'It Is Sweet To Die for One's Country.' We do not know who was to blame, but our friend is authority for the report that on crossing the plaza one morning his attention was attracted by the crowd surrounding this national memorial, and on approaching it to discover the reason for the unusual gathering he found one of his office mottoes pasted thereon with resultant effect as follows:

IT IS SWEET TO DIE FOR ONE'S COUNTRY.
DO IT NOW.

It is possible, in view of the fickleness of the American public that even this modern form of mottoes may begin to pall upon it in time, or at least that the tone may change again and something quieter and less strenuous take the place of the advice that now stares us in the face wheresoever we go. We are holding one in reserve for that time, studying it daily in the meanwhile for our own personal comfort. It comes from the Spanish and it reads:

EVEN AN ASS GROWS TIRED OF WORK.

It seems to us that there is some sense there. We recommend it to our readers."

Some Hot.

"'Ot!" exclaimed Private Atkins, who had just returned from India. "Surely you don't call this 'ot! Why, you oughter hev bin with us in Hindia!"

"Yes, I've heerd tell as it's a bit warmish out there," said the countryman. "You bet it is," went on Atkins. "I 'member once when we was playing socker wiv the Buffs it was so 'ot that the 'eat hexpanded the wind inside of the ball to that extent that it rose up in the air like a hairyplane and sailed away. Lost three balls like that, we did; then we chucked the game. An' o' course we only played football in the winter season!"—Ideas.

Experience Teaches.

"Sure and oi t'ink ut pays to be honest, afther all," said Pat. "Oi troidit that phoney-weight business in my grocery-sthore lasht year, and oi losht money by ut."

"How so? Did you get found out?" asked his friend. "No, sorr," returned Pat. "Oi made the mishtake of fillin' me weights wid lead, so that ivery mon that come to me for wan pound of sugar got twenty-three ounces to the pound." Harpers Weekly.

Lieutenant Whelen Returns To Duty.

Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th U. S. Infantry, member of the Infantry Team last year until he was retired from it by reason of the operation of the elimination clause, has been discharged from the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., and returned last Thursday to his station at Governor's Island, New York.

Lieutenant Whelen has been suffering from iritis. It seems probable that he has entirely recovered or will shortly fully recover from the attack which, while troublesome, was not necessarily serious or even dangerous.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Service Schools.

The Naval Militia Service School of Massachusetts was instituted in 1909 under Orders which provided that the School should be conducted by the Naval Bureau under the direction of the Adjutant General.

The course was made compulsory for all Lieutenants (Junior Grade) and Ensigns, except Engineer Officers, but all other line and staff officers were permitted to take the course if they volunteered for such duty.

The course during the past year covered the subjects of navigation and paper work.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. T. Wright obtained a percentage of 99.75, the best examination passed by any officer.

The Coast Artillery School shows at the top of its individual list in order of percentage rank, Maj. E. Dwight Fullerton, 99.50; Lieut. Calvin S. Tilden has 99, and Lieut-Col. Frederick S. Howes 98.7.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

A New Book Approved.

"A Study in Troop Leading and Management of the Sanitary Service in War," by Major John F. Morrison, General Staff, and Major Edward I. Munson, Medical Corps, United States Army, has been approved by the War Department for use in the regular service. This action makes the publication available for issue to the Organized Militia under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as a sale for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law. Copies thereof may be procured on requisition in the usual way, at approximately the following prices:

1. Limp leather, round corners, gilt edge, \$1.25.
2. Olive drab cloth at 70 cents.
3. Tough paper binding, cloth back, at 50 cents.

Depression Finding Instruments.

Pending the receipt of standard azimuth instruments, type B Lewis Depression Finding instruments will be issued for use in Coast Artillery Reserve armories, after charge of their value against the appropriation under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or the Act of May 27, 1908. When the azimuth instruments shall have been issued, a recredit will be given on the return of the type "B" Lewis Depression Finding instruments to the amount expended therefor.

War Game Maps Obtainable.

The twelve-inch war game map of Fort Leavenworth (same area as included in the four-inch Leavenworth map) can be obtained for sixty cents each. The new war game map of Gettysburg and vicinity, twelve inches to the mile, can be obtained for four cents a sheet. Areas represented by over eighty-five different sheets have already been mapped; each sheet represents an area one and one-half miles square. A photographic reduction of this war game map, three inches to the mile, will be used in solving most of the map problems at the Army Service schools during the present school year.

These maps may be obtained on requisition in the usual way, after charge of their value against the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or the amount set aside by the Secretary of War under the Act of May 27, 1908, for the purpose of making issues of supplies to the Organized Militia, or as a purchase for cash from State funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law, or they may be purchased directly from the Secretary, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from whom may also be obtained a guide map of Gettysburg and vicinity, to be used in ordering the Gettysburg war game sheets.

Post Artillery Standard Not Fixed.

Paragraph 7, General Orders, No. 170, War Department, September 9, 1910, provides that, pending the publication by the War Department of the standard to be attained by commissioned officers of the Coast Artillery Reserves, no standard will be announced or any examination of such officers held by department or other commanders.

Entitled to Army Revolver Course Badge.

The Army Revolver Course, qualification in which entitles members of the Organized Militia to the prescribed badge, is fully described in the Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909, copies of which may be obtained on requisition in the usual way.

Cadets Are not Militia.

The Secretary of War recently made a ruling that the cadet organizations of educational institutions are not properly a part of the Organized Militia.

In view of this ruling, it is the opinion of this office that officers of the Army should not be detailed to inspect the personnel of such organizations.

Publications Procurable on Requisition.

The publications named below have been adopted for issue to the Regular Army and may be procured by the Organized Militia at the price stated, on requisition in the usual way, as a charge against the allotment from the appropriation under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or as a purchase for cash from State funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law:

Medical Service in Campaign, A Handbook, by Major Paul F. Straub, Medical Corps, United States Army, \$1.35.

Tactical Principles and Problems, by Captain Matthew E. Hanna, Third Cavalry, United States Army, \$1.50.

Ordnance Property Regulations, 1909, 40 cents.

Major Straub's book may also be purchased directly from the publishers, Messrs. P. Blakiston's Sons Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Captain Hanna's books may also be purchased directly from the Infantry Journal, Washington, D. C., or the Cavalry Journal, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

WITH RIFLE AND REVOLVER.

National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C. Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary, Hibbs Building.
 United States Revolver Association, Springfield, Mass. C. S. Axtell, secretary-treasurer, 27 Wellesley Street.

U. S. R. A. OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

The conditions at the Congress Heights range on Saturday, September 24, were anything but good for running off championship matches. The range is entirely unprotected and shooting is done altogether in the open. A strong, variable, two o'clock wind was blowing most of the afternoon and anything like good shooting was out of the question.

The first match disposed of was Match B for the Pistol Championship, and resulted in a close race between J. C. Bunn and Sheridan Ferree, the former winning by 6 points. John Krey entered the match without practice of any kind and made the remarkably good score of 395, firing his 50 shots in less than half an hour. Match A for the revolver championship was next disposed of and again J. C. Bunn was the winner, making 425, the same as he made with the pistol. Owing to the gathering darkness it was not possible to run off any of the other matches, for which there were several entries, and J. C. Bunn shot the Pocket Revolver Match long after the sun had sunk in the west.

Match A, Revolver Championship.

J. C. Bunn	79	85	88	87	86—425
Sheridan Ferree	83	86	77	78	78—402
John Krey	82	72	67	83	76—380

Match B, Pistol Championship.

J. C. Bunn	83	85	85	87	85—425
Sheridan Ferree	88	87	84	78	82—419
John Krey	74	78	78	84	81—395

Match F, Pocket Revolver Championship.

J. C. Bunn	41	32	37	28	38—176
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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

There were only a few entries in Springfield, but the scores made were very good. The score of 201 by Mr. Axtell looks pretty good for a place.

Matches	A	B	C	D	F
Dr. I. R. Calkins	439	447	535	161	199
F. Lincoln	390	394	498	155	194
Dr. Armstrong	415	430			
D. B. Wesson				150	168
D. B. Wesson					201

ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Clarence E. Orr, of East Alton, Ill., shot with the St. Louis shooters, but his scores will count for Illinois Championships only. His score of 202 in Match F, is the best received to date. C. C. Crossman, besides attending to his arduous duties as Governor for the U. S. R. A. found time to shoot in two of the most important matches, for the Pistol and Revolver Championship, making the highest score in each of them.

Match A—Revolver Championship.

C. C. Crossman	447	Mrs. Crossman	419
Geo. C. Olcott	441	Paul Frese	418
W. C. Ayer	439	W. H. Spencer	414
Dr. M. R. Moore	431	H. L. Maitland	394
C. E. Orr	425		

Match B—Pistol Championship.

C. C. Crossman	441	Geo. C. Olcott	428
Dr. M. R. Moore	437	W. C. Ayer	424
C. E. Orr	432		

Match C—Military Revolver Championship.

C. E. Orr	549	W. C. Ayer	507
Chas. Dominic	534	Geo. C. Olcott	501
W. H. Spencer	527		

Match D—Military Record Championship.

C. E. Orr	204	W. C. Ayer	186
Chas. Dominic	187	Geo. C. Olcott	173

Match E—Team Championship.
 Colonial Revolver Club.

W. C. Ayer	156	Geo. C. Olcott	162
C. E. Orr	199	F. G. Ingalls	138

Team total..... 655

Match F—Pocket Revolver Championship.

C. E. Orr	202	C. C. Crossman	186
W. C. Ayer	192	Chas. Dominic	185
Geo. C. Olcott	192	Mrs. Crossman	178
Dr. M. R. Moore	187	W. H. Spencer	168

NEW YORK.

The championship matches for New York and New Jersey were shot at Armbrusters Park, Greenville, N. J. In Match A, any revolver, Dr. J. R. Hicks came within two points of equalling Dr. Sayre's score of 462, which is the highest ever recorded in the match. The race for high honors in Match B for the pistol championship was a close one between J. A. Dietz and A. P. Lane, Dietz getting 462 to 461 for Lane. The best previous score in this match was that made by J. E. Gorman in 1908, when he recorded the good total of 468.

Dr. Sayre scored 579 in Match C for the Military Championship. The conditions call for 15 consecutive string of 5 shots on the Standard American Target, each string to be shot in 15 seconds. In 1904 Thos. Anderton shot a score of 585, which is the best to date.

Dr. Sayre also made high score in Match D, Military Record Match 191. Five consecutive strings of 5 shots each must be shot under the same conditions as Match C. Thos. Anderton also holds the record for this match, having scored 206 in 1902 and 1904.

The Team Match E was won by the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association with a score of 657, defeating Squadron A by 12 points. Each man fired twenty-five shots in strings of five, 15 seconds to each string, the total possible being 250. Last year was the first time the match was shot and it was then won by Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., with a total of 698.

Match F, the Pocket Revolver Championship, was won by T. LeBoutillier, 2nd with a score of 196. This match was also put on in 1909 and was won by C. W. Klett with a score of 203.

It must be understood that the above is merely for the New York and New Jersey local championships, the score, of course, will also apply on the National Championship, but these will not be known until the targets have been gone over by the U. S. R. A., and the results given out, which will be in about two weeks.

Match A.

J. R. Hicks	458
A. P. Lane	454
Parmly Hanford	453
J. A. Dietz	451
T. LeBoutillier, 2nd	441
Reginald H. Sayre	440
J. W. Hessian	437
A. H. Isbell (Arizona)	432
A. M. Poindexter (New Jersey)	423
Thomas Anderton	420
J. A. Baker, Jr.	418
L. D. Cornish (Panama)	412

Match B.

J. A. Dietz	462
A. P. Lane	461
J. R. Hicks	451
R. H. Sayre	448
P. H. Hanford	448
J. W. Hessian	442
Thomas Anderton	439
A. M. Poindexter (New Jersey)	436
Hans Roedder	434
T. LeBoutillier, 2nd	433
J. E. Silliman	430
G. P. Sanborne	427
L. D. Cornish (Panama)	426
M. Hayes	373

Match C.

Reginald H. Sayre	579
T. LeBoutillier, 2nd	555
A. P. Lane	554
Wm. Manoughtan	346
L. D. Cornish (Panama)	501
L. B. Smith	468
J. A. Dietz	462
J. R. Hicks	419

Match D.

R. H. Sayre	191
T. LeBoutillier, 2nd	176
L. D. Cornish (Panama)	171
H. E. Williams (New Jersey)	161

Match E.

Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Association	650
Squadron A Cavalry, N. G. N. Y.	646

Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Association.

T. LeBoutillier, 2nd	176
A. P. Lane	195
J. D. Williams	142
J. A. Dietz	144
Total	657

Squadron A, Cavalry, N. G. N. Y.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre	187
Parmley Hanford	172
L. B. Smith	146
William Macnaughtan	140
Total	645

Match F.

T. LeBoutillier, 2nd	196
A. P. Lane	190
R. H. Sayre	186
A. M. Poindexter (New Jersey)	180
J. A. Dietz	178
J. W. Hessian	162
J. R. Hicks	144

Company B, 1st Infantry, N. G. P., Holds Championship Contest.

The Company held its annual contest for the Championship medals on September 24, at the 1st Infantry Rifle Range at Essington. Sergt. James D. Faires, a new member, won the match with a score of 198.

	T.F.					
Yards	200	500	800	1000	200	Tl.
Goodwin	35	26	32	33	20	146
Taylor	35	21	36	31	33	156
Wolcott	34	23	12	39	19	127
Faires	33	42	42	44	37	198
Fulweiler	30	41	41	38	32	182
Kinney	27	37	39	33	35	171

Attention, Club Secretaries!

The Indoor season is about here. There will be a lot of shooting done this winter and ARMS AND THE MAN is going to pay a whole lot of attention to printing reports of this shooting, and other matter of interest to all.

During the long winter evenings you will sit by the fire place and read in ARMS AND THE MAN what is going on in the shooting world. You will become very well acquainted with the men who are doing a great deal of shooting through the reading the story sent to us by the secretaries who are on the job all of the time.

Now, don't you suppose that these same men would like to know what your club is doing? Of course they would. Here is what we want you to do.

On the regular meeting nights when all the shooting is over sit down and copy off for us the score made by your men in practice or in a match. Give the conditions and add a little local color. Don't say "I'll wait until I get home." We will not get the report if you do, that is, the chances are that we won't. We know, because we have been there ourselves. We would like to list in ARMS AND THE MAN each week, the night or nights that your club shoots, where, and who are the officers. Please do this now, whether you are secretary or not and we will be sure to get it. Thank you.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Washington, D. C.

Everybody got safely back from Summer vacations and we expected that there would be a good turn out for the opening shoot of the indoor season but in this we were doomed to disappointment for a bare half dozen put in an appearance.

We had no more than started shooting and were just getting warmed up when one of our old members, Archie Mellen, put a .38 bullet through an unprotected portion of the electric light wiring and we were thrown into the deepest of gloom. Arthur Johnson, winner of the July reentry rifle contest, shooting the .22 gallery practice Service rifle against regular target rifles, came in just as the lights went out.

Adjourning to an unaffected part of the building we spent the balance of the evening swapping yarns and listening to our distinguished friend George W. Peck, Jr., (the original Peck's Bad Boy), who is an all-round sportsman, tell some anecdotes surrounding his boyhood days in Wisconsin. George has something of a reputation as a raconteur and between him and our president, Sheridan Ferree, the evening passed all too quickly.

Archie Mellen was fined thirty-three cents and advanced to the distinguished marksman class.

Two reentry matches are planned for the month of October, one of ten shots each for the rifle and one for the pistol and revolver, for merchandise prizes.

Dickinson, North Dakota, Rifle Club.

Sunday, September 18, we shot a three club match at 200, 300, and 500 yards—6 man team with Butler, Pa., 5 men teams with St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Butler, Pa., beat us badly making a splendid score and we in turn defeated Minneapolis and St. Paul. The scores follow.

Butler, Pa., Rifle Club.

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
H. L. Kelley	46	48	46	140
S. A. S. Hammer	44	47	47	138
R. M. Williams	44	42	47	133
A. Cumberland	42	46	44	132
A. J. Thompson	43	42	46	131
R. K. Matlak	39	42	45	126
Totals	258	267	275	800

Dickinson Rifle Club.

R. S. Lee	42	42	48	132
L. R. Baird	39	45	46	130
W. J. Zimmerman	40	41	48	129
John Engbrecht	40	43	46	129
Jas. Walford	38	42	48	128
Geo. J. Kilmer	41	41	38	120
Totals	240	254	274	768

Minneapolis Rifle and Revolver Club.

Lundeen	46	46	41	133
Baldwin	42	39	46	127
Williams	36	45	45	126
Gilman	41	40	42	123
Gustafson	39	43	35	117
Totals	204	213	209	626

St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association.

Jones	40	47	49	136
Narum	43	39	40	122
Keys	36	40	44	120
Ferguson	39	39	42	120
Mawrey	31	42	43	116
Totals	189	207	218	614

Butler's 6 high men totaled	800
Dickinson's 6 high men totaled	768
Dickinson's 5 high men totaled	648
Minneapolis 5 high men totaled	626
St Paul's 5 high men totaled	614

We would like to arrange some matches with other rifle clubs during October.

THE U. S. R. A. OUTDOOR LEAGUE.

THE Secretary-Treasurer of the U. S. R. A. has just completed the data in relation to the scores made by the contestants in the Outdoor League series. The Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association came through with a clean score, winning all of the eight matches it shot in. The Colonial Revolver Club, of St. Louis, Mo., lost but one match and that was to the Manhattan Club.

In the final standing, computed by ourselves, we have taken the liberty of crediting each club with the match it shot against the Fort Douglas, Utah, Revolver Club, although the Fort Douglas Club did not shoot in any of the matches. This club was regularly entered in good faith and looked forward to a busy season on the revolver range, but orders came

transferring the regiment to another station and it was impracticable for them to shoot.

Dr. J. R. Hicks, of the Manhattan Club, made the highest aggregate score for a contestant shooting through the entire series 1,943, he was closely pressed, however, by Walter H. Freeman, of the Providence, R. I., Revolver Club, who scored 1,940, and Dr. I. R. Calkins, of the Smith & Wesson Revolver Club, with 1,934.

The best individual work, however, was done by Parmly Hanford, of the Manhattan Club, who, for the six matches he shot in, averaged 253, which it must be admitted is some very fine shooting. He is credited with making the highest scores in any match, 267 and 269. No other shooter came anywhere near this score. Dr. Hicks' average for the entire series is 243, very fine indeed.

MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY.		vs.							
	Team Total.	Dr. J. R. Hicks.	J. A. Dietz.	P. Hanford.	A. P. Lane.	R. H. Sayre.	J. J. E. Silliman.		
July 2, National Capital.	1192	1397	233	242	236	223	234	229	
July 9, Fort Douglas.	1403	235	229	267	236	236	236	229	
July 16, Portland.	1308	1442	250	236	269	229	235	235	
July 23, Providence.	1285	1417	247	244	244	240	231	211	
July 30, No Shoot.									
Aug. 6, Century.	1348	1416	242	248	248	248	239	239	
Aug. 13, Culebra.	1263	1356	254	230	230	252	232	232	
Aug. 20, Smith & Wesson.	1394	1452	231	250	251	247	241	232	
Aug. 27, Colonial.	1380	1447	251	234	251	247	246	246	
Totals.		1943	1913	1518	1457	1417	1378		

Anderton shot in two matches, total 447.
 Sanborn shot in two matches, total 442.
 Baker shot in one match, total 220.
 French shot in one match, total 219.
 Wilder shot in one match, total 212.
 Morgan shot in one match, total 164.

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB, ST. LOUIS, MO.		vs.							
	Team total.	C. C. Crossman.	M. R. Moore.	W. C. Ayer.	Mrs. C. C. Crossman.	G. C. Olcott.	P. Frese.		
July 2, Smith & Wesson.	1361	1379	244	243	222	215	234	234	
July 9, No Shoot.									
July 16, Century.	1338	1400	240	236	244	233	229	229	
July 23, Fort Douglas.	1298	241	229	224	221	224	224	189	
July 30, Culebra.	1072	1335	247	234	217	205	243	189	
Aug. 6, Providence.	1322	1379	242	234	239	216	226	222	
Aug. 13, National Capital.	823	1392	239	234	227	239	237	216	
Aug. 20, Portland.	1276	1343	239	231	242	214	206	206	
Aug. 27, Manhattan.	1447	1380	222	250	229	229	242	208	
Total.		1914	1891	1844	1772	1635	1041		

Borcur shot in two matches, total 439.
 Ingalls shot in one match, total 211.
 Summerfield shot in one match, total 159.

CENTURY REVOLVER CLUB, ST. LOUIS, MO.		vs.							
	Team Total.	C. Dominic.	L. A. Fassett.	W. H. Spencer.	Dr. A. E. Everett.	S. E. Sears.	Geo. W. Ojeman.		
July 2, Fort Douglas.	1329	250	202	228	224	234	234	234	
July 9, Smith & Wesson.	1338	1344	233	234	217	219	219	219	
July 16, Colonial.	1400	1338	247	224	230	206	244	244	
July 23, National Capital.	1155	1373	239	231	214	239	226	224	
July 30, Portland, Ore.	1288	1324	234	222	227	215	212	214	
Aug. 6, Manhattan.	1416	1348	245	245	219	216	221	202	
Aug. 13, Providence.	1328	1375	237	227	227	217	244	223	
Aug. 20, No Shoot.									
Aug. 27, Culebra.	1123	1305	234	226	229	218	217	181	
Total.		1919	1811	1791	1754	1598	1044		

Mrs. Dominic shot in two matches, total 414.
 Gorman shot in one match, total 214.
 Laird shot in one match, total 191.

PROVIDENCE REVOLVER CLUB, PROVIDENCE, R. I.		vs.							
	Team Total.	W. H. Freeman.	G. E. Joslin.	Wm. Almy.	H. C. Miller.	F. J. Biesel.	W. H. Willard.		
July 2, Portland, Ore.	1201	1222	246	221	207	225	175	193	
July 9, Culebra.	1149	1279	249	225	209	207	176	193	
July 16, No Shoot.									
July 23, Manhattan.	1417	1285	227	241	216	203	187	211	
July 30, Fort Douglas.	1346	251	233	214	222	211	215	215	
Aug. 6, Colonial.	1379	1322	243	225	227	210	229	188	
Aug. 13, Century.	1375	1328	239	239	229	218	213	190	
Aug. 20, National Capital.	1120	1305	244	234	237	206	220	220	
Aug. 27, Smith & Wesson.	1313	1319	241	194	235	209	212	228	
Totals.		1940	1812	1794	1700	1623	1225		

R. Donaghy shot in one match, total 164.
 Argus shot in one match, total 148.

PORTLAND REVOLVER CLUB, PORTLAND, ORE.		vs.							
	Team Total.	W. H. Hubbard.	J. T. Moore.	J. J. Godwig.	B. H. Craddock.	Fred Berkey.	W. Hansen.		
July 2, Providence.	1222	1201	212	199	185	171	184	184	
July 9, National Capital.	1120	1114	205	194	205	205	205	205	
July 16, Manhattan.	1442	1308	235	239	197	205	205	205	
July 23, Culebra.	1151	1242	193	227	208	202	209	203	
July 30, Century.	1324	1288	235	223	211	206	200	200	
Aug. 6, Fort Douglas.	1309	236	217	219	211	213	213	213	
Aug. 13, Smith & Wesson.	1246	1281	217	217	223	214	191	191	
Aug. 20, Colonial.	1343	1276	241	205	208	227	196	199	
Aug. 27, No Shoot.									
Totals.		1774	1522	1268	1257	1198	1177		

Wilson shot in three matches, total 638.
 Hackley shot in three matches, total 631.
 Sanders shot in one match, total 225.
 Henley shot in one match, total 165.
 Hilderman shot in one match, total 164.

SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER CLUB, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.		vs.							
	Team Total.	I. R. Calkins.	C. S. Axtell.	F. A. Wakefield.	P. I. Dolfin.	G. H. Chandler.	W. A. Armstrong.		
July 2, Colonial.	1379	1361	251	230	216	223	217	217	
July 9, Century.	1344	1338	249	233	228	216	209	203	
July 16, Fort Douglas.	1281	231	228	220	210	208	184	184	
July 23, No Shoot.									
July 30, National Capital.	1205	1323	240	222	211	211	213	225	
Aug. 6, Culebra.	1281	1350	251	224	224	224	233	233	
Aug. 13, Portland.	1281	1246	237	231	231	217	217	217	
Aug. 20, Manhattan.	1452	1394	248	242	224	221	230	230	
Aug. 27, Providence.	1319	1313	227	232	217	215	204	204	
Totals.		1934	1611	1547	1520	1281	1062		

Castaldini shot in four matches, total 855.
 Gaylor shot in two matches, total 374.
 Smith shot in one match, total 224.
 Allen shot in one match, total 197.

NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, WASHINGTON, D. C.		vs.							
	Team Total.	Sheridan Ferree.	J. C. Bunn.	H. H. Leizear.	W. J. Macdonnell.	F. W. Holt.	M. B. Atkinson.		
July 2, Manhattan.	1397	1192	218	227	210	176	169	169	
July 7, Portland.	1114	1120	198	204	199	183	183	183	
July 16, Culebra.	1167	1165	214	224	217	171	171	171	
July 23, Century.	1373	1155	207	209	202	173	173	173	
July 30, Smith & Wesson.	1323	1205	198	221	205	209	209	209	
Aug. 6, No Shoot.									
Aug. 13, Colonial.	1392	823	217	210	193	203	203	203	
Aug. 20, Providence.	1305	1150	206	206	211	211	232	232	
Aug. 27, Fort Douglas (No Shoot)									
Totals.		1458	1291	1243	759	696	644		

Alderman shot in three matches, total 576.
 Krey shot in two matches, total 378.
 Claudell shot in two matches, total 290.
 Healy shot in two matches, total 369.
 Johnson shot in one match, total 106.

CULEBRA REVOLVER CLUB, PANAMA CANAL ZONE.		vs.							
	Team Total.	L. D. Cornish.	F. E. Sterns.	W. L. G. Perry.	A. B. Larzelere.	T. E. L. Lipsy.	F. A. Brown.		
July 2, No Shoot.									
July 9, Providence.	1279	1149	220	183	190	188	199	199	
July 16, National Capital.	1165	1166	209	196	178	203	187	193	
July 23, Portland, Ore.	1242	1151	211	194	159	198	183	206	
July 30, Colonial.	1335	1072	198	192	174	181	155	172	
Aug. 6, Smith & Wesson.	1350	1281	227	200	217	227	186	224	
Aug. 13, Manhattan.	1356	1263	204	201	225	225	181	227	
Aug. 20, Fort Douglas.	1155	194	209	199	205	180	180	180	
Aug. 27, Century.	1305	1123	208	221	145	214	174	174	
Totals.		1671	1596	1487	1453	1434	1221		

Tucker shot in two matches, total 329.
 Bell shot in one match, total 169.

FINAL STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.
Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.	8	0
Colonial Revolver Club.	7	1
Century Revolver Club.	6	2
Providence Revolver Club.	5	3
Portland Revolver Club.	4	4
Smith & Wesson Revolver Club.	3	5
National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club.	2	6
Culebra Revolver Club.	2	6
Fort Douglas Revolver Club.	0	8

PETERS

Rifle and Revolver Ammunition in the Lead at Sea Girt

In the Sea Girt Military Competitions, September 1-10, 1910, a large percentage of winning places was won with PETERS CARTRIDGES, a record of these wins is published herewith, and particular attention is called to the remarkable showing made on the 1000 and 1200 yard ranges.

INDIVIDUAL RIFLE MATCHES

MATCH	PLACE	NAME	SCORE
SEA GIRT CHAMPIONSHIP	1st	Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes	184
	5th	Capt. A. H. Pfeil	180
	12th	Maj. W. S. Price	175
NEVADA TROPHY	3rd	Capt. A. H. Pfeil	137
	5th	Oapt. Owen Smith	135
SPENCER MATCH	1st	Lt.-Col. A. Rowland	60
	2nd	Maj. W. S. Price	59
	7th	Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes	55
	11th	Capt. C. F. Silvester	51
SWISS TROPHY	3rd	Lt. H. J. Burlington	50
	10th	Maj. W. S. Price	49
LIBBEY TROPHY	2nd	Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes	49
	3rd	Maj. W. S. Price	49
	4th	Capt. Owen Smith	49
	6th	Maj. C. S. Benedict	49
OFFICERS AND INSPECTORS	2nd	Capt. G. W. Corwin	93
	4th	Capt. C. F. Silvester	91
	6th	Lt.-Col. A. Rowland	89
	9th	Maj. W. S. Price	85
	10th	Maj. C. S. Benedict	85
HAYES MATCH	5th	Priv. G. Raimondi	48
	7th	Lt.-Col. A. Rowland	47
CLASS "A" TROPHY	1st	Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes	50
	3rd	Capt. C. F. Silvester	49
ALL COMERS' 800-YARD MATCH	10th	Capt. G. W. Corwin	49
INDIVIDUAL RAPID FIRE	1st	Capt. C. F. Silvester	100
LEHMBERG TROPHY	1st	Sgt. G. W. Silvester	50
	2nd	Priv. H. Minervini	49
READING MATCH	6th	Capt. A. H. Pfeil	46
	7th	Capt. W. A. Higgins	45
	9th	Priv. G. Raimondi	43
N. Y. S. R. ASSN.	3rd	Priv. H. Minervini	180

MATCH	PLACE	NAME	SCORE
WINGATE MATCH	3rd	Maj. C. S. Benedict	141
	6th	A. L. Alfieri	135
	7th	C. Defelice	134
	11th	L. Giangrasso	130
	5th	Maj. C. S. Benedict	145
ROGERS MATCH	5th	Capt. C. F. Silvester	48
PENNA. LONG RANGE MATCH	5th	Capt. C. F. Silvester	48
KEYSTONE LONG RANGE MATCH	9th	Maj. W. S. Price	49
PENNA. MIDRANGE MATCH	1st	Capt. C. F. Silvester	49
	3rd	Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes	48
	7th	Maj. W. S. Price	47
MEMBERS MATCH (National Marksmen), N. J.		Won by Capt. C. F. Silvester	67
MEMBERS MATCH (National Marksmen), Pa.		Won by N. Spring	69

INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER MATCHES

MATCH	PLACE	NAME	SCORE
ALL COMERS' MILITARY AND POLICE	2nd	Lt.-Col. G. B. Young	136
	5th	Corp. H. N. Hoyt	133
	6th	Sergt. T. Anderton	133
NOVICE MILITARY	1st	Hans Roedder	138
	3rd	Sergt. J. Milliman	130
	4th	Capt. Owen Smith	129
ALL COMERS' RAPID FIRE	4th	Corp. H. N. Hoyt	128
	5th	Sergt. H. Williams	126
BOBBER	2nd	Sergt. T. Anderton	68
	4th	Sgt. H. E. Williams	65
	5th	R. M. Ryder	63
	6th	A. M. Poindexter	59
ANY REVOLVER	1st	Sgt. T. Anderton	147
	6th	N. Spring	133
PISTOL	1st	A. M. Poindexter	147
	2nd	Hans Roedder	145
	4th	J. E. Silliman	140
	5th	Lt. R. H. Sayre	140
	7th	Sgt. T. Anderton	133
	8th	R. M. Ryder	129

MATCH	PLACE	NAME	SCORE
SOUVENIR A	1st	Hans Roedder	125
SOUVENIR B	1st	A. M. Poindexter	243
ALL COMERS' SQUADED REVOLVER	2nd	Sgt. T. Anderton	132
	6th	A. M. Poindexter	127
	10th	Hans Roedder	119
N. Y. REVOLVER TEAM	1st	Manhattan R. & R. Assn. No. 1	1145
		(3 out of 5 men using Peters.)	
N. J. REVOLVER TEAM	2nd	Manhattan R. & R. Assn. No. 1	1010
		(3 out of 5 men using Peters.)	

RIFLE TEAM MATCHES

MATCH	PLACE	NAME	SCORE
DRYDEN TROPHY COMPANY TEAM MATCH (TYRO)	4th	New Jersey Team	1052
COLUMBIA TROPHY	1st	Co. L, 4 Rt., N.G.N.J.	135
	5th	2nd Troop, N.G.N.J.	946
	6th	5th Regt., N.G.N.J.	917
CAVALRY TEAM MATCH, N. Y.	10th	2nd Tr., N.G.N.J.	327
COMPANY TEAM MATCH, N. Y.	2nd	Co. C, 4th Inf., N. J.	362
	3rd	Co. I, 3rd Inf., N. J.	357
	4th	Italian R. A., N. Y.	357
McALPIN TROPHY N. Y.	5th	New Jersey Team	1003
CRUIKSHANK TROPHY, N. Y.	5th	2nd Inf., N.G.N.J.	556
	6th	3rd Inf., N.G.N.J.	550
	9th	4th Inf., N.G.N.J.	548
OLD GUARD TROPHY, N. Y.	1st	4th Inf., N.G.N.J. (2 using Peters)	236
	3rd	Italian Rifle Assn.	233

SUMMARY: Rifle Matches: 10 firsts, 4 seconds, 9 thirds, 4 fourths, 7 fifths.
 Revolver Matches: 6 firsts, 5 seconds, 1 third, 4 fourths, 4 fifths.

PETERS QUALITY INVARIABLY TELLS

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Minneapolis Rifle and Revolver Club.

There's something too coldly impersonal about this telegraph rifle match to suit the fiery temperament of this sub-tropical region.

Minneapolis turned out a scratch team on the Fort Snelling range Sunday, September 17, and met the St. Paul riflemen and the sand burs face to face. We gathered the St. Paul bunch in very uncomfortably by a score of 626 to 614 but couldn't collect all the burs. We left enough on the range to last the season out and supply seed for next year's crop though we went home on the street car standing up—painful past experience had taught us that sitting down was a too painful way of locating that last bur which we had overlooked.

But while we were looking Ed. Narum and his mob right plumb in the whites of their eyes and sternly showing them that their proper position, in shooting as in geography, was down the river from Minneapolis, a cold-blooded lot of permanently frozen North Dakotans up at Dickinson were knocking out a score of 618.

If we had only had those Dickinson chaps where we could have seduced them into trying some of that plug of T. & B. which we have been wearing since we swiped it from Paddy-the-Bird on our last trip after deer, the story might have been different.

If the chances for breaking away and going hunting are not too good next Sunday we'll go down and help our St. Paul friends take a whirl at Los Angeles and Spokane. But prairie chicken and politics, both of which are prevalent just now, offer powerful counter attractions.

At the time of writing "Doc" Marston is gloating over an advance copy of the Mauser chambered for the New Springfield cartridge. Every influence is being brought to bear to induce him to depart from precedent and fire the dinged thing off. It is possible that a certain willingness to hand the "who's looney now" to his fellow follower of strange gods, E. C. Crossman, may operate to lure him to the range. If it does we'll just turn him loose for a general clean-up.

Scores in the recent ruction were:

Dickinson (N. D.) Rifle Club.				
Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Lee	42	42	48	132
Baird	39	45	46	130

Zimmerman	40	41	48	129
Engbrecht	40	43	46	129
Woldord	38	42	40	128

Team total..... 648

Minneapolis Rifle and Revolver Club.

