

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLIX, No. 12.

DECEMBER 22, 1910

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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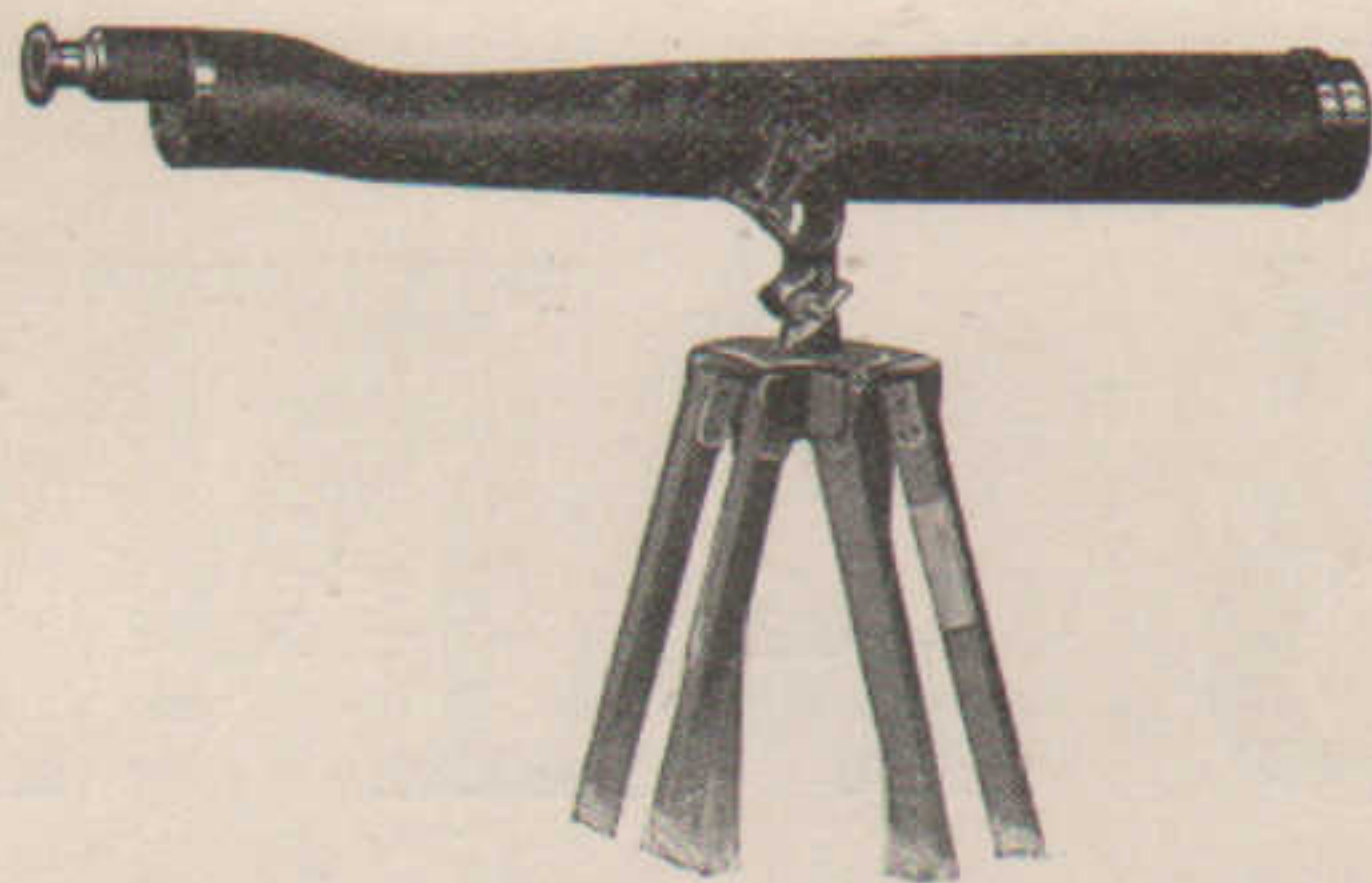
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ARMS AND THE MAN



FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME XLIX. No. 12.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 22, 1910.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

THE STORY OF A VENTED RIFLE BARREL.

By H. M. POPE.

The subject of vented barrels has been discussed in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN on more than one occasion during past years. Doubtless the great majority of our readers are familiar with the arguments pro and con which have been submitted and printed in this paper. The latest contribution to the subject is one by the celebrated rifle maker, Harry M. Pope. In view of his personal connection with the vented barrel demonstrations undertaken by Doctor Mann, what he has to say is of more than ordinary interest.

At a later date it is expected that ARMS AND THE MAN will offer to its readers some exhaustive and conclusive reports of tests of vented barrels.

I HAVE read the various articles that have appeared in ARMS AND THE MAN since last spring on the subject of vented barrels and have been very much tempted to reply to them, but my waking hours since the San Francisco disaster have been so fully occupied in the attempt to "get back upon my feet" that I have begrudged the time necessary to make this reply.

Mr. Kent's article of September 22 is so unfair and, since Dr. Mann's of November 17 makes an error as to the construction of my vented muzzle, I have decided to give the history of the above barrel, the only one which I ever made and the one used by Dr. Mann in the experiments recorded in his book.

Before I made this barrel Mr. Kent had corresponded with me for a considerable period in regard to his vented barrels. Some of his claims appeared absurd and yet on the whole I really hoped that some reduction in the muzzle blast might result in better shooting. I finally decided that I would make a vented barrel and try it out thoroughly, and so wrote Mr. Kent.

Before going further allow me to present some facts. The most essential part of a rifle barrel, for accuracy, is the muzzle. Any change of shape or dimensions here immediately affects the accuracy for better or worse. Careful understanding work with lead and emery on a barrel poorly rifled will improve its accuracy, or careless work on a good one will spoil it.

Drilling a hole as in venting, will turn a burr into the bore as the drill breaks through, no matter how sharp the drill. This cannot be avoided. Unless the barrel can be again placed in the rifling machine, and the cutters passed over these holes to cut off the projecting burrs, they must be removed by leading, that is, polishing with emery on a lead plug cast into the bore. No other way will do it thoroughly.

If any improvement in accuracy is made in venting, it is, in my opinion, the result solely of the change in the muzzle made by polishing which has given it a better shape. This belief is strongly substantiated by the results of my own and Dr. Mann's work on the range with the vented barrel.

The testing of a barrel for accuracy before venting and again after the holes have been drilled and the muzzle changed in shape by emery, fails to solve the venting question. This method of procedure will give all sorts of results and can keep the shooting fraternity guessing for many years.

From the above it follows that any test of the muzzle question must be made after the vent holes are drilled. For the unvented test, these holes must be closed from the outside, and under these conditions any change of accuracy is due to the conditions of venting or non-venting.

My notes and correspondence were all destroyed in the fire, so dimensions, etc., are from memory, but will be found substantially correct.

In making this barrel, intended for my own use if successful, I used all the knowledge and skill of which I was capable. I slighted nothing and was satisfied with the work when done. It was a .32-40 heavy 32-inch barrel, so made that it could be used either as a breech or muzzle loader. I desired to test it as a muzzle loader, while Mr. Kent's claims were for a breech loader.

The position that the grooves would occupy was very carefully laid out upon the outside of the barrel in spiral lines, the 5 circles of holes, 8 holes to the circle (one in each groove), were drilled into the bore before rifling. These 40 holes, .106-inch in diameter, were counterbored part way through, and the larger part of each hole threaded to receive a small machine screw the point of which seated upon the shoulder of the smaller part of the hole, effectually cutting off all escape of gas, but not interfering with the bore conditions.

The first circle, contrary to Dr. Mann's memory, was placed about 1½ inches from the muzzle, as far forward as the front sight and false muzzle

mechanism would well allow. The circles were spaced about 7-16-inch apart, so the screw heads could be handled with the fingers in entering them. I also reasoned that the more thoroughly the barrel was vented, the more the muzzle blast would be reduced and the more the improvement of delivery, if any. Mr. Kent has said that "Mr. Pope insisted on placing these holes too far from the muzzle." As Mr. Kent did not know where these holes were till he saw the rifle, it is manifest that I did not insist. I placed them as I did solely for mechanical reasons. I do not think I even consulted him as to their position.

Mr. Kent's total ventilation is about one-half the area of the bore, while mine was nearly five times this area. Taking into account the distance of these vented areas from the muzzle, we easily determine that ventilation was from thirty to fifty times that used by Mr. Kent and not eight times as Dr. Mann reckons. Dr. Mann's tests Nos. 74 and 75, however, show conclusively that this barrel was not ventilated worth noticing. This was also shown by its trajectory, also by the placing of its shots on the target from machine rest.

Mr. Kent has claimed that this barrel was not ventilated according to his patent, yet it must be remembered that this is the one upon which the claims for superiority of his system are based in this article of "Place a Nickel on its Centre" of which more later, for I find that I have digressed. I will say here, however, that the rifle used by Dr. Mann in his tests shown in Figure 4, ARMS AND THE MAN, November 17, was one vented by Mr. Kent himself according to his patent, and that the results bear a striking similarity to the results obtained with my rifle, and, it happens, with the same load.

Now for the still unfinished barrel. It was rifled after the ventilating holes were drilled, so that by no possibility could there be projecting burrs into the bore. The holes came exactly in the center of each groove, so as to leave the lands intact to carry the bullet safely over the holes in the bore.

It was a close mechanical job, because the holes were .106-inch in diameter and the width of the grooves were but .112-inch in width. It was a very difficult job and if the rifle firms refuse to vent a barrel in this manner, they should not be criticised.

I cannot remember exactly when this rifle was finished, but think it must have been early in the summer of 1902. I spent much time in shooting it, always at 200 yards from machine rest. Many loads were tested to find the most accurate.

Used either as a muzzle or breech loader, unvented, it shot finely, but as soon as any attempt was made to vent it, by removing the screws from one or more circles of holes, the powder dirt commenced to burn hard on the surface of the bore from the vents to the muzzle, and resembled the grains of emery on a sheet of emery cloth.

As a breech loader the bullet must go through this dirt and it was manifestly impossible to attain any accuracy. As a muzzle loader with the vents open, accuracy could only be obtained by breathing slowly through the barrel after each shot before seating the bullet, thus softening the dirt so that the bullet could scrape it down in seating.

I fired about 500 or 600 rounds in testing this rifle, using many charges, and obtained the best results with the following load: Primer 7½ U.M.C., priming 3 grains weight of No. 1 duPont Smokeless rifle, body of charge, Hazard FG black, bullet 1-30 tin, greased with Leopold's grease. Wad of postal card or no wad at all.

Let me say here, that I consider a 5-shot test to be of no great value as proving accuracy, though it may prove inaccuracy. All of my testing with this rifle was in 10 and 25-shot groups. Fortunate 5-shot groups are sometimes made with ammunition and rifle that are decidedly poor. They just happen, but are seldom repeated. With the above load I made

a 25-shot group, unvented, all in or on a 2½-inch circle.

With the barrel fully vented, it took nearly six inches to hold them. With the vents partially closed, groups were between 2½ and 6 inches. In no single test, however, did the vented barrel perform as well as the unvented. I did not shoot the barrel breech loaded and cleaned between shots, because we don't shoot that way now-adays. It is not necessary unless the rifle is vented. We notice that Mr. Kent's advertisements do not call for clean shooting, but the shooting of this barrel without cleaning was worthless.

After wasting much time and money upon this barrel, it was given up in disgust, though I never made a better one with the exception of the venting. I never shot it again, only as follows: About this time Mr. Kent visited the Springfield Armory where he had a test made with a vented Krag rifle, and he came up a short distance to Chicopee Falls to see my vented barrel tested. This Krag test, by the way, he told me was a failure, as "they did not vent it properly."

This is what we did at Chicopee Falls, Mr. Kent being present: Muzzle loading 10 shots unvented, size 2½ inches. 10 shots one circle of vent holes open, size about 3½ inches, with 3 circles of holes open, 10 shots about 4½ inches and with all 5 circles open, 10 shots nearly 6 inches. These were all muzzle loaded.

Then shooting it Mr. Kent's way, breech loading (because the reduction of the muzzle blast would obviate the necessity of the fine work of the false muzzle and starter), 10 shots same load as above, not cleaned, size of group with this fine load, the finest I then knew of, *exactly eighteen inches*.

There was no grouping whatever. Mr. Kent did not think to "Put a Nickel on Its Centre." This was the "Fine unvented barrel pitted against that fine vented barrel" and if it had been held as well as it shot "in a match for the Koenig Medal, or a \$1,000 point prize," it would have won both and the vented barrel would not "have won a glass of Seltzer," but would have been lucky to come in on a free blow out of Picnic Beer. All this, mind you, was with Mr. Kent present and following his suggestions.

After the 18-inch group, we shot another breech loading group with smokeless powder No. 1, du Pont Smokeless rifle, I think. This group was very close to 5 inches diameter.

Very soon after this Mr. Kent, in an article in SHOOTING AND FISHING, said that perhaps in a fine shooting rifle like a Pope muzzle loader, that venting would not be of very much benefit, that probably better results would be obtained with smokeless powder than with black.

Here we find the value of the test recorded in "The Bullet's Flight." Evidently there was trouble with Dr. Mann's ammunition as used in my barrel. His normal groups with this barrel were twice too large. They could have been improved by changing primers, or the temper of his bullets or some other thing, and in this very fact his shooting with vents open and vents closed gave valuable results.

His ammunition and loading and machine rest were certainly uniform as far as he knew, while alternating from vented to unvented. Mr. Kent has allowed that possibly no perceptible gain could be noticed after venting a gilt edge barrel.

With Dr. Mann's ammunition in this barrel and vents closed, there was a call for more accuracy. Venting the barrel by opening the vents should have given it or should not have given it according to the value of the venting process.

Mr. Kent in his article in ARMS AND THE MAN makes broad claims for accuracy, if he could induce some firm to properly vent the muzzle before the rifling was cut. This is precisely what I did do in 1902 and did it with utmost care and entire success, and as indicated above, the venting was as close to the muzzle in this barrel as good mechanics would allow.

The use Mr. Kent has made of the two 5-shot groups published by Dr. Mann in his book is unwarranted after he had witnessed my tests in 1902. Dr. Mann was correct in his book where he said we could not base our judgment upon a 5-shot group, and that this particular test of oblique base bullets in this particular barrel could not be repeated.

Mr. Kent's advertisements do not indicate that low pressure black powder cannot be used with his venting system, but claim that this venting improves the accuracy of any rifle. The venting of this particular barrel and the use of good old Hazard powder seem to be very near Kent's patent, unless his views have radically changed.

Mr. Kent has said that my barrel was ventilated too far back, yet it must be remembered that it was a .32-inch barrel, and that the ventilations were at least as great a distance if not more so from the breech than his 28 and 30-inch barrels which he had at that time, and that the ventilations were as close to the muzzle as good mechanics would allow. No fair minded person can discard the testing of this special barrel with black powder, vents open vs. vents closed, as here reported by me and by Dr. Mann in his book and in his article in the November 17 issue.

Now for a few words in regard to Mr. Kent's article "Place a Nickel on its Centre" in ARMS AND THE MAN of September 22. Let me say right now that I consider this article to be extremely unfair.

I do not think that the careful, painstaking work of many years and much

labor which Dr. Mann has been at so much trouble and loss to place at the service of riflemen generally, deserves to be treated with the ridicule that Mr. Kent has here done, nor to have false reasoning (apparently) drawn from those experiments because he (Mr. Kent) is not pleased with the results obtained by his system.

Even his opening paragraph is not true. He says of Dr. Mann and his book: "At the conclusion of the trying out of a very fine shooting barrel, on page 32, test 17, he says *in a spirit of exultation*, 'place a nickel on its centre.'"

I do not think there is any "Exultation" in any of his tests. They show careful, painstaking work and are as carefully presented to his readers as possible. What Dr. Mann really said is: "Fig. 15 gives the fourth group, *not so much to show accuracy of the rifle as to enable the reader to size up other groups by their listing in inches*." This one measures .90-inch. "Place a nickel on its centre." The italics above are my own. Exultation, nonsense, when in the same test the Doctor made a group of .75-inch and does not even show it.

Mr. Kent next says of his title, "It does not mean that a 'nickel' would have completely covered all the shots in the string, but that if a nickel had been placed in a certain position (*never ascertained before shooting*) that all the shots would have hit it," etc. The italics are again mine.

Later Mr. Kent reproduces Dr. Mann's Fig. 48 showing 5 ventilated shots clipping a nickel in size, after which he shows a *part* of the Doctor's Fig. 49 group in which 5 shots also vented clip a nickel. The first cut was with square base bullets, the latter with bullets as carefully made as the Doctor could make with bases .012-inch oblique, *all alike and placed in the barrel alike*.

Mr. Kent calls these imperfect bullets, though the Doctor's book shows that bullets *exactly alike in deformation and exactly placed for position* in the bore, *shoot alike but in a different place* from "perfect" bullets.

Later Mr. Kent says: "Every shot of both scores would have hit a nickel." Later he "Plots them for an aggregate." "All shots from the same holding and identically the same conditions and *arranged from exactly the same center*, in a composite manner" showing the ten shots all clipping a nickel.

Now what Mr. Kent forgot to say was, that in plotting the groups he had changed the centers of impact over 1¼ inches and by this maneuver he concludes and states that the oblique base bullets went quite unaffected from the vented barrel.

The truth is, if these oblique base bullets had not been placed in a particular position, they would have made a 3-inch group at 100 yards, or over a 6-inch group at 200 yards. Instead of hitting a nickel, they would not have hit at 100 yards three nickels placed in a row. By Mr. Kent's peculiar plotting of these groups, by changing the centers of impact, he says conclusively in another place that the vented barrel handled imperfect bullets fully as well as perfect. The absurdity of this conclusion illustrates several other conclusions at which he arrives and states in his article. It would take many pages to explain each one separately.

It is true that in this test, with a rather inaccurate load and uncertain placing of bullets in the bore, the vented barrel *for once* shot better than the unvented barrel. But this proves nothing at all when we consider the rest of the shooting shown in the book in Tests 68 and 69 and in Dr. Mann's article in November 17 issue along with my shooting with Mr. Kent present.

Later Mr. Kent says: "We have *not time* in this high velocity age *to minutely inspect all the bullets* we make or buy (and we cannot in fixed ammunition)." And soon after he challenges any one to shoot him a match for \$1,000 against his patent, using six barrels of various calibers, shooting each against itself, vented and unvented "*With smokeless powder, Cleaning permitted.*"

He wants nothing to do with our old reliable powders and he knows that the fouling conditions of the vented barrel still exist even with smokeless, so while he has not time to inspect his bullets, *he has time to clean his barrel between shots*. Truly this is "A high velocity age."

Messrs. Kent and Newton both cite a revolver as proving that venting does occur. Certainly it does, to an extremely limited amount in a rifle barrel. Dr. Mann does not deny this as Messrs. Kent and Newton continually intimate in their various articles.

On the contrary on page 113, "The Bullet's Flight," Fig. 50 illustrates photographically in a distinct manner that powder gases do escape from the vent holes and shows their effect. Mr. Kent in the September 22 issue states plainly that Dr. Mann denies the fact that gases escape from the vent holes. This is not the way to correctly solve a question.

Mr. Newton says "One of the best laws of pneumatics is that gases exert their pressure equally in all directions." It is not so. Gases in a state of rest do, but not after they have acquired momentum in a certain direction.

Does the wind, which is a mixture of gases, exert its pressure evenly in all directions? Not at all. Does the steam issuing from a steam pipe exert its pressure equally in all directions and turn a square corner as soon as it is out of the pipe, or does it blow straight ahead?

