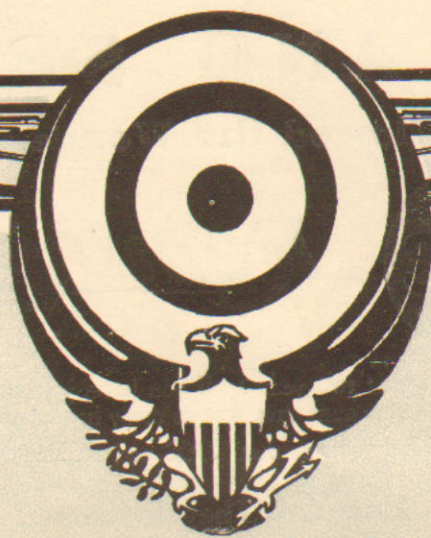


# ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLIX, No. 1.

OCTOBER 6, 1910

**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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**News of the Army, Navy, and National Guard.**

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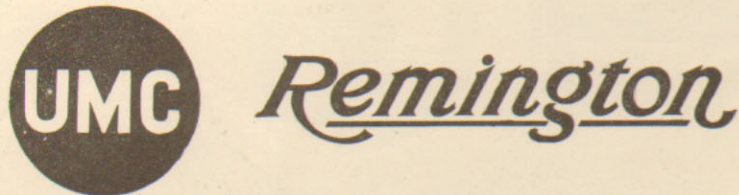
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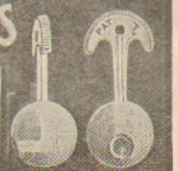


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FORMERLY  
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VOLUME XLIX. No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 6, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD IN CONVENTION.

**T**HE National Guard Association of the United States began its Twelfth Annual Convention most auspiciously last Monday, at the Armory of the 1st Regiment, Missouri National Guard, St. Louis.

Predictions of a successful convention were fulfilled. Two hundred and twenty-two delegates were present, a number greater than have been present at any previous convention.

Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, President of the Association, presided over the meetings.

The delegates had practically all arrived before the convention began its sessions. The larger number of them reached St. Louis on Sunday, September 2.

On Tuesday evening, the convention adjourned so that all of the delegates might attend the Veiled Prophets ball that evening. The night before all had been entertained at a brilliant banquet.

The regular order of business was then proceeded with and under the heading of "Reports of Officers" that of the Chairman of the Executive Committee was read.

As it relates the transactions of the Association during the past year, and makes certain recommendations for the future, particularly recommendation concerning a Pay Bill and other most important matters, it is given here in full. Other reports and a full account of the meeting will appear next week and all the papers or lectures by officers will be printed in ARMS AND THE MAN as soon as practicable.

### REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

For the period between the convention of the Association in Los Angeles, Sept. 27, 1909, to the convention in St. Louis, Oct. 3, 1910.

MR. PRESIDENT and Gentlemen of the Convention:

The chief duty of your Executive Committee is, as you know, to deal with all matters affecting Federal legislation. Outside of this field the Executive Committee has little or nothing to do, but within this field under some of the conditions which have arisen during the past years members of the Committee have found their time fully engaged.

The report submitted by the Chairman of the Committee at the last convention of the Association, advised your honorable body of the passage of the Act of May 27, 1908, and related some of the circumstances under which that act was prepared by the Committee, approved by the Association and passed by the Congress.

Reference was made in that report to the passage of the three particular large items of legislation prepared by the Association and favorably considered by Congress in 1903, 1906 and 1908, and the suggestion was made that it would be well for the 1909 convention of the Association to make no recommendation for legislation which would cost more money. The recommendations of your Committee were approved by the Los Angeles convention and the Committee was therefore not charged with the task of securing the passage of any important legislation requiring increased appropriations.

This is one time, and possibly the first in the history of the Association since it began active work when no debt exists to bear down the spirits of the Committee and vex the souls of the delegates. The Chairman of the Executive Committee has no bill for expenses, having paid out a purely nominal sum for some hundreds of postage stamps and for printing this report. He will make a bill for this at a convenient time and submit it. It will be of no particular size. The sums owed the Chairman of the Executive Committee at the time of the last convention for expenses previously incurred have all been paid.

At the conclusion of this report following the custom which the Chairman has pursued on six previous annual occasions, he will offer a resolution for a special legislative committee, composed of one officer from each State represented in the convention, such representative to be named by the Adjutant General of the State if present, or in his absence by the Senior officer of the delegation, this committee to consider all matters of legislation, and to report back to the convention.

The following is a statement of the tasks requiring legislative or administrative action, laid upon the Executive Committee by the last convention, and of the results obtained.

All recommendations of the convention not requiring the passage of laws but directed toward securing action by the War Department were promptly forwarded to the Secretary of War by the Chairman of the Committee.

1. The Bill before the last Congress for increasing the number of officers of the Army received as directed the support of the Executive Committee, but the measure could not pass through the House, although it did receive favorable consideration from the Senate. This legislation will, it is understood, be presented by the War Department in another form. Further reference to the subject will be made subsequently in this report.

2. On the question of the use of a State's allotment under 1661, R. S., for participation in rifle practice without the necessity of holding a camp of instruction the action the Department was able to take, and did take, was by adding paragraph 190a to the regulations governing the Organized Militia.

3. A Bill Extending the Franking Privilege to the Officers of the National Guard was prepared and introduced, but the Postmaster General being against such action it was found to be impossible of passage. It was felt, in view of the adverse sentiment which was encountered it would do more harm than good to push this bill, so it was dropped.

4. On the recommendation that machine gun platoons or companies be made separate organizations, not made up of details, the Secretary of War took the desired action.

5. On the matter of bringing officers of the Field Artillery to Washington to confer upon details offering that arm the Department ruled adversely. In view of the fact that the Department itself was not settled in its policy relating to this arm, the opinion was expressed that no commensurate benefit would arise from such an assemblage.

6. Concerning a Correspondence School for officers of the National Guard and the liquidation of expenses incurred in maintaining same from Federal funds, the War Department found no authority for such expenditures by the States from their allotments.

7. The proposed act creating a Bureau of Militia Affairs in the War Department to take the place of the Division of Militia Affairs was prepared, but a conference by the Chairman of the Committee with the Secretary of War disclosed the fact that the Department, while not opposed in principle, yet for certain good and cogent reasons seemed to feel it impracticable to bring the Bill forward or endeavor to pass it at the time. Action was therefore deferred and the Bill was not introduced.

8. On the question of the issue of Ordnance stores, with particular reference to small arms and appurtenances, in quantity sufficient to arm the maximum number of Militia units, such a provision was prepared for introduction in the Army Appropriation Bill as would accomplish this purpose. But it proved impossible to secure favorable action either by the Senate or House Committee. The attempt will be renewed by the Department at the next session.

9. The request to extend the purposes for which a State's allotment under 1661, R. S., could be expended to cover pay, subsistence and transportation when State organizations are also participating in joint maneuver camps was included in the Army Bill and it is now law.

10. The recommendation that all civil employes of the United States who are members of the Organized Militia be allowed absence while engaged on military duty without charging such days of absence against any leave with pay, and without loss of pay, was not introduced. As the situation developed it became plain that it would be necessary to introduce this as a separate bill and that was deemed inexpedient. It is brought forward as one of the approved projects of the Association with the recommendation that it be incorporated in the next bill which the Association shall authorize.

11. The proposed modification of the Articles of War to change the order of precedence from Army, Volunteer Forces, and Organized Militia to Army, Organized Militia and Volunteers was dealt with by a special bill introduced by Mr. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Military Committee and passed by both Houses. The change desired by the Convention has therefore been made.

In addition to the foregoing your Executive Committee was by resolution instructed to investigate the subject of Federal pay for the Organized Militia and it was further instructed to prepare a bill providing such pay for submission to this convention.

In the Report of this Committee last year occurred the following words with reference to Federal Appropriations:

"Ultimately there can be material increases in the appropriations now made by the United States to assist in the support of the Organized Militia. We must remember always that the Congress has been relatively very generous with us during the past six years. When we compare what has been done for the National Guard during that period with what had been done for it prior to 1903, we shall be convinced that the average Member of Congress, the man unacquainted with what the National Guard means, what its activities are, what its value is, what its increase in efficiency has been, will look with more than suspicion upon any request for material increases in the appropriations now made for National Guard purposes.

Take for example the matter of Federal appropriations to pay officers and men of the National Guard for drill and regular duty, which measure should ultimately be presented to Congress and passed. It would seem unwise to present such legislation at this time."

It is thought the conditions have changed for the better since in ways and for causes hereinafter mentioned.

In connection with the rough draft of a bill presented herewith, providing for Federal pay for officers and men of the Organized Militia, it is thought well to submit a memorandum of the meetings and deliberations of the Executive Committee.

In accordance with the instructions of the last convention of the Association held in Los Angeles, California, in September 1909, directing the Executive Committee to thoroughly investigate the subject of Federal pay for the Organized Militia, and the further instructions to the Committee to formulate a Federal Pay Bill, such Bill to be presented to the 1910 Convention of the Association, the following is reported:

The Executive Committee has held two formal meetings to consider this subject, both in Washington. The first January 15, 1910, at which all members of the Committee were present, namely, Major General Edward C. Young; Brig. General Charles R. Boardman; Brig. General John Chase; Brig. General William Pew, Jr.; Colonel Charles G. Gaither; Colonel H. C. Alexander; General Thomas J. Stewart, President of the Association, *ex-officio* member of the Committee, and Brig. General James A. Drain, Chairman.

The second meeting was on April 15, 1910, at which time the following members were present: Brig. General John Chase; Brig. General William Pew, Jr.; Colonel Charles G. Gaither; Colonel William C. Alexander; General Thomas J. Stewart, President of the Association, *ex-officio* member of the Committee; and Brig. General James A. Drain, Chairman. Those absent were Major General Edward C. Young, and Brig. General Charles R. Boardman.

Both of these meetings were without expense to the Association.

At the first meeting the whole subject had been considered generally in connection with the mass of data relating to it which had been collected by the Chairman. The conclusions reached by the Committee at that time were embodied in a memorandum which was sent to each member of the Committee, for study during the interim between the two meetings.

At the second meeting the bill as submitted was agreed to and the Chairman of the Committee was directed to send copies of the bill and such explanations and comments as seemed necessary to all of the members about September 20, 1910.

The Committee in its consideration of the questions involved was unanimously agreed upon the following propositions:

(a) Federal pay for the Organized Militia if given should be of sufficient size to dignify the service, and to be of some use to those who receive it.

(b) If the United States is going to pay officers and men of the Organized Militia for Service it must have a reasonable assurance of getting something for its money.

(c) To insure that the United States shall receive benefit and value received for its disbursements it will probably be necessary to provide a means for determining the quality of the officers of the Militia before they shall be put upon the Federal pay roll, and also a way to determine the efficiency and diligence of enlisted men.

(d) It is believed advisable to give authority to withhold a portion of the sums due any National Guardsman for the purpose of reimbursing the Government for property lost or destroyed by such National Guardsmen. The question of the insertion of a provision to withhold sums due from the pay to discharge a fine imposed by a proper court, involving the determination of a legal right of a somewhat doubtful character, resulted in the exclusion of this provision from the measure. It was believed authority of this kind would be right, but no legal sanction could be found for the action.

(e) The method of payment should be such as to give the best results, taking into consideration the changing personnel of the National Guard, and other factors pertinent to the subject.

#### GENERAL PROPOSITIONS BROUGHT OUT BY DEBATE.

Federal pay to the Organized Militia for its service is a radical departure from the customs, habits, laws and sentiments of the country. Such payment, presupposing military value, equivalent to or greater than the sums which would be necessary for such purpose, also assumes that the country realizes the necessity of military preparation for national defence, and further, that the national policy shall be to depend to a considerable extent upon the Organized Militia. The whole constitutes a grave question well worthy of consideration.

The Organized Militia has been passing through a transformation period. In the past eight years it has increased very materially in military efficiency and all soldierly qualities and it is by law at the disposition of the President for unlimited war service. In the same period its appropriations have increased several hundred per cent. If a law can be shaped which shall be

equitable and fair the question still remains as to the expediency of introducing it immediately, a question which should be well debated. If it is introduced and defeated much harm would be done, because defeat would mean that the Congress in effect, believed the Militia was not worth the compensation for which it was asking.

It is believed the Bill as drawn is right and just, and it is thought that a consideration and adoption of it by the Convention, followed by an educational campaign carried on among the National Guardsmen and through them among the people, should produce a condition of public mind which will ultimately operate to secure a favorable consideration of the Bill by the Congress.

Once this Bill, giving a reasonable compensation to the National Guard is passed by Congress, the Militia of other days has ceased to exist. In its place, to all intents and purposes there will always stand a volunteer army, ready in mind, material and instruction for immediate service with the Army as part of the first line for war. Provided it has proper instructors. These should come from the Army.

To pass this or any other bill providing Federal pay for the Organized Militia will mean a great deal of work, and all of those elements which can be aligned to assist will have to be brought into place. It is desirable that the War Department, the Chief of Staff, and the officers of the Army be favorably disposed, if that be practicable.

It is thought the Department, the Chief of Staff, and officers of the Army will not look unfavorably upon a reasonable pay bill. In this connection it seems desirable to mention legislation which is earnestly desired by the Army; legislation which has heretofore received the approval of this Association, and legislation which would be of very material assistance to the Organized Militia: That is an increase of officers of the Army.

It is a fact, admitted and beyond dispute, that the Army is short of officers. Of equal certainty it is that the National Guard would benefit very greatly by the detail of active officers of the Army for instructors with it. A tentative measure has been prepared by the War Department providing after a lapse of time about 600 additional officers for the Army, of which number enough to give one to every regiment of the Organized Militia is provided for.

The interests of the two forces are so inseparably joined that one can scarcely consider what is best for the Army without thinking what will benefit the National Guard. In view of this, the suggestion is put forward that this convention consider and approve of such legislation as it desires for the purpose of granting Federal pay to the Organized Militia in the form of the Bill which is herewith presented or otherwise as it may see fit, and that in addition thereto it instruct its Executive Committee to confer with the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff and such other officers as may be designated for the purpose, with a view to combining the Federal pay bill agreed upon and the one which provides additional officers of the Army.

It is believed the chances of the passage of either of these measures or both would be greatly increased by molding them together, and if the approval of this convention and then of the War Department can be secured for a definite joint measure it can be passed.

No one, who has not served as an enlisted man and an officer in the Organized Militia can understand or appreciate in the slightest degree the sacrifices which these men make in every organization which reaches a reasonable degree of efficiency. Nor does the sacrifice stop with the line officer and the enlisted man. The Regimental commander who has a good regiment must devote time and energy to it which he would be justified in giving to his own affairs or to pleasure and recreation.

Pay for the Organized Militiaman is not so much a question of giving him dollars for work performed as it is of showing by some tangible token the recognition of his value and his labor by the country which he has obligated himself to serve. It is believed to be fundamentally true that any system of national defence which may be employed in the country must have for its keystone what we call the Organized Militia, for the following and other reasons.

The man in the Organized Militia who does well there has a special aptitude for soldiering or he would not belong. If he continues to remain a member of the force and becomes a useful unit it is because he has grasped the full meaning of his service, for the reason that he has entirely apprehended the truth of the proposition that the Organized Militia is an indispensable part of the military strength of the country.

He finds out also by his service how difficult it is for a non-professional soldier to learn all that the soldier should know and thus he grows in respect for and appreciation of the regular army. He sits at the feet of the professional soldier and learns what he may of the business of soldiering, and his regard for his professional brother grows by leaps and bounds.

At the same time he is of the people, part of the people. His military duties do not take him from civil life and what he comes to feel about the Army, about the National Guard, about a military policy, is passed on first-hand to the members of his club, of his church, of his secret society, in short to all of his daily associates.

It is as true as that we live and breathe, that as your National Guardsman is, so your military system will be. If you make your National Guardsman as fit as a non-professional soldier can be made the solution of all of those difficulties which concern the adoption of a proper military policy for the country grows easy and simple and plain.

Every educated Militiaman, that is every man educated to a full knowl-

edge of what military training is and what it means, is a missionary for military progress before all the people.

The two things most necessary to make the Organized Militia as efficient as it can be made are Federal pay and officers of the Army for instructors. It is believed the psychological moment for asking the Congress for these things has come and it is thought the right way in which to do it is through one bill to cover both purposes.

If this convention will agree upon what it wants in the form of a pay bill, and instruct its Executive Committee to work out with the War Department a bill which will also include additional officers for the Army, there is a chance, and a good chance of harmoniously solving the problem of preparing a bill.

When the bill has been prepared, with the combined forces of the Army and National Guard behind it it can and must be passed. There could be no better time to attempt it than now. The new Chief of Staff, Major-General Leonard Wood, has reduced the next Army estimate \$9,000,000.

The total annual cost of Federal pay for the National Guard on a reasonable basis and of the additional officers will be less than that sum.

We can therefore say to Congress: "Here; these things are most imperatively required to strengthen this country; namely, Federal pay for the Organized Militia and additional officers for the Army. We can accomplish both and thus tremendously increase our defensive strength without adding one dollar to the present total appropriation for military purposes and in fact make these additions and still save some money, give them to us. And they should give."

But the main thing for us here is to agree, and when we have agreed, to let that settle finally what we think are the right provisions for a pay bill. Then when we have agreed, and have gone back to our several homes, let us not feel that the work is done, because in truth it will only have just begun.

Let us be alert and alive every minute of the time to do those things which may be directed by the Executive Committee or our officers. Let us be sure the delegates in Congress from our respective States are fully advised, and let us also be sure that these same delegates will work and vote for our legislation.

Thus and not otherwise we may be sure of success, because we shall deserve it.

Herewith the tentative bill referred to.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. DRAIN,  
Chairman, Executive Committee.

#### A BILL

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled; That, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall receive as pay for their services certain percentages of the basis rate of pay for officers of the Regular Army of the United States, such percentages being as follows: *Provided*, such officers shall have performed at least seventy-five (75) per cent of all ordered duty; Lieutenants ten (10) per cent; company commanders, regimental adjutants and regimental inspectors of rifle practice, twenty (20) per cent; other captains ten (10) per cent; for field officers and majors, and surgeons serving with regiments ten (10) per cent; general officers commanding troops and officers serving on the staffs of such general officers five (5) per cent.

*Provided*, Such pay shall not be available to any officer until he has passed an examination as to his competency in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

#### SECTION TWO.

That under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe enlisted men of the Organized Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, shall receive as pay for their services twenty-five (25) per cent of the basis rate of pay for the same grade of enlisted men in the Regular Army of the United States. *Provided*, Such enlisted men shall have performed at least seventy-five (75) per cent of all ordered duty, and shall have qualified as marksmen or better in that course of rifle practice now or hereafter prescribed by the War Department for the Organized Militia.

*Provided further*, That pay as aforesaid shall be conditioned upon the attendance of not less than twenty-four nor more than forty-eight drills or equivalent ordered duty per year. That is to say for forty-eight (48) drills or equivalent ordered duty, outside of duty where per diem pay is paid from State or Federal appropriations, such enlisted men of the Organized Militia shall be entitled to receive the full amount of 25 per cent of the Regular Army pay, as hereinbefore provided.

For a less number than forty-eight (48) drills *pro rata* payment down to  $\frac{2}{3}$  shall be made. There shall be no pay for less than twenty-four (24) drills.

Payment under the provisions of the preceding sections shall be made semi-annually on June 15, and December 15, of each year, according to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

*Provided*, Stoppage from such pay may be made to meet the cost of

public property lost or destroyed by such officers or enlisted men. The necessary sums to accomplish such payments as are provided for in this act are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

#### MEMORANDUM IN CONNECTION WITH CONSIDERATION OF FEDERAL PAY BILL.

1. Is it practicable to add a provision for Federal *civil* employes leave for National Guard Service?

2. Is it desirable to include authorization of punishment of employers who do not allow employes leave for ordered military duty?

3. Would it be well to include in the Act a requirement under which the States must provide suitable armories for their organizations before pay can be drawn?

4. Would anything be gained by requiring States to appropriate certain sums, not less than so much per capita as a condition precedent to the pay appropriation becoming available?

5. Should the bill for the creation of Militia Bureau be incorporated in this bill?

The Executive Committee says no to all of these suggestions but it is thought they should be considered by the Legislative Committee when it takes up the bill as should any other suggestions which shall be made here.

#### A RIFLE PRACTICE PROMOTION BILL.

A measure which will be before this Congress and which is of the very greatest importance is one entitled "A Bill to Promote a Patriotic Spirit Among the Citizens and Youths of the United States and for the Encouragement of Rifle Practice."

This Bill, which has for its number 5008 has passed the Senate. An identical bill in the House is numbered 15798. It originated with the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. It has been given the careful consideration and has received complete approval and indorsement by the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Secretary of War and the President of the United States. It embodies practically all of the essential features contained within the bill originally sent by Colonel Roosevelt to Congress when he was President.

By its terms it provides an issue of obsolete rifles (at the present time that would be the Krag) to rifle clubs, organized under rules to be adopted by the National Board, and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets.

It also provides an appropriation of \$100,000 to carry on rifle practice in public schools, colleges, universities and civilian rifle clubs. This bill, having passed the Senate only needs to pass the House and be signed by the President to become law.

Its effect upon the military establishment of the country is beyond estimate. Its operation, should not alone produce thousands of capable marksmen, it should stimulate a patriotic spirit and furnish a constantly increasing number of recruits for the Army and National Guard.

A copy of the Bill is submitted with this report. It is recommended to the consideration of all members although it is not thought anyone will question the advisability of pressing the passage of it to the fullest extent.

Members should write to their representatives in the Lower House of Congress, urging them to support and to assist in the passage of Senate 5008.

The Bill will be in natural course before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House.

#### A BILL

TO PROMOTE A PATRIOTIC SPIRIT AMONG THE CITIZENS AND YOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, without expense to the United States, for use in target practice, United States magazine rifles and appendages therefor, not of the existing service model and not necessary for the maintenance of a proper reserve supply, to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets, and carrying on military training, in sufficient number for the conduct of proper target practice. Issue of public property under this Act shall be made in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War insuring the designed use of the property issued, providing against loss to the United States through lack of proper care and for the return of the property when required, and embodying such other requirements as he may consider necessary adequately to safeguard the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2. That for the promotion of rifle practice in public schools, colleges, universities, and civilian rifle clubs, including the cost of ammunition, prizes, and the necessary material and appliances therefor, and for the expense of indoor and outdoor competitions among the students and members attending or belonging to the same, including the necessary traveling expenses and per diem of the persons designated by the Secretary of War to superintend such instruction and competitions, which shall be conducted by the Secretary of War, under the supervision of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, there is hereby annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

## THE STORY OF THE ORIGINAL REVOLVERS.

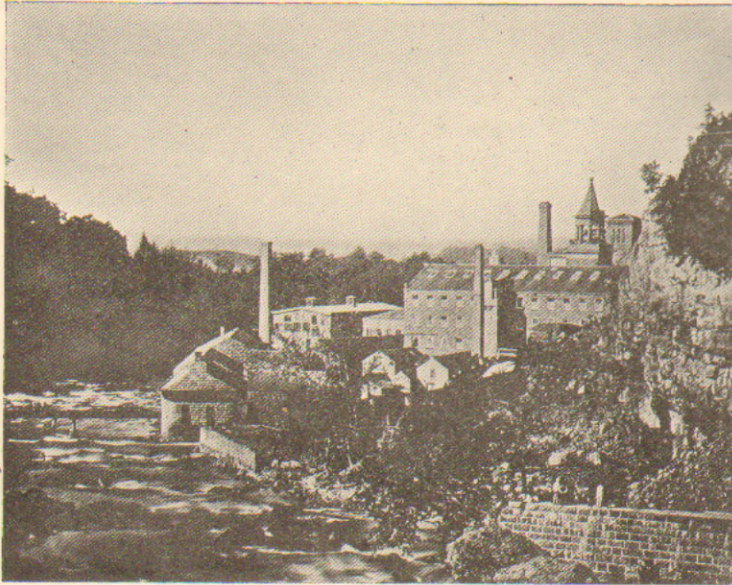
INCLUDING THE BIOGRAPHY OF SAMUEL COLT.

By C. W. SAWYER.

(Continued from last week.)

THE stock company which he had organized had a proposed capital of \$230,000. It was located at Paterson, N. J., and called "The Patent Arms Manufacturing Company." The directors were Thomas Addis Emmet, President, Daniel K. Allen, Elias E. B. Ogden, Daniel Holsman, and Elias Vanarsdale, Jr. Colt's position in the company was merely that of an employee at \$1,000 per year. He assigned his patent rights for \$6,000. The company was not to dispose of them without his consent; was to pay him semi-annually one-half the net profits; allow him one-half the proceeds from the sale of any patent right; and allow him fifty thousand dollars worth of stock if he could buy it within one year.

The stock subscription books were opened in April of 1836; lathes were purchased, workmen hired, and arms were in process of manufacture almost immediately.



Original Plant Samuel Colt's Arms Mfg. Co. of Paterson, N. J., Chartered by the New Jersey State Legislature March 5, 1836.

The first arms produced were pistols (revolvers). They were of pocket size, had folding trigger and no trigger guard. Being a distinct departure from anything familiar to firearm users they did not at once become popular. They were not purchased, to any considerable extent, by the people of the Eastern States. Dealers in firearms, however, shortly found a ready market for them in Texas, which in April of 1836 had won independence of Mexico, and whose internal conditions were still very angry and threatening.

The Arms Company realized no great profit from them. The dealers, however, sold them to cowboys and militia sometimes as high as two hundred dollars apiece. Because almost every one of this model of "pistols" went to Texas, in after years Colt referred to them as the "Texas Pistol," and the name stuck.

The manufacture of carbines was begun almost as soon as that of pistols. Colt diligently sought government patronage for them, but the War Department then and for many years thereafter was in a very indifferent state of mind and was financially poor. All offers of Colt arms were declined.

There was a miniature war going on then with the Seminole Indians in the Everglades of Florida. Colt took a few arms and started for the scene of hostilities, hoping to officer the officers. He spent the winter of 1837-1838 in the Everglades.

The Indians were very elusive foes. The paths and the waterways of the great swamp were intricate and far better known to them than to the United States officers or their guides. When soldiers did succeed in finding a village it was a deserted one. And wherever they went they were ambushed by a far superior force. If then the soldiers pressed a hand-to-hand fight the Indians vanished into the unknown recesses of the swamp. The termination of such warfare appeared to be in the remote future.

Under such circumstances the officers were greatly impressed with the effectiveness of the repeating carbines. The government was importuned to purchase them. Colt sold what he had with him, and was given a government order for fifty more. The Indians were so impressed by the effectiveness of a weapon that could fire many times without being taken from the shoulder that they shortly after gave up in discouragement. The termination of the war killed the demand for carbines.

Colt returned to Paterson, where, during his absence, there had been but little work and a good deal of dissension among the directors. He restored order and confidence, and began the manufacture of more pistols for the Texas trade.

Texas was still in an excited condition over continued Mexican small depredations. The feeling was rife that actual war was soon to begin, and bodies of men were drilling and gathering horses and arms. One of these bodies, the Texas Rangers, sent its captain, Walker, to New York for a supply of the latest and best firearms. Walker one day wandered into the gun store of Samuel Hall, 118 Fulton St., N. Y. City, and enquired about the best pistols on the market. Mr. Hall showed him some Colt revolvers which he had in the showcase, and took him to the rear of the store where there was a shooting gallery, and where several gentlemen were trying a Colt at a target. Walker remarked that he was familiar with the toy, and that he would like to meet the inventor. Mr. Hall replied that the inventor was a young fellow whose factory was just across the river and that he would send for him to call at the store on the following day.

The result of several days of very friendly conference between Walker and Colt was a new type of pistol—the first military revolver. Walker suggested that, while the Texas was a wonderful weapon, it was too light; that as it was in three pieces while being loaded a mounted man was very liable to lose a part; that a trigger guard was necessary; that the strength and weight of the pistol should be such as to render it serviceable as a club when empty.

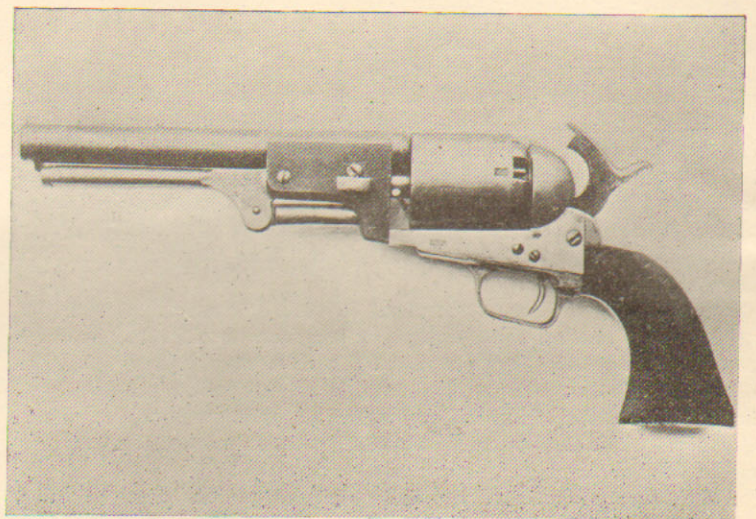
The pistol which Colt produced to meet these requirements he named the "Walker Pistol."

Aug. 29, 1839, he took out his second U. S. patent, the most important device mentioned in it being the loading lever. Other devices mentioned in it were a priming magazine (separate from the pistol) to automatically feed caps to the nipples, an ammunition flask to simultaneously charge all the chambers, and an improved bullet mold. The loading lever was applied chiefly to Walker pistols and carbines; a few Texas pistols received it.

During the early part of the year Colt was in Washington on another quest for government patronage. It was again unsuccessful. The army and the navy were still using flintlock single shot arms, and the time was not ripe for innovation.

Disputes and dissatisfaction among the directors of the Patent Arms Co. still continued. Emmet, the president, alone remained faithful to Colt. Money difficulties were also constant. Of the proposed capital of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars only about one hundred and seventy two thousand had been paid in. Machinery for making various parts of the arms was lacking, and as hand labor did more than half, the products of the company were expensive in proportion to their selling price. Almost the last arms which the Company sold were a few carbines to the Government. The earliest form had been improved by a loading lever held in a slot in the side of the frame; then this one was improved by hinging the lever under the barrel. This last model appealed to the Ordnance Department, which ordered one hundred on March 2, 1841, and sixty more July 23 of the same year, for trial at the Dragoon School of Practice at Carlisle, Pa. The one hundred and sixty are the ones meant as almost the last arms made. The pistol sales had fallen to almost nothing. Late in 1841 the Company failed, and early in 1842 it ceased operations entirely and forever.

Colt had been the heart, the brains, and the soul of the Patent Arms Co. By his energy alone had its existence been prolonged almost six years. The cause of the failure was entirely outside of his control. The merit of an invention and the mechanical and commercial abilities of the inventor count for nothing if there is no market for the goods. The world, broadly



THE MODEL OF 1803 COLT.  
Weight about 4 pounds 2½ ounces.

speaking, was at peace just then, hence there was no demand for military arms. As for the American public, it was inert to sporting arms.

The practice of big game shooting as recreation did not begin for many years after. No business man thought of taking a vacation, and any man who did not work six days per week fifty two weeks per year was under suspicion of being shiftless; if he yielded to the temptation of a few days bird shooting he was careful that his friends believed him to be on a business trip. There had been, therefore, very slight demand for sporting arms.

Colt was now again adrift upon the world with no regular means of earning a living. He tried desperately hard to form another company, but could find no one willing to invest money in a business that had just failed. However, he does not seem to have considered himself or his invention a failure. All evidence indicates his positive belief in ultimate success. He did not attempt temporary self support by any small and lowly means, but endeavored to keep himself constantly in the attention of prominent men whose aid if given would be great.

He invented and laid a short submarine cable, with government assistance; and invented and demonstrated to President Tyler and government officials a submarine torpedo which did all that he claimed for it.

The cable furnished communication between Coney Island and the Merchant's Exchange, and operated successfully. Except that it was differently insulated—for gutta percha was not then in use—it was in all respects similar to modern cables. But, like his revolver, it was in advance of the times and failed to develop.

(To be continued.)

### MARINE COMPETITION AT WINTHROP.

**A**N inter-post competition between teams of twelve men from the Marine Barracks, Washington; Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington; Marine Barracks, Annapolis; and Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, will take place on the United States Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Maryland, October 11.

At that time the Elliott Trophy and substantial cash prizes will be competed for.

Mr. Winthrop, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and General Elliott, Commandant of the Corps, will probably be present.

The Elliott Trophy is a silver loving cup, beautiful in design and engraving, with a gold emblem of the Marine Corps upon it, made by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company of Philadelphia. The cup has been purchased with the prize money contributed by officers of the Marine Corps who have won prizes in rifle matches of 1909 and 1910. In the presentation of it the officers say that their act is one of appreciation of the interest and support of Maj. Gen. George F. Elliott and his efforts in support of rifle practice.

It is to be competed for by teams of the Marine Barracks, Washington, and Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, as often as these two teams meet in competition, the match to be open to any other teams from barracks competing at inter-post competitions at the same time and place. It is a perpetual trophy and will be held between the events by the team last winning it.

### FLEE FROM THE LAND HAWKS.

**T**HERE are over a hundred *airps* now in daily use in France, and the pitiful cry comes from the sportsmen of that country that the game, disturbed by the appearances of these monsters of the air and by the terrifying hum of their propellers, is being driven distracted.

Incidentally we learn the French War Office has authorized the construction of sixty military heavier-than-air machines, in the building of which the greatest dispatch is to be shown.

We can reassure our French brethren of the chase, by directing their attention to the probable immunity from fear which will follow common use and constant presence of the artificial birds.

Game will soon grow accustomed to the sight and sound of these new creations and when accustomed obliviousness will result.

### CURE OF A GUNSHY DOG.

**F**RASER," writing in *The Shooting Times and British Sportsman*, England, had this to say about breaking a gunshy dog.

"Many ways of curing a gunshy dog are prescribed, but, alas! in vain, and valuable dogs are shot owing to this apparently incurable fault. Some years ago I had two valuable young setters trained by a keeper ready for the 1st of September. But it occurred to me to try how they would stand fire; so I asked my man to bring them out into a field, which they seemed to quarter well, whereupon I fired a shot, after which No. 1

looked round and slunk away, and No. 2 soon followed suit. After this we tried the effect of firing a few shots near their kennel, with the effect of making them still more gunshy. Then we tried leading them out, and while I fired a few shots at a distance the man had to pat and coax them, while the dogs crouched and shuddered. Then I hit upon the plan of chaining one to a strong old dog which revelled in the sound of the gun as the sweetest music, not caring to drop to shot, but rather to look out for crippled birds, as soon as the shot was fired. The young setter crouched trembling, but the old dog dragged him, nolens volens, turning round to the youngster, inspiring him with his own feeling of delight. This was repeated after some half-dozen light charges, when the youngster gradually seemed to forget his gunshyness and to follow his senior, and soon to imbibe the delight of the old dog. The same process was tried with good effect on the other youngster, and after two more lessons the young setters were quite cured, and lost all their gunshyness, and after their experience of the 1st of September both young dogs worked well together. By this plan I have never failed to cure any dogs of gunshyness. I have generally commenced by firing caps on a pistol or muzzle-loader at some distance from the dog, followed by light charges, always chaining the gunshy dog to an older dog, that delighted in the reports of a gun, the older dog being powerful enough to hold the younger and to drag him along. Some dogs, of course, require more painstaking than others; but if chained to a good-tempered retriever and thus obliged to witness another dog working, they may be cured."

### SHALL SIGHTING SHOTS BE ABOLISHED?

BY LIEUT. GEO. T. BOWMAN, 15th U. S. Cavalry.

**T**HE regulations governing rifle practice in the United States Army and National Guard at present prescribe that certain shots called sighting shots must be fired prior to the commencement of record scores at mid and long ranges. The shooter has no option in the matter of these sighting shots. They must be fired. The rules of the National Match go even farther and require sighting shots to be fired at the shortest of ranges—200 yards.

In most of the matches of the National Rifle Association sighting shots are required to be fired and the same is true of the matches conducted under the auspices of other rifle associations of the various states, the usual requirement being that two sighting shots shall precede the score of ten record shots.

In times gone by, when the science of shooting was being developed and encouragement of the shooter was necessary, there was much to commend in the principle that the first shots fired should not count, but in these days of high velocities, excellent sights and superb ammunition it is contended that sighting shots are not only no longer necessary but that they are a positive detriment as well as an unwarranted waste of nearly perfect ammunition.

In considering the case against sighting shots the reason for and the object to be attained by rifle practice should be borne in mind.

We are no longer a "nation of marksmen" and in this period of concentration of population in great cities the rifle has ceased to be one of the necessities of the householder. Time and opportunities for game hunting have become more and more limited, and the young American who wishes to shoot a gun and prepare himself to be a competent defender of his native land in time of need has recourse to the target range where he may practice and learn the art of hitting what he shoots at.

It will probably be generally admitted that the chief result hoped for in rifle practice is the development of the ability to hit a definite mark, whether that mark be game, bullseye or the enemy in time of war.

In order to reach this desired end, the method of instruction must be such that no false impression will be given to the recruit. During instruction practice he is taught the many details of the science of shooting a rifle and all shots are more or less experimental, but his record firing in matches and competitions should be such as would exhibit the actual degree of proficiency which he has acquired.

It is believed that sighting shots tend to inculcate in the shooter the bad habit of dependence on an experimental shot to show him how much elevation and windage is necessary while proper methods of instruction should be such as to require each man to judge for himself knowing that good judgment would help his score and that a lack of such good judgment would hurt it.

To say to a novice in rifle shooting that he may fire two shots which will not count is to encourage him in that very worst habit of a shooter—carelessness. He learns in time that no shooter is successful who does not use the greatest possible care with every shot fired and that to the experienced shot the sighters are probably the most important of his string, but in the early stages of his instruction, where so many things are to be remembered,

the novice's principal thought about the sighting shots are that they do not count, and he therefore is not as careful to deliver them properly as he would be were they to count for record.

He fires them in an entirely different frame of mind than he does his record shots and often he doesn't hold well, is apt to "dope from a bad pull," and is not experienced enough to tell just what has caused his trouble with his first record shot when his sighters were all right. If he knew that each shot counted he would, from the beginning, put all his ability, knowledge and holding capacity into every shot and not start in with the wrong idea that he didn't need to settle down until his third shot was to be fired.

It is conceded that what is known as "good holding" is the greatest of all factors in high grade shooting. This ability to hold hard has been developed to such an extent that given normal conditions it is only the shooter who can put shot after shot into the bullseye and keep on putting them in who has any chance of winning a match.

In competitions like those held at Camp Perry the experienced rifle shots go to the firing points only after a course of rigorous training. For months prior to the commencement of the big matches the shooters suspend or moderate their smoking, they avoid the use of coffee and other stimulants, and follow the rule of early to bed and early to rise; to eat indigestible food is almost a crime and strenuous physical exercise is regularly taken—all that the man may be in proper condition to do high class shooting. Give these men a couple of preliminary shots to find the bullseye and they usually stay quite close to it for the rest of their score.

The ability to hold, however, is not all that is required of a good shot. Estimation of distance and judgment of conditions must be practiced and the latter is very important in known distance shooting as well as in what is known as field practice. The man who can judge the conditions correctly which will affect the result of the shot and make such correct allowances as will place his first shot in the bull, is certainly a better shot (other conditions being equal) than he who depends on the marking of the location of his first shot to make corrections for his second.

Temperature, wind, moisture and light so affect the flight of the bullet and the clearness of the objective that the proper judging of the correct elevation and windage for the initial shot is a task which requires skill and intelligence, the development of which would certainly be more sought for were we to abolish those two trial shots which now precede our score.

Take the case of two men shooting in a match side by side, both good holders. The first man knows his gun and knows its zero; by practice, study, experience and intelligent thought he has learned what he may expect from each shot under different conditions; he has found out how varying light on sight and target affect him personally; he can judge wind directions and velocities with accuracy; he applies all his knowledge of conditions to his first sighting shot and gets a pin-wheel bull.

Now the second man makes a try at the target and does not get into the bull; but his sighting shots show him the nature of his errors and by the time he fires his first shot for record he is all fixed and thanks to the two shots which do not count he is in the bull and with good luck and steady conditions may stay there. Which man is the better shot? The one who applied his knowledge and found his objective the first time trying or the one who needed the trial shots to show him where he was at fault? There can of course be but one answer. Then why not give the first man the benefit of his knowledge of shooting?

Many are the errors made when firing the first shot of a string. One man will read his micrometer wrong and fire his first sighter with ten minutes too much or too little elevation. Another will carefully adjust his wind-gauge and take wind on the wrong side. A third will throw his telescope out of focus in the opposite way from which he intended and thus show the mirage running in a contrary direction from its real course. The first sighting shot reveals the nature of his mistake to the shooter and he has lost nothing on his score. He should lose and the man who does not make the mistake should profit by his own carefulness.

By the elimination of sighting shots and the consequent necessity of each shooter learning how to make his first shot a good one, many of our good slow fire shots would become better skirmishers which, is certainly a step in the desired direction. There are no sighters in skirmishing and while there are many qualities necessary in a successful skirmisher which are not so important to the slow fire shot, still the proper judging of wind and elevations is a prime requisite.

One of the most interesting matches shot this year at Camp Perry was that known as the Experts' Match which finished the tournament of the Ohio State Rifle Association. In this match it was required that ten shots be fired at 800 yards without sighters and without marking until all ten had been fired. Some of the best shots in the country fell by the wayside in this match with beautiful groups on the target but off the bullseye. Admitting that all knew how to hold, the match resolved itself into a question of skill in judging conditions which affected windage and elevations. There were no sighters to help find the bull and no spotters to aid the shooter in making correction for the following shots. This match shows that we are tending toward the inevitable result—the doing away with experimental shots just prior to shooting those which count.

All our progress is in the direction of training for that class of firing which will accustom us to conditions which will be met with in the theater of active operations where the enemy no longer stands up to be shot at clad in a uniform which silhouettes him against the background, neither does he advance in solid formation to the attack.

He appears for a very short space of time, his clothing blends so well with the foliage behind him that he presents quite an indistinct mark at which to aim and he waits for no trial shots to be fired at him. It's the first shots that count. He may not know that you are near but your first shot will certainly warn him that he is in danger and that first shot should be a good one.

For the first time, this year has seen the great matches shot without the aid of numerous steamers to show us which way the wind blows and the skirmishing has been done on targets which appear, remain visible a fraction of a minute and then disappear from sight. In our regular practice we have commenced to shoot at objects which resemble real men, which move, and do not stand out black and unnatural. They are more difficult to hit than formerly but we are advancing—we must not stand still. The artificial aids to the shooter which would not be present on the battlefield are fast being banished and the sighting shots must go with them.

In firing through the new expert test the shooter who has been depending on sighting shots is out of luck. He is required to fire ten shots at 600 yards and then his target is marked. There are no trial shots and unless he can judge his elevation and wind correctly, good holding is of no value, in fact the shooter who sprinkles his shots around has a better chance of getting some hits by accident than the good holder who has judged elevation or wind erroneously and puts all his ten shots into one spot but that spot off the target.

The same principles applies during the balance of the test. There are no sighters at falling, bobbing or moving targets. Each shot counts and it is either a hit or a miss, either perfectly good or no good at all. The man who has relied during his slow fire shooting on sighting shots to help him find the bull, to show him how strong the wind is or how much he must come up or go down from his normal elevation, is certainly in a bad way when the result of not one but ten shots will depend on his own ability to make his very first shot a good one.

Again, the more real shooting that can be done for a certain amount of money the better we are off. One-sixth of our present shots are practically wasted. With the same number of cartridges we can fire six strings in place of five when sighting shots are eliminated. We gain the same proportion of time and energy and the saving of one-sixth of the time now devoted to the great matches of the year both at Camp Perry and Sea Girt would certainly be a great advantage.

Many excellent shots with the rifle are superstitious about their sighting shots, fully believing that getting two bulls for their sighters will result in a poor record score. Some men deliberately hold off for at least one of their sighters and to get bulls for sighting shots is called "wasting them."

The scores have now become so high that there is much talk of reducing the value of hits in the outer part of the bullseye while retaining the same size aiming bullseye. Why not abolish these sighting shots which enable a poor judge of conditions to get into the bull for his first record shot because he has two shots which do not count with which to experiment?

There might be and probably would be a lowering of scores if sighting shots were eliminated. For qualification purposes this could be met if necessary by a reduction of the qualifying percentage. For competition purposes there would actually result a betterment in shooting as all would realize the necessity for accurate placing of that first, vital shot.

If, then, the elimination of sighting shots will result in better instruction of the novice, will give the best shot the benefit of his skill, will allow us more record scores without an increase of ammunition allowances, will save time and money at the great matches, and will above all improve the training for fire at the enemy in time of war, let us abolish the sighters and do all our experimenting during the practice which is for instruction purposes only.

## CANADIANS IN ENGLAND.

THE Queen's Own Regiment, of Canadian Militia, Toronto, which has been in England this summer to take part in the maneuvers there, has been most graciously received by the English people.

The Regiment was highly praised by those who inspected and reviewed it and generally the good feeling between the mother country and her most promising colony, has been benefited by the journey. The entire cost of taking over the 600 officers and men was borne by Sir Henry Pellatt, Commanding Officer of the "Queen's Own."

A distressing incident is the illness of seven of the officers of the regiment with typhoid fever. We can imagine how these gentlemen will be bemoaning their fate when they realize what they have missed.



# 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.

## RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW!

Not necessarily because the old are ringers, either. Far from it in fact; but because it seems the part of wisdom to bring new ones forward. What? do you say? Riflemen, of course. What do we talk most about in the columns of this paper.

Those interesting contributions to the literature of the National Matches, by Lieutenant Mumma and others, having reference to the best methods of developing the largest number of riflemen to the highest point of excellence have stirred more than one of our friends to remark, by voice or pen, upon the subject.

It is a self-evident proposition that we must make new shots or else, when old age comes on apace, when the eyes dim, the locks whiten, and the hands begin to tremble, we shall have no shots at all.

At the same time it is not well to run away with the idea that the old shot, the seasoned rifleman, the man who has fought his way from the ruck to the top of things, should be forgotten, put aside or ignored.

We need him constantly, seriously, and much; as an instructor he is invaluable. None can compare with him, for truly the best way to tell a new man how to do a thing with the hope of impressing him is to convey the instruction to him in the language and from the lips of a man he knows can deliver the goods.

In short, a shot can make a shot more shortly than any one else.

Scientific knowledge, a theoretical understanding of the game, is useful, to be sure, but it cannot take the place of experience. Making riflemen is a good deal like making anything else. Material, tools and workmen are required. With us about every average American boy is the material. The tools are our old and expert riflemen; the workmen are those impulses to develop to a point of actual availability the practical patriotic spirit of the country.

But we must encourage the new man everywhere that we can. If we err at all it should be on the side of giving the novices the better of it. We like the idea which Pennsylvania is carrying out of junior rifle teams. They are actual novices, in fact, and we would consider the results in the

National Matches or elsewhere achieved by teams made up of a good percentage of new men far more satisfactory from the standpoint of progress than higher scores delivered by carefully picked old shots.

The situation requires action. There is no doubt of that. The States will have to move. They will need to adopt new regulations. The National Match rules require amendment and change.

In writing new laws to govern target practice let us keep in mind constantly these two things: The development of new material and such utilization and encouragement of the older shots as will allow us to take the best they can give.

## WHY NOT A NATIONAL RANGE NEAR WASHINGTON.

A little time gone and a man living in Maryland beyond the utmost confines of the District of Columbia Rifle Range, which is inside though near its boundaries, complained that bullets had been coming unpleasantly near him. He threatened to appeal to the Governor of Maryland for relief.

What would happen if he did complain is a subject for interesting conjecture, but the result might well be the closing of the range now used by the District of Columbia National Guardsmen. It is not such a very good range either, but it is the best they have been able to get.

Almost at the same time a man living back of the hundred foot hill which forms the stop butt for the Marine Corps Range at Stumps Neck complained to the Navy Department that his life, if not his liberty, and certainly his pursuit of happiness were being placed in daily jeopardy by the falling of cupro-nickel slugs previously thrown from the rifles of Uncle Sam's Marines.

In this instance the man was not able to make a case. Investigation disclosed the fact that he did not even own the land on which he lived, being only a squatter with no assured right of residence and besides it seemed more than probable that no bullets had come near him.

However these two instances give point and effect to an observation often made by those familiar with the conditions in the District of Columbia and in and about the capital city of the nation. There is no first-class rifle range near Washington. Troops at Fort Myer use a small and fairly good range about twelve miles south of the post, in Virginia. A good range might be built there, and as a railway passes by the edge of the tract and a trolley line is contemplated, it would seem to answer the purpose.

There seems to be very little difference of opinion about the need of a range here, among those who have an opinion upon the subject. The difficulty so far has been to interest and impress Congress sufficiently to get the necessary appropriation.

There is a most absolute need of a first-class range near Washington, one which will accommodate all the troops stationed here and the District of Columbia National Guard, and one which will serve for large competitions; even the National Competitions if necessary.

We hope Congress will look with favor upon the appropriation of enough money to build a large first-class range near Washington in the not too distant future.

## A DESERT PASEAR.

Mr. E. C. Crossman has written some very good things for ARMS AND THE MAN but nothing better than the story of a wild goat chase into lower California, which under the title of "A Desert Pasear" will commence as a serial in ARMS AND THE MAN about the first of November.

No one who has yet written of the horrid, torrid, sun-blasted region of the Cocopah Mountains and their encircling deserts has told a more truly living story or painted a more vivid picture than Mr. Crossman in this truly excellent article.

There is discussion of guns in it and ammunition; there is anecdote and repartee; there is quail shooting and there is success, although one of the objects of the journey seems to have failed.

As a faithful chronicle of difficult experiences it seizes and holds the writer from its first word to its last.

We are lucky to have it, and when you have read it you will be glad that we had the luck to get it.

## N. R. A. NOTES.

ALL of this week the Secretary of the National Rifle Association will be at St. Louis attending the National Guard convention and organizing rifle clubs in the high schools of St. Louis. The National Guard convention will be asked to indorse the plans of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the National Rifle Association for the promotion of rifle practice in institutions of learning throughout the country, and to go on record in favor of the bill now pending in Congress for an issue of rifles and ammunition to such clubs and an annual appropriation of \$100,000 to carry on the work in such a broad and national way that the Government will be getting proper returns for the money expended by the making of efficient volunteer material for the country.

The Association is sending out a new circular to the schools of the country. This circular contains no argument, but a concise statement of facts showing what the National Association is doing in the organization of school-boy clubs and the presentation of prizes for team and individual shooting. A copy of this circular will be furnished anyone on application.

While in St. Louis Secretary Jones will hold a meeting with the principals of the high schools of that city and, assisted by Col. E. J. Spencer of the 1st Missouri Infantry and Mr. C. C. Crossman, Secretary of the Missouri State Rifle Association, expects to perfect permanent organizations in each of the schools and arrange for an indoor tournament to be held during the winter.

Lieutenant Jones will probably stop over in Cincinnati on his return to look the situation over there with a view of interesting the schools of that city in the Government's plans to promote rifle instruction.

## INDOOR LEAGUES FOR THE WINTER.

It is proposed by the National Rifle Association to run during the winter rifle shooting leagues for the civilian rifle clubs, college and university clubs and the schoolboy clubs to be known as the Interclub League, the Intercollegiate League and the Interschool League.

Circular letters have already been addressed to each one of the seventy-three schoolboy rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association to ascertain how many of the clubs care to go into the league. The same will be done in a few days with the college clubs. For these two leagues the teams will be composed of ten men and the firing done on a fifty foot range with .22 caliber rifles using the N. R. A. gallery target, each boy firing ten shots standing and ten shots prone.

A letter will shortly be addressed to the civilian clubs in which the club will be asked to designate their preference as to the size of the team and whether telescopes are desired or not. Some of the clubs have expressed their preference for a telescope as it would give their team members practice which they would want for the International Small-bore Team. The one objection to the adoption of the telescope is that it would tend to bar out the poorer club members who could hardly afford to go to the expense of purchasing telescopes for their rifles. There is still another class of clubs which desire that the straight military rifle be used with the military sight. Many clubs will object to the increase in the size of the team, claiming that it was with the utmost difficulty that they were able to get five men together to compete on the nights the matches were shot.

Nothing further has been heard from England in reference to the Dewar trophy or the medals for the members of the American team which won the International Small-bore Match last Spring. The last advice was to the effect that the trophy had not yet been made and that new medals had been struck off and would be sent as soon as received from the maker.

The following new organizations have been elected to membership in the Association since the Camp Perry Matches: Hudson Valley Rod & Gun Club, Hudson Valley, N. Y.; West Chester Rifle Association, West Chester, Pa.; Company L, 1st Infantry, N. G., N. D.; 54th Infantry, Iowa National Guard.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INDOOR REVOLVER LEAGUE.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

The article in last week's issue of ARMS AND THE MAN by Otis, calling attention to the Indoor Revolver League, was very timely and contained a number of excellent suggestions. We cannot begin too soon, because it takes quite a little time to get a League of this kind moving.

The Indoor League of last year did more to awaken interest and bring the members out for the weekly shoots than anything else the Association could have devised. I never saw so much enthusiasm in my club before.

We are going to enter a team this year and judging by the remarks of some of the members of last year's team there is going to be a concerted effort by all to win as many matches as possible.

I would like to suggest that it be incorporated in the rules and conditions for this year's shooting that the pistol or revolver be used. Twenty-five shots seems to be enough for each man to fire. If more than twenty-five

were fired it would take too long to run off the match. Five men it seems to me is about right, but it would be a good idea to allow a second team from any club desirous of doing so, to be created.

I do not see anything in the article concerning the target and presume that the Standard American will be again used. While it would spoil the chance for comparison with last year's shooting, I believe, however, that the International Target would furnish an opportunity for some very fine competitions. Personally I like the International target and believe that it has come to stay. I would not like to see the International target used for the Championship Matches, however, because to do so would break up all chance for comparison with the records made since the championship contests were first inaugurated.

The idea of the lines on the Standard American Target as used in the Outdoor Championship Contests this year enabling two counts, standard and International, was a very good one and the same scheme could be adapted to the Indoor Target. It might be well to start the matches a little earlier this year, say about the second week in November. That would be just about six weeks from now, and if the Association will get into communication with the clubs or vice versa we ought to be able to prepare a schedule and complete arrangements by that time.

It might not be a bad idea to omit the holiday season from the schedule. But this is a minor consideration. I am glad to note that your paper is doing such fine work to promote interest in this glorious sport, and I hope that there will be more clubs entered for this year's contests.

I enclose \$3 for renewal of my subscription.

Yours very truly,

J. W. B.

## SUGGESTED INNOVATION IN THE NATIONAL MATCH.

AN alert officer of Uncle Sam's fine force, the Marine Corps, writing with the express desire that his name shall not be used, asks us what we think of changing the National Matches in another way than has been so far proposed. He refers to the suggestions of various gentlemen as they have been published in ARMS AND THE MAN, and remarks that the elimination of the regular teams from the competition and the division of the Organized Militia teams into three classes, will not eliminate one source of inequality now present.

He has reference to the fact that some of the teams are drawn from large organizations while others come from small ones. He says, and with a measure of truth, an unprogressive large State with a numerically strong National Guard may have a team which would win in C or B Class quite easily over teams drawn from States maintaining small organizations.

He does not suggest a practicable method for classifying the teams and he has no particular fondness for his own opinion. He merely makes the suggestion and asks that we lay it before the wide-awake audience of progressive and up-to-date riflemen who constitute the clientele of ARMS AND THE MAN. This we are doing.

We should like to hear from Lieutenant Mumma and other of the experts who have given much time and study to the National Match Rules upon this, which so far as we are advised is an entirely new proposition.

## ALMOST PERSUADED.

WE observe the British Military authorities conducting exhaustive tests of a new Service bullet, at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

These are said to have proven satisfactory to such an extent that cartridges carrying the new bullet have been issued to a number of battalions for trial. The bullet, which is sharp pointed is said to weigh 160 grains.

Ammunition progress in England has been impeded by the faulty character of the present British Service rifle. Knowing the rifle had to change the development of modern ammunition quite naturally waited upon the rifle choice.

No one has yet said all or nearly all that may be said about high power ammunition. We have only started to find out something about the subject. Many developments and some most startling ones are to be expected. The feeling of finality which attends progress from an old thing to a new, after a period of readjustment has taken place, will remain until it in its turn is disturbed by some other new thing, and probably in the case of the bullet and its propelling element, many new things.

Our own people are apparently on the verge of some very important discoveries which will increase the efficiency and decrease the cost of small arms ammunition.

*Cheating Father Time.*

"So," remarked a gentleman who was calling on a fascinating widow, "you are mamma's little man?"

"Not when they's gentlemen calling," answered the widow's young hopeful. "Then I'm mamma's baby boy."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

MACHINE MADE.

