

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. XLIX, No. 2.

OCTOBER 13, 1910



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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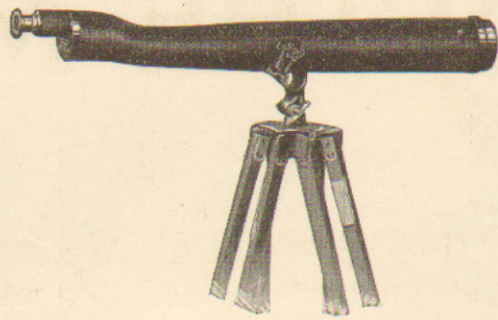
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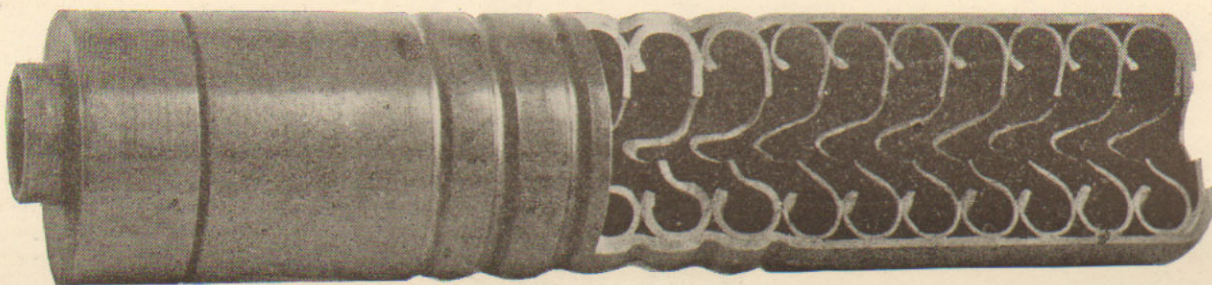
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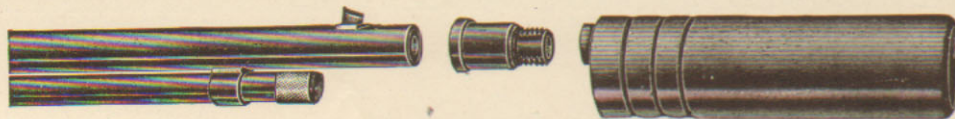
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIX. No. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 13, 1910.

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THE NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

GENERAL STEWART and the officers of the Association were early at their places on the temporary rostrum erected in the 1st Regiment Armory, and the gavel calling to order the Twelfth Annual Convention would have fallen promptly at ten o'clock, according to program, had not train wrecks delayed a large number of delegates en route. At that it was but shortly after ten o'clock when General Stewart introduced the Chaplain of a Missouri Regiment to offer the invocation.

Thereafter Maj. W. L. Chambers, Missouri National Guard, was presented as the representative of Governor Hadley. In a well-put speech finely phrased, Major Chambers explained the absence of the Governor on account of serious illness, and on behalf of the Chief Executive of the big State of Missouri welcomed the delegates within her borders. He spoke of the personal interest of the Governor in the National Guard, growing out of the service of that official in other days in the ranks of the country's citizen soldier force.

He paid a proper tribute to General Rumbold, the Adjutant General of the State; to the officers and men of the Missouri National Guard; to the Organized Militia of all the States; and he concluded his felicitous remarks by extending a most cordial and hospitable welcome to the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri.

He was followed by Mayor Kreismann, who, on behalf of the city of St. Louis reached forth the right hand of fellowship and bade the delegates fullest welcome within the sacred precincts of the home city of the mysterious Veiled Prophet.

The regular order of business was then taken up and after receiving credentials the reports of officers were called for.

Gen. Charles I. Martin, Secretary, told in his report of the transactions of his office for the past year, admirably setting forth the excellent system which he has employed and the satisfactory results achieved.

Gen. Joseph A. Storch, Treasurer, presented the financial condition of the Association to perfection. His balance sheet showed a comfortable sum on hand, and no debts, a condition singular and unique in the history of the Association.

Then came the report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, which, as it was printed in ARMS AND THE MAN of last week, is not repeated here. At the conclusion of which the Chairman offered a motion for the appointment of a Special Legislative Committee, consisting of one man from each State represented in the convention, to be designated by the Adjutant General or senior officer present; the Committee to meet immediately after the noon adjournment.

Then began, interrupted only by the requirements of the routine work of the convention, the delivery of the excellent papers and addresses by officers of the Army. We cannot do better than to reproduce here the subject assigned to each officer and to remark that all these papers will appear in full in ARMS AND THE MAN as fast as they can be set up and printed.

Those who spoke were:

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Artillery Corps: The Relation of the War Department to the Organized Militia.

Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, General Staff: Field Artillery Training of the Organized Militia.

Lieut.-Col. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department: Ordnance Material.

Maj. George W. McIver, 20th Infantry: Field Firing.

Maj. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps: Military Communications.

Maj. David S. Stanley, Quartermaster's Department: The Work of the Quartermaster.

Maj. John F. Morrison, General Staff Corps: Applied Minor Tactics, and the Preparation and Issuing of Orders.

Maj. Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps: Army Sanitation and Military Hygiene.

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23rd Infantry: Instructional Work at this Year's Camps.

Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, Subsistence Department: The Army Ration.

Capt. Romulus W. Walton, U. S. Army (Retired): National Guard Instruction.

The officers of the 1st Infantry, Missouri National Guard, headed by Col. E. J. Spencer, commanding the Regiment, had not only placed the

Armory at the disposal of the convention, had not alone exerted themselves to handsomely decorate it, but they had arranged to serve, and *did* serve an excellent buffet luncheon, on each of the two days that the convention held. This was a feature much appreciated. It saved a great deal of time. The convention suspended proceedings only long enough to get a bite to eat and drink and in thirty minutes the delegates were back again in their places, bright, alert, refreshed, and ready to go on.

The Legislative Committee assembled immediately after lunch and organized with Maj. Gen. Edward C. Young, of Illinois, as Chairman; Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill, of Maine, being elected Secretary.

On the floor of the convention officers continued to read and explain their excellent papers, and in the Committee Room the Legislative Committee wrestled with the problem of agreement upon those things for which Congress should be asked.

Evening adjournment sent the officers scurrying to their various hotels, busily discussing papers, interestedly talking of legislation or other items of shop talk of which there seemed so much available that there never was a beginning or an end.

AND AT THIS STATE THEY BANQUETED.

The banquet given by the officers of the Missouri National Guard and the City of St. Louis at the Jefferson Hotel on Monday night was one of the most really enjoyable affairs of its kind which the Association has ever known. It differed in two important particulars from similar Association functions. There were no speeches, and the ladies were present.

About sixty of the wives and daughters of the delegates had accompanied them to St. Louis. All of these were provided for in the banqueting room and all of them were entertained by excursions of a most pleasant character while the convention was actually in session.

Too much cannot be said in favor of having our women attend our banquets. The touch of color and the relief from the monotony of men's faces offered by their flower-like beauty make the plan a proven success. But the enjoyment of the ladies themselves was really the best recompense.

That there should be no addresses was a happy conceit, although the irrepressible audience drew forth a witty talk from General Stewart, and a few words from Colonels Weaver and Macomb, of the Army, General Dougherty of Pennsylvania, Colonel Dooley, and General Drain.

Brig. Gen. F. M. Rumbold presided as toastmaster, with a sufficiency and aplomb which made him master of the situation. The viands were excellent, the music delightful, and the occasion a most happy one in every particular. General Rumbold was particularly pleased to have the convention in St. Louis, as in that city the first meeting of what afterward became the powerful organization now known as the National Guard Association of the United States took place, and over that meeting General Rumbold presided.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The report of the Legislative Committee had been made a special order for Tuesday morning, receivable as soon as the Committee was ready to report. The reading of the papers continued upon the opening of the convention and the Legislative Committee at the same time sat to receive from a sub-committee of five the digested results of its proceedings of the day before.

The report of the committee of five having been accepted and the full report of the whole Legislative Committee prepared the convention listened to that report.

Before any action was taken a test vote was called for and given to determine whether the convention was in favor of a pay bill. The vote showed the sentiment overwhelmingly in favor of such a measure, only Wisconsin, and three votes from Missouri being against it.

The Bill as accepted and approved by the convention follows: It will be observed that it corresponds in all general features to the rough draft of a bill submitted by the Executive Committee. The ideas contained in the tentative bill have been well worked out and the measure itself is an excellent one. The Executive Committee has been instructed to use every effort to pass this bill.

The Legislative Committee was of the opinion that the pay bill and the measure for increase of officers of the Army should not be incorporated in one legislative act. It therefore presented the separate pay bill, and

brought in a resolution favoring, in strongest terms, an increase in the number of officers of the Army, along such lines as the Army itself might suggest. This action is in entire harmony with the action of two previous conventions, those of Boston and Los Angeles, each of which indorsed the bill for adding officers to the Army.

HERE IS THE PAY BILL YOU MUST HELP TO PASS.

A BILL

TO FURTHER INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That, under such regulations as the Secretary of War in conference with the National Militia Board may prescribe, the commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for their services other than at annual encampments, or in case of riot, insurrection or invasion, certain percentages of the annual rate of pay for officers of like grade in the army of the United States as is now or may be hereafter established by law as follows: All officers below the grade of general officers including officers of the medical corps serving with troops, fifteen per cent, and an additional five per cent to the commanding officers of all companies, troops and batteries; general officers and officers of staff departments serving with general officers, five per cent: *Provided*, each such officer shall have performed at least seventy-five per cent of the duties prescribed by statutes or in orders by the commander-in-chief of his State or Territory or the commanding general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, excepting for services hereinbefore excluded: *Provided further*, that no officer shall be entitled to such compensation until he shall have passed such examination as shall be prescribed for officers of that grade by the Secretary of War in conference with the National Militia Board.

SEC. 2. That, under such regulations as the Secretary of War in conference with the National Militia Board shall prescribe, each enlisted man of the Organized Militia of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for his services, other than at annual encampments or in case of riot, insurrection or invasion, twenty-five per cent of the annual rate of pay for enlisted men of like grade in the army of the United States as is now or may be hereafter established by law, for attendance upon forty-eight drills or equivalent military duty prescribed by Statute or in orders by the Commander-in-Chief of his State or Territory or the commanding general of the District of Columbia, during any one year, or a proportionate amount for attendance upon any number of drills or equivalent military duty not less than twenty: *Provided*, no compensation shall be paid for attendance at less than twenty such drills or equivalent military duty: *Provided further*, that the compensation provided for herein shall be computed and paid semi-annually as proportioned above: *And provided further*, that no compensation hereunder shall be paid to any enlisted man, except non-combatants, in the first year of his enlistment unless and until he shall have made a record score with the prescribed weapon of his arm of the service, nor thereafter unless and until he shall have fired the prescribed course or such equivalent as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War in conference with the National Militia Board.

SEC. 3. All disbursements under the provisions of the preceding sections shall be made on or before the fifteenth days of June and December of each year.

SEC. 4. Stoppage may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to meet the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

SEC. 5. All moneys required to meet the disbursements provided for in this act shall be payable out of any public moneys in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

THE SCHOOLBOY RIFLE BILL. ANOTHER BILL YOU SHOULD HELP ON ITS WAY.

The Committee also brought in a recommendation which the convention adopted, on a Bill to Promote a Patriotic Spirit Among the Citizens and Youth of the United States, and For the Encouragement of Rifle Practice, Senate 5008, H. R. 15798, and a Bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Naval Militia, and For Other Purposes, 17759, H. R., with the unanimous indorsement of the Committee and instructions to the Executive Committee to do all in its power to secure their passage at an early date.

With relation to the suggested modification of the Section 12 of the Militia Laws, as offered by Col. E. M. Weaver, the Committee voted that the suggested modification be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and the preparation of a bill to be presented to the next convention.

The committee also brought in a resolution, which was approved by the convention, that the Federal Government should erect in the District of Columbia a model National Guard Armory for the Organized Militia of the District.

The Pay Bill did not provoke much discussion. General Hulings, of Pennsylvania, offered some amendments which were voted down, and

General Boardman, of Wisconsin, addressed the convention at some length in opposition to the whole plan. However, he agreed to abide by the action of the Convention.

The Nominating Committee brought in its report, offering as officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen: The report was accepted and the officers nominated were unanimously elected. President, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart; Secretary, Gen. Charles I. Martin; Treasurer, Gen. Joseph A. Storch; First Vice-President, Gen. J. B. Lauck; and Vice-Presidents, Generals F. B. Wood, of Minnesota; William Verbeck, New York; J. C. R. Foster, Florida; Henry M. Warfield, Maryland; William T. McGurrin, Michigan; Joseph N. Armfield, North Dakota; Elliott C. Dill, Maine; William H. Brigham, Massachusetts; W. E. Finzer, Oregon; F. M. Rumbold, Missouri; C. C. Vaughan, Virginia.

In the course of Tuesday morning Lieut.-Col. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department, delivered his paper on Ordnance Material.

It is to be regretted from the standpoint of a permanent record that Colonel Thompson found it desirable to speak extemporaneously, and yet perhaps in view of the subject matter that was one of the reasons why his speech was such a success.

He showed the difference between the new Infantry equipment, the first time that has been done publicly, in an exceptionally telling way. He brought on two soldiers, one wearing the old and one the new material. Then he described in detail the method of taking off the new pack, the differences in its weight, and all of those items concerning it, which have previously been told of in these columns.

He also had a rifle fitted with a Maxim Silencer, and a telescopic sight, which he designated the latest and last development in shoulder arm construction in this or any other country. His address, as were those of all the other officers, was listened to with the closest attention. In addition he described fully the admirable preparations which had been made by the Ordnance Department for supplying equipment at a moment's notice in the event of war, supplementing his descriptions with maps showing the Ordnance Supply districts and depots.

The addresses will do a great deal of good, as they are all to be printed, and those of the Army officers will serve as subject matter for many a serious hour of study. The fact was remarked upon at St. Louis that a great many of the most important officers were absent during the reading of the papers, in service on the Legislative Committee. Regret was expressed that they could not hear the papers read. But that need trouble no one, as these officers will carefully read and more fully comprehend the papers from that very fact of absence during their delivery. This thought naturally brings up another.

The suggestion was made at St. Louis that the Legislative Committee meet a day in advance if practicable, and consider those things which would naturally come before it. That can be done, although it seems probable greater good would be attained by extending the time of the convention for another day, if necessary, so that the legislative committee might have in its hands for consideration all and every kind of legislative recommendation before it began work. In this way the results might be more symmetrical and better balanced.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

During the afternoon session on Tuesday General Stewart announced a new Chairman for the Executive Committee and appointments to fill the places of those whose terms had expired. He prefaced the announcement of his appointments by saying the former Chairman, Gen. James A. Drain, had told in Washington, some six weeks ago, that it would be impossible for him to remain as Chairman of the Committee. General Stewart said he had urged General Drain to accept reappointment as Chairman, but had been unable to prevail upon him to change his mind.

General Stewart then said a few words in commendation of General Drain and announced as Chairman of the Executive Committee, Maj.-Gen. Edward C. Young, of Illinois, appointed for a term of three years.

Col. Charles D. Gaither, of Maryland, who was appointed last year to take the place of General Riggs, who resigned, was appointed a member of the Committee for three years. Gen. John Chase, of Colorado, Col. Wm. G. Bates, of New York, and Col. Wm. C. Alexander, of Tennessee, were appointed for one year each. Generals Boardman, of Wisconsin, and Pew, of Massachusetts, were appointed last year for two years and hold over.

Upon the announcement of the Executive Committee General Foster, of Florida, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, Brigadier General James A. Drain has declined to accept reappointment as a member of the Executive Committee of this association, be it,

Resolved, that the members of the Association here assembled do hereby express their appreciation of the very valuable and efficient service which he has rendered this association and to the National Guard of the United States, by his untiring efforts and signal achievements as a member of and as Chairman of the Executive Committee of this Association.

After the Chair announced the officers elected for the ensuing term this resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION.

The nominating committee of the National Guard Association of the United States receives with regret the declination of Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, to further serve as First Vice-President of this Association. General Henry's services in the National Guard of New York and as an officer of this Association have been eminent. And be it therefore,

Resolved, That this association hears with regret of his retirement from active service and now places on record the high appreciation of the services he has rendered.

A resolution thanking the officers of the Army for their papers and their presence, and a resolution praising St. Louis and the officers of the Missouri National Guard for their kind treatment and hospitality were adopted. No one came forward as an aspirant for the next convention and a determination of a time and place for it was left to the Executive Committee.

This convention, which bids fair to be so momentous in its results, and which has now passed into history, was held under most favorable auspices. No hosts could have been more kindly attentive than Colonel Spencer and his officers of the First Missouri, and General Rumbold and other officers of the Missouri National Guard.

Arriving delegates, whenever their trains were known, were met at the station and escorted, in carriages furnished by the Committee, to their hotels. Thereafter all of their wants were anticipated. Cards to all of the leading clubs were placed at the disposal of all the delegates, and cards of invitation to the Veiled Prophet's Ball were included. The buffet luncheon at the Armory, furnished by the officers of the 1st Missouri, has been spoken of. It was highly appreciated. The delegates who were in St. Louis will carry with them always most pleasant recollections of the treatment they received there.

GENERAL WOOD WAS THERE AND SPOKE.

A feature of the convention which should not be overlooked, and one which should bring much satisfaction to all interested in the National Guard, was the presence there of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army. General Wood did not deliver a formal address, but he spoke at some little length in a way which indicated an unmistakable friendliness for the Organized Militia.

He declared himself in favor of some sort of reasonable compensation to the National Guard, and he assured the convention, not only of his personal interest, but of his strong desire to assist in securing such pay. He referred to the need of the country for additional military preparation, and expressed an opinion that reliance must always be placed upon the National Guard. He spoke of the increased number of officers of the Army as a thing most imperatively necessary at this time, and referred to the shortage of field artillery material as a thing to be woefully considered.

General Wood made a very favorable impression upon the convention. His matter-of-fact common sense, though positive, and clear way of putting things led the delegates to feel that he knew what he was talking about, and was not hypnotizing himself into any shadowy ideas of what might be accomplished. His presence at the convention was of much value.

Col. J. G. Ewing, who is an individual member of the Association, and whose interest in its affairs goes far back, was present and warmly greeted by his many friends. Colonel Ewing has written a play, and those who have been privileged to read it pronounce it a bully production.

Capt. Johnson Hagood, Member of the General Staff, was observed among those attending the convention.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, was busy among the delegates impressing upon their minds the importance of supporting the \$100,000 Schoolboy Rifle Practice Bill.

Speaking seriously of the convention and its results it is to be observed that no meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States has had more officers present than were in St. Louis to attend this one. The questions to be disposed of were important. The pay question alone is of vital interest, and there were others almost as important.

The one relating to uniform legislation in the States, which, by the way, will be brought up again at the next convention, as the Committee was reappointed and instructed to proceed with its labors, and a variety of questions of very great significance were discussed, and threshed out among the delegates.

The association of the delegates with officers of the Army, the exchange of views, were all of use. Now that there has been agreement on the things desired, particularly the pay measure, every delegate has gone home determined to do his best to help secure the legislation desired.

It will be highly desirable that all delegates should hold this attitude. The Executive Committee has its work cut out for it. It is a good Committee with an able Chairman, and it should be very useful, but no Committee, however strong, can do its work alone. All of the members of the Association must feel their responsibility and do their part. When a question of legislation is under consideration it must be remembered

that no matter how good the legislation is it takes special pressure to pass it through Congress.

16,000 Bills or so are presented and only a few hundred pass. Select your own answer to the question of why even the most meritorious measure must be specially pushed.

When the convention adjourned late Tuesday afternoon, the hopes and anticipations of the delegates were all directed toward the Veiled Prophet's Parade and Ball, nor were any disappointed. It was a gorgeous pageant, mediæval in its brilliance and gaudiness, though on the floats which constituted the procession the scenes dealt with were for the most part modern.

In the great convention hall the Veiled Prophet and his satellites moved to the strains of stirring music, in sinuous and graceful undulations upon a dancing floor which would have held upon its polished surface a respectably large army.

In the gaily decorated boxes, many of which had been specially set aside for the delegates, 10,000 sat and looked, while the Veiled Prophet waited for the coming of his queen.

The ceremonies incident to the arrival of the Veiled Prophet, and the ceremonies attendant upon his visit to his loved people in St. Louis, are of ancient origin and honorable history. The event is of such annual importance that it brings hundreds of thousands of people to St. Louis, some from distances of many hundred miles.

The gracious cordiality with which the delegates were received added to their enjoyment of what was an unique and beautiful spectacle. It rounded off, in the happiest way, the period of sojourn in St. Louis, where for the National Guardsmen, much pleasure was derived, and much profitable work done.

By far the greater number of delegates got away on Wednesday. Some, however, remained for a few days to longer fraternize with their St. Louis friends.

Where the convention will be next year, when it will meet, are questions, which, as has been said, will be determined by the Executive Committee; but wherever the place, and whatever the time, energetic action, intelligent direction and whole-hearted hospitality will have to be present, to provide for the delegates an occasion equal in pleasure or importance to that just terminated in St. Louis.

INSPIRATION VS. COLD NERVE.

(A TRUE STORY OF A RECENT EVENT.)

BY QUEBEC.

WALTERS, Hansen and McHurick were the favorites for the cup, Hansen and McHurick on account of their recent performances in the team shoot being the popular choice, only a few of the older men, and more thoughtful, remembering Walters' quality of shooting better when under strain, backing his chance.

Apart from these three there were a dozen others who were considered possibilities, amongst these was the secretary of the Association and he being a man of brains squadded Walters and McHurick on the same target and then backed Hansen to win, figuring that the nerve strain of shooting together would bother the other two.

Of the three competitors, Hansen was a short, well knit, determined looking chap of Norwegian descent. McHurick was Irish, tall and thin with clear eyes and steady nerves that often go with a delicate constitution. Walters was tall with an almost Indian profile and despite his gaunt appearance had the muscles of a coal heaver. Just before the match started, Hansen confided to Walters (who was his shooting mate) that he did not feel up to much and would not be dangerous. Walters knew that this was true and therefore felt he could devote his attention to McHurick.

The shoot at 200 yards resulted in McHurick putting on four bulls, an inner, and two more bulls making 34. Walters duplicated this shot for shot; at 500 yards McHurick put on seven bulls making the possible, Walters put on six bulls and his last shot an inner making 34, the fact that he got the inner on his last shot made the wise ones think that he was getting nervous, as a matter of fact the wind had dropped, he had made allowance, but not quite enough and the inner nipped just outside the black in perfect elevation.

Hansen at these two ranges had 31 and 32 and was already out of it and there was one other score of 68 and several of 66 but McHurick with 69 and Walters with 68 were felt to be the men to watch and they had the crowd behind them when they lay down at 600.

And now came the test and McHurick's tumble. Just before he lay down an enthusiastic admirer said to him: "that cup will look well on your table, Mac," his vivid Irish imagination pictured the welcome his young wife would give him; he could see the proud look in her eyes and feel her arms around his neck and he thought to himself: "this will be my inspiration."

His rival, Walters, wasn't thinking of anything but the next seven shots he had to fire, he felt the strain would come then and was digging in his elbows trusting to the great muscular strength of his arms to last even though his nerves gave out.

McHurick's sighting shot was a bull, Walter's was an outer. McHurick's friends were delighted. McHurick's first on score was a bull. Walters followed suit; each man kept the bull until the fourth shot when McHurick

got a mag to the left. Walters' fourth was a bull; this left him one point to the good. McHurick's fifth was a bull, Walters' an inner. McHurick's sixth was an outer and Walters felt that McHurick was out of it, but a new element had arisen. On his left, he had heard a register keeper call out two scores finished, one of 101 and one of 100. He had 92 and two shots to go. Like a flash he remembered how four years before he had lost the Governor General's prize in the last two shots. Was he going to repeat, or was he to make a brilliant finish? He had to make two bulls to win. Twice he put the rifle up and twice he took it down. The temptation was strong to let the shot go and trust to luck for the bull, but he was afraid of "luck," for the only luck he met with in shooting was "ill luck." He put the gun up the third time and crushed the stock so hard against his face and shoulder that it cut but he could see the sights clean and clear and pressed the trigger with confidence. The target went down and up came the bull. The crowd held its breath for the last shot, but the strain for Walters was over. He had conquered himself and felt he was going to win. Again, he put up the gun and almost instantly pressed the trigger, up came the disk for a bull and he had won with a score of 102.

McHurick's last shot was an inner and he had totaled but 96, not even getting placed.

In talking over things with the two men after the shoot McHurick blamed the unfortunate remark about the cup and the consequent vision of home and wife as unnerving him.

Walters said that it was lack of any lucky shots in his past experience and the implicit belief that any careless shot would be a bum shot that forced him to hold himself for the last two shots.

And he was right, we all often fret and fume that we apparently never get any luck, but if we never do, we are right in line for an education in the art of shooting "hard" which is the only thing that will win under any trying conditions. Deplore any careless shot that results in a "bullseye," for it may tend to make you shoot carelessly which is fatal to consistent work.

CLEAN SPORTSMANSHIP.

OUR readers are familiar with the series of events which, beginning at the National Matches, and terminating at the meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, displaced and again returned to second place the Marine Corps Rifle Team.

The action of Lieutenant Clopton, Captain of the Cavalry Team, supported by this team, in appealing from the decision of the Executive Officer, so that the Marines might have the second place to which the

The following letter written by Captain Harlee will explain what we mean and make plain the purpose of the Marines.

U. S. MARINE CORPS RIFLE RANGE,
WINTHROP, MARYLAND,
October 8, 1910.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN:

I have in my possession three hundred and fifty dollars, being the prize of the Marine Corps Rifle Team for second place in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1910.

This prize was awarded under the following circumstances. The score of the Marine Corps team in the skirmish stage of the National Team Match was thrown out by the Executive Officer. The loss of this score reduced the standing of the Marine Corps Team from second to forty-second place, and advanced the U. S. Cavalry team to second place. Under the conditions, the Cavalry team did not desire to supplant the Marine Corps team in second place, and communicated its objection to the War Department. The National Board for the promotion of Rifle Practice thereupon restored the Marine Corps team to second place.

It is the unanimous desire of the members of the Marine Corps team to appropriate this prize of three hundred and fifty dollars to the purchase of a cup or other prize to be competed for each year and to be awarded to the Cavalryman who makes the highest score in the President's Match, an individual match of the National Rifle Association in which the course of firing is the same as that of the National Team Match.

Will you therefore, submit to me for reference to the members of the Marine Corps Rifle Team, some appropriate design for a perpetual prize, the cost to be three hundred and fifty dollars? You are not confined to the selection of a cup, any appropriate design for an individual prize will be considered. Designs of one or more cups should be submitted however. Other designs or bronze figures will be considered. The design should include some inscription like this: "Presented by the U. S. Marine Corps Rifle Team of 1910, in token of admiration and esteem for the U. S. Cavalry Team."

Yours very truly,

WM. C. HARLEE,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding, and
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Rifle Team of 1910.

THE STORY OF THE ORIGINAL REVOLVERS.

INCLUDING THE BIOGRAPHY OF SAMUEL COLT.

By C. W. SAWYER.

(Continued from last week.)

THE torpedo schemes came nearer to acceptance. By some minor feats of blowing up scows and sunken vessels he so interested President Tyler and the Secretary of War that he was requested to try "if he could" blow up an old schooner on the Potomac. He performed



THE MARINE CORPS NATIONAL MATCH TEAM OF 1910.

Cavalrymen felt them entitled, has been mentioned and praised and fully instanced, as an evidence of the good sportsmanship of the Cavalrymen.

The return of the Marines to second place was a correct action, and the chapter seemed closed. However it appears that the Marines, whose record has always been spotless, and who felt deeply the humiliation innocently placed upon them by the inadvertent act of one of their number, are plainly bent upon showing that they are not to be outdone in right feeling, generosity and sportsmanship by anyone.

this feat August 20, 1842, by merely pressing an electric button while five miles away from his torpedo, and received the congratulations of the Presidential party, who were witnesses. Before the end of the month Congress appropriated \$15,000 for more thorough trials.

On the 18th of October of the same year, in the presence of fully forty thousand spectators, and while himself on the revenue cutter Ewing, he blew up a brig, the Volta, in New York harbor. At a given signal the hulk was totally destroyed.

Thereupon Colt played his trump card. He announced his ability to

destroy vessels while under full sail, their course unknown to him, and while he was out of reach of their guns. This bordered on the marvelous, and was treated by the newspapers of the time, and by several public men, the most rancorous of whom was John Quincy Adams, as an idle boast and a wicked intent to misuse public funds and property in an experiment impossible of accomplishment. But as he had fulfilled completely every former promise, the Secretary of War ordered him to go ahead.

The attempt at this feat was made in the Potomac, near the Arsenal, April 13, 1844. Congress adjourned to witness it. They saw a ship of five hundred tons, while sailing at least five knots an hour, veering whichever way the wind dictated, blown to pieces and sunk almost immediately upon the prearranged signal of the discharge of a rocket, by an operator who was many miles away.

How Colt did it (except that electricity was used to explode the torpedo) was a mystery then and has remained one ever since.

In spite of the entire success of the attempt, no government patronage followed it. It seems probable that John Quincy Adams, who was then in his senility and extremely conservative, used his influence successfully to have the matter dropped.

During 1845 and 1846 Colt did nothing of which there is record. He must have been in financial straits, and also totally unable to direct his future by thought or effort. Perhaps he was discouraged; his letters indicate his realization that a power over which he had no control had so far defeated his efforts. Dame Fortune had indeed so far been unwilling to recognize him as an acquaintance; nevertheless she was aware of his existence and secretly pleased with his honest purpose, energy, and ability. When at last at the command of his friends she looked his way she smiled; and, meeting a cordial return, she began the habit of allowing him to help himself to large portions of worldly success.

The Mexican War, long anticipated, began with President Polk's order for United States troops to advance to the Rio Grande in January, 1846. The army officers immediately sought Colt revolvers. Such second hand ones as were in existence were bought at any price—even several hundred dollars apiece. The supply of such being very small, the chiefs at Washington were importuned for more. General Taylor advised the government to order some, and sent Captain Walker to interview Mr. Colt.

Neither Colt nor Walker could find a Paterson Colt for a model, although they searched New York City and its vicinity and advertised extensively; so Colt had to draw on his memory for the size, shape, and details of the Walker Pistol.

January 4, 1847, the government issued him an order for 1000 revolvers at \$28 apiece. Colt, having no means, sought aid of the famous Eli Whitney. Whitney made them for him in his Whitneyville Armory during the year 1847, the first part of which was used making the necessary machinery. These were the first of the "Old Model Army Pistols," as they were later called, made with slight changes up to the Civil War.

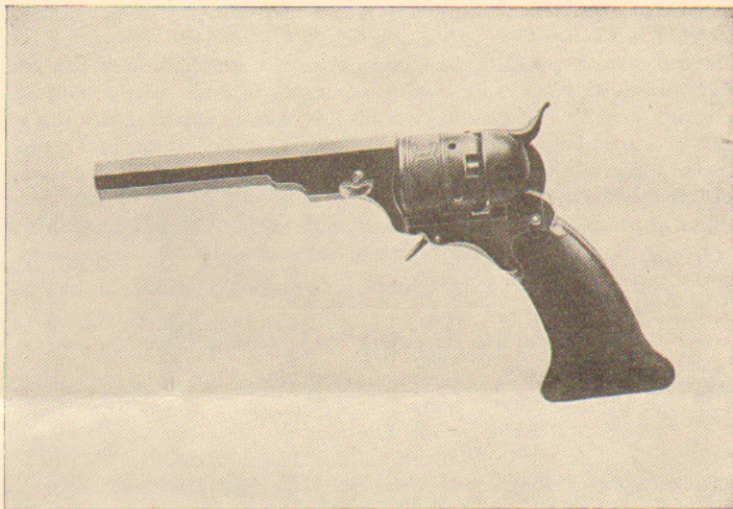
These revolvers, although a slight improvement on the Walker, were too clumsy, and in places too poorly designed, to satisfy Colt. Learning that an order for more was forthcoming, he engaged Orrison Blunt of the firm of Blunt & Syms, firearm makers, importers, and dealers of N. Y. City, to make him a model revolver on the same lines but embodying slight changes and improvements which Colt and Walker had devised between them. This pistol was shown to Walker and accepted as satisfactory early in January, 1848.

Colt had already received, in November of 1847, the expected order for a second thousand, at \$28 apiece. He was doubly ready for them. In the first place, with improvements; secondly, with means to make them. Whitney and Colt, both geniuses and aggressive, were no longer friends.

Colt hired a small building on Pearl street in his native town and began during 1848 alone to make his arms. In addition to the army revolver, which Colt called a "Holster Pistol" he put upon the market a pocket revolver of .31 caliber without a loading lever and somewhat similar in appearance to the old Texas pistol. These two kinds of revolvers, and also a large part of his other arms made up to the Civil War, were stamped "New York" instead of "Hartford." The latter was a small place; New York was known the world over, and Colt had an office there. Thus it appears that from the very beginning of his Hartford business he contemplated using the world for his market.

The patent granted him in 1836 would expire in 1850. But there was then in the patent law a provision by which "an inventor who had lost the benefit of his invention during the continuance of the first term might have an extension." And there was another provision that "an inventor who by reason of neglect or ignorance had not sufficiently described his invention might surrender his patent and obtain a new one sufficiently describing it."

The patent of 1836 was taken out when Colt was a poor boy and unable to hire proper assistance in wording it. In 1848 he surrendered to the government his early patent which he had just purchased back from the stockholders of the Patent Arms Co., to whom he had sold it in 1839, and took out a new one.



ORIGINAL PATERSON COLT.

In brief, this patent covered the following points: 1st, rotating the cylinder by the act of cocking so as to bring successive chambers in line with the barrel; 2nd, locking the cylinder in the proper position during the moment of discharge, and unlocking it by the lifting of the hammer in cocking; 3rd, isolating each nipple and its cap from the others by means of partitions to prevent the communication of fire laterally.

In 1849 the government gave him an order for a third thousand revolvers. As he had spent a good part of the \$56,000 already received for machinery he was now prepared to make his pistols easier, quicker, and cheaper than before. Although without a competitor worth note, he considered it good business policy to reduce the price, and accordingly he offered to furnish them at \$25 apiece. Even so there yet remained a large profit, so he put into execution two cherished plans.

One was to secure as superintendent some man of celebrated skill as a mechanic and an inventor—the sort of man who nowadays is considered a professional man and specializes under the title of Mechanical Engineer. After due consideration he made overtures to Elisha K. Root, who was widely known for ability and desired by the United States Government for the Springfield Armory. Colt overwhelmed all previous advances by the magnitude of his offer. To Colt's friends it looked like rashness, but time proved the soundness of his judgement. Root's inventive skill classified, simplified, and increased mechanical devices from year to year until eight-tenths of the work of making a pistol was quickly and perfectly done by machinery, thereby largely increasing the profits. In every other way also he proved himself the invaluable lieutenant.

The other plan was to personally represent his invention to foreign rulers. With an able man in charge of affairs at home and money for foreign travel, he now felt free to go to Europe to try his powers of persuasion. On this his first of many foreign business trips his greatest success was with the Sultan of Turkey.

Instead of applying to the commanding general, or to the Minister of War, or to the secretary of the sovereign, he on this—as on subsequent occasions—found means of access to the ruler himself. The Sultan, who judged a man largely by his appearance, was greatly pleased with Colt. He was also pleased with the case of beautifully decorated revolvers presented to him. He ordered 5,000. While they were being made he sent a valuable present, and later an order of nobility.

The Sultan was not the only foreign potentate who was to hold feelings of warm personal friendship for this able American. From 1850 to 1862 so many beautiful gifts came from European and Oriental monarchs that they filled a large cabinet.

An extension of his patent for seven years was granted him in February, 1849, and the same year a U. S. patent was granted to Edwin Wesson for a revolver identical in principle to his, but different in appearance and in mechanism. Except for the few hand-made revolvers sold by V. G. W. Libeau of New Orleans, and a few unsafe ones of John W. Cochran's patent of April 29, 1837, and of P. W. Porter's patent of 1845, Colt revolvers had so far been without competition.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE FIELD ARTILLERY.

ONE of the important acts of recent National Guard Convention in St. Louis was the appointment of a special committee, consisting of Brig. Gen. F. M. Rumbold, Missouri; Maj. George C. Lambert, Minnesota, and Capt. John H. Sherburne, Jr., Massachusetts, to consider the question of Field Artillery in the National Guard, with reference to

increasing the numerical strength as well as the efficiency of that arm of the service.

It was also to consider, and is considering, the question of methods of horsing Field Artillery in the National Guard. When it is remarked that what we have in Field Artillery today, is only about sufficient for an army of 100,000 men, and that what we would need in war would be an army of at least 600,000 or 700,000 men, we can see how pitifully inadequate our arrangements are.

The efforts of these officers to formulate some practical method for improving the conditions and increasing the numbers of our Field Artillery will be watched with much attention.

FOR SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

A BOARD will be in session at the end of this week at Leavenworth to consider the organization of the Signal Corps, with special reference to marking out the limits and defining the powers and employment of companies of the Signal Corps in the Field.

The advance in the science of wireless telegraphy and other means of communication, and all of those scientific branches which are so closely related to Signal Corps work, require constant attention to the revision of the working plans of this eye of the Army.

NEW YORK RANGE OPENED.

THE rifle range which the State of New York has been building at Blauvelt was formally opened for fire on October 3.

Lieut.-Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer of the Division, who has just returned from a trip to Europe much refreshed in mind and body by the journey, fired, as by right, the first shot.

This range, which has been previously described in our columns, is an exceedingly well built one. More money has been spent upon it, though it is believed none has been wasted, than upon any other range. All the work is intended to be as permanent as the Rock of Gibraltar.

The facilities are such that upon the completion of the range, probably by 1912, the National Matches might be held there. For more than one good reason benefit could be discovered arising from the National Matches being shot at least once upon the New York range.

The State of New York is to be congratulated upon the public spirit which her legislators have shown in appropriating the very considerable sums necessary to construct such a magnificent range.

THE BOY SCOUTS COMBINE.

THE information that the Boy Scouts of the United States and the Boy Scouts of America have merged their two organizations will be news received with much favor by all of those who are interested in the cause which the boy scout movement so well represents.

The end and aim of a well organized, properly directed boy scout organization is manliness, and that means the chief object of those who are devoting their time and money to the boy scout propaganda is to make our boys through that organization, more fit and able in every way to bear upon their strong shoulders the light and pleasant burdens of American citizenship.

We believe Col. Peter S. Boms is at the head of the new organization and if that is true, we congratulate those responsible for the shaping of its policies. No better man could be chosen for the purpose. Every single, solitary individual in the United States alive, even a little, to the need for a more virile citizenship, should hail with glad acclaim the advance of the boy scout movement, and all such should give to it in their localities personal attention and assistance.

TAKING THEIR TRIALS.

GENERAL WOOD led a gallant array of desk-chair and saddle-hardened soldiers on a test ride of ninety miles in Virginia last week. None fell by the way and no one was expected to fall. A normal six-year-old who could not make such a ride would be an object of pity.

Some complaint is heard from officers of the Army because they have to take this ride. We think such complaint is unwarranted. An officer who cannot take it is in bad case indeed. If he has had any reasonable amount of exercise during the year a ninety mile ride, thirty miles a day, should possess no more terrors for him than walking across the parade ground.

There seems to be a sort of feeling in the Army, at least in some portions of it, that the order is to be interpreted as intended to humiliate officers. Probably this feeling has arisen from the careless, ignorant and insolent discussion of the subject by the daily newspapers.

The test itself is of no particular consequence, except to demonstrate the fact that an officer takes enough pride in himself and his profession to

carry on reasonable exercise. The conditions of the present Order, modified as they are from the first, allowing certain exceptions under reasonable conditions, leave not by any means a bad order; nor does it work unnecessary hardships upon officers. The officers should be, and many of them are, glad to have the opportunity in this way afforded, to show that they are physically well and prepared for light field service.

If the tests were ninety miles a day for three days, some of the criticisms we have heard would be more proper. Any one might be justified for combating the plan because it is not the best which might be put forward but anyone who says the test is too difficult has a life history with the word "horse" left out.

HAWAII HAS HERS.

THE School of Instruction for Officers of the Hawaiian National Guard, conducted by Lieut.-Col. R. I. Bullard, U. S. A., and his assistants has proven a great success. It is believed the results will be far-reaching and beneficial even beyond what was expected.

Eighty per cent of the officers in attendance at the camp were of Hawaiian blood, and eighty per cent of all the officers were in the camp of instruction.

Cooperation on the part of officers stationed in the Islands for the purpose of furnishing further instruction is expected, and the progress of the Hawaiian National Guard from this time should be considerable and consistent.

THE RELATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

BY COL. E. M. WEAVER, *Coast Artillery Corps, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.*

A paper read at the St. Louis Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States.

The following paper, which was read by Colonel Weaver at St. Louis, contained a series of tables in relation to the formation of military divisions. This is matter which was fully covered in ARMS AND THE MAN of March 10, 1910, under the title of "The Beginning of the End." It is not, for that reason, reproduced here.

MR. PRESIDENT and gentlemen of the National Guard Association of the United States:

It is a matter of very great pleasure to meet you again after the lapse of a year. The memories of the delightful meeting at Los Angeles a year ago still linger with us all, I am sure. There has been a constant reminder of that meeting throughout the year by the effects which have seemed to flow from it. I have been led thereby to look forward to this meeting with a particular pleasure, not only to renewing pleasant associations with you but also to discussing with you the work ahead.

During the past year you have been working in your field and we at the War Department have been working in ours, with equal interest, with equal desire to provide an adequate and efficient military force for the nation's defense. The Department feels much encouraged because of the spirit shown by the Organized Militia throughout all the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in its work in the home armories and in the camps of field instruction.

The keen desire and clear intention exhibited to work for the betterment of military conditions and for more and more close conformity to the ideal of the new Militia Law, of bringing the Organized Militia of the United States close to the standard of the Regular Service in matters of field service efficiency, has confirmed the views of your friends in the Regular Service that you are serious and honest in your effort to become first line soldiers, and has silenced the skeptics.

It is thought that all will agree that it has been a most important year in the development of the relations between the War Department and the Organized Militia. For some time the military authorities of all the States and Territories have been endeavoring to bring the standards of organization, equipment, and instruction up to those contemplated by the Militia Law. The War Department has stood in an attitude of acute interest in regard to these efforts and one of earnest inclination, to be of whatever assistance possible under the law to aid you.

On the 21st of last January, the probationary period contemplated by the Militia Law in regard to matters of organization, equipment and instruction, terminated. Since that date, the law requires that the Organized Militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia shall have the same organization, armament and discipline (instruction and training), as the Regular Army.

In order to carry out the provisions of this law in regard to equipment and instruction, Congress has passed two separate laws; one of them, Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, appropriates two millions of dollars, annually, to be distributed among the States for the use of the Organized Militia thereof according to the representation of the States

(Continued on page 30.)

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.

A NOTEWORTHY GATHERING.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States just closed at St. Louis, was a meeting of exceptional interest and importance. Not since the convention of January, 1908, in Boston, when the Association declared itself most positively in favor of urging upon Congress the passage of laws which would put the Organized Militia irrevocably and for ever in the first line with the Army for War, have questions so important been considered.

The Pay Bill which was adopted by the Convention is a good, reasonable bill, calculated to benefit the United States and the Organized Militia. For the pay which officers are to receive the United States will extract value through the examinations imposed. From the enlisted men attendance at drills and qualification in marksmanship constitute the return, in part, for the money paid out.

There are many National Guardsmen of the old school, and we do not refer now to the men who belonged to the "fuss and feathers" organizations—but those earnest, intelligent, and patriotic men, who even under the old intolerable system made their organizations military units of worth—such men, we say, feel deep down in their hearts an ineradicable aversion to pay for the National Guard. The very word "pay" gives them an uncomfortable, crawly feeling, like unto that which would possess them if there were discussion of giving pay for being good, or clean, or decent, or for doing any of those things which are naturally expected of a right-minded man.

On the other hand there are men, and we blush for them when we say it, whose chief idea seems to be that through the National Guard, one way or another as in other directions, they may make money.

Such are men who would sell their very souls for a few dollars, and barter their birthrights as American citizens to the highest bidder. These, thank God, are few. There are probably less of them in the National Guard than among any similar body of equal strength.

Then there are officers of the Army—some of them big, broad and strong and powerful—for pay to the National Guard. General Wood is one of these. There are other officers of the Army who are none of these things, and who find it in their hearts to oppose any sort of legisla-

tion which would benefit the National Guard, and who find a way to belittle that institution whenever they can. Praise be, also, that these are few. Extremely few. They are so few that soon there will be none of them.

Now all of these elements must be taken into consideration when the passage of the legislation desired is discussed and weighed. The National Guardsman who has a personal antipathy to pay, has, in every instance, so far as we know, put that antipathy aside, usually convinced that under the circumstances the highest efficiency of the Organized Militia can only be reached through pay.

He is reluctantly compelled to admit that the high efficiency reached by his own or similar organizations under the past or present conditions was the exception rather than the rule. He must acknowledge, if he be honest with himself and the situation, that whatever will raise the standard of the *whole* National Guard is what *he* wants. And the pay will do that.

In the case of his own organization or others which do not desire pay, there is no reason why pay should be taken. Every cent received by officers and men may be turned into the regimental or company treasury or used for other worthy impersonal purposes.

The passage of the Bill by the short Congress which ends March 4, and which will be succeeded by—the Lord knows what, in view of the political situation in the country—is not probable. There might have been a better opportunity to pass a bill carrying the pay provision and the additional officers together, but even that would have meant a hard struggle.

A bill covering the two purposes could never have been passed unless it carried the enthusiastic, unanimous and whole-hearted support of the *entire* National Guard and *all* of the Army. If that could have been secured it would have been good policy to write the two bills together and endeavor to pass them so. But it was impossible to get the National Guardsmen to agree to such a course, although the majority of them were in favor of it, their objections being purely those of good policy. Many felt the measures should be separated and that they would do better if introduced separately.

A great many officers of the Army held a similar view. Such being the case the course taken was unquestionably the right one. The National Guard Association has prepared its pay bill and instructed its Executive Committee to pass it, at the same time going on record for the third time and more strongly than ever in favor of an additional officers bill with instructions to the Committee to further the passage of a bill drawn by the Army for that purpose.

The convention has done wisely and well. It now remains for the members and their friends to use such efforts to secure the passage of the legislation approved of as will insure the desired results.

From Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, down through the grades the officers of the Army were never more friendly toward the National Guard than now, and from the newest rookie in the youngest company of the Organized Militia that force was never so kindly disposed to the Army as at present.

This kindliness of feeling, this community of interest, this attitude of mutual helpfulness must be nurtured and cherished and built up, because it is fundamentally true that the good officer of the Army must be interested in everything which affects the military welfare of the country, and being so interested, he must be friendly to the National Guard, that being a permanent part of the military establishment.

Upon the other hand the National Guardsman is in that force because he thinks it his duty as well as privilege to learn what he may of soldiering in time of peace that he may be ready for adequate service in war. So he enters and toils on in the National Guard. He must, if he be an honest and zealous National Guardsman, be interested in everything which affects the military welfare of the country, and he cannot but know the Army and the Navy as part of the permanent military establishment.

It is, then, his right as well as his pleasure to support the Army and Navy with all of his strength. By supporting each other the Army and the National Guard do not serve a selfish purpose, but a national one, and therefore an unselfish one, because by helping to make each other and themselves better, they are helping to make the country stronger.

in Congress and among the Territories and the District of Columbia according to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

These funds are available for disbursement, by United States disbursing officers appointed by the governors of States, for all military supplies furnished to the Army for the pay, subsistence and transportation of such portion of the Organized Militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction, for the actual excess of expense of travel of Regular officers in making inspections of the Organized Militia, provided for in Section 14 of the Militia Law for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance and equipment of shooting galleries and target ranges, for the hiring of horses and draft animals for mounted troops and batteries, and for wagons and forage for said horses, and generally for such incidental expenses as may be necessary in connection with encampments, maneuvers and field instruction provided for in Sections 14 and 15 of the Militia Law. Again, through the provisions of Section 13 of the Militia Law, Congress has authorized the issue to the States by the War Department, of military stores of all kinds, to the value of \$2,000,000 a year. The relations between the War Department and the Organized Militia under the operations of these two laws have progressed satisfactorily during the year.

The inspections of officers made last spring indicate that the existing forces of the Organized Militia are fairly well equipped for field service. The problem of equipment does not, however, extend merely to the force in existence. It should be kept in mind that if war were to come with any first class military power, the strength of the Organized Militia would have to be largely increased and provision should be made for uniforms, equipment and all military supplies for the increased number of officers and men that will be required for such war service. This phase of the problem has not been fully worked out, either in theory or accomplishment, as it should be. It will, however, from now on, naturally force itself upon the attention both of the War Department and of the Militia authorities, until a satisfactory solution of the problem has been reached. Military supplies of all kinds sufficient to equip immediately the forces which will have to be called forth by the President in case of war, should be kept in central depots for issue to the expanded organizations when mobilized for war. This is a clearly differentiated, separate military proposition which must be considered in connection with every scheme of national defense. It comes to the front now, following the settlement of the organization and equipment to existing forces.

The year has been important in the matter of organization. You will remember that at your meeting in Boston, in January, 1908, Assistant Secretary of War Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver unfolded to you the policy of the Department with reference to the organization of territorial divisional units of combined Regular and Militia forces in time of peace, for service in war. At your meeting at Los Angeles, last year, it was explained to you by General Oliver's direction, that he hoped during the year to take a definite step in the way of evolving the policy of the Department, and have a War Department order issued which would provide, on paper, for such a scheme as that outlined by him at Boston. The question was submitted by General Oliver to the General Staff, was reviewed by that body and, after conference with the military authorities of the States involved, the scheme was published in General Orders, No. 35, War Department, 1910, in a tentative way, as the initial step toward organizing a national defensive force composed of the two services. It is possible that some slight change may be made in the assignment of the units given in that order. It has been suggested that the forces might better be so assigned that lines may be drawn dividing the territory into *divisional* territories rather than a *field army* territory. For example, it is proposed that the first division shall be composed of the troops of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and northern New York, covering the northern boundary from Eastport to Buffalo, and the second division of the troops of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the third, of the remainder of the New York troops, that is, the New York troops south of the line running east from Buffalo.

A study of the question leads rather clearly to the conclusion that organization and combination should be made upon the basis of the territory occupied by a military division rather than that occupied by a field army. The division being the smallest separate military unit composed of all arms of the Service, available for independent military operations, it is desirable that the territorial limitations of such a unit be clearly defined, both because it lends itself more readily to the call of troops by divisional units by the President, under Section 4 of the Militia Law, and because by clearly defining the divisional territories, there would, it is believed, be developed a divisional esprit in each. Following the lines indicated by these remarks, a study has been made of the distribution of the Organized Militia of all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, with a view to assigning them definitely to military divisions in such a way as to disturb as little as possible the existing State and Territorial organizations and assignments.

It is desired to point out with particular emphasis that the divisional grouping in these tables is not that which conforms to the basic policy

of the War Department in providing a mixture of Regular troops and Organized Militia in the proportion of one to two. It is, in this respect, essentially defective, inasmuch as the leavening influence of the Regular troops is not adequately provided for. It will be had in mind that the policy of the Department, as enunciated by Assistant Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver, at the Boston convention of the National Guard Association, in January, 1908, contemplates that the ultimate policy of the Department should provide that at least one regiment of Infantry should be stationed in each State; that a regimental post should be provided therein to accommodate such regiment, and that within the limits of each division there should be stationed, in so far as practicable, the auxiliary troops pertaining to that division. The complete accomplishment, however, of this scheme, is apparently at some distance in the future, and the grouping here suggested, as indicated above, has for its object the initiation of the movement in a general way, accepting facts as to strength, arms of Service and units of organization as we now find them in the several States and Territories. Keeping in mind the fact that it is desired to move always in the direction of the ultimate objective of the War Department, it is hoped that this presentation of the question will so serve to develop discussion that it will accelerate the accomplishment of the Department's complete scheme.

It is desired to make it perfectly clear that this is merely a personal solution, it is purely tentative, and is submitted simply to cause discussion and to develop comments, suggestions and criticisms from those who have special local knowledge and local interest. It is presented in the form of tables in order to indicate clearly the shortages that would be found in attempting to provide such a divisional organization and with a view, further, to prompting us all to think more frequently and more definitely in the terms of the divisional unit. As we have never had any tactical divisional organization in time of peace in this country and as we are called upon so seldom to consider questions of divisional organization, the relation of the different arms and of the Staff Corps thereto is apt to be rather hazy in our minds. The creation of distinct divisional organizations throughout the United States would, by mere association, make officers and men familiar with the division as the great tactical unit and create definite ideas in regard to its composition. This knowledge would react upon our legislators and would, let us hope, in course of time, lead to the recognition of territorial limits and assignments by the laws of the land. As soon as the Department can understand that such a divisional scheme as here indicated will be acceptable to the Militia authorities of the States and Territories, War Department orders will be issued similar to those of General Orders, No. 35, creating such divisions and making appropriate assignments thereto. In order to expedite the realization of such plan, it is particularly urged upon all officers of this convention and those who shall subsequently see the assignments tentatively presented here, to make careful study of the tables as given and submit in writing to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, any comments, or criticisms, or suggestions that may occur to them; all such will be gratefully received and will aid the Department in its desire to work out finally a scheme that will be wholly satisfactory to all concerned.

As a result of the year's work, it may be said, therefore, that the relations of the War Department to the Organized Militia in regard to matters of equipment and organization are quite satisfactory and are progressing toward higher efficiency; this aspect of the relations is really quite encouraging.

It is only when we turn toward the matter of training and instruction that the real difficulties of the Militia question, as viewed from the War Department, confront us. You all have in mind the fact that the Constitution reserves to the States the training of the Militia. The War Department has no authority, either under the Constitution or under the law, to take direct charge of the training of the Militia. It goes as far as it can go when it indicates to the State and Territorial authorities that it stands ready in any way possible to assist them by advice and by furnishing instructional means, either instructors or literature, in carrying out this system of training.

The law prescribes that the training shall be the same as that of the Regular Army. With reference to this requirement, it should be made very clear that the Department understands full well that because of the limitations of time that can be given by the Organized Militia to training, and because of the fact that the membership of the Organized Militia is so shifting in its character, 33½ per cent, on an average, passing out each year, it will be unreasonable at any time to expect in any State a full realization of attainment on the part of the Organized Militia to the standards and discipline of the Regular Army. It is understood, also, that while in some States the degree of approximation may be very close to that of the Army, in other States, owing to a variety of causes, the standard of training and discipline will depart materially therefrom. Between these two extremes there will be gradations. It is understood, in connection with such an analysis as this, that even in the lowest degree of training and discipline, it will be possible for the War Department through its encouragement and through the means which it stands ready to give, to elevate the standard of training and the standard of discipline, and

likewise with regard to each higher one of the series. Thus it may be expected that the resultant effect of the willingness and efforts of the National Guard on one side to learn, and of the War Department on the other to encourage and assist, will be to elevate the standard in each one of the series and thereby elevate the average standard of the whole body of the Organized Militia. We may, therefore, hope to improve the standard of military efficiency in each State and to improve the average standard of military efficiency of the Organized Militia as a whole. But we should all of us accept the fact in a frank, open way, and have it generally understood, that there will always be graded differences of efficiency among the Organized Militia of the several States and Territories. Existing conditions are such as to make it practically impossible ever to be able to produce uniformity of conditions throughout the Organized Militia. Each State and each Territory, in regard to matters of instruction, is a law unto itself, and the results which are obtained therein, respectively, are dependent upon the personal qualification of the State officers in charge of it, upon the support given by the Governor, upon the appropriations given by the legislators, and upon the attitude of the rank and file of the Organized Militia toward serious work.

The Department took one important step in regard to matters of instruction during the year which, it is believed, has been successful and marks out a line along which improvement may take place in the future. In studying the question of instruction where there are 110,000 pupils to be instructed, it is clear that there must be a subdivision of the work and there must be teachers, a class who are competent to give instruction. The reports from inspectors the year before indicated that in many States the officers of the companies, troops, and batteries were themselves in need of elementary instruction and it went without saying, of course, that if the officers were ignorant of the elementary duties, it would be impossible for the men in ranks to be properly instructed in the elements of military training. The conclusion was reached, therefore, that it would be desirable, if possible, to provide a special course of instruction for officers of Infantry and of the auxiliary arms, during the spring or early summer months, with a view to carrying them through, in a progressive way, certain elementary courses, which would fit them better to instruct their men and for their duties, subsequently, in the summer camps of field instruction.

Accordingly, the Division of Militia Affairs recommended to the Secretary of War that schools for officers of Infantry be organized, in so far as might be acceptable to the Militia authorities throughout the States and Territories; that they be informed that the Regular Service would be pleased to offer any assistance possible in connection with such schools; that the facilities at large military posts or other military reservations throughout the United States would be made available to the State authorities, if they desired to conduct such schools; that the Federal funds allotted to the States under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, would be available for the pay and transportation of officers attending such schools, and that the details connected with the supervision of schools would be placed in the hands of the Department commanders.

It was similarly recommended that a school for Field Artillery officers be organized at the Field Artillery School at Fort Riley, one for Cavalry at Fort Riley, one for engineers at Fort Leavenworth, and one for signal officers, at the signal school at Fort Leavenworth. The scheme, after considerable discussion on the part of the General Staff, was finally approved and the details thereof were placed before the State authorities through circular letters from the Division of Militia Affairs, and through the information contained in General Orders, No. 4 and No. 19, War Department, current series. The records show that the Infantry schools were attended by 2,821 officers, the Field Artillery schools by 90 officers, the Cavalry schools by 55 officers, the Engineer schools by 18 officers, and the Signal schools by 32 officers. The courses in all of these schools were made progressive, and in order to start from the most elementary conditions, Infantry officers were requested to report at camp with the equipment of a private soldier. The scheme contemplated the waiving of rank for purposes of instruction and passing progressively through such a course as might be thought best by the officers in charge, it being clearly understood that the course in different States would cover different ground.

The school for auxiliary officers was planned to cover thirty days and was divided into three periods of ten days each, the whole course being arranged progressively and each ten day period having a distinct objective in the matter of instruction. While the cost of transportation in sending Militia officers to Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth seemed a very great objection, still it was argued that, inasmuch as the officers would, at these localities, have access to the latest types of equipment and have the benefit of instructors who were special men in their line of work and would have, also, an opportunity to see their respective arms of the Service operated most favorably under Service conditions, the benefits accruing therefrom seemed to far outweigh the disadvantages of transportation cost. Now that the schools have been held and reports are in and we have most enthusiastic accounts of their success, it is believed that the results fully

justify the action taken by the Department in arranging for courses of instruction and warrant that they be repeated in the future.

Joint camps of instruction were held at the following places and times:

Pine Camp, Jefferson Co., New York.....	August 1 to 31.
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.....	July 1 to 31.
Chickamauga Park, Georgia.....	July 1 to 31.
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.....	September 1 to 30.
Fort Riley, Kansas.....	August 15 to September 15.
Near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.....	July 18 to August 16.
Sparta, Wisconsin.....	August 1 to 31.
Leon Springs, Texas.....	August 2 to 13.
Near American Lake, Washington.....	August 1 to 26.
Atascadero, California.....	September 15 to October 15.

While the reports from officers in attendance at these camps have not yet been received, representatives from the Division of Militia Affairs who were in attendance at them and personal letters received from many officers on duty therewith, warrant the conclusion that they have been successful and have been instructive, perhaps as never before, to the Organized Militia who attended them. This particular topic, however, is a matter which will be presented to you more in detail by my assistant, Captain Kerth.

I wish myself, however, to impress upon the Adjutants General of the States the very great importance of having a preliminary physical examination of enlisted men before troops are sent to joint or other camps. It is a cardinal principle that physical examination should precede the mobilization of all troops for field service. It is not difficult to understand that in any body of men that is assembled for field service, there is almost sure to be among them a few who have germs of disease and who, if not eliminated will, later, under the exigencies of field service, become unfit for military duty, and, apart from their personal unfitness, be a burden rather than a help, and endanger the health and military efficiency of the whole body. We have learned a good deal about sanitary measures in connection with the mobilization of forces for war, during the Spanish War and since, but there has been a disposition to concentrate the attention wholly on what must be done after troops have reported at camp. It is very desirable to point out that sanitary measures should begin to apply the moment that troops are assembled at the home stations, and medical officers should take it upon themselves, in justice to the individuals involved and to their comrades, to eliminate at the very beginning all conditions that are insanitary and which point to the unfitness of individuals for military field service and through them to contagion and infection of others.

While, perhaps, I am trespassing upon the time limit that is laid down for my guidance in presenting these remarks, I cannot refrain from the prompting I have to present a thought that has occurred to me in regard to a national reserve. The idea is purely a personal one. It has been submitted, however, to a number of officers in the Department and also to a number of prominent National Guardsmen and has received such a kindly reception by them that I am tempted to explain to you, with a view to widening the field of discussion, criticism and suggestion relative thereto.

One of the serious considerations that has always been in the minds of those who have to consider questions of national defense is to determine some way of making use of those trained soldiers, commissioned and enlisted of the Regular Service and of the Organized Militia who, after having served for a period of time on the active list of these two forces, are not inclined to continue on the active list, or find it impossible to give the time necessary for the duties which attach to active service in these two branches, but whose affections and inclinations still have a strong military bearing and who would be glad to continue connection with military duty in some form not so arduous, that would not require so great an amount of time and attention as that required by active service in the Regular Army or Organized Militia. As it is now, many officers and men from the Regular Army and Organized Militia pass from the ranks of these two forces, disconnecting completely their military relations, and the military training of these men is lost to the nation as a defensive asset. The question has arisen: Cannot the general Government keep in touch with men having such military training, cannot they be made available for military service, and cannot they be organized and connected with the Regular Army on one side and the Organized Militia on the other for combined mobilization in time of war?

A number of suggestions have been made in the past as to national reserves, but all of these have in one way or another not given due consideration to the interests of the Organized Militia. Approaching the subject with some special knowledge of the conditions which effect the Organized Militia, the possibilities of developing its efficiency, the limitations of that efficiency, and the difficulties of recruitment, an effort has been made to solve this problem, not only without antagonizing the interests of the Organized Militia, but rather supporting and advancing such interests. The suggestion is therefore made, along these lines, that a Federal law be creating an entirely new national force, distinct from the Regular Army on one side and the Militia on the other, to be composed of officers and

enlisted men who shall have had previous service in the Regular Army or the Organized Militia, that is, that the Regular Army and the Organized Militia shall be considered as the only lines of approach to this body of trained soldiers.

It is suggested that after an officer or enlisted man has served, say one enlistment of three years in the Organized Militia, he shall be eligible for transfer to the national reserve and after he has served, say one year or two years in the Regular Army, he shall be similarly eligible for transfer to the national reserve. This body of national reserves would be a United States force, the officers would have commissions given them by the President of the United States and would be appointed by him, by and with the advice of the Senate. Noncommissioned officers would receive their warrants from the War Department. Inasmuch as the officers and men would have had a measure of military training, the training throughout the year need be little or nothing, say one assembly a month, or one a quarter, or whatever might be thought to be sufficient for officers and men to keep barely in touch with the military duties already required by them, but once a year, all officers and men would be called to the colors, under orders from the War Department, for a period of field service of fifteen days. It is thought a small percentage of pay should be given throughout the year and full pay during the field service period.

It would seem that such a scheme would not only enable the War Department to keep track of the trained soldiers of the Organized Militia and the Regular Service who pass from their ranks, but it would go a step further and maintain and provide a definite organization of these trained soldiers in military units, and would connect this organization with the mobilization scheme of Regulars and Organized Militia in time of war. In this connection, it is suggested that in the general mobilization of the national forces in time of war, the divisional units should be made of an equal measure of Regulars, Organized Militia and National Reserves.

The fact that the force is to be recruited from the Organized Militia, would, it is believed, make service in the Organized Militia attractive to many in civil life who are not attracted now. It is believed, also, that if officers and men of the Organized Militia could look to entering such a United States defensive force after honorable and efficient service in the Militia, it would lend an additional attraction to such a service to those now in it. But the whole thought is one that is merely thrown out in a personal way as a contribution to the discussion that has been going on for some time, as to how a national reserve may be provided. It is urged that the subject is worthy of the careful thought and study by officers of the Organized Militia.

The duty of the office of the Division of Militia Affairs has developed the fact that the Federal laws in relation to the Organized Militia have created quite a business pertaining to financial and property accountability which has to be handled by certain officers of the Organized Militia in the several States and Territories. Funds that are allotted to the States and Territories under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, have to be accounted for under the Treasury regulations, and all property that is issued to the States under the provisions of this section and Section 13 of the Militia Law is United States property and has to be accounted for. The business connected with the making of requisitions for funds and stores, accounting for the proper expenditure of funds, with the care and storage of property, use of property, and the final disposition thereof, involves considerable business transaction in each State.

It has not seemed altogether just that under existing conditions no adequate provision is made for remunerating the State and Territorial officers who handle this business. It seems to be a matter of ordinary fairness that the United States should recognize the fact that such officers are performing a considerable amount of business which is strictly of a Federal nature and that the laws which prescribe that such business shall be transacted should be amended to provide adequate remuneration for its performance. As to how best this might be done, in following out the line of thought, it would seem that it might be accomplished satisfactorily if Section 12 of the Militia Law could be amended. This section reads as follows:

That there shall be appointed in each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, an Adjutant General, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District, respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the Organized Militia, and also make such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the Adjutants General of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

In so far as is known to the writer, this is the only Federal law which prescribes that the States shall appoint an officer charged with the performance of duties of a Federal nature. It is believed that advantage should be taken of this fact, and the Adjutant General of each State and Territory should be charged with the supervision of all the business relations in

such States and Territory with respect to the United States. That is, it is thought that the law should be amended so as to authorize the President to designate Adjutants General which are appointed in each State by the governors thereof, in obedience to this Federal law, to be disbursing officers of Federal funds of the States and to be, also, United States property agents of the States and Territories; as such to be charged with all matters pertaining to requisitions for disbursement of and accountability of Federal funds, and for requisitions for United States property, the care and preservation of United States property in the hands of the States and Territories, and survey proceedings connected with the dropping of such property, and the final disposition of such property. It is believed that for these services the United States should authorize such United States disbursing officer and property agent, so appointed, to be paid from Federal funds allotted to the States under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. While the amount of remuneration may be a question for discussion, it is submitted that the amount, in any case, should be dependent upon the actual strength of the troops on the rolls of each State and Territory, inasmuch as this fact is a fair measure of the business transactions between the State and Territory and the United States, under the operations of Federal laws. In order to express more precisely the views enunciated above, an effort has been made to write out in a tentative way an amendment of the section referred to which, it is thought, would adequately accomplished the object named. This is submitted for your consideration, again with a view to developing discussion and suggestions, in order to ascertain whether the idea is acceptable and whether there be any modifications which, in your opinion, could be made with advantage.

The proposed modification of Section 12 of the Militia Law is as follows:

That there shall be appointed in each State and Territory, by the governor thereof, and in the District of Columbia by the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, an Adjutant General who may be designated by the President as United States disbursing officer of Federal funds allotted for the support of the Militia under the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and as United States property agent, to act as an agent of the United States in supervising the issue of United States property made to the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and to the provisions of Section 13 of the act approved January 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, and in supervising the care, preservation and the final disposition of said property, according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

As United States disbursing officer he shall render such accounts of Federal funds intrusted to him for disbursement as may be required by the Treasury Department. As United States property agent, he shall make such reports in regard to United States property in the possession of the Organized Militia, as may be required by the Secretary of War. He shall, before entering upon the performance of his duties as United States disbursing officer and as United States property agent, be required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties to the value of at least one-half of the Federal funds which may at any one time be intrusted to him for disbursement, and to at least one-fourth of the value of the issues of military stores made in the fiscal year to the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, under the provisions of Section 13 of the act approved May 27, 1908. He shall make returns annually to the Secretary of War, of the strength of the Organized Militia, and such other reports in regard to the personnel of the Organized Militia, as may be required by the Secretary of War. He shall assist the governor of the State, Territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia, in making the annual returns to the War Department of United States property in the possession of said State, Territory, or District of Columbia. He shall perform such other duty in connection with the Organized Militia of said State, Territory, and District of Columbia as may be required by the laws thereof.

Provided, that the Adjutant General so appointed and so acting as United States disbursing officers and as United States property agents, shall be entitled to receive pay for their services from the funds allotted to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia, under the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, in accordance with the numbers of officers and men of the Organized Militia of said States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, who are actually enrolled and regularly receiving military instruction and training, as follows:

For not less than 500 officers and men and not more than 1,500 officers and men, \$1,000; for more than 1,500 officers and men and not more than 2,500 officers and men, \$1,500; for more than 2,500 officers and men and not more than 3,500 officers and men, \$2,000; for more than 3,500 officers and men and not more than 4,500 officers and men, \$2,500; for more than 4,500 officers and men and not more than 5,500 officers and men, \$3,000; for more than 5,500 officers and men and not more than 7,500 officers and men, \$3,500; for more than 7,500 officers and men and not more than 8,500 officers and men, \$4,500; for more than 8,500 officers and men, \$6,000. *Provided*, that the Secretary of War shall, in his annual report each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of Adjutants General of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

Provided further, that each United States disbursing officer and property agent herein authorized shall be entitled to the services of a civilian clerk, at such rate of pay as may be approved by the Secretary of War, to be paid from funds allotted to the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, under the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Provided further, that the President may, at his discretion, revoke the designations of United States disbursing officers and United States property agent authorized herein to be made by him.

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.

March 11-18—15th annual indoor championship match and prize shoot of 1911 will be held under auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Zettler Rifle Club shoots at 159 West 23rd Street, New York City. F. Hecking, Secretary.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club shoots Thursday nights at 424 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. F. J. Kahrs, Secretary.

Providence, R. I., Revolver Club, Edward C. Parkhurst, Secretary, shoots Tuesday and Saturday evenings at the Arlington range. Visitors are welcome.

Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association shoots at 230 Washington Street. V. R. Olmstead, Secretary.

RIFLE MATCHES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD.

The annual rifle matches of the District of Columbia National Guard were held at the Congress Heights range on October 5, 6 and 7. The attendance throughout the matches was good, in the Merchant's Match alone on the first day there were 144 entries. The scoring and marking was performed by details from the Marine Corps under command of Capt. Harry C. Lay and Capt. Charles H. Lyman, Assisting as range officers were Capt. Frank L. Graham and Capt. Emil J. Huebscher of the Porto Rico Regiment; Lieut. Col. Glendie B. Young, 1st Infantry; Maj. Anton Stephan, 2nd Infantry; Maj. Wallach A. MacCathran, 1st Infantry; Maj. George L. Tait, 1st Infantry; Capt. Edward H. Brian, 2nd Infantry. The executive officer was Col. Jas. E. Bell, and chief range officer Col. L. H. Reichelderfer.

THE MERCHANTS MATCH.

There were several important matches scheduled for the first day of the meeting and the weather held good all day. The Merchants Match was won by Priv. A. E. Eddy, Company B, 2nd Infantry. The distance was 200 yards and seven shots were fired. It was open to enlisted men only who had never performed duty with the brigade rifle team.

1 Priv. A. E. Eddy, Co. B, 2nd Inf.	29
2 Priv. J. P. Yenny, Co. E, 2nd Inf.	29
3 W. W. Burns, 1st Div. Naval Bn.	29
4 J. T. Hutchinson, Co. K, 2nd Inf.	29
5 Priv. E. R. Tilley, Co. E, 2nd Inf.	28
6 Priv. E. Saunders, Co. C, 2nd Inf.	28
7 Sergt. H. F. Rees, Co. E, 1st Inf.	28
8 J. F. Sirlouis, Battery	28
9 N. E. Thomas, 3rd Div., Naval Bn.	27
10 Sergt. H. W. Buell, Co. E, 1st Inf.	27
11 P. R. McPayden, Co. B, 1st Inf.	27
12 Sergt. J. F. Maupin, Co. K, 2nd Inf.	27
13 P. W. Gibson, Co. K, 2nd Inf.	27
14 Sergt. C. R. Hutchinson, Co. E, 2nd Inf.	27
15 Q. M.-Sergt. A. D. Langley, Co. E, 1st Inf.	27

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

There were 21 teams entered in the Company Team Match, which is open to five men, firing 10 shots each at 200 yards. Company K of the 2nd Infantry was the winner with a score of 205. Company K of the 1st Infantry also scored 205 but took second place.

1 Co. K, 2nd Infantry.	2 Co. K, 1st Infantry.
Sgt. W. G. Hutterly.. 40	Capt. W. McCathren.. 35
Corp. T. V. Barb.... 40	Sgt. A. G. Schmidt... 41
Corp. C. C. Stark... 43	Corp. J. D. Schriver.. 41
Private Hutchinson.. 43	Priv. J. R. Fehr.... 43
Corp. F. C. Martin... 39	Private Wenderoth... 45

Total..... 205	Total..... 205
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3 1st Division Naval Battalion..... 196
4 Company B, 2nd Infantry..... 194
5 Company B, 1st Infantry..... 186
6 Company E, 1st Infantry..... 186
7 Company G, 2nd Infantry..... 176
8 3rd Division Naval Battalion..... 177
9 Company B, 2nd Infantry..... 169
10 Company F, 2nd Infantry..... 158
11 Company C, 2nd Infantry..... 156
12 Company C, 1st Separate Battalion..... 155
13 Company A, 2nd Infantry..... 153
14 Company D, 1st Separate Battalion..... 151
15 Company A, 1st Separate Battalion..... 151
16 Company L, 1st Infantry..... 149
17 Company C, 1st Infantry..... 149
18 Company D, 1st Infantry..... 147
19 Company B, 1st Separate Battalion..... 145
20 2nd Division Naval Battalion..... 145
21 Company F, 1st Infantry..... 135

BATTALION TEAM MATCH.

The 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Infantry won the Battalion Match with a score of 250. The teams consisted of six, each man firing ten shots at 500 yards.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Infantry.	46
Lieut. C. G. Gardner.....	41
Lieut. H. C. Earnshaw.....	41
Capt. C. V. Sayer.....	48
Priv. G. Joynes.....	41
Sergeant Landvoight.....	29
Capt. E. H. Brian.....	45
Total.....	250
2 1st Battalion, 2nd Infantry.....	238
3 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry.....	229



RANGE OFFICERS AND VISITORS AT THE SHOOT.

From left to right—Mr. George W. Chesley, Lieut.-Col. L. H. Reichelderfer, Capt. Charles H. Lyman, Capt. Harry C. Lay, Capt. Sheridan Ferree, and Mr. T. H. Keller.

4 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry.....	224
5 3rd Battalion, 2nd Infantry.....	216
6 1st Separate Battalion.....	205
7 Naval Battalion.....	194
8 3rd Battalion, 1st Infantry.....	157

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

Open to teams of six, 10 shots per man at 600 and 800 yards, the 1st Infantry winning out by one point over the 2nd.

1 1st Infantry.		2 2nd Infantry.	
Sgt. A. G. Schmidt... 47	Corp. J. R. Fehr... 40	Capt. E. H. Brian... 46	Lt. H. C. Earnshaw... 44
Priv. J. R. Fehr... 40	Lt. W. Mattocks... 44	Capt. C. V. Sayer... 43	Sgt. F. H. Reese... 41
Sgt. F. H. Reese... 41	Sgt. F. R. McPayden... 46	Capt. H. Burton... 42	Sgt. F. R. McPayden... 46
Sgt. F. R. McPayden... 46	Sgt. J. D. Schriver... 47	Lt. Stambaugh, H... 44	Sgt. Jno. Mater... 43
Sgt. J. D. Schriver... 47			

Total..... 265	Total..... 264
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3 Naval Battalion.....	199
4 1st Separate Battalion.....	182

THE CARMODY MATCH.

Open to men in their first enlistment, 5 shots at 500 yards:

1 J. T. Hutchinson, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	25
2 Sgt. C. C. Dyer, Co. F, 1st Inf.....	24
3 Sgt. H. F. Rees, Co. E, 1st Inf.....	23
4 Corp. T. V. Barb, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	23
5 H. L. Barrows, Co. B, 2nd Inf.....	23
6 L. P. Ruck, Co. L, 1st Inf.....	23
7 M. R. Jacobs, Co. G, 2nd Inf.....	22
8 C. A. Huff, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	22
9 Sgt. M. J. Landvoight, Co. F, 2nd Inf.....	22
10 G. H. Davis, Battery.....	21
11 W. E. Perry, Co. B, 2nd Inf.....	20
12 W. E. Walker, Co. B, 2nd Inf.....	21
13 Frank Mitchell, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	21
14 T. R. Heaberlin, Co. B, 2nd Inf.....	20
15 Priv. D. B. Howard, Co. F, 2nd Inf.....	20

GERSTENBERG TROPHY MATCH.

10 shots at 1,000 yards makes the Gerstenberg Match an interesting contest. Sergeant Groome was the winner with a score of 45.

1 Sergt. C. E. Groome, Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	45
2 Lieut. F. S. Durston, Naval Bn.....	43
3 J. R. Fehr, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	43
4 Sergt. J. H. Cole, 2nd Inf.....	41
5 Lieut. W. L. Mattocks, 1st Inf.....	41
6 Sergt. H. J. Brooke, Co. G, 1st Inf.....	40
7 Sergt. Thos. Brown, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	40
8 Lieut. L. A. Clausel, 2nd Inf.....	39
9 Capt. H. E. Burton, 2nd Inf.....	38
10 Capt. L. B. Ernest, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	38
11 Capt. W. W. Cookson.....	37
12 Lieut. T. F. McAnally, Ord. Dept.....	36
13 Sergt. C. F. Mullin, Battery.....	36
14 J. D. McNabe, Co. E, 1st Inf.....	35
15 Lieut. R. Powers, 1st Inf.....	34
16 Sergt. W. B. Wall, Co. C, 1st Inf.....	34
17 M. R. Jacobs, Co. G, 2nd Inf.....	34
18 R. E. Clouser, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	32
19 M. C. Enger, 1st Div. Naval Bn.....	31
20 J. D. Schriver, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	29
21 Lieut. H. C. Earnshaw, 2nd Inf.....	28
22 Sergt. J. C. Sweeney, Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	27
23 J. S. Donohue, Co. G, 1st Inf.....	27
24 Sergt. Chas. Miller, Co. G, 2nd Inf.....	26
25 J. E. Scott, Co. A, 1st Sep. Bn.....	24
26 Lieut. H. J. Stambaugh, 2nd Inf.....	23
27 Com. Sergt. B. P. Shields, 2nd Inf.....	23
28 D. B. Howard, Co. F, 2nd Inf.....	19
29 Frank Mitchell, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	18
30 Sergt. W. C. Robbins, Co. H, 2nd Inf.....	17
31 J. P. Yenny, Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	17
32 Lieut. J. E. Smith, Co. A, 1st Sep. Bn.....	15
33 G. E. Anderson, Co. D, 1st Inf.....	13
34 Lieut. C. L. Adams, 2nd Inf.....	10

BRIGADE TEAM SKIRMISH MATCH.

October 7, 1910.

Both of the Skirmish matches were run through wet grass that soaked one to the skin. Thus concluded the meeting for 1910. The range, however, will remain open all of the month of October.

1. 2nd Infantry, N. G. D. C.	2. 1st Infantry, N. G. D. C.
Corp. T. V. Barb... 63	Lt. W. L. Mattocks... 18
Pvt. G. A. Joynes... 64	Sgt. F. T. Reynolds... 87
Chas. Miller... 61	Capt. A. Hathaway... 12
Pvt. C. Hutchinson... 30	Pvt. M. McPayden... 66
Lieut. Earnshaw... 34	Pvt. L. P. Ruck... 34
Capt. Brian... 58	Pvt. H. F. Reese... 57
Total..... 310	Total..... 274

SMILEY INDIVIDUAL SKIRMISH MATCH.

1 Sergt. A. G. Schmidt, Co. G, 1st Inf.....	79
2 Corp. J. D. Schriver.....	74
3 Priv. G. A. Joynes, Co. G, 2nd Inf.....	70
4 Sergeant McPayden.....	67
5 Sergt. C. R. Hutchinson.....	57
6 Capt. H. E. Burton.....	52
7 Capt. E. H. Brian.....	52
8 Sergeant Reese, Co. E, 1st Inf.....	52
9 Sergt. C. R. Miller.....	52
10 Lieutenant Earnshaw.....	44

NOVICE MATCH.

The Novice Match (squadded), was open to those who had completed their official score for the year 1910, excepting those who had qualified for expert for the same period.

1 C. C. Stark, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	20
2 N. E. Thomas, 3rd Div., Naval Bn.....	20
3 E. A. Hopkins, Co. G, 1st Inf.....	20
4 P. W. Gibson, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	20
5 Sergt. J. E. Slaughter, Co. A, 1st Sep. Bn.....	20
6 H. Kull, Co. H, 1st Inf.....	19
7 W. R. Gosnell.....	19
8 W. W. Burns, 1st Div., Naval Bn.....	19
9 N. A. Hoffman, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	19
10 E. S. Johnson, Co. C, 2nd Infantry.....	19
11 Sergt. R. W. Hanneman, Co. A, 2nd Inf.....	19
12 C. W. McCaffey, Co. D, 1st Inf.....	19
13 H. E. Young, Co. F, 2nd Inf.....	19
14 A. S. Gardella, 2nd Div., Naval Bn.....	18
15 F. E. Davis, Hospital Corps.....	18

MAGRUDER MATCH.

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

1 Lieut. H. C. Earnshaw, 2nd Infantry.....	25
2 Corp. T. V. Barb, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	25
3 W. E. Walker, Co. B, 2nd Inf.....	25
4 Capt. H. E. Burton, 2nd Inf.....	24
5 Priv. A. E. Woodhead, Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	24
6 F. R. McPayden, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	24
7 Lieut. C. G. Gardner, 2nd Infantry.....	24
8 J. W. Julius, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	23
9 Sergt. H. W. Buell, Co. E, 1st Inf.....	23
10 W. W. Burns, 1st Div. Naval Bn.....	23
11 Sergt. L. A. Cole, Co. F, 1st Inf.....	23
12 H. J. Brake, Co. G, 1st Inf.....	23
13 H. Warren, Co. A, 1st Sep. Bn.....	23

THE MOSHER MATCH.

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, was scheduled to be shot at 200 and 600 yards, ten shots at each distance, and ten shots at 200 yards, rapid fire, target D. Teams from Maryland and New Jersey were expected, and as a matter

of fact promised, but when the match was called they had not appeared. Rather than have the match go by default, Captain Lay made up a scrub team of the men who were brought along to mark and the match was shot. Considering that the most of the Marines who shot were in their first enlistment and had very little experience they did very well indeed.

1. N. G. Dis. of Col.		2. U. S. Marine Corps.	
Lt. H. C. Caldwell...	124	Sgt. S. O. Thompson...	101
Lt. L. A. Clausel...	124	Corp. M. Shilling...	91
Capt. Heidenreich...	137	S. Maggard...	106
Sgt. Thos. Brown...	120	M. F. Diddon...	104
Lt. R. Alderman...	124	R. M. O'Toole...	92
Sgt. Jos Schriver...	121	R. M. Tolson...	84
Total.....	750	Total.....	578

BERRY & WHITMORE SKIRMISH MATCH.

The Berry & Whitmore Company Team Skirmish, furnished an interesting competitive shoot. It was open to all and consisted 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.

1st Infantry.			
	1st	2nd	Tl.
Capt. W. W. Cookson.....	52	68	120
Lieut. H. C. Caldwell.....	36	25	61
Priv. R. H. Clouser.....	62	75	137
Sergt. A. G. Schmidt.....	77	74	151
Lieut. R. Powers.....	58	63	121
Lieut. R. Alderman.....	73	73	146
Total.....			736
2nd Infantry.			
Capt. E. H. Brian.....	49	45	94
Lieut. F. W. Holt.....	56	63	119
Lieut. Clausel.....	78	50	128
Sergt. C. E. Groome.....	58	56	114
Capt. H. K. Burton.....	37	57	94
Capt. F. H. Heidenreich.....	79	40	119
Total.....			668

HARRIES LONG RANGE MATCH.

At the completion of the Skirmish Match adjournment was made to the hilltop, where a most appetizing luncheon was served to the officials, competitors and invited guests.

The Harries Long Range Match was shot after lunch and a spirited contest it proved to be. The conditions were hard, a tricky wind and a bad light prevailing all through the match. The score of 68 by Lieutenant Alderman was made after all had practically finished and was a meritorious performance. 15 shots at 1,000 yards is just a little trying.

1 Lieut. R. Alderman, Ordnance Department.....	68
2 Sergt. Chas. E. Groome, Co. 1, 2nd Inf.....	66
3 Capt. F. H. Heidenreich.....	62
4 Lieut. Richard Powers, 1st Inf.....	61
5 Lieut. H. C. Caldwell.....	59
6 Capt. W. W. Cookson.....	57
7 Sergt. Thos. Brown.....	55
8 R. E. Clouser.....	53
9 Priv. J. R. Fehr.....	52
10 Capt. H. E. Burton.....	52
11 H. F. Reese.....	51
12 Lieut. T. F. McAnally.....	48
13 Lieut. H. J. Stambaugh.....	46
14 Sergt. A. G. Schmidt.....	45
15 1st Sergt. F. McFayden.....	45
16 Maj. Alex. Summers.....	44
17 Sergt. Maj. J. H. Cole.....	42
18 Capt. L. B. Ernest.....	42
19 J. D. Schriver.....	41
20 Sergt. W. B. Wall.....	40
21 Sergt. J. C. Sweeney.....	39
22 Lieut. H. C. Earnshaw.....	39
23 Capt. E. H. Brian.....	32
24 J. D. McNabe.....	30
25 Sergt. D. V. Divine.....	28
26 Lieut. W. L. Mattocks.....	27
27 Priv. M. J. Knoble.....	25
28 Capt. A. R. McGonegal.....	25
29 Lieut. L. A. Clausel.....	23
30 J. S. Donohue.....	21

NOVICE REVOLVER MATCH.

5 shots at 50 yards. Reentry, 3 tickets to count, N. target, Bullseye 5 inches.

1 Sergt. G. M. Bessmer, U. S. Army.....	133
2 Lieut. F. S. Durston, Naval Bn.....	117
3 C. C. Niehaus, 2nd Div. Naval Bn.....	107
4 W. B. Wall, Co. C, 1st Inf.....	102
5 W. L. Tudge, Battery.....	98
6 Lieutenant Earnshaw, 2nd Inf.....	83
7 R. M. Hays, Battery.....	82
8 F. T. Reynolds, 1st Inf.....	75
9 Lieut. H. B. Hollifield.....	74
10 Priv. R. H. Clouser, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	72
11 H. F. Reese, Co. E, 1st Inf.....	61

BRETT REVOLVER MATCH.

10 shots at 75 yards, 2 tickets to count. Standard American target, 8-inch bull.

1 Maj. Alex. Summers, 2nd Inf.....	167
2 Capt. F. H. Heidenreich.....	166
3 Capt. W. W. Cookson.....	144
4 Lieut. L. A. Clausel.....	140
5 W. B. Wall.....	95
6 H. G. Reese, Co. E, 1st Inf.....	85
7 Lieut. A. R. McGonegal, 1st Inf.....	72
8 Capt. L. B. Ernest.....	50

THE EVENING STAR MATCH.

On Friday, October 7, the last day, it rained from morn till night. It was a miserable day with a cold and penetrating wind. 5 shots at 200, 300, 500 and 600

yards. It was won by a national match team man, Lieut. L. A. Clausel, of the 2nd Infantry, with the good score of 95 out of 100.

1 Lieut. L. A. Clausel, 2nd Inf.....	95
2 Sergt. C. E. Groome, Co. H, 2nd Inf.....	94
3 Lieut. L. C. Vogt, Battery.....	93
4 Capt. F. H. Reidenreich, S. A. Dept.....	92
5 Sergt. A. G. Schmidt, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	92
6 J. D. Schriver, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	91
7 Sergt. H. F. Reese, Co. E, 1st Inf.....	90
8 Lieut. H. C. Earnshaw, Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	89
9 G. A. Joynes, Co. G, 2nd Inf.....	88
10 Capt. W. W. Cookson, S. A. Dept.....	88
11 Lieut. F. S. Durston, Naval Bn.....	87
12 Comsy. Sergt. B. P. Shields, 2nd Inf.....	87
13 Lieut. H. J. Stambaugh, 2nd Inf.....	86
14 Lieut. W. L. Mattocks, 1st Inf.....	86
15 R. H. Clouser, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	86
16 F. R. McFayden, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	86
17 J. R. Fehr, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	86
18 Capt. H. E. Burton, 2nd Inf.....	85
19 Lieut. C. L. Adams, Co. G, 2nd Inf.....	84
20 Capt. E. H. Brian, Co. B, 2nd Inf.....	84
21 Lieut. H. B. Hollifield, Ord. Dept.....	84
22 Sergt. W. B. Wall, Co. C, 1st Inf.....	84
23 Sergt. C. R. Hutchinson, Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	83
24 D. P. Divine, Signal Co.....	81
25 Sergt. L. A. Cole, Co. F, 1st Inf.....	81

R. HARRIS & CO. TROPHY MATCH.

5 shots at 600 yards brought out several 24's in the Harris Match and after a shootoff of the tie, Lieut. F. S. Durston was declared the winner.

1 Lieut. F. S. Durston, Naval Bn.....	24
2 Corp. T. V. Barb, Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	24
3 Lieut. C. L. Adams, 2nd Inf.....	24
4 J. D. Schriver, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	24
5 J. D. McNabe, Co. E, 1st Inf.....	23
6 Capt. H. E. Burton, 2nd Inf.....	23
7 G. A. Joynes, Co. G, 2nd Inf.....	23
8 Lieut. H. J. Stambaugh, 2nd Inf.....	23
9 Lieut. H. C. Earnshaw, 2nd Inf.....	23
10 Sergt. A. G. Schmidt, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	23
11 E. R. Tilley, Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	23
12 Lieut. L. C. Vogt, Battery.....	22
13 Priv. J. R. Fehr, Co. K, 1st Inf.....	22
14 F. R. McFayden, Co. B, 1st Inf.....	22
15 W. H. Hutterly, Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	21

NEUMEYER MATCH.

The Neumeyer Match was open to distinguished marksmen only. 10 shots rapid fire at 200, and 10 at 1,000 yards. Lieutenant Powers got in first place on a score of 90, one point more than Sergeant Brown.

1 Lieut. Richard Powers.....	90
2 Sergt. Thos. Brown.....	89
3 Capt. F. H. Heidenreich.....	85
4 Lieut. H. C. Caldwell.....	84
5 Priv. R. E. Clouser.....	82
6 Lieut. L. A. Clausel.....	80
7 Capt. W. W. Cookson.....	79
8 Sergt. Maj. J. E. Cole.....	76
9 Sergt. Chas. E. Groome.....	75
10 Lieut. T. F. McAnally.....	72

NOTES OF THE MEETING.

George Chesley of New Haven, Conn., was present during the meeting and was seen at the 1,000-yard point on Friday, assisting as range officer, smoking a great big black Manila cigar.

Mr. T. H. Keller, of the Peters Cartridge Company, blew in on Thursday and in half an hour had got acquainted with those whom he did not know. They were very few indeed. Tom is looking well, these days, and really does not look a day older than he did ten years ago; indeed he appears to be getting younger. At the revolver range in the afternoon he made some scores with a strange gun, or rather a gun of his own which he had never shot before. Bringing forth a pair of shooting glasses he declared dramatically that he desired to try out the combination—new shooting glasses and a new gun. There was a fine young breeze blowing from the three o'clock quarter and it was with difficulty that one could keep steady even without shooting. Tom braced himself and fired in all about 50 shots, making a little less than an eight average. It was good shooting and Tom remarked jokingly that: "You just wait until this winter and I'll make some of you fellows sit up and take notice."

Mr. Harry Overbaugh of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company dropped in on Thursday and spent Friday on the range. Harry has a great many friends in Washington and he is always cordially welcomed.

Notwithstanding many delays, over which there was no control, the bad weather on Friday, etc., the matches were finished on schedule.

The marking by the detachment of Marines under command of Captain Lay was of the usual high order and reflects credit on that organization.

Stumpy of the Heights, the one-legged chicken that escaped from Lieut. Ralph Alderman, last summer, minus one leg, is still proudly hopping about the range. Major Henderson is at work on an artificial limb which he expects to shortly attach to Stumpy to assist him in his search for dainty morsels about the range.

Captain King, superintendent of the range, follows all skirmish runs on a fiery charger. In one summer Captain King makes about ninety test rides and considers a ride of 50 miles or so a day a short canter.

Capt. Sheridan Ferree was a visitor at the range on Thursday. While he is not connected with the Guard nor Captain Ferree is still greatly interested and a shooting contest is sure to bring him out.

U. S. R. A. Championships in Panama.

I am sending you herewith a list of the unofficial scores made by the Culebra Club and others in the recent outdoor championship competition.

Match A (Revolver).

C. B. Larzelere.....	74	79	83	81	91—408
F. A. Browne.....	81	79	87	81	81—409
T. E. L. Lipsey.....	69	65	82	71	71—358
B. C. Snyder.....	78	81	79	76	68—382
H. E. Griffin.....	37	51	59	57	52—256

Match B (Pistol).

F. A. Browne.....	85	84	83	84	84—420
C. B. Larzelere.....	85	84	86	87	82—424
T. E. L. Lipsey.....	85	76	79	79	76—395

Portsmouth, R. I.

The following scores were made by the Newport members of the Providence Revolver Club at William Almy's range, on the German ring target at 25 yards, any .22 caliber rifle, any sights, but telescopes barred. High single string in the match so far is 244. High total for 2 strings 477.

September 30.

P. Brooks.....	224	238—462
W. Bowler.....	229	228—457
W. Almy.....	225	228—453
J. Peckham.....	219	229—448
F. Coggeshall.....	213	227—440
J. Biesel.....	219	217—436
W. Thurston.....	215	219—434
W. Henderson.....	225	207—432
J. Easton.....	210	196—406

The weekly match was held October 7, under very poor conditions. Rain and plenty of it and a bad cross range wind. In spite of these handicaps the scores were good, Coggeshall, the tall man, winning with a 469; Brooke, the little fellow with the No. 4 barrel, a close second 468; Bowler, the trap shooter, started good but must have thought he was after Blue Rocks on his second string, result 218, total 455. Biesel found time between arguments of standing shots to shoot a 449 with his little English miniature. Almy, the revolver crank, put up 444. Thurston with his new 30-inch barrel was glad to get 439. Henderson, the big fellow with the small rifle, pulled out 437. Easton, the novice of the bunch, got a good 427.

Bullseye match won by Bowler, 1-64-inch from center, Easton 2-64 off and Henderson 3-64 off. Brooks wins high single string, 238.

October 7.

F. Coggeshall.....	237	232—469
P. Brooks.....	230	238—468
W. Bowler.....	237	218—455
J. Biesel.....	217	232—449
W. Almy.....	216	228—444
W. Thurston.....	224	215—439
W. Henderson.....	220	217—437
J. Easton.....	218	209—427

A Correction.

Contrary to the rule holding generally with all organizations of this nature, we reported our scores in Match C just 100 points less individually than they should have appeared. We will therefore, for the reason that some of these scores may come in for a booby prize, ask you to insert the corrected Monmouth Revolver Club scores made in that match.

They were, as scored by H. E. Williams, governor:

H. Norman Hoyt.....	586
A. M. Poindexter.....	580
H. E. Williams.....	519

Hoyt's score looks good to us, but as it is a common fault for small clubs to occasionally exercise their auditory apparatus with too much vim, it's for us to look modest and await returns from that district where the word pacific is dictionaried as having derived from pistol. Portland, Maine, made famous through the Miles Standish Club, is also expected to knock the spots out of us.

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

The Newark Rifle and Revolver Association held a smoker and opening fall shoot, October 5, at which there was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. Two new members were elected, and several old ones who had not been out for a long time got the fever again and started in to practice at once. The following scores were shot with rifle at 25 yards.

T. A. Gabrill.....	242	246	243	246	245
G. F. Snellen.....	243	243	246		
W. H. French.....	240	243	246		
A. Foster.....	236	238	239		
P. J. O'Hare.....	241	245			

Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.

T. P. Nichols.....	81	86	88	91	94
R. M. Ryder.....	82	87	88	90	92
G. W. Jackson.....	80	83	84	88	89
M. McGurk.....	78	81	84	86	
A. Foster.....	75	78	80		
P. J. O'Hare.....	77	84	85		
G. F. Snellen.....	73	75	76		
W. H. French.....	90	94			

Greenville, N. J.

These scores were shot on Armbruster's Schuetzen Park range on Saturday. All of the shooting was done at 50 yards on the Standard American target.

The first excitement that developed was a four cornered

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pistol match between Sanborn, Lane, Silliman and Baker. The next thing was a rapid fire match between Lane and Baker, which resulted in a tie, Lane finally getting the decision in the shootoff by two points.

Dr. Hicks was cordially invited to enter this match but declined on the ground that he had no revolver. However, he offered to enter and use his target pistol, and as a further handicap, promised to lay his cartridges in a row on the ground. The offer was firmly declined.

It is rumored that Silliman is going to try for the thirteen shot record next Saturday, being led to do so by the score of 145 out of 150 in fifteen shots today.

Dr. Hicks, .38 Target Revolver—

9	9	9	8	10	9	10	10	10	8	—92
9	10	8	10	8	9	7	8	8	10	—87
9	9	10	10	7	8	9	7	10	9	—88
8	9	8	8	9	8	10	7	9	—85	
10	9	10	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	—94

Total..... 446
A. H. Isbell, .38 Military Revolver, Service cartridge—

90	87	91								
10	8	9	10	10	10	8	10	10	—95	
9	9	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	—91	
10	10	10	10	9	9	8	9	9	—93	
9	7	8	7	9	10	10	10	9	—87	
10	7	8	7	9	10	10	8	9	10	—88

Total..... 455
Rapid fire, 5 shots in 15 seconds, .38 Military revolver, service cartridge:

8	6	0	0	0	—14
9	9	8	5	4	—35
10	9	9	8	6	—43

Total..... 92
Tie shot off..... 10 8 8 7 7—40
F. N. Sanborn, .22 cal. pistol.... 85 85 89 80 91—430
81 91 81 83 87—423

J. E. Silliman, .22 caliber pistol—

8	9	8	10	6	10	10	10	10	—91
10	9	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	—95
7	9	9	10	10	8	10	10	—90	
10	10	9	9	8	10	10	7	10	—92
9	7	10	8	9	10	10	9	10	—90

Total..... 458
10 9 10 9 10 10 10 10 9—97
9 8 9 8 10 9 9 8 8 10—88

J. A. Baker, Jr., .22 caliber pistol—

8	9	7	10	10	8	10	10	7	9	—88
8	8	10	10	8	10	9	9	10	—91	
10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	—97	
9	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	—96	
8	9	9	7	10	10	9	9	8	10	—89

Total..... 461
Rapid fire, 5 shots in 15 seconds, .38 Military Service load.

9	10	5	5	0	—29
9	7	5	5	0	—26
10	8	6	6	5	—37

Total..... 92
Tie shot off..... 9 8 8 7 6—38

Philadelphia v. Fort Pitt.

One of the interesting features of the regular weekly shoot of the members of the Philadelphia Rifle Association on Saturday was the telegraphic match with the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The

contest called for teams of five men each, U. S. Army Service rifles, 200 yards, offhand position, on the National Rifle Association target, the Pittsburghers shooting on their home range and the Quakers at their range on Lansdown Avenue near Llanerch, Pa., the results to be exchanged by telegraph immediately on the conclusion of the match. The contest resulted in a victory for the home team by a decisive margin of 21 points, as shown by the following scores. Many other fine scores were made by the members in the various matches, notably Dill's brilliant total of 97 with pistol at 50 yards; this is the highest score ever made in the State of Pennsylvania in a match.

FORT PITT MATCH.

Philadelphia.		Pittsburgh.	
Spering.....	46	Paulsen.....	41
Dillin.....	45	Beal.....	41
Schnerring.....	44	Fisher.....	39
Bower.....	43	Hazlett.....	39
Reeves.....	41	Snyder.....	38
Total.....	219	Total.....	198

AT THE TRAPS.

Prospect Park, Md., Shooting Association.

October 4 marked the opening of the second annual shoot of the Prospect Park Shooting Association. There was a strong southwest wind, blowing over two sets of traps, which greatly increased the speed of the targets. The ideal weather, however, drew a large number of shooters, 47 facing the traps for the day's program.

Lester German, who lead with 191 breaks out of 200, was beaming with smiles prompted by the congratulations of his friends upon the recent arrival of a daughter in his home. George L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., second, with 184 out of 200. H. Linn Worthington was third, with 180 out of 200. Emory H. Storr was next in line for professional honors, with 171. J. Willett Ewing led the amateurs with 182 breaks, also winning the silver piece in the merchandise events, breaking 49 out of 50. Hastings, a very popular Philadelphia shooter, was second, with 178 to his credit. He was the winner of the Eastern Handicap in Philadelphia this summer.

Ridgely B. Bond, a well-known trap shooter of Jessups, Md., was given third position, with 175, after a close race with E. Stevenson, of Govans, who broke 174. Dwight F. Mallory and G. Diffendal each tied for fifth place, with 171 breaks to their credit. Diffendal also won the mantle clock, 46 out of 50 breaks, which was second prize in the merchandise event. He defeated Mallory, who broke 45 out of 50, getting third prize, a leather suit case.

President Harry A. Brehm, of the club, was present and gave all the shooters a jolly good welcome in his usual jovial manner. E. F. Slear, of Philadelphia and who represents Sporting Life, kept the shooters amused by his different crayon colored sketches.

The boys were all very glad to see Tom Keller, Sr., back at the game. H. L. Brown had charge of the traps, and there was not a hitch in the day's sport.

Harry Welles, of New York and Boston, who made the world's long run record of 138 from the 20-yard

stake at Betterton this summer, was not up to his usual good form, suffering from a bad cold.

Harry Overbaugh and Lloyd Lewis, two of the most popular professionals, helped the office force out.

E. E. Hargest, Jr., the 12-year-old lad who has developed into quite a trap and field shot lately, was on hand and shot at a very lively clip in the 50-target event for merchandise, winning a prize.

Keller, Sr.....	159	Mordecal.....	143
Eyler.....	144	Mathews.....	137
Bond.....	175	German.....	191
Tyson.....	184	Hastings.....	178
Worthington.....	180	Starr.....	171
Wells.....	161	Brown.....	162
Herman.....	162	Keller, Jr.....	167
Anderson.....	165	Lewis.....	150
Harvey.....	137	Martin.....	144
Stevenson.....	174	Gipe.....	160
Malone.....	156	Rose.....	131
Stine.....	148	Silver King.....	136
G. Diffendal.....	171	F. Diffendal.....	144
Slear.....	169	Brehm.....	143
Williard.....	166	Doukas.....	122
Schaab.....	137	Mallory.....	171
Stultz.....	162	Hogarth.....	132
Bissing.....	84	Etchison.....	56
E. H. Hargest.....	54	E. H. Hargest, Jr.....	53
Nitzel.....	97	Albert.....	59
Salabes.....	51	Treacy.....	71
Finster.....	41	P. Bell.....	31

The second day of the second annual trap-shooting tournament of the Prospect Park Shooting Association, was voted a great success by all shooters who participated in the different events, and by the tournament committee. There were 49 different entries during the day.

The first shot was fired at 10.30 a. m., and kept up until dark. A strong southwest wind blew over the two traps, making the clay saucers very difficult to smash. Otherwise the day was ideal for trap shooting. Lester German, of Aberdeen, led the professionals, with 193 breaks; George L. Lyon, was second, with 179, and H. Linn Worthington, third, with 174. These three also lead in the order named for the two days, with 384, 363 and 354, respectively, out of a possible 400 targets. Emory H. Storr was fourth, with 347 out of 400.

Among the amateurs the honor went to H. Herman, Chalfonte, Pennsylvania, with 174 breaks, closely followed by Linn F. Towner, the well-known shot, from Perryman, with 173. Willet Ewing and E. W. Stevenson were next, with 176 each, the latter two being high guns for the two days, getting 352 and 344, respectively. Ewing also won the Ithaca gun, given as a special prize for the best score at 60 targets, in events 6, 7 and 8, with 55 breaks. Dwight F. Mallory and G. Diffendal, each with the 334 breaks in the two days, tied for third place among the amateurs. President Walters T. Harvey, of the Baltimore Shooting Association, defeated President Harry A. Brehm, of the Prospect Shooting Association, in the two days' sport, by seven targets.