Does any one suppose that if a few holes were drilled near the end of an

open pipe under full pressure, that steam enough to be appreciable would come from the ventilating holes? If he thinks so, it is an easy experiment to try and he can report results. Do the jets of steam in our thousand horsepower rotary engines exert their pressure in all directions?

Then, again, the powder gases from a .45-grain charge behind a .32-.40 bullet are 41 times more dense (at the muzzle of a .32-inch barrel) than atmospheric air and 66 times more dense than steam. From this fact we learn that the powder gases at the muzzle would be turned from their course only 1-66 as much as steam. The powder gases from black powder at the muzzle can be likened to a charge of shot about as well as they can be compared to a jet of steam.

Mr. Newton in his last article says: "Dr. Mann made only six tests for accuracy with the vented barrel" and later says "there is no intimation anywhere in the book of any other accuracy tests than those mentioned." Now I fail to see that Dr. Mann has made any mention whatever of these tests being for accuracy any more than any of his other tests. It is Messrs. Kent and Newton who have claimed the accuracy.

Dr. Mann plainly in the much talked of tests 70 and 71 makes tests for comparison only of square vs. oblique base bullets in a vented barrel. It is Messrs. Kent and Newton who have tried to prove accuracy from tests 70 and 71 and have neglected 68 and 69 which gives them "more shooting." They are surprised when Dr. Mann tells them that there are still more. Surely Mr. Newton does not think that Dr. Mann has illustrated all the shooting he has done in a lifetime's work.

All of our shooting, all of our records given above and those fortunate 5-shot groups selected by Messrs. Kent and Newton, show positively that the vented barrel must be cleaned between each shot either with black or smokeless powder, that it may give any semblance of accuracy. One does not have to clean a rifle between each shot nowadays to get accurate shooting, and certainly most shooters "have not the time in this high velocity age."

A DESERT PASEAR.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

THE quail forgot their fear in curiosity and came pecking around the distant mesquite bushes. Dove hissed overhead, lit in the mesquite or walked along the ground with their queer bobbing gait. A jack hopped by with sniffing nose, wondering at the reason for the unfamiliar sulphurous smell.

Then I went home, a long mile away. I guess those shells are still in that gun.

The other arm was a gem made by the Folsom Arms Co., also of the double hammer persuasion. The hammers had been put on at some time in its history with a pair of copper rivets and the muzzle was bulged by somebody firing the right barrel with some obstruction in it. I finished up the shoot with that gun but somehow felt suspicious of the shooting of that right barrel.

How I did wish for a certain trim 7-pound Baker at home, its barrels smooth and blue outside and smooth and shining inside, its locks working right and its bolt devoid of the quit habit after the right barrel was fired. It is one of the ironies of fate that at the time you get in the finest game country imaginable you have to do your killing with some wreck that spoils three-fourths the fun.

I think most gun cranks will agree in the proposition that half the pleasure in shooting is in the performance of one's own pet weapon, even though some other good gun is at hand.

Cap hove in sight the next day, after I had made the trip over to the Cocopahs and back after those miserable barrels, back tracking twenty miles both ways without finding them and then picking them up only ten miles from the ranch. I also did the tenderfoot stunt of starting out with but forty ounces of water, feeling sure I would find the barrels and be back before the heat of the day. I got back at four, ten hours out, and if ever there was a thirstier pair than that horse and myself they have my sympathy. So we learn at the district school of experience.

The next morning we set sail for the Sampsons and two weeks more—scheduled—of the desert. Our way lay due west along the canal for five miles and then southwest across the desert for the low pass where the Cocopahs join Signal Mountain. Despite our careful scrutiny of the road before we started, we were overtaken a mile out by a heavy set Mexican and a hard looking Chinaman, bound for Ensenada, 130 miles to the west on the Pacific.

It didn't take Cap's jaundiced glance at the newcomer

or the blue coat rolled up behind his saddle to tell the truth. I knew the cut of the hombre's jib—a customs line rider. We had some grub in the pack on which no duty had been paid and the rider looked hard at it but he knew Cap and could see a hole in a mill-stone. The four of us rode hour after hour across the mirage-ridden glaring desert for the low pass, gaining it four hours after leaving the ranch.

First, however, the Chinaman's mule made the journey seem short and helped us to do the thing that makes men fat by bucking off the heathen and then distributing Chinese outfit over half a mile of desert. Did you ever hear a very angry border Chinaman express his feelings in a fluent mixture of English, Spanish and Chinese cuss words? No? Then you have missed one of the good things of life.

On the way over we passed a "station" on the Chinese underground railway from Ensenada to Mexicali, the station consisting of the only bush for miles of the fearful plain. Under it were abandoned suit cases of Chinese variety, Chinese pillows, blocks of some sort of glazed paper that are used to support the head, two opium pipes, half a dozen Chinese stamps with queer characters cut in their rubber or wood faces, a woman's shoe, a comb for her black hair—the collection plainly showed the eagerness of the poor celestials to drop everything and get out of that Hades to the far-off green line that spelled civilization and water.

The Chinaman with us was engaged in this business—a conductor shall we call him? The Chinamen were brought to Ensenada via ship from some of the Mexican ports, then they walked across that long 130 miles of mountain and fearful desert to the Mexican end of the Imperial Valley. Most of them went to work on the ranches on the south of the line—with their faces and thoughts ever to the north country so close by.

And then some dark night they would slip away from the ranches, meet at an appointed place, a Mexican would take them in charge and by daylight they would be in Uncle Sam's territory. Also at times there would break out along some canal a splutter of shots and the morning sun would find a dead Mexican and a bunch of frightened Chinamen herded along by the stern faced American immigration officers, bound for that hated China whence they had lately come. Scandal had it that the Mexican line riders were mixed up in this business but then it is probably scandal without foundation, *quien sabe?*

We toiled up the pass over long miles of glaring rocks, past the great black bulk of Signal Mountain, an extinct volcano, its 3,000 foot height, innocent of a single green thing and its black sides shimmering as though its internal fires had not yet died out.

We topped the last rise, then I sat and stared in surprise.

The road crept down a rocky wall under our feet to the floor of the desert below. There was a 500-yard strip of hot sand and then a blue lake with the sun glinting from its little waves. Cool looking, inviting, it seemed to beckon one to come and luxuriate in its sweet waters. Beyond its five mile width lay another strip of sandy desert, this time ten miles in width and then the precipitous wall of the Gigantas.

To our left stretched the Cocopahs to the southeast, with the lake lapping the bottoms of the peaks. On our right rose Signal Mountain with a chain of low, black hills connecting it with the Gigantas west of us.

The north end of the lake lay nearly opposite us with the trail to Ensenada skirting its edge, creeping across the sand strip and disappearing in a great slash in the chain through which it gained the top.

Looking southeast the view was as though the lake were the sea, the horizon being water, even from our 500-foot height. South diagonally across the lake we could see the Caparote and the bulk of the Sampsons,



WE FELL IN WITH A MEXICAN LINE RIDER AND A TOUGH CHINAMAN.

their biggest peaks far lower than the wall of the Gigantas, close to them. There lay our destination, while the line rider and the Chinaman were bound for that great canyon to the west of us.

It was like getting into another country. Back of us lay the desert but yet the good, honest Colorado desert, frankly eager to turn you over to the buzzards but known to all men and its dangers pointed out. Beside there lay the green line of the Imperial Valley with the railroad and the United States. But before us was the unknown San Felipe desert, unexplored by white men, untrodden by their feet until Funcke took Litchfield and Comstock in there for a sheep hunt two years ago. Across the lower end of it Pattie, the Kentuckian, had made his way, pronouncing it the most dangerous stage of his 8,000 mile trip through the west.

Our own North had ridden across there several years ago and wished he had not. Of late Funcke had taken several hunters in there, hopping from one tenaja to another and risking the consequences of finding them dry or spoiled for the sale of the fine sheep hunting to be had. In Funcke's care the dangers were slight but ever present.

The whole valley looked strange and outlandish with the lake sending its soft murmur up to our ears, great birds flapping over its surface and the desert running to the very edge of the water. On the north lay a black hill, 500 feet high and with one side of it a long ridge of pure white sand—a most striking effect against the black background.

Beyond those hills to the north, across the American line lies the horrible Yuha desert, probably equal to Death Valley and the southern part of the San Felipe for its awful heat and full of rocks of strange forms—perfect cannon balls, dinner plates, mushrooms and stranger objects to help make insane the heat victim who wanders across its expanse.

We were not to be bothered by a crowd. The line rider and the Chinaman left after wishing us good luck and disappeared in the sand dunes to the west.

Over on top of the Gigantas, thirty miles away, lay the little mining town of Alamo with its 100 population. Eighty miles south lay the Santa Caterinas, a branch of the Yuma family and bad Indians at that. Behind us thirty miles away lay Calexico. At these points and slightly closer ranches of the Imperial Valley lay the nearest human beings.

We rode through the scattering mesquites bordering the lake. I eagerly dismounted and hurried for a drink and a splash in its inviting waters.

I have always been thankful that it was not in dire need of water that I approached the horrible thing. It was hot—hotter than the air which sent the mercury up to 107—and not only hot but salty!

The mirage is cruel, a lure to death of the thirst-stricken and a needless torment to the man who needs water, but who can make it without danger. But a tangible mirage is the cruellest of all. It didn't look hot; you would swear it was as cool as the sea and the waters "looked" sweet and pure. But when we got the wind of the thing we could detect the sea smell, the scent of the salt marshes when the tide is out.

The water was not too salt to use for cooking, in coffee it was passable, but as the sole supply for a trip into the desert it was unthinkable; the victim would grow thirstier with each swallow.

It is full of fresh water at times—and at other too salt for use. Its source nobody knows but it is apparently fed at its lower end, seventy miles south of us, by both the overflows of the Hardy—fresh water—and by the tidal floods of the gulf that occur monthly.

Over its surface there flapped or waded or perched about every variety of wading bird shown by the most complete bird book extant. Herons and pelicans and ibis and bitterns and cranes and even the rare and shy egret were in sight. Flocks of plover pursued their businesslike flight around the shores, desert quail came down to quench their thirst in the brackish lake and grey doves hustled through the mesquite.

The change from the dry air of the Colorado was apparent. Here close to this steaming cauldron of 121 degrees it was like traveling in a steam bath. For the first time I felt that the heat was dangerous. The slightest exertion would bring the water through one's clothes in streams, the air seemed heavy and oppressive, even the sun seemed to lose its brilliancy

and to devote its energy to heating the blanket around us instead of to ourselves.

We rested in the shade of the mesquite until the sun began to dip below the crags of the Gigantas, then went on our way around the end of the lake, for the southern desert country. Letting the horse follow the train I walked along, gathering in the desert quail within range. The slight exertion of walking around after the birds sent the sweat running down my hands, soaking the gun and dripping from my sleeves as though fresh from the lake.

I began to feel a horror of the queer country, the strange sandhills north, the hot deceiving lake, the forbidding wall of precipitous mountains cutting us off from the west and unscalable except by those who knew its few trails, and those always present Cocopahs that seemed to accompany us on our journey. I was thirsty from the drink I had foolishly taken of the hot brackish water, but our canteens were getting low. Cap had started from the ranch very much under the weather and the heat of the July desert didn't seem to be doing him any good.

Our first stop was to be at the Palms, a tank in the main range with a growth of palm trees around it. From this we could make the tenajas in the Sampsons. A giant spur of rock, sticking hundreds of feet into the air and looking like a dead gamecock's steel gaff marked the canyon where the tank was to be found. Two hours' steady plodding through the heavy sand failed to show that queer crag any closer while the heat was undiminished in spite of the sun's disappearance over the western wall.

"We'd better make camp here," said Cap, turning off where a little arm of the lake cut into the desert. "We can't make the tank tonight and we don't want to camp in the sand."

In spite of the tempting desert quail, fried to a nice brown, Cap refused to touch a bite and stretched out on the sand, all in. When he cannot even smoke Cap is sick. Ordinarily his daily consumption is from two to three packs of Mexican cigarettes, containing fifteen to the pack and costing the extravagant sum of 1 cent per pack in Ensenada and 2½ cents in Mexicali.

I ate an uncomfortable supper alone with the sick man in a soft sand bed close to the lake.

Gazing across the seven miles of dark waters to the Cocopahs, strangely tinted by the sunset reflection, there came to mind the story of the three treasure finders who died out there



COCOPAHS AT HOME.

Where the not unattractive girls were.

where the waves rolled.

One of the best known tales of desert treasure of the southwest—and the hardest to pin down to any hard basis—is the story of the lost Peg Leg mine.

That there was such a mine is beyond all doubt. But the story of the owner and of the location varies. I have heard the mine located in the mountains north of the Colorado desert, again close to the Southern Pacific railway north of the Salton Sea and again in the Cocopahs—which is the only region agreeing with the story.

Back in the thirties, before California became part of the United States, a party of trappers led by one Smith, started from St. Louis, bound for California. They journeyed to the Colorado, down the river to the Gila and then southwesterly across the desert from Yuma.

They were nearly out of water by the fourth day and Smith went into a canyon of the nearby mountains—Cocopahs?—in search of the fluid. He found none but picked up several pieces of heavy black metal on top of a butte that he climbed. Through the black covering of these pieces, there showed the yellow gleam of gold. Finally after many sufferings they made their way to a high mountain they could see in the distance and found a spring. This mountain was named after Smith of the party who had lost "Peg Leg" through his wooden limb.

Arriving at the little Mormon town of San Bernardino they found the black metal to be gold. The only recollection they had of the place where they found the metal was that there were three small detached peaks above the canyon Peg Leg had explored and therefore the gold lay on one of these buttes.

(Continued on page 236).

FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

BY MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB, *Colonel, 6th Field Artillery, General Staff, U. S. A.*

(Continued from last week.)

The time may come when motors will displace horses, but it has not yet arrived. And when we have horses, they require care. There is nothing that deteriorates faster through lack of care, than does a horse, hence the necessity for the men of a battery being properly instructed in stable duty, involving feeding, watering, grooming, care of slight injuries, etc. In some encampments, the horses of State batteries are taken care of by civilians. I am perfectly willing to admit that the hired horses are not as a rule attractive subjects to work with, nevertheless, by turning over their care to civilians, a valuable opportunity to secure instruction in stable routine is lost. I think the drivers should care for their horses at encampments, just as they will have to do in field. For it is safe to assume that if a driver will not care for his horse in time of peace, and particularly if he has had no instruction at that time in properly caring for the animals, he certainly will not care for them properly amid the exigencies of campaign.

One of the most important requirements of marching is properly fitted harness. Misfitted or improperly adjusted harness causes galls, bruises, sores, etc., hence the necessity for understanding the subject of fitting, especially the collar and saddle. This can be learned in an armory, particularly if a pair of horses can be occasionally hired. If the battery owns no mounts it ought to be possible to occasionally hire a pair for an evening, and thus secure a little practice. One or two other points to which I desire to invite your attention is first that at maneuvers, the ammunition chests are empty, while in campaign every effort is made to keep them constantly filled. This increased weight behind the teams will make an enormous difference in the nobility, and while my desire is to do anything except discourage you, yet do not think that because with untrained drivers and untrained horses, at maneuvers, you are finally able to get the guns and caissons to their destination that you can do the same in war. Add the weight of the ammunition and much more skillful driving will be necessary than before. Another point is that true nobility consists in covering a long distance at a reasonable gait, and not a short one at a very fast gait. The gallop is spectacular, but it is a poor harness gait for covering a long distance. Men and horses should be trained to cover a long stretch of miles at an unbroken trot. These are just a few ideas that I mention here, while passing along rapidly to a subject I want to lay some stress on, namely—

OCCUPATION OF POSITIONS.

This heading, as here used, is intended to include all movements and operations of the Artillery from the time its commander receives orders to take up a position (designated in general terms in the order) to the complete installation of the component parts of the Artillery ready for action. It is but a few years since the matter was a simple operation, but with the development of Artillery materiel, batteries disclosing themselves are liable to an invisible attack by hostile guns from an unknown quarter, before they can reply; therefore the necessity for concealment and the ability to use indirect fire have been of capital importance. Failure to appreciate this fact was responsible for some of the Russian Artillery disasters in the first battles of the late war in the Orient.

Experience in war shows us what we must do in war and therefore to avoid unnecessary expense our artillery must be trained to conduct their preliminary movements with a caution and skill unknown in old battlefields.

We have thus far confined our remarks principally to the battery as a unit but the battalion (or group of three batteries) is now the true tactical unit and we will therefore assume that a battalion commander has been directed to occupy with his Artillery a designated position in some tactical operation. His movements would be about as follows:

1. He starts on a reconnaissance with his staff, noncommissioned staff, scouts, agents, mounted orderlies, and signalman.

2. On the way, he examines the general lay of the country, determines the best position for the reserves, and possibly for the limbers and the train, if the latter is under his charge, and the adjutant or sergeant-major drops off agents to guide the batteries that are following; scouts may be sent to examine anything suspicious; mounted orderlies may be sent with messages.

3. Arriving at the general position, he reconnoiters it, the enemy's position so far as it can be seen, and the intervening ground to the extent of the time available, selects the general battery positions, his own station and determines upon the sector to be assigned each battery, or special mission to be given it. The adjutant has the ground thoroughly scouted in the immediate vicinity especially in the flanks. The sergeant-major receives the battalion commander's directions as to the establishment

of communications, which the signal details then established under the sergeant-major's direction. The adjutant in the meantime has, by means of his scouts or agents, or both, gained contact with the adjacent friendly troops, and so stations his scouts, or other available men, as to guard the the position against surprise if necessary, pending the arrival of the batteries. The adjutant may then make a panoramic sketch if conditions would make it useful.

4. Meanwhile, the battery commanders arrive, having either accompanied the major or been sent for by him, an agent conducting them in the latter case to the position. They then have their communications established, start their reconnaissance officers to compiling ranges, firing data, and if necessary, making panoramic sketches. In the absence of instructions from the major, the captains pick out positions for the limbers.

5. The batteries are subdivided and prepared for action, the battery trains are probably consolidated by the quartermaster sergeant and taken to the place designated; the reserves are probably consolidated and taken by a lieutenant to the place designated; the firing batteries are met by their captains and placed in position. All this involves more work for the agents.

6. The entire field will next be as completely organized for the combat as the time available admits. For instance, the Artillery may seek by fire to develop the enemy to the extent of giving the commanding general some notion as to how the enemy is occupying the ground, a clear idea of which can be obtained only by an advance of part of the Infantry; to protect this Infantry as well as to keep the Artillery informed of the developments it will be necessary for an Artillery officer to accompany the advance, sending back word by telephone of what he finds. This involves work for the signalman of the battalion.

If the battalion commander controls the fire, the adjutant, sergeant-major and assistants will have to manipulate the telescope and plotting instruments.

Now, practically all the details which constitute a battery's part in the occupation of a position can be learned by the officers of a National Guard battery, with the expenditure of very little money, but much of time and patience. The basis of it all is ability to read maps—such knowledge being absolutely essential. Assuming their ability, which is easily acquired in an armory—positions are occupied on the map; routes by which the battery can reach the position unseen by the enemy are selected, the points at which the agents will be stationed, the instructions given to them as well as to the scouts, can be determined from the configuration of the country as shown by the map, the location of the guns and of the observation stations can be selected, etc. Independently of this map work, the signal details can establish telephonic communication in or around the armory, can be practiced in transmitting firing data and can learn the care and repair of the line and field telephones. When all these specialists (scouts, agents, and signalmen) have thus learned the rudiments of their duties in the armory, they can next be practiced in them out of doors. A ride on the trolley or surface lines of transportation will take these men out into open country, where in the autumn, after crops have been harvested, farmers will allow the men to walk over the ground, and here the work previously done on a map in the armory can be repeated on varied terrain. Guns and horses are not essential for this practice—in fact these specialists can be better trained without them than with them. It is merely necessary for them to take along such instruments (phones, etc.) as can be carried easily by hand on the cars.

We come now to the culmination of all battery instruction.

FIRE.

This subject is so large that volumes have been written upon it. The few moments remaining are only sufficient to enable me to touch briefly on a few points. I again call attention to the fact that fire is the only action that Artillery has; if ineffective in this, it has no reason for existence. No amount of excellence in marching, camping or reconnoitering, no perfection in all Artillery duties up to the time of opening fire, are of any use whatever, if the battery cannot hit. It is equally certain that a battery will be unable to hit in war if unable to do so in peace. Bear in mind that the battlefield subjects a man to strange emotions, and recall my statement earlier in this paper that a battery is a firing machine operated by the captain, and please remember that it is an effective machine only when everybody in it, high and low, does his part accurately and rapidly. It is evident that each man will perform his function in battle only when he has previously been so well drilled that he can now do it, in spite of the distractions of the battlefield. Hence the necessity for thoroughly instructing the enlisted men in the armory in all that appears in our Drill Regulations under the headings of the Cannoneer, the Gun Squad, and the Firing Battery. The latter (Firing Battery) may not be practicable in all armories, but the two former certainly are. But an occasional drill can never accomplish the desired result; persistent repetition is essential.

The officer who operates the firing machine must be a master of his

business. It is generally conceded that indirect laying will be very largely, if not almost entirely, used in the future. This is the method of aiming where the guns are under cover, and the men at them do not see the target. The captain computes the firing data, and the men at the guns, using these data, direct their sights upon a tree, house, or other object, in rear or in any other position and do not know what they are shooting at. The captain (or his reconnaissance officer) alone sees the results of the shots, so that to use a slang expression, it is clearly "up to the captain." Manifestly, the officers must *thoroughly* understand the computation of firing data. Facility in this can be secured by practicing with a pad, pencil, and ruler in an armory, assuming certain information, such as ranges and distances, the angle from the aiming point to the target, etc., making a rough diagram to show the relative position of the guns, aiming point, target, and observation station, and then computing the data under various conditions.

I will not attempt to give illustrations here but will simply remark that to deliver indirect fire requires a hasty triangulation to be made by the fire commander which will enable him by rapid solution of the triangles to deduce from his observations the data which the men at the guns must have to bring the line of fire to bear upon the invisible target by merely meeting the panorama sight set to the proper deflection upon the designated aiming point. This requires every Field Artillery officer to have an elementary knowledge of algebra, geometry and trigonometry or he can never learn to make the necessary computation understandingly or correctly.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION AT HOME STATIONS.

Having acquired facility in computation in the armory, the Battery Commander's telescope can be taken out in the country, in the same way as was indicated for the scouts, signallers and agents, and positions selected on the ground for the target, aiming point and battery. The quantities before assumed in the armory can now be actually measured and firing data computed. If, in addition, a tripod with socket is made to hold a panorama sight (and this would be quite inexpensive) this sight can be set up to represent the right gun of a battery, and will serve to check up the firing data, as calculated; two such sights and tripods representing the right and left guns of a battery will, with the single exception of measuring the angle of site (and they could be constructed to do this also), answer just as well in all this work as would the actual guns, and have the advantage that the sights and tripods can be carried in a trolley car without extra expense.

An immense amount of very valuable instruction can be secured by the officers and specialists working out in the open country in the way I have indicated. This instruction can be further supplemented by practicing Indoor Conduct of Fire, but lack of time prevents my going into this further than to state that it is fully set forth in General Orders, No. 183, War Department, series of 1909, that this practice cannot be held without a thorough knowledge of the "Preparation and Conduct of Fire" as laid down in our Drill Regulations, and that to the best of my knowledge with a few exceptions, National Guard batteries have not yet practiced this instruction. It is worth nothing here that in Holland this practice is so highly esteemed as to be extended to an outdoor conduct of fire by using smoke bombs on different lengths of poles, the firing position being connected by telephone with the target, and the bombs or small charges of powder being ignited at the exact points the actual projectiles would have burst.

In this paper, I have tried to simply indicate to Artillery commanders how much important work can be accomplished with the facilities they now have in their armories. A careful carrying out of the exercises I have indicated, or, in other words, taking full advantage of armory facilities, would go a long way toward fitting batteries to progressively carry on their work upon arrival in camps, the principle being that it should be unnecessary to devote any part of the short encampment to elementary work that could just as well have been previously done in the armory. If this were made the rule, it would obviate much of the present adverse criticism as to the unpreparedness of batteries upon arrival in camps.

Bearing in mind the present tremendous shortage in Field Artillery existing in both the Regular Army and National Guard, and the unsatisfactory reports that are made as to efficiency for field service (for we cannot correct a deficiency until we frankly recognize its existence), I think that this arm will have to be supplied with competent instructors taken from the Regular Army and will have to be fostered a great deal more in the future than in the past. It does not strike me as good business policy for the United States to supply a State with an \$85,000 battery and then not furnish the necessary instructors nor insist on any degree of proficiency whatever in its use. The burden must be partly carried by the Federal Government and partly by the individual State, and the latter will have to recognize that the cost of maintaining a battery is much greater than a company of Infantry.

REQUIREMENTS TO BE FULFILLED.

I can merely add that before readiness for field service can be obtained, I am satisfied that ultimately the following requirements will have to be fulfilled:

- a. A nucleus of trained men horses in each Militia battery, as part of its permanent establishment.
- b. Larger and more suitable armories.
- c. More adequate financial support both from the Federal Government and the states concerned and a definite appropriation of funds for Field Artillery instruction.
- d. A system of appointment which will secure officers of suitable education.
- e. Competent instructors from the Regular Field Artillery permanently on duty in each State which possesses organized Field Artillery units.
- f. Attendance of Militia officers at a Regular Field Artillery School of Fire where they may see Regular officers handle Regular units, and have an opportunity to take part in the work.
- g. Encampment upon a suitable terrain and target practice under competent supervision, constituting a summer School of Fire for Militia organizations handled by Militia officers.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the War Department, recognizing the necessity and importance of assisting the Militia Field Artillery in its struggle to obtain efficiency, did three things this year which mark an era in the development of the arm.

1. A camp of instruction for officers of Militia Field Artillery was established in June last at Fort Riley, Kansas, under the supervision of one of the very best and most experienced captains in the Regular Army. The total attendance was ninety and nineteen States were represented. These officers one and all expressed themselves in the most enthusiastic terms of the practical benefit derived by them from their experience at this camp.

2. In July a summer School of Fire was established at Sparta, Wis., in which thirteen batteries from five States participated and had their target practice under their own officers under field conditions.

It is worthy of remark here that the instruction of the Regular troops was considerably interfered with, due to the fact of shortage of officers with the Regular units made it necessary to neglect the Regular work to help the Militia and it is not believed that strain upon the Regular contingent can be kept up without detriment to the service.

3. A Field Artillery officer of experience has been detailed to duty in the Division of Militia Affairs in Washington. This officer is well known to most of the Militia field artillerymen and in him they will find a friend ready to assist them in every legitimate way and I advise them all to call upon him for advice and assistance in all professional questions which may come up.

Another step in advance which has been accomplished by the Regular and Militia officers working together is the establishment of the United States Field Artillery Association. It is hoped later to publish a journal and in its pages to supplement our drill regulation with information much needed by us all and finally to formulate a scheme of instruction, which, if followed, will make our Militia Artillery a formidable arm.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention and hope sincerely that success will crown your patriotic efforts to give the nation an efficient army.

(The End.)

HIS CRY RINGS TRUE.

AS indicative of the condition of affairs which exists in the Organized Militia subdivisions of many States the following letter from a line officer of an Infantry regiment of the National Guard is submitted.

"As an officer of the National Guard I have been very much interested in the proposed pay bill.

Congress is now in session and I write to you to ascertain whether or not it is likely that the proposed bill will be introduced and, if it is introduced, what there is that I can do to help the bill along. I am willing to write and sign several hundred letters if it will help the cause any. I am very busy with various interests and my military work encroaches largely upon my time, hence I wish to know where I am at. If there is no likelihood of the bill being carried this short session, before March or by the new Congress, then I will reluctantly be compelled to resign my commission as I am losing about as much financially as I would receive under the pay bill.

It was upon my return from a trip abroad several years ago that I realized that my country is inadequately prepared from a defensive standpoint, and I entered the Militia to throw the weight of my influence and work, however little it might be, on the right side. If, however, Congress does not appreciate the efforts of the Militiamen, then I will deem it a duty to myself and family to devote my efforts along other lines.

CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

The position in which he finds himself is not greatly different from that occupied by many other officers of his service. While it is true some of the gentlemen holding commissions in the National Guard are independent of the lost time and money involved in their service, yet it must be admitted that by far the greater number of the very best of the officers in the National Guard suffer as long as they can and then leave the Service because they cannot continue to make the sacrifices.

A FINE METHOD OF INDOOR PRACTICE.

INDOOR rifle practice with a maximum of accuracy and a minimum of cost and difficulty is not always easy to secure. The .22-caliber rifle furnishes the best means, but such a weapon is not always available. Even when it is at hand there may be other considerations involved.

I have lately been doing some shooting with an auxiliary cartridge, so-called, manufactured by the Marble Safety Axe Company. This is a steel shell resembling in form and size the Service cartridge case for the 1903 rifle.

This shell is constructed so that it presents a solid head which is in fact part of the firing pin; this in turn engages the primer of a .32-caliber cartridge of various models, in fact almost any .32-caliber cartridge, from a .32 Short Colt's to the Automatic .32, is provided for by the different forms of auxiliary cartridge.

The idea and its application to the Service rifle is not a new one. The original device was brought out by Brayton, but it has been greatly improved by the Marble people.

My shooting of it, and the type I had used the .32 automatic, was entirely on an indoor range, where I got most excellent results. I was rather astonished at the elevation required on the particular rifle which I used, because I had to go up to 600 yards, but after my elevation was once ascertained I could call my shots perfectly and not one went where I did not wish it to go without my knowing why it had gone there, and the why was not the fault of the gun or the auxiliary cartridge or the cartridge, but always my own.

I am anxious to see what this cartridge will do outdoors. It is possible that it might give very good results at the shorter ranges. Its advantage lies in the fact that it furnishes a method so much cheaper for shooting than any other .30-caliber device, and its disadvantage is to be found in the necessity for inserting the small cartridge in the auxiliary each time of firing and the extraction of it from the auxiliary after the shot has been fired. However, this is a disadvantage which does not amount to much in gallery shooting.

For certain uses and under conditions where it is impracticable to have any or a sufficient number of .22-caliber rifles of the Service Model, the auxiliary cartridge is going to be of much use.

MCGOVERN'S SUSPICIOUS NATURE.

BY K. H. CLAIR.

"It does bate the divil," said Terry McGovern, retired sergeant, U. S. A., as he hauled out his pipe and proceeded to light it, "it does bate the divil how wan thing will bring up anither!" And he took a deep and contemplative pull, while Scanlon shrugged his shoulders contemptuously and remarked:

"Ye've got t' think about somethin' or other, man, av ye're not a baste, and av coorse wan thing brings up anither!"

"But I wasn't thinkin' about thinkin' at all. I was thinkin' av that domd stuff the docther prescribed for me lasht noight—an ipecac, I think 'twas, an' I fale he give it to me through spoite, me nadin' somethin' ilse."

The third man, Murphy, laughed, while Scanlon looked severe, and said in a very grave tone: "Tirince, ye have a hoighly suspacious nachure, or ye wouldn't git sich strange idears in yer noggin."

"That's not th' way to talk to a man as hasn't had his brikfust. I come all the way down here to the baach to yer summer incampmint for the very purpose av liv'nin' yez up a bit, and now yer insultin' me. I've no suspacious nachure."

Scanlon gave a sly glance at Murphy as he said: "I stan' be me wurd. I'll bet ye the price av a large full bottle that I'll *prove* ye have a suspacious nachure before the day is over!"

"Av ye'll show me that ye have the price to pay fer it, I'll take th' bet," said Terry.

"I'll see that he pays av he loses," interjected Murphy. "I'm a responsible man an' prepared to howld the stakes at any price!" And Murphy's dumpy chest swelled out to aldermanic proportions.

"I'll take the bet thin," said the ex-sergeant, "pervided the seal is not broke till the bet is decided. I've nivir been accused av that kind av criminalty bafore, and whin—"

"That's all roight," interrupted Scanlon, "but the bhoys says brikfust is ridy, an' we wouldn't loike to have dalins' wid a man houdin' nothin' on his stummick but th' imptiness lift be an ipecack. Just let us have this understandin'; that the minnit ye utter ony suspashuns that ye can't prove, ye've lost. Is that agrade to?"

"Yis; I think so, with certain perliminary pervasions."

"Dom yer pervasions. All the pervasions yer goin' to git is the brikfust ham-an-eggs, until the bet is decided."

"Suspashuns that I can't prove—is it?"

"That's what I said; not what yez might, shud, cufl, or wud prove at some time in the distant future, but whut yez nivir have proved an' can't prove on th' hour ye make the alligotian."

"That's clear enough," said the prospective stake-holder, "an' I think Tirince agrays to it."

"Perfectly's" said McGovern, with a satisfied air, at the same time forming a firm resolve in his innermost soul to keep his mouth shut to the utterance of every species of suspicion for the entire remainder of the day.

Scanlon continued his inquiries: "Thin the bhoys goes afther the stakes while we're atin' the brikfust?—an' he brings back the bill for the same which goes to the man what loses?"

McGovern nodded in acquiescence, and the breakfast proceeded, but it was curious what a change had come over his antagonist in the wager.

Whether it was the excellence of the coffee, the salt in the ham, the exhilaration of the sea air, or his natural disposition like that of the wild partridge to lead its follower astray and thus divert his course from the nest of its young, Scanlon's voice became as soft as that of the cooing dove, as he referred to the placidity of the waters out in the Bay, the scarcity of sail in sight at that moment, and then to an accident of the day before wherein a boy was drowned, and where it looked as though a relative had deliberately planned the resulting fatality to put the boy out of the way for the sake of an inheritance.

McGovern's lip quivered, but he said nothing; though he could not help thinking that he would like to batter that relative about the eyes and other parts of his physiognomy. But it was too soon after his resolve for him to express even his abhorrence of a crime. Scanlon's reference to this revolting incident deftly calculated to arouse the sergeant's feelings, passed with Mr. Murphy's remark: "The divil is the on'y proper custojun f'r sich a mon."

Then Scanlon spoke of a large catch of fish made down the Bay the day before by some acquaintance of his. "I would hardly belave it," he said. "Two tons of fish caught in less thin half a day!"

"Whut wuz thim? Whales?" inquired Terry, suddenly, forced to speak, and yet on his guard by reason of the enormity of the alleged catch.

"No, I think they wuz cod-fish," said Scanlon, very sedately. "But ye're not atin' anythin'; have anither bit of th' ham."

Then a silence ensued, lasting to the very end of the meal, just as the boy arrived with the stakes and the morning paper.

This latter Scanlon seized upon, while Murphy and McGovern lit their pipes as they moved out to some very comfortable though improvised seats at the front of the tent.

"I'm intristed t'know the outcome at Camp Perry," said Scanlon, making a pretence of glancing through the paper, as he took a seat near

"Camp Perry! An' whut the divil de yez know about Camp Perry?" said McGovern.

"An' didn't I serve on mony a team at Creedmoor and lashins of ither places in the ol' days?"

"Yez did! An' phwat wuz yez fav'rit range——?"

"Wan thousand yarrds, an' jist as shure as the three av us is settin' here this blissid minnit, I would 'a got high score in wan big International if at th' toime av the firin' there hadn't been crookid wurk a'goin' on."

"Yez don't mane it!" said McGovern, almost rising out of his seat; "I had jist sich an ixprience mesilf wanst out at Fort Sheridan!"

"Phwat happened to yez?" asked Murphy.

"Ye see I only had wan gun, bein' but a buck privit in thim days," said McGovern, "but she wor a darlin', I want t' tell yez. I cud depind upon 'er as well as I cud upon me own right arm. She wor a part of mesilf, an' if I iver made a miss, which wuz not offen, I allus found out the cause of it before I lift the faild."

"It wuz entirely proper ye shud," said Murphy; "but how cud ye do thot?"

"Why, thot's quite aisy fer an ixprienced marksman. Afther I had fixed up me piece an' fired it, if the speed an' diriction av the wind was diffrunt from me cal'lations, I wud find it out, wudn't I?"

"Av coorse, av coorse; to be shure, that's sinse, an' good sinse, too," said Scanlon, "but how did they bate yez? Did the score kapers chate ye, or the pit men make holes in the targit fer some ither mon?"

"Nayther th' wan ner the ayther," said Terry. "Ye see it wuz a thousand yard targit. I wuz champeen fer the first Division, an' a bastely Dutchman named Graftenburger wuz me antagnist. I made me score all right enough—fifteen shots hittin' the targit, wid sivin av thim in the bulls-eye, four 4's, three 3's and wan divil av a two I nivir shud a' got av me arm hadn't slipped at th' time o'pullin', but Graftenburger, to his everlastin' shame, put in all over me!"

"Chatin' av ye, wuz he?"

"Chatin' av me! There wur fifteen shots in his targit, wid elivin in the bullseye an' four 4's, but I nivir belaved he put 'em there!"

"Th' min at th' butts did it?——"

"Naw; he had a confidrate named Schaeffer, a little Dutch runt who

hid in the grass about two hundred yards from the targit an' lobbed the shots in like shootin' fish. He'd fire iv'ry toime Graftenburger did, an' half the toime yez cud hear th' double rayport!"

"Did th' rist av yer party hear ut?"

"They did thot, but they all thought ut must be an aych; but I knew ut wuz no aych. It wuz too distinct loike and sepr'ut. Some av me frinds thought that if Graftenburger had a confidrate hid ther in the grass there would be two holes in the targit whin they fired; but wuzn't ut aisy enough fer Graftenburger t' fire over ut an' let his man hit ut? I've alwuz belaved he robbed me av me laurels on that occashun be foul treachery."

"Wor yez ivir able t' prove ut?"

"Not yit, but I've got invistigations still goin' on, an' will prove av I live long enough."

"Ah," said Scanlon, with a grin. "Yez have a *suspashun* av ut, but ye've nivir been able t' prove ut!"

"I hev a *suspashun*—Ach, dom yez hide, ye've stuck me, bad cess to yez blatherin' bunco ways. Yez havn't looked at yez dom paper! Well, I don't moind payin' fer a bottle. What the divil does wan bottle amount to, whin a mon's riptushun's at stake? Here bhoy, take this money!"

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

By JAMES A. DRAIN.

SECRETARY of War Dickinson sent to Congress, soon after its December assembling, his reply, prepared by the General Staff, to the resolution of Representative McLachlan of California, calling for an answer to the question "Is the United States Prepared to Defend Herself?"

The reply contained only those things which every man who knows anything about the situation realizes to be true: that the country is practically helpless to defend itself against a competent and aggressive enemy; that Japan could eat up the Philippines and Hawaii and the west coast of our mainland with three bites, taken in quick succession and without really exerting herself or putting forth any considerable amount of force.

Some of these facts the Department sought to forward to Congress as confidential, but that proved impracticable from a legislative standpoint because the Speaker of the House refused to so receive them. Then there was to-doing of sorts.

Mr. Tawney of the Appropriation Committee rushed to the President and in trembling accents informed that disturbed dignitary that the transmission of such a document would mean an onslaught upon the Treasury by the frenzied advocates of a stupendous military organization, and that such an onslaught, if successful, would not alone deplete the Treasury and defeat the plans of the President for an economical session of Congress, but very virtue of the fact that such an action would seem to the people useless extravagance put a stern and throttling quietus upon the hopes of the gre-a-a-t Republican party, and so on—and so on!

What a chance for incendiary newspaper paragraphers; and you may be sure they lost none of the advantage it gave them.

They had Secretary Dickinson about to resign and Tawney practically installed as Secretary of War. They had the President trembling in his shoes for his reelection chances in 1912. They had those foul plotters, officers of the General Staff, discovered and found out in their nefarious attempt to scare the country to death with a bugaboo, and they had once more an opportunity to wave aloft that lovely banner upon which is inscribed the war cry of a thousand thousand enthusiastic but misguided Americans: "We need no military preparation! We are natural born soldiers; we are the bravest, noblest and best men in the world, and we fight as easily and as naturally as other folks eat!"

And then there was a plenitude of talk about the lack of discretion shown by the General Staff and the Secretary of War in giving out exact information of our true state.

Why, bless your soul and body, every nation worth considering knows to a man what we have, to a gun what we lack, to a word what our laws and regulations are. To try to conceal the facts from them is a sign most sure of pusillanimous weakness as well as of inferior intelligence.

Ostrich-like, we would bury our heads in the sand, and feel ourselves safe because concealed.

It seems a pity the President did not see fit to say, as he might have said to Mr. Tawney, that if the situation in which the country found itself was so grave that Congress felt compelled to appropriate money to deal with it, then the money *ought* to be appropriated.

As a matter of fact a full exploitation and general discussion of our condition of military unpreparedness would have resulted at this time in nothing more than the appropriation of a modest sum, say not more than \$25,000, to pay the expenses of a military commission or council

to investigate our circumstances and report back to Congress recommendation for a *military policy*.

We shall keep on frittering away millions of dollars and never reach a condition of even comparative preparation, although appropriating lavishly for military purposes, unless we agree, people and President and War Department and Congress, upon a definite military policy, with which every legislative act shall be in full accord and harmony.

On the whole the situation probably is not materially damaged by what has taken place. Possibly a few more people will realize the truth, but there must be discouragement and disappointment to those who felt that through the McLachlan resolution and the reply to it there might come such a canvass of the case in Congress and such an understanding of it by the people as would permit the taking of sensible steps for the adoption of a military policy.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION BILL.

THAT comprehensive piece of legislation which has for its purpose the reorganization of the Navy and the Marine Corps, in so far as such action seems to the experts of the Department to be required, has been presented to Congress.

Its provisions are evidently the result of careful thought and much serious consideration, by officers who are very fully advised concerning the needs of our sea-service.

However, it is not expected that the present Congress will take any action in the premises. Indeed it seems almost sure that no part of the Bill will be passed by this Congress. Ultimately most, if not all of the reforms which the bill seeks to initiate, will be accomplished through proper legislation.

BRAZIL REAPS HER CROP.

SCARCELY any wrong action bears such sure, certain and speedy fruit as administrative weakness in dealing with insubordination.

We had occasion lately to comment somewhat caustically upon the weak-kneed policy of the Brazilian Government when her mutinous sailors seized her ships in the harbor of Rio Janeiro and escaped punishment for that offence.

Now every day the land of the Amazon resounds to the thunders of big guns as other mutineers, furnished example and courage by those others who rebelled and were forgiven, attempt on their own account to work their will.

It does not pay to parley with bad soldiers or sailors, nor to palliate or excuse any offences which they commit. Gentleness is no part of the art of war, nor is it a desirable feature of training men to a point of reliability where they can be depended upon for war.

We shall expect other and worse news from Brazil before its troubles are ended. All the unfortunate country is getting it is entitled to though it may not get all it is entitled to.

PAY QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

ENGLISH Service contemporaries mention a recent discussion of drill pay for Territorials (Organized Militia). The basis suggested is a rather interesting one; namely, the division of the Regular soldier's working day into twelve hours, and the payment to the Territorial of as many twelfths of the regular pay as the Territorial spends hours in drill.

Indications are that the proposition of pay will not receive favorable consideration at this time by the military authorities of Great Britain.

HOPE ON HOPE EVER.

If Sam Bernard is to be believed, one of the most common sins to which a frail humanity is prone is that of believing the worst in any given case. "There's my friend Jones," said Bernard. "I met Jones wabbling up Broadway the other night. Just before I got to him Jones sought the comparative shelter of a lamppost. He giggled at me weakly when I touched him on the shoulder.

"Come on, Jonesie," said I. "I'll take you to the hotel and put you to bed."

Jonesie looked at me for a moment, and then he spoke. "How far'sh hotel from here?" he asked.

"About five minutes' walk."

"Huh," said Jonesie, nodding his head. "Fi' minutes' walk, huh? F'r you or f'r me?"

"Now, I know what your conclusion is. You think that Jones was drunk, but how do you know he didn't have a wooden leg? One should always practice the virtue of charity. You remember the time Admiral 'Bob' Evans, walking down Broadway, came to one of his quartermasters. The sailor straightened up and saluted. Admiral Evans looked down and there lay another quartermaster, asleep in the gutter.

"Drunk, eh?" said Evans.

"Oh, no, sir," said the erect quartermaster, deprecatingly. "Ow, I wouldn't call him drunk, sir. I just seen him move his fingers a little."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

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.

GREETINGS, GENTLEMEN ALL, and to such of your wives and daughters and sweethearts as may be looking over your shoulders while you read.

We would that it were possible to take each of you by the hand and with vigor and emphasis, good feeling and the best of wishes, say "Merry Christmas!"

You and all the whole world have been good to us this last year and our mercies are many.

We are grateful to you and to God.

In this period of good cheer and open heartedness we pay our devoirs by these words, so far as words may pay, and wish for all deserving peoples in the whole wide world a Merry, Merry Christmas.

To those who do not deserve, if there be such, a pleasant Christmas this year and a Merry next.

FORTHCOMING GOOD THINGS.

In the nature of things wishing often brings to us the object wished for, because wishing is the first parent of trying and all trials cannot be failures.

During the years we have been publishing ARMS AND THE MAN we have always wished to give the best there was obtainable to our readers.

That meant trying.

We have tried, and from what we hear our subscribers say in letters and personally, we have somewhat succeeded.

Our Philippine stories last year, the Bolo and the Krag, were good. The Story of the Original Revolvers, with its wealth of historical and biographical material, pleased many.

So did Desert Pasear, with its vivid pictures of little known lands far to the dim southwest and many others large and small, betwixt and between.

We have other and better treats in store for our readers. Let us mention one which is just now in type and which will, in serial form, meet the eyes of ARMS AND THE MAN subscribers very soon. It is an original, instructive, and highly interesting article, or had we better not say pair of articles. Yes; the latter is the preferable characterization.

One is "Rapid Fire Rifle Practice," by Stewart Edward White, that well-known magazine writer, whose popularity is as wide as the continent. In it Mr. White gives us the benefit of much practical experience and he puts forward a new method of scoring which is entirely original.

Following the article of Mr. White, and supplementing it, is one by that

favorite writer of all riflemen, Mr. Edward C. Crossman, whose noteworthy contributions to ARMS AND THE MAN have added in no small degree to the popularity and success of this paper.

Mr. Crossman writes of the "Magazine Fire End of Rapid Fire Work."

You will have to read these twin articles to understand just how good they are, but you may take our word for it that they are exceptional both in matter and manner. They will prove a rich treat to our readers.

PEACE.

There is something so droll about the \$10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the cause of peace that it should set the whole world smiling.

Here is a thrifty little man, who by dint of extra endeavor along practical political lines had tariff bills shaped to his liking; who by dexterous manipulation consummated business consolidations which gave him a lion's share of the gilt-edge steel trust securities; railing out at war in later life and pouring forth a king's ransom for the prevention of war by negotiation.

This is a good cause, and the man, no matter how discreditable and illegitimate the means by which he acquired the money he gives, should be praised for devoting it to a good cause. It is well within reason that no other purpose to which he could have offered it would have been more deserving.

Nevertheless we must smile when we perceive the over-exaggeration of the evils of war and his unconsciousness of the viciousness of a commercial system which has made possible the acquisition of such colossal wealth as he has gathered unto himself.

Retributive justice would be better served if Andrew Carnegie gave every dollar which he has accumulated to a fund for the correction of commercial abuses in the United States. As head of the Board of Trustees to administer such a fund, in place of the statesman Elihu Root, we would suggest one John D. Rockefeller, whose large personal gains might also be added to the fund with good effect.

To talk of war as evil and to think about it as the greatest evil means a gross exaggeration of the sacrifice involved in a man giving up himself and his life for a cause, and the loss of money and productive effort resulting from war.

Mr. Carnegie has heretofore expressed himself as believing the determination of international questions by war wrong because the issue depends upon strength rather than virtue, upon might, not right. This belief may have closed his eyes to the fact that the healthy, wholesome nation, morally and spiritually fit, should be the best physically and intellectually, and therefore the strongest.

The law of life rests upon the survival of the fittest, from the lowest forms of nature to the highest, and tremendously shocking as the thought of war is, yet it has always carried in its train ennoblement and gain in the hardy virtues beyond most experiences through which men pass.

The harm which may be done by Mr. Carnegie's well-intentioned but ill-digested, over-emotional and lop-sided appeals for peace lies in the danger that there may be a considerable number of Americans, those not over self-sacrificial in attitude, deluded into a belief that disarmament and lack of preparation for war are synonymous with peace.

All the money in all the world cannot bring peace to the world. Harmony among men of the same race and creed, let alone complete understanding and peace between those of warring blood and differing sects, is impossible until the individual has been taught to think of his neighbor before he considers himself; of the rights of the greater number as opposed to the lesser, no matter who may be of that greater number.

It may be that the course of action which will be followed by those who administer Mr. Carnegie's Peace Trust will bring them at last to this truth. If so it will serve a good purpose. There is a distinct, definite and certain menace to the American people in Mr. Carnegie's peace gift unless they think seriously enough of what universal peace means to be able to reason with some clearness from effect to cause.

There was hubbubbing in Washington during the very week when this donation was made. The McLachlan Resolution, one introduced by a member of Congress from California, inquiring of the War Department the condition of the country for defence, stirred to explosive speech no less a

person than Mr. Tawney, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

An almost unbelievable statement is credited to Mr. Tawney in a published interview. After criticizing the War Department for giving out the facts he is quoted as saying:

"As I have said before, no one but a coward will publicly admit his inferiority, and what is true of an individual is true in this case of a nation. These advocates of militarism ignore entirely the chief weapons of defence that we have—our great natural resources, and the spontaneity with which the patriotism of our people would be aroused in the event of assault of any kind from any foreign foe. They likewise ignore our great geographical isolation."

This is about the line of reasoning which we would expect from a man opposed to reasonable preparation, and that is about as near to a correct statement as he would be likely to come. No statement could be farther from the truth than that which introduced the quotation. The gentleman said: "No one but a coward will admit inferiority." He should have said: "No one but a coward and a hypocrite will seek to conceal his inferiority."

No honest minded man desires to take a place which does not belong to him, or one which is above his deserts. There might be some excuse for deceiving the world about one's country, although that is doubtful, but there could be no palliation for the man who lies about his own capacity unless he misstates the facts on the side of underrating rather than overstatement.

As false as the first premises are the subsequent declarations which have been quoted. The woe and waste of sending untrained patriots to the work which only a soldier may do seem to concern Mr. Tawney not a whit.

The MacLachlan Resolution instance and the Tawney comment serve to emphasize the danger to which we have referred. Such false leaders as this, spurred on by the thought that they assist to maintain peace by making their country weak, and impelled to such action by much peace talk, desirous of doing right, but mistaking weakness for peacefulness, may do incredible injury.

There is a certain peace, we cannot deny, which weakness wears, but it is the peacefulness of the sick man, foreboding incapacity for any duty and possible death.

We cannot complain of Mr. Carnegie for his peace donation. He might, as have some other rich men, have made his money and kept tight hold of all of it.

It is eminently fitting that such a gift be made at this the Christmas time, when the thoughts of all men should turn in public or private capacity to the Christmas motto which from our earliest infancy has been so entwined with every thought of Christmas.

It will be hard for the countrymen of this generous man or the citizens of any other strong nation to mould Good Will and thus bring Peace on Earth unless Good Will to Men lives ever in their hearts, to be applied daily in all their acts, missions and transactions.

A DESERT PASEAR.

(Continued from page 230.)

Peg Leg went to San Francisco and after the rush of gold seekers in '49, organized a party to search for the three buttes on the desert. The expedition was turned back by the Indians before it got far from the spring at Smith Mountain and Peg Leg left his followers at San Bernardino and disappeared from the ken of mortal man. It is probable that he made his way to the three lost buttes, found the gold and perished trying to bring too much back. He was never found so this is merely conjecture.

Years later, when California began to settle up with its present people, an Indian used to come in to the settlements on the edge of the desert with nuggets of pure gold, black in color and would spend them with the utmost recklessness, claiming he knew where there were plenty more. He would disappear in the direction of the three lost buttes. An ex-Governor of the State heard of the Indian, started to find him but before he could reach him he was killed at a little town near Los Angeles over a game of cards. So dropped the Peg Leg mine from the ken of man for the second time.

A San Francisco man who claimed to know the location of the Peg Leg started from San Francisco in the sixties with six followers to reach the lost mine. That was the last seen of them. Months later their bodies were found in the desert.

Fifteen years after this a prospector making his way across from Arizona to California found three little buttes and, like Peg Leg, entered a canyon in one of them and climbed to the top seeking water. Here he also found pieces of black metal but was forced to abandon them and barely managed to reach Smith Mountain and water. The desert got him despite his temporary escape. Before dying he told his physician of the three buttes and of the metal he had found. The doctor got the fever, sought the three mysterious buttes—and died as had the rest of the seekers for Peg Leg's mine.



SHALLOW AND MUDDY—BUT WET. "CAP AMUSED HIMSELF WITH THE CAMERA."

But recently the station agent of the little water tank of Flowing Wells on the Southern Pacific told of a squaw showing him some of the peculiar black colored nuggets and pointing over toward the course of Peg Leg as indication of where she got them.

Ten years ago there trekked into the Cocopahs three men in a covered wagon. They entered the range from the southwest side—the direction of the Laguna Salada.

Days after they had left the settlements, a chance passerby along the Ensenada trail found one of the men dying within 100 yards of the water of which he raved. He mumbled the partial story of the fate of the three men and then died.

They had loaded the wagon with rich ore and nuggets and started back for the Ensenada trail, their water nearly exhausted. The way led across the bed of the lake, dry and covered with white hot glistening salt. The mules gave out. The three men, realizing at last their danger, cut the animals from the harness and started too late on their race with death. The mules fell beneath their riders and the doomed three staggered on afoot across the shimmering hell stretching before them for an eternity of miles.

The other two were found where they had fallen after their last insane attempts to cast themselves into the mirage lake and the queer circles that the thirst-stricken describe in the awful waste and, further back, the wagon, filled with sacks of wonderously rich ore and nuggets. Before they could backtrack it, the water came up and blotted out the tracks.

Somewhere in the Cocopahs is either the lost Peg Leg or some other equally rich mine, marked—if the Peg Leg—first by the three buttes and by the crowbar which the three men left sticking to guide them to the exact spot in case any change took place through wind or water during their absence.

The story of their death is well authenticated and the fact that they took a wagon is pretty good proof of their knowledge of a mine's location. Prospectors in the desert don't travel by wagon.

Before me under that hot salty water lay the scene of the death of two of the men and across in the darkening range lay the hidden mine. With water scarce anywhere in the range and not existing in the northern part

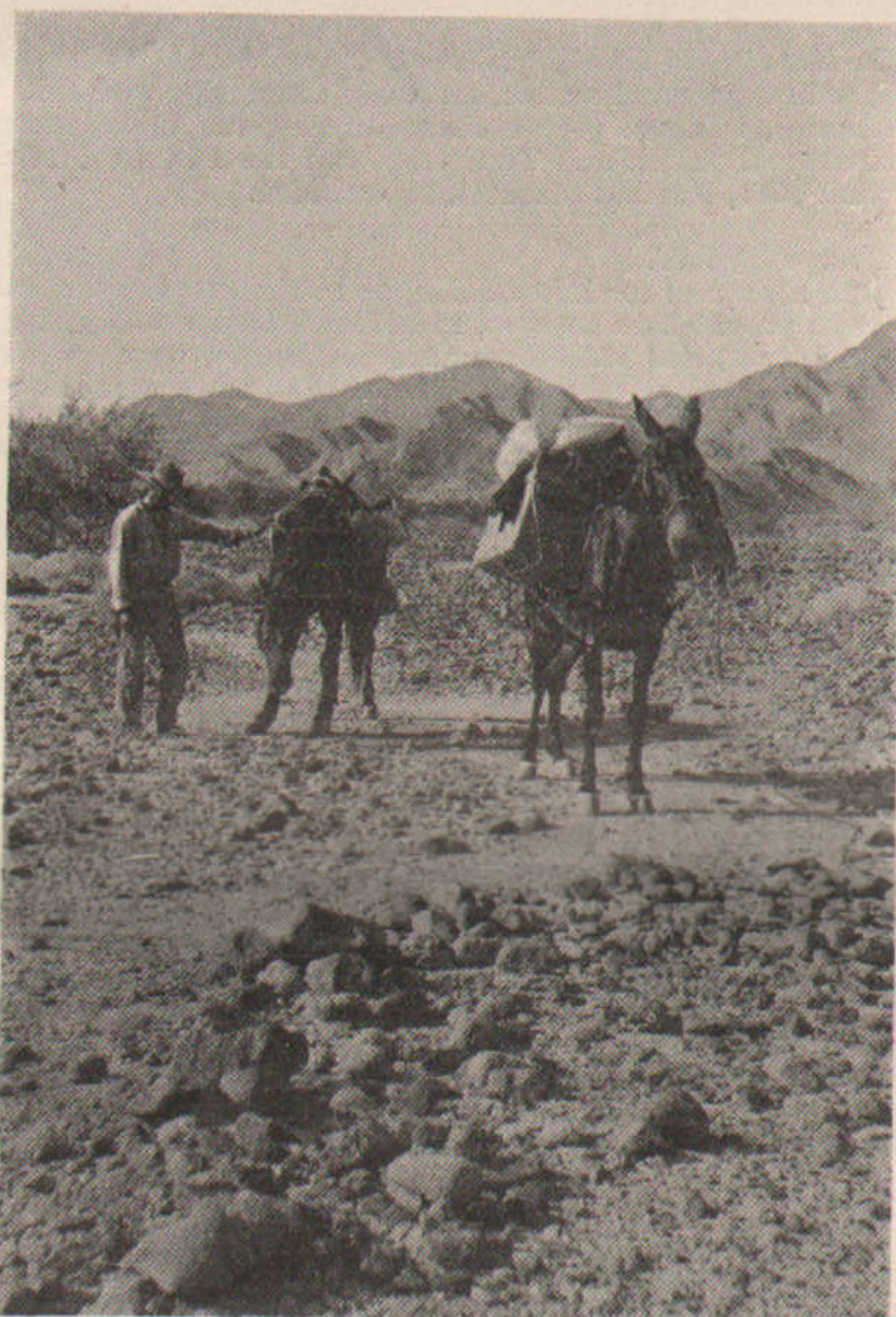
where the mine lies, it is not surprising it is not bothered much by treasure hunters.

For the first time the disappearance of the sun failed to carry with it much of the heat. The wind that blew from the south was scorching, so much so that I pulled up the canvas to protect me from its hot breath. The mercury stood at 105 at ten o'clock in the evening, with its promise of what we would get the next day.

I dropped off into a troubled slumber with the murmur of the hot lake and the puffing of the scorching breeze making one of the queerest combinations imaginable as a lullaby.

Morning found Cap unwilling to move, to eat or to do anything except reiterate that he'd be all right pretty soon. It was no place for a sick man either there or further south, and it was almost impossible to stay there and drink the blackish water another day—to say nothing of standing the fearful heat that the previous day had somewhat tempered by drifting clouds.

The tank at the Palms lay a good four hours' ride across the sand, while the canyons of the Gigantas are infernos of heat beside which the desert with its moving air currents is a refrigerator. The canal lay nine hours'



THE HAPPY TRIP HOME.

ride behind us, around the head of the lake, up the long road across the pass and then across the Colorado desert next to Signal Mountain. Things didn't look particularly pleasant to me.

The sun grew higher with the mercury following suit and still Cap lay half asleep and as dopy as a man outside a dose of knock-out drops.

Therefore I brought up the rolling stock, informed Cap we were going home and a wobbly gentleman and I put the dunnage on the animals and prepared to sail.

It was one of the longest rides I have taken, around the hot lake, our progress a veritable crawl through the deep sand and the damp heat fairly bearing us down with its weight, the long zigzag crawl up the cliff of the pass and then the steady plod hour after hour that carried us down the wash and across the desert.

We were thirsty, depending upon a quart of coffee and a can of tomatoes we opened for our moisture. Therefore the heat devils painted their loveliest mirages for our benefit. There were lakes with islands and rippling water and tree-shaded banks. There were billows on the sea to the east where Black Butte rose from a Pacific that had mysteriously flowed in where an hour before we had seen white sand.

Strange objects rose from the lake ahead, to disappear as we grew closer and the lake gently moved back.

For the first time I saw mirage in every direction—excepting the 200-yard space of white desert around us we rode in the middle of a blue lake. The occasional grease wood bushes were magnified until they looked like trees.

Ahead of us lay the canal, in reality with a levee or bank ten feet high,

this in turn crowned by the tops of the willows that grew from the level of the water beyond.

But the heat devils hid it and painted in its place a line of yellow bluffs with enormous trees growing on top, the whole apparently quite close. Then as we rode toward it, it steadily receded hour after hour. Once I turned my camera on a lake so close that had it existed a dash of my horse would have brought me into its waters in twenty seconds. The prosaic Eastman film and the matter of fact lens show the lake as a white line—evidently there is something that the lens can catch as the white portion is different from either the desert or the sky.

Late in the afternoon the Old Man of the Desert gave us up in despair, his slaves of Heat and Thirst and Mirage were unable to cross the magic line of the canal.

The hazy, apparently far-distant line of yellow cliffs suddenly faded and there, 200 yards away, lay the good, honest yellow levee of the canal with the green willows peeping above it, the first real object we had seen all afternoon, saving each other and the mules and the desert close to us.

Cap amused himself with the camera, I climbed into the good, honest, muddy waters of the ditch, the mules and the Indian horse I rode buried their noses in the luxuriant grasses of the canal's edge. Then we ate the last of the San Felipe quail, and, safe back in the haunts of civilization, enjoyed them for the first time.

I am going again some time; it is a wonderful country and one that is tempting to the sportsman despite the long ride to the Sampsons.

But never again do I tempt the desert in the days between April and September.

(The End.)

IMPORTANT PROMOTIONS.

IN the list of distinguished officers of the Army to be promoted, just announced by the War Department, is included Col. E. M. Weaver, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, who will succeed General Murray as Chief of Coast Artillery, March 15, 1911, the latter being advanced to Major-General.

Colonel Weaver will make an admirable Chief of Coast Artillery. His reputation in that branch has been high for many years. His technical and practical knowledge is extensive. Probably no man who could have been chosen for the place would have been better prepared to perform the important duties of it.

Colonel Weaver's devotion to the Organized Militia has been great. As Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department he has at all times shown patience with the shortcomings and an understanding of the difficulties surrounding the work of the National Guardsmen which has greatly endeared him to the men of that force, and yet within the knowledge of the writer of these lines Colonel Weaver absolutely refused to employ the strong personal friendship which had thus been set up, to advance his cause for promotion in any way whatsoever. His attitude was so fine and fair in this respect that it deserves special comment.

The promotion of Colonel Weaver will leave a vacancy at the head of his Department and the place will be a difficult one to fill. The Division of Militia Affairs has grown in importance and it must continue to be still more and more important as time goes on. At its head should be a man of great breadth of view and knowledge of the Organized Militia, a qualified and capable soldier in every respect.

Such a man has been practically decided upon by the Department to succeed Colonel Weaver. This is Col. R. K. Evans, 28th United States Infantry, who will be on January 13 commissioned a Brigadier-General in the place of General Hodges, promoted.

Probably no officer of the Army except possibly Colonel Weaver, is better known to the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN than Colonel Evans, who through his connection with the National Matches for four years has come much before the Organized Militia. His varied experiences since he graduated from the Military Academy in 1875, as military attache in Berlin, a participant in Indian wars, the campaign in Cuba, the Philippine insurrection, as Adjutant General of a Department, an officer of the General Staff, and as the commanding officer of a regiment, have had a constantly broadening effect. He has constantly and always been so efficient in the performance of his duty as to gain the deserved appreciation and praise of his superiors.

As Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs he should be successful. It is eminently proper that a Brigadier-General should be placed in charge of the important War Department Division which has to do with the Organized Militia.

Willing to Try.

"Marry you? Why, you couldn't dress me!"

"I suppose I could learn."—New York Telegram.

APPOINTED TO NATIONAL BOARD.

MAJ. CHARLES H. COLE, commanding First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, of Boston, has been appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Col. John Caswell, term expired.

Major Cole has long taken a most active interest in rifle practice. He has been captain of the Massachusetts State team, a range officer at the National Matches, a member of the National Committee for Testing Ammunition, and otherwise engaged in various activities attendant upon the promotion of rifle practice for many years past.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Pennsylvania Draws Drab Overcoats.

The issue of a full quota of olive-drab overcoats with State bronze color ornaments has just been authorized by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

The inspections of the Pennsylvania National Guard will take place during the months of January, February, March and April.

Massachusetts Inspections.

The Regular Annual Inspections of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will occur from January 9 to 20.

Delaware Will Require Efficiency Reports.

Beginning with December 31, 1910, and thereafter quarterly an efficiency report of the Delaware National Guard will be forwarded to the Adjutant General. Of the General Staff by the Adjutant General, of the field and Staff of the 1st Infantry by the regimental commander, and battalion staff and company officers by the battalion commanders.

Washington Shooting Results.

Official announcement has been made of the victory of Company H, 2nd Infantry, National Guard of Washington, in the annual contest for the Governor's Cup, a team match for teams of six men from each company. Company I, 2nd Infantry, won second place.

The Individual Skirmish Match was won by Priv. P. L. Dirking, Company H, with Lieut. Fred B. Berger, of the Staff, second.

Iowa Instruction Proceeds.

Four sergeants of the Infantry of the Army have been detailed for duty with the Iowa National Guard.

The Iowa Outdoor Season terminated November 30; the Indoor Season began December 1.

Regimental schools of instruction at which all officers will attend and for which attendance they will receive a per diem payment of \$3, have been ordered. Schools will be held at such times and places as the regimental commanders may designate.

The report of Lieut.-Col. S. W. Brookhart, acting Chief Inspector, S. A. P., for 1910, has been produced in General Orders by the Adjutant General.

It shows Company H, 56th Infantry won the Company Team Match. The team from the 56th Infantry won the Regimental Team Match. Capt. E. A. Ringland of the 56th led in the Inspectors' Match. Company H of the 56th won the Allison Match, a team skirmish.

The Consolation Match was won by Sergt. Oscar Freberg, Company A, 55th Infantry. The Drake Match, 10 shots rapid fire, fell to Lieut. Don A. Preussner, Company D, 53rd Infantry. Corp. T. L. Brookhart won the Tyro Match. The National Rifle Association Match went to Capt. George L. Lawson. Lieutenant Preussner also won the Individual Championship Match; Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2nd Cavalry, was first in the Revolver Match.

Colonel Brookhart reports with pride the splendid showing made by the Iowa Team in the National Match. Mention is made of the possible skirmish run made by Sergt. Frank J. Finsel, Jr., and his grand total of 279, which gave him the second highest score made in the whole National Match.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

[No bulletin was issued for the week ending December 7, 1910.]

Disbursing Officer's Procedure.

When a disbursing officer receives notice from the Auditor for the War Department of a disallowance in the settlement of his accounts, he should submit, with the least practicable delay, such explanation, with any additional explanation or vouchers, as may be required to remove the disallowance. If the action of the Auditor is not acquiesced in, the disbursing officer may, if he so desires, file an appeal with the Comptroller of the Treasury. Unless it is his intention to file such an appeal, or to secure other and appropriate relief, he should promptly concede the disallowance and make, if necessary, a deposit of the amount involved to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the depository where the United States funds for which he is responsible are deposited, to the credit of the appropriation "Arming and Equipping the Militia."

The right of an appeal to the Comptroller of the Treasury is limited to one year from the date of the disallowance.

Medical Officers Not to Take Correspondence.

No provision is made by the War Department for the medical officers

of the Organized Militia to take the correspondence course at Fort Leavenworth, provided for by General Orders, No. 100, War Department, June 1, 1910. The Field Service Medical School at Fort Leavenworth provides, however, for the attendance of six officers of the Organized Militia. Compliance with the provisions of General Orders, No. 132, War Department, series of 1910, and paragraphs 6, 11 and 13 to 17, inclusive, of General Orders, No. 69, War Department, current series, is a prerequisite to the application of an officer of the Organized Militia being given consideration in connection with this course.

Maxim Silencers Supplied for Outdoor, but not Indoor Practice.

In view of the fact that gallery practice rifles with Maxim Silencers attached are not standard articles of issue to the Regular Service, they can not be supplied to the Organized Militia.

Ambulances Available.

Ambulances for the use of the Sanitary Troops of the Organized Militia may be obtained on requisition of the Governor in the usual way, either as a charge against the allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, or the amount set aside by the Secretary of War under the Act of May 27, 1908, for the purpose of making issues of military supplies to the Militia, or may be purchased for cash from State funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

The cost of an ambulance is \$275.00 and of the harness for two animals \$40.00, a total of \$315.00.

Automobiles Not Part of Field Equipment.

The cost of hiring an automobile, for use in connection with field service of Militia troops, is not a proper charge against the funds apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

Sanitary Troops Defined.

In reply to a request for information, as to the propriety of enlisting certain men as provided on page 20, Field Service Regulations, for battalions and regiments, and whether, under Section 34, page 21, Attached Sanitary Troops as specified therein, the hospital corps detachment is to take the place of these troops or enlisted separately from the Hospital Corps detachment, the Adjutant General of a State has been informed as follows:

The Field Service Regulations prescribe the war organization, which does not conform to the present peace organization of the Army. In so far as these Regulations prescribe additional grades or extra strength, not now authorized by law, the Regulations must be considered as merely suggestive or advisory, and not as obligatory. The law requires the Militia to conform to the organization of the Regular Army—that is, the organization prescribed by law and not one that is merely proposed, such as that given in the Field Service Regulations. It is neither necessary, nor would it be proper, for the Militia to conform to so much of the Field Service Regulations as prescribe additional grades or extra strength in excess of what is now authorized by law for the Regular Army.

The term "Sanitary Troops" includes medical officers and the enlisted personnel of the Hospital Corps. These medical officers and Hospital Corps men (Sanitary Troops) are assigned to duty, in proper proportion, with the different combatant units, to Field Hospitals, Ambulance Companies, and to such other sanitary duties as are required, upon the recommendation of the senior medical officer.

The attached sanitary troops, referred to under Section 24, page 21, Field Service Regulations, should not be enlisted separately from hospital corps detachments.

Entitled to Pay.

Enlisted men of the Organized Militia, when engaged under proper orders and in camps for instruction in rifle practice, or regimental teams of the Organized Militia participating in rifle competitions, are entitled to pay, subsistence, and transportation from the appropriation provided by Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. Commissioned officers of the Militia, participating in such practice or competitions, are entitled to pay and transportation for the time they are so engaged.

If a camp of instruction for officers of the Militia is held, the officers' pay and transportation, and incidental expenses connected with the camp, may be paid from the State's allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended.

All officers of the Militia, when engaged in field service, are required to provide their own subsistence.

BULLSEYE SCORE BOOK AN ARTICLE OF ISSUE.

CIRCULAR No. 79, War Department, December 1, authorizes the use and provides for the issue of the Bullseye Score Book in the following terms:

"1. For each enlistment of each enlisted man of the Army who is authorized or required to pursue the marksman's course, sharpshooter's course, or expert rifleman's test, as prescribed in Chapter IV, Part III, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, the Ordnance Department will issue upon requisition not to exceed one Bullseye Score Book.

2. The cost of each book will be charged against the ammunition allowance for each man as specified in War Department orders.

3. The Bullseye Score Book is supplied in two styles—one a board cover with loose leaf filler, the other paper bound.

4. Commanding officers of organizations in preparing the certificate of expenditures referred to in clause (2), section 1*k*, paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 17, War Department, January 29, 1910, will be governed by the following prices:

Loose leaf, 35 cents each.

Paper bound, 18 cents each."

INTER-CLUB INDOOR RIFLE SHOOTING LEAGUE. SEASON OF 1911.

(For the Indoor Civilian Rifle Club Team Championship of the United States.)

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES—EASTERN LEAGUE.

	Atlantic City, N. J.	Bangor, Maine.	Birmingham, Ala.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Butler, Penna.	Erie, Penna.	New Haven, Conn.	New York, N. Y.	Pittsburg, Penna.	Portland, Me.	Providence, R. I.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Savannah, Ga.	Warren, Penna.
Atlantic City, N. J.		Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.
Bangor, Maine.	Dec. 24.		Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	e c. 31.
Birmingham, Ala.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.		Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Jan. 14.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.		Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 28.
Butler, Penna.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.		Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Feb. 11.
Erie, Penna.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.		Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Feb. 24.
New Haven, Conn.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.		Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Mar. 11.
New York, N. Y.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.		Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Dec. 24.
Pittsburg, Penna.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.		Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Jan. 7.
Portland, Maine.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.		Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Jan. 21.
Providence, R. I.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.		Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 4.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.		Feb. 24.	Feb. 18.
Savannah, Ga.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.		Mar. 4.
Warren, Penna.	Mar. 18.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 11.	Dec. 24.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 21.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 18.	Mar. 4.	

Manager, Eastern League—Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secy. N. R. A., Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES—WESTERN LEAGUE.

	Adrian, Mich.	Butte, Mont.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Dickinson, No. Dak.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Pasadena, Calif.	Santa Ana, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	St. Paul, Minn.	Tacoma, Wash.
Adrian, Mich.		Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.
Butte, Mont.	Dec. 31.		Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Jan. 7.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.		Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 21.
Dickinson, No. Dak.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.		Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Feb. 4.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.		Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Feb. 18.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.		Mar. 11.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Mar. 4.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.		Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Dec. 31.
Pasadena, Calif.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.		Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Jan. 14.
Santa Ana, Calif.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.		Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Jan. 28.
Seattle, Wash.	Feb. 24.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.		Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.
St. Paul, Minn.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.		Feb. 24.
Tacoma, Wash.	Mar. 11.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 21.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 18.	Mar. 4.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 24.	

Manager, Western League—C. L. Gilman, Daily News Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

CLUBS COMPETING IN THE INTER-CLUB LEAGUE OF 1911, THEIR CORRESPONDENT AND THE N. R. A. JUDGE.

NAME OF CLUB.	SECRETARY OR CORRESPONDENT.	N. R. A. Judge.
1. Atlantic City (N. J.) Rifle Association.....	Orville T. Crane, Secretary, 115 N. Mass. Ave.....	Mr. J. Duncan Jaques.
2. Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club.....	Elmir O. Baldwin, Secretary.....	Lieut. Lawrence H. Boyd, Mich. N. G.
3. Badger Rifle Club, Milwaukee, Wis.....	H. G. Buck, Secretary, 85 New Ins. Building.....	Mr. C. A. Kriesel.
4. Bangor (Maine) Rifle Association.....	Ernest M. Sylvester, Secretary, R. F. D. No. 2.....	Mr. L. W. Somers.
5. Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club Rifle Association.....	Ed. L. Anderson, Secretary.....	Lieut.-Col. C. L. Ledbetter, A. N. G.
6. Butler (Penna.) Rifle and Pistol Club.....	R. M. Williams, Secretary, 511 W. Wayne St.....	Mr. J. Lowrie Barton.
7. Col. H. F. Clark Rifle Association, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Clarence Melcher, Ex. Officer.....	
8. Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.....	H. Carl Haag, Secretary, 2120 W. 26th St.....	Lieut. Fred Van Denberg, O. N. G.
9. Dickinson (No. Dak.) Rifle Club.....	Dr. C. N. Barker, Secretary.....	Capt. T. A. Tollefson, N. D. N. G.
10. Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg, Pa.....	A. M. Fuller, Secretary, 928 Frick Building.....	
11. Los Angeles (Calif.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	C. C. Crossman, Secretary, 3416 Glenn Albyn Drive.....	
12. Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club, New York City.....	Parmly Hanford, Secretary, 28 W. 71st St.....	Capt. George W. Corwen, N. G. N. Y.
13. Minneapolis (Minn.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	C. L. Gilman, Secretary, Daily News Building.....	Capt. Edson Andrews, N. G. Minn.
14. Myles Standish Rifle Club, Portland, Maine.....	Vernon W. Hall, Secretary, 102 Exchange St.....	Maj. Frank B. Welch, N. G. M.
15. Presque Isle Rifle Club, Erie, Penna.....	John Bacon, Ex. Officer, 155 E. 18th St.....	Capt. Henry N. Fudenz, N. G. Pa.
16. Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Mont.....	T. E. Booth, Secretary, P. O. Box 267.....	Maj. S. G. Jeans, N. G. Mont.
17. St. Paul (Minn.) Rifle and Pistol Association.....	E. J. Narum, Secretary, 353 Robert St.....	Lieut. Clifton T. Smith, Minn. N. G.
18. Santa Ana (Calif.) Rifle Club.....	G. L. Martin, Secretary.....	Capt. N. A. Ulm, N. G. Calif.
19. Savannah (Ga.) Rifle Association.....	C. E. Yonge, Secretary.....	Col. Walter E. Coney, G. N. G.
20. Seattle (Wash.) Rifle and Revolver Association.....	James Gibson, Secretary, 1422 Dearborn St.....	Lieut. Thomas R. Parker, N. G. W.
21. South Providence (R. I.) Rifle and Revolver Association.....	Alfred A. Wales, Secretary, 110 Indiana St.....	
22. Southern California Rifle Association, Pasadena, Calif.....	Charles S. Backus, Secretary.....	Capt. A. F. Hutchins, N. G. Calif.
23. The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.....	A. L. Birks, Secretary, 281 Noble Ave.....	Lieut. R. D. August, Conn. N. G.
24. Tacoma (Wash.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	W. B. Knoble, Secretary.....	Lieut. L. E. McClelland, W. N. G.
25. Warren (Penna.) Rifle and Revolver Club.....	Dr. W. M. Robertson, Secretary.....	H. L. Clough.
26. Winchester Rod and Gun Club, New Haven, Conn.....	James V. Flynn, Secretary, 83 Ivy St.....	Capt. Edward O. Gruener, C. N. G.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE MATCHES.



Eligibility: Open to teams from rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

Team: Any number of men up to ten. The five best scores to count for the team.

Distance: 75 feet.

Number of Shots: Twenty, each man. Four targets to be used, five shots on each target.

Target: The N. R. A. gallery target (1 to 10 count). Forty officially stamped targets will be furnished free for each match. These targets will be marked for identification and no other targets will be received for record. These targets will be sent to the N. R. A. Judge and will be retained under his control before and after the shooting. Targets similar to those used in the matches may be secured from the N. R. A. for \$2.50 per thousand.

Position: Prone. No part of extended arm to touch the ground except the elbow. No artificial support to any part of the rifle except the sling, or to the arm except at the elbow.

Rifle: Any .22 caliber rifle weighing not over ten pounds.

Ammunition: Any.

Sights: Any, in front of the firing pin and not containing glass. Telescopes not allowed.

Trigger Pull: Not less than three pounds.

Time Allowance: Five minutes will be allowed for each string of five shots.

Preliminary Practice: No member of the team to fire more than five shots preliminary to firing his score in the match on the night of the contest.

Judges: For each city where the matches are being shot the N. R. A. will appoint someone to act as the N. R. A. Judge, who must not be a member of the club or clubs shooting. He will act as the Executive Officer for all matches and see that all conditions are lived up to; measure the range, weigh the rifles and trigger pull and keep track of all shots fired in the match. He will certify to the scores and take charge of the official targets, before and after the contests. At the conclusion of each week's match he will telegraph the result to Headquarters and mail at once the official mail report of the scores made.

Matches When Shot: All official targets for each match are stamped "For the week ending Jan. — " " " The scores may be shot any time during the week for which the targets are stamped, providing the results of the shoot are in the office of the Manager of the Western League and the office of the N. R. A. for the Eastern League by not later than Friday night of each week. Clubs which have not reported by that time will receive a zero for that week's shoot.

Scoring: The value of a bullet hole will be determined from the edge nearest the center of the target. The outer diameter of the hole must cut the line sharply to get the higher count. Should more than five shots be found in any target the shots of the highest value will be eliminated. No claim for a second bullet having passed through a previous hole will be allowed unless it leaves a distinct trace.

Protests: Protests from the ruling of the Judge must be made in writing to the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association.

Prizes: The winning team of each league will shoot off for the United States Championship and the winning team will receive the Championship trophy and the individual members silver medals. The losing team will receive a trophy emblematic of the championship of the league it represented and the individual members will receive silver medals. The second team in both leagues will receive bronze medals.

The method of determining the winning team in each league will be by the greatest number of wins. Each club will shoot with every other club in the league in which it is scheduled. In case two or more clubs in either league tie with the same number of wins they will shoot off.

Kansas Detail Extended.

Major Alvarado M. Fuller, U. S. A. Retired, on duty with the Kansas National Guard, has had his detail extended until further orders.

To Instruct Maryland.

Captain Andrew J. Dougherty, 30th Infantry, has been directed by the War Department to make not to exceed two visits per month, during December, 1910, and January, February, March, and April, 1911, to Baltimore for the purpose of instructing officers of the Maryland National Guard.

For Admission to West Point.

Boards of officers will meet at nine o'clock a. m., January 10, 1911, at the military posts mentioned hereafter for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, as may be authorized to appear before the Boards, at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Logan, Colo.; and the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Maryland Officer For Promotion.

1st Lieut. Chas. K. Duce, of the 4th Infantry, M. N. G., is now Captain-elect of his company, the only bar to his commission being the examination as to fitness. Captain Duce, having won his way through all the grades from private to his present position, and being something of a student as well, will have no trouble in passing this ordeal and it is a fitting compliment that he should be honored owing to the great interest he has taken in rifle practice. Gradually learning the game, Captain Duce has steadily gone ahead as an expert shot and holds the State record for the top score in the State long-range match, 98 out of a possible 100 at 800 and 1,000 yards, shooting ten consecutive shots at each distance, besides being some pumpkins with the revolver. Four years a member of the State team, earnest and active in bringing out the full strength of his company at the range, a good mixer, an excellent disciplinarian, Captain Duce is a good example of the young men of to-day who join the Guard from love of the work, and in doing their duty add to the general fitness of the organization to which they belong.

State's Loss is Peters' Gain.

Lieut. Fred V. Berger, National Guard of Washington, Assistant Adjutant General of the State, resigned from that office, his resignation to take effect January 1, to enter the employ of the Peters Cartridge Company.

Lieutenant Berger is an expert rifle, shotgun and revolver shot and he has been a member of a number of those teams from the State of Washington which have placed the reputation of that organization so high in national and international contests.

He shot on the team from Washington that won fifth in the National Match of 1907, a record never equaled by any other State team in that classic event, because the Washington team was drawn from one regiment of Infantry, a force of less than 800 men, and the teams defeated included the Naval Academy, the Infantry of the Army, the Marine Corps and New York State.

What Lieutenant Berger's engagements will be with the Peters Company are not known. He is expected to retain his commission in the Washington organization and to keep up his interest in military matters.

In his change of place and work he will have the best wishes of hosts of friends whose homes are to be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf.

Third New York Infantry Shooting Record.

The Report of Small Arms Practice of the 3rd Infantry, National Guard of New York for 1910, embodied in a General Order of the Commanding Officer, Colonel Wilson, states that the figure of merit for the regiment is not only decidedly high in the Fourth Brigade, but that it leads the entire State.

Company M of the regiment has been high in the State for six successive years.

It is unfortunate that the course of rifle practice followed by the National Guard of New York is not Special Course C, that a comparison might be instituted between organizations of the Empire State and those of other States.

Company M of the 3rd Regiment is first in standing among the thirty-four companies of the Brigade, its position being based upon discipline, courtesy, instruction and condition of arms.

**RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL.
DIRECTORY OF RIFLE AND REVOLVER
CLUBS.**

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

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

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

Newark, N. J., Rifle and Revolver Association shoots at 230 Washington Street.

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

The Youngest Expert with the Pistol and Revolver.

The photograph herewith is of Alfred P. Lane, a student at Columbia University, New York, where he is taking a course of study in the School of Mines.

Although but nineteen years of age on the 26th of last September, he is entitled to the distinction of being the youngest expert pistol and revolver shot in the United States.

His rise in the shooting world has been a rapid one, and can only be attributed to a careful study of the game, clean habits, and consistent practice. The photograph shows him in a characteristic shooting position. He claims that the hand in the left pocket tends to steady him.

The style of shooting which he prefers is with the target revolver at fifty yards outdoors and he uses a Smith & Wesson .38 Special Target Model, with a Pope barrel. His ammunition is hand-loaded with hand moulded bullets, and the sights are the regular Patridge. His best score for five shots is fifty; ten shots 99; fifty shots, 473, the latter made in practice, with a .22 caliber target pistol.



ALFRED P. LANE.

In the recent outdoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association he recorded the good total of 454, in match A, for the revolver championship, which gave him second place, four points behind the winner, J. R. Hicks. In match B, for the pistol championship, he also took second place, with a score of 461, only one point behind the winner, John A. Deitz. In match C, for the military and magazine pistol, rapid fire championship, he took sixth place, with a score of 554, the winning score of W. H. Whigam being 591. In match F, which is for the rapid fire championship, he recorded the good total of 190, and fell into tenth place, twelve points behind the winner, Clarence E. Orr.

His consistent work in these matches won for him the

grand aggregate medal with a total of 1215.8, twenty-three points better than the next man, Dr. I. R. Calkins.

Mr. Lane will undoubtedly shoot on the Manhattan team in the league matches, which start this week, and if so, it may be expected that he will make some of the other expert pistol shots hustle to keep up with the procession.

U. S. R. A. REVOLVER SCHEDULE.

(Continued from last week.)

6th Match.

- St. Louis vs. Newark.
- Willow vs. Belleville.
- Youngstown vs. Providence.
- Louisville vs. Stoneham.
- Columbus vs. Manhattan.
- Spokane vs. Philadelphia.
- Duluth vs. Boston.
- Seattle vs. Portland.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Century.
- Myles Standish vs. Osborne.
- Culebra vs. National Capital.
- Shell Mound vs. Oakland.

7th Match.

- Willow vs. St. Louis.
- Youngstown vs. Newark.
- Louisville vs. Belleville.
- Columbus vs. Providence.
- Spokane vs. Stoneham.
- Duluth vs. Manhattan.
- Seattle vs. Philadelphia.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Boston.
- Myles Standish vs. Portland.
- Culebra vs. Century.
- Shell Mound vs. Osborne.
- Oakland vs. National Capital.

8th Match.

- Youngstown vs. Willow.
- Louisville vs. St. Louis.
- Columbus vs. Newark.
- Spokane vs. Belleville.
- Duluth vs. Providence.
- Seattle vs. Stoneham.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Manhattan.
- Myles Standish vs. Philadelphia.
- Culebra vs. Boston.
- Shell Mound vs. Portland.
- Oakland vs. Century.
- National Capital vs. Osborne.

9th Match.

- Louisville vs. Youngstown.
- Columbus vs. Willow.
- Spokane vs. St. Louis.
- Duluth vs. Newark.
- Seattle vs. Belleville.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Providence.
- Myles Standish vs. Stoneham.
- Culebra vs. Manhattan.
- Shell Mound vs. Philadelphia.
- Oakland vs. Boston.
- National Capital vs. Portland.
- Osborne vs. Century.

10th Match.

- Columbus vs. Louisville.
- Spokane vs. Youngstown.
- Duluth vs. Willow.
- Seattle vs. St. Louis.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Newark.
- Myles Standish vs. Belleville.
- Culebra vs. Providence.
- Shell Mound vs. Stoneham.
- Oakland vs. Manhattan.
- National Capital vs. Philadelphia.
- Osborne vs. Boston.
- Century vs. Portland.

11th Match.

- Spokane vs. Columbus.
- Duluth vs. Louisville.
- Seattle vs. Youngstown.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Willow.
- Myles Standish vs. St. Louis.
- Culebra vs. Newark.
- Shell Mound vs. Belleville.
- Oakland vs. Providence.
- National Capital vs. Stoneham.
- Osborne vs. Manhattan.
- Century vs. Philadelphia.
- Portland vs. Boston.

12th Match.

- Duluth vs. Spokane.
- Seattle vs. Columbus.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Louisville.
- Myles Standish vs. Youngstown.
- Culebra vs. Willow.

- Shell Mound vs. St. Louis.
- Oakland vs. Newark.
- National Capital vs. Belleville.
- Osborne vs. Providence.
- Century vs. Stoneham.
- Portland vs. Manhattan.
- Boston vs. Philadelphia.

13th Match.

- Manhattan vs. Boston.
- Stoneham vs. Portland.
- Providence vs. Century.
- Belleville vs. Osborne.
- Newark vs. National Capital.
- St. Louis vs. Oakland.
- Willow vs. Shell Mound.
- Youngstown vs. Culebra.
- Louisville vs. Myles Standish.
- Columbus vs. Smith & Wesson.
- Spokane vs. Seattle.

14th Match.

- Stoneham vs. Philadelphia.
- Providence vs. Boston.
- Belleville vs. Portland.
- Newark vs. Century.
- St. Louis vs. Osborne.
- Willow vs. National Capital.
- Youngstown vs. Oakland.
- Louisville vs. Shell Mound.
- Columbus vs. Culebra.
- Spokane vs. Myles Standish.
- Duluth vs. Smith & Wesson.

15th Match.

- Providence vs. Manhattan.
- Belleville vs. Philadelphia.
- Newark vs. Boston.
- St. Louis vs. Portland.
- Willow vs. Century.
- Youngstown vs. Osborne.
- Louisville vs. National Capital.
- Columbus vs. Oakland.
- Spokane vs. Shell Mound.
- Duluth vs. Culebra.
- Seattle vs. Myles Standish.

16th Match.

- Belleville vs. Stoneham.
- Newark vs. Manhattan.
- St. Louis vs. Philadelphia.
- Willow vs. Boston.
- Youngstown vs. Portland.
- Louisville vs. Century.
- Columbus vs. Osborne.
- Spokane vs. National Capital.
- Duluth vs. Oakland.
- Seattle vs. Shell Mound.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Culebra.

17th Match.

- Newark vs. Providence.
- St. Louis vs. Stoneham.
- Willow vs. Manhattan.
- Youngstown vs. Philadelphia.
- Louisville vs. Boston.
- Columbus vs. Portland.
- Spokane vs. Century.
- Duluth vs. Osborne.
- Seattle vs. National Capital.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Oakland.
- Myles Standish vs. Shell Mound.

18th Match.

- St. Louis vs. Belleville.
- Willow vs. Providence.
- Youngstown vs. Stoneham.
- Louisville vs. Manhattan.
- Columbus vs. Philadelphia.
- Spokane vs. Boston.
- Duluth vs. Portland.
- Seattle vs. Century.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Osborne.
- Myles Standish vs. National Capital.
- Culebra vs. Oakland.

19th Match.

- Willow vs. Newark.
- Youngstown vs. Belleville.
- Louisville vs. Providence.
- Columbus vs. Stoneham.
- Spokane vs. Manhattan.
- Duluth vs. Philadelphia.
- Seattle vs. Portland.
- Smith & Wesson vs. Boston.
- Myles Standish vs. Century.

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Culebra vs. Osborne.
Shell Mound vs. National Capital.

20th Match.

Youngstown vs. St. Louis.
Louisville vs. Newark.
Columbus vs. Belleville.
Spokane vs. Providence.
Duluth vs. Stoneham.
Seattle vs. Manhattan.
Smith & Wesson vs. Philadelphia.
Myles Standish vs. Boston.
Culebra vs. Portland.
Shell Mound vs. Century.
Oakland vs. Osborne.

21st Match.

Louisville vs. Willow.
Columbus vs. St. Louis.
Spokane vs. Newark.
Duluth vs. Belleville.
Seattle vs. Providence.
Smith & Wesson vs. Stoneham.
Myles Standish vs. Manhattan.
Culebra vs. Philadelphia.
Shell Mound vs. Boston.
Oakland vs. Portland.
National Capital vs. Century.

22nd Match.

Columbus vs. Youngstown.
Spokane vs. Willow.
Duluth vs. St. Louis.
Seattle vs. Newark.
Smith & Wesson vs. Belleville.
Myles Standish vs. Providence.
Culebra vs. Stoneham.
Shell Mound vs. Manhattan.
Oakland vs. Philadelphia.
National Capital vs. Boston.
Osborne vs. Portland.

23rd Match.

Spokane vs. Louisville.
Duluth vs. Youngstown.
Seattle vs. Willow.
Smith & Wesson vs. St. Louis.
Myles Standish vs. Newark.
Culebra vs. Belleville.
Shell Mound vs. Providence.
Oakland vs. Stoneham.
National Capital vs. Manhattan.
Osborne vs. Philadelphia.
Century vs. Boston.

24th Match.

Duluth vs. Columbus.

Seattle vs. Louisville.
Smith & Wesson vs. Youngstown.
Myles Standish vs. Willow.
Culebra vs. St. Louis.
Shell Mound vs. Newark.
Oakland vs. Belleville.
National Capital vs. Providence.
Osborne vs. Stoneham.
Century vs. Manhattan.
Portland vs. Philadelphia.

West Chester, Pa., Rifle Association.

The West Chester, Pa., Rifle Association, having recently joined the National Rifle Association, is now making up its schedule for the winter shooting and would like to hear from some teams in regard to a series of correspondence matches on the twenty-five yard indoor range, under the following conditions: Any sights, palm rest, and set trigger allowed (otherwise strictly offhand shooting). Address: P. H. McDermond, secretary, West Chester, Pa.

Annual Meeting of Revolver Enthusiasts.

The annual meeting of the Bay Cities Club of the U. S. R. A. was held on Thursday evening, December 8, 1910, at the indoor range of the Oakland Revolver Club at 9th and Broadway, Oakland, Cal., H. A. Harris presiding.

The object of the club is to further the interest of the U. S. R. A., to get new members and assist our local representative, C. W. Linder, our choice to succeed R. M. Merrill at the next election of officers of the U. S. R. A.

The election of other officers was as follows: Vice-president, Dr. Dudley Smith; secretary and treasurer, R. W. Jones; directors, H. A. Harris, J. R. Trego.

The meeting was adjourned until the Board of Directors deem it necessary to call another. The annual meeting is to be held on the third Wednesday in December of each year.

Report of the U. S. R. A. Matches in Pamphlet Form.

The United States Revolver Association has just published in pamphlet form a report of the outdoor championship matches for 1910. It contains the photographs of the winners in the various matches, together with a brief history of these contests from the time of their inception down to the present. It gives all the best scores made in previous years, and the winning scores in each match.

Every man interested in revolver and pistol shooting should have one of these pamphlets in his library, and by mailing a request and enclosing a stamp to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. S. Axtell, 27 Wellesley Street, Springfield, Mass., a copy will be sent by return mail.

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

A couple of rapid fire matches with the .22 repeating rifle and an automatic pistol of .38 caliber worked by the Secretary with the idea of finding out how quickly he could get rid of a box of cartridges which cost him

the biggest part of a crisp one dollar William, kept things on the jump at the last meeting.

The aforesaid secretary in his wild endeavor to keep the automatic on the target put out a few of the incandescents and broke, or put out of commission, a couple of carriers. It was a wild night to be sure, and the racket was so fierce that a nest of mice, disturbed from a winter night's slumber, started across the line of fire. For about fifteen seconds it was awful and when the smoke cleared away seventeen little mousies had turned up their toes toward the ceiling. George Peck claims that he got six of them, but we told him he was seeing double and chalked up three to his credit.

Yes, it was a big nest of mice but it was a practical demonstration of the value of rapid fire practice. It has taken quite a hold on the club members and the best score so far is 135 out of a possible 150, using .22 repeating rifle loaded with ten cartridges.

The best score of the evening with the revolver was made by Captain Ferree, who recorded the good total of 226, shooting his eight-inch Pope barrel, and the U.M.C. sharp shoulder mid-range cartridge.

.22 Pistol, 25 Shots, 20 Yards.

H. H. Leizear... 214 220 F. Holt... 197 196
.38 Revolver, 25 Shots, 20 Yards.
Sheridan Ferree... 211 226 226

Ohio and Kentucky Revolver League.

Cincinnati Police v. Cincinnati Revolver Club.

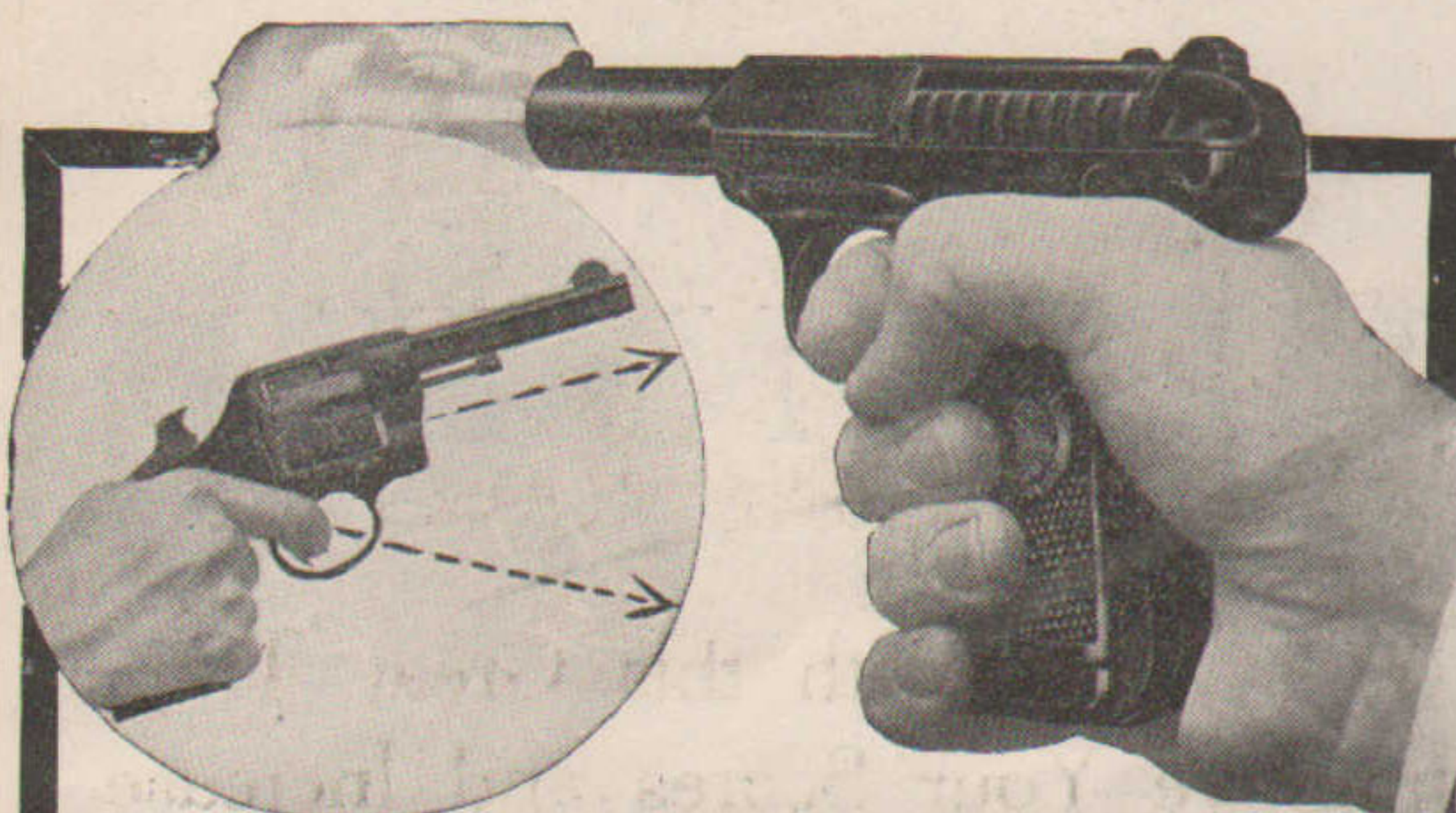
The first match in the winter's series between these teams was shot on the City Hall range, Cincinnati, on the evening of December 9, and resulted a decisive victory for the Police team. The addition of a score of five shots in 20 seconds, making twenty-five shots per man, has increased the interest in the matches. Allen Moore made high score of the match at slow fire with 162. P. L. Curlis was second with 161. He was also high man at slow and rapid fire with a total of 198. Pugh made high score for the Revolver Club, on a total of 182. Dr. P. K. Phillips was high man at rapid fire with 38, putting three shots in the black. Curlis, of the Police, was second with 37. The Police will shoot the Covington Police team on December 23. The scores:

Twenty shots slow, and five shots rapid fire (20 seconds)

Military Novelties For Christmas Gifts

Write for new illustrated catalogue, 50 pages of up-to-date novelties, ladies' belt buckles, hat pins, etc.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.



Ten Shots Quick

YOU can shoot the Savage Automatic quicker and straighter—with either hand—than any other arm you ever saw.

It gets in the first shot—always the vital one—and follows it up with nine more, as fast as you can pull the trigger. Reloads in a flash. Ten .32 cal. shots, double the number in an ordinary revolver, to each load.

No time wasted taking aim. You point it straight by instinct, just as you point straight at an object with your forefinger.

Accurate. Automatic locking of breech retains all powder gases behind the bullet until bullet leaves barrel. This insures bullet velocity and accuracy.

Simple. You need no tools to take it apart. Fewer parts than any other automatic.

Safe. Cannot be fired unless trigger is pulled. Safety locks positively against discharge. Locking of breech prevents fouling.

Weight, 19 oz., including magazine. Easily carried—only 6 1/2 inches long. Uses standard ammunition.

Examine it at your dealer's. Also send for "Bat" Masterson's book about gun fighters, "The Tenderfoot's Turn." Interesting. Free for dealer's name on postal.

FAMOUS SAVAGE RIFLES

See the New Savage .22 cal. repeating rifle (\$10), also the Featherweight Takedown (\$25), at your dealer's. We'll send new rifle book, free, for the asking.

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Wilmington, Delaware

per man, 20 yards; possible 225, Standard American target, .38-caliber revolvers, full Service ammunition.

Cincinnati Police Revolver Club.

P. L. Curlis..... 42 36 41 42—161
Rapid fire (13 seconds)..... 37

Total..... 198

Allan Moore..... 43 39 38 42—162
Rapid fire (15 seconds)..... 28

Total..... 190

Sergeant Williams..... 44 30 39 34—147
Rapid fire (19 seconds)..... 26

Total..... 173

R. Ruck..... 32 34 38 34—138
Rapid fire (14 seconds)..... 34

Total..... 172

Wm. Gough..... 35 35 35 33—138
Rapid fire (12 seconds)..... 32

Total..... 170

Sergeant Palmer..... 34 37 41 35—142
Rapid fire (17 seconds)..... 27

Total..... 169

Team total, 1072; possible, 1350; average, 178.66.

Cincinnati Revolver Club.

Pugh..... 38 33 39 41—151
Rapid fire (14 seconds)..... 31

Total..... 182

Phillips..... 28 43 34 36—141
Rapid fire (13 seconds)..... 38

Total..... 179

Cox..... 34 38 44 32—148
Rapid fire (15 seconds)..... 28

Total..... 176

Erd..... 32 32 31 28—123
Rapid fire (18 seconds)..... 33

Total..... 156

Carrington..... 37 33 37 31—138
Rapid fire (14 seconds)..... 14

Total..... 152

Youngblut..... 29 32 35 35—131
Rapid fire (14 seconds)..... 18

Total..... 149

Team total, 994; average, 165.66.

Youngstown, Ohio, Revolver Club.

The regular weekly shoot of the Youngstown, Ohio, Revolver Club was omitted Tuesday evening, December 8, owing to the close of Morgan's gallery. The Executive Committee had expected to have a new location in shape for the shoot, but owing to the limited time at their disposal complete arrangements could not be made. It is expected that a new range will be obtained and equipped for business by next Tuesday. This range will be for the use of club members only and the indoor matches will be shot on it.

The 71st Infantry, N. G. N. Y., Rifle Club.

The 71st Infantry Rifle Club has been recently organized and now has over one hundred members.

The officers are: President, Col. W. G. Bates; First Vice-President, Gen. E. A. McAlpin (Veteran Association); Second Vice-President, Capt. A. Delamater; Secretary, Lieut. L. W. Thompson; Treasurer, Capt. C. F. True; Statistical Officer, Corporal Griffith.

The Club is open to members of the 71st Infantry, N. G. N. Y., members of the 71st Veteran Association, and all honorably discharged ex-members. Dues, \$1.00 per year.

The range is 70 yards with the regulation 200 and 500 yard targets reduced to conform to the distance.

The formal opening took place on December 2, and was attended by many members who shot for indoor sharpshooter and expert medals, 7 shots standing at 200 yards and 7 shots prone at 500 yards. A score of 65 out of 70 is required for the sharpshooter qualification and 68 out of 70 for expert, no crossing of strings being allowed.

Priv. W. H. Warner, Company K, with a high score won a silver 71st Infantry fob suitably engraved.

The club has the use of the excellent regimental range on Friday nights and various matches of different kinds and classes for both revolver and rifle have already been scheduled.

A busy season is anticipated.

The 71st Infantry Rifle Club held its second shoot of the season on December 9, at which time qualifications for sharpshooter and expert were competed for with the following results:

Experts.
Sergeant Bryan..... 34 35—69

Lieutenant Downes..... 33 35—68

Sharpshooters.

Captain Wells..... 33 33—66
Lieutenant Westermann..... 33 33—66
Private Hardy..... 31 35—66
Corporal Eylers..... 32 33—65
Private Barkelow..... 32 33—65

Sergeant Bryan, by obtaining the high score of the evening, 69 out of the possible 70 was the winner of a 71st Regiment fob.

The revolver competition had many entries but the shooting was very poor. The distances were 25 and 40 yards, 5 shots at each range and the first three prizes (cash), were won by the following:

Westermann..... 14 17—31
Satterlee..... 14 16—30
Warner..... 16 14—30

What the Siwashas are Doing.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association has commenced indoor work for the season using the range at the National Guard Armory on Saturday afternoons and evenings. It is also possible for us to shoot any afternoon from 5 until 6, and some of the boys are taking advantage of this opportunity to get into shape for the indoor league matches, as we have entered teams for both the N. R. A. and the U. S. R. A. League shoots.

We had an idea that Seattle might surprise some of the revolver clubs as we had the nucleus of a good team in "Old Reliable" George Armstrong, late of the Golden Date bunch, Lieut. Fred V. Berger who shoots better than 90 most of the time, and Capt. F. T. Liggett, who can make the black spot on an indoor target look like a smallpox victim. Garrison, Hinckley, Denny, Whitmore and Gribble have also been doing well, although all are new at the game except Garrison. But our hopes have been dashed by the fact that an unfeeling corporation has ordered Armstrong away for their own base purposes and Berger has "hired out" to the Peters Cartridge Co. However, we are in the game, and will do the best we can.

Our rifle prospects are better as we have Bruns, Hinckley, Hatton, Liggett, Newcomb, Gribble, Kirchner, Russell, Gibson, and half a dozen others who can make any outfit go some when they get started.

The National Guard authorities have helped us in every way possible, and several of the officers at much personal inconvenience have been judges and range officers at our

KENTUCKY CHAMPIONSHIP (LIVE BIRDS)

Won at Ryland, Ky., December 8, by Mr. J. E. Schreck, by a score of 23 out of 25, and 5 straight on the shootoff. He used

Peters FACTORY LOADS

Messrs. J. S. Day, C. O. Le Compte and O. J. Holaday each scored 24 ex 25 with PETERS Shells, but neither was eligible for the title. The excellent scores made by these four gentlemen attest the killing power and general dependability of PETERS ammunition—qualities that have commanded the approval and secured the patronage of shooters in every nook and corner of the country.

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different matches—services which we appreciate deeply. The following 25 shot scores were shot this week with pistols under U. S. R. A. match rules, Berger and Liggett shooting on medal targets:

Geo. Armstrong.....	47	43	44	45	46—225
	45	43	45	44	49—226
Lieutenant Berger.....	48	44	47	45	47—231
	43	46	49	46	48—232
Captain Liggett.....	42	42	37	47	44—212
	44	47	44	47	47—225
F. A. Whitmore.....	40	39	37	34	34—184

Columbia University Revolver Club, New York City.

In a closely contested revolver match on Saturday night, the team of the Columbia University Revolver Club defeated the team of Troop 1, Squadron A by 22 points. The shooting was at 30 yards on the Standard American target, 15 shots slow fire and 15 shots rapid fire, in strings of 5 shots in 15 seconds. Military revolver with full charge ammunition were used.

The feature of the evening was the remarkable shooting of Parmley Hanford and A. P. Lane. Both scored 248 out of a possible 300. Hanford's slow fire score of 137 out of 150, had every shot in the black, all in the nine and ten rings except three eights, in fact. This is certainly a remarkable score considering that it was done in artificial light. Lane's rapid fire score of 116 was also splendid. Dr. R. H. Sayre, the Ordnance Officer of the Squadron, and a graduate of Columbia back in the early eighties, acted as referee. It will be noticed that three members of the Troop Team are also members of the regular Squadron Team. The scores follow:

Troop I, Squadron.				
	S.F.	R.F.	Tl.	
Hanford.....	137	111	248	
Roelker.....	77	37	114	
Wurster.....	101	98	199	
Macnaughtan.....	102	101	203	
Totals.....	417	347	764	

Columbia University Revolver Club.				
Criado.....	110	68	179	
Northrop.....	114	67	181	
Baker.....	111	68	179	
Lane.....	132	116	248	
Totals.....	467	319	786	

A Very Good Target.
Ten shot target made at twenty-five yards offhand on German Ring Target by Wm. Almy, of the Providence,

R. I., Revolver Club (Newport Branch) on December 10, in a regular club shoot.

The conditions under which the score was made were



severe, a strong steady 1 o'clock wind was blowing across the open range, artificially lighted, and the temperature was 12 degrees above zero. A .22 ballard Stevens rifle, and aperture sights, weighing 9½ pounds, with a 4½ pound trigger pull was used.

Detail score follows:
25 24 24 25 25 23 25 25 24 25—245

Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club.

Following are scores shot by the club during the past week at 144 First Street.

Sanders.....	81	91	92	88	91—443
	88	83	75	89	88—423
Wilson.....	88	82	90	84	87—431
Abrams.....	88	86	85	86	83—428
	80	89	81	86	89—425
Hubbard.....	83	91	86	89	85—434
	71	85	84	77	87—404
Hansen.....	83	90	83	82	80—418
Hachney.....	85	86	89	84	85—429
	80	80	79	80	81—400
Moore.....	80	88	76	83	82—409
McBean.....	84	81	74	78	88—405
Hilderman.....	72	81	85	84	80—402
Hood.....	84	72	67	78	80—381
Loomis.....	77	76	79	84	72—388
Beno.....	85	78	76	77	73—389
Newhall.....	68	69	62	68	60—327
	73	71	65	62	70—341

Ellis.....	67	73	74	74	84—372
	74	74	72	68	75—363
Gadsby.....	61	61	63	61	58—304
	61	65	64	61	58—309
Perkins.....	44	61	62	74	33—274

Our men are on the mark and ready for the word "Go!" While we do not expect to do up such men as Hanford, Lane, Dominic, Armstrong and Gorman, we do feel a confidence that we will not fall down so far as we did with less experience against some of the teams last winter that were making about the same scores as we. We do not yet know many of our opponents, but expect to prove that we will bear acquaintance. With one possible exception our team will use the revolver exclusively.

St. Louis Revolver Club.

The members of the club turned out in goodly number on December 18, all except Rich shooting the revolver at 20 yards. W. C. Ayer made high 10 shot score of the evening, 94.

W. C. Ayer.....	90	89	89	93	94
Dr. Moore.....	86	88	85	93	90
Paul Frese.....	84	89	83	91	87
G. C. Olcott.....	86	91	88	84	90
Will Rich.....	82	83	80	88	84
Theo Bunding.....	78	81	84	80	86
C. C. Crossman.....	93	91	92	87	85
E. A. Stasberg.....	82	79	88	90	79
L. F. Alt.....	80	78	84	78	83
C. M. Barnard.....	88	91			

Providence R. I., Revolver Club (Newport Branch).

Six of the members were game enough to come out to the regular weekly shoot and as there were six inches of snow on the land, but mostly several feet in drifts (and we found all the drifts) and twelve degrees above zero, one must be some game to face that proposition.

In spite of all difficulties the scores averaged higher than on good nights, Almy winning the match with a fine 477, and the series (having three straights on the cup), Brooks next at 474. The other four were well bunched. Biesel and Coggershall tied at 455, Thurston, 454 and Easton, 451. Eaton won the Bullseye match. The scores:

Possible 500.				
W. Almy.....	245	232—477		
P. Brooks.....	235	239—474		
J. Biesel.....	227	228—455		
F. Coggershall.....	231	224—455		
W. Thurston.....	223	231—454		
J. Easton.....	228	223—451		



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Meekers Hollow Rifle Range, Roxbury, N. Y.

On November 29, the following scores were made on the outdoor range.

Andrew Brower.....	124	120	123	120	123
November 30.					
Andrew Brower.....	125	121	120	121	122
December 6.					
Andrew Brower.....	245	244	242	244	244—1219



Five shot possible of 125 at 75 feet, offhand by Andrew Brower, on the Meekers Hollow Outdoor Rifle Range, Roxbury, New York, on November 30. He shot a 22 Schuetzen rifle, 22 short black cartridge and a Stevens 4 power telescope, Stevens-Pope palm rest.

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

The following scores were shot in practice with .22 pistol at 20 yards:

G. W. Jackson.....	89	89	86	87	81—432
A. M. Poindexter.....	92	83	87	90	84—436
T. P. Nichols.....	85	84	87	90	92—438
W. H. French, .22 pistol...	83	85	87	90	86—431
W. H. French, .38 revolver...	85	90	88	90	91—453
	89	92	91	90	91—453
	82	88	92	..	..

Rifle Scores, 25 Yards.

W. H. French, "Lesmok" .22 Long rifle cartridges—
 246 248 247 247 243—1231

Rifle Scores, 200 Yards; December 10.

G. W. Jackson.....	193	192	185
W. H. French.....	225	220	214

The Philadelphia, Pa., Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this Association were shot Saturday, December 10, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne Avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa. A few of the faithful waded out to the range in a foot of snow and were rewarded by perfect shooting conditions, practically no wind and an overcast sky, but so cold that the guns were hard to handle.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.

Williamson..... 225 225 224 216 210 202

Honor Target, 3 Shots.

Williamson..... 18 22 23—63

Military Match.

H. A. Dill..... 44 44 44 42 41 40

Dr. Davis..... 40 39 35

50 Yards Revolver Match.

Dr. Palmer..... 85 H. A. Dill..... 85 84

The weekly competitions of this Association were shot Saturday, December 17, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne Avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa. There was a fair attendance in spite of the cold weather. Geo. Schnerring came out and completed his ten scores for the gold record medal, with a 223. Dill tried to beat his own high score of 47 in B class Mil., but did not succeed. Williamson also failed to beat 44. Dr. Davis's score of 182 showed a distinct advance.

200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.

Geo. Schnerring..... 223 219 210 203 203
 Dr. Davis..... 182

O. H. Match.

Geo. Schnerring..... 222 204 203

Honor Target, 3 Shots.

Geo. Schnerring..... 18 21 19—58
 Williamson..... 22 18 23—63

Military Match.

H. A. Dill..... 46 45 45 44 44 43 42
 Williamson..... 44 42 41 40 38

Bangor, Me., Rifle Association.

The Association held its weekly shoot last Wednesday evening, December 7, a match being pulled off between Company "G" of this city and the Association, ten men on a side, .22 caliber rifles, 50 feet, Creedmoor target, ten shots standing and ten prone. Following are the scores:

Bangor, Maine, Rifle Association.

	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
Lieut. L. J. Harvey.....	42	49	91
Dr. C. L. Chase.....	42	45	87
E. M. Sylvester.....	40	46	86
Maj. L. S. Chilcott.....	40	45	85
Dr. C. E. Holt.....	39	42	81
W. L. Miller.....	36	42	78
P. A. Bowden.....	39	38	77
E. A. Ramsdell.....	35	41	76
C. O. Austin.....	35	34	69
Earl Goodwin.....	21	40	61
Total.....			791

Company G, N. G. S. M.

Lieut. D. I. Gould.....	43	49	92
Priv. I. E. Doane.....	43	49	92
Sergt. C. A. Ramsdell.....	41	48	89
Priv. M. E. Jewell.....	40	46	86
Priv. W. E. Sweeny.....	39	46	85
Priv. A. F. Fish.....	35	47	82
Priv. H. B. Rand.....	34	45	79
Priv. N. E. Whitney.....	28	41	69
Priv. A. J. Belinian.....	20	41	61
Priv. B. O. Cutter.....	16	24	40
Total.....			775

The work of Priv. I. E. Doane calls for especial notice. Although only a high-school boy, his score shows excellent holding and is one that many of the older riflemen might be proud of.

Lieut. D. I. Gould's new rifle has arrived, and as might be expected, he immediately proceeded to put up the top score of the match.

The Association held its weekly shoot Wednesday evening, December 14. No matches were shot, the entire evening being devoted to trying out new guns

and ammunition of which we are having a good supply coming in now.

Each member present shot a string on the N. R. A. gallery target at 75 feet, 20 shots prone, in order that we might pick a team to shoot in the Interclub League this winter. The benefit of systematic practice is beginning to be felt, as the scores were much higher on an average than we have ever made before. The N. R. A. gallery target seems to be a fine target to aim on, the bullseye being just about the right size for 75 feet.

We received a letter from the Myles Standish Club of Portland this week, congratulating us upon our organization and offering to shoot a match with us. It is almost needless to say that the offer will be accepted, the boys being much pleased that a club of the standing of the Myles Standish Club should consider us of enough consequence to offer to shoot a match with. Of course we shall get trimmed in good shape but the experience will be a good thing for us and we hope we can shoot several matches with them during the winter.

The scores of those who shot Wednesday evening were as follows:

E. M. Sylvester.....	186	I. E. Doane.....	160
D. I. Gould.....	180	A. L. Chase.....	154
L. I. Harvey.....	173	C. R. Weymouth.....	152
P. A. Bowden.....	171	E. A. Ramsdell.....	154
L. S. Cholcott.....	168	M. E. Jewell.....	150
W. A. McDonald.....	167	H. B. Rand.....	129

These scores do not fairly represent what the men can do, as new rifles were being used in many cases, and we had never before shot at 75 feet. Some splendid groups were made just below the bullseye and the extra distance seemed to show many errors of windage which were too slight to show at 50 feet.

Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Scores of the club for December 13 follow:

A. Begerow.....	233	226	227	230	238—1154
F. M. Bund.....	237	241	236	236	241—1191
C. L. A. Gerken.....	237	238	235	241	245—1196
L. Maurer.....	234	243	236	242	242—1197
C. A. Schrag.....	237	225	224	224	240—1150
O. Smith.....	244	245	241	242	241—1213
W. A. Tewes.....	246	246	241	244	242—1219
B. Zettler.....	237	238	233	234	243—1185
C. Zettler.....	239	244	244	244	245—1216
Dr. A. Leavitt.....	225	228	233	224	227—1137
F. Hecking.....	238	230	227	226	233—1154

Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Emeryville, Cal.

The Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club held its ninth annual King shoot, banquet and distribution of prizes at Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, on Sunday, December 4.

96 shooters took part, including the representatives of the Press and guests.

The club occupied 9 targets which were opened at 9 a. m., sharp and closed at 4 p. m. with an intermission for dinner of 45 minutes from 12 m. to 12.45 p. m.

The most exciting day of the year has come to a most successful close and when the bullseyes on the King target were measured to see who had the best center of the day, the members were anxiously waiting for the result and when J. W. Philips, chairman of the Shooting Masters, had declared to the boys that Henry A. Harris had become the new king of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club for the year 1911, loud cheers were heard, for a better man as king could never have been found among the members of the club. The boys immediately assembled at the clubhouse where the banquet tables were set with 96 plates and the hall decorated.

The prizes consisted of silver sets, silver loving cups, gold, silver and bronze medals and many other useful articles of merchandise.

Pres. Geo. Larson officiated as toastmaster and he

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kept things humming all the rest of the evening and into the early hours of the next day.

Among the other clubs that held their regular monthly medal and bullseye shoot were the Oakland Turner Schuetzen, Deutscher Krieger Schuetzen, and Red Men Schuetzen.

The Red Men Schuetzen had closed their shooting for the year and F. H. Bremer had the best total which was 2205 and O. Rosberg had a score of 2172 out of a possible 2500. Rosberg captured the Siebe medal with the three best centers during the year.

H. Henninger made 391, the best score in the Deutscher Krieger Schuetzen, also taking the best bullseye of the day.

In the Oakland Turner Schuetzen, H. W. Windmuller made 377 high man in that organization.

Please note that J. E. Gorman was declared the Champion Pistol Shot of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club score 948, Creedmored; G. Armstrong who also had 948. J. M. Klassen with 2206 was declared the Champion Rifle Shot.

Prize winners on rifle range score possible, 2500.

Champion Class.

J. W. Klassen..... 2206 L. S. Hawxhurst... 2097
E. Schierbaum..... 2121

1st Class.

C. W. Seely..... 2092 R. Long..... 1973
Al Thompson..... 2037 Chris. Otten..... 1953
J. G. Day..... 2015 J. W. Phillips..... 1863
K. O. Kindgren... 2003 J. Logue..... 1775

2nd Class.

L. Erickson..... 1786 Geo. Holstien..... 1769
P. Larkin..... 1774 C. W. Whaley..... 1735

3rd Class.

J. Bauman..... 1671 Capt. Larson..... 1538
J. C. Nelson..... 1651 S. Phillips..... 1472
C. Thiele..... 1586 P. Johnson..... 1401

Special Bullseye Shoot.

L. S. Hawxhurst... 03½ 04 06½ 14
Chris. Otten..... 05 08 12 25
J. M. Klassen..... 10½ 06½ 09 26
Al Thompson..... 06 13½ 17 36½

Prize winners on pistol range, possible score 1,000.

Champion Class.

J. E. Gorman..... 948 H. A. Harris..... 919
G. Armstrong..... 948 Wm. A. Siebe..... 912

1st Class.

Dr. R. Summers... 882 H. Windemuller... 852
A. M. Paulsen..... 866

2nd Class.

F. Poulter..... 844 W. H. Christie..... 803
J. G. Day..... 837

3rd Class.

J. A. Jones..... 768 Williamson..... 750
C. Thiele..... 759

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif.

Many marksmen attended the range at Shell Mound Park on December 11, it being the last shoot of the year on the outdoor range and as many clubs are winding up their year's work the members are not losing any chances and are all trying to put in that final shot that counts so well.

Golden Gate Pistol and Rifle Club held its annual King shoot as well as the San Francisco Turner Schuetzen. K. O. Kindgreen was crowned King at a banquet held in the clubhouse by the Golden Gate Pistol and Rifle Club, while Carl Abraham is the new King of the Turner Schuetzen.



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In the reentry matches of the Golden Gate Club the scores have rolled up very high on both rifle and pistol ranges. The most remarkable scores are those of J. E. Gorman on the pistol range who succeeded after 84 entries, making 10 scores of 98 each. We ask the rifle and pistol shots to carefully look over the scores shot by the members of the Golden Gate Club as they are certainly ones that the club should be proud of.

Herman Huber shot his telescope sight today for the first time and made 221 and 211 in the Germania Club. The high score, however, fell to J. M. Klassen, who made 224.

A. B. Coons and A. H. Stewart each made 46 in the last shoot of the year of the "Nationals." C. J. Wernerby, J. C. Nagel, H. H. Mitchell, A. E. Anderson, and Capt. John E. Klien each made 44, while H. I. Orth made the only 45.

H. Enge in the Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club made 225 which was high score.

F. P. Schuster with 209 was high man in the S. F. Schuetzen Verein Medal Shoot, but F. Dellenbough took the first prize in the bullseye shoot.

P. C. Peterson rolled up a 59 in the Independent Rifles Medal Shoot.

Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.

The Montclair Gun Club held its annual dinner and election of officers at the Hotel Montclair on the evening of Saturday, December 17.

The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year:

J. Seymour Crane, President; G. W. Boxall, Vice-President; E. Winslow, Secretary; Y. T. Frazee, Field Captain; Chas. L. Bush, Treasurer; Thos. Dukes, W. A. Williamson, Dr. Herbert Foster, Theo J. Badgley, H. Beltinson.

After eating a very fine game dinner, those present listened to T. Gilbert Pearson, of the National Audubon Society, O. C. Hain, Naturalist, and Hon. E. W. Townsend, M. C., deliver very interesting addresses on Game Preservation, Game Hogs and Sportsmen.

Seventeen contestants turned up Dec. 17 in the Kickers Handicap shoot for two Christmas turkeys. Each man helped to make up the handicaps in the way of added targets in a fifty bird event.

Messrs. Atwater and Kussmaul were high with 48.6 points each, Atwater winning out on the shootoff and taking the first choice. Scores:

Targets	25	25	Hcp.	Tl.	25
Colquett.....	21	24	3.2	48.2	19
Thomson.....	19	20	9.4	48.4	..
Coffin.....	18	17	6.0	41.0	17
Kussmaul.....	19	21	8.6	48.6	19
Stager.....	23	21	3.6	47.6	22
Atwater.....	17	22	9.6	48.6	18
Benson.....	17	17	9.2	43.2	18
Frazee.....	16	17	9.8	42.8	20
Winslow.....	17	17	12.2	46.2	..
Butler.....	17	12	8.4	37.4	..
Howard.....	17	16	10.2	43.2	..
Dr. Case.....	10	9	12.6	31.6	..
Brown.....	16	9	12.4	37.4	14
H. S. Sindle.....	..	..	..	..	20
S. Francisco.....	..	..	..	..	12
J. H. Francisco.....	..	..	..	..	9
F. Sindle.....	..	..	..	..	18

Mr. Neaf Appgar won Second Professional Average at Atglen, Pa., December 8, score 144 out of 160, using Peters factory loaded shells.

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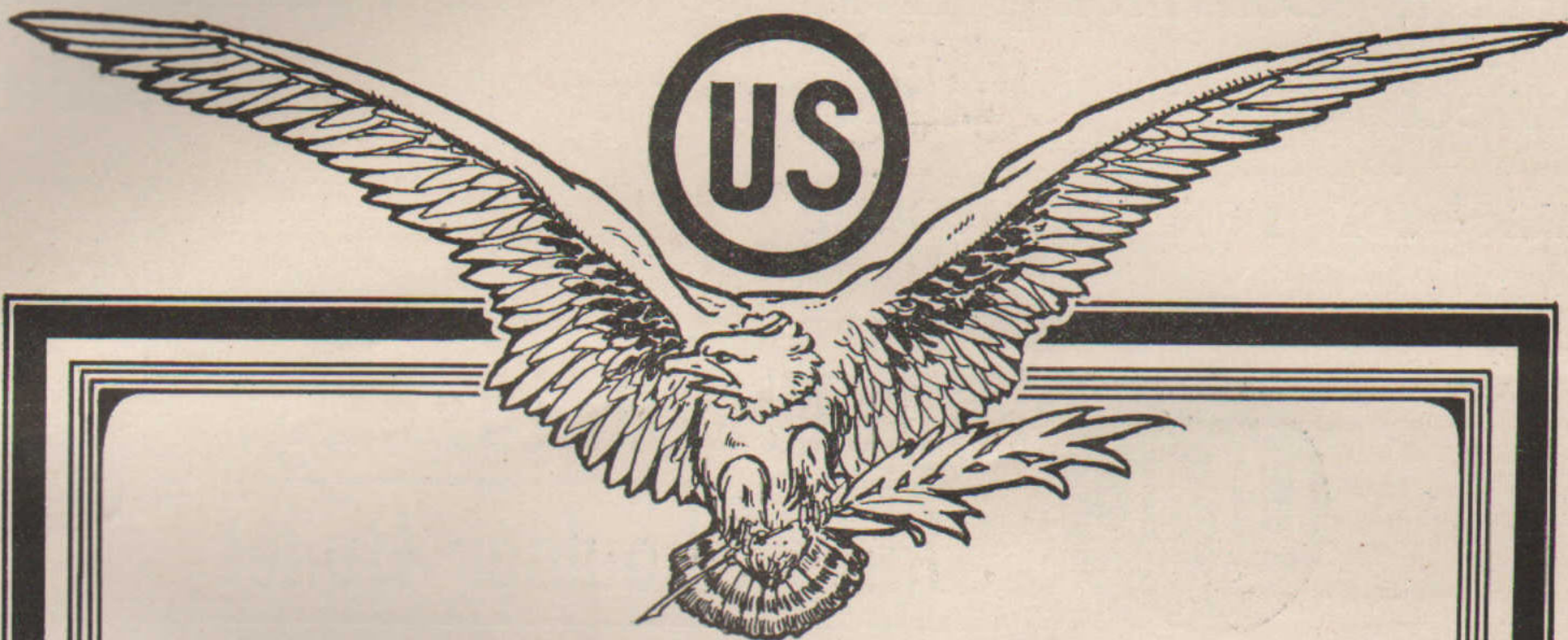
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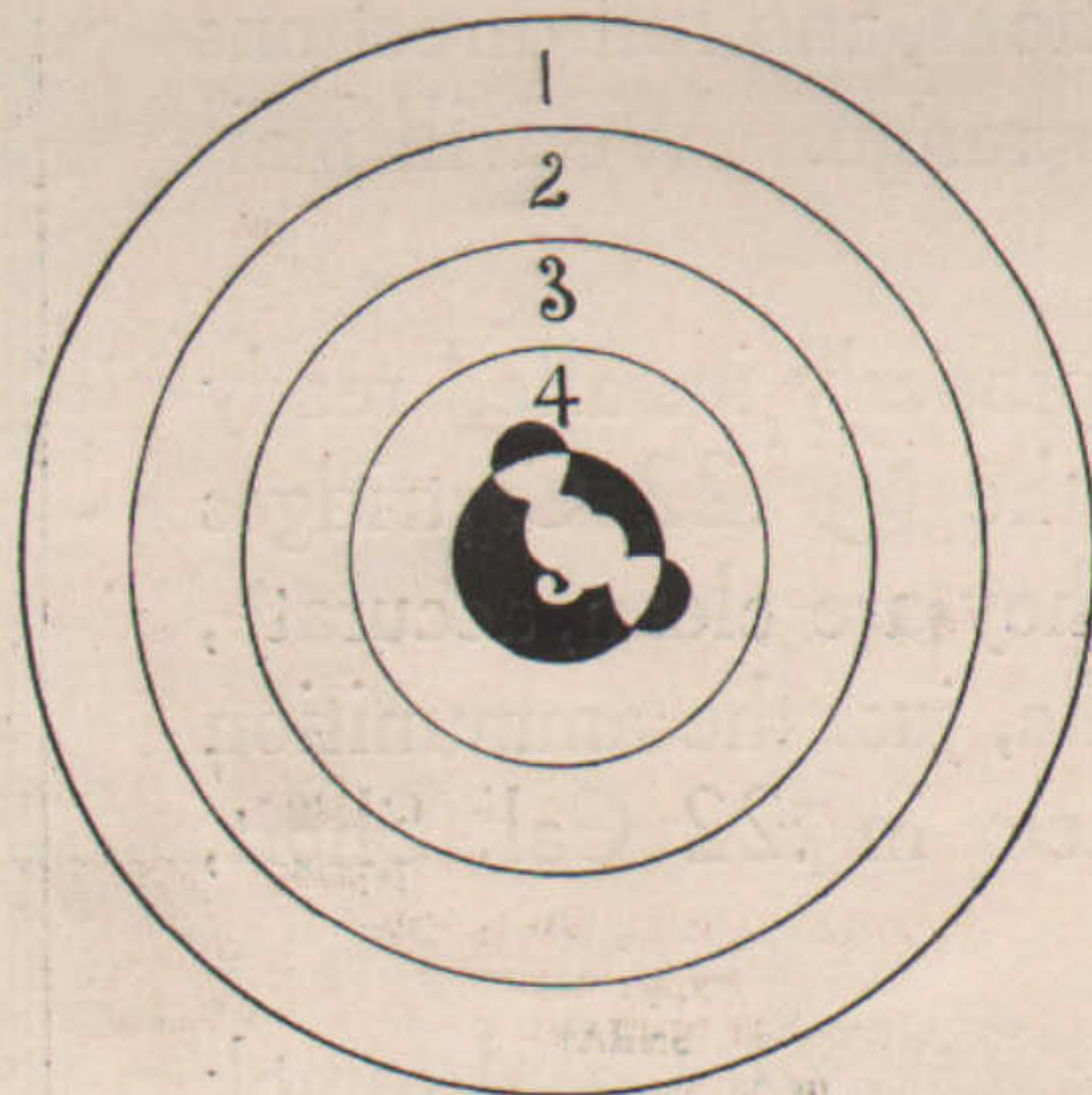
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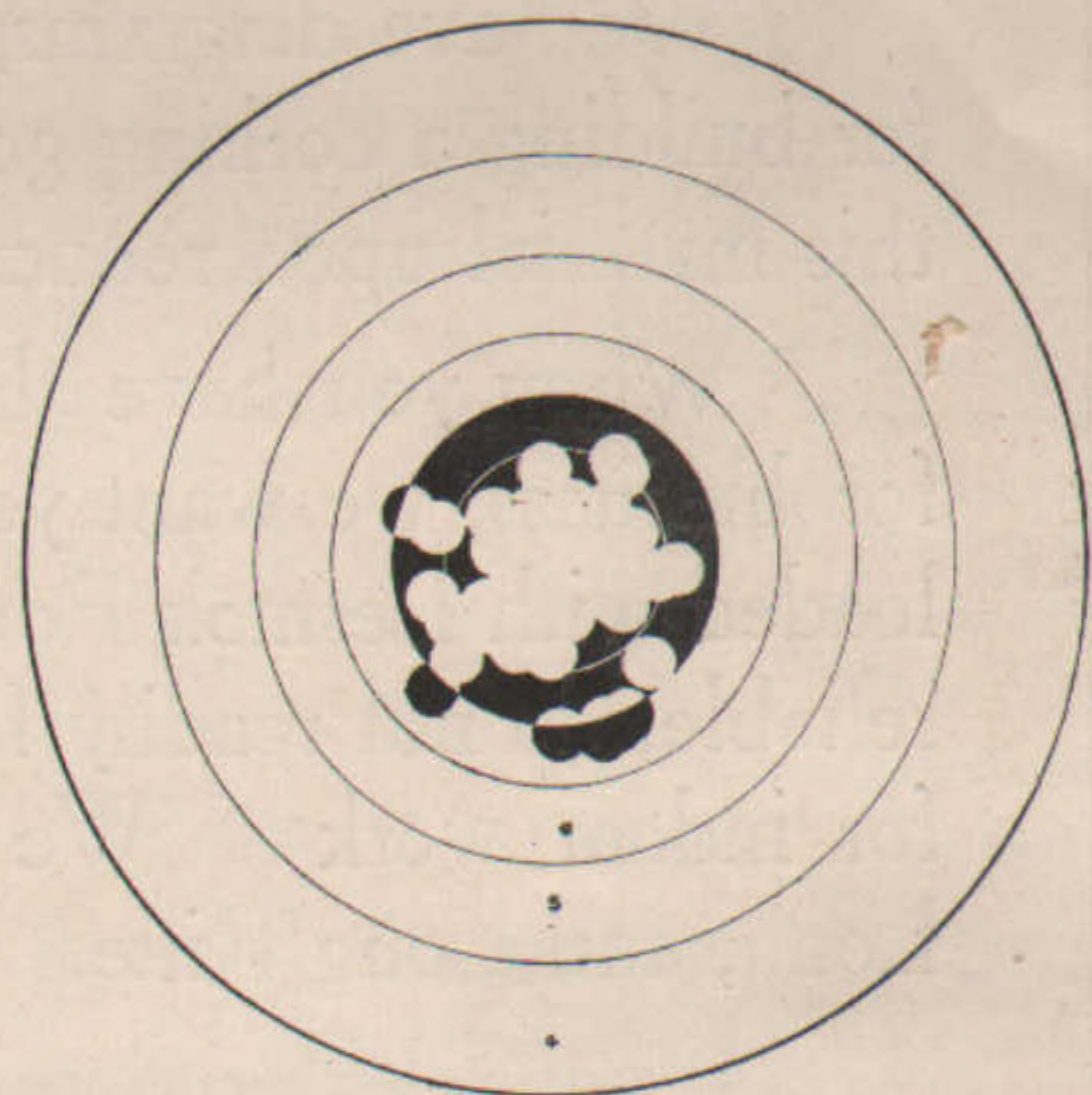
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