LOOKS like the time had come for everybody to buy a machine. We go up and down stairs by machinery; we ride to and from the office in a machine (while the mortgage holds out). We have machine made divorces, ready while you wait with moving picture effects, in Reno, not so far away. We had machine politicians until Colonel Roosevelt came back. Shortly we shall be marrying and giving in marriage by machinery; we shall kiss our sweethearts by machinery; smoke our cigars, eat our dinners, and take our daily drinks by means of a machine.

Just yesterday an ingenious German invented a warship which is one great sea-fighting machine. It is controlled from shore, the operator occupying a station several miles from the scene. Its guns are discharged, it releases torpedoes, it rams an opponent viciously and accurately, all with a wave of the magic wand of the man in a bomb-proof safe on shore.

God deliver us from any more machinery! Let us go a little back toward nature, even if we have to exist without a few of the creature comforts which have come to be expected in this age of multitudinous and maddening machines.

SHOT SIZES.

H. S. writes in our Indian contemporary, The Asian, as follows: "Messrs. Eley Bros., Ltd., have recently established at their Edmonton factory near London a complete plant for the manufacture of shot on the most approved modern principles. The shot tower has been in operation for some little time now, and the shot produced is already highly esteemed by reason of its marked regularity and truth to gauge.

The makers have sent a list of all the sizes of shot they produce, ranging from LG mould shot, running 5 pellets to the ounce, down to D, which runs 2,600 pellets to the ounce. They also send a neat case of samples with specimens of the various sizes. By weight and count the samples show a degree of regularity of a kind quite unusual, counted charges agreeing with weighed charges even in the smallest sizes. The weighed charges conform quite remarkably with the counted pellets. The makers, carrying refinement to rather a fine point, have supplied for each shot size the diameters of the pellets, which are stated in decimals of an inch and in millimeters. Without attempting to follow details which are, after all, of greater interest to technicians than to sportsmen the appended table has been drawn up to show the number of pellets per ounce for all the thirtykinds of shot.

Size.	Pellets per ounce.	Size.	Pellets per ounce.
LG	5	2	120
MG	7	3	140
SG	8	4	170
Special SG	11	4½	200
SSG	15	5	220
SSSG	20	5½	240
SSSSG	25	6	272
SSSSSG	30	6½	300
AAA	35	7	340
AA	40	8	450
A	50	9	580
BBB	60	10	850
BB	70	11	1,040
B	80	12	1,250
I	100	D	2,600

By those familiar either with English, American or other shot sizes, it will be noticed that the new scale conforms with English practice, so far as any standard can be said to exist. All the sizes smaller than AAA are brought into round numbers for the ounce. There is one exception, namely, No. 6, which runs 272 pellets to the ounce. Now No. 6 is perhaps more widely used than any other size of shot and is regarded as the standard for experimental purposes. The load of 1½ ounce of No. 6 is usually stated as 304 pellets. With 270 pellets to the ounce 1½ ounce should represent 303-75 pellets which is the equivalent, of course, of 304. With the new Eley size running 272 pellets to the ounce, ½ ounce represents exactly 34 pellets. Thus by count and weight the experimental charges do for the first time actually agree. For the ordinary conditions of game shooting, of course, an allowance of one or two pellets, plus or minus, makes very little difference. It is always, however, beneficial to have all the pellets in the charge of the same size and in this way regularity is even more beneficial to the sportsman than it is to the technical expert. If the pellets are really globular in shape and alike in diameter they must necessarily run true to weight and count. Thus a very small allowance over or under should bring all the charges in a batch of cartridges into conformity one with another. Chief amongst the merits of good regular shot is that of holding the pellets of a charge together, without too many in advance, or a dropping string of weak pellets in the rear.

MANAGER WANTED FOR AUSTRALIAN ARMS FACTORY.

(From Consul Albert Halstead, Birmingham, England.)

A BRITISH newspaper states that in connection with the small-arms factory installed by Pratt & Whitney, Providence, R. I., for the Commonwealth of Australia, the Australian government is looking for a manager. The article reads:

"Search is about to be made, both in this country and in America, for one qualified to fill the new post of manager of the small-arms factory which had been erected in the interest of the Defense Department of the Commonwealth at Lithgow, in New South Wales. An age limit has been fixed at 40 and previous experience of similar work will be reckoned indispensable. The salary which it is proposed to offer to a thoroughly qualified applicant for the post is £750 (\$3,649.87) per annum. Applications should be in the hands of the secretary to the Commonwealth Department of Defense at Melbourne by October 31, which means that the applications should leave England before the close of September.

Major Buckley, of the Commonwealth land force, has just arrived in London from Australia and has arranged to attend the autumn maneuvers in the interest of the Commonwealth.

REGARDING THE N. R. A. INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 1, 1910.

To ARMS AND THE MAN:

I notice in your issue of September 29 announcement of the near approach of the beginning of indoor rifle matches. I am glad that ARMS AND THE MAN has taken this step to start the ball rolling. ARMS AND THE MAN is the only medium I know of through which the rifle shooters can keep in touch with each other and to which we always look forward each week to see what is doing and what is coming next. ARMS AND THE MAN is certainly to be complimented on the able manner in which the scores of the interclub leagues, both rifle and revolver, were handled during the past season.

In the coming season if we are to have Inter-Club Matches, there is one important matter to be considered (that is if the game is to be encouraged) namely, that the contestants who take part in the Inter-Club Matches and have fought and won their way to, and near, the top, should receive something more substantial than promises.

In the copy of the rules sent out for the Inter-Club Matches by the N. R. A. for 1910, the section relating to prizes reads:

"The winning team will receive a trophy emblematical of the United States indoor championship for 1910, and medals for each member—Second team, medals, third team, medals." Up to date the second and third teams have received nothing.

One of the most important matters that ought to be seriously considered is the rule relating to the position in which a man is allowed to shoot.

The rule for 1910 reads: Position—Prone. Muzzle of rifle must be free from any support.

I have been led to believe that at least two teams in our recent inter-club matches last season took advantage of this rule as it reads and shot the entire series using the prone position and resting the entire forearm and hand on a fixed rest, holding the rifle in the hand.

One of these clubs certainly made a wonderful showing. My informant is a man of high standing in military circles and is much honored and respected and I have no reason to doubt his word. He was present at one of their matches as a visitor and was much surprised to see the position in which they were holding their rifles, and called their attention to the fact, claiming that that position was not allowed in any match. He was informed that, as the rules read, they had a perfect right to hold the rifle in that way, and continued to do so. Now, if this is the kind of a game we are up against I don't know where we are going to get off.

These inter-club matches are the best steps ever taken to promote and encourage indoor rifle practice. But we must have honest shooting, and shoot according to the rules as they are intended to be shot, and give the teams who shoot their scores honestly a chance to win. If this is not done, those who want to play fair might as well throw up the sponge and quit the game.

I hope that your valuable paper will take up this matter and see that justice is done to those who would do to others as they would be done unto.

Respectfully,

Member, Winchester Rod and Gun Club Rifle Team.

One More Miss.

Indian—Did he miss again?

Guide—Of course he did. Didn't you hear him shoot?—Spare Moments,

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### *Sergeants Detailed With States.*

Sergt. Henry F. Taylor, 4th Infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is detailed for duty with the Maryland National Guard, and will report in person to the Commanding Officer, 1st Brigade, Howard Street Armory, Baltimore.

Sergt. Walter Chamberlain, Company E, 5th Infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed for duty with the New Hampshire National Guard and will report in person to Lieut. Col. Herbert E. Tutherly, U. S. A., retired.

Sergt. Louis J. McHenry, 4th Infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed for duty with the Tennessee National Guard and will report to the commanding officer, Troop B, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The following named enlisted men, now at Fort Leavenworth, are detailed for duty with the National Guard of the States indicated and upon arriving at the respective stations will report to the Adjutants General for duty.

*Iowa.*—Sergeants William F. Wiscombe, Company A, and George D. Dixon, Company G, 1st Infantry, and Kelly G. McCollough, 4th Infantry, to Des Moines, Iowa.

*Kentucky.*—Sergt. Louis Dieckman, 4th Infantry, to Frankfort, Kentucky.

*Missouri.*—Sergeants Otto Carlson and George F. Johnson, 4th Infantry, to Jefferson City, Missouri.

*Ohio.*—Sergt. James P. Bennett, 4th Infantry, to Columbus, Ohio.

*Oklahoma.*—Sergt. Lawrence M. Watson, 4th Infantry, to Guthrie, Oklahoma.

*Pennsylvania.*—Sergeants Ernest V. Mooney and William P. Wood, 4th Infantry, to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

*South Dakota.*—Sergt. Albert Hayes, 4th Infantry, to Watertown, South Dakota.

*Washington.*—Sergt. Earl A. Newman, 4th Infantry, to Seattle, Washington.

### *Civilian Autos For Use In the Army.*

Considerable food for thought is contained in a suggestion recently made by Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., Commanding the Department of the Lakes, in his annual report. He said in part:

"It seems to me it would be wise if the National Government passed laws that would cause the registration of all automobiles capable of transporting four or more passengers, and that the owners of these machines be obliged legally to transfer them, on demand, to the government for military uses, for a sum of money not greater than the original cost of the machine.

If this were done, the government would have at hand, and without cost to maintain, a means of transportation for the rapid movement of troops."

### *Her Inalienable Right.*

"Why," said the man, "you would not vote if you had a chance."  
"That has nothing to do with the question," replied the woman. "What I want is the chance."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### *Team Match in Delaware.*

On October 29 a team match will be held at the range below Newcastle, Open to five men each from the General Staff; the Field, Staff, and Non-commissioned Staff, and each of the companies of the First Infantry; the distances being the same as for the National Match course, one skirmish run, rapid fire at 200 and slow fire at 200, 600 and 1,000.

The annual competition for the Lea Trophy will be included in this match, the trophy to be awarded to the team making the highest aggregate score at rapid fire and skirmish.

### *Connecticut Will Give Rifle Prizes.*

The announcement has been made by the Adjutant General of Connecticut of a purpose to give a suitable prize to the organization having the highest corps or regimental figure of merit in rifle practice for the year.

### *Promotion of General Dougherty.*

Maj.-Gen. Wendall P. Bowman, Commanding Officer, National Guard of Pennsylvania, having been retired upon his own application with high praise from the Governor for his service, has been succeeded in command of the Division by Gen. Charles Bowman Dougherty, formerly Commanding Officer of the Third Brigade.

General Dougherty is succeeded by Gen. Charles M. Clement.

## MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

### *Soon an Aeroplane Corps.*

The War Department is at present considering the organization of a balloon and aeroplane corps.

### *A Correction.*

The price given in paragraph 81 of bulletin for quarter ending September 30, 1910 (issue of September 29) for the publication "Tactical Principles and Problems," by Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, is erroneous. The cost of this publication is \$2.40, instead of \$1.50 as stated.

### *Articles of Tentage Not Under Clothing Head.*

Articles of tentage (equipment) cannot be included under the head of clothing in making use of a dropping allowance under Section 13 of the Militia Law.

### *Tents Will Have to be Surveyed.*

In reply to a request for information as to what procedure should be followed on the return of tents loaned by a State for use in connection with the recent forest fires in the northwest, the Adjutant General of a State has been informed that, if the tents are in an unserviceable condition when returned to the State, the action of a surveying officer of the Organized Militia of the State, in accordance with paragraph 49 of the Militia Regulations, will be necessary to enable the Governor to drop the tentage from his return of quartermasters' supplies.

### *Regarding Encampments and Maneuvers.*

The War Department, in allotting the funds from the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia," endeavors to meet the entire cost of one or more items of pay, subsistence, and transportation, based on the estimates submitted by the State authorities. It is not contemplated that the allotment to any State shall defray all of the expenses connected with the participation of its Organized Militia, but that State funds, or funds to its credit under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or both, shall be drawn upon for this purpose. As a matter of fact, the allotments made to some States are insufficient to meet fifty per cent of the expenses of the participation of their Organized Militia in the maneuvers, and consequently, the deficiencies have to be met as indicated above.

The troops are entitled to transportation from home stations to place of encampment and return thereto. The War Department holds that a short detention at a place of rendezvous, for the purpose of conducting target practice, does not operate to prevent payment of the transportation from the special appropriation for the maneuvers.

Any balances which may remain, after the expenses of pay and subsistence have been settled, cannot be applied to transportation, but must be covered in to the Treasury Department for reallocation to meet such expenses in connection with the maneuvers as arise from time to time.

The payment of the transportation account is a matter with which an Army paymaster has no concern, nor is he competent to decide, about the payment thereof. These accounts are settled by officers of the Quartermasters' Department.

The allotment referred to is made based on the strength of the organizations as shown in the estimates submitted to the Department. Consequently, any reduction in the number of men to take part in the maneuvers should be communicated to the Division of Militia Affairs, together with a revised estimate of expenses.

### *Cannot be More Than 35 Years of Age.*

In considering the application of a civilian, who holds a certificate of eligibility for a commission as a major in any volunteer forces that may hereafter be organized under authority of Congress, to attend a garrison school, it was shown that the applicant was 39 years of age.

Section 23, of the Act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, referring to persons holding certificates of eligibility for commissions in volunteer forces, states: "and the President may authorize persons from this class, to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point and to receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same allowances and commutations as provided in this act for officers of the Organized Militia."

In the absence of the regulations of the President governing the attendance of such persons at Service and garrison schools, the regulations for admission of officers of the Organized Militia should govern where applicable. Paragraph 49, of the regulations governing Garrison schools, General Orders No. 70, War Department, current series, provides that: "In order to be eligible to attend a garrison school, officers of the Organized Militia must not be less than 21, nor more than 35 years of age." The reasons for excluding officers of the Organized Militia of more than 35 years of age are equally applicable to civilians holding certificates of eligibility for commissions in volunteer forces.

### *A New Form for Return of Property.*

The use of Form No. 22, "Return of Field Medical Property," has been discontinued and Form No. 17, 17a, 17b, and 17c, Medical Department, has been substituted therefor.

In making request for a supply of this new form, requisition should be made for one copy each of Forms 17a and 17b for each article carried on the return of the Governor, and for three copies each of Forms 17 and 17c. Instructions for the use of the forms will be found on the back of Form No. 17.

### *By the Direct Route Only.*

The cost of transportation, in excess of the cost of a ticket via the direct route, is not a proper charge against the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia," as the law contemplates payment of transportation directly from home stations to the camp and return.

### *The Cost of Medicines.*

The cost of medicines procured for members of the Organized Militia admitted to field hospitals of the Army in connection with joint camps of instructions may be paid from funds in the hands of the disbursing officer of the Organized Militia of the State concerned accruing under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

### *Hiring of Horses.*

Horses may be hired for the use of officers attending and participating in joint camps of instruction, whose duties require them to be mounted, and the cost of the same paid for by the disbursing officer of the Organized Militia from funds in his hands under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. However, officers required to be mounted, who are furnished with mounts obtained with funds appropriated under the section cited, are not entitled to additional pay, under the Act of May 11, 1908, and only officers who are the owners of the mounts furnished by them are entitled to such pay.

### *The Carrying of Revolvers.*

The question as to whether or not officers of the Organized Militia are allowed to carry revolvers while on duty at a State encampment is a matter of State law and one over which the War Department has no control.

### *Two Witnesses Necessary.*

Transfers and assignments of a claim, or of any part thereof, or interest therein, whether absolute or conditional, and whatever may be the consideration therefor, and of powers of attorney, orders or other authorities for receiving payment of any such claim, or of any part or share thereof, are absolutely null and void unless they are made and executed in the presence

**LOOK INTO THE LOCKS OF THE IMPROVED ITHACA**

They talk for themselves. Simplest gun on earth. Hammer travels only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, falls in only  $\frac{1}{625}$  of a second. We will guarantee this quick lock action to increase any man's score. Stock solid—not cut away for hammers or lock plates. "Uncle Bob" Edwards bores Ithacas—that's why they are guaranteed to outshoot every other make. Twenty gauge guns built in 20 gauge size through-out—5  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. up. Beautiful casing in colors FREE—18 gauge guns, \$17.75 net to \$400 list.

ITHACA GUN CO., BOX 61, ITHACA, N. Y.

**HAVE YOU A COPY OF THE BULL'S-EYE SCORE BOOK?**

ARMS AND THE MAN CAN FURNISH IT.

of at least two attesting witnesses, after the allowance of such a claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a check for the payment thereof. The operation of this law prevents the embarrassment of dealing with several persons, instead of with one, by the introduction of interested parties who were strangers to the original transaction. The prohibition of assignments of claims has, however, no application to transfers or assignments by operation of law, such as by the death or bankruptcy of the claimant, or even by voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors. (*Borcherling v. U. S.*, 185 U. S. 223.)

*Russet Leather Shoes, Old Pattern, are not Available for Issue.*  
No hat devices have been provided by the War Department for troops of the Organized Militia other than those belonging to the First Field Army (See General Orders, No. 89, War Department, current series).

Russet leather shoes, old pattern, are not available for issue.

Wooden frames and vertical legs for the Aiken standard target may be dropped from a Governor's return of ordnance and ordnance stores on the certificate of the responsible officer to the effect that these articles have been used in the repair of targets.

The supply of the Manual for the Medical Department, 1906, has been

exhausted. A new edition is now in course of preparation, but it will be several months before it is ready for issue.

Requisitions for campaign badges, for issue to the Organized Militia, should be accompanied by lists, in duplicate, of officers and enlisted men entitled to the same, as prescribed in paragraph 8, General Orders, No. 129, War Department, series of 1908 (see Circular, No. 4, Division of Militia Affairs, March 15, 1909). Observance of this requirement will prevent delay in the issue of the badges.

Noncommissioned officers belonging to the arms of the Service other than Infantry who are selected for detail with the Organized Militia, under Section 20 of the Militia law are transferred to the Infantry arm prior to their detail.

The duties of enlisted men of the Regular Army, detailed for service with the Organized Militia, include all matters pertaining to the theoretical and practical instruction of the Organized Militia which may be assigned to them by the officer of the State under whose orders they are serving.

It is therefore entirely proper for the Governor of a State to order an enlisted man so detailed to report to the Retired Officer of the Regular Army on duty with the State for duties of a strictly military character.

**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.

From Red Bank to Greenville and Return, or, the Jersey Lily Outwitted at Last.

Possibly most pistol marksmen are possessed of the same common sensation when it comes to doing things on strange ranges. Whether this be true or not, our bunch (like the editorial "we," bunch is descriptive of very narrow proportions, meaning Williams and Poindexter) essayed to run off a few of their championship entries at Greenville, N. J., on 24th instant and wended our way (wended is good, wined better) thither. We got there after many changes of cars, directions, luck and glances with fancy little Jersey lilies.

Greenville, geographically speaking, is six miles west of New York and six inches south of hell. It is covered with sand dunes, lager beer, targets and young men, apparently sane until some one says "gun." Greenville is situated on the east bank of the beautiful River, surrounded by a nightmare of hades and known also as the Hackensack Meadows.

One of the most conducive features of this location for revolver shooting is the fact that when one is about to shoot one's gun one feels a shot into the apex of one's bun, and, well there's no use—it's murder that mosquito or the score will suffer worse than you do.

Beer is another adult industry that grows and flows in this beautiful vicinostude—vicinity—and, coupled with a ham sandwich is conducive of reminiscent stories of how we boys were doing up around the breweries in Milwaukee and St. Louis. Regardless of how a story starts or what may be its immoral ending everybody goes off like a pepperbox and winds up dissertating on trigger action. There are possibly more gentry in the Manl attan eligible for the degree of P. C. (pistol crank) than any disorganization in the country. Eastern and Western P. Cs. who loose sleep over bullseyes cannot appreciate some of the mental tortures and convolutions of a real past master in pistolology.

It's true they are all bum shots and depend upon their enthusiasm for a come back to previous form. But if the present high level is maintained, we may hold out some hope for the best of them in the future.

The usual number were disappointed at not doing their prettiest and are now debating as to the most propitious course in diet, solid and liquid.

Hicks is billed for a course of lectures on "The Eye and How Not to Use It."

Handford proposes a discourse on "The Waterwagon and What It Has Not Done For Me."

Tom Anderton is billed for lecture on "P. C. Brainstorms," and the heavyweights headed by J. E. Silliman are going to take singing lessons to develop their chest expansion for next year.

The humble bunch from Red Bank, like old ladies with brakebone fever, quivered as roman candles until sundown and went home, to tell their confiding wives what neverbeens they are.

Having convalesced from that awful trip we have just enough nerve left to hand in the scores of the Monmouth Revolver Club, Red Bank, N. J.

Match A.	
H. Norman Hoyt.....	436
A. M. Poindexter (at Greenville).....	423
H. E. Williams.....	390
Match B.	
A. M. Poindexter (at Greenville).....	436
H. Norman Hoyt.....	415
H. E. Williams.....	405
Match C.	
H. Norman Hoyt.....	486
A. M. Poindexter.....	480
H. E. Williams.....	419
Match F.	
H. Norman Hoyt.....	196
H. E. Williams.....	188
A. M. Poindexter.....	180

**Visitors During the Week.**

Capt. H. L. Opie, of the Virginia National Guard, and a member of the National Match Team for several years, dropped in to see us while on his way through Washington last Monday on pleasure bent, and needless to say we were glad to see him.

Mr. L. D. Cornish blew in on Tuesday of this week on his way from New York to Pittsburg where he will stay a few days and return to New York. He will take his departure for Panama about the 17th of this month. Mr. Cornish is one of the active spirits of the Culebra Pistol and Revolver Club and an enthusiastic devotee of the hand arm.

He tells us that his club will have a team in the Indoor revolver league of the United States Revolver Association this winter and the chances are good for a team in the National Rifle Association Interclub league. The club has no indoor range, and will have to build one. A small matter of this kind, in comparison to building a ditch, is a minor consideration, however, and it is not to be seriously considered. We are glad to have met Mr. Cornish and will be glad to see others who come this way. The latch string is always out and welcome is on the door mat.

**Championship Matches at Los Angeles.**

Scores made in the Outdoor Championship matches of the United States Revolver Association on the outdoor range of the Los Angeles, Calif., Revolver Club, subject to official scoring, are as follows:

Match A.					
A. B. Douglas.....	86	85	91	87	89—438
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	78	75	72	79	85—389
Match B.					
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	86	87	84	90	86—433
R. J. Fraser.....	89	88	86	83	86—432
I. C. Douglas.....	85	87	82	88	85—427
W. E. Smith.....	84	81	85	88	89—425
J. E. Holcomb.....	70	81	81	88	91—411

**Annual Shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club.**

The thirty-sixth Annual Shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York was held at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, September 27. The tournament was a success in every way. The attendance was good, although a great many of the regulars were missing. Among these were President Maurer, S. M. Murphy, F. L. Smith, L. C. Buss, C. E. Tayntor, Dr. Hudson and others.

The weather was fine in the morning but heavy rains in the afternoon. The scores were up to the usual mark,

DR. HUDSON

WON

THE ZETTLER

100-Shot .22 Gallery CHAMPIONSHIP

WITH

"LESMOK"

[A New .22 Cal. Powder]

SCORE

2474 out of 2500

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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 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.

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Hubalek and Hunsiker leading in the ring target with 73 and 72. Gus Zimmerman was high on the bullseye target with C. A. Schrag a close second.

The scores on the Ring Target, two tickets of three shots each, possible 75, for the first five prizes were:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total Score. Includes A. Hubalek, J. Huntzicker, G. W. Chesley, H. M. Pope, O. Smith, M. Douler.

Best single ticket for the rest of the prizes:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total Score. Includes J. W. Hessian, A. F. Laudensack, E. Fischer, W. Keim, A. Begerow, J. Kaufmann, J. J. Young, J. Williams, L. P. Hansen, F. C. Ross, W. E. Reynolds, E. S. Pillard, W. A. Tewes, G. Schlicht, G. Amouraux.

Premiums for best 5 tickets,

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total Score. Includes Hubalek, Huntzicker, Bullseye target.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total Score. Includes Gus Zimmerman, C. A. Schrag, F. M. Bund, F. C. Ross, G. W. Chesley, J. Muzzio, J. Kaufmann, Dr. C. F. C. Mehlig, H. M. Pope, O. Smith, J. J. Young, A. F. Laudensack, C. Oltmann, W. Keim, W. Watkins, G. Schlicht, E. Fischer, J. Johnson.

Premiums for most bullsyes:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total Score. Includes F. C. Ross, W. Keim, A. Hubalek, G. W. Chesley, Gus Zimmerman.

Target of honor, open to members only:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total Score. Includes G. W. Chesley, A. Hubalek, O. Smith, A. F. Laudensack, H. M. Pope, M. Dorrier, F. C. Ross, W. Hayes, W. A. Tewes, J. Muzzio, J. W. Hessian, G. Schlicht, F. M. Bund, C. Zettler, Gus Zimmerman, W. E. Reynolds, T. H. Keller, C. A. Schrag, R. Busse, B. Zettler, G. L. Amouroux, Dr. C. F. C. Mehlig, L. P. Hansen, A. Begerow, C. Oltman, O. C. Boyce, F. Hecking.

Zettler Trophy: Wm. Hayes, 70.

Judges Prize: G. W. Reinecke, 70.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, New York.

The weekly practice shoot of the Association was held at the Ambruster's Park, Greenville, N. J., on Saturday, October 1. All of the shooting was done at fifty yards. We had the good fortune to entertain several visitors, among these were L. D. Cornish, from the Culebra Pistol Club, Panama; A. H. Isbell, of Tucson, Arizona, and J. H. Northrop, of the Columbia University Revolver Club, an entire newcomer at the game.

Most of the members are enjoying a breathing spell, in short hunting trips, between the opening of the indoor season and the close of the championship matches.

A. P. Lane with the target revolver made the good score of 462. Why he did not do that last week in the Championship Matches is not known. J. A. Baker, Jr., with the .22-caliber pistol, put up the good scores of 443 and 462 for a total of 905.

50 Yards, Revolver and Pistol.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total Score. Includes A. P. Lane, Target Revolver, J. A. Baker, Jr., .22 caliber pistol.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total Score. Includes J. A. Baker, Jr., .22 caliber pistol, L. T. Cornish, A. H. Isbell, J. L. R. Morgan.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Score 1, Score 2, Total Score. Includes J. E. Silliman, J. H. Northrop.

Notes of the U. S. R. A. Shooting in St. Louis.

Mr. C. E. Orr entered the United States Revolver Association Championship matches for the first time, shooting over the Colonial Revolver Club's Range, in St. Louis.

He has not attempted heretofore to do anything in the slow fire. His score of 204 in Match F should place him in line for national honors.

Mr. C. C. Crossman came to the front and was high man in both Matches A and B. When it is taken into consideration that he conducted the matches, being governor for the State of Missouri, looking after all the details in connection with the requirements of the United States Revolver Association rules, his scores are all the more noteworthy.

The new talent came in for a share of the prizes this year. Some of the former winners of national prizes have apparently dropped into the "has-been" class, and did not take part in the matches.

The number of entries was smaller than usual this year, but will compare favorably with any other club taking part in the matches.

In the team match the club made a higher score than last year and would have made higher still if the team had been organized sooner and shot in practice as a team.

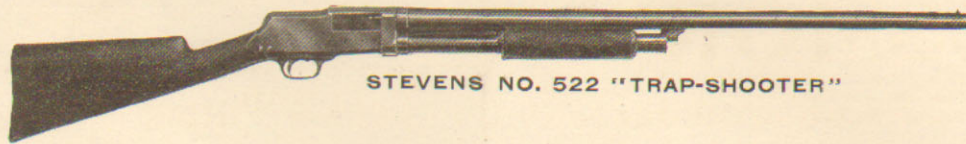
A new target carrier has just been installed which will enable the club to duplicate the Camp Perry conditions. It has been done with the expectation of sending a number of men to Camp Perry next year to participate in the matches.

Mrs. Crossman's score of 176 in Match F may be considered as almost remarkable, especially so for a woman. She had very little practice until about two weeks before the match.

Possibly the unfavorable weather conditions had something to do with frightening out some of the men who had more than a fine chance of making high score

**WE PREDICT** that the day is not far distant when the majority of Trap-Shooters will be using the No. 522 Trap-Shooter. We base this prediction upon the fact that this gun (with a proper load) gives as close a penetration as many guns which sell at a much higher price.

But besides this the Stevens No. 522 has a single alignment with a matted sighting rib, which gives a sure, quick aim at a bird.



STEVENS NO. 522 "TRAP-SHOOTER"

The fact that it is a 6-Shot Repeater makes it a splendid all-round gun for field work as well as for Trap-Shooting.

If you know all about the Stevens No. 522 you must be using one.

If you don't know all about it, it will be well worth your while to let us tell you in detail. We will send you full description of this gun, and also of the No. 525 De Luxe, if you will drop us a postal.

**J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL COMPANY, Dept. 184, Chicopee Falls, Mass.**

THE FACTORY OF PRECISION

in the matches. Champion Dominic was one of those who did not enter.

When it comes to revolver shooting, whether in practice or shooting in championship matches the St. Louis shooter may always be depended upon for a good turn out. They are a very enthusiastic bunch and those whom we have met personally are sportsmen in every sense of the word.

**4th Infantry, M. V. M. N. R. A. Medal Won by Keough.**

On Monday, September 26, the 6th Infantry, M. V. M., N. R. A. Medal competition was held on the Wakefield range, and was won by that genial and all-around good fellow James H. Keough, better known as just plain "Jim" Keough. He made the good score of 70 over the marksmans course, 5 shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards. He also got first place for enlisted men and won the revolver match with a score of 47, 10 shots slow fire at 50 yards.

On Friday evening he starts for a two week's hunting trip in New Brunswick and will make a trip to Maine a little later in the year, after snow blows, for a couple of buck deer. He does not anticipate bringing anything out of New Brunswick as the weather is too warm, but nevertheless expects to have a barrel of fun.

**Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.**

September 26 was a gala day for the marksmen at Shell Mound Park, being the annual prize shoot and family outing of the Independent Rifles. It brought many to the range and it took 16 targets on the 200 yard range to accommodate the many shooters. On the pistol range where the U. S. R. A. matches were held it kept 6 targets bobbing up and down all day long to allow the anxious one to make a good 50 shot score on the matches.

Vice-President R. M. Merrill has certainly performed his duties well and while the past is forgotten let us all thank him for his courtesy shown to the boys as he was present all the week attending to those who desired to shoot and he is proud to say that the entries were much more than any year past.

Ben Hilkin was the lucky man in the Independent Rifle's prize shoot having said previous to his shooting he was going to take first prize. He made it all right and

it was a 37 out of a possible 50 shot on the Standard American target at 200 yard range with the old 45-70 Springfield Rifle and the highest score ever made at a prize shoot of this organization.

Capt. J. D. Heise captured first prize in the Nordautuke Schutzen club with 224.

F. P. Schuster was high man in the S. F. Schuetzen Verein with 214, while S. Heimo landed the best center in the bullseye shoot. Capt. J. C. Klein got the best center in the Germania Club. W. F. Blasse made 227 in the Golden Gate Club and was the high man. A score of 231 made by F. H. Bremer in the Red Men Schuetzen Co. is certainly one to be proud of and this score was shot without any entry scores, a case of doing your best without a reentry.

The Veterans N. G. C. shot on the blunt target at 50 yards with revolver. F. Poulter and F. J. Posey made 48 each out of possible 50. F. Poulter and F. J. Posey were again tied with 44 on the rifle range.

The members of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club are holding weekly meetings to boost "Sharpshooters Night" at the Oakland Orpheum on Monday, October 17.

September 22 was the regular monthly shoot of the Possible Pistol Club under the auspices of the U. S. R. A. and when the close of the day had come it was found that 54 medal targets had been used. Mr. T. F. Huntington was again with us and as he wanted to preserve his skill for the U. S. R. A. matches he did not shoot many medal targets. Mr. H. A. Harris also fell in line for the matches as well as Siebe and Poulsen. We were please to have with us Dr. G. I. Royce of Los Angeles and with Mr. R. M. Merrill, M. Nilsen, Julius Stirn and Pres. H. Windmuller it kept 8 targets to accommodate the boys. Following are the scores of the day: H. Windmuller, 84, 82, 81, 81, 86, 87, 88; A. M. Poulsen, 93, 89, 86, 85, 86; Wm. A. Siebe, 95, 91, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 81; M. Nielsen, 86. Pres. H. Windmuller also shot the pistol match.

On Tuesday evening, September 20, the members of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club held their regular indoor pistol and revolver shoot. Eleven members took part and George Armstrong's score of 48 was the best score of the evening but J. Bauman was the lucky man,

that allowed him to bring home a solid silver spoon to his wife; he certainly can shoot with us again. Following are the five best scores of the evening, possible 50.

G. Armstrong.....	47	46	48	45	45
F. Poulter.....	44	44	42	42	41
E. Schierbaum.....	44	43	29	37	44
F. A. McLaughlin*.....	27	18	15	28	17
J. Phillips.....	38	30	28		
C. Thiele.....	33	33	27	35	35
J. A. Jones.....	44	43	41	39	38
J. Bauman.....	33	24	31	19	18
H. Gloy*.....	31	31	17	14	14
R. A. Christianer.....	33	33	34	32	26
Wm. A. Siebe.....	45	45	44	44	45

\*First experience.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.  
Monthly competition, rifle scores, 200 yards—W. F. Blasse, 227, 217; Otto A. Bremer, 226, 211; E. Schierbaum, 225, 219, 216; J. F. Bridges, 217, 214, 208, 212; M. W. Housner, 220, 215, 219; J. G. Day, 213, 195, 190; J. Williams, 207.

Pistol and revolver scores.—J. E. Gorman, 97, 96, 95; R. Mills, 93, 91, 96; A. C. Wilson, 93, 88, 85, 84; C. W. Whaley, 92; C. W. Seeley, 84, 80, 79; W. Williamson, 82, 74, 72.

International target.—J. E. Gorman, 85, 82, 83.

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club.  
Indoor pistol and revolver.—George Armstrong, 47, 46, 48, 45, 45; F. Poulter, 44, 44, 42, 42, 41; E. Schierbaum, 44, 43, 39, 37, 44; F. A. McLaughlin, 27, 18, 15, 28, 17; J. Phillips, 38, 30, 28; C. Thiele, 33, 33, 27, 35, 35; J. A. Jones, 4, 43, 41, 39, 38; J. Bauman, 33, 24, 21, 19, 18; H. Gloy, 31, 31, 17, 14, 14; R. A. Christianer, 33, 33, 34, 32, 26; W. A. Siebe, 45, 45, 44, 44, 45.

Possible Pistol Club.  
Monthly shoot, under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association.—H. Windmuller, 84, 82, 81, 81, 86, 87, 88; A. M. Poulsen, 93, 89, 86, 85, 86; W. A. Siebe, 95, 91, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 81; M. Nielsen, 86.

**AT THE TRAPS.**

**The Du Bois, Pa., Gun Club.**

Forty-five shooters took part in the registered tournament of the club on September 22 and 23. A large number of these shot through the entire program of 150 targets each day.

# PETERS

## Rifle and Revolver Ammunition in the Lead at Sea Girt

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

### INDIVIDUAL RIFLE MATCHES

MATCH.	PLACE.	NAME.	SCORE.
SEA GIRT CHAMPIONSHIP	1st	Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes	184
	5th	Capt. A. H. Pfeil	180
	12th	Maj. W. S. Price	175
	3rd	Capt. A. H. Pfeil	137
	5th	Oapt. Owen Smith	135
NEVADA TROPHY	1st	Lt.-Col. A. Rowland	60
	2nd	Maj. W. S. Price	59
	7th	Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes	55
	11th	Capt. C. F. Silvester	51
	14th	Lt. H. J. Burlington	50
SWISS TROPHY	3rd	Maj. W. S. Price	
	10th	Capt. C. F. Silvester	
	2nd	Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes	
LIBBEY TROPHY	2nd	Maj. W. S. Price	
	4th (tie)	Capt. Owen Smith	
	6th	Maj. C. S. Benedict	
OFFICERS AND INSPECTORS	2nd	Capt. G. W. Corwin	93
	4th	Capt. C. F. Silvester	91
	6th	Lt.-Col. A. Rowland	89
	9th	Maj. W. S. Price	85
HAYES MATCH	5th	Priv. G. Raimondi	48
	7th	Lt.-Col. A. Rowland	47
	1st	Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes	50
CLASS "A" TROPHY	3rd	Capt. C. F. Silvester	49
	10th	Capt. G. W. Corwin	49
ALL COMERS' 800-YARD MATCH	1st	Capt. C. F. Silvester	100
	1st	Sgt. G. W. Silvester	50
LEHMBERG TROPHY	2nd	Priv. H. Minervini	49
	6th	Capt. A. H. Pfeil	46
READING MATCH	7th	Capt. W. A. Higgins	45
	9th	Priv. G. Raimondi	43
	3rd	Priv. H. Minervini	180

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

### INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER MATCHES

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

MATCH.	PLACE.	NAME.	SCORE.
SOUVENIR A	1st	Hans Roedder	125
SOUVENIR B	1st	A. M. Poindexter	243
ALL COMERS' SQUADED REVOLVER	2nd	Sgt. T. Anderton	132
	6th	A. M. Poindexter	127
	10th	Hans Roedder	119
N. Y. REVOLVER TEAM	1st	Manhattan R. & R. Assn. No. 1	1145
	2nd	Manhattan R. & R. Assn. No. 1	1100

### RIFLE TEAM MATCHES

MATCH.	PLACE.	NAME.	SCORE.
DRYDEN TROPHY COMPANY TEAM MATCH (TYRO)	1st	New Jersey Team	1051
COLUMBIA TROPHY	5th	Co. L, 4th Regt., N.G.N.J.	135
	6th	2nd Troop, N.G.N.J.	946
CAVALRY TEAM MATCH	10th	5th Regt., N.G.N.J.	917
	10th	2nd Tr., N.G.N.J.	327
COMPANY TEAM MATCH, N. Y.	2nd	Co. C, 4th Inf., N. J.	362
	3rd	Co. I, 3rd Inf., N. J.	357
McALPIN TROPHY N. Y.	4th	Italian R. A., N. Y.	357
	5th	New Jersey Team	1003
CRUIKSHANK TROPHY, N. Y.	5th	2nd Inf., N.G.N.J.	556
	6th	3rd Inf., N.G.N.J.	550
	9th	4th Inf., N.G.N.J.	548
OLD GUARD TROPHY, N. Y.	1st	4th Inf., N.G.N.J.	236
	3rd	(2 using Peters)	233

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

PETERS QUALITY INVARIABLY TELLS

## 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.

Among the amateurs the high score was made by T. F. Connelly, who got 140 out of the 150 shot at. L. E. Mallory, Jr., made the best score on the first day, when he broke 135, but later John Speer duplicated this.

The cup race was won by the First Team of the Bradford Gun Club with a score of 203. The Second team scored 197.

The excitement of the meet was when T. H. Keller of the Peters Cartridge Company beat out the professional field by breaking 143 on the first day and 141 on the second day, which is going some, even for Tom.

The shoot was most successful in every respect.

### Greenville Gun Club, Mississippi.

The registered tournament held by the Club on September 27 and 28, was the most successful ever held under its auspices. There was a large attendance on both days, nearly every one shooting through the entire program.

To Messrs E. L. Shorkey, and W. D. Robertshaw the greatest credit belongs.

Yards.	200	200	Shot at.	Bk.
Sharkey	169	173	400	342
Allen	160	166	400	326
Robertshaw	172	152	400	324
Hawkins	155	164	400	319
Blake	131	131	400	262
LeCompte	172	164	400	336
Henderson	141	172	400	313
Omohondro	129	157	400	286
King	119	138	400	257
Woody	159	153	400	312
Schwartz	176	185	400	361
Crosby	190	196	400	386
Berden	159	179	400	338
Griffith	156	177	400	333
Noel	148	162	400	310
Maxwell	166	153	400	319
Roberts	143	150	400	293
Campbell	148	167	400	315
Dr. Davis	138	138	200	138
Dr. Smith	126	126	190	126
Bradfield	150	150	200	150
Fletcher	151	177	400	328
Pinkston	142	149	400	291
Blanks	133	153	400	286
Wells	154	187	400	341
Matlock	181	181	400	326
Meaders	158	166	400	324
Bellinger	147	164	400	311
Gibbs	178	191	400	469
W. B. Hawkins	153	164	400	317
Henshaw	136	164	400	300

Shanahan	151	157	400	302
Oats	146	166	200	146
Footo	146	166	400	312
Erwin	126	160	160	126
Duncan	170	163	400	333
Cheshire	145	150	400	295
Hemingway	130	116	360	246
Arnold	104	128	280	232
Blunt	163	200	163	
Williams	171	200	171	

The Lakes-to-the-Gulf individual championship was won by Mr. C. C. Hawkins, of Greenville, Miss., with a score of 93 out of a possible 100.

The team championship race was won by the three Arkansas shooters, Messrs. Omohondro, Wells and Matlock, with a score of 139 out of 150. The Greenville team were the runners up with 134.

Mr. W. R. Crosby won the high professional average; Mr. H. D. Gibbs second, and Ben Schwartz, better known as "Dead Shot Ben," third.

The high amateur average was won by Mr. Harry Matlock, of Treeman, Ark.; E. L. Sharkey, of Greenville, second, and J. E. Wells, of Pine Bluff, Ark., third.

The cashier's office was managed by Mr. C. S. Harris and Mr. Proctor McCutchen and the above scores are official.

### NOTES OF THE SHOOT.

J. S. Allen remarked to the referee just as he was finishing his last score on the last day, that for once in his life he had enough shooting, but wait, J. S., when you get rested up, you will think about those old green heads and go after them as though you never had any before.

Captain Fletcher, of Vicksburg, the Mississippi champion, though sick, shot the program through and did well the second day. Pinkston stayed with Captain Fletcher and connected with a nice bunch of merchandise prizes.

Brad and Oates shot well the first day, but were suddenly taken with an attack of "coldfeet" and left for the National cemetery.

Mr. J. A. Blunt, of Greensboro, Ala., came over to enjoy the sport with the boys and showed them some nice work with his new gold engraved Scott Imperial gun.

Jno. Maxwell from Columbus, Miss., took almost everything in sight so far as prizes go and would have carried the country club away but found the foundation to firm to move.

E. P. Campbell, the old ex-Greenville boy, came over with his friend Roberts, and finished well in the money.

## NEW ANNEX

### Grand Hotel, N. Y. City

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On Broadway, at 31st Street

Only two short blocks from the New  
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THIS Hotel has been made famous through its splendid service and personal attention to patrons. A safe place for ladies traveling alone. For genuine comfort, absolutely reliable table with perfect cooking, quiet and refined surroundings, there is no better hotel in the city at any price and none better located.

Home of the Merchant and Commercial Traveler when in New York—50 large sample rooms. Elevated and surface cars (with subway close at hand) afford ideal transportation facilities. Theatre and shopping district immediately at hand.



You will appreciate the splendid Moorish Dining Room, club breakfasts, special noonday luncheon dishes and Table d'Hotel dinner at \$1.25, (with wine, \$1.50) with music every evening.

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Per Day, Upwards.