Lundeen	46	46	41	133
Baldwin	42	39	46	127
Williams	36	45	45	126
Gilman	41	40	42	123
Gustafson	39	43	35	117

Team total..... 626

St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association.

Jones	40	47	49	136
Narum	43	39	40	122
Keys	36	40	44	120
Ferguson	39	39	42	120
Mowrey	31	42	43	116

Team total..... 614

Ranges, as indicated. Targets military. Positions, offhand, sitting and prone. Rifles used by twin city teams all New Springfield except by Jones, who shot the Krag. Wind light. Sky cloudy. Light excellent.

Annual Matches of the District of Columbia National Guard.

On October 5, 6, and 7 the annual matches of the District of Columbia National Guard will be held on the range at Congress Heights, D. C. At this time of the year these matches are held when the autumn foliage is at its best and the fine Indian summer weather makes it a delight to spend the day on the range. The matches are usually well attended and this year the entries so far received indicate that they will be better patronized than ever before.

The first match on the program is the Merchants' Match to be shot on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. It is open to enlisted men of the D. C. N. G. only who have never performed service with the Brigade Rifle Team. The distance is 200 yards and seven shots are fired.

Next comes the Company Team Match, open to teams of five of the D. C. N. G., ten shots per man at 200 yards. The Battalion Team Match is open to teams of six from

the D. C. N. G. The distance is 500 yards, each man firing ten shots.

Judd & Detweiler Regimental Team Match is open to team of six, ten shots per man at 600 and 800 yards.

The Carmody is a squadded competition and is open only to men in their first enlistment. Five shots per man at 500 yards.

The Novice Match is also squadded and is open to those who have completed their official score for the year 1910, excepting those who have qualified for expert for the same period.

The Magruder Match (Squadded), is open to all officers and enlisted men who have never won an individual medal or trophy in any military rifle competition on an outdoor range. Distance 500 yards, five shots.

On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock the Mosher Match, open to teams of six from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the National Guard of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia, will be shot at 200 and 600 yards, ten shots at each distance, and ten shots at 200 yards, rapid fire, target D. The first prize is a silver cup, and a medal goes to each member of the winning team.

The Berry & Whitmore Company Team Skirmish is to be shot at the completion of the Mosher Match. It is open to all and consists of two skirmish runs of twenty shots each. The first prize is a fine trophy and twenty-five dollars in cash, also a bronze medal to each member of the winning team.

The Harries Long Range Match will be shot Thursday at 1 o'clock and a spirited contest is looked for as the match calls for fifteen shots at 1,000 yards. It is open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard. First prize is a gold medal presented by Gen. George H. Harries and nine other cash prizes.

The Novice Reentry Revolver Match, five shots at 50 yards, is open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard, to those who have never won a prize in any revolver competition.

The Brett Reentry Revolver Match is also an open match at 75 yards, ten shots at Standard American Target, 8-inch bull.

On Friday, October 7, 9 a. m., "The Evening Star" Match, squadded competition, will be shot. It is open to commissioned officers and enlisted men of the National



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Guard of the District of Columbia who have not previously won the match. Distances, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; five rounds at each distance. The prize is a gold medal, presented by the Evening Star.

NOTE.—Scores made in this match over the 200, 300, and 500 yard distances determines the winners of the National Rifle Association medals held by the 1st and 2d Infantry.

The R. Harris & Co. Trophy Match, squadded competition, shot Friday, October 7, open to officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. Distance, 600 yards; five rounds. The prize is a silver cup.

The Neumeyer Match, Friday, October 7, squadded competition, open to all distinguished marksmen of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. Distances, 200 and 1,000 yards; ten rounds rapid fire at 200 yards, and ten at 1,000 yards, slow fire. First prize, a gold medal.

The Gerstenberg Trophy Match, Friday, October 7, squadded competition, open to officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. Distance, 1,000 yards; ten rounds.

The Brigade Rifle Team Skirmish Match is to be shot Friday, October 7, and is open to teams of six from each regiment and battalion of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. One skirmish run of twenty rounds per man. Distinguished marksmen and principals and alternates of the Brigade Rifle Team are not eligible to shoot in this match.

The Smiley Individual Skirmish Match, to be shot on D targets, Friday, October 7; open to Sharpshooters and Expert Riflemen, to be conducted as prescribed in Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909. Winner of gold medal not eligible to compete. Prizes, three medals, same design, gold, silver and bronze, will be awarded the three high contestants in order.

The range officers are: Lieut.-Col. Glendie B. Young, 1st Infantry; Maj. Anton Stephan, 2d Infantry; Maj. Wallach A. McCathran, 1st Infantry; Maj. Alexander Summers, 2d Infantry; Maj. George L. Tait, 1st Infantry; Capt. Edward H. Brian, 2d Infantry.

To Rifle Clubs.

Here is the way to do it. Have the Secretary stir himself and follow suit.

The West Chester Rifle Association desires your presence at their second annual shoot and smoker to be held at their range, 20 North Walnut Street, Friday evening, September 30, 1910.

Beautiful prizes will be offered for the highest scores made during the evening.

Important announcements will be made at this smoker regarding the Association's affiliation with the National Rifle Association of America.

Bring your rifle and spend the evening with us. There will be no entrance fee for this shoot, but will be open to all.

COMMITTEE.

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.

The "Nationals," were the main feature at the range on Sept. 17 and kept three targets busy all day long from early morning until late at night using the .45 Springfield, shooting on the 200-yard range at the blunt Military target. The attendance was very large and good scores were plentiful, the weather was ideal.

Many of the expert pistol and revolver shots attended the Shell Mound Park today with the sole purpose of landing a good 50 shot score in the U. S. R. A. Championship Matches. Among them were J. E. Gorman, J. R. Trego, H. A. Harris, O. Lillemo, Dr. R. A. Summers, C. W. Linder; they kept R. M. Merrill on the hop all day long.

On Wednesday evening, September 14, 1910, the Annual meeting, Possible Pistol Club held at the home of Vice-President J. Stirn, elected their new officers as follows: President, H. Windmuller; Vice-President, J. Stirn; Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Siebe; Trustees, C. Doell, A. M. Poulsen, and M. Nielson; Instructor of Pistol Practice, A. Engelhart; Range Officer, H. A. Harris. The Scores of the "Nationals" are as follows:

H. H. Mitchell.....	43	S. H. Stewart.....	48
C. B. Hiemann.....	48	C. J. Weatherby.....	47
H. W. Mitchell.....	46	A. E. Anderson.....	43
W. H. Kroencke.....	42	W. G. Barber.....	42
A. R. Coons.....	44	H. G. Kugeler.....	41

S. H. Stewart and C. B. Heinemann were certainly the proudest men on the Shell Mound range today, they both made 48 out of a possible 50 in the regular monthly medal shoot of the "Nationals" now the best civilian military organization in and about San Francisco bay.

Oakland Turner Schuetzen section monthly medal and bullseye shoot.

Medal Scores.

A. Engelhardt.....	333'	H. Loeffler, Jr.....	263
R. Heinemann.....	328	H. Loeffler.....	261
B. Brunje.....	315	J. Schmidt.....	220
Julius Stirn.....	288	H. Ralls.....	191

Bullseye Measurements.

H. Loeffler, Jr.....	46	B. Brunje.....	69
A. Engelhardt.....	74	Julius Stirn.....	179
R. Heinemann.....	204		

A special match of 100 shots between Herman Enge and Capt. Fritz Attinger was the feature of the day, the latter winning. W. G. Hoffman made 71 consecutive points in three strings out of a possible 75, and rolled up record scores of 236 and 237 in ten shots. F. O. Bratton and F. A. Garrabrandt scored 73 and 72, respectively, on single tickets.

A. J. Brannagan made 222 and 221, the highest scores on the medal target, and scored thirteen centers in twenty shots. Hoffman, Pattberg and Bremer made 220 rings each on the medal target, while Hoffman made 12, Pattberg, 11; Bratton and Bremer, 10 each, in the same competition.

The annual fall festival and prize shoot of the club will be held on Sunday, October 16, instead of October 2, as had been contemplated, because the annual German day celebration will be held October 2.

The following are the winning scores of the day:

Monthly medal shoot, first championship class.—A. J. Brannagan, 222, 221; A. H. Pape, 213, 209; W. F. Blasse, 207, 201; champion class, W. G. Hoffman, 220, 214; F. H. Bremer, 220, 211; R. J. Stecker, 213, 199; T. J. Carroll, 189, 180; Martin E. Blasse, 186; first class, George A. Pattberg, 220, 198; Herman Enge, 206, 197; L. Wille, 204, 182; J. Frei, 203, 196; Capt. Fritz Attinger, 201, 182; second class, F. O. Bratton, 206, 202; G. R. Hauser, 158, 137; third class, F. A. Garrabrandt, 215, 204; F. O. Bertelsen, 210, 162; A. D. Strecker, 205, 180; F. Simmon, 198, 168; J. A. Sutter, 197, 179; A. Hennings, 195, 181; O. Nolte, 205, 164; J. Bachmann, 194, 163; G. Frike, 193, 185.

Bullseye Competition.—Most centers, A. J. Brannagan, 13; W. G. Hoffman, 12; George A. Pattberg, 11; F. H. Bremer, 10; F. O. Bratton, 10; A. Bertelsen, 8; R. J. Strecker, 8; F. Bertelsen, 8; best centers, F. Pape, 53; W. Hoffman, 165; M. F. Blasse, 249; F. H. Bremer, 257; F. Muehlebach, 267; J. Boller, 396; A. Bertelsen, 363; A. H. Pape, 412; A. Hennings, 429; George A. Pattberg, 462; F. A. Garrabrandt, 583; R. G. Hauser, 708; H. Stettin, 844; W. F. Blasse, 893; Dr. S. B. Lyon, 919; A. J. Brannagan, 985; R. J. Strecker, 1013.

AT THE TRAPS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Oct. 18-24.—Interstate Association Post Series Tournament at Indianapolis, Ind.

Girard Gun Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

At the regular weekly practice shoot of the club on Saturday, September 24, Tom Keller, of the Peters Cartridge Co., shot with the members of the club and made the good score of 66 out of 75, high total for the day.

Targets.....	15	15	15	15	15	Tl.
Alman.....	12	13	14	14	12	65
Slear.....	15	13	13	13	11	65
Keller.....	12	13	14	13	14	66
Johnson.....	14	14	12	13	10	63
Ochletree.....	12	13	11	12	14	62
Redman.....	11	9	12	11	10	53
Pratt.....	15	12	14	11	12	64
Clegg.....	11	13	12	15	14	65
Paul.....	11	10	11	9	12	53

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

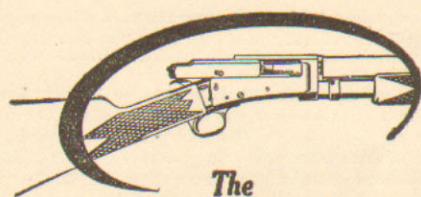
High scores featured a special shoot of the Analostan Gun Club, held on the Eastern Branch grounds, near Benning Bridge, on Monday, September, 27.

The affair was given in honor of four professionals who visited the club while on their way South to take part in other shooting events—Emory H. Storr, of the Peters Cartridge Co.; Lester German, Lynn Worthington, and Lloyd Lewis, of the Du Pont Co., all of whom made splendid records.

In the professional class Lester German was high gun both at the single and double targets, as he missed only four birds out of 100 in singles and broke 25 saucers out of 30 in the doubles.

Dr. A. B. Stine was the best shot in the amateur class, with 93 out of 100 shots, while M. D. Hogan was second.

Summary:			
Single Targets.			
	Shot at.	Bk.	Pct.
Lester German*	100	96	.960
Lynn Worthington*	100	92	.920
A. B. Stine.....	100	93	.930
E. H. Storr*.....	100	90	.900
M. D. Hogan.....	100	89	.890
William Wagner.....	100	88	.880
C. S. Wilson.....	100	87	.870
G. W. Peck, Jr.....	100	80	.800
W. T. Bray.....	100	79	.790
Lloyd Lewis*.....	100	78	.780
H. P. Cobey.....	100	74	.740
J. A. Drain.....	100	71	.710
A. V. Parsons.....	100	71	.710
Leo Shaubf.....	80	71	.887
F. Toohy.....	65	35	.532
A. S. Mattingly.....	50	22	.440
H. B. Willson.....	100	83	.830
Double Targets.			
Lester German*	30	25	.833



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William Wagner	30	23	.767
E. H. Storr*	24	18	.750
M. D. Hogan	30	20	.667
Leo Shaub†	54	33	.611
H. B. Willson	30	18	.600
C. Willson	30	17	.567
Lloyd Lewis*	30	17	.567
H. P. Cobey	24	16	.667
Dr. W. B. Monroe	24	15	.625
A. V. Parsons	54	27	.500
G. W. Peck, Jr.	24	9	.379
Dr. A. B. Stine	30	11	.367

*Professionals. †Visitors.

Interstate Post Series Tournament.

On October 18 to 21 the Interstate Association Post Series Tournament will be held at Indianapolis, Ind. There are 352 amateurs and 34 professionals eligible to compete in this tournament. On Monday, October 17, will be shot a very classy match, known as "One shooting Match" by 10 of the professionals as follows:

Two hundred fifty (250) Blue Rocks thrown sixty (60) yards at eighteen (18) yards rise from Ideal-Leggett Trap. No charge for targets. Optional sweep \$10.00 entrance. Money divided to suit the contestants.

Open only to the ten high professional shooters holding the ten high averages as computed by the Interstate Association. The names of these contestants follow. In case any of them are unable to appear, the professional shooters holding the next highest averages will complete

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Sim. Glover	New York, N. Y.
C. G. Spencer	St. Louis, Mo.
F. G. Bills	Chicago, Ill.
W. R. Crosby	O'Fallon, Ill.
R. O. Heikes	Dayton, Ohio.
J. R. Taylor	Newark, Ohio.
L. S. German	Aberdeen, Md.