A special feature of the day and one that amazed everyone on the grounds was the remarkable score of Haze Keller, shooting a 20-gauge double-barrel Smith-Hunter single-trigger shotgun. From the 16-yard stake Keller smashed 32 of these wily saucers out of 35, with the remarkable light load of 2½ drams of powder, ⅓-ounces of 7½ shot. The oldest trapshooters present never heard of this performance having been equalled before.

OVERWHELMING VICTORY

WON WITH

Peters

.30 Gov't 1906 and .38 Cal. Revolver
AMMUNITION

The annual competitions of the Ohio National Guard and Ohio State Rifle Association were originally scheduled for Aug. 3-7, 1910, but were postponed until Sept. 26-30, on account of troops being on riot duty at Columbus.

The sweeping victory won by PETERS CARTRIDGES in these matches has never been equalled in a Military Tournament. The three All-Comers' Matches (800, 900 and 1,000 yards), the Regimental Team Match, Individual Revolver Match, Five other Individual Matches, and both the Novice and Expert Aggregates furnished positive and convincing evidence of the pronounced superiority of PETERS ammunition. A detailed list of these wins follows:

HALL MEDAL MATCH

800, 900, 1000 Yards

1st—Maj. C. S. Benedict 97
2nd—Sgt. Ernst Miller 95

Division Trophy Match

1st—Priv. G. L. Hall 42

Experts' 800-Yard Match

1st—W. C. Andrews 50

State Individual Match

1st—Sgt. E. E. Collins 297

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH

1st—Fifth Infantry 1978

LILLEY MEDAL MATCH

800 Yards

1st—Lt. C. B. Chisholm 50

2nd Brigade Novice

1st—Lt. Walter Blake 48

Experts' 1,000-Yard Match

1st—Sgt. W. H. Smith 48

Skirmish Run

1st—Sgt. E. E. Collins 94

EXPERT'S AGGREGATE

1st—Sgt. W. H. Smith 178

CLEMENT MEDAL MATCH

1,000 Yards

1st—Maj. C. S. Benedict 49
2nd—Capt. J. C. Semon 48

Experts' Short Range

1st—Corp. F. C. Fry 43

Company Team Match

1st—Co. F., 1st Inf. (Part using PETERS)

Individual Revolver Match

1st—Priv. J. H. Snook 227

NOVICE AGGREGATE

1st—Priv. C. L. Hale 176

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They were unanimous in their belief that the 20-gauge gun is the only one that will be used in a very short while for field-shooting purposes, it being so light and the pattern just as good as the 12-gauge. Scores made were as follows:

Eyler..... 152	Anderson..... 167
Mathews..... 158	*Lewis..... 144
Harvey..... 147	*German..... 193
*Lyon..... 179	Herman..... 174
Towner..... 173	*Worthington..... 174
*Storr..... 176	Stevenson..... 170
Ewing..... 170	*Brown..... 178
*Welles..... 177	Rose..... 159
G. Diffendall..... 163	Dr. Stultz..... 165
J. Malone..... 170	Slear..... 164
Doukas..... 112	Mordecai..... 141
Dr. Stine..... 168	Keller, Jr..... 176
Mallory..... 163	Gent..... 159
Brehm..... 132	F. Diffendall..... 150
Willard..... 152	

*Professionals.

East End Gun Club, Huntington, W. Va.

The registered shoot of the club on September 29 and 30, was most successful in every way. There was a good attendance on hand and some fine scores were made:

Amateurs.—200 Targets.

	1st day.	2nd day.
Marshall Hawkins.....	100	59
C. E. Fultz.....	100	75
J. B. Knapp.....	140	117 60 52
A. H. Davis.....	100	78
E. F. Doutsiet.....	140	117 90 77
W. M. Blake.....	100	57 75 51
Dr. O. A. Kent.....	100	73 75 49
B. N. Johnson.....	80	53 75 55
C. J. Nass.....	100	61
L. G. Gribble.....	100	73
H. Stanbury.....	100	83
E. B. Eppe.....	100	86
F. H. Merrick.....	100	67 60 47
Wm. Shattuck.....	100	66
T. R. Shepherd.....	100	60 75 62
Oscar Kelley.....	100	45

Professionals.—200 Targets.

D. W. Goshorn..... 200	159	H. M. Shaul..... 200	157
J. M. Hawkins..... 200	157		

Knoxville, Tenn., Gun Club.

The Knoxville Gun Club held their registered tournament October 4 and 5, with a good bunch of professionals as well as amateur shooters in attendance.

The first day we had forty-four shooters entered, and with indications of the best of weather every one looked forward to a good day's shoot. By the time the shooting began a strong wind was coming up from the southwest (straight-away targets being thrown to the east) which soon became a gale, and lasting the entire day. This made the flight of the targets very irregular, and hard for the shooters to find, only twenty-eight shooting through the entire program of 200 targets for the first day. The score of many of the professionals was far below their averages, one of them making his lowest record for six years, and many amateurs shot 10 to 20 per cent below their usual gait. The strong wind and low scores caused many shooters to drop out the first day.

Shooting began the second day under a little more favorable conditions, but a strong wind continued almost the entire day. Thirty-four entered and twenty-four shot through the second day's program of 200 targets.

Everything considered the tournament was a success, and a "return engagement" is already being planned for next year by our club.

Amateurs.

	1st day.	2nd day.
	Sh. at Bk.	Sh. at Bk.
Chas. Nuchols.....	200 170	200 183
J. E. Crayton.....	200 173	200 176
J. T. Anthony.....	200 132	200 161
H. L. Williams.....	200 138	200 163
E. J. Lyman.....	200 157	200 164
A. Groves.....	200 156	200 165
H. Van Gilder.....	200 165	200 175
C. C. English.....	200 174	200 177
J. S. Young.....	200 182	200 186
Bill White.....	200 168	200 179
J. M. Ross.....	200 135	160 103
E. C. Little.....	200 145	140 118
Hugh Mims.....	120	102
W. D. Bushong.....	120	82
C. M. Woodbury.....	100	77
Keith Webb.....	160 118	60 40
B. F. Hart.....	80 45	120 89
W. T. Givins.....	120 67	40 31
H. F. Lewis.....	200 110	
J. P. Lockett.....	200 149	60 44
W. H. Cressman.....	200 139	
W. S. Murphy.....	120 65	200 132
Dr. Rhea.....	120 92	40 30
W. M. Griffith.....	200 164	200 174
S. E. Pitner.....	100 57	
T. C. Eldridge.....	200 160	140 116
J. B. Hill.....	40 24	60 44

W. L. Cowden.....	200	142		
E. L. Moss.....	200	159	200	176
P. C. Townsend.....			200	173
C. A. Burks.....			200	158
J. C. White.....	100	63		
R. P. Eaton.....	80	52		
J. E. Borches.....	160	118		
F. S. Mead.....	100	65		
C. M. Capps.....	40	12		
W. J. Barnett.....	20	12		

Professionals.—200 Targets.

	1st day.	2nd day.		1st day.	2nd day.
H. D. Gibbs.....	180	182	P. B. Plummer.....	160	160
H. D. Freeman.....	187	186	A. M. Hatcher.....	175	184
J. T. Skelly.....	192	189	C. G. Spencer.....	194	190
Homer Clarke.....	173	179	C. O. Le Compte.....	144	164
Jno. R. Taylor.....	187	192			

Rainmakers Gun Club, Ottawa, Ill.

The registered tournament of the Club on October 3 and 4, brought out a good crowd and a number shot through the entire program of 400 targets. On the first day there was wind and rain, but the second day turned up fair.

Amateurs.—200 Targets.

	1st day.	2nd day.		1st day.	2nd day.
J. Graham.....	191	198	Geo. Roll.....	177	185
Joe Barto.....	176	186	W. Kneussl.....	176	184
J. Martin.....	168	185	W. J. Leise.....	170	179
S. Hoge.....	160	180	J. Arentson.....	156	184
J. Boissenin.....	168	170	W. Holtz.....	161	174
F. Gentleman.....	145	177	W. Kunkle.....	148	170
C. Sheehan.....	144	173	G. Williams.....	148	185

Professionals.—200 Targets.

Fred Gilbert.....	188	194	Fred Bills.....	183	194
W. D. Stannard.....	182	194	E. Graham.....	174	196
H. Cadwallader.....	179	189	H. E. Wians.....	112	

Monongahela Valley Sportsman's League, Jacksonburg, W. Va.

The final shoot of the Monongahela Valley Sportsman's League held October 6 and 7, was poorly attended, for reasons unknown, but shooters who did not come missed a treat in some of the races. The weather while disagreeable did not seem to interfere with high scores. Two runs of over 100 were made by amateurs. The high average for the two days went to W. A. Wiedebusch of Fairmont, with over 95 per cent. In the Individual Championship for the year A. G. Higgenbotham and E.



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H. Taylor broke 96 and Wiedebusch, 95—Taylor won in the shootoff. The two man team race went to Wiedebusch and Taylor who both broke 95 per cent for the year in team races. This is racing some.

L. E. Lantz on the first day had a run of 107 and Wiedebusch followed on the second day with 104. Mrs. L. E. Lantz won the Stevens Gun, outshooting a dozen shooters with 50 straight with handicap and broke 95 out of the last 100 targets she shot at. Scores:
Amateurs.—200 Targets.

	1st day.	2nd day.
W. A. Wiedebusch	200 189	200 192
L. E. Lantz	200 191	200 178
A. G. Higgenbotham	200 169	200 191
Mrs. L. E. Lantz	200 158	200 172
Dr. B. Keifer	200 170	100 83
T. M. McIntyre	170	...
J. Ribb	200 185	...
R. Kinchloe	200 160	...
Dr. McCuskey	200 159	...
I. Ribb	40 30	...
L. Lantz	...	20 10
J. I. Hoy	...	20 14

Two Man Team Race, Possible 80.

L. E. Lantz	16 19-35
A. G. Higgenbotham	17 19-36-71
W. A. Wiedebusch	19 18-37
E. H. Taylor	20 20-40-77

Yearly Championship of League.

A. G. Higgenbotham	96	E. H. Taylor	96
Shootoff—A. G. Higgenbotham, 19; E. H. Taylor, 19.			
Second shootoff—A. G. Higgenbotham, 17; E. H. Taylor, 20.			

Long Runs.

W. A. Wiedebusch	104	L. E. Lantz	107
Professionals.—200 Targets.			
Ed. H. Taylor	184 193	D. W. Gasham	170 179
J. Hawkins, Jr.	173 181		

NEWS OF THE TRADE.

Peters Averages.

At Toledo, Ohio, September 27 and 28, C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average, 379 out of 400.

At Brownsville, Pa., September 27 and 28, third professional average was won by T. H. Keller, Jr., using Peters factory loaded Ideal shells, scoring 322 out of 350.

At Lincolnville, Kans., September 29, Ed. O'Brien, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average, 192 out of 200.

U. M. C.-Remington Winnings.

At Augusta, Ga., October 2, Jno. Schrader won first amateur average with the excellent score of 95 out of 100 with Arrow shells.

At Roanoke, Va., October 1, Lester German and E. Goodrich captured high honors, breaking respectively 98 and 95 out of 100. Both used Arrow shells, and Mr. Goodrich a Remington pump; eleven other shooters out of thirty used Remington guns.

At the tournament of the Cincinnati Gun Club held at Latonia, Ky., September 28-29, U.M.C.-Remington products as usual were found in the hands of the top-notchers. Dr. Wm. Shattuck won the Blue Ribbon event—the Cincinnati Grand Handicap—breaking 92 out of 100 from the 20-yard mark with a Remington autoloading shotgun and Nitro club shells. Dr. Shattuck also won the special gun event scoring 47 out of 50 targets from 20 yards with the same combination, and captured first amateur average of the entire shoot, 375 out of 400, with his Remington autoloader. J. E. Cain was second, breaking 359 out of 400 with a Remington pump.

At Elwood, Ind., September 29, J. G. Banta broke 95 out of 100 capturing first amateur average with Nitro Club shells and a Remington pump. All of the shooters at this event used the Steel lined shells.

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A light .22 caliber repeater is a mighty desirable part of a duck shooter's equipment and should always be carried along and kept handy in the duck blind. Even with the .22 short cartridges these guns have an accurate and effective range of 150 to 200 feet and will quickly account for your crippled ducks, preventing them from getting away to die out of reach, and adding them to your bag. It also gathers in the strays—the occasional duck that will not come within shotgun range.

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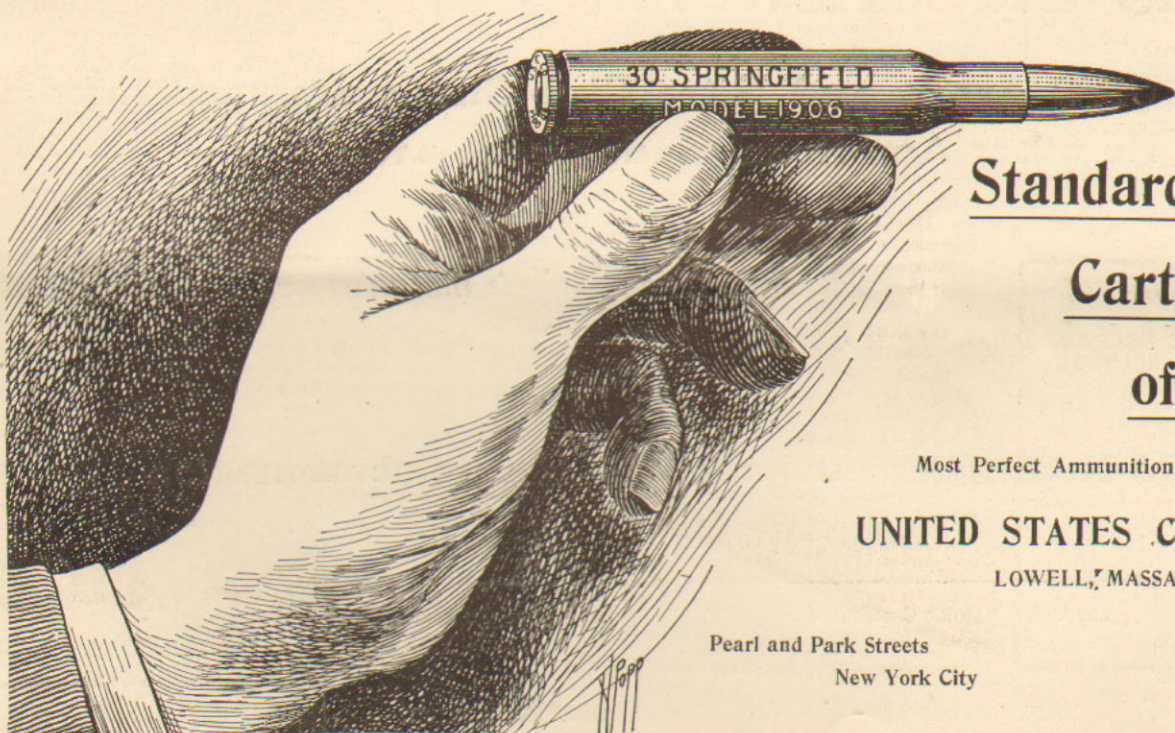
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