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Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.  
Also Proprietor

The GREENHURST  
on Lake Chautauque  
Open May 1 to Nov. 1  
P. O. JAMESTOWN,  
NEW YORK.

Guide to New York  
(with maps) sent  
FREE on request.





# SMITH GUNS HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER

In the brush or at the traps you want to feel *sure* of your gun. A second's loss of time means the loss of your bird or a failure to score in the competition. The strongest insurance policy the world over for sportsmen is a Hammerless Smith Gun with the Hunter One-Trigger attachment.

THE HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER gives a pull short, clean and quick. There's no creep or drag. The speed of the mechanism far exceeds the speed of the trigger finger. The aim is not disturbed—because there is no relaxing, no re-gripping, no accommodating yourself to the different lengths of the stock—but just a firm, steady grip and pull.

The very newest Hammerless Smith Gun is the 20-Gauge Hunter One-Trigger—and it's a beauty. Weighs only 5½ to 7 lbs. Just the finest gun that can be made at the price—*simply all gun and no frills*. Be sure to ask your dealer about it.

Write today for handsomely lithographed Catalogue—it is free.  
THE HUNTER ARMS CO., 73 Hubbard Street, Fulton, N. Y.

Only four men shot through the entire program. On the first day high score was made by W. T. Spencer, who broke 193 out of 200 shot at. He was also high on the second day with the good score of 195. Among the professionals Charles G. Spencer was high, dropping only two targets out of the 200 shot at.

On the second day A. Killan and George Maxwell tied for high on 197. C. G. Spencer made 196.

**The Broken Bow Gun Club, Nebraska.**

On October 11 and 21, the club will hold a registered tournament, with \$200 in cash, added to the purses.

On the first day there are to be four events of 15 targets each. Entrance \$1.50, and two events of 20 targets each, entrance \$2.

On Tuesday forenoon, the second day, there are four events of 15 targets, entrance \$1.50, and two events of 20 targets each, entrance \$2.40.

The division of money will be by the Jack Rabbit system.

In the afternoon the program is duplicated. On Wednesday in the forenoon there are four events of 15 targets each and two events of 20 targets. In the afternoon the program is again duplicated. Several special events will also be run off during the shoot.

**Uniontown, Pa., Gun Club.**

At the registered shoot of the Club on September 19, high score was made by C. F. Moore, 145 out of 150. James Lewis was high professional with 142.

Shot at. Bk.

C. F. Moore.....	150	145
F. B. I.....	150	143
Guyton.....	150	142
Geo. Marker.....	150	141
C. F. Suter.....	150	140
R. S. Denniker.....	150	140
C. S. Crawford.....	150	138
R. J. West.....	150	138
J. I. Morrison.....	150	136
L. V. Foster.....	150	136

Professionals.

H. Keller.....	150	134
L. J. Squier.....	150	137
James Lewis.....	150	142
H. E. Young.....	150	117
P. I. Evans.....	150	131
J. C. Garland.....	150	130

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

Although we had threatening weather for our Handicap Tournament on September 27, it did not rain, a spanking breeze and the handicaps kept the scores down however.

H. H. Stevens was the professional visitor, 19 yards and a bad five minutes in event five kept his average down to 88.

Messrs. Green and Chase were over from Avon, but as this was for club members and county shooters only they shot along for targets only and Mr. Green at 16 yards made high average (amateur), with 84.

Walls was high average in the sweeps and merchandise with 80 from 18 yards.

Merchandise: Gardiner first, Tomlinson second, both 19 yards, wine jug and berry bowl respectively. 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, two handle bon-bon dishes won by Heaman, 17 yards; Walls, 18 yards; Carr, 17 yards; Woodward, 16 yards. All the prizes were of cut glass.

Three of the six prizes went to the Le Roy boys, start something down there boys and we will go down and help. Scores follow, distance handicap in all events.

Shot at.....	10	20	15	20	15	20
Stevens, 19 yards.....	9	15	14	17	15	18
Green, 16.....	7	16	12	18	13	18
Walls, 18.....	6	16	14	18	13	13
Tomlinson, 19.....	7	18	12	16	9	15
Gardner, 19.....	6	14	12	13	11	17
Heaman, 17.....	7	12	12	12	13	14
Carr, 17.....	8	13	12	13	10	13
Wilcox, 16.....	7	11	5	16	10	11
Chase, 16.....	5	10	10	10	9	16
Watson, 18.....	5	12	9	15	7	12
Woodward, 16.....	2	11	10	12	7	13
McHardy, 16.....	6	9	5	7	10	13
Bott, 16.....	7	9	9	..	..	..
Howland, 16.....	..	5	..	3	..	..
Fisher, 16.....	..	6	..	..	..	..
Mower, 16.....	..	9	..	..	..	12
Gillam, 16.....	..	8	..	..	..	10

**NEWS OF THE TRADE.**

**Stevens Latest Rifle Performances.**

At the recent Rifle Tournament of the well known Zettler Rifle Club of New York City (held at Union Hill, N. J., September 27,) Stevens rifles and Stevens telescopes again won leading prizes.

On the German Ring Target A. Hubalek and J. Huntzicker tied for first place, both being equipped with Stevens rifles and Stevens telescopes.

The premium for most bullseyes was won by F. C. Ross who shot a Stevens rifle fitted with Stevens telescope.

The special prize target event known as the Zettler prize was won by William Hayes with a Stevens rifle.

The remarkable accuracy of Stevens rifles and telescopes is evidenced by the fact that they hold more records, both at home and abroad, than all other makes combined.

Stevens latest complete firearm and telescope catalogues will be mailed to any applicant on demand.

# Dead Shot

## Smokeless

### Arizona State Championship

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 22, 23, 24, 1910

Mrs. Ad. Topperwein using Dead Shot won

High Average Over All

Sept. 22	Broke	196	out of	200
" 23	"	167	"	175
" 24	"	184	"	190

Making the two long runs of the Tournament  
135 straight and 148 straight

Dead Shot in regular factory loaded ammunition continues to give substantial evidence of the highest standard of uniformity, of velocity, pattern and recoil

THE STABILITY WE GUARANTEE

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

## 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.

Bill Robertshaw, when not shooting, looked after the comforts of the visitors in his usual clever manner and sustained the reputation of Greenville for hospitality.

Shanahan had gun troubles, otherwise he made as much fuss as usual. The boys say that he was only quiet when working on that old pump of his. Sag Harris wants to know why he doesn't get a new one; Sag says they don't cost much and are the best ever.

Sharkey worked hard and shot his best. His wife kept tab on his winning and of course he looked solemn. Some of the shooters remarked that in six months

from now, they will, while asleep, hear Proc say: "Number two squad; get busy!"

Trombone Schwartz and his dog, Tiz, kept the boys amused most of the time. When not shooting, he was sawing wood or telling about "Tiz."

Au revoir!—The shoot is over and the promoters are dead tired but happy.

**Peerless Rod and Gun Club, Bellairs Grove, Mo.**

On September 25 and 26 the Club held a two-days registered tournament, which was very poorly attended.



# Man is Born to Trouble

AS THE SPARKS FLY UPWARD, SAYS THE SAGE

He Wrote Before (US) Ammunition Was Invented

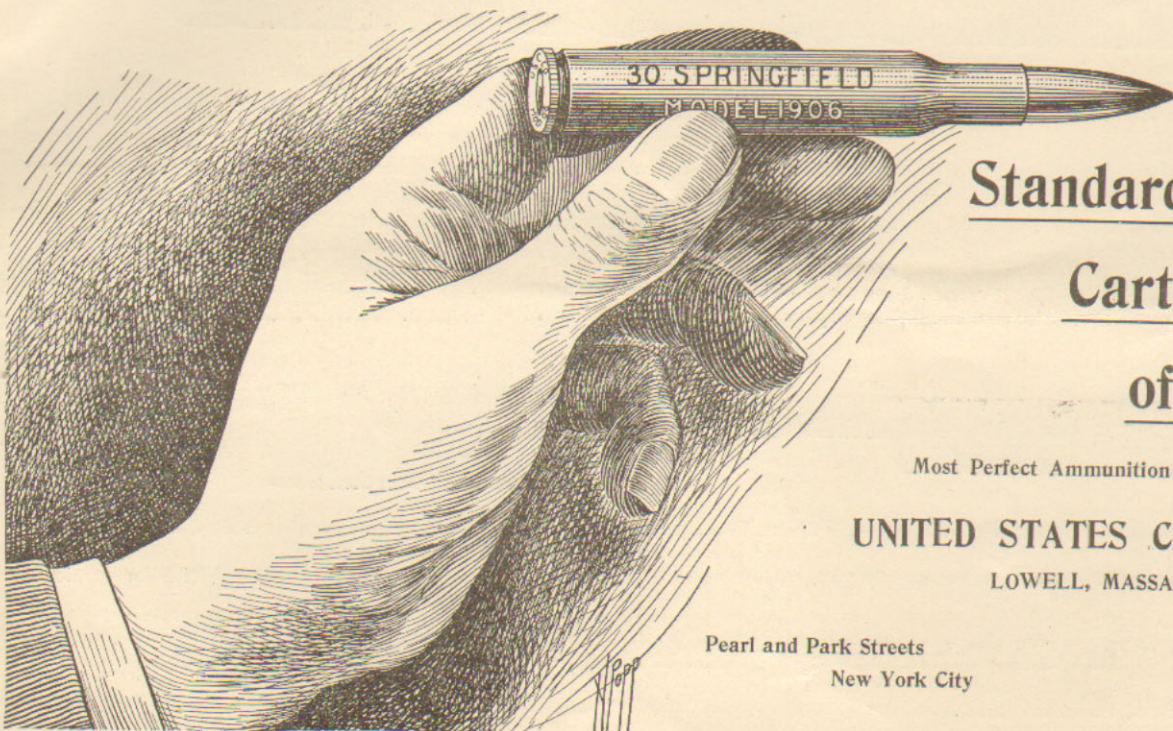
NO TROUBLE TROUBLES THE MAN WHO DEPENDS  
UPON (US) BECAUSE (US) IS ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

? Remember the Championship of the World was won with (US) in England  
during the Olympic Games of 1908?

? Recall unbeaten accuracy of (US) in Government Tests at Sea Girt, 1909?

Best in Peace    Best in War    Best Ever Shot by a Rifleman

(US) Ammunition Always Best (US)



Standard

Cartridge

of the World

Most Perfect Ammunition Ever Manufactured

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.

LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

Pearl and Park Streets  
New York City

268 Market Street  
San Francisco

**COLT** CALIBER  
.32 and .380

**AUTOMATIC**  
(HAMMERLESS)  
**PISTOL**

POSITIVE in action  
SAFE to carry  
TESTED for accuracy



The  
AUTOMATIC  
PISTOL  
with a  
SOLID  
BREECH

80 Shots at 45 feet



$\frac{2}{3}$  actual size

Breech-bolt and Slide forged in one piece give a solid support for the high-power, smokeless ammunition used. If, through a defective cartridge, a shell bursts, or excessive pressure is developed, there is no weak part to give way or be blown back into the shooter's face; there is no rearward opening through which powder gas can escape. **The Solid Breech, found only in the COLT,** protects the shooter.

The COLT Automatic Pistol is absolutely safe because: (1st) the Action Safety prevents discharge until the breech is entirely closed; (2d) the Slide Lock indicates when the arm is cocked and, when engaged in the slide cut, disconnects the trigger from the operating mechanism, but can be readily drawn down by the thumb when one desires to shoot; (3d) an Automatic Safety, also acting as an indicator, locks the action until the handle is firmly grasped when pulling the trigger. *Catalog No. 115 mailed free.*

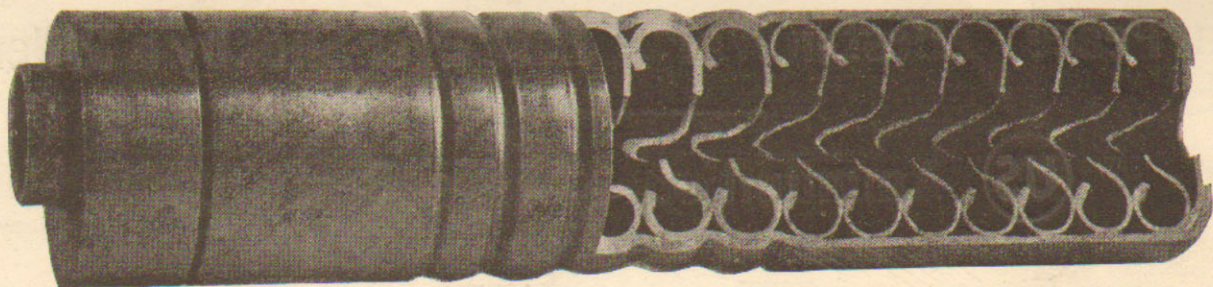
A COLT again won the **Automatic Pistol Match** at Camp Perry and was the only make of Automatic Pistol that secured a place on the prize list.

**COLT'S** PATENT FIRE ARMS **MFG. CO.**

HARTFORD, CONN.

15A Pall Mall, London, S. W., England

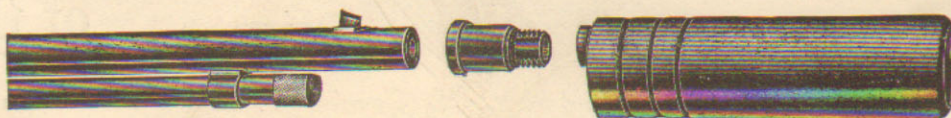
**MAXIM SILENCER**



**If You Hunt, You Ought to Have One**

**For example, take Duck Hunting:**—You know how frequently the birds are knocked down, crippled, and get out of range of the shotgun. It's an unpleasant, ineffective and noisy job killing them with the shotgun, and prevents new birds from coming in. Last year the well posted duck hunter took along a .22 cal. Repeating Rifle or a .22 cal. Winchester Automatic fitted with a MAXIM SILENCER. He killed his cripples quickly and quietly. *Why don't you try it this year?*

**Or take Big Game Hunting:**—You know how convenient and enjoyable a .22 cal. rifle is in the woods and around the camp. Yet you hate to shoot it because of its noise and the probability of driving big game out of the region. A SILENCER meets this situation exactly. *Why don't you have one?*



The .22 cal. Silencer Can Be Attached By Anyone, Without Tools, to Any .22 cal. Rifle, Old or New, and It Only Costs \$5.00

All firearm dealers or direct from us if yours cannot supply you. High power silencers for principal calibres also ready. Write for catalogue.

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