Meadow Springs Gun Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary William A. Murdock is the winner of the duPont trophy after a run of 16 months. The shoot terminated on Saturday, September 24, at the club's traps at Fifty-seventh Street and Lancaster Avenue, and Murdock was the winner of the trophy with a total of 481 points. The contest from the start was exciting for Garret, Soley, Sloan, Clegg, Harvey and Chandler all gave Murdock a close race for the honors. The latter, however, won the trophy by consistent work to the very last shot.

In the 50-target prize shoot, which was also contested by the club, Anderson, Lindeman and Heathcote tying for high gun honors. On the shootoff Anderson won first trophy by totaling 25, Lindeman carrying home second prize and Heathcote the third one.

In the doubles Murdock won the silver spoon with 16 breaks. The total scores made in the duPont trophy follow:

First, W. A. Murdock, 481; second, C. F. Garret, 475; third, William H. Soley, 462; fourth, Harry H. Sloan, 461; fifth, William Clegg, 460; sixth, Charles H. Harvey, 429; seventh, E. C. Chandler, 423.

The following are the 10 highest scores of each shooter who was the leader and shot at least at the 500 required under conditions.

Murdock	50	50	50	50	48	47	47	45	44	481
Garrett	50	49	48	47	43	48	49	48	45	475
Sloan	50	50	50	48	45	44	44	44	41	461
Soley	50	49	47	46	45	44	44	44	43	462
Chandler	48	48	50	42	47	48	50	37	50	460
Harvey	44	39	45	49	42	32	42	43	44	429

Prize shoot, 50 targets, handicap added to score:

	Yds.	Tar.	25	25	Tl.
Anderson	18	6	22	22	50
Murdock	18	8	14	18	40
Jackson	17	10	17	19	46
Mery	19	4	18	19	41
Heathcote	18	8	20	21	49
Richards	17	10	18	20	48
Hoagland	16	14	17	7	36
Hall	16	16	13	13	42
Hall	16	16	13	13	42
Hewett	16	14	10	16	40
Lindeman	17	18	21	14	50
Letford	18	10	12	18	40
Emerson	20	4	16	16	36
Hogan	19	6	21	21	48

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

The Latest Stevens Trap Gun Performances.

At the Bristol, Ct., Gun Club tournament, September 17, Mr. W. D. Blood, of Springfield, Mass., was second high professional and scored 172.

At the registered tournament at New Haven, Ct., September 14, Mr. Walter Snow scored 91.4 per cent. and was high over all.

Both of the shooters mentioned used the Stevens Trap Shooter grade Repeating Shotgun at the trap which materially aided them in breaking so many birds.

Some U. M. C.-Remington News.

At the tournament of the Cumberland Park Gun Club, Nashville, Tenn., September 5-6, first amateur was won by W. Laslie breaking 367 out of 400, with U.M.C. shells. The majority of the contestants on both days used the Steel Lined shells.

E. J. Iles and W. D. Hill won the amateur averages at the Alexandria, La., tournament, September 13, breaking 132 and 130 out of 150 respectively, with Arrow shells.

Henry Sedgwick won first amateur average at the Bristol, Conn., tournament, September 15, scoring 180 out of 200 with Nitro Club shells.

At Allentown, Pa., September 15, Howard Schlicher was high over all with the excellent score of 147 out of 150. Schlicher used Arrow shells.

At the tournament given by the Tab, Ind., Gun Club, September 14, Fred Ragle was first amateur scoring 145 out of 150 with Nitro Club shells. D. Bishop with the U.M.C.-Remington combination won third amateur average scoring 141 out of 150; J. M. Surprise won the special gun event with U.M.C. Steel Lined shells. At Williamsport, Ind., on the 15th, Burt Gephart and C.C. Hickman won amateur honors breaking 184 out of 200 and 183 out of 200 respectively. Gephart used a Remington Autoloading shotgun and Hickman Arrow shells.

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At Jordan, Oont., September 17, I. W. Barnes won first amateur average breaking 97 out of 100, with Nitro Club shells.

At Henning, Tenn., September 16, Dr. W. L. Henderson won first amateur average breaking 188 out of 200 with Arrow shells and a Remington pump.

With his Remington pump, A. L. Ivins was first amateur at the Port Jarvis, N. Y., tournament, September 20-21. Ivins broke 300 out of 320 targets.

Dr. C. F. Hatcher was high amateur at the Maxwell, Ia., tournament, September 17, breaking 95 out of 100 with Nitro Club shells.

Good Scores with Peters.

At Williamsport, Ind., September 15, H. W. Cadwallader won high general average, 188 out of 200, and at Tab, Ind., on September 14, he was second professional, 143 out of 150, using Peters shells at both points.

At Red Hook, N. Y., September 14 and 15, Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won second general average, 282 out of 300.

At Omaha, Nebr., September 13 and 14, R. A. Austin, of Creston, Neb., won high amateur average with the fine score of 376 out of 400. Geo. L. Carter was high professional, 378 out of 400. Both Messrs. Austin and Carter shot Peters factory loads.

At Delta, Colo., September 13 and 14, O. E. Searles, shooting Peters shells, was second professional, 298 out of 320.

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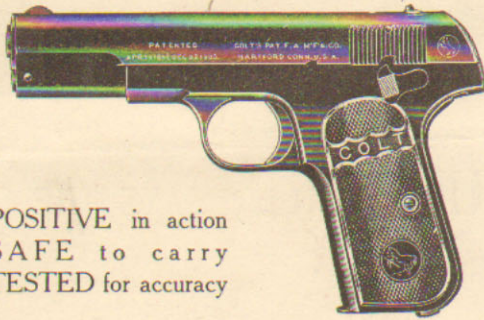
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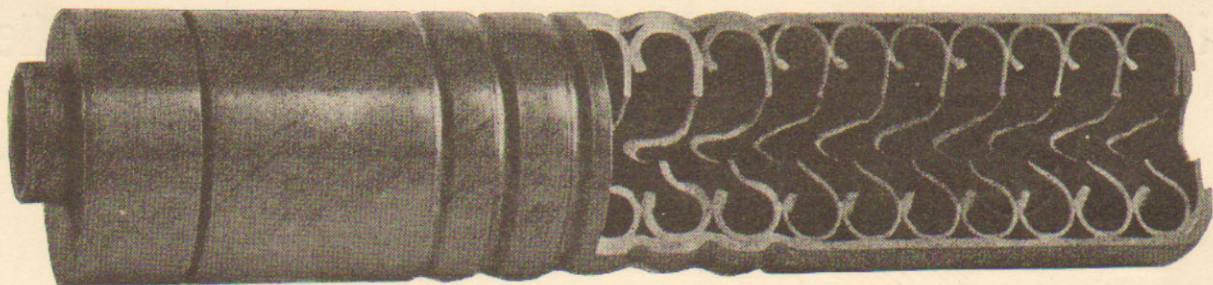
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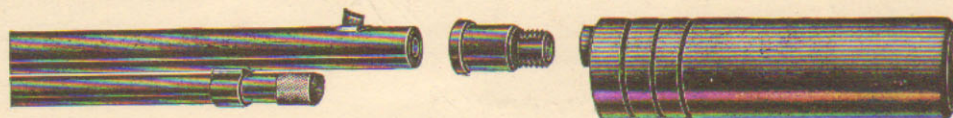
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