

# ARMS AND THE MAN

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**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIX. No. 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 20, 1910.

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## UP IN THE AIR.

ONE of the first cities in America to have an opportunity of observing an Airp in flight was Washington. That was two years ago when the Wrights at Fort Myer performed their then sensational stunts during which Lieutenant Selfridge of the Army was killed, Orville Wright was injured and an Airp finally purchased from the Wrights by the Government.

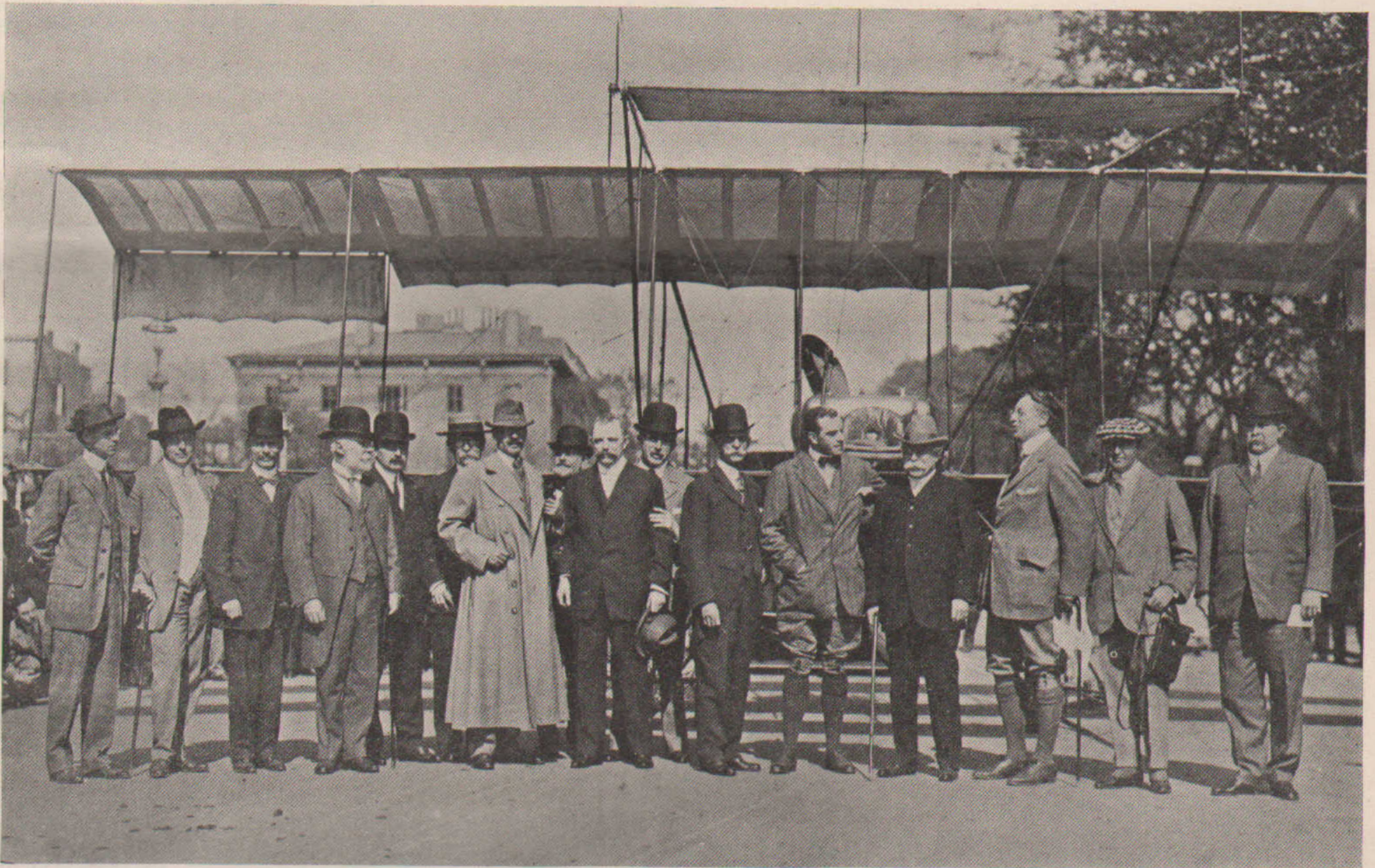
Since then the rest of the world has gained on Washington in knowledge of the Airp, and the latest knowledge in this as in other new fields has been the best.

When Graham-White, the English aviator, came to the capital city last week, in spite of much newspaper comment and notwithstanding an offer of a \$10,000 prize to him by the Washington Post if he broke the world's longest sustained flight record, the somewhat sluggish muni-

He just mounted nonchalantly to his seat, a mechanic gave the single propeller of his Farman biplane one preliminary whirl, the engine sputtered mightily, tugging forward the tail of the machine, held by two mechanics and a helper, the rider's hand went into the air, the machine sprang forward and in fifty feet it had cleared the pavement.

For two seconds it seemed touch and go whether the speed would be sufficient to raise it above the corner of the Executive Office Building, toward which it inclined, but there must have been no doubt in the mind of White, because at just the right moment he gave an additional angle to his forward rudder plane and clear of all earthly things sailed gaily into the bounding blue.

Two hundred yards from his starting point and one hundred feet in the air he waved his hand in farewell and, swinging round, the monument



CLAUDE GRAHAM-WHITE'S FARMAN BIPLANE IN THE NARROW EXECUTIVE AVENUE BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In front of it a distinguished company among whom Admiral Dewey, General Wood, General Oliver and other men of national prominence are seen. White is the slender man near the center, wearing riding breeches and puttees.

cipality did not wake up until on Friday when the Englishman drove his chariot of the air from Bennings, some eight miles out, to the War Department, where after one big swing he landed in Executive Avenue, a little street between the White House and War Department grounds.

It was a thrilling landing. Trees and buildings, and lamp posts, stone curbs, iron fences, all menaced the daring air man as he drew earthward. But he navigated his craft with the cleverness and skill of a swallow coming to rest. Never a sign of wobbling and wavering; the bobbing and rocking and tipping of the Wright brothers was not shown in his flying, and when the time came for him to return there were no false starts, no mysterious and stolid silences, no whispered conferences; no air of mystery; or a hint of these things.

vanished in the eastern sky.

Sounds easy, doesn't it? It was easy for such a man as this. The master man-bird of them all. Biplane or monoplane, no matter what make or kind, he seems to know by instinct what to do and how to do it. No nervousness or doubt with him.

He is as great in his speculative interest concerning the future of air navigation as he is in mastery of the present crude machines. Talking in his modest, unassuming way before the National Press Club last week, he said he expected to be called rash and perhaps foolish for the prediction which he was about to make, but he felt very strongly that within twenty years, probably *well* within that time, Airps would be crossing the Atlantic, to and fro between England and America; Airps larger

than the Lusitania of today, and much faster and quite as safe. Airps built of steel, Airps which, compared to those of this day would be so perfect that we will wonder that men ever dared to risk their lives on the flimsy fabrics which in 1910 were called airships.

There is going to be no one topic attract more attention or prove of greater interest to all the people of the whole world than the navigation of the air, and the reason is this: Man has by the strength of his intellect conquered one more of the elements.

It is not so many years since a bough broken from a tree tied to the tail of a half-wild ox represented the only means of locomotion outside of those furnished man at his birth. It is but a little time since chariots, two-wheeled and gorgeous, personified the highest development of the carrier of human beings.

What need is there to trace the improvements in wheeled vehicles drawn by horses or pulled by elastic fluid engines? You are all familiar with them.

That branch of the vehicle family to which the Airp belongs had its beginning with the bicycle: the bicycle, which bore to the far ends of the earth, upon its two slender wheels, one following the other, the man whose cunning had mastered it, and bore him swiftly. Without the sprocket and chain, the bevel gear, and, most important of all, the pneumatic tire of the bicycle, the automobile of today would still be but a clumsy toy.

Without the automobile no engine would have been built capable of furnishing life and fire and vigor to the Airp.

Mr. John Barry Ryan, who has been named Commodore of the United States Aeronautical Reserve, has been busy in Washington this week, speaking the praises of his organization and urging affiliation with it.

Many prominent men have already shown their appreciation of the possible usefulness of this institution. It should be of great service to the country. It has for its purpose the increase of interest and knowledge of the Airp, and its members are required to pledge themselves if they own Airps, to put those vehicles at the disposal of the United States in the event of war.

Also the members pledge themselves to fly, not from an enemy, but for their country. All of the practical aviators have already joined, and of the 3,500 now in the reserve, probably several hundred more will qualify as soon as opportunity is offered to them.

It is a good movement, this Aeronautical Reserve, which we fully approve of, but we might as well say that we think it more valuable as an educational agency than as a practical means of providing Airps for the use of the Government for war.

What we want is enough popular sentiment to be aroused in the country until Congress will appropriate sufficient money to build vessels of the air and provide ways of testing them and improving them. And what improvement there may be!

The conservative man accustomed to dealing with facts will connect up in logical sequence the present development of machines of the air with what is a reasonable expectation for their future development, and feel satisfied. Not so with him who grasps the eternal fact that man has stepped across the borderline and put his powerful hand, brain-actuated, remorselessly upon the throat of another of the elements.

Water and land were conquered long ago. Their terrors no longer appall us; but the air—ah, the air! And yet, mark you, if you let your imagination play upon the subject as it should you must see that in further investigation and study it is well within the limits of reason that the secret of gravity itself may be discovered. Some negative force might be developed. Infinite possibilities exist along the way of discovery of new elements or different methods of dealing with known elements.

That apparently eternally fixed and impassable gulf which lay between flying and not flying has been passed. Men fly. That is a settled fact. How far and how fast and in what way and manner they shall fly only the future can tell.

For war we expect very little of the Airp on land, except for reconnaissance, quick message carrying and possible delivery of light articles with great dispatch. Also an enemy may be harassed but no enemy on land may be seriously injured by an Airp.

On the sea there will be a different story, and we expect navies of the air to in a great measure supersede and take the place of navies of the sea. You may not believe it, but wait and see. You will not have to wait so very long, either.

Let us make one definite prophecy here on our own account. The time will come within the next twenty years when the present type dreadnought will not be worth a snap of the finger and thumb for offensive or defensive purposes.

That does not mean that we should not have dreadnoughts *now*, because as long as any one else has them, we should, even if they were to become obsolete next week.

But the dreadnought of the air will take the place of the dreadnought of the sea.

Our sailors will become fliers and fight among the clouds instead of

midst the whip of the salt spume.

Wherever they fight we can depend upon their cleverness and their courage.

A nation-wide knowledge and acquaintance with the Airp is are this day indispensable requirements of national progress, therefore we say the United States Aeronautical Reserve may serve the country well.

### CADETS WILL HAVE A RANGE.

IN the report of the Superintendent of the Military Academy announcement is made of the discovery by the Adjutant of the Post of a way to make the rifle range good up to 1,000 yards by cutting some trees and using the gardens of the Army Service and engineer detachments.

An announcement of the continuance of the policy which has heretofore operated to keep the cadets out of the National Matches, except in one instance, is made, and it is further remarked in the report that the Superintendent of the Naval Academy has informed the Superintendent of the Military Academy that no team from the Naval Academy will hereafter compete away from home.

Mention is made of the fact that target work of the cadets has improved steadily during the past five years and the intention is expressed to provide a gallery 180 feet long where gallery practice can be held during a large part of the year.

The condition of the Academy with relation to all branches of its work is described as satisfactory.

### WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF SIGHTING SHOTS.

THE suggestion has been put forward in our columns by Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th U. S. Cavalry, that sighting shots be dispensed with.

Lieutenant Bowman argues that the reduction of the difficulty involved in finding the target, the direct result of improved rifles and better ammunition, is to make sighting shots a mere waste of time and money and ammunition. Further, they give an advantage to the poor shot which he should not enjoy.

He remarks with a great deal of truth that one of the most serious problems which will always confront the man firing in the field is that of putting his *first* shot where he wants it to go.

He reasons that an enemy would not ordinarily be patient while a rifleman lay and fired sighting shots to get the right range and wind, particularly if the enemy, being more highly trained or trained according to more practical methods, had the necessary knowledge and skill to allow him to plug Mr. Striving Shooter right in betwixt his last sighting shot and his first record.

We shall need to think a bit more about this proposition before yielding ourselves altogether as its adherents, and we shall like much to have expressions of opinion from our riflemen friends. Let us hear from you on the subject.

How would you *vote* if you were asked to express an opinion today upon retaining or cutting out sighting shots. Think it over and let us know.

### INSTRUCTIONAL WORK AT THIS YEAR'S CAMPS.

BY MONROE C. KERTH, *Captain-General Staff, Assistant to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.*

(Paper read at the St. Louis Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States.)

THE subject of the paper which I have the honor and the pleasure of reading to you is "Instructional Work at this Year's Camps."

It is my intention, first, to outline in a general way the nature of the instruction attempted at the various camps this year, and second, to comment on the results attained, to point out where improvements can be made even under the present system, and to make such recommendations for changes in the present system as will, in my opinion, result in attaining far greater efficiency.

The camps may be considered in two general classes:

1. Camps where entire organizations were present, which include the various State camps and the ten joint maneuver camps, and
2. Camps where only commissioned officers were present.

Theoretically, of course, the program of instruction at a state camp is quite different from that which is to be followed at a joint maneuver camp, yet in actual practice it has been found impossible to carry out such a scheme.

The object of a state camp is to assemble the battalion and regimental units in order to give and receive instruction in the proper administration of these units in the field, in the prompt, accurate, and effective handling of these units in close and extended order, and in battle formations, and in the intelligent solution of field problems involving commands less than a brigade.

The joint maneuver camps are theoretically for the purpose of solving field problems involving commands larger than a regiment, generally composed of the three arms combined, and including both Regulars and Militia.

That such a program for joint maneuver camps has never been adhered to and where attempted has led to such negative results is due entirely to a lack of preliminary instruction on the part of the troops engaged, more particularly as regards the commissioned officers thereof.

Especially is this true in the case of field, staff, and general officers, and I am of the opinion that until these officers have received reasonable theoretical instruction in map reading, in tactics, in reasoning out in a logical manner given tactical or strategical situations and arriving at a clear, clean-cut decision in each case, and then being able to carry out such a decision by the issuing of intelligent field orders, maneuvers such as were held at the joint maneuver camps this summer, involving units larger than a regiment, accomplish little good and in some cases lead to real harm.

Both state and joint maneuver camps are primarily camps of instruction, the inspection for field efficiency being secondary in importance. An officer detailed as instructor, however, is better able to report upon the field efficiency of a command than is one on duty merely as an inspector or observer, and this too without sacrificing any instruction work to formations or movements for mere inspectional purposes only.

For instructional purposes, the more closely the Regular officers detailed as instructors are in touch with the Militia command they are to instruct, the better. For this reason an officer detailed to a unit should camp next to the commanding officer thereof and be practically one of his staff, rather than be in a separate camp and mess, and only join the Militia unit for the drill periods.

There are a thousand and one little incidents that come up at all hours of the day and night and it is the correct handling of just such minor matters as these that makes for discipline and military exactness. For the same reason, organizations of the Regular Army detailed for the instruction of the Militia should be camped with them and not off in a model camp more or less inaccessible or inhospitably isolated.

The more closely the regular units and the Militia are united, the greater will be the instruction, both when on and when off duty. The only limit to such mixing is that officers of the Regular Army must retain such control of their men as will insure a continuation of that discipline peculiar as yet to the Regular Service. By this intimate and close association of both officers and enlisted men of the two services, a vast amount of instruction will be absorbed.

It is on the same principle, and for the same reasons, that war experience has proven the desirability and necessity of constantly keeping veteran units recruited to full strength, as was done in the Manchurian War, rather than letting them dwindle away and augmenting the numbers but not the strength of the forces in the field by constantly sending out new and unseasoned organizations as was done in our Civil War.

Last year, at each of two State camps at which I was present, there was a battalion of Regular Infantry and in each of these cases little if any good resulted therefrom. I say little, only as I have in contemplation the vast possibilities of the opportunity presented for disseminating instruction.

The fault was due partly to the Regulars, who, though anxious to be of service, had a not unnatural but entirely groundless hesitancy or delicacy in suggesting plans and means for instruction, such as tactical walks, practical talks to officers and noncommissioned officers, etc., and partly to the officers of the Organized Militia, who, though always anxious to learn and always willing to work long and hard, had the same not unnatural but equally groundless hesitancy and delicacy in inviting the Regulars to come to their assistance.

At the four joint maneuver camps at which I was present, this summer, there was little or no mixing of Regular organizations with those of the Militia, and at every one of these camps I heard Militia officers comment unfavorably upon this fact. The statement was made, further, that the Regular organizations were apparently not used for instructing the Militia and that their camps were isolated and often distant from those of the Militia.

To a great extent this was all very true but you of the Organized Militia must bear in mind that Regular organizations are sent to maneuver camps for a very different purpose from that contemplated in sending them to State camps.

The maneuver camps ordered by the War Department are primarily for the instruction of the Regulars. This is oftentimes the only opportunity in two years for a regimental commander to get his regiment together. In many cases battalion and regimental posts are on such small government reservations and the country round about is so thickly settled or under such cultivation that no other opportunity is presented for maneuvers and in some cases for the practice of battle formations, or even extended order drill of the higher units.

You will understand, therefore, the necessity of the plan the War Department is pursuing in this regard, and that the Militia is invited to attend

these joint maneuver camps only that they may participate in the larger combined maneuvers and obtain for the higher commanders the same opportunity for field instruction as is presented to the Regular Service.

Even while the War Department is pursuing this policy, however, your attention is invited to the fact that at every one of the joint maneuver camps, officers, and in most cases, noncommissioned officers were taken from the already miserably depleted Regular organizations and attached to the Militia for instructional purposes.

I may cite the case of my own regiment, the Twenty-third Infantry, at the joint maneuver camp at Leon Springs, Texas. Only four officers, the colonel and three captains, out of the twenty field officers and captains, and only eight of the fifteen first lieutenants were on duty with the regiment, yet four of these few were detached therefrom and assigned to duty with the Organized Militia. One battalion of my regiment was commanded by a lieutenant.

You may say that a first lieutenant of the Regular Army, especially a senior first lieutenant, should be reasonably able to command a battalion and in this I would certainly agree with you, but the same condition which necessitated his assuming a major's office at this camp prevails to a great extent throughout the entire year, and results in an officer on duty with troops being so occupied in performing the routine duties which properly fall to three or four officers, and in his being shifted from one duty to another with the troops, or to his being temporarily detached for various reasons, chief of which is the inspection or the instruction of the Organized Militia, that he has little or no time or opportunity to devote to the study necessary to qualify himself for that high standard of efficiency which the government and the people rightfully, but, under the present circumstances, unjustly demand of him.

That the entire time at these camps is not devoted to joint maneuvers is entirely due, as I have previously mentioned, to the lack of preparation therefor on the part of the organizations, and particularly the officers thereof.

In this connection, and at this point, it is desired to invite attention to a new departure attempted by the War Department this year for the instruction of Militia officers, which was attended with such great success that I am of the opinion the scheme will be further elaborated and made an annual feature which will become recognized as the most important of all the links in the chain of instruction. I refer to the Militia Officers' camps of instruction held this summer.

I shall not enter into a detailed explanation of what was done at these camps since it is the intention of the Division of Militia Affairs to publish a full report on the subject, but I wish to point out a few of the salient features.

For the auxiliary arms of the service there were held under the provisions of General Orders, No. 19, War Department, current series, four central schools which officers from all the States were invited to attend. The Field Artillery and Cavalry schools were held at Fort Riley, Kansas, and the engineer and signal officers' schools were held at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Each of these schools continued for thirty days, being divided into three ten-day periods progressively arranged, and there were in attendance during one or more periods, 18 Engineer officers, 32 Signal Corps officers, 55 Cavalry officers, and 90 Field Artillery officers. It is a significant fact that over one-third of these officers remained for the entire thirty days.

Camps of instruction for Infantry officers were held under the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, current series, and were placed under the supervision of the Department Commanders. These Infantry officers' camps varied in duration from three to eight days and there were in attendance 2,821 student officers of the National Guard, representing 27 different States. Think a moment what this means, gentlemen. 2,821 out of the 6,404 Infantry officers in the Organized Militia—over 44 per cent. Of the States which did not participate in these camps, some were unable to do so because of a lack of available funds, but in some cases it was due rather to a lack of appreciation on the part of the authorities of the value of such camps as a means of increasing the efficiency of their Militia, and this is all the more regrettable in that in general it was the Militia of these very States that most stand in need of such instruction.

It was the intention of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs that the instruction given at these officers' camps should be preeminently practical, and as far as possible limited to those subjects, a knowledge of which is most essential when organizations are ordered into the field. There were no examinations held, no quizzing of the officers to determine the extent of their knowledge of the various text books, but in all cases simply an effort made to explain in a practical way how things were done and then to give the student officers an opportunity to do them. The most important subjects considered were:

1. The care of the rifle.
2. First aid.
3. Camp police and sanitation.
4. Obtaining and handling the ration.
5. Preparation of the more important papers, returns, reports, etc.

6. Extended order and battle formations,
7. Map reading.
8. Instruction in patrolling, advance and rear guards, outposts, attack and defence.
9. Composing and issuing field orders.

Quoting from a report on the Florida camp—"close application and keen enthusiasm were characteristic of the work of the student officers"—and this remark applies equally well to the student officers of every other camp.

I had the privilege of attending four of these camps, of reading the reports submitted on all of them, of talking over the subject with many of the instructors and more of the student officers, and I have yet to hear any but the most enthusiastic expressions in regard to these camps as a means of imparting instruction. Of course, there were some minor defects noted and many recommendations and suggestions received, all of which will materially aid in increasing still further the value of schools of this character in the future.

The course of instruction suggested in General Orders, No. 4, was intended to be elastic, and varied in the different camps to accord with the varying average attainments of the Militia officers of the different States. It is not to be understood that in any one camp all the subjects above mentioned were included, nor that any one subject was exhaustively covered.

Neither is it to be expected that the student officers were able to assimilate all the instruction imparted to them. The value of these camps lies not so much in the amount of actual military knowledge received as in the fact that many of the officers were brought to realize and appreciate for the first time the scope and importance of their duties as commissioned officers, their military horizon was widened, their enthusiasm was awakened, they were given an insight into the applicatory system of instruction so that they will be able to pursue to advantage their studies at their home stations, and also have a better idea how to impart instruction to the officers and enlisted men under them.

Gentlemen, as I believe that the officers' camps of instruction held this summer formed the most important step taken during recent years to improve the efficiency of the Guard, so do I believe that their future is one of the most important questions for the consideration of this National Guard Convention. The course must be made systematic and progressive for every student officer in attendance, for without system and progress come indifference, stagnation, and death.

The problem that today confronts the Organized Militia of the United States is strikingly similar to that which confronts our agricultural communities. There is that class of farmers who follow in the monotonous footsteps of their fathers and grandfathers, who permit their hands to leave the farm implements when not in use to rust in the field; who plant seed corn that later produces stalks bearing one or two nubbins; who drive their sons to rebel and seek the cities because of the drudgery of their life on the farm, and who, though working long and hard, are losing much of the profits of their toil because they have not kept up with the science of their profession.

So in the National Guard there are those who follow the same old routine of bygone days, who allow their men to leave their arms and equipment to deteriorate through neglect, who enlist men who can only develop into nubbins and find a place on the pension rolls; who drive good men to withdraw from the Guard because of the monotony and lack of scope and thoroughness of their instruction, and who fail to obtain the efficiency due their labor because they do not, and cannot under the present system, keep up with the science of their profession.

On the other hand, there is urgent need for more farmers who have learned the science of the game, who understand the value of caring for their implements, of the study of soil, chemistry, of fertilizers, of seed selection, of crop rotation, of plant diseases and their prevention and cure, and the many other scientific truths that go so far toward making farming not only profitable but interesting.

The National Guard today stand most in need of officers who have learned the science of the game, who understand the need of caring for their arms, and equipment of recruit selection, of the study of camp diseases and their prevention, etc., and particularly does the Guard stand in need of officers who understand tactics or the handling of men in the presence of the enemy, which includes patrolling, advance guards, outposts, combat, the preparation and issuing of field orders, and other subjects before-mentioned.

Where does the scientific farmer get his knowledge? From the many excellent agricultural schools scattered throughout the country which, in addition to the regular course for those who have the time and money to attend, provide special short courses for those farmers who are unable to leave their work for the longer periods. In the same way, there are open to officers of the Organized Militia the Army garrison and Service schools but for those who are unable to leave their civil pursuits for such long periods, the War Department organized the short courses at the various

officers' camps of instruction.

In regard to the instructors furnished by the Regular Army for these camps, General Orders, No. 4, War Department, current series, says "Such instructors as will be needed should be selected from the best qualified officers that are available. Care should be exercised in the selection of these officers as the entire success of the scheme depends upon securing as instructors competent and qualified officers of the Regular Army." How well Department Commanders carried out the spirit of the above order in selecting instructors for the camps is now a matter of common knowledge among the officers of the Guard.

The great problem is how to continue these schools in the future, making the work systematic and progressive. The Regular officers who acted as instructors at the recent camps will probably be scattered and not be available for duty with the same Militia next year, nor will any of them be available to guide and assist the Militia in their study this winter preparatory to the camps next summer.

Furthermore, there is a feeling among commanding officers that the instruction of the Regular Army is being seriously interfered with as a result of detaching from their already depleted commands, those specially selected officers to do duty with the Militia, all of which is certainly very true, and the War Department can justify the policy only on the theory of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Each State presents a problem a little different from any other State, due to the differences in the State Militia codes, to the differences in the generosity of State appropriations, to the varying degrees of efficiency already attained in the several States, and to many other conditions which are purely local.

The problem has been given much thought and attention, and it is believed that the only satisfactory and practical solution lies in detailing for duty with each State a sufficient number of qualified officers on the active list of the Regular Service to have one with each Militia regiment, and one or more additional officers at each State headquarters to serve in an advisory capacity to the Adjutant General of the State and to assist in coordinating the work of the other Regular officers attached to the regiments.

I am of the opinion that such a policy, when inaugurated, would result in increasing the efficiency of the Organized Militia a hundred per cent within the first year or two, and that with such increased efficiency would come a considerable increase in the strength of the Guard due to more enlistments and reenlistments.

That Regular officers may be available for such details, it will be necessary to increase the number now authorized by law and that these officers may have the time and opportunity to qualify themselves in their profession the increase should be sufficient to give each Regular organization its full complement of officers and have such additional officers as are required to meet all necessary calls for detached service.

As a further step and an important one in the solution of this problem, it is recommended that there be detailed for duty with each company, troop and battery of the Organized Militia one qualified sergeant of the Regular Army of the same branch of the Service as the organization to which he is assigned, who, in addition to acting as instructor of the enlisted men as directed by the captain, should also be armorer and be charged with the care of all government arms, equipment, and clothing.

This sergeant could, as far as deemed proper, relieve the officers and enlisted men of all routine work, for the officers and the enlisted men of the Organized Militia have, at most, but a limited time to devote to the military profession and every effort should be made to relieve them from any work that interferes in any way with the devotion of every minute of this time to instruction.

Parenthetically, it might be stated that with such a corps of instructors on duty with the Organized Militia, the Federal Government would have a body of men who, in time of peace, could be thoroughly organized, equipped, and instructed so that in time of war there would be on the ground ready for action a complete and perfect machine for the recruitment, either of depot battalions to keep the Regulars and Organized Militia continually at full strength, or of new organizations.

This would in no wise interfere with their duties in time of peace as instructors of the Organized Militia, and the experience as instructors would be of particular value in qualifying them for their proposed duties in time of war.

Under such a scheme of instruction as I have previously outlined, it is possible for a large part of the Organized Militia, in time, to reach the standard required for first line troops.

In closing, I desire to state that I have a keen sense of the responsibility as well as the honor of being permitted to address so distinguished and representative a body of officers, and I thank you for your attention.

*Getting Ready.*

"How's your birthday party coming on, Tommie?"

"Finely; I've asked all the boys and girls and they have all promised to come. All I've got to do now is to ask mamma if I can have it."—Life.

## THE STORY OF THE ORIGINAL REVOLVERS. INCLUDING THE BIOGRAPHY OF SAMUEL COLT.

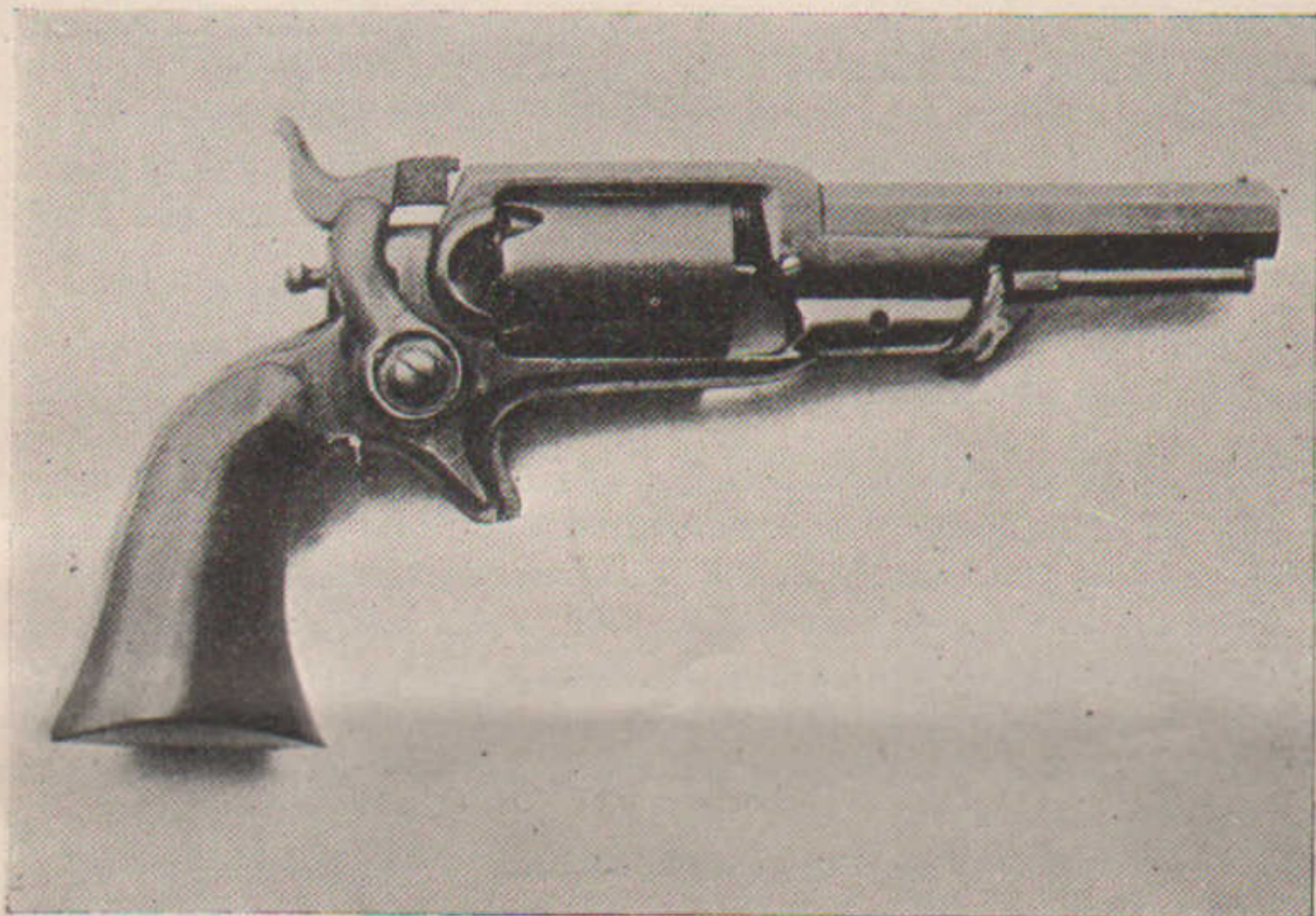
By C. W. SAWYER.

(Continued from last week.)

THE patent granted to Wesson—or rather to his heirs, for he was dead—seemed likely to be troublesome, for a stock company was being formed having plenty of capital to contest Colt's hard won government patronage and profits. A slight offset to this impending trouble was his appointment this year (1849) as Lieutenant Colonel of Connecticut Militia, Putnam Phalanx. He was ever afterward known as Colonel Colt.

As the Pearl street building afforded insufficient accommodation for the constantly growing business, he moved to a much larger one between Grove and Potter streets. Here the machinery and workmen occupied three floors of a building then considered enormous.

During the year 1851 extensive changes were made in the armory with the object of improving both the pistols and the means of making them. During the preceding year experiments had been tried with little pins projecting from the partitions between the nipples and fitting into a slot in the face of the hammer to hold the cylinder when not in use in a position of safety; these were henceforth embodied in the arms produced (except those of model 1855).



MODEL OF 1855. COLT POCKET PISTOL.

The machinery which cut the cylinder slots for the locking bolt was changed so that the slot should be in the form of a rectangle with an inclined plane leading into it, instead of a hollow half sphere as formerly. The new form of slot made the operation of the locking bolt more certain, for with the old form of slot a jerk upon the hammer would sometimes throw a chamber past alignment with the barrel. Both of these improvements were patented September 10, 1850. The spiral thread on the cylinder pin was introduced this year, and retained as a valuable improvement; as its object was to retain lubricant, minimize friction, and prevent clogging.

The pocket revolver made during 1848 and 1849 leverless was from this year on provided with a loading lever and became a popular weapon. Machinery was manufactured for making the navy revolver designed during the last of 1849 and the first of 1850. The revolver was not put upon the market until the following year.

A carbine similar in appearance to the model 1837 carbine but with fewer parts in the lock was produced this year. It is mentioned and a picture of it given in "Armes à Feu à Culasse Fournante" published in Brussels in 1854, and mentioned also in a publication of 1851. No other data, and no carbine, has been found by collectors, so it probably was not put upon the market.

A patent was taken out this year (Sept 3, 1850) in general as follows:—the cylinder pin was fastened at the rear only, short enough not to pass through the cylinder but leaving the center portion of the front of the cylinder solid in order to prevent the access of smoke from the chambers to the bearing of the cylinder upon the cylinder pin.

The barrel of this pistol was connected to the recoil shield over the top of the cylinder by a strap having a hinged joint, so that the barrel could be tipped up for the removal of the cylinder; and there was a fastening at the bottom front part of the frame to fix the barrel in position. It is not known that any of these pistols were put upon the market.

In 1851 Colt went to England. He had a keen sense of touch upon the international pulse, and in the meddling and intriguing between the statesmen and courts of Russia, Turkey, France, and England he suspected a war fever. Fortune handed him good luck in the shape of an invitation to read a paper on Colt revolvers before the Institute of Civil Engineers. In his paper, which was a really admirable one, was the statement, noted and re-

membered by prominent statesmen present that in the great Hartford armory there were 30,000 weapons in various stages of progress and 300 workmen turning out 600 more each week.

After the reading there was a general discussion. In the throng was Colonel May of Seminole and Mexican War fame who gladly accepted a chance to eulogize the Colt revolver as he had known it. Other prominent men also spoke in its favor.

In fact, one cannot help wondering how so many army officers and other influential friends of Colt happened to be present at a meeting of civil engineers; however it happened is nowadays immaterial; but the impression produced on the Society was so favorable that Colt was voted a Telford gold medal, and the impression produced upon British statesmen who were either present at the meeting or received reports of it was such that an immense amount of business was an ultimate outcome.

While Colt was personally furthering his interests in England, and considering the advisability of establishing a branch factory there, his lawyers were winning him renown and monopoly at home by the successful handling of his suit against the Massachusetts Arms Co., which was making pistols under Edwin Wesson's patent and trying to undermine Colt's markets.

It was while the patent for Wesson's pistol was pending (nearly a year) that it was first brought to Colt's attention. Upon its issue a company having considerable capital was formed. A director and principal stockholder of the company, Captain Tyler, having an extensive acquaintance in Washington, had a sample revolver tried by the Ordnance Board in the endeavor to get a government contract.

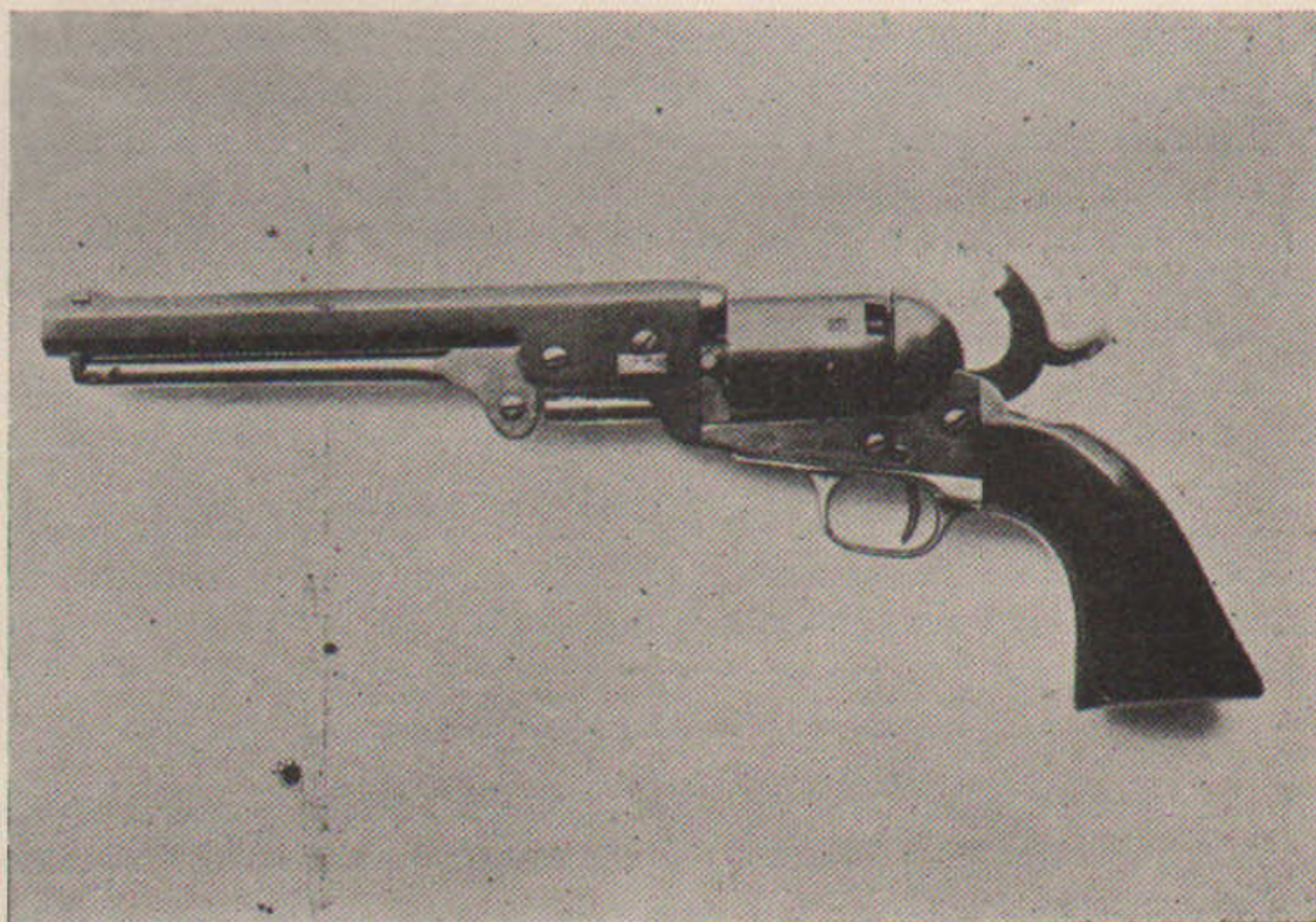
As the design of the pistol had considerable merit, Colt decided that the validity of his patent would best be tested at once and in the fullest manner. He therefore notified the Massachusetts Arms Co. of his intention and reasons, and they accepted his challenge. Both sides employed the ablest counsel they could get. The Massachusetts Co.'s attorneys were Hon. Geo. Ashmun and Hon. Rufus Choate for counsel and Mr. R. A. Chapman for pleading. Colt secured Geo. T. Curtis and Chas. L. Woodbury for counsel and Mr. Edw. N. Dickerson for pleading. The suit was tried at Boston before Judge Woodbury, and was one of the longest and most thorough that had ever been tried. It began June 30, 1851, and lasted until the 4th of August.

In this suit Colt waived all claims to damages, waived all minor details of revolver construction, and put his whole effort upon winning the three vital principles of successful revolver design—(1), revolving; (2), locking and unlocking the cylinder by the act of cocking; (3), partitions between the nipples.

Although Colt did not personally appear at the trial his masterly mind was evident throughout in the able planning of the case as a campaign and in the thorough coaching of his lawyers. The history of firearms as then known was canvassed thoroughly to show that no practical revolver had been made before Colt's. The means by which the plaintiff's and defendant's pistols were made practical weapons were exhaustively explained to the jury, in order that it might decide whether the accomplishment of the same result by different methods constituted, in a patent case, an infringement.

During the trial the defendants stated that in the short time they had been making revolvers (1849 to 1851) only about 3,000 of their various sizes had been made. The revolution of the cylinder was accomplished by beveled gears—a design which Colt had tried in 1830-31 and abandoned. The barrel was held to the lock by a top strap, and the lock was an ordinary side lock such as was suitable to any percussion pistol or gun.

The decision of the case was that Colt's claims fully covered the means used by the defendants, and the verdict was in favor of Colt.



MODEL OF 1851. COLT NAVY.

The trial brought Colt revolvers strongly to the attention of the public, proved conspicuously that they were the best possible weapons of the kind, and was a warning to capitalists that any attempt to put revolvers on the market during the life of Colt's patent would result in loss. It therefore secured to Colt a monopoly of the revolver trade until 1856.

Upon Colt's return to America he began the manufacture of duplicate machinery wherewith to furnish an English branch. Also, foreseeing an immense business should there be an European war, he set about devising greater manufacturing facilities.

Three models of revolvers formed the regular issue at that time: the army revolver called "Holster Pistol" with and without a carbine stock attachment; the navy revolver called "Belt Pistol;" and the pocket revolver used by civilians, army officers, and the police, called the "Improved Pocket Pistol."

By the close of this year machinery was doing about four-fifths of the work, and the parts of arms were made interchangeable, so that in active service a number of complete arms could readily be made up of portions picked up after a battle. The lock frame, forged by swaging, was shaped by one blow. A machine then fixed the center, drilled and finished a hole for the cylinder pin which, when fixed in position, furnished a definite point from which all operations were performed and to which all parts bore relation. Templates, clamped in position on the frame, furnished precisely the positions of all holes.

(To be continued.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In the issue of October 6, page 6, the printer made us say in a caption that we were showing a Model of 1803 Colt, when in reality the proper date was 1843.

### A MILITARY AIR CORPS.

THE British War Office has authorized the organization of a military air corps.

The command of the corps will be intrusted to Maj. Sir Arthur Eamerman, Royal Engineers. The Corps will be made up of Regulars and Territorials (Militiamen).

Aviators of experience from civil life and the Army will be asked to join. It is evident the English intend, now that they have seen what France and Germany are doing, to make progress on their own account, in aerial navigation.

One by one the doubters are disposed of. No matter what the hazards of aerial attempts, regardless of cost in men or money, the conquest of the air has begun and it will continue until men are as much at home there as they are upon *terra firma*.

### A WELL DESERVED PROMOTION.

CAPT. WALTER G. PENFIELD of the Infantry, detailed with the Ordnance Department, has been selected by a Board of officers for promotion to fill the vacancy in the grade of Major caused by the retirement of Maj. Charles C. Jamieson.

Major Penfield has been directly in charge of the manufacture of the latest model rifles at Springfield Armory. He is a man as deeply interested and as much devoted to his line of work and profession as is Major Phillips to that of making small arms ammunition. In fact Penfield is very much the same kind of man Phillips is untiring, capable, and practical.

The Infantry should be proud that it has been able to give two such officers to the Ordnance Department and the Ordnance Department should be deeply grateful that it has an opportunity to get such men.

### DEATH TO DUCKS.

IN Utah and Colorado and adjacent territory the ducks and geese and snipe have been dying by the thousands. The disease which has attacked them appears to be duck cholera, an affliction which arises from the conditions produced by an extra dry season.

Ponds and streams go dry or become extremely attenuated, and filth and other unsanitary conditions which arise from over-crowding are present and produce this dreadful epidemic.

There will be no shooting season in the States mentioned this year and probably the supply of aquatic game will be much reduced for some years to come.

So far we have not observed any reports of the cholera in other localities than those we have mentioned and there, as has been said, the trouble is directly and solely traceable to a lack of water.

### THE J. A. G. REPORTS.

IN the reports of Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, it is shown that there was a decrease of trials of officers and men during the past year. An increase in the number of officers and clerks in the Department is recommended.

On the subject of dishonorable discharges in case of desertion General Davis says:

"This tendency to mete out the extreme and degrading punishment of dishonorable discharge, even to young and inexperienced soldiers, who, it is quite certain, have failed to grasp the enormity of their offense in deserting, will, if unchecked, draw the discipline of the Army further and further away from the trend, not only of modern criminology, but also, it is believed, of the modern trend of military discipline toward corrective rather than merely punitive measures."

### PRAISE FOR A GOOD COMPANY.

WE mention here with favorable comment, not for the first time either, Company E, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, Milwaukee, Wis., Capt. M. D. Imhoff.

This company has been awarded the Pfister Trophy for the best all-round company in the State. This award is based upon the efficiency as shown on the range and at inspection, each counting half. E Company was first on the range, and tied for second place at inspection. The average of 139.435 which the company attained this year is the highest ever reached by a Wisconsin company.

The figure of merit in rifle firing of 86.77 is the result of firing carried on for one day only. It is an exceptional record for one day's work. The record of this company shows what can be done by industry, intelligence, application and an honest desire to attain military excellence.

We do not think we can say too much for Captain Imhoff, his officers and his men, because results of this kind are not reached by any good luck or chance, or through any other means than deserving, intense and exceptional effort.

### HAND ARM DRAWING CLOSER.

THIS paper has been following with close attention the progress of those events which must ultimately result in the adoption of a new hand arm for the use of our military service.

IN ARMS AND THE MAN of February 10, 1910, was given a somewhat extended account of what had taken place up to that time, commenting on the eight years and more of experiments which the Ordnance Department has directed, and referring to the action of a Board of Officers taken some three years ago.

This action as will be remembered was, first to decide on .45-caliber as the size for a hand weapon; second, to choose the automatic (by which we mean semi-automatic) as the type, and third, to designate the Colt and Savage pistols for further trial and test in the field.

The action of the Board was approved by the Secretary of War and since that time all efforts have been directed toward trying out these two weapons.

We recorded in the article referred to, that of February 10, 1910, a full string of 1,000 shots from one Colt's Automatic, caliber .45, before officers of the War Department. Whether more than this have been fired at any one time from this weapon we are not advised but we do know that these were fired. That seems a great many shots to go from one pistol without anything happening. It is a large number.

The Savage Arms Company has been slower than the Colt's because its facilities for the manufacture of this particular form of weapon have not yet been brought to that point of completion to enable them to turn out the weapons rapidly.

It was the privilege of a representative of ARMS AND THE MAN to be present last week on the pistol range at Fort Myer during a test of the Savage Automatic pistols. The weapons functioned well; one pistol fired a clean thousand rounds without a break or a balk. Others did almost as well, and such things as did happen were of small consequence and not much account.

The showings made by the Colt and the Savage pistols are sufficient to justify serious consideration of both of these weapons by the Ordnance Department. In our opinion no foreign automatic pistol can now compare with either of these products of American enterprise and genius.

It is believed the Department will soon reach a decision which will enable officers who have refrained from purchasing hand arms to buy for their own use the same or a corresponding weapon to that which will be issued for the Service.

Present during the test of the Savage were Captain Stewart and Mr. Eickoff representing the Ordnance Department, Colonel Adriance and Mr. Nelson of the Savage Company, the latter doing the firing, Lieutenant Pryor of the Navy and the ARMS AND THE MAN man.

What the Ordnance Department will do in relation to the adoption of a pistol cannot be foretold, but this much seems now well assured: that whichever of the pistols may be taken, or if both be taken, the Department will not go far astray. They are both very good weapons and in our opinion superior to any revolver for military use as well as to all foreign pistols.



# 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.

## DOES THE DAY OF FRANCE ARRIVE?

It is curious how the pendulum of power makes its swing.

France once dominated Europe, but her supremacy was swept away by the fighting vigor of the stolid Germans. For every true Frenchman the dream of the conquest of the men upon the Rhine has been as that of Sir Launcelot of the Holy Grail.

In fertility of resource the French excel. They have been called the "Yankees of Europe," not unjustifiably. They are more daring in their acceptance of new ideas than any Yankee ever dared to be; besides, they are more catholic. As a rule their scientific men are better educated.

Yankee ingenuity has been too much concerned in turning out something to pull out dollars. When God-given talent is employed with the single purpose of helping men make money there is apt to follow a hardening process which may result in complete ossification of every cell of the brain except those which render results in dollars and cents.

A part of the present-day Frenchman's dream of glory is the expectation of military supremacy through his quickest and best development of airships.

France now has thirty airships and has just given orders for thirty more. This will give her a fleet of sixty. The well-rounded and interesting observations of the author of "The Valor of Ignorance" notwithstanding, the airship is going to revolutionize modern warfare and he who spends his time denying that is wasting it.

France now has a decided lead over all the other nations. If she chooses to maintain that advantage it should stand her in good stead should she have a difficulty with any of the powers. Her experiments are not being limited to the construction of airships to operate with the land forces, but her navy is also experimenting with a zeal and interest almost fanatical. If out of it all France does not learn more of new things and learn them better we shall be mistaken.

You perceive, do you not, how the United States is lagging behind in aviation, and why? Because so far there has not been sufficient demonstration that there is money in it. Once give our people an idea that there

is chance to make real money out of airship building, and we shall have *airp* stations at every cross road.

For that reason, if for no other, it might be a good idea for the Government to offer some fine large premiums to any one who will solve some of the unsolved problems of the navigation of the air.

## A SINISTER EDITORIAL.

We desire to lay seriously upon you the obligation to read the editorial which is herewith quoted from the Broad Arrow, the Naval and Military Gazette of England.

"The American claim to fortify the Panama Canal will be one of the big international questions of the near future. With it political, commercial and military considerations of the first magnitude are bound up. As early as the middle of the last century these were clearly perceived by the two countries most intimately concerned—Great Britain and the United States. The result was the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, by which England sacrificed her strategical position at the entrance of the canal to secure neutrality. As events have worked out, surrender would be the more correct word, since, in the Pauncefote-Hay Convention of 1901, we recognized the special interest of the United States in the waterway. As we received no equivalent, the gain was all on one side. Even the clause, inserted by Lord Lansdowne to prevent just such a situation as has arisen, was dropped by the American Senate with our acquiescence. In 1904, by the Hay-Brunau-Varilla Treaty, the United States was granted the right to police the canal in case of emergency.

This is quite a different matter to the demand now made to erect permanent fortifications, without which, says Mr. Roosevelt, 'we cannot effectively guarantee the neutrality of the canal.' But the world is likely to take another view. In the first place, what would happen if the United States were at war? In the second place, we have the example of the Suez Canal, the neutrality of which is secured not by the fortifications of any one Power, but by the guarantee of several. If ever there was a question which should be submitted to arbitration, it is this one. If not, and the United States persist in her determination to fortify the canal, a source of continual friction between her and Canada will be set up. For, strategically, the new waterway will mean as much to the one country as the other. But if its neutrality is to depend on the goodwill of the United States, the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets of the Dominion may be prevented at any time. Moreover, the United States on either coast will be enveloped in the naval sense by Canada. Here is another strong reason for the federation of the Empire. Without it, British North America will be driven into the arms of the United States by the pressure of strategy as well as of trade."

We confess to more than a little repulsion when we reread this singular effusion. That lack of appreciation of the rights of others which would allow an editor to pen such a screed as this we can overlook because the editor may be not a man of broad enough mind to justify an expectation of anything else from him. He may stand alone in his opinion, and we hope he does, although in candor we must admit that we know he does not.

Words fail us when we seek to characterize that quality of mind which would by any process deprive the United States of its *right*, not privilege, to permanently fortify the Panama Canal.

This country is building the Canal with its *own* money, and asking no favors of any other nation. It is only equitable and just as well as reasonable that it should be allowed to take adequate steps to protect its own.

The suggestion put forward that this is a case which should, if any case ever should, be submitted to arbitration would be ludicrous if it were not so wholly unreasonable.

If all the powers feel as the editorial seems to indicate that the Canal should not be fortified by the United States, but held neutral, than it is quite evident what the decision of a court of arbitration would be. The equities would not be consulted. Justice would not be a consideration; fairness would not be thought of. The only impelling motive for a decision by the members of such a court would be "What is best for *my* country?"

And thus we might remark as we go by, we encounter again a case of difference of opinion, or what might be a difference of opinion, between one nation or another or others, which could not, by the very nature of it, ever be settled by arbitration.

Such fundamental rights of the United States are involved in the fortification of the Panama Canal that any nation which undertakes to interfere with the exercise of those rights must be called to book. It is not a question

under dispute. Not a question to be adjudicated or arbitrated. It is a question *fixed, settled, and determined.*

The United States has the right to fortify the Panama Canal and it means to do it, without asking the opinion, let alone the permission of any other nation on earth.

The side issue which this article sets up that the fortification of the Canal will be a continued source of friction between the United States and Canada is simply bosh and twaddle. The editor should have known that, if he knew anything.

If strategically or otherwise the Canal means as much to Canada as to the United States, may we suggest that Canada build a canal at Nicaragua? There is plenty of room there, and our own eminent engineering authorities were in doubt and indeed some are still in doubt as to whether Panama or Nicaragua is the better place for a canal.

It might also be suggested further, if Canada found herself unwilling or unable to build a canal at the moment, Great Britain if interested might undertake the work.

If Great Britain does undertake the construction of another canal, then the question of whether she should be allowed to fortify it would be one which might well be submitted to arbitration.

Before dismissing the subject it might be remarked that there are other ways of fortifying a canal outside of erecting fortifications long the line of the Big Ditch itself. There are such things as contiguous seas, and commanding points with reference to the entrance of canals. Say Suez, for an instance.

It may well be that we have grown too much concerned over this editorial but we think not. It is to us a sinister editorial in its highest and most importance significance.

It should alone be sufficient cause to impel us to fortify the Canal so strongly that it shall be *impregnable* and to increase to a point of *invincibility* our military preparations on the land and the sea.

We propose to fortify the Panama Canal that it may be kept peaceful and we also propose to be strong enough on land and sea so that we may preserve peace among and help to secure equal justice for other nations and ourselves.

### FIREARM TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

#### CANADA.

[From Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, Kingston, Ontario.]

**D**IRECT and indirect importations are made at this port of American rifles and shotguns, which are considered the best sellers on the Kingston market in spite of a preferential tariff with England and the cheap grade of goods coming from Germany.

Dealers here inform me that they prefer to carry the American article than the foreign gun, as it gives more satisfaction and is in greater demand. The American makes best known and selling most largely are Winchester and Marlin rifles; Remington, Stevens, and Ithaca shotguns; Hopkins & Allen, Iver Johnson, Smith & Wesson, and Colt revolvers. There are also sold three English makes of shotguns.

German manufacturers are imitating American rifles, shotguns and revolvers, and cartridges, which are found on the Kingston market. The American article is copied as nearly as possible, all marks being stamped except the firm's name. On cartridges no difference is made, as the initials and other marks are stamped thereon. German goods retail at about 50 per cent less than the American article. Still, with this great difference in price the Americans have increased their trade at Kingston, while a decrease is noted for the cheap and inferior foreign imported article.

Almost all the hardware merchants in the city and a firm carrying sporting goods handle firearms. Only by special permission from the chief of police may one carry a revolver.

It is suggested that the trade in this line of goods can be increased if direct business connections be made with local dealers instead of selling through the jobbing houses at Montreal and Toronto.

#### BELGIUM.

[From Consul H. Abert Johnson, Liege.]

The crisis in the Belgium firearms industry, the effect of which was first seriously felt in 1908, had even a more marked influence in 1909. The number of arms tested at the government proving grounds has steadily declined, being 1,576,671 in 1907, 1,351,418 in 1908, and 1,322,774 in 1909.

The manufacture of revolvers has, however, shown an increase, owing to the recent opening up of a more extended market in the Ottoman Empire. It is asserted that the prospect of improvement in this Belgian industry does not seem at all encouraging, on account of the high protective duties existing in France, Austria, Russia, and Italy.

#### EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

The export trade in American firearms regained its normal aggregate in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, the value reaching \$2,373,662, against \$1,682,687 the previous year. The foreign sales in the fiscal years 1907 and 1908, however, totaled \$2,769,917 and \$2,669,489, respectively. The latest detailed statistics showing the countries to which American firearms were exported are the following for the fiscal year 1909, with comparisons for 1908:

Country.	1908.	1909.	Country.	1908.	1909.
Canada.....	\$303,047	\$240,825	Japan.....	\$17,735	\$14,990
Mexico.....	205,579	117,868	Siberia.....	22,094	15,980
Cuba.....	59,751	17,424	Australasia.....	158,360	132,989
British West Indies.	17,591	11,754	Philippines.....	725,399	100,299
Central America...	54,620	26,014	Belgium.....	29,303	20,070
Colombia.....	1,967	4,462	France.....	45,704	46,235
Venezuela.....	10,600	12,069	Germany.....	158,618	137,596
Brazil.....	287,131	272,070	Italy.....	16,851	12,706
Argentina.....	158,939	136,798	Russia.....	9,838	8,255
Uruguay.....	50,755	32,225	Turkey.....	6,492	84,574
Chile.....	46,632	34,592	United Kingdom..	98,874	100,595
Bolivia.....	17,871	6,583	All other.....	95,769	55,157
Peru.....	46,758	21,137			
Ecuador.....	5,926	2,708			
British India.....	17,285	16,712			
			Total.....	2,669,489	1,682,687

### TRAVELING KITCHENS.

**I**N those armies, such as the Russian, for instance, where soup forms the principal if not the whole article of the soldier's diet, the traveling kitchen is a much more practicable proposition than with us, where the demand is for something approximating a six-course dinner for every meal. And yet, after experiment, our own people think they have evolved a traveling kitchen which will be of utility.

A Russian officer is reported to have lately conceived the idea of bestowing further mobility upon the kitchens of his service by taking the huge kettle, in which the soup is boiled (this soup with black bread making the whole of the soldier's fare), and swinging it as one would a litter, between two horses. He strives in this fashion to make a kitchen which can go anywhere men may.

### USEFUL INFORMATION FOR BOY SCOUTS.

**A**MONG those things which may be taught to the boy scouts to their benefit, and for the enhancement of their value as citizens, is first aid in case of accident, the emergency treatment of wounds, the resuscitation of the drowned, and the care of the injured and sick.

We observe that a camp of instruction was recently held in California, near San Francisco, where first aid instruction was given boy scout leaders.

If the central idea of the scout organization is that the duty of the scout involves being useful and giving help to others, then there could be no more practical preparation for such help than training the boys how to give assistance in case of injury.

### THE COMMISSARY GENERAL HAS PRACTICAL IDEAS.

**I**N the Report of Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, a number of interesting facts are found.

On that engrossing topic of fireless cookers General Sharpe says:

"The value of the fireless cooker has been demonstrated beyond all question. It was exhaustively tried out and favorably reported upon by officers of organizations and others. But as the cookers were wanted only as an adjunct to the field equipment, and not in substitution of such equipment, it would necessitate field equipment beyond what would be advisable.

In a recent request for two fireless cookers for use on practice marches Lieut.-Col. A. R. Paxton, 24th Infantry, commanding Fort Ontario, N. Y., said:

"The demand for them is so great and their convenience so apparent to company commanders that when marches are made by companies the fireless cookers are, by mutual agreement of the company commanders, lent to those companies to be in the field. \* \* \* This request is made on account of the great value of these cookers to troops on marches and at maneuvers, and it is based upon the reports of those officers who have them with their companies, and the desires of those who are not supplied."

The whole matter of the adoption of fireless cookers for the Army was referred to the Board of Commissary Officers, and also to the Joint Infantry Equipment Board and Commissary Board, whose duty it was to select suitable field equipment, and these boards did not recommend the adoption of the fireless cooker.

It may be stated in this connection that the Italian army is at present equipped with the cookers; the Austrian army is partly equipped with them; and the French army is considering the question of providing the troops with them."

He also makes interesting comments upon curing of meat by electricity.

He urges a service corps and puts forward the following arguments in support of his recommendations:

"I again urge my recommendation for the organization of a Service Corps in the Army. A bill for the creation of such a corps was introduced in the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, on January 30, 1906 (S. 3926), and one on January 6, 1908, in the first session of the Sixtieth Congress (H. R. 11788). The establishment of such a corps would, it is believed, lead to marked increase in the efficiency of the Service in time of war and in time of peace.

The present system of depending upon enlisted men detailed for extra duty in the commissary is unsatisfactory. It is unfair to the company commander, because it takes away men from his company who are required with it, and it is not satisfactory to the post commissary, because it is very difficult to get competent men detailed to assist him in the clerical work of his office. The men who are detailed are required to be absent from the commissary to attend to their legitimate duties with their companies, and many times at the very hour when their services are most required. These men are constantly being relieved and new men detailed. This condition is particularly manifest in the Philippine Islands, where the men engaged in this work are not allowed extra-duty pay. Men detailed in the commissary will deliberately slight the work in order to be relieved and a post commissary will frequently have to change his help three or four times between inventories, thus making it almost impossible to fix the responsibility for any losses disclosed by the inventory. The clerical work in the commissary requires experience, exactness in figures, and promptness in rendition of accounts, returns, and requisitions, and the Government should supply the commissary competent men to do the work."

### MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY FOR MOBILE FORCES.

Military Topography for the Mobile Forces, including Map Reading, Surveying and Sketching, by Capt. C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, adopted as a text book in the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is a book which is essentially a method of making rapid map—it makes men who can make maps up where the bullets fly. It is a complete exposition of the methods of instruction which have been so successful at the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, as to win applause from investigators the world over. In the map reading chapters, those who already read maps can test themselves, and all others can learn by the application system from exercises on an excellent map which accompanies the book.

Next follows a simple exposition of plane surveying with all out of date and superfluous matter omitted. The text gives the ground work which all officers and finished sketched. It very particularly explains the use of the plane table.

All students of this book are enabled to gain the knowledge necessary for a careful survey or for establishing a control system over extensive rapid work. Part III, Military Sketching is the cream of the book. It gives completely and clearly, in careful steps, the methods to be used by the beginner and the practice to be followed to become a skilled sketcher. All those "pointers" and that intimate explanation which, heretofore, have been imparted only in verbal instruction by a master in the art, are stated completely in this text. The student and the author go through a position sketch and a road sketch together with the sketch before them, one learning and the other explaining the practical details. The ultimate aim of the rapid sketcher of putting the ground as it is directly on the map using his eye, head and pencil only, without intermediate measurements and estimates, except on main traverses, is carefully explained. But this is a far jump for the beginner and he is warned to keep this as a goal and approach it gradually.

No one who would be a map maker or map reader can afford to be without this book. Although map making is the purpose of this book there is also an immense gain in tactics in the course of training given; for the result is a trained topographical eye which grasps instantly the possibilities of the ground in any military situation.

This book is thoroughly practical and its methods find application outside of the Army in route selection and preliminary railroad reconnaissance.

### REPORT OF COAST ARTILLERY.

GEN. ARTHUR MURRAY, Chief of the Coast Artillery, in his annual report takes occasion to point out with much emphasis the need of increased strength for this important branch of the Service.

He says:

"The authorized maximum strength of the Coast Artillery Corps is 701 officers and 19,321 enlisted men. The number required to furnish one manning detail for the seacoast fortifications already constructed and the additional defences recommended by the National Coast Defence Board in its report of February, 1906, is 2,278 officers and 55,110 men."

On the subject of Coast Artillery supports General Murray remarks:

"Besides these trained Regular and Militia coast artillerymen required to furnish one complete manning detail for all our coast defences constructed and proposed, it must be further remembered, as stated in my annual report for 1908, that there are certain other troops, armed as Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery and designated "coast artillery supports," which will be absolutely necessary for the defence of the rear of the forts from attack by small parties of the enemy which may be landed from hostile ships for the purpose of making such attack while the ships

engage the forts in front. Such supports were unnecessary in the days when seacoast forts were high-walled inclosures, with or without a surrounding moat and often with a counterscarp, redoubt, and glacis on the land front. The troops garrisoning such forts were relied on and expected to defend it from attack from any and all sides. At the present day, however, the so-called seacoast forts consist of a number of detached works, concrete and earthen embankments—often separated by considerable distances, and behind which the heavy guns are usually so mounted as to be hidden from the front, but completely open and exposed to view from the rear. It is therefore absolutely necessary for the efficient defence of a harbor that men other than those which man the gun and mine defences of the forts should be provided to protect the forts and their accessories, fire-control stations, power plants, and searchlights from attack from the rear.

It is roughly estimated that about 55,000 field troops (Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery) will be needed in time of war to make the coast fortifications in the States, the Isthmus, and the insular possessions secure against attacks such as may be expected from the rear. That is, it will require approximately the same number of field troops to give this protection as it does coast artillery to man and fight the defences on the sea front of the fortifications.

\* \* \* \* \*

As to the regular coast artillerymen, 1,376 officers and 33,905 men, required by the policy of the War Department for manning the defences of our home and insular ports, only 701 officers and 19,321 men are now authorized by law, leaving 675 officers and 14,584 men yet to be provided for by congressional legislation.

The foregoing relates to the personnel for the armament now completed or under construction and, in addition, that proposed by the Taft Board as necessary for a complete national defence.

If the former only is considered, that is, the personnel for the armament already installed or being constructed both at home and in foreign possessions, the shortage existing at this time is somewhat less, but is still considerable, amounting to 301 officers and 7,699 men.

#### COAST ARTILLERY RESERVES.

The Militia required by the policy of the War Department as coast artillery reserves for manning one-half of the gun defences, constructed and proposed, of the United States proper is, as has been already shown, 902 officers and 21,204 men. Since it was first practically demonstrated in the joint Regular Army and Militia coast artillery maneuvers of 1907 that Militia could well be utilized in connection with the manning of our gun defences, the War Department has encouraged in every practicable way the development of this important adjunct to the national coast defence, and, as a consequence, much progress has been made, both in the number of Militia reserves and in the material advance in efficiency as coast artillerymen of the greater part of these State troops.

With a view to expediting the practical instruction of these Militia coast artillery reserves, as well as to promoting good fellowship and kindly relations between the Regular and Militia coast artillery troops, an effort has been made, in carrying out the policy of the War Department regarding these Militia reserves, to have the State authorities of each seacoast State interested provide a Militia coast artillery company for each Regular coast artillery company assigned to gun defence in the fortified harbors of the State. This duplication of companies is confined to the gun defence alone, owing to the nature of submarine-mine work and the many difficulties that would be connected with any attempt to give practical instruction in mine work to Militia companies.

Of the 170 Regular coast artillery companies now authorized 117 are assigned to the gun defences of the United States proper, and 41 to the mine defence, the remaining 12 companies being assigned to the gun and mine defence of our insular possessions.

The War Department has succeeded in getting the seacoast States interested in organizing or arranging for the organization of more than enough companies of Militia reserves to duplicate the existing authorized Regular coast artillery companies assigned to gun defence, there being at the present time 122 companies of Militia coast artillery reserves actually organized and other companies in process of organization or under promise by the State authorities that they will be organized within the next few months.

It therefore appears that the efforts of the War Department to provide Militia coast artillery reserves in advance of Federal legislation providing for Regular coast artillery personnel, as there are at present more Militia coast artillery reserve companies organized or in process of organization than there are companies of Regular coast artillery authorized for gun defence. The details regarding the organization or status of the Militia reserve companies at the present time are set forth in the following table, which shows in addition that, whereas in some seacoast States more Militia coast artillery reserves have been provided than are necessary to duplicate the Regular coast artillery companies assigned to gun defence in the fortified harbors of these States, in other States a less number than are necessary have as yet been organized or provided.

Attention should be called to the fact that even if these recommendations for the increase of both the Coast Artillery and the Mobile Army are approved by the War Department and Congress should authorize the increase at its next session, it would be five years before the increase is consummated, assuming that a proviso such as that in the last artillery increase bill would be made in the bills regarding the appointment of the officers authorized; and that if the remaining half of the quota of Regular coast artillery necessary to carry out the approved policy of the War Department and the remaining portion of the Regular mobile army supports were then at once authorized by Congress it would take five more years to consummate the increase thus authorized. Under the best conditions it would therefore appear that it would take at least ten years to provide the quota of Regular coast artillery required to carry out the policy of the War Department, and also to provide the Regular mobile army supports needed for the defence of the rear of our insular forts and the defence of the island of Oahu. It is therefore believed it would be in the best interests of the nation if the matter of the preparation of the

bills herein recommended were taken up by the War Department at once, and every endeavor thereafter made by the department to have these bills made law."

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### *Connecticut Schools.*

Schools for the instruction of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard for the period commencing November 1, 1910, and ending April 30, 1911, will be instituted under Orders just issued by the Adjutant General.

All of the officers and noncommissioned officers will assemble at the armories for a written examination once a month, the examinations to be conducted by the instructors for each station. The examination questions will be supplied by the officer in charge of instruction for the State. This officer is Capt. H. L. Jackson, U. S. A.

75 per cent is required to secure a marking of satisfactory; below that it will grade "unsatisfactory," and a list showing the standing of all will be published monthly in Orders.

### *Wisconsin Rifle Practice Results.*

In the annual report of rifle firing, Wisconsin National Guard, there are set forth these facts:

In the award of prizes, Officers Association, Leonard L. Bailey, Sergeant, Company C, 3rd Infantry, took a gold watch for the highest aggregate score and the National Guard trophy for the same reason.

Adolph Patzer, Quartermaster Sergeant, Company D, 1st Infantry, won the Badger medal.

Carl Penner, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, won the revolver presented by Charles King for the best score with the revolver by officers.

The Holway Diamond Badge for Officers Competition in estimating distances went to Herman F. Boorts, Captain 10th Separate Battalion, his per cent of error being .053.

### *For the Philippine Scouts.*

Boards of officers of the Army will convene on November 1, at different military posts, to examine candidates for commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Philippine Scouts. The examinations will be conducted under G. O. 195, W. D. 1908, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort McPherson, Georgia; Fort Brady, Michigan; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Fort Meade, South Dakota; Presidio of San Francisco, California; Presidio of Monterey, California; Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort H. G. Wright, New York; and Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

### *Bars Disabled Persons.*

Circular No. 12, War Department, October 7, contains an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, approved by the Assistant Secretary of War, in relation to the question of the right of the United States to decline to pay officers or men of the Organized Militia who are physically incompetent on account of extreme or insufficient age to perform the duties which may be reasonably expected of them.

The Judge Advocate General considers that it is not within the province of the United States to say whether officers shall or shall not be commissioned by a State, but he declares it clearly within the power of the Federal Government to withhold pay from those who are not physically competent.

This is a decision in accordance with good sense and judgment and at the same time it is good law. It is manifestly poor policy on the part of the United States to pay those in the military service who would not be of use in the emergency demands of a war made upon them.

### *Oregon Men Fight Fire.*

A considerable number of the organizations of the Oregon National Guard were called out for the Service of the State in combatting the fierce forest fires which struck that country the latter part of August.

The National Guardsmen rendered excellent service and were warmly commended by the local civil authorities for their effective efforts.

## MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

[No bulletin of news notes was issued for the week ending October 12, 1910.]

### *How to Get Individual Rifles.*

In reply to a request for information as to whether members of the Organized Militia can purchase United States magazine rifles, model of 1906, for individual use in target practice, same to be individual property and not accounted for by the State, the Adjutant General of a State has been informed that sales of United States property to individual members of the Organized Militia are not authorized by law (see paragraph 118, Militia Regulations).

The rifles desired may be purchased from State funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law. The rifles then become the property of the State and are not required to be accounted for to the United States.

### *Nothing Later.*

There is no later edition than that of 1904 of "Instructions for Conducting Correspondence and Keeping Records." The matter contained therein is, to some extent, obsolete, and it is contemplated in the near future to issue a revised edition thereof.

### *Observation Telescopes and Battery Telephones.*

Observation telescopes are not issued to batteries, as they pertain only to battalion and regimental equipment.

Experiments are at the present time being conducted to find the most suitable type of Field Artillery telephone. As soon as this is decided on and the instruments purchased, issue of the complete fire control equipment for Field Artillery batteries will be made on all outstanding requisitions from the Organized Militia.

### *Saddle and Draft Horses.*

The cost of hiring saddle and draft horses is properly payable from the amount allotted for the transportation of the Organized Militia in connection with their participation in joint camps of instruction.

### *Not Allowable From Federal Funds.*

In reply to a request for information as to whether allowances for quarters, heat and light, and the expenses in connection with developing rifle ranges, of a noncommissioned officer of the Regular Army on duty with the Organized Militia can be paid from Federal appropriations for the support of the Militia, the Adjutant General of a State has been informed that these expenses should be met from State funds.

### *State of Washington Coast Artillery Did Well.*

The Secretary of War has expressed to the Adjutant General of the State of Washington the appreciation of the Department at the excellent showing made by the Coast Artillery Reserves of the State of Washington during the joint coast defence exercises in the Artillery District of Puget Sound, in July last.

### *Burial Cost Chargeable to State.*

A question having arisen as to whether the expenses incident to the burial of a member of the Organized Militia, who died at a joint camp of instruction from typhoid fever contracted previous to his attendance at the maneuvers, are properly payable from Federal or State funds, the Secretary of War is of the opinion that the deceased was present at the encampment under the orders of the Governor of the State, that he was at no time in the Service of the United States Government, and that therefore the expenses involved are payable neither from the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia" nor the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

### *As Citizens Only.*

There is no law that authorizes officers of the National Guard, as such, to be appointed commissioned officers in the Regular Army. Applications of members of the National Guard for appointment in the Regular Army must be made in their capacity as citizens of the United States, apart from their connection with the Organized Militia.

### *Estimates Desired of Stores Required.*

In regard to the issue to the Organized Militia of military supplies by the several bureaus of the War Department, much difficulty is experienced in filling requisitions promptly, for the reason that the quantity of supplies procured for the Regular Army from which issue is made to the Organized Militia is not sufficient for the needs of both Services, and because the supply bureaus are not able, in the absence of annual estimates, to anticipate the needs of the Militia.

The records of this office show that a large number of requisitions are received daily, many of which call for small quantities of supplies, and, in one instance, several requisitions for ordnance stores were received from the same State in one day, none of which contained more than a few items and each of which stated that the supplies were desired for immediate use. It is often necessary to place special insignia or markings on the equipments before issue, and, in other cases, many articles which the Department does not regularly carry in stock have to be procured from the market, and it is therefore impracticable to make issues of the supplies immediately on receipt of the requisitions.

To remedy this condition, the Adjutants General of the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia Militia, have been requested, if practicable, to submit an annual estimate giving, approximately, the number of articles of arms, uniforms, equipments, and other military supplies that will be needed for their Organized Militia during the ensuing fiscal year. It has also been suggested that requisitions be submitted, if practicable, for supplies to cover a period of six months, or, if this be found impracticable, that they be submitted at least three months prior to the time the articles will be needed.

If the two propositions advanced in the preceding paragraph can be followed it would greatly facilitate the issues of the supplies and relieve officers of the Organized Militia and the several bureaus of the Department of considerable clerical work and prevent delay in the delivery.

In this connection, attention has been invited to circular letter of July 16, 1909, from this office, in regard to the matter of issues of supplies to the Organized Militia on semi-annual requisitions.

The provision contained in paragraph 185 of the Militia Regulations, as amended by Circular, No. 2, Division of Militia Affairs, January 27, 1910, in regard to the nonpayment of members of the Organized Militia, who have not been bona fide members of the organization for at least three months prior to the date of the encampment, maneuvers, or exercises, under Section 15 of the Militia Law, as amended, is applicable both to the special maneuver fund and the amount allotted under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. Any payment to members of the Militia having less than three months' service must therefore be made from State funds.

### *Thinks Bulletins Valuable.*

The Department is in receipt of the first three bulletins issued monthly by the Adjutant General of Colorado to the officers of the Organized Militia of the State. In regard to these bulletins, one captain writes, "In my judgment the bulletins will do more to benefit the Guard in our State than any other one thing. As creators of *esprit de corps* the bulletins should be wonder workers." A number of other States issue similar bulletins at stated intervals. Copies are sent to all the officers, some retired officers, and to the local newspapers and the Service journals and magazines, and it is believed much good is being accomplished in this way.

### *Books Which May be Drawn.*

Circular No. 64, War Department, October 6, contains a list of the official publications of the War Department, and those books and manuals which may be drawn by the States against their allotments.

# WESTERN

A **BUY** Word for

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Loaded Shells

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Remember the Name—Ask for It  
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**THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY, E. Alton, Ill.**

**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.

Nov. 8—Election Day, Tuesday, the Individual Rifle Championship Match for 1910, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, Louis Maurer, president, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

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.

West Chester Rifle Association, Range, 20 North Walnut Street, West Chester, Pa. P. H. McDermond, secretary. Range open every evening and visitors are always welcome.

**Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

The Association opened, on October 16, what promised to be the most successful season in its history and quite a large number of members were present.

Wind, light, the weather fair and every condition was favorable for making high scores, but owing to lack of practice no records were broken. Below are scores shot by members courageous enough to turn them in. Distance, 200 yards, Standard American target, Service military rifles.

Otto	74	72	62	76	77	76
Christensen	51	72	57	67	71	67
Keister	57	64	63	77	75	63
Gebhard	62	57	65	64	61	58

**OF INTEREST TO SHOOTERS.**

A short introduction to the items under this head may save some heart burnings so here goes: Any individual or aggregation of individuals who feel their aesthetic sense injured by below items please accept advance apologies from the writer.

Gebhard's scores are fine considering the fact that he never before had shot a New Springfield. It keeps Otto busy scooping in the nickels of the unwary. Here is a short list of the good things in store for members of this Association.

The N. R. A. medal match, November 6, a match with the 13th Reg. Rifle Club on Election Day, a match for a Savage Automatic pistol donated by Mr. Chas. Nelson, now of the Savage Arms Co., on December 4. This match deserves more than passing mention as the prize is well worth a hard effort and the conditions will

give all a chance. A brand new up-to-date revolver range equipped with pits and a comfortable shooting is ours.

Our square, hard and fast shooting neighbors, the Mannattans, have tipped us off to get ready as they intend to issue a challenge to the Cypress Hills bunch. Thanks, friends, thanks, for the timely warning, but know ye the saying of the Indians concerning Louis Wetzel, "Him gun always loaded." So with Cypress Hills, they are always ready to be licked. Honest now, fellows over in the big boro, we have watched your career with interest, really have basked in the glory of your achievements and we hate to do anything to diminish it but if we must, we must. One more item and ring off.

This Association is now rounding out the fourth year of its existence. In the beginning it was a schuetzen club. Affiliation with the N. R. A. and the opportunity to purchase Service rifles soon brought the military rifle to the front. For each new member obtained through this style of shooting a schuetzen member dropped out. It seemed that oil and water would mix as readily as these two classes of shooters. There was no common meeting ground, no handicap system, no target could be devised satisfactory. The only logical outcome of this condition is embodied in recent action taken by the Association "that in the future only military rifles shall be eligible in rifle competitions held by this Association.

**West Chester, Pa., Rifle Association.**

The West Chester Rifle Association, at a recent meeting adopted the by-laws of The National Rifle Association of America and made application for membership. The association was organized about three years ago, with about eight or ten members and has increased its membership to about forty. While rifle shooting seems to be a dead sport in this locality, we feel greatly encouraged. The association opened this season with a five hundred (or more) shot, handicap match, on the 25 yard indoor range, which seems to be creating a great deal of interest. This shoot will run until about December first and the result will be published at the conclusion of the match.

The officers are: President, Jay Jefferis; Vice President, John Hetherington; Secretary, P. H. McDermond; Treasurer, D. W. Pike.

Official practice shoots, Tuesday and Friday nights. The range is open every evening and visitors are always welcome.

**Providence, R. I., Revolver Club.**

The weekly match of the Providence Revolver Club (Newport members), was held October 14, at Wm. Almy's range in Portsmouth. Eight men trying to put up a good score under fair conditions with three succeeding, the other five still explaining why they didn't.

Brooks, who starts the 15th for Maine after moose and other things, thought he had started already for every time he got a 25 he would sing out, "I got him." If he brings back as many head as he got 25's we will all have one to mount and a few over.

Almy forgot his hens long enough to put up a good 461, and Coggeshall got a good 457. The others, well, perhaps their scores ought to go in, but it's a shame. Peckman and Thurston tied at 438, Riesel glad to get a 436, Henderson a 427, and Easton a 414.

Brooks also won the Bullseye Match for this week 1/4-inch off. Coggeshall 5/8-inch off and Henderson, 3/4-inch off. The scores:

P. Brooks	238	234	472
W. Almy	228	233	461
F. Coggeshall	230	227	457
W. Thurston	216	222	438
J. Peckham	229	209	438
J. Biesel	227	209	436
W. Henderson	215	212	427
J. Easton	210	204	414

**National Capital Rifle & Revolver Club, Washington, D. C.**

We have had as a visitor at the last two meetings Mr. A. O. Niedner of Malden, Mass., and a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. Talk about smokefests and dope!

Arthur Johnson, our technical and ballistic expert, took advantage of Mr. Niedner's presence to refresh his memory and verify a few of his personal opinions. Trajectory, muzzle energy, initial velocity, chamber pressure, rifling, all were thoroughly discussed. Unnecessary to add very little shooting was done and only one score was turned in.

George Peck contributed some smoke and told a good story about a little ducking trip.

F. W. Holt, member of last year's Indoor League team, shot two 25-shot scores on the Standard target at 20 yards, getting 198 and 192.

**The Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Association.**

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, October 15, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

**200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.**

H. A. Dill	188	138
Williamson	228	220

**Honor Target—3 Shots.**

Williamson	22	21	15	58
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**Military Match.**

H. A. Dill	45	42	J. Oliver	42	39
N. Sperring	42	41			

**50 Yards Revolver Match.**

H. A. Dill	86
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**October 8.**

**Military Match, 200 Yards, 10 Shots, Possible 50.**

Sperring	47	Bower	43
Dillin	47	Williamson	43
Schnerring	46	Given	40
Reeves	44	Oliver	38
Bower, Dill	45		

**Pistol Match, 50 Yards, 10 Shots, Possible 100.**

Dill	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	97
	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	7-90
	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	7-86
Palmer	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	7	7	7	6-88
	10	10	10	10	9	7	7	7	7	7	5-84

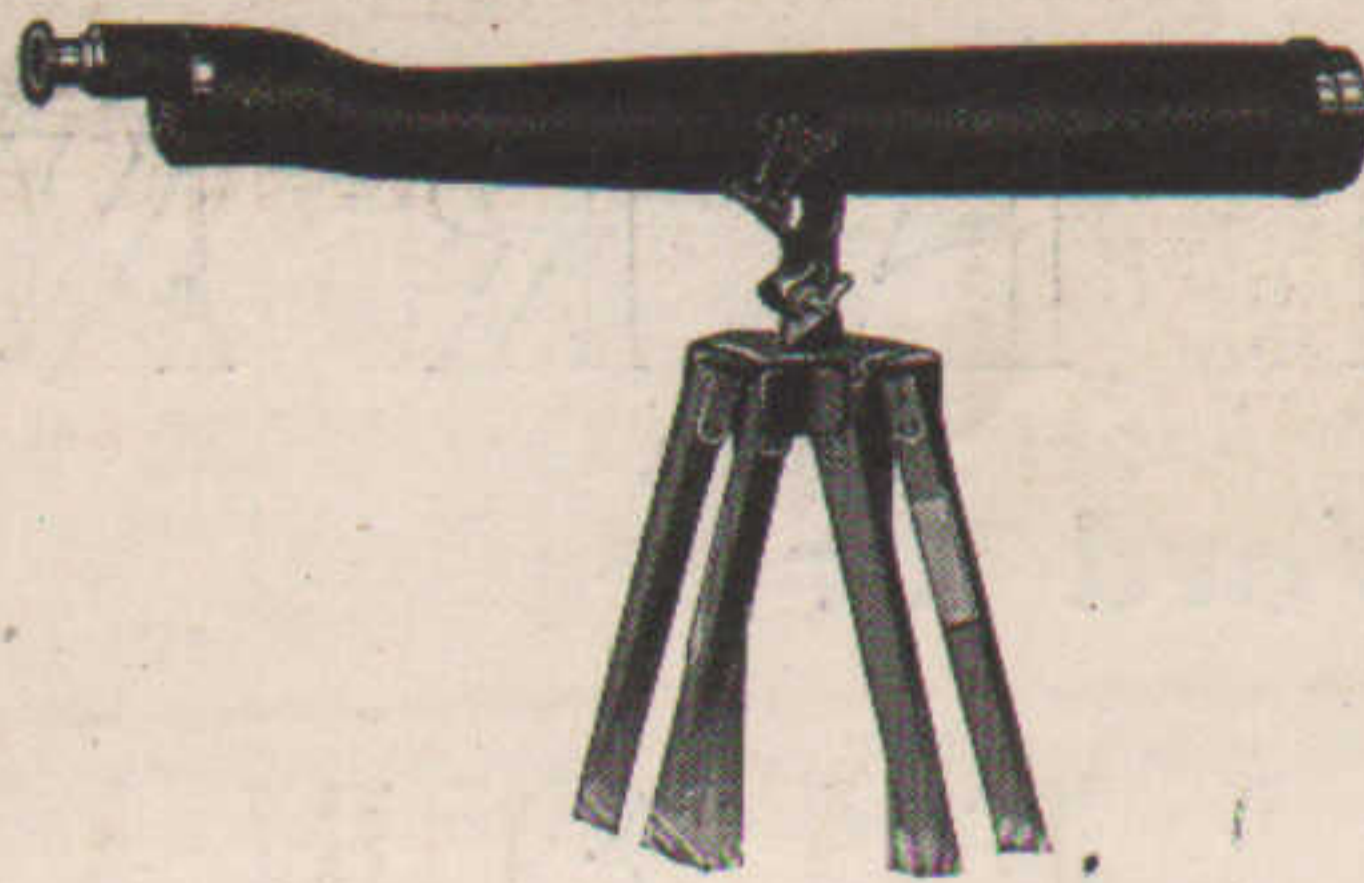
**Individual Rifle Championship Match.**

The seventeenth annual Individual Championship Match, more popularly known as the Election Day Match, under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, will be held at Union Hill, N. J., Schuetzen Park on Tuesday, November 8.

The targets will be open for practice at 8 a. m., and the match will start at 9 o'clock. Ten sighting shots are allowed all contestants who are not present at the opening of the match.

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**Prism Terrestrial Telescope**



Large field. High magnification. Superior construction. Combined weight of telescope, tripod and alt-azimuth mounting—9 lbs. Aperture—2 ins. Powers—25 and 50. These elements make it the ideal instrument for terrestrial use.

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At the Grand American Handicap, premier shooting event of America

JOHN W. GARRETT, of Colorado Springs, Colo., makes a new world's record, breaking 100 targets straight, 80 singles and 10 pair. A feat never before accomplished in the annals of shooting history. The former record was held by F. G. Bills, of Chicago, also made in our Patented Glasses. Guy V. Deering, of Columbus, Wis., wins Amateur Championship event, shooting in our Patented Glasses. J. W. Garrett also wins high professional average for all targets shot during the entire week, both handicap and 16-yard events. He also tied for the Professional Championship of America, being shot out in the tie.

The particular advantage of our glasses are, that they are ideal for shooting, motoring, or any outdoor sport, and are the only glasses made in America with an adjustable hinge. We control the patents in all countries. Write for booklet of photographs and endorsements by prominent shooters and automobile drivers all over the world.

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100 shots per man. 25 ring target (3/4-inch rings). Distance, 200 yards. Open to allcomers. Entrance fee, \$3.00.

Any rifle and any sights, including telescope sights, allowed. All high power ammunition barred.

A forfeit of \$1.00 must be paid on all entries on or before Monday, October 31.

A trophy emblematic of the championship of the 100-shot matches donated by Wm. Hayes, of Newark, N. J.; this trophy to be held by the winner for one year, the names of the winners to be appropriately inscribed on the trophy each year, from the time of the inauguration of the 100-shot champion matches.

A fine trophy, donated by T. H. Keller, for the best 100-shot score.

Best 10-shot score, \$10.00; 2nd best 10-shot score, \$5.00; donated by Fred Hagens, Proprietor of Park.

Only one trophy or one prize can be won by any one competitor.

**Records.**

1893.	
100-shot score—F. C. Ross.....	2194
10-shot score—L. Flach—Chas. Hutch.....	230
(Shootoff won by L. Flach.)	
1894.	
100-shot score—F. C. Ross.....	2142
10-shot score—F. C. Ross.....	231
1895.	
100-shot score—F. C. Ross.....	2222
10-shot score—G. W. Plaisted.....	233
1896.	
100-shot score—F. C. Ross.....	2225
10-shot score—M. Dorrlor.....	230
1897.	
100-shot score—M. Dorrlor.....	2183
10-shot score—H. M. Spencer.....	229
1898.	
100-shot score—F. C. Ross.....	2213
10-shot score—H. M. Spencer.....	231
1899.	
100-shot score—M. Dorrlor.....	2246
10-shot score—Gro. Schlicht.....	231
1900.	
100-shot score—M. Dorrlor.....	2257
10-shot score—F. C. Ross.....	235
1901.	
100-shot score—F. C. Ross.....	2238

10-shot score—Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	230
1903.	
100-shot score—Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	2301
10-shot score—J. E. Kelley.....	235
1904.	
100-shot score—H. M. Pope.....	2270
10-shot score—Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	237
1905.	
100-shot score—Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	2268
10-shot score—H. M. Pope.....	237
1906.	
100-shot score—A. Hubalek.....	2258
10-shot score—Chas. Bischof.....	234
1907.	
100-shot score—A. Hubalek.....	2260
10-shot score—W. A. Tewes.....	238
1908.	
100-shot score—Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	2300
10-shot score—W. H. French.....	234
1909.	
100-shot score—F. C. Ross.....	2297
10-shot score—Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	236

All riflemen who intend to participate should communicate with Zettler Bros., 159 West 23rd Street, New York.

**Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, San Francisco.**  
Monthly competition.

<b>Rifle Scores, 200 Yards.</b>			
W. G. Hoffman.....	223	224	226
A. Pattberg.....	212	207	215
B. Jonas.....	215	223	...
W. F. Blasse.....	223	212	...
J. F. Bridges.....	220	210	...
O. A. Bremer.....	216	210	...
C. W. Seeley.....	213	217	...
E. Schierbaum.....	219	210	...
J. Williams.....	211	M. F. Blasse.....	206
J. G. Day.....	214	M. W. Housner.....	209
<b>Club Button Match.</b>			
J. M. Klassen.....	224	Herman Enge.....	198
<b>Pistol and Revolver Scores.</b>			
J. G. Day.....	79	85	84
W. Seeley.....	72	78	81
C. W. Randall.....	88	86	84
C. W. Whaley.....	86	89	...
O. Lillemo.....	90	88	...
A. C. Wilson.....	80	88	...
C. W. Linder.....	89	James E. Gorman.....	93
<b>International Target Match.</b>			
James E. Gorman.....	226	C. W. Linder.....	224
O. Lillemo.....	219		

**The Pacific Coast Rifle League.**

Our near-secretary having finally arrived from the east via the side-door Pullman route, we have at last found "who's who and why" for the first half of the Pacific Coast Rifle League.

For the series ending July 3, Bisbee landed high with five straight. Tacoma, being the secretary's home town, got second. Spokane, Los Angeles and the Southern Rifles are tied with two wins and three games dropped. Seattle lost straight through.

The showing of Seattle must be attributed to hard luck as that bunch includes some fine shots, Fred Berger for example, and should have won at least half the matches. Time and again the fog-town bunch lost by a point or two.

We don't like to say anything personal, but when the secretary, in addition to sneaking off in the middle of the trouble, comes back and figures his own blame club into second place and himself at the top of that aggregation, we think it's time to rip things open. Worse than this he says the president's club has no high man, being inspired by jealousy. It did have a high man, the name of whom we don't like to mention through our innate modesty. Anyhow we're going to retire to private life now that the second series is over and devote our time to overthrowing the corrupt grafting ring that has taken possession of the league—the president being excepted of course. We're also going to find out about that \$4.14 expenditure before we send in our share of the swag.

The second half of the series having just closed, we will now hope to see the results for this series out about next Fourth of July.

**PACIFIC COAST RIFLE LEAGUE.**

Report of results, first series of matches, beginning May 8, and ending July 3.

TACOMA, WASH., September 23, 1910.

**The Secretary:**

- Seattle Rifle & Revolver Association.
- Spokane Rifle & Revolver Club.
- Bisbee Rifle Club.
- Los Angeles Rifle & Revolver Club.
- Southern California Rifles.

**Gentlemen:**

The totals of the several clubs as follows:

"INFALLIBLE" SMOKELESS

A "DENSE" Powder for Shotguns

When Buying your Game Loads—"Look at the Top-Shot Wad" and Make Sure it Reads

"INFALLIBLE"

Table of match results between Spokane, Bisbee, Tacoma, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Pasadena from May 8 to July 3, 1910.

We have delayed making this report as long as possible, looking for some plausible chicane whereby we might claim the championship of this series.

Dirking was high man of the Spokane Club, with 639 for the entire series. Hurst was high for Bisbee with 670; Hubbs of the Southern California made 672 and has the highest individual total.

Four dollars each has been received from Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. Of this there has been legitimately expended, \$4.14, leaving a balance of 65 cents.

Respectfully, SECRETARY.

Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Association, New York.

The following scores were shot at 50 yards on the Standard American target, at Greenville on October 15. It was impossible to get the individual shot records as almost everyone destroyed his cards, it being a decidedly off day.

Table of scores for Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Association: Dr. J. L. R. Morgan, target revolver (85 82 87 90); A. H. Isbell (84 82 87 88 87-428).

Table of scores for Military revolver, service cartridge. Includes scores for F. N. Sanborn, A. P. Lane, and J. A. Baker, Jr.

Total 459

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif. Vice-President R. M. Merrill, of the U. S. R. A., called a meeting of all the U. S. R. A. members about San Francisco Bay and vicinity at the request of the members of the Possible Pistol Club for the purpose of forming an organization to work in conjunction with the U. S. R. A. to boost the game along, to get new members and work for the best and further interest of the Association.

The meeting was called on Wednesday evening, September 28, 1910, at the Oakland Revolver Club range, 9th and Broadway, Oakland, Calif., at 9 p. m. sharp. Vice-President R. M. Merrill of the U. S. R. A. acted as temporary chairman, H. H. Harris temporary secretary.

The following members were present: H. Windmuller, A. M. Poulsen, H. H. Harris, Wm. A. Siebe, J. A. Jones, E. W. Williamson and Vice-President R. M. Merrill.

After considerable discussion as to who was to pay all the expenses of sending targets back and forth and to relieve the expenses of one who has been made to pay express charges, telegrams, postage, etc., in the past years out of his own pocket, besides giving considerable time to the office, it was finally by motion recorded and passed that the members about San Francisco Bay organize a club to help our representative of the U. S. R. A. in sharing the expenses of his office, etc.

The name of this organization will be the Bay Cities Club of California, of the U. S. R. A.

Election of officers followed: H. A. Harris, president; M. Nielsen, vice-president; Wm. A. Siebe, secretary-treasurer; H. Windmuller and W. G. Williamson, directors.

President H. A. Harris took the chair and made a short address.

The officers above will be the executive committee and have been instructed to draw up rules and regulations for the club.

The executive committee have the power to call all meetings whenever they see fit. The annual meeting of the club will be the first Wednesday in December of each year.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2.

The weather in Shell Mound Park was fine for good scores, and the following organizations held their regular monthly medal and bullseye shoots: Shell Mound Pistol and Revolver Club, Independent Rifles. Mr. C. Iverson rolled up a score of 61 taking first honors in the medal shoot of the Independent Rifles. J. M. Klassen made 228 and 221 in the regular monthly medal shoot of the Shell Mound Club, also the highest score of the day on the German ring. Old King Whaley made a 92 in the champion class of the pistol shooters; J. E. Gorman was the high man with 93 and 96. Siebe and Armstrong were unable to shoot on account of business. H. Henninger of the Deutscher Krieger Schuetzen made 356, the highest 20 shot score in that organization. The scores are as follows:

Table of scores for Sunday, October 2: Independent Rifles, American 200-Yard Target, 45 Springfield; Sgt. C. Iverson (61); W. B. Cook (38); J. Eichner (25); A. Dean (39).

ELLIOTT-EAR-PROTECTORS. You need protection from the "bang" of your neighbor's gun as well as from your own. Elliott Ear Protectors for \$1.00 will give it. Descriptive pamphlet on request (J. A. R. ELLIOTT, BOX 201, NEW YORK CITY.)

HAVE YOU A COPY OF THE BULL'S-EYE SCORE BOOK? ARMS AND THE MAN CAN FURNISH IT.

Table of scores for Corp. R. H. Helken, Sergt. B. D. Hilken, Lieut. H. Gaetzen, J. H. Kiehke, M. N. Hansen, H. Marzoff, B. Hassler, Sergt. P. C. Peterson, K. Zimmermann, Sergt. J. C. Moore, Lieut. C. J. Doehring, J. M. Hansen, J. Stabnow, P. H. Schonig, H. Pape.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Rifle Scores, 200 Yards, German 25 Ring Target, 10 Shot Scores. Champion Class—H. Wobber, 207, 222; J. M. Klassen, 228, 221.

First Class—J. W. Phillips, 170; A. Thompson, 189, 205; C. W. Sieley, 207; H. Kleinenbroich, 181, 170; F. J. Poney, 187, 202; C. Otten, 206; K. O. Kindgren, 193.

Pistol Scores, Standard American Target, 50-Yard Range.

Table of scores for O. Lillimo (89 86), J. E. Gorman (96 93), C. W. Whaley (92 89).

Table of scores for First Class: Capt. G. Larsen (80 80), H. Windmuller (76 84), Dr. Summers (84 85), A. Poulsen (87 80).

Table of scores for Second Class: L. Erickson (77 73), F. P. Poulter (84 78), J. G. Day (70 77), C. J. Doehring (64 62), H. Kleinenbroich (55 68), J. A. Jones (77 82), J. Phillips (77 75).

Table of scores for Third Class: C. Thiele (65 82), A. Thompson (50 60), C. W. Seelye (78 72), W. G. Williamson (78 72).

Unclassified—A. Christianer, 59, 72; H. Gloy, 59. Deutscher Krieger Schuetzen—H. Henninger, 356; N. Silberzahn, 321; Charles Meyer, 302; Joseph Koerberle, 289; F. Hemmelskamp, 335.

Bullseye Winners—1st, John Bender; 2nd, Chas. Weggenmann; 3rd, D. Stoelken; 4th, C. Hartmann; 5th, George Hetzel; 6th, F. Kaiser; 7th, H. Silberzahn; 8th, O. Dammer; 9th, F. Hemmelskamp.

October 9 at Shell Mound Park was the big day of the month; every second Sunday six organizations hold their regular monthly medal and bullseye shoots. It takes 17 targets on the 200 yard range and three targets on the 50 yard pistol range to accommodate the many riflemen who flock to the Park to spend the Sunday.

The Hannoveraner Verein held their annual Eagle shoot and it was quite late when Herman Brede was the lucky man and shot the last piece down which made him the new King.

Oscar Rosberg took first place in the monthly medal shoot of the S. F. Schuetzen Verein. His score was 216 out of a possible 250 with no reentry.

In the S. F. Turner Schuetzen F. Enge made 219 and Capt. F. Attinger made 202. The members are getting in shape for their grand prize shoot to be held in Shell Mound Park on Sunday, November 13, 1910.

O. A. Bremer and J. M. Klassen each made 225 and took high honors in the Germania Schuetzen Club.

F. Schohay made 54 out of a possible 100 on the Standard American Target, 200 yards, 45 Springfield rifle.

In the reentry matches shot by the members of the Golden Gate Rifle & Pistol Club, W. G. Hoffman made 226, 224, 223, also W. F. Blasse made 223. On the pistol range J. E. Gorman made 93 while O. Lillemo and A. C. Wilson each made 90.

Table of scores for Standing of Special Bullseye Shoot: L. S. Hawxhurst (.31), J. M. Klassen (.09), C. Otten (.24), M. Nielsen (.19), A. Thompson (.06), Wm. A. Siebe (.11), L. Erickson (.25), L. Delavergne (.30), J. G. Day (.31), 1, 2, 3, Total.

# 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' 1000-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

1000 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

## The Most Notable Demonstration of Ammunition Quality of the Year!

### THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St. T. H. Keller, Mgr.

SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St. J. S. French, Mgr.

NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St. Paul R. Litzke, Mgr.

E. Schierbaum	.29	.48	.50½	1.27½
P. C. Peterson	.22½	.57	.82	1.61½
C. M. Kraul	.38	.41	1.11	1.90
W. Serois	.38	.39½	1.27½	2.05
F. A. McLaughlin	.65	.71	.89	2.25
F. Poulter	.59	.98	.98½	2.66½
A. Hartman	.76	1.01	1.18	2.95
H. Gaetjen	.94	1.10	1.40	3.44
F. Mullen	.93½	1.14	1.35	3.42½
C. J. Doehring	.96½	.80	.78	2.54½

#### Regular Bullseye Shoot.

J. M. Klassen	3.00	.05½	H. Kleinenbroich	1.00	.37
F. Poulter	2.50	.11	J. Bauman	.50	.46
A. M. Poulson	2.00	.13	H. A. Harris	.50	.48
Capt. G. Larson	1.50	.22	P. C. Peterson	.50	.49
J. G. Day	1.00	.26	O. A. Poulson	.50	.60
F. J. Posey	1.00	.31½	C. Otten	.50	.62
H. Wobber	1.00	.35			

### AT THE TRAPS.

#### Belvidere, N. J., Gun Club.

The Belvidere Club held a well attended shoot on October 8. The club was much pleased with the appearance of T. H. Keller of the Peters Cartridge Co. Lloyd R. Lewis of the Du Pont Co., and H. H. Stevens of the U. M. C.-Remington companies were also present:

#### Amateurs.

John E. Englert	175	165	E. H. Markley	175	144
H. L. Kieper	175	148	C. G. Smith	175	152
Clarence Moore	175	146	E. L. Wilson	175	162
J. L. Reett	175	149	E. Garry	175	156
E. Bryam	175	157	J. M. Drake, Jr.	175	95
H. B. Cartright	175	142	R. E. Albertson	95	86
J. L. Deremet	75	69	A. J. Criger	95	80
E. Fred. Slear	35	29	J. H. Graves	175	163
Fred. Dopke	175	138	D. C. Snyder	175	143
Geo. Boardman	120	89	Wm. Raisener	100	68
J. Young	80	56	H. Brands	20	12
B. Hilliard	40	26	Wm. R. Howell	40	37
L. S. Corrine	40	36			

#### Professionals.

T. H. Keller	175	144	Lloyd R. Lewis	175	155
Neaf Apgar	175	169	H. H. Stevens	175	164

#### West Chester, Pa., Gun Club.

The registered shoot of the club on October 11 was not very well attended but the scoring was pretty fair. Foord, an amateur, dropping only 12 out of 200 an average of 94 per cent. Neaf Apgar was high professional with 191.

#### Amateurs.

J. E. Cox	200	166	Cleveland	200	175
Cordery	200	186	Charles	200	183

Morris	200	157	Eachus	200	171
Sloan	200	185	Foord	200	188
Gill	100	90	Holland	60	34
Good	160	153	Miles	40	31
Mattson	120	109	Anderson	200	174

#### Professionals.

Worthington	200	188	Overbaugh	200	183
Joslyn	200	145	Apgar	200	191
Lewis	200	171	T. H. Keller, Jr.	200	160
Oceltree	100	67			

#### Amateurs—200 Targets.

Holzworth	188	173	Linderman	192	194
Miller	176	184	Ford	191	192
C. Toppon	185	192	E. Toppon	186	181
Van Colt	180	174	Servers	177	...
Thorpe	172	178	Call	183	139
Varner	184	172	Kanert	134	...
J. Smith	165	...	Magnuson	167	164
E. Smith	140	161	Sraney	170	...
Wells	163	...	Woodward	167	...
Manning	166	...	Capery	182	...
Talbot	157	...			

#### Professionals—200 Targets.

Ed. O'Brien	196	187	M. F. Sharp	171	173
A. H. Hardy	179	177	H. W. Vertmeyer	168	164
Geo. Carter	177	...	Chris. Gottlieb	154	...

#### Lancaster Gun Club Shoot.

The shoot held on the grounds of the Lancaster, Pa., Gun Club by that organization on Oct. 13, was one of the best that has ever taken place in this vicinity. The attendance of gunners, both amateurs and professionals, was very large, as there were almost fifty in the contests. On account of the clubs not having full teams present there was no inter-county shoot between York and Chester.

There were ten events of twenty targets each, making a total of 200, and, as the conditions were perfect, good scores were made. The high professionals were: Neaf Apgar, of New York, 193; L. Worthington, 192; L. W. Cumberland, of Philadelphia, 191; L. Lewis, 186; and

T. H. Keller, 177. The high amateurs were: H. Minker, Coatesville, 189; J. Andrews, Strasburg, 185, and W. Ewing, Rising Sun, Md., 181. The full and complete scores of the day were:

Worthington	200	192	Grim	200	120
Cumberland	200	191	Glassick	200	178
Apgar	200	193	Hirsh	200	154
Lewis	200	186	Bonham	140	117
Keller	200	177	Bradley	120	97
Hull	200	170	Moore	120	103
Zeamer	200	177	Hoenninger	140	102
Ewing	200	181	Armstrong	120	90
Alexander	200	185	Ranck	100	83
Krick	200	175	Groff	100	80
Brown	200	150	Coffroad	100	84
Zinn	200	160	Eachus	140	120
Moule	200	134	Charles	140	114
Cochran	200	168	Clark	100	85
Minker	200	189	Anderson	100	81
Baldwin	200	180	Benner	100	83
Wilson	200	164	McFalls	100	75
Miss Rieker	200	164	Mattson	100	92
Fielis	200	166	Hammer	40	31
McSherry	200	163	Herr	40	26
E. Zinn	200	167	Mayer	60	37

#### Haddonfield, Pa., Gun Club.

A big turnout and unusually good scores made the fourth annual registered tournament of the Haddonfield Gun Club at Haddonfield yesterday one of the most successful events in the history of that hustling organization. Nine events at 20 targets each comprised the program, and few, indeed, of those who shot through but received something for their effort. There was every inducement for trapshooters to do their best, the day being perfect for the sport and the white flyers going true and not unduly fast after being sprung from the traps.

Glaspay was high amateur for the day, with 165 out of his quota of 180 targets. Cordery was second with 164; Peacock third, 160. Slear carried home a gun case for being fourth with a score of 157. The ninth event was a shoot for a Stevens gun, and after a keen contest Harry Sloan took it by breaking his 20 straight. Neaf Apgar, the well-known professional, carried off the high-average honors with 171, and Lloyd Lewis showed excellent form and was second high average man with 167.

Numbered among the string were many straight scores, while the near straights were common. The shooters who participated in the prize money shot from distance handicap, but all the professionals stood at the uniform mark of 16 yards, which accounts for the excellence of





# SMITH GUNS

## HUNTER ONE - TRIGGER

**THE** mechanical precision of the adjustment of a Hammerless Smith Gun approximates perfection. By reason of it a Smith Gun cannot shoot loose. The longer you shoot it the tighter it gets. And so by far the greater number of your gun-troubles are eliminated.

**NEVER** in the long history of gun-making has there been made so great an improvement as the *Hunter One-Trigger attachment*, which can be put on all Smith Guns. It stands for the greatest accuracy—and is helping to make world's records. Your dealer should be able to tell you all about it. So will our new and handsomely lithographed Catalogue, which you may have on request.

The latest product exemplifying Smith Gun perfection is our *20-Gauge Hammerless*—just out—and almost as light as a feather. In reality it weighs from 5½ to 7 lbs. It shows what can be done in making a fine gun at a low price. It is simply *all gun and no frills*.

**THE HUNTER ARMS CO., 70 Hubbard St., Fulton, N. Y.**

**Jersey City, N. J., Gun Club.**

The opening shoot of the season of 1910-11 occurs today, October 20, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp. There are ten events on the program at 20 targets each, with a total entrance of \$14.00, \$2.00 added in each event.

Take Plank Road Trolley from Penn. R. R. Ferry, Jersey City, or Broad and Market Streets, Newark, direct to grounds, east of Hackensack River.

**NEWS OF THE TRADE.**

**Another High Score.**

W. D. Stannard of Chicago, Ill., made a straight score of 201 without a miss on September 25 and 26, in a tournament at Poplar Springs, Ind.

Stannard shot with a Smith Gun equipped with the Hunter One-Trigger and automatic Ejector—mighty good work for both the gun and the man.

**At Camp Perry With Peters.**

There has not been for a long time as decisive a record of winnings made by any ammunition as that of Peters Cartridges at the Ohio National Guard and Ohio State Association competitions, September 26 and 30. Users of these goods won all three of the Long Range All-Comers' Matches at 800, 900 and 1000 yards. These three matches are the Hall Medal, Lilley Medal and Clement Medal. The Fifth Infantry won the Regimental Team Match, every member using Peters Cartridges. Sergt. W. H. Smith won the Experts' Aggregate and Priv. C. L. Hale the Novice Aggregate, both with Peters .30 cal. Government.

In addition to the above, first place in nine other matches also won by very decisive scores by users of Peters ammunition and in many instances were so far ahead of the next competitor that it was a doubly impressive demonstration of ammunition quality. Peters goods have justified over and over again the claim made for them that they have no equal in this or any other country. The public is fast coming to realize this fact and it will be found at almost any representative rifle or shotgun tournament a good proportion of the amateurs as well as the experts put their faith in the big "P" ammunition.

At Washington, C. H., Ohio, October 14, Mr. W. R. Chamberlain won high professional average, 142 out of 150, and Mr. Lon Fisher high amateur average by the same score, both using Peters shells. Mr. Chamberlain was supposed to be handicapped by a sprained ankle, but it seemed it improved his shooting rather than interfered with it. It is even believed in some quarters that a man with two sprained ankles could break targets with Peters shells.

At Broken Bow, Neb., Mr. C. D. Linderman of Lincoln, shooting Peters High Gun Shells, won high general average, 386 out of 400, under unusually difficult conditions.

**Will Represent Standard Arms Co.**

Mr. H. L. Bowlds has been appointed Pacific Coast representative, for the Standard Arms Company, Wilmington, Del., with headquarters at 443 Citizens National Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Bowlds will call upon all wholesalers in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, and Montana.

**U. M. C.-Remington Averages.**

L. E. Lantz made the longest run of the Jacksonburg W. Va., Tournament, October 6 and 7, breaking 118 straight. Mr. Lantz also won second amateur average with 369 out of 400 and the special gun event with 25 straight. He used U. M. C. Nitro Club Shells throughout the tournament.

T. H. Funk was high over all at the Wheeling, W. Va. Shoot, October 3-4, breaking 285 out of 300 with Arrow Shells. J. B. Knapp, who tied for second amateur average with 284 out of 300, also used the Steel Lined Shell.

With his Remington Pump and U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells, Jesse Young won high amateur average at the Knoxville, Tenn., Tournament, October 4-5, breaking 368 out of 400 targets.

At Peoria, Ill., October 9, the first four averages were won by E. K. Crouthers, E. Harbaugh, S. L. Elder and J. Groves, breaking respectively 136, 130, 128 and 127 out of 150. Crouthers, Elder and Groves used U. M. C. Shells, and Harbaugh and Groves Remington Guns.

At West Chester, Pa., October 11, Wm. Ford and E. A. Cordery won first and second amateur averages, breaking 188 and 186 out of 200, both using U. M. C. Steel Lined Shells.

At Delaware Water Gap, Pa., October 12, J. G. Graves and H. Teerpening won first and second amateur averages. Both shooters used Nitro Club Shells.

Harry Lee was high amateur at the Pittsfield, Mass. Tournament, October 12, with U. M. C. Nitro Club Shells.

The Cosmopolitan Amateur Championship, which was shot on the grounds of the Bergen Beach, L. I., Gun Club, October 11, was won by A. L. Ivins of Red Bank, N. J. Ivins broke 95 out of 100 winning this event with a Remington Pump.

# Dead Shot

## Smokeless



**THE** high scores at the big tournaments continue to be made with Dead Shot Smokeless, the powder of guaranteed stability.

Knoxville Gun Club's Registered Tournament, Knoxville, Tenn., October 4 and 5, 1910

Mr. C. G. Spencer, using Dead Shot,

**Won High Average Over All  
Broke 384--400**

Use Dead Shot Smokeless for your fall bird shooting

**American Powder Mills**  
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY BOSTON

# MEDALS AND CUPS "IF WE MAKE IT IT'S RIGHT"

## Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry

Official Jewelers of the Leading Schools, Colleges, Associations and Military Organizations.

**DIEGES & CLUST**

**23 JOHN STREET NEW YORK.**

their scores when compared with the amateurs. The shoot was exceedingly well managed, the squads being prompt to take their places at the traps, and those who took part in the division of the money received their coin as fast as the program was shot up. Bernard Elsesser, of York, was in charge of the office, and under his skillful guidance there was not a hitch in the entire program.

The scores:

Shot. at Bk.		Shot at. Bk.	
*Apgar..... 180 171	Richard..... 180 145		
*Lewis..... 180 167	Hart..... 180 141		
*Brown..... 180 165	Bergen..... 180 131		
Gaspey..... 180 165	Sloan..... 180 96		

Cordery..... 180 164	B. Bates..... 180 96
*Overbaugh... 180 164	Chalmers..... 120 93
*Lawrence... 180 162	E. Wakeman... 100 92
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Prospect Park Shooting Association, Baltimore, Md., October 5. Mr. J. Willet Ewing led all amateurs, breaking 182 out of 200, also winning the silver piece in the merchandise event, breaking 49 out of 50. Mr. Ewing used Dead Shot Smokeless.

**Very Good Scoring.**

On October 6 and 7 at the shoot of the Missouri and Kansas Trap Shooters' League, Verdon, Neb., Mr. William Veach won high amateur average with Peters factory loaded shells, scoring 386 out of 400.

Belvidere, N. J., October 8, J. L. Englett of Catasauqua was high amateur and Mr. E. Wilson of Frenchtown, N. J., third amateur with scores of 165 and 162, both with Peters shells. Messrs. Neaf Apgar and L. R. Lewis won first and third professional averages, also with Peters shells, scores 169 and 155 respectively out of 175.

The Indoor Rifle Tournament held at Thornville, Ohio, Friday evening, October 7, resulted in a most decisive victory for Peters Semi-smokeless ammunition. Mr. D. Rothrock not only made the highest score, 239 out of a possible 250, and won the handicap cup, but was also high in the championship cup event with 121 out of 125. J. H. Snook was second on the total score 236 and second in the championship cup race, 118. Mr. Rothrock shot

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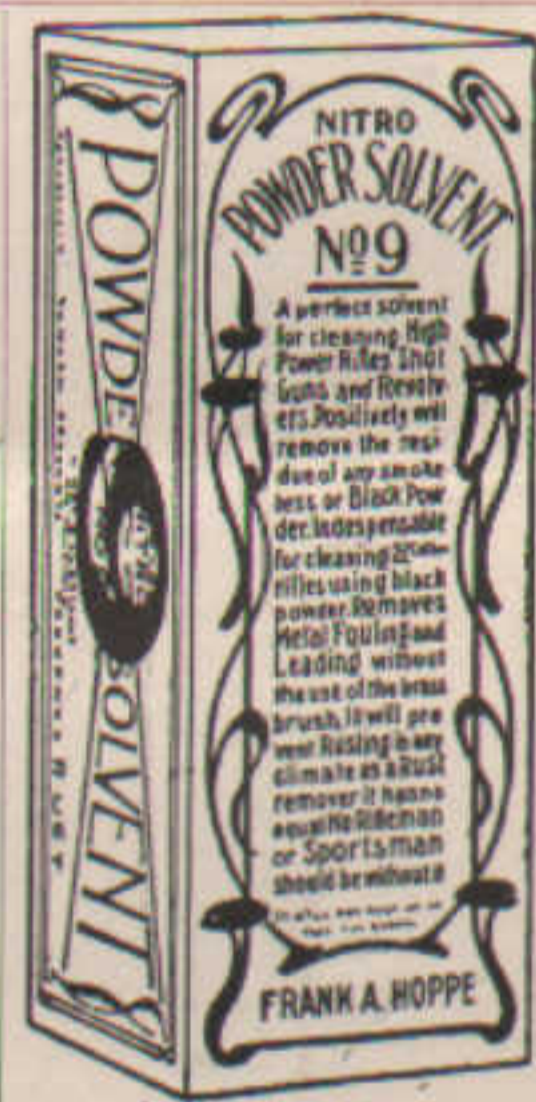
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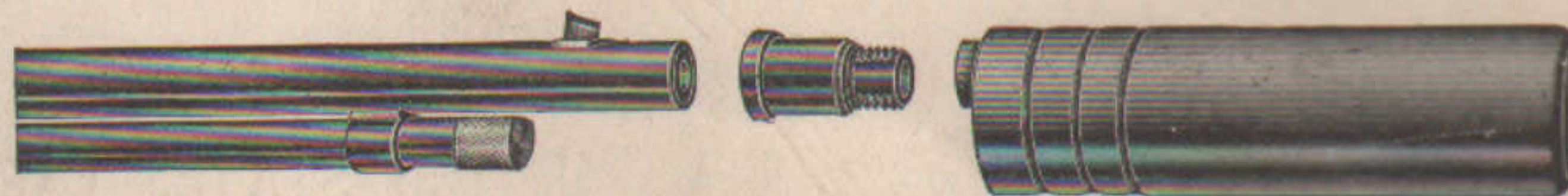
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