MANILA HEMP

May Cost Col. H. O. S. Hustand His Commission.

THE INVESTIGATION SHOWS

That He Originated the Manila Hemp Company and Wrote the Names of Corbin and Micklejohn—He Also Used the Tax Payers Money to Cable to Otis for a Site—Hawkes Making a His Case.

Readers of The Globe have a pretty thorough knowledge of the celebrated Manila Hemp Company, originated by Col. H. O. S. Heistand and promoted by Major E. L. Hawkes. The investigation by the sub-committee of the Senate has been progressing all the past week and bids fair to land Colonel Heistand high and dry before a military court. The charges and allegations published in The Globe have been practically admitted by Colonel Heistand, thus—

1. He originated the company.

2. He secured the services of Major Hawkes to promote it.

3. He handed in, in his own handwriting, the names of Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, General Corbin and others as members of the company.

4. He used the Government funds to telegraph General Otis at Manila, in the interest of the company, touching a site for the proposed factory.

5. He held at the time the military commission he now holds, and was on the Adjutant General's staff as an assistant in the War Department.

6. He paid Major Hawkes some of the indebtedness of the company to that gentleman, and held repeated conferences with him to further the interests of the enterprise.

And now he tells the Senate committee that as a military officer "with a pull" he had a perfect right to do these things.

Major Hawkes secured, besides, an appointment in the civil service at Manila as part payment or settlement of his claims against the company from Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, a member of the company.

All this has come out in evidence, and it looks exceedingly dark for Colonel Heistand. General Corbin had knowledge of the company, took under advisement becoming a member of the concern, and subsequently withdrew or declined. He could see nothing wrong in Heistand belonging to it and attending to his military duties, for which the taxpayers paid him a salary for his full time.

Here is a gem from Colonel Heistand's testimony:

"I cautioned Major Hawkes not to use my name or official position," said Colonel Heistand in answer to a question from Senator Burrows. "I cautioned him in this regard before General Dudley. I regarded the project as entirely legitimate, and so regard it now, but I feared lest the use of my name might be improperly interpreted. We had a fear of what is called yellow journalism. It might have been taken up as a sensation."

The colonel had no fears of "legitimate journalism." It is not the province of the latter to expose anything but to sail in and get its "divy."

The colonel's evasions on the witness stand and his dodging and squirming may be surmised from the following extract:

"Why in the thunder don't you tell us all that was said at your conversation with Hawkes in New York?" exclaimed Senator Cockrell, impatiently, after considerable questioning of Colonel Heistand. "You tell us part of the story and swear it is all that was said. Then you turn about the next minute and talk of something else."

Senator Cockrell seems to have taken the Bertillion measurements of Colonel Heistand all right, but he let Adjutant General Corbin off too easy. Maybe, however, in the report of the committee the prospective successor (?) of General Miles will be attended to, so that President Roosevelt will feel it to be his duty and pleasure to crop the ambition of this office general, who fought the battles in Cuba all by his little self in the War Department, and who had his ponderous say in reply to Colonel Roosevelt's opinion of regulars and Rough Riders. Here is the extract about that cablegram to General Otis.

Senator Cockrell asked about Colonel Heistand's inquiry regarding sites for a cordage factory.

"I telegraphed to General Otis. It is the only thing in the whole matter that has given me any concern," said Colonel Heistand.

Senator Cockrell read the cablegram and reply, as follows:

"Charge to War Department.
Government rate.
Official Business.
War Department Telegram.
War Department Telegraph Office,
Washington, D. C.
Received July 27, 1899.

July 27, 1899.

To Otis, Manila:

Is there procurable near Manila, on deep water accessible by spur track to railroad, manufacturing site 20 acres; probable cost.

HEISTAND.

Western Union Telegraph Office,
Western Union Telegraph Co."

The answer, which was also read, is as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 1, 1899.

Agwar (Adjutant General, War Department), Washington:

Number of available sites between Bacoor and Cavite well protected, permitting building of wharves to deep water—about 24 feet. Price depends upon vicinity to villages, and now fluctuating. OTIS."

"These were official cablegrams and the Government paid for them?" said Senator Cockrell.

"I presume they were," replied Colonel Heistand. "I never paid for them."

Of course, the colonel never paid for them, but the dear taxpayers did. It is "the only thing the colonel regrets" in the whole matter. He doesn't even regret originating the company, securing the services of Major Hawkes, roping in Corbin, Meiklejohn, Allen, Boyd and others into the scheme, nor using his position as a high military semi-political official under the late Administration, to secure a corner on the hemp output of the Philippines! Decidedly Major Hawkes deserves well of the country in bringing this whole matter to the attention of the authorities and nipping in the bud, as it were, the stupendous schemes of American military satraps to imitate the Sapnish Captains-General and lesser servants of that decaying power to rob and plunder helpless and weaker peoples. A signal example in the Heistand case will have a salutary effect for all time to come, and if a few resignations of higher officials or servants of the people are demanded, the civil and the military service will be alike benefited, if not purified, by the discipline and punishment administered.

There will be a witness in this investigation who will relieve Colonel Heistand of enacting the role of exclusive scapegoat. General Corbin's testimony will be flatly contradicted, and the witness will testify to being present when Corbin and Meiklejohn discussed the details of the enterprise and also to the fact that they asked the said witness to take stock in the company! Messrs. Senators, of the Investigating Committee, the Sunday Morning Globe has the name of this witness and knows that the committee will be put in possession of the same, if it is not already aware of the facts. Send for this witness! It is full time Corbin stepped down and out!

Of Interest to Manager Kline.

EDITOR SUNDAY GLOBE:

We were very much amused to read Mr. Klein's excuse for not advertising in The Sunday Globe, and were certainly glad to hear that Mikey Lewis had one friend outside his "me toos." Now, Mikey is not anything if he has not some of this class under him, and we recollect that while in the G. P. O. we could see them watching and listening to pick up news to carry to him, and we are creditably informed it is the same way where he now is, only more so. But, remember, Mikey, their friendship is as transferable as a pawn ticket, and should you get the G. B. your stubby coat-tail would not be nicely outside the door until they would be saying it is a wonder the Government kept him so long, so, if Mr. Klein is your friend, hang on to him.

Through the solicitation of a friend, we dropped a few dollars with the firm Mr. Klein represents, but will now go a little further and trade with a firm that is not afraid to advertise with a paper that is a friend of every honest person, whether Jew or Gentile.

If Klein has put up anything on the installment plan for his friend we would advise him to commence to rake in, for there is a very different air around the Departments, and the tenure of men like his friend is getting mighty shaky, and will be more so after Congress convenes and looks into some of the transactions that savor so strongly of boodleism.

AN OLD G. P. O. EMPLOYE.

The Circus is Here To-morrow.

The announcement of the Walter S. Main Fashion Plate Shows has the true circus ring, indicative of a truly good entertainment, combining instruction and entertainment in proper proportions.

The Walter L. Main tents are to be pitched at Thirteenth and D streets N. E. to-night, and during Monday and Tuesday, both afternoon and evening, the town will forget that there is anything in life worth seeing besides the circus.

A nearby exchange bestows the following commendation upon this gigantic enterprise:

"The performance by the Walter L. Main Big Fashion Plate Circus yesterday afternoon and last evening was witnessed by crowds which aggregated between 8,000 and 10,000 people. It is a clean show throughout, and there are some very excellent numbers on the program outside of the fine aerial acts, bareback riding, and the usual equestrinene exhibitions. The show certainly carries the finest line of horses ever seen here, and the trappings and costumes throughout are new and neat in appearance, which fact lends double charm to the acts themselves.

"The crowning feature of the entire show was the pyramid of moving horses in the south ring. There were 63 horses participating in this act. The ring was full to crowding, and yet all moved rapidly and with perfect ease, there not being a single collision. The trainer of the horses occupied a position on the summit of the third dias, his horse mounting to the position without the slightest difficulty, and other horses following until the tiers were all filled. The spectacle presented was magnificent. The trainer's mount was a handsome white charger which looked almost human in intelligence.

"The hippidrome features were of an excellent character, there seldom being seen here any acts of wild racing more daring than that done by the Rough Riders. In fact, it rivaled the work done by Buffalo Bill's horsemen. The high jumping of some of the horses and colts over hurdles was another remarkable feature of the show."

The Garcinetti family, society acrobats; Madame Maronlette and her marvelous jumping horses, the Filipino bull are also novel features of a programme, at once generous and enjoyable.

A fresh stock of animals, just imported by Mr. Main, from the famous Hagenbach's menagerie in Hamburg, arrived in New York last week and will be introduced to the public here for the first time. Included in this lot are two trained elephants, which will be seen in an act entitled, "An Animal Hunt," which shows how wild elephants are decoyed and led into captivity by their unscrupulous mates of the jungle. Two lion slayers, a species of ourang outing, and the only two at present in captivity, are also among the new arrivals, together with three infant dromedaries—real rubber necks.

RICH RAKE OFF

In Bundy Time Registers and Keys for Clerks.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF

Being Expended to Put These Registers in the Post Offices Throughout the Country Without Authority of Congress, Which Refused an Appropriation for the Same—Rigid Investigation Promised Next Winter.

The Bundy Time Register has been ordered placed in all the postoffice buildings in the country. These machines cost $75 each, and each clerk is compelled to own a key, for which he has to pay $1. It is only a simple question in primary arithmetic to figure out the total expenditure by the Postoffice Department for these Bundy Time Registers. On a conservative estimate, The Sunday Globe places the total amount at $1,340,395, exclusive of the keys, for which the clerks are bled $1 each! Here is an enormous outlay from which a rich rake-off is possible. And what Government official, from Grover Cleveland to "Mikey" Lewis ever neglected a "possibility?"

But the most astounding feature of this extraordinary outlay for Bundy Time Registers is the fact that Congress made no appropriation for any such machines. In fact, Congress refused at its last session to make such appropriation, and a member of the committee recently in Wahington was heard to express not only curiosity as to where the Postmaster-General got his authority and money, but intense surprise when informed that the machines were being purchased and placed in the various postoffices.

The Globe assumes that the Supply Division of the Postoffice is furnishing the machines. This division supplies everything else used in the United States postoffices in this country and the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. It is unnecessary to inform our readers that the head of this division is that naturalized "man without a native country," Mikey Lewis, the friend of Manager Klein, of the Hecht department store, whose building adjoins or butts back to a common alley used by Mikey and the Supply Division; and which accounts for the milk in the cocoanut of the Damon and Pythias friendship of the two. It is alleged that on a close survey of roofless space utilized by the department store it will be found that Uncle Sam, through the Supply Division of the Postoffice Department, foots the bill.

However this may be, and coming back to the Bundy Time Register, which is now being placed in the postoffice buildings throughout this country and our island possessions of the sea, we rise to inquire of the Postmaster-General by what authority and where did he get the money to purchase these time registers? Rightly judging that the Postmaster-General will only answer this question when propounded by a committee of Congress, we pass it and will not pause for a reply, but proceed to ask this high official wherein lies the necessity for these Bundy Time Registers? The Government of the United States has existed for over 100 years and been all through the Civil and Spanish wars without a Bundy Time Register. And got along famously well. Are the hireling clerks and employes of the Postoffice Department to be still further reduced to automations and made pay the penalty of the loss of all resemblance to the average human biped in exchange for a job in Mr. Smith's Department?

Timing ladies and gentlemen in the toilet rooms of the Sixth Auditor's office of the Treasury Department excited indignation in a partially callous public when The Sunday Globe announced that fact, but what will the public infer as to the future status of a Government clerk when the movement has already been inaugurated to compel him or her to carry a $1 key suspended around their necks, in imitation of the collars worn by the Saxons whom the French bastards from Normandy so cruelly misused because these heroic (?) Anglo-Saxons submitted to every indignity rather than fight, just as their descendants are doing in Africa, suffering themselves to be captured by the Boers when they might make a single meal of the handful of brave Dutch farmers if they only had the nerve to face them.

These keys, at $1 each, are not a bad investment for the Bundy Time Register Company, and a handsome discount is "possible" in job lots of one to two hundred thousand now and again. If Mikey Lewis has the purchasing and supplying of these keys and registers the Government will be dead certain not to benefit by the discount, inasmuch as Mikey's nights are not devoted to speculation on the means and methods of increasing the U. S. Treasury surplus. Neither are his days, for that matter. When Congress meets, The Globe is able to predict, that from a few desultory conversations with several Members that there will be a rigid investigation into Bundy Time Registers at $75 and keys at $1 each, besides a general overhauling of the Supply Division in particular and the other divisions in general of the Postoffice Department. Since the fall of the house of Hanna and the diminution of Perry Heath, Mikey Lewis will have the hardest kind of sledding to keep his scalp. So will a gentleman named August W. Machen.

The Sunday Globe is reserving its heaviest mortar fire for the present, and it can afford to await in patience, being sure of its game, until Congress again takes hold of the affairs of the much mis-managed Postmaster-General's Department.

A SCORCHER.

Some Things People Ought to Know,

EDITOR SUNDAY GLOBE:

Some things the people have a right to know—the antecedents of public officials and the manner in which they administer the public business.

Some one tell us something about the public and private life of Ethan Allen Hitchock, prior to his appointment as Secretary of the Interior.

By referring to "Official Register of United States, page 893," we find the name Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of Interior, born in Alabama, appointed from St. Louis, Mo.; salary, $8,000 per year.

We are very familiar with where the State of Missouri and city of St. Louis is located; have been well acquainted in said city since the year 1860, and with the business firms of said city, also the leading politicians of all parties, newspapers, and newspaper men, and we must confess we never heard of this man Ethan Allen Hitch- until the date of his appointment, and will wager a new hat he was not generally known 20 miles surrounding said city.

From his official acts, the indications are he is the tool of others, mainly the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

Within the past few months, and against the protests of people who were well versed on the situations of the country, Ethan Allen Hitchcock had prepared and signed by the President a proclamation forcing 175,000 people to ride over this Rock Island railroad, from 200 to over 900 miles, paying out of their hard earnings tribute to said road, of over $4,000,000 of cash, when this same Ethan Allen Hitchock knew only about 15,000 could secure homes. We have reference to the opening of the Indian country in Oklahoma Territory. Shame on you, Ethan Allen, to be the means of this grand steal, when you know the lands could have been awarded and this vast crowd of 175,000 people remained at their homes for even less money to the Government than the cost by the Rock Island railroad plan. Excuse haste. I should have said the one drawn up by yourself, Willis Van DeVanter, of Wyoming, and William A. Richards, of Big Horn, also Wyoming. "Three nice ones to draw to." Three nice ones to play into the pockets of a railroad company and against 175,000 homeless people. Shame on such work. Is this the only thing this man Ethan Allen & Co. has done for the Rock Island R. R. Co.? By no means. The United States Government, having no surveyors, or ones that could be managed by Ethan Allen & Co., and C., R. I. & P. Co. So Ethan Allen & Co. employ the corps of Rock Island R. R. Co. surveyors, at a cost of only $50,000 for surveying those 15,000 homestead claims.

Is this all Ethan Allen & Co. has done in the management of public business, this transaction of opening and settlement of Indian lands in Oklahoma? By no means.

Examine the court records of this district and you will find that each of the Indian tribes formerly holding said lands under a treaty with the United States Government were protesting to the said Ethan Allen & Co., with all the known powers within themselves, against the settlement of their lands by white people. But the Rock Island Railroad Co. had two lines of road partly built through their lands, and, of course, Ethan Allen & Co. and Rock Island Railroad Co. have all their arrengements made, so could not be foiled by a few thousand greasy Indians when over $4,000,000 cold cash was at stake. Just how it was divided we have never been informed by Ethan Allen & Co. or the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.; we presume perfectly satisfactorily. We do know the lands were awarded regardless of protests.

Is this all of the official acts and deeds of Ethan Allen Hitchock, Secretary of Interior? By no means.

Holding the official position he does, he has many smaller officers under his immediate supervision to see filled by good, responsible, and reliable men, who will work in harmony with Ethan Allen & Co. So, on July 5, 1901, he looks the whole United States over for some good man to fill the responsible position of special agent for the Interior Department. He did not have to go to Wyoming to find such a person, neither did he have to go to "old Missouri" and get Frank James, Cole or Bob Younger. He found a good man in Col. John G. Mosby, whose war record The Globe published Sept. 29th. No doubt Colonel Mosby will do his bidding. If not, he deceives his previous record.

What other official acts has this man Ethan Allen Hitchcock done? Many we could mention, but forbare for want of space in your valuable religious weekly, but will mention the fact that the much-abused Henry Clay Evans, from Tennessee, not Wyoming or Missouri, is under the immediate control and direction of this man, born in Alabama, hailing from Missouri, Ethan Allen Hitchock, who could find no better man south of Mason and Dixon's line than Col. John S. Mosby to fill the responsible position of special agent (to himself) iof Interior.

JOHN S. MILLER.

The Masher.

The masher, hitherto shunned as the embodiment of conceit and insolence, and consequently disqualified for any position where decent deportment is essential, has found an opening in Washington.

A department store on Seventh street has, for reasons not obvious, seen fit to employ a creature of this degenerate stamp as a collector, thus enabling him to gain entrance to houses whose doors would otherwise be eternally barred to his foul presence. Recently, this libel on the shape and morals of the monkey race, called at a private residence to collect a monthly account. Finding himself in the company of a young married lady, who appeared to be alone in the dwelling, this asinine libertine made an attempt to assault her. Fortunately the woman had pluck and showed fight and Mr. Masher found himself out and down the steps before he had time to collect his depraved thoughts, much less his little bill.

A TERRIFIC ARM

In Rifled Cannon Invented by Captain Cullen,

THE CUBAN FILLIBUSTER.

Tested by Ordnance Officers and Stands All Trials—Descrtption of the Gun and the Principles of the Invention—Some Facts About the Invention—Some Facts About the Inventor Who Fought the Spaniards Before Late War.

The technical description of the Cullen gun, which follows, was kindly furnished The Globe by the inventor, Capt. Orlan Cullen. The captain is a young man of striking appearance and most modest demeanor. Clean, well-cut features, mild blue eyes, fair complexion and above the medium height, he looks more like a divinity student in his tall silk hat and Prince Albert coat than the warrior he proved himself to be while commanding the Cuban artillery, previous to our war with Spain. He is of good stock, and an American of the genuine type, being a nephew of the late Senator Cushman Davis, than whom no superior or more patriotic statesman served his country. The terrific gun, or rather the new principle in gunnery invented by Captain Cullen will revolutionize gun manufacture, and when adopted, especially by the artillery and naval arms of the service, will place the United States in the lead of all the nations of the world in the superiority of and distinctive character of its cannon. The principle is applicable, too, to small arms, and is just as effective in improving their character as in the heavy guns or cannon now in use.

THE CULLEN BALL-BEARING RIFLED GUN.

The advantages of this weapon are summed up as follows:

The ball-bearing grooves give a rotary motion to a smooth-walled projectile, something that has been long sought for (but never attained) by ordnance experts.

Smooth Projectile.—The smooth-walled projectile is much cheaper to build, as it obviates the necessity for the expensive copper band, and in addition the energy that is consumed by forcing a banded projectile through the grooves of an ordinary stiff rifled gun is added to the force behind the projectile in a ball-bearing gun, thus greatly increasing the velocity, penetration and range.

Life of Gun.—The strains of the walls of a gun are reduced 75 per cent (except over the breech, where initial explosion of propellant occurs), thus obviating the necessity for two, at least, of the jackets that are shrunk over the tube of an ordinary stiff-rifled gun.

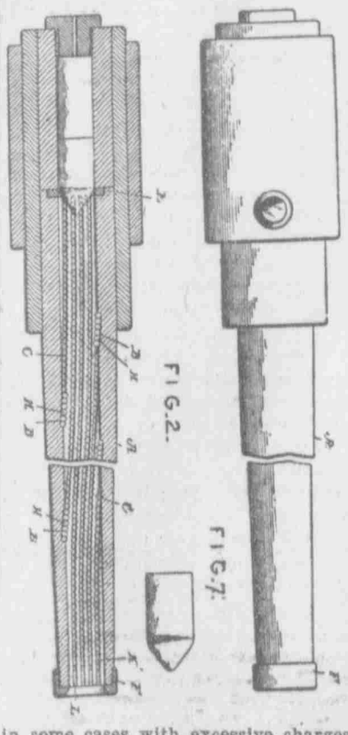
This is to be accounted for in two ways, the elasticity of the balls and the smooth walled projectile; second, from the fact that the projectile gets away from gun)calculus will prove this in addition to actual trials that have been made) in one-fortieth of the time it takes to get away from an ordinary gun, same charges of propellant and same weight projectiles being used. The life of the gun is prolonged indefinitely.

When one set of balls is worn out, another can be substituted, and so on during elastic life or metal fatigue limit of the walls of the grooves.

Calculus shows that it is possible to renew sets of balls four times. The average life of one set of balls is 3,000 rounds (minimum). Thus a life of 12,000 rounds is assured in guns of from two to six inches inclusive, and the life decreases in proportion one-sixth per inch in calibres of from six to sixteen inches.

When the life of a 16-inch gun of present stiff-rifled type (200 rounds maximum) is taken into consideration, the superiority of the ball-bearing gun is obvious.

The trial 2-pounder which has been subjected to the most severe tests, shows results as follows: Durability.—The piece has been fired 2,311 rounds



in some cases with excessive charges (and with sand in the ball-bearing grooves for 10 rounds), and the report shows that gun is only 3 per cent less effective than when first fired. Velocity.—The average volicity was 3,200 feet per second at the muzzle against 1,800 feet per second for the Driggs and Hotchkiss and 2,000 feet per second for the Maxim.

The three guns mentioned were tried in a competitive test with the ball-bearing gun by General Flagler and other ordnance experts, with following results:

All four guns were fired at a plate of nickel steel 20 feet square and 1⅝ inches thick.

Teh plate was 3,000 yards from guns.

Range.—The ball-bearing gun was fired and the projectile struck and penetrated plate (3 feet form center of target), ricochetted, and was picked up 1,626 yards beyond, embedded in the dirt 18 inches, making a total range of 4,626 yards, after getting through 1¾ inches of best armour plate. The three other guns before mentioned were fired, hit the plate in two instances (the Driggs and Hotchkiss, with their projectiles, failed to penetrate the plate and glanced into the earth in front of it).

The Maxim projectile hit the plate and stuck in it with the nose of the projectile extending ⅝ of an inch through it.

All four guns were fired with the same charges of brown semi-smokeless powder and the same weight projectile, the only difference being that the ball-bearing gun's projectile was perfectly smooth walled and the others all fired banded projectiles.

It will be seen from the foregoing summary of facts that the ball-bearing gun can be built cheaper and lighter and give greater range, velocity, penetration and durability than either of the guns with which it was tried in competition, which were the best types of the modern built up stiff-rifled guns.

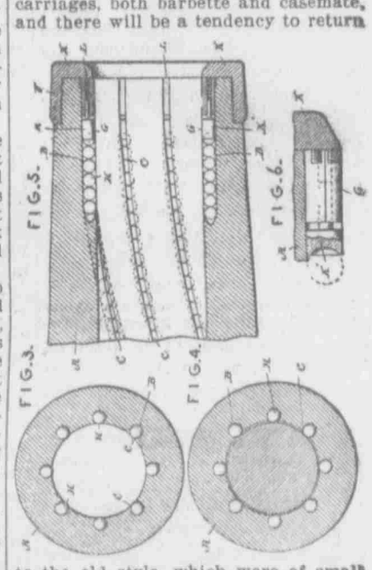
Length of Gun.—The initial power of the charge not being wasted to force the soft metal band through friction grooves, the length of the barrel may be shortened from 75 to 85 calibres to 45 to 55 calibres and even less. This result will avoid the criticism now obtaining in regard to the extreme length of guns now turned out by the works of Armstrong, Crupp, and Canet, especially the latter.

Weight of Gun.—Reducing the weight of the gun at least one-third only needs to be mentioned to be appreciated, with reference not only to the use but also to the cost thereof.

Heating up.—As the balls in the gun very materially diminish friction, the great development of heat is avoided; a most important consideration, especially with relation to rapid-fire guns and small arms.

Fuse.—The absence of the ring of soft metal around the projectile will permit the employment of nose fuses, which are much more reliable than base fuses; even the best of the latter give more misfires than explosions.

Carriage.—The gun will, on account of the small recoil, effect material changes in the construction of gun carriages, both barbette and casemate, and there will be a tendency to return



to the old style, which were of small cost compared to those constructed now to withstand the great weight and powerful recoil of the stiff-rifled gun.

Accuracy.—The band on the projectile being dispensed with, the projectile passes smoothly through the air, and is not held back or deflected by jagged excrescences formed on the band by the forcible passage through the gun in engagement with the rifle grooves, as is the case with banded projectiles.

The inventor of this gun, Capt. Orlan Clyde Cullen, commanded a battery in the Cuban army during the insurrection against Spanish oppression that preceded the war between Spain and the United States, and he was severely wounded, receiving two sabre cuts in an engagement between a "filibustering expedition that was landing material and the Spanish regiment of the Infanta Isabella that occurred January 20, 1895, about 29 miles west of Havana. He also assisted to land several other filibustering expeditions, after recovering from his wounds in the hospital at Tampa, besides serving several months as an artillery officer with Generals Maceo, La Crete, and other Cuban leaders.

He also contributed over $19,000 to the "Cause of Cuban Independence," and his father, the late Chas. W. Cullen, was one of the crew of the Virginius. The idea of building a gun that would not kick or heat up, and one that would not consume so large a part of the energy developed by the explosion of the propellant occurred to him after having two Hotchkiss guns jam from overheating in action, and he worked out drawings and calculations for same while in the hospital, although he had previously experimented with guns and projectiles of almost every known type, and had invented an automatic pistol auto-propulsive shell, and other improvements in ordnance previous to inventing ball-bearing gun.

His success in this connection is in a measure due to the fact that the ingenuity of the age in ordnance matters has been directed towards developing breech mechanisms to the neglect of the barrel, which has not been radically changed within the past 15 years.

The recent tests at Sligo, Maryland, by a party of ordnance experts, including Colonel Steever, Major Anderson, George Anderson and Captain Cullen demonstrate the entire practicability of applying the ball-bearing system to small arms.

The gun test showed twice the penetration of the Government rifle of same calibre. There was practically no recoil, heating up of the barrel, or fouling.

This test was conducted on the farm of Mr. Matts, a brother of Colonel Matts, of General Miles' staff.