

# ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. XLIX, No. 17.

JANUARY 26, 1911

**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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**ATTENTION—National Guardsmen!**

Heretofore the Model 15 Silencer unattached to a rifle could not be obtained from the War Department and charged to a State's allotment. It is now possible, however, to secure the latest model of Silencer, a marvel of simplicity and perfection, without buying the rifle too. It can be obtained from the War Department and charged to the State's allotment or obtained for cash. It is so light that it does not affect the balance and seems a part of the rifle.

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and it can be attached immediately to the Service rifle.

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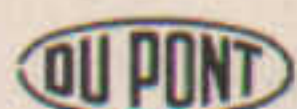
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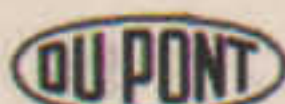
First—J. S. DAY, Midland, Texas	4164 x 4280—97.28%
Second—F. S. WRIGHT, South Wales, N. Y.	1977 x 2055—96.20%
Third—J. R. GRAHAM, Ingleside, Ill.	5721 x 5970—95.82%

Mr. Day shot BALLISTITE and “INFALLIBLE” in making these scores with the exception of one tournament. Eliminating his score at that shoot, his average would be 97.39 per cent.

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# ARMS AND



# THE MAN

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SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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## RAPID FIRE RIFLE PRACTICE.

BY STEWART EDWARD WHITE,

UNDOUBTEDLY deliberate fire at stationary targets is not only a fascinating game, but is a necessary first step to the embryo rifleman. Nobody disputes that. It would be absurd to suppose that the finer points of holding and let-off could be as quickly acquired in any other way. Furthermore only on definite targets at fixed distances can the military rifleman gain the requisite knowledge as to points of wind and elevation as affected by light and weather conditions.

The ultimate refinement of the first consideration is the Schuetzen game. A man has there the opportunity, through the extreme delicacy and specialization of the instruments he uses, to figure out many problems of pulling the trigger and holding on which he might never even have guessed at until after much hard practice. Therefore the Schuetzen shooting is a fine preparation. It is a good game to play at, of interest to many people, and thoroughly commendable as such. But it is not in itself practical work. The average good Schuetzen shot, *who has had no other experience*, is generally a woful and dizzy disappointment with service or hunting weapons at varying ranges or at moving objects. He learns quickly, however; more quickly than a green man. That is the value of his Schuetzen work.

Similarly the man who has shot a great deal under ordinary target conditions is very likely to fall down hard when afield. A deer or sheep so very rarely shows his five ring plainly; he so infrequently browses at exact distances; and, above all, he absolutely declines to guarantee an extended stay in that particular locality. And when he departs, he departs rapidly.

Now either that individual remains cool, or he becomes rattled. If the former, he takes his time, gets as good a position as circumstances will allow, remembers conscientiously all the things he has learned at the butts, aims carefully, squeezes slowly—and the deer has moved! Subsequently, —unless that man gets busy on another sort of practice—he becomes what is known as a “reliable” shot; which means that if the game will stand still long enough, he will get it.

The second sort of man, the individual who gets rattled when he discovers he is not going to have time to go through his deliberate “target habits,” just simply fills the air with lead. He fires very rapidly, but very inaccurately.

It is evident that the target shot stands in the same relation to the game hunter as the Schuetzen shot did to the target man. Just as the Schuetzen devotee became, by a different sort of practice, a better target man because of his Schuetzen work; so the target man, *also through a different sort of practise*, is capable of becoming a better game shot because of his target practise.

In other words, having learned the niceties of off-hand holding and letting off (on the Schuetzen range); and the ability to handle a practical rifle at different distances (on the target range); it is up to him to learn to shoot not only accurately, *but quickly*.

This has been well enough recognized up to this point. I am advancing nothing new.

Various expedients have been adopted and bring about this rapid precision. The simplest and best known of the lot is, of course, the timed fire—so many seconds allowed for so many shots. This is good practice, but, to my mind, is open to two serious objections: the first in application to the nervous shooter, the second in application to all others.

The nervous shooter is throughout too conscious of the flight of time. The seconds, as they pass, are a distracting influence. One corner of his mind is engaged in counting them off; and a man shooting ought to have no corners outside the reservation. He feels a little hurried; and he never gets over feeling a little hurried. Now an axiom of swift shooting is that, no matter how little time there is, a man should take all the time he needs—even if he gets in after the party is all over. *The secret is not in hurrying, but in needing less time.*

In regard to others, not so nervous: the fact is, the brain is so constituted that after a little it automatically acquires the ability to guess time within

a very small fraction of a second. The marksman distributes his shots, not with reference to how fast he can shoot accurately, but with the intention of using up all the allotted time. This is so well recognized that books on shooting go so far as to advise men how best to take advantage of the fact. If that is the game, why of course that is the way to play it, but I submit that it is not quite the game we are after. We are not interested in seeing whether or not Jones can shoot accurately in twenty seconds; we want to know just how fast he *can* shoot accurately.

Since this is so, we want a system of scoring which gives a man all the time he wants to use; but which puts a premium on *both* accuracy and speed, but which does not put a premium on one without the other. Jones and Smith both hit. Jones scores a bull after twenty-five seconds of careful manipulation. Smith puts in a close four in four seconds. Which from the standpoint of sheer practicability was the better shot?

The late William Lyman arranged a system by which a lump sum was to be added to the actual score, said lump sum being large or small according as the time of fire was short or long. He imposed a penalty for missing the target. Thus if a man shot his string in ten seconds, forty points were added to his score. If he shot the string in nineteen seconds only two points were so added. This was a step in the right direction, for it allowed a man to use his judgment as to how fast he wished to fire, and at the same time rewarded him for firing quickly. The objection is, of course, that it is apt to put too great a premium on mere speed. Jones, comparatively speaking, takes time, fires in fifteen seconds, and makes an actual score of forty-five. To this is added the fifteen-second premium of sixteen. Total sixty-one. Smith steps to the score and pumps 'em out as fast as he can make the bolt or lever go. He gets up a grand speed, makes nine 2's and a 3, and goes out with a total of 21. He ought to be kicked off the range, for that sort of thing is mere Fourth-of-July celebration. Instead he gets 40 premium points for rapid work; adds it to his 21, and ties Jones' really excellent score.

The proper modification, in my opinion, is to count *each shot* according to the time consumed in letting off the whole string. That is a little blind. Let me explain further by taking the specific case as we have worked it out.

We set up an ordinary 200 yard target at 100 yards. The marksman faces the target, stock of gun below elbow. At the command of *fire*, he gets into action and shoots as quickly as his judgment dictates. The referee has taken the exact time between the word and the discharge, “2½ seconds,” he announces, and jots the figures down.

The marksman reloads, stands again with stock below elbow; and the process is repeated. At the end of a five-shot string, his time runs as follows: 2½ sec., 2 sec., 2 sec., 1½ sec., 3 sec. The aggregate of this, as my mathematical genius can discover, is 11 seconds. Now, and not until now, the spotter marks the location of the shots. The marksman has made a bull, three fours and a three. Therefore the scorer refers to this table:

Time Seconds for 5 single shots.	Bullseye counts.	4-ring counts.	3-ring counts.	2-ring counts.
20	5	4*	3*	0
19	6	4*	3*	0
18	7	4*	3*	0
17	8	5	4	0
16	9	6	5	0
15	10	6	5	0
14	11	7	6	0
13	12	8	7	0
12	13	8	7	0
11	14	9	8	0
10	15	10	8	0

\*The idea in counting these alike is that any man ought to keep in the four or three ring in 18 seconds or more, although an “18-second bull” is more creditable than a “20-second bull.”

Under eleven seconds the bull counts 14, the four ring 9, and the three



ring 8. Therefore the marksman has made a total of  $14\ 27\ 8=49$ . To equal this same score on slower fire he could have taken fifteen seconds and made sure of his bulls.

It would *not* be fair to count *each* shot according to its own time rather than according to the aggregate time for the string. If that were done a man might prefer to shoot very wildly and rapidly into the three ring for three or four shots, and then to plant a deliberate bull or so to pull up on. Or the other way round, as his judgment advised. The scheme proposed insists on consistency.

It will be noted, also, that this table is only for an aggregate of single shots, each started with the stock below the elbow. This is one sort of game. The other, as my friend Crossman points out, is of magazine fire. For this another table of values, but on the same principle, should be worked out. As I am not an expert at the manipulation of the magazine of the bolt gun, I am going to leave that to Mr. Crossman and the shooting fraternity—if they are interested.

As a supplementary remark: we practice the same game, by the same table, at a deer shaped target, khaki colored, against a brown background at 135 yards, shoulder shots counted as the "five" column in the table, and middle shots as the "four" column. As yet we have not had a great deal of experience at this game, but our records as far as we have gone might prove interesting merely as a matter of comparison.

100 yards..... 5 5 5 4 4 in 11 sec.; counts 60.  
"deer" target..... 5 5 5 5 5 in 11 sec.; counts 70.

This last is a "possible" of course, but only a possible at eleven seconds. We still have the interest of going after a *ten second record*.

*Editor's Note.*—Next week will appear the companion article, "The Magazine Fire End of It," by Edward C. Crossman.

### THE VALUE OF THE TURBINE.

THERE seems to linger considerable doubt in the minds of our naval engineers on the subject of the practical advantages or disadvantages flowing from the use of the turbine engine on our battleships and cruisers. The great difficulty with all approved types of turbine seems to be an excessive consumption of fuel. Greater speed is obtained but at a more than reasonably excessive expenditure of coal.

Whether by changing the engines this fault may be avoided is a question yet undetermined.

For certain special uses the turbine seems to be of undoubted value, but that it may be generally used is to be doubted, unless certain positive improvements are made in it.

### A LITTLE MORE ABOUT VENTED MUZZLES.

BY FRANK EVANS.

IS Mr. Chas. Newton a rifleman in search of progress, or has he an interest in Mr. Kent's muzzle venting patent, and is he seeking to gold-brick a few more rifle cranks?

In my article of January 5, so belittled by Mr. Newton, as to where the powder caked in the muzzle vented by Mr. Kent, I admit I might be wrong in attributing the trouble to the caking of burnt powder on the *end* of the barrel, and the trouble might have been inside the bore. When I would scrape it off I am sure, five or six years afterwards, that I ran a wiping rag through the barrel, as it is my habit never to wipe off a muzzle without running a rag through to remove any residue that may have been pushed inside. This wiping of the barrel may have been the real correction of the trouble, but when I remember how the burnt powder caked on the end of the barrel, leaving a ragged looking opening at the bore, I am satisfied that condition was responsible for a goodly part of the trouble at least. (At this time I was using Hazard black powder primed with Du Pont No. 1.) After as many as a half dozen shots some bullets would drift off 5 or 6 inches and if that isn't losing "all semblance of accuracy" what is it? Maybe, however, Mr. Newton's ideas of accuracy formed from what a vented muzzle will do, would consider a 12-inch group at 100 yards good shooting.

Mr. Kent claimed in his circular he sent me that a vented rifle, instead of losing force because of the escape of gas through the vents, would shoot harder. I didn't catch any of the bullets to see how hard they were coming or going, but the same sight adjustment and same load as used before venting showed a drop in elevation of about 4 inches at 100 yards. Mr. Kent also claimed the end of the muzzle would be clean because no "star," as Mr. Newton puts it, would be formed. Mr. Newton says, "it is well understood that the more the gas escapes through the vents the less of a 'star' is formed about the bore." Yes; that was Mr. Kent's claim. I certainly got a dose that wasn't intended if that is true, because I have scraped off a "star" that was *one-eighth of an inch thick*. And Mr. Kent in a letter "explaining it" advised me to use some kind of smokeless powder (variety not stated) and a *greaseless* bullet in order to prevent it.

I certainly fail to comprehend Mr. Newton's sarcasm on my claim to

a good barrel. I have done quite a little rest shooting in the last ten years and have shot matches with a number of well-known rest shots scattered about the U. S. A. I consider a rifle first-class that will put 95 bullets out of 100 in a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch circle at 100 yards. The barrel I had vented would do that before it was vented. And occasionally a 10-shot group would all hit a dime; and frequently a group would all hit a nickel.

I still call throating a barrel a "fool trick" on my part, not intending any reflection on any other rifleman, who can do anything he chooses and still keep my respect if in search of improvement. I am not certain that if done to an exact and certain diameter in accord with the bore it will impair accuracy, but I got mine too large and it showed 6 and 7 inch groups at 200 yards where before its worst groups were close to 4 inches with the average or rather the majority of them under 4 inches and possibly 50 per cent of them 3 inches or better. I have seen several throated barrels, but none that shot good groups. The purpose of a throat, *i. e.*, to enable the rifleman to seat a tight, hard bullet so that sharpshooter powder would not pit and burn out a barrel, was never accomplished, as the pitting went on just the same.

The members of the Kansas City Rifle Club have perfected two styles of smokeless powder loads for black powder target rifles that do not require "throats" to seat the bullets, and do not pit or ruin barrels, and they are as pleasant to shoot as sharpshooter *and more accurate*. I have used the Hudson pattern bullets ever since they came out and so have most of my friends. With the smokeless loads we use we size the bullets to the groove diameter of the rifle. But we find no difficulty in seating a 1 to 25 bullet (which is hard enough) without "throating" our barrels.

At least half a dozen members of the Kansas City Rifle Club have breech-loading guns that will shoot as well if not better than the barrel in question and have many consecutive targets that prove it. Our shooting house walls are posted full of them. I have a No. 51 Stevens that will do as well. In fact I wouldn't have a rifle that wouldn't. I have before me a 50-shot target made in five 10-shot scores as follows:

*Standard American Rest Target, 100 yards, shot September 16, 1909:*

No. 1—Count, 120; diameter of group center to center 13-16 inch.  
No. 2—Count, 118; diameter 13-16 inch.  
No. 3—Count, 114; diameter  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
No. 4—Count, 113; diameter  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
No. 5—Count, 116; diameter  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

These cards were shot for center, however, and not for group which is generally better. They were shot in a competitive rest match.

Another match, shot November 4, 1909, my cards were as follows:

No. 1—Count, 118; group measures  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.  
No. 2—Count, 115; group measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
No. 3—Count, 117; group measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
No. 4—Count, 118; group measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.  
No. 5—Count, 114; group measures  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Of these 100 shots a silver dollar will practically cover nine of the ten groups. The group that it won't cover is Card No. 3 of the first set. On this card the two outside shots would cut into a dollar more than half the width of the bullet. In the first 50 shots 36 of them hit the 12-ring—the size of a dime. In the second 50 shots 31 hit the 12-ring. A composite of the 100 shots would show ten 105, the worst one two-thirds of bullet on the outside of the line at 11 o'clock; no other ten shows half of its width outside the line.

On May 26, 1910, with this same rifle I shot four groups (not for count) at 200 yards to show an onlooker about how a rifle should shoot. The weather conditions were not the very best, but were fairly good. Result:

No. 1—4 inches center to center (8 shots measured  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches).  
No. 2— $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches center to center (8 shots measured  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches).  
No. 3— $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches center to center (8 shots measured 2 3-16 inches).  
No. 4— $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches center to center (8 shots measured 1 15-16 inches).

I didn't shoot a fifth group because I ran out of bullets. Previous to the rest shooting I had been shooting offhand which was the reason the bullets were all gone. There are at least three rifles in our club that I concede will shoot better than mine. Since the last named date I have done practically no rest shooting, confining all my efforts to offhand work on regular club shoot days. Other club members, however, have shot several matches and within a month past Mr. L. Snow won from Mr. C. Kellogg by putting up a total of 572 with his No. 51 breech-loader at 100 yards.

Bringing Mr. Pope and his standard of accuracy into the matter, I believe that I can take any barrel Mr. Pope will turn out and make it shoot to his standard of accuracy, but neither Mr. Pope nor any other well informed rifleman will claim that no other gun will shoot good. If I had access to all the rifles being made I could pick out many fine ones. If I got it of Mr. Pope I would know in advance it would deliver the goods.

Another thing—I can take one of Mr. Pope's perfect shooting muzzle loaders and load it from the breech, using a smokeless load, and equal the shooting of a black or semi-smokeless load loaded from the muzzle. A very fine shooting Pope in Kansas City has proven this assertion time and again, and the late H. M. Avery of South Haven, Mich., who spent his winters in Kansas City and who first interested our club in good rifles and rest shooting, who owned a fine Pope .33 and the best .25 (Pope) I ever saw, proved the superiority of the breech-loader smokeless load



so often that he abandoned muzzle-loading altogether the last two years of his life.

Bringing Dr. Mann's standard of accuracy into the case, I have no criticism to pass on the Doctor or his book, which I purchased when first issued. I think the Doctor proved his case and I fully accept his theory as to the cause of the X error. But—I think the Doctor did some rotten shooting while conducting his experiments and I would have expected to do the same had I followed his methods. And I believe I could tell him the reason why his "Honey Bee" rifle lost its fine shooting qualities after the first 75 shots.

#### THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

**B**RIG.-GEN. THOMAS J. STEWART, who has been Adjutant General of Pennsylvania for almost two decades, and who numbers his years of continuous service in the National Guard at over forty, has been reappointed to his present position by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

General Stewart combines in his person many qualities rarely associated. He is for instance a brilliant orator, ready, extemporaneous, convincing, witty, yet he is what so few orators are, a practical man and a good business man. He is well qualified as a diplomat, and he succeeds in politics wherever he essays to accomplish a result. Furthermore he is a good soldier. He was too young to rise far in the Civil War but his service showed his spirit.

In later days as President of the National Guard Association of the United States, as the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania and a member of the National Militia Board, he has constantly shown his ability.

Such men are rare and Pennsylvania is fortunate in being able to secure so exceptional and excellent a man for the important post of Adjutant General.

#### TOLD AT THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION MEETING.

**A**T the banquet of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, N. Y., the evening of January 12, 1911, when called upon by the Toastmaster "to answer for the Army and Navy," Capt. Jas. A. Moss, 24th Infantry, delivered himself of the following very interesting remarks:

**MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN:** Whenever called upon to answer only for myself, a very, very small part of the Army, I have always had my hands full—but when called upon, as I am now, to answer not only for the Army—the whole Army, but also for the Navy, there comes over me a desire to form a line—the kind of a line I once heard a soldier wanted to form. We were with Lawton on his last advance north in the Philippines. The officer of the day, who was making his rounds one dark, dismal night, came upon a soldier on outpost, to whom he said, "Do you know your orders?" "Yes, sir," replied the soldier. "Then," says the officer of the day, "what would you do if a dozen bolo-men should suddenly rush upon you?" "Why, I would form a line," answered the soldier. "Absurd," said the officer of the day—"The idea of one man forming a line!" "Yes, sir," replied the sentinel, "if a dozen bolo-men should suddenly rush upon me, I'd surely form a 'B-line' for camp!"

Now, gentlemen, when you ask me to answer for the Army and for the Navy, I surely do want to form a "B-line" for camp, Hoboken or some other old place, but before starting I wish to bring to you this message from the Chief of Staff of the Army. While in Washington the other day I saw General Wood and told him I was coming to your Convention, whereupon he asked me to say to you that he was very sorry he could not accept your kind invitation to be with you tonight; he also asked me to say to you that he is keenly interested in the welfare and progress of the National Guard of the country; that he recalls with great pleasure his cordial relations with the Guard of New York when he was stationed at Governor's Island; that he admired the efficiency and spirit of the Guard and the splendid showing you always made, and that he is always ready and willing to do anything in his power to promote your welfare and increase your efficiency. This, gentlemen, is the message I bring you from the Chief of Staff of the Army.

Now I wish to convey to you this message from the officers of the Army: Knowing their feeling as I do toward the Militia of the country, I wish to say to you that we have all been watching with interest and satisfaction the awakening of the National Guard of late years. You have been working harder, you have been taking your work more seriously and as a result you have increased your efficiency accordingly.

Gentlemen, compare your encampments of ten years ago with your work of today at the annual maneuvers—compare what you did then, what you were able to do then, with what you do today, what you are able to do today. And I want to tell you that the progress you have made is a source of genuine gratification to us of the Regular Army, realizing as we do that in our next war, which is as sure to come some day as the sun is sure to rise tomorrow, you of the National Guard and we of the Regular Army

will form the first line of defence—we will fight, suffer, and die, side by side. You in your military work, and we in ours are both serving the same master—our country! And we both have the same motto: "First, last and always, our country, right or wrong!"

We Regular Army officers, we who devote all of our time to the profession of arms, we want to help you all we can, we are anxious to assist you by giving you the benefit of our study and experience, and we don't want you to hesitate to command us—it will be a pleasure to obey. In kodak language, whenever you want our help, "Press the button and we will do the rest."

We both want to do all we can to know and understand each other better—the better we know each other the more will each then be able to look at things from the other's standpoint—the more will the splendid "entente cordiale" now existing between the Regular Army and the National Guard be increased—the greater faith and confidence will we have in each other.

Speaking of faith and confidence reminds me of an incident that happened out in Montana some fourteen years ago—an incident illustrating the implicit faith and confidence that the negro soldier has in his white officer. I was making a bicycle trip with a squad of soldiers of the 25th Infantry, from Fort Missoula to and through the Yellowstone National Park. I told the men in a brief way of the Geysers, the Pools, the Paint Pots and other wonders of the Park—told them that these things were so wonderful that some people called the place "Wonderland." As we traveled from day to day, I could hear the soldiers talking about, "Dis heah wonderland where de lieutenant is taking us to." Every evening as we would pitch our shelter tents for the night, I would tell them at what time we would leave the next morning, at which hour I would mount my bicycle and lead the way—and so did they follow me from day to day. Finally, we reached the Yellowstone National Park. One night we camped on the very banks of Yellowstone Lake. I told the squad we would leave the next morning at 7 o'clock. A few minutes before seven, Private Foreman, a typical ducky, who had his bicycle packed and was ready to start, was sitting on the ground with his back against the tree smoking his pipe, with his campaign hat pulled down over his eyes—he presented a picture of perfect contentment and indifference. A tourist who came along and saw Foreman, said to him, "Well, my man, where are you going today?" Whereupon Foreman, taking his pipe out of his mouth and looking up, replied, "Do Lawd only knows—we're following the Lieutenant."

#### THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT AND ITS RELATION TO THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

BY MAJ. DAVID S. STANLEY, *Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.*

(Continued from last week.)

**I**F he be inefficient, the troops of whose interests he is the recognized guardian and servant must suffer and the country pay the price for his incompetency.

The cost of wars in the future will be immensely greater than in the past and we need turn only to the underlying considerations for the Treaty of Portsmouth as evidence that the God of future wars will abide with the nations with the longest purse strings.

While cost, therefore, may not be counted in attaining an essential end in campaigns, the administrative officer, who by experience, discretion and foresight is able to keep his command fully supplied, and at the same time reduce waste to a minimum, is a national asset of incalculable value.

Our Army, and indeed all armies, today are maintained on a far more excellent and expensive scale of equipment than ever before in history, and if we stop to consider the cost in peace, what will a like scale of expense lead the country to in case of great expansion of our military forces.

During the year 1865, the most expensive year of the Civil War, the total amount of money placed under control of the Quartermaster's Department to meet its obligations, was \$732,295,925.00. If this enormous amount was required for one supply department, with the scale of equipment maintained in that day and the cost of commodities much lower than today, what may we expect in future wars?

For you who were in the Spanish American War, I refer as my witness to the hardships and discomforts that troops were not infrequently put to, through the incompetency or ignorance of quartermasters of their duties. In referring to the condition, however, I do not wish to condemn the officers whose shortcomings were the cause; they were deserving indeed, in the main, of every sympathy, and nothing better could be expected under the circumstances. Regimental and brigade, or even division, quartermasters were appointed who had never been in camp, or called upon to perform the duties of a quartermaster for a company, nor had the slightest conception of their functions. Suddenly confronted with conditions utterly foreign to any previous experience or training, what could be expected.



The duties of a quartermaster can be learned only in the school of experience, and are so complex as to cover almost every branch of commercial transactions, modified to suit the necessities of the military Service. The lavish expenditure of public money and supplies is not sufficient to maintain an army. Systems and methods are indeed more important elements of success.

Look at these two pictures, in contrast, illustrating the effect upon military operations of a thoroughly well organized quartermaster machinery, and the lack of it, with equal resources to start upon:

The first is what General Grant says of the supply of the Army of the Potomac.

"There never was a corps better organized than was the Quartermaster's corps with the Army of the Potomac in 1864. With a wagon-train that would have extended from the Rapidan to Richmond, stretched along in single file and separated as the teams necessarily would be when moving, we could still carry only three days' forage and about ten to twelve days' rations, besides a supply of ammunition. To overcome all difficulties, the chief quartermaster, General Rufus Ingalls, had marked on each wagon the corps with the division color and the number of the brigade. At a glance, the particular brigade to which any wagon belonged could be told. The wagons were also marked to note the contents: if ammunition, whether for Artillery or Infantry; if forage, whether grain or hay; if rations, whether bread, pork, beans, rice, sugar, coffee or whatever it might be. Empty wagons were never allowed to follow the Army or stay in camp. As soon as a wagon was empty it would return to the base of supply for a load of precisely the same article that had been taken from it. Empty trains were obliged to leave the road free for loaded ones. Arriving near the Army they would be parked in fields nearest to the brigades they belonged to. Issues, except of ammunition, were made at night in all cases. By this system the hauling of forage for the supply train was almost wholly dispensed with. They consumed theirs at the depots."

Then turn with me and glance at this picture drawn of the conditions in the Crimea.

"A heterogeneous rabble recruited in the purlieus of our cities, while muleteers and drivers ignorant alike of the British tongue and European requirements arrived from every quarter. Mules from Spain, Italy, and Asia Minor, bullocks from Egypt, camels from Arabia, poured in without stint, and regardless of cost; while vehicles of every class and character that the world could produce or ingenuity devise were landed at Balaklava.

"Such was the land transport corps of the Crimea."

Ample in material and personnel, but without in the beginning any organization whatever. As a result, the Army was always hungry and always ill supplied."

Under our military system if any great war involves us, the expansion of our forces of national defence, as in the past, will be too rapid to permit of any time of training of officers for the supply departments. As in our great Civil War some five hundred volunteer quartermasters were appointed from civil life, and in our lesser Spanish American War some one hundred and fifty, so in the future the staff must inevitably be vastly increased to meet requirements. This increase cannot come from the line of the Regular Army, except, perhaps, in small part. It certainly cannot be provided from the staff departments themselves. The present organization of the Quartermaster's Department is far below the peace requirements of the Regular Army, and were any increase contemplated, it could never exceed the actual requirements of our Regular Army under field conditions. Neither should it be left open for distribution upon personal representation or political patronage. To do so is to leave open the door to senseless waste of the nation's resources and hardship upon the nation's soldiers.

The logical source of such increase is from the Organized Militia, from a preferred list of those who have shown particular aptitude for the duties in question, as contemplated by Section 23 of the Act of Congress, approved January 21st, 1903. This Act does not limit the appointing power to selection from such list, but seeks to establish an eligible list from which it is fair to presume the President, in the exercise of his constitutional prerogative, will select to fill all vacancies in so far as may be practicable.

The records of the War Department, however, do not reveal a very encouraging zeal on the part of officers in applying for examination as contemplated in the law, and as the National Guard is to be the sufferer if untrained, incompetent officers are to be charged with their supply, it is submitted that their officers should be encouraged and urged to qualify themselves for volunteer appointment in the staff corps in case their services are required.

According to the latest available records, only forty-six certificates of qualification to hold commissions in the volunteer forces have been issued, since the passage of the Act, nearly eight years ago. Of these nearly one-half were ex-noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, and if we consider that this small number covers the qualified list of all eligibles for commissions in the line as well as the staff, the proportion left for appointment to the supply departments shrinks to a lonely few, indeed.

The remedy lies with the States, and, from the standpoint, not only of efficiency of organization of the nation's military forces in case of war, but also for the welfare of the troops representing the several States, in mobilization, National Guard officers should be urged to qualify themselves and swell this list of eligibles to a more commendable total.

In the future much better opportunity will be afforded officers of the National Guard to learn the duties of the quartermaster than heretofore.

Camps of instruction and national maneuvers afford opportunities for instruction and experience of greatest value, and the field duties of the brigade and division quartermaster differ scarcely at all in the essential principles and details from those of the regimental or even the battalion quartermaster. You, therefore, have within your midst the primary school of instruction and the opportunity to impress upon your officers the fundamental principle so often forgotten, that the staff and especially the supply departments are created to serve the line. To see things from the standpoint of the line I hold to be one of the prime requirements for success in the supply departments. The converse is also true. Lord Roberts says he attributes his military success in India more to his experience in the staff than to any other one source. He was attached to the Quartermaster General's Department for nearly twelve years, and knew therefore, when he reached high command, what he could require and expect from that department.

In addition to your own facilities for training officers, it may be mentioned that it is now contemplated to add to the curriculum of the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, a course of instruction for the Quartermaster's Department.

Under the Act of Congress approved January 23, 1903, the courses at Fort Leavenworth are open to officers of the Organized Militia, and while it is appreciated that it is only the exception among you who can take the time from his vocation to take advantage of the opportunity, let us hope that those who can, will add to their efficiency as National Guardsmen by enrolling themselves at this most excellent school of instruction.

The past decade has seen a most unprecedented advance in the organization, equipment and efficiency of the Organized Militia. As you go on from good to better, it is most sincerely hoped you will consider in the same measure that you do the necessity for efficiency of line officers, that matter of vital concern to you, the education and capability of officers from your ranks to fill the positions of supply officers when war threatens and the forces of national defence are mobilized.

#### AN ENGLISH OPINION OF THE AUTOMATIC.

THE Army and Navy Gazette, England, says: One of the features of the recent warlike operations in Houndsditch was the prominent part played by the automatic pistol. This weapon is rarely seen in England, yet it has already been adopted in most foreign armies. The Browning pistol, which constituted the armament of the fortress attacked by the Home Secretary and his army, is one of the best of these weapons. It is a queer-looking affair, with the butt set in like the handle of a broom, so that nearly half of the pistol is behind the hand.

On trying it one finds that it comes up very easily. You get the sights on and press the trigger; there is a moderate amount of recoil, and the muzzle flies up in the usual manner; and then, to your surprise, you see the bullet in the bullseye. This is because of the peculiar action of the mechanism. The ordinary revolver begins of the kick as soon as the trigger has been pulled, but the Browning has a recoiling barrel, which glides back quite easily until the bullet has left the muzzle. Then, when the bullet is already well on its way, the recoiling barrel begins to actuate the self-loading mechanism, and the pistol begins to kick.

After trying a Browning pistol, one wonders why such an unreliable weapon as the revolver is allowed to exist in our own Service or anywhere else.

#### N. R. A. NOTES.

THE office of the National Rifle Association is a busy place these days. With the reports coming in from five rifle shooting leagues, tabulating them and getting out press stories. At the same time trying to get the annual report of the Association for 1910 ready for the printer, has greatly congested matters.

The Eastern Inter-club League affairs are running along smoothly and reports are coming in on schedule time. The Western League, however, has had its clogs out of gear ever since it started. Why a club secretary should find it such a hardship to telegraph at the end of each shoot the results to the Western manager is beyond comprehension.

Press associations will not accept and publish incomplete reports and if the Western clubs expect to see proper results they must pay a little better attention to sending in their weekly reports. Last week the Western manager received no reports from Los Angeles, Santa Ana, or Cleveland.



Bills for 1911 dues and blanks for making the annual report will be going out some time this week. Affiliated organizations are still sending in their requisitions for marksman, sharpshooter and expert decorations, although all returns should have been in on December 1st, 1910. And so the troubles of the Secretary multiply. Only this week there was received a report from a State Association of the annual member's match for 1909.

But taking everything into consideration all these little annoyances are gladly put up with if the game will keep on growing as it has during the last year or so. The Association is only about two organizations short of having four hundred on the roll. Four hundred clubs will not be a marker to what there will be if the Rifle Practice Bill passes Congress.

A hearing was held before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House on this Bill January 12. There is no opposition to the Bill in the Committee, and if the Chairman—Mr. Hull—will be so kind as to bring it to a vote it would soon be on the calendar of the House. The chances, however, are very poor for its passage at this session.

FORTIFYING THE CANAL.

At the banquet of the Pennsylvania Society in New York on January 21, President Taft spoke in earnest tones for the fortification of the Panama Canal. His entire speech was devoted to this subject and he expressed high hopes that at this session of Congress an appropriation would be made sufficient to begin the work.

In the Senate there is considerable sentiment in favor of fortification, but there also is a great deal of opposition to the project. The President declared that inasmuch as there were absolutely no treaty obligations in the way of fortifying the canal that the United States had every right to protect what was purely an American waterway. At the same time, the President said, he yielded to no man in his love of peace and hatred of war. He remarked also that universal peace in his opinion was still a long way off and he could not conceive of any patriotic American being willing to allow an attacking force free and equal use of a waterway built by Americans as an instrument for the defense of their country. To complete this great American waterway five hundred million dollars is being expended. In this connection the following extracts from the President's speech are of interest:

\* \* \* \* \*

"The right of the United States to fortify the canal and to close it against the use of an enemy in time of war being established, what should be its policy? We build the canal to help us defend the country, not to help an enemy to attack it. Even if a certain and practical neutralization of the canal by agreement of all nations could be secured to us when engaged in war, an enemy could then use the canal for transit to attack us in both oceans as we propose to use it to defend ourselves. After expending \$500,000,000 thus to make our national defense easier, are we to surrender half the military value of the canal by giving the benefit of it to a nation seeking to destroy us? It seems to me that the very statement of the proposition carries its refutation.

But it is said that we ought to defend the canal by our Navy. I am not a strategist; I am not a military or a naval expert; but it seems to me as plain as that one and one are two that a navy is for the purpose of defense through offense, for the purpose of protection by attack, and that if we have to retain a part of our navy in order to defend the canal on both sides, then the canal becomes a burden and not an instrument of defense at all. The canal ought to defend itself, and we ought to have fortifications there that will be powerful enough to keep off the natives of any nation that might possibly attack us. I am glad to see that Captain Mahan, one of the greatest naval strategists, in a communication to a morning paper, confirms this view.

\* \* \* \* \*

Then it is said that the fortifications are going to cost \$50,000,000. This is an error. The estimated cost of the fortifications for the canal is \$12,000,000. That, I submit, constitutes hardly more than 2 per cent of the cost of the canal—a first premium for insuring its safety that is not excessive.

It is also said that it will cost \$5,000,000 a year to maintain it. This is also an error. I have consulted the War Department, and its experts advise me that the addition to the annual Government cost of maintenance of fortifications and military establishment in time of peace, due to the fortification of the canal, would not exceed \$500,000—an annual insurance rate after first cost of one-tenth of one per cent.

The case of the Suez Canal furnishes no analogy whatever. In the first place, the Suez Canal is nothing but a ditch in a desert, incapable of destruction, and even when obstructed it can be cleared within a very short time. The Panama Canal, by the destruction of the gatelocks, could be put out of commission for two years, and the whole commerce of the world made to suffer therefrom.

Again, the land through which the Suez Canal runs is not in the jurisdiction of England or of any one of the five Powers. Many nations partake in the ownership of the canal, and it is not within the control of any single nation. The circumstances under which the Panama Canal has been building, the ownership of the strip, and one of the main purposes for which it was constructed, are very different and make it exactly as if were a canal cut through the narrow part of Florida. It is on American soil, and under American control, and it needs our fortifications for national defense just as much as the city of New York needs fortifications, and there is the additional reason that we ought to have them in order to perform our international obligations.

\* \* \* \* \*

War is still a possibility, and a President, Senator or Congressman who ignores it as something against which proper precautions should be taken subjects himself in time of peace to the just criticism of all reasonable men, and when war comes and finds the nation unprepared, to the unanimous condemnation of his indignant fellow-countrymen."

ALL OF A PIECE.

FILL many a time and oft in shame and sorrow have we listened to ill-considered and thoughtless comment and abuse of militarism and the preparation of the youth of the land for a coming need, launched upon a people grown apathetic and quiescent because the need seemed but a shadowy improbability.

Some of them were the fruition of ignorance and a mistaken purpose to do good. Some, let us hope the lesser number, were imbued with malicious and evil intent, and God be thanked, a still fewer number have been inspired by a feverish ambition, for selfish and unrighteous ends, to bask in the limelight of popular publicity.

The first class is unfortunate—the victims of circumstance or temperament, and the evil they do is great. The second class is viciously immoral, but the third is criminal.

In a speech to over a hundred of her kind, delivered in Washington the other day, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, member of the Washington Bar, militant suffragette and peace-advocate, is quoted as saying, among other things:

"Today nearly every public square and park is ornamented with statues of war heroes. The schoolboy is confronted on every side with gigantic figures which excite his imagination and lead him to long for a war above everything else. Seldom does he see a statue of a leader of science or literature. When these boys grow up they will want war, just as the men of today want war and war will never be ended.

In the Washington high schools and in many other schools, both public and private, the boys are organized into military bands and trained in military tactics. The Boy Scout movement is being spread in nearly every city of this country and of England. The training of such organizations may be excellent, but the idea they instill into the minds of the boys is bad and contrary to the progress of civilization."

The undue prominence given the expressions of this misguided woman in the public press is unfortunate. Her statements have neither ignorance nor good intent to palliate them. What she has to say on this subject seems almost senile in its character, and bears the stamp of deliberate misstatement.

The ostensible delusion voiced therein would appear ridiculous were it unshared by others. Unfortunately there are many still unenlightened.

There is neither truth nor consistency in the statement that when these boys grow up, *i. e.*, those who are taught in peace the use of the weapon which war would compel them to take up—with or without the knowledge of what was expected of them in tactics or discipline—"they will want war just as the men of today want war, and war will never be ended."

The men of today do not want war. Least of all the men who are taught the real significance of war, even in its glorious purpose of establishing peace.

Nobody wants to have a surgical operation performed, but that fact does not lessen the necessity for surgical training, nor is it an argument for the abandonment of an operation when the use of the knife is necessary to preserve life and restore vigor. War is the surgical method of superinducing peace. The surgeon does not go about like a roaring lion seeking a quivering subject for dissection. Neither does the soldier look upon the army of every weaker nation as a possible victim of its knowledge and strength. But that does not lessen the need that the surgeon be ready when the psychological instant arrives to heal with his knife, and the soldier prepared, by knowledge and forethought to be ready, with sureness and long training, to stand between his country and an invasion by death in the form of a powerful enemy.

It is poor logic to assume that teaching boys to see with clear vision both sides of a subject, the horror and fearsomeness as well as the glamor and glory, will make them wish for it.

In the course of her speech Mrs. Lockwood takes it upon herself to rebuke Mr. Taft for lack of wisdom and diplomacy by his approval and support of the purpose to fortify the Panama Canal. In her opinion there is nothing but extravagance in such a course. She avers that—

"There is no possibility of the United States being attacked by any nation. Japan is so poor as a result of her recent war with Russia that she cannot engage in another war for many years. The only thing fortifications would insure the United States against would be flies and mosquitoes. The plan is merely a ruse to keep thousands of soldiers in idleness and for spending thousands of dollars which might otherwise be used for the development of the merchant marine and our great agricultural resource.

Were the women of the country in control of the government they would open the canal to the commerce of the world and not mar its beauty by forts and trenches. They would not erect fortifications which would be a constant menace to the peace of the world, and which would be a constant reminder to other nations that they are liable to attack."

Suppose the Panama Canal were "thrown open to the commerce of the



world and its beauty unmarred by forts and trenches." The millennium has not yet arrived. Opened to the world, with no trenches and fortifications to break the symmetry of the structure of years of toil and hardship by the soldiers whose idleness she derides, and who stand for the existence, the freedom and enlightenment of the country this woman enjoys, what would be the picture in a few short years?

An arena of turmoil and strife and lust for power, the echo of whose wail would sound around the world, and drown even the strident voices of those peace advocates whose policy would clog the march of progress into a lock-step.

The end would be the once-more proving of a law as old as time, the survival of the fittest. We who had withdrawn from the right to preserve peace, by disarmament and thereby tacit acknowledgment of our own unfitness to compete, would grow wise perhaps, but with the bitter wisdom of hard experience and under an alien government.

All the world but Mrs. Lockwood, presumably, knows that Japan is building her navy stronger all the time, her poverty notwithstanding.

Would the knowledge that we had withdrawn the right to lift our voice among nations and say "Let there be Peace!" incite her to sink her war ships and sail, unarmed and peaceful, through the canal built by the sweat of our soldiers for her pleasure?

Even our great agricultural resources would not help us then. Our land would be but a parade ground for the armies of the world, and the hope of peace for the nations would be but a nebulous dream, lost forever in the smoke of everlasting battle.

### THE PLAY'S THE THING.

I WENT to see a play the other night of that barn-storming grade which good dramatic productions have spoiled for us except as purely humorous productions. Humorous because they are so bad they are good. Not the least enjoyable feature in a lower class theater, where melodrama—mellow to rottenness—is produced, is the audience.

Gracious sakes and my suz how they do enjoy it! They weep with the tortured heroine and lash out at evil and wickedness with the rescuing hero.

God, how they hate him, that dastardly villain! And no scorn can measure their awful aversion for the detestable adventuress whose villainy slowly enmeshes the poor heroine in toils of dark and turgid sin.

And the comedian, aha, and that for you. The bigger the slapstick and the harder the blow the better the joke, certainly.

Why is it such an audience never even blinks an eye at the impossibility of the situations produced? That play I saw the other night had four acts. In every one of these the last scene showed the villain shot, sufficiently shot until he fell to the stage *non compos mentis* and *hors de combat*, but do you think that put him out of business? Not on your life. When the curtain went up on the next act there he was up too, large as life and more vilely villainous than ever.

It seems sure that the first requisite in the ten-twenty-three-drama is an unkillable caste. Oh, occasionally an incidental character might be disposed of permanently but nobody of any consequence to the action of the play. The hero, villain and villainess all are as indestructible as the everlasting and eternal hills.

Hissing is not common in American theaters, and it is rarely encountered in those of the better class, but in places like the Academy in Washington and the 14th Street Theater in New York a play without a hiss for the villain is a failure.

And the audience is respectable too. I venture to say they are a sight more respectable than those in the uptown theaters. You may curl your aristocratic nose if you will at the word "respectable" but it is a good old word, and means just what I intended it to. Decent and law-abiding, holding respect for themselves, their rights, for the sturdy old virtues their fathers believed in and respecting also the rights of others—up to a certain point, of course.

It is refreshing because so different to once in a while see a drama where something is doing every minute and the playwright was not hampered by rules of probability or consistency. Try it and see if I am not right.

### A SIGHT FOR BALLOON GUNS.

WHEN a gun is fired at a balloon, the range elevation required to hit it is less than if gun and balloon were on the same level," says the Army and Navy Gazette, England. "This sounds difficult to believe, but it becomes obvious if we consider that when the balloon is vertically over the gun the range elevation is nil, whatever the distance.

The Woolwich Ordnance Factories have invented and patented a sight for overcoming this difficulty, in which the elevation is corrected by the action of a roller impinging on a bar pivoted eccentrically to the axis of the trunnions. We are glad to welcome any indication that our

authorities are taking an active interest in the question of protecting our troops from reconnaissance by hostile airships. It is to be hoped that the War Office will not limit their expenditure to a patent which costs them nothing, but will provide funds for the practical trial of the Woolwich invention. But, judging by the past experience of the Woolwich factories, it is more difficult to get money out of the War Office for experiments than anything else. When a new gun is required the Woolwich people are expected to provide a complete and perfect design, though they are not allowed to spend a penny in testing or improving it. The result, in many cases, is an expensive failure."

### THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson was born in Lowell, September 4, 1869; educated in the public schools, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard College and Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1891 and served on Commission to revise election laws of Massachusetts in 1892. Appointed Postmaster of Lowell in 1894 by President Cleveland and highly complimented by the Post Office Department on the efficiency of the service. Enlisted in Company C, 6th Regiment M. V. M., July, 1897, and retired as Postmaster May 15, 1898, upon being mustered into the United States Volunteers as a Sergeant of Company C, 6th Regiment, Massachusetts, U. S. V. Served for nine months at Camp Alger, and in



Champlain & Farrar, photo.

BRIG.-GEN. GARDNER W. PEARSON.

Porto Rico as regimental commissary sergeant, regimental sergeant major, second lieutenant and acting post quartermaster and commissary in the districts of Camuy, Hatillo and Quebradilla, Porto Rico. Mustered out in January, 1899, and resumed place as Corporal in Company C, M. V. M.

Served as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in Lowell City Government during 1900 and was elected first lieutenant of Company C in the same year. Elected captain 1905.

Captain Pearson is an enthusiastic rifle shot and his company teams won the regimental championship of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment during the last two years. As the 6th Regiment has won the National Championship for four years it is evident that this requires shooting. His team has also won the State of Maine Trophy in the New England match for the past three years. Captain Pearson himself has lead his company shooting averages for the last two years and has won many individual prizes.

He has been a strong believer in the possibilities of the State Militia as a practical organization in time of war but believes that not enough attention is being paid to what must always be the foundation of every army—that is, the enlisted men. He has materially assisted in bringing to the front the proposition that National Guardsmen should be adequately paid and should not be expected to devote the large amount of time now necessary for proper training without compensation.

Captain Pearson has also always been active in advocating Civil Service preference for men of military training and has also been very active in encouraging military sports in the National Guard.

He is a patent attorney with offices in Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., and Washington, D. C., Member of the Elks, and Spanish War Veterans, director in two banks and in other corporations.



# 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.

## CLOTHES DO NOT MAKE THE MAN BUT THEY HELP.

A Service contemporary remarks with much truth upon the lack of spic-and-spanness among Organized Militia units taking part in some recent joint maneuvers. As the aforesaid contemporary points out, States should provide their men with more and better clothing. We agree to this.

We have nothing to add to that phase of the question in the way of criticism or suggestion. We only desire to say in passing that the condition of the Organized Militia when considered either from the standpoint of the United States or of the States has been such a pitiable one that it is something of a shock to realize that we have any Militia at all.

The Government has only just begun to recognize the existence of the Militia and the States, many of them, *have not yet awakened to that fact.*

With increased Federal appropriations, with Federal pay for the Organized Militia, with uniform laws in the States, and with increased State appropriations, with schools of instruction and camps where opportunities to learn are upon every hand, with officers of the Army to act as instructors, and last, and most important of all, with an awakening of the American people to a realization of the place and province and importance of the Organized Militia as a part of the military strength of the country, we may hope in time to see the Militiaman as spic and span as his Regular brother.

Until then, let us criticise him for being dirty, but we might as a practical suggestion say, if he only has one khaki suit he might wash that over night if he has an ambition to be a clean soldier. It is not therefore altogether a question of resources but at bottom it is principally that. For, given the wherewithal he has spirit, as soon as he is taught, to do his work as well as any unprofessional soldier can be expected to do it.

## THE SEA AND ITS MASTERS.

The sea says something to every man which the land may never find voice to utter; the wide spaces; the vast power; the moodiness sprung from tides and calms and storms; the lonesomeness; the awesome fear-someness speak with compelling force.

Only fools approach the sea with light laughter. Men, with men's hearts approach, 'tis true, willingly, often gladly and with joy, but never without the sober, inward sensing of its potentialities.

The men who make their way upon the waves are of courage proven and tried.

What Cooper told us in the Red Rover and The Pirate and Clark Russell in his many strong tales of the deep, have made us know a sailor as a man simple and steadfast and true, but no tale which was ever told gave better point to the noble bravery of the sailor than the act of a plain merchantman captain, just over and done.

E. E. Walls, commanding the little schooner "Holliswood," lumber-laden, and wrecked and sinking, refused to leave his ship when a passing steamer offered rescue. He ordered the crew away with the life savers but for himself refused to go, and stayed to fight it out with the wild waves of the fierce Mexican Gulf.

The rescuing ship sailed off and left him alone on his derelict craft without food or water, buffeted by the surges, in imminent danger of sinking. So he fared for three days, until by chance another craft hove in sight, whose crew rescued him and helped to call back the spark of life which was almost extinct when his delivery came.

It is a tradition of the sea which every captain knows that he must never give up the ship while she has a chance to live, for so long as his efforts may avail to help her. According to this creed Captain Walls stayed and that his staying was justified is proven by the fact that, upon his earnest, repeated and urgent request the ship which rescued him towed his vessel to port and thus saved what was saveable of her and 700,000 feet of lumber which she contained.

Of such courage and steadfastness no words are adequate talismans. But this man needs no praise. His conscience calls Well Done! to him and that is enough.

The best deeds of men often go little marked by the mass of men but the man who knows his work good need not care. He is his own paymaster just as he should be his own inexorable critic when he does ill.

## PRIVATE MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND.

A large proportion of the work in connection with material for the armed forces of Great Britain is done by contract entered into with private concerns. The ratio which such work bears to that manufactured by the ordnance factories has run in the last four years from four parts by the government and six by the trade, to seven by the government, and three by private firms.

In other words, in England, an average of over half of the ordnance material required is purchased from outside sources. A similar policy could be followed in this country with great benefit. It is not to be expected that private manufacturers should maintain large plants for the production of war material during peace, much beyond the amount required to furnish such quantity of this material as is purchased by the Government during peace. And yet if the plants are not established during peace they will not be ready when war arrives and much delay and probably much damage to the Government will result.

The safe and proper policy would be to manufacture in government arsenals everything which the Government needs, and to purchase also from private concerns everything the Government needs, the quantities manufactured and the quantities purchased to be based upon these principles: First, the Government should have reserve plants of its own, not worked to capacity during peace; and second, it should buy at least half of its supplies from commercial plants.

There should then be built large government plants for the manufacture of powder, arms, cartridges and the like, and a certain amount of this material, not over one-half of the amount required, we should say, should be drawn out of the government factories. All the rest should be purchased of any and all factories other than government-owned, in proportion to the capacity of the various plants, assuming of course that all material passes the government inspection and is up to the standard.

Many advantages would flow from such a course. The production by the Government and by private concerns would afford a check and balance, one upon the other; make for progress in the way of development of new ideas; and by competition increase the grade of the output from both sources. But best of all, by such a course the Government would find itself in time of war with a capacity of output of war material many times multiplied over that which is practicable under the present system.



## THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hendersonville, Colleton County, South Carolina, December 30, 1868. He came from Scotch Irish ancestry. His father, Dr. Henry Woodberry Moore, entered the Confederate service with the old Beaufort District Troop from old Beaufort District, South Carolina, serving the whole four years of the war with the 2nd South Carolina Cavalry which was a part of the famous Hampton Legion. He served as Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain. His uncle, General James W. Moore, entered the service with the same troop and was promoted to the position of Adjutant of the 2nd Cavalry, serving the remainder of the war in this capacity. Hence it is no wonder that the subject of this sketch has developed such fondness for the military.

General Moore entered the South Carolina Military Academy in 1884 at the age of fifteen, leaving there the following year. His zeal and interest in the State Militia did not end here, for in 1887 he removed from Hendersonville, Colleton County, to Barnwell Court House, Barnwell County, where he with others organized the Brown Guards which was assigned



BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM N. MOORE.

to the 1st Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. He was elected its 1st Sergeant and afterwards promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and later elected 1st Lieutenant. He organized the Barnwell Guards and was elected its first Captain, serving in this capacity until promoted to the rank of Colonel on Governor Martin F. Ansel's Staff which position he held until appointed by Governor Ansel to fill out the unexpired term of the late Gen. J. C. Boyd who died on December 18, 1910, his commission dating from December 22, 1910. General Moore's popularity can best be estimated by comparison of the vote in 1910 primary when he received 49,769 as against 32,009 cast for Captain Richardson, and 21,500 for Maj. Charles Newham. In the second race which was made with Captain Richardson, he received 71,381 votes as against 36,000 votes for Captain Richardson.

General Moore's interest in the National Guard service is second to none in the State and it is his greatest ambition that his term of office will result in much improvement to this branch of the service. It is needless to add that he will receive the earnest co-operation of the majority of the officers of the National Guard and having associated with him in the office as his Assistant Adjutant General, Col. Oscar W. Babb, formerly commanding the Traynham Guards of Laurens, S. C., an officer who is thoroughly capable and enthusiastic in all that tends to improve the service.

*His Epitaph.*

In Zanesville, Ohio, they tell of a young widow who, in consulting a tombstone maker with reference to a monument for her late husband, ended the discussion with:

"Now, Mr. Jones, all I want to say is, 'To my Husband' in an appropriate place."

"Very well, ma'am," said the stonemason.

When the tombstone was put up the widow discovered, to her amazement, that upon it were inscribed these words:

TO MY HUSBAND. IN AN APPROPRIATE PLACE.

—Harper's Magazine.

## INTERESTING ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES.

Special Report of New Work Undertaken, of Modifications in Supplies for the Service, and of Experiments and Tests Made by the Ordnance Department during the Months of November and December, 1910.

## The Ordnance Board.

Static Electricity as an Igniter.

Test to determine the possibility of securing the ignition of a charge of smokeless powder by the agency of static electricity developed by friction. Various methods tried failed to produce any static charge which could be detected on the surface of the powder grains.

Test of shellacked friction pellets for drill primers.—100 shellacked friction pellets were stored in open boxes 31 days before being tested. There were two failures. This is about the same percentage of failures which previous tests indicate may be expected from unshellacked friction pellets which have been kept sealed up to the time of firing but much less than may be expected for unshellacked friction pellets which have been exposed to the air for some time.

## Frankford Arsenal.

Balloon Projectile.—The work of improving the fuze and the tracer elements for this projectile has been undertaken. The manufacture of 75 of these projectiles has been undertaken for use by the Ordnance Board.

High efficiency 3-inch shrapnel cases.—Tests to determine the minimum weight permissible for a shrapnel case having an elastic limit of 110,000 pounds per square inch are in progress.

Testing devices for 3-inch shrapnel cases.—A machine for testing shrapnel cases pneumatically has been designed, built and tested with unsatisfactory results. An alternative design whereby a shrapnel case is subjected to hydraulic pressure of high intensity has been approved for trial and work along this line is under way.

Shrapnel cases.—A test has been undertaken to determine the feasibility of manufacturing shrapnel cases from the bar instead of forging and drawing from a billet as practiced at present.

Metallic packing boxes.—Manufacture of 10 metallic packing boxes for small arms ammunition has been undertaken with a view to examination and test by a Board of Officers at the School of Musketry.

Identification of powder in propelling charges of fixed ammunition.—The manufacture of the necessary jigs and stamps for marking on the base of cartridge cases the serial number of the lot of powder used in the propelling charge has been undertaken.

Tracers.—Experiments are in progress looking toward the design of more satisfactory night tracers and day tracers.

1-Pounder common steel shell.—Tests of the ballistic samples from the first two lots of these projectiles indicate that these projectiles can be manufactured at low cost at Frankford Arsenal and orders for the manufacture of 10,000 at that place have been given.

Steel base covers.—An experimental steel base cover has been designed and manufactured and samples sent to the Ordnance Board for test. This base cover provides a means for attaching the Semple tracer.

Rear sights for 3-inch field material.—The modification of a rear sight with steel shank socket to eliminate backlash between shank and socket has been undertaken.

Telescopic sights.—Recommendation has been made for the alteration of prism holders of the older models of telescopic sights to correct the loosening of the prism in its seat and of the prism holder in the telescope.

Rubber hoods are being designed for application to telescopic sights, models of 1898 and 1898M.

Hand Books.—Revision of Handbook for 3-inch field material in so far as pertains to manufacture at this arsenal, has been undertaken.

## Rock Island Arsenal.

Stirrups.

Manufacture of artillery stirrup, model of 9910, 30 per cent nickel steel, has been commenced.

Modification of Rifle Stock.

Necessary tools and dies are being manufactured for modification of the rifle stock to hold spare parts, as recommended by the Infantry Equipment Board.

Knapsacks.

Artillery knapsacks, modified to permit the substitution of webbing for the leather straps.

Experimental Cavalry Equipment.

The following experimental material has been made for the Cavalry Equipment Board: Cinches, shoulder cartridge belts, adjustable saddle with bars uncovered; saddle, not adjustable but combining other special features developed by the Board; stirrups; bacon and condiment boxes; bits, pliers and picket pin; further modification of rifle carrier.

## Springfield Armory.

Test of graphite and lubricant for use on machine guns.—During the inspection test of 50 Vickers-Maxim machine guns the following were tested: Heavy Havoline oil, medium Havoline oil, light Havoline oil, Cosmic oil No. 80, sperm oil, synovial oil, and the same oils with various proportions of Acheson's Unctious Graphite, grade 3340.

All these oils except the Cosmic flow freely from the oil can furnished with the Vickers-Maxim machine gun. It is thought essential with this gun to use a thin oil. When graphite is mixed with these oils it settles to the bottom.

Within the last two years several thousand rounds have been fired with the Vickers-Maxim machine gun. During these firings the following oils have been used: machine oil, sperm oil and synovial oil. After oiling the parts of the breech mechanism with synovial oil, 500 rounds have been fired without interruption and the parts were then found to be thoroughly lubricated.

As a result of the test it has been recommended that two quarts of syno-



vial oil be issued per annum, and one quart of cosmic oil, No. 80, for each Vickers-Maxim machine gun.

The graphite was not recommended issued, as no necessity was seen for its use.

Proposed modification made by Maj. T. M. Low, U. S. M. C., of rear sight for U. S. rifle, model of 1903. This modification consisted in replacing the joint pin in the present rear sight by an eccentric pin, designed to obviate certain errors which Major Low claimed existed in the present design, and also to allow the same to be used as a micrometer.

The Board found in its test that the design of sight submitted had the following advantages:

1. By using the graduations on the knurled head a soldier can change his elevations to a considerable degree without changing his slide and make much smaller change in elevation.

2. This modification of sight does not change the present design to any great extent and could be fitted to the present rifle without much additional expense.

3. It can be used in the same manner as a micrometer with fairly accurate results.

4. It is serviceable, simple and durable.

The Board found that the sight had the following disadvantages:

1. When the eccentric is in its lowest position and the leaf is thrown forward the sight will not lie flat.

2. The throw is not sufficient for ranges less than 1,000 yards.

3. Due to the upper pressure of the spring in the movable case it is hard to move the eccentric downward, but this can be obviated by weakening the base spring.

4. It cannot wholly replace a micrometer since it is not sufficiently accurate and has not sufficient throw.

The Board recommended that these modified sights be sent to the School of Musketry for further test.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

#### *Field Artillery Non-coms Soon.*

There are at present no field artillery noncommissioned officers available who have received a course of preparation fitting them for detail with batteries of the Organized Militia. However, so many applications have been received recently by the War Department, it is contemplated to form a new class of noncommissioned officers at Fort Riley, Kansas, at an early date, and, after they have completed a suitable course, they will be available, and the War Department will be glad to grant requests for their detail.

#### *Can be Appointed by Governor.*

If the Governor of a State sees fit to detail an officer not belonging to a regiment for temporary duty to fill a vacancy in the staff thereof, it will be legitimate for the officer to be included in the payroll of the field and staff of a regiment and to be given the pay of the grade which he temporarily fills. The colonel of a regiment has no authority to make such an appointment and any officer so appointed by him cannot be paid from Federal funds.

#### *Regarding Property Returns.*

Where a State is delinquent in the rendition of property returns, and the returns are not settled within the period prescribed by existing law, *i. e.*, sixty days after the date of notification to the State of errors in the return, the Secretary of War will suspend all issues of supplies and funds until the returns have been properly made or corrected and settled.

#### *Accounting for Sleeping Car Berths.*

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has no certificate to be furnished by railroad companies furnishing sleeping-car service with reference to the number of persons furnished berths, except the certificate which appears at the bottom of the transportation request issued for such service, which is to be signed by the person securing the accommodations. No separate certificate is required in connection with the settlement of accounts for sleeping-car service, except that any change in the number called for when the request is issued and that actually furnished by the railroad company is noted on the back of the transportation request issued for the service.

#### *Electricians for Signal Corp Companies.*

The number of master signal electricians should not exceed two for a signal corps field company. They should be appointed from among the first-class sergeants of the company and prior to appointment they should pass an examination in the subjects prescribed in paragraph 36 (the scope of the subjects conforming to paragraph 40), Manual No. 7, United States Signal Corps, 1909.

#### *Selecting Sites for Rifle Ranges.*

The initiative in securing property for rifle ranges rests with the governor of a State, and the purchase of such property is made upon his recommendation, approved by the Secretary of War, and the title thereto conveyed to the United States.

If it is decided to purchase the property, the deeds and abstracts of title, certificates as to taxes, etc., necessary for the purpose of proving the title, should be transmitted to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for reference to the Attorney General of the United States.

If, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the papers are sufficient to vest in the United States a clear title to the land in question, the purchase thereof is approved by the Secretary of War.

#### *Final and Convincing.*

Retired officers of the Organized Militia can not serve as surveying officers, the laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### *Does not Concur.*

Due consideration having been given to a suggestion that the National Guard of the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, and possibly the State of Iowa, hold, in September, 1911, a joint camp of instruction at Lake Contrary, near St. Joseph, Missouri, the Department is of the opinion that such an encampment is not to the best interest of the Organized Militia, and in consequence can not sanction or cooperate in any way in such an encampment or tournament.

#### *Regulations do not Provide for Chief Trumpeter.*

It has been noted by the Department that the organization of the headquarters of the division, brigades, regiments, and Artillery battalion of the Organized Militia of a State provides for one chief trumpeter each for headquarters of the division, brigades, and regiments. None of these offices are provided for in the organization of the Regular Army, and should not be included in the Organized Militia.

#### *Policy of War Department.*

Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 50, War Department, March 11, 1907, has been rescinded by General Orders, No. 230, War Department, December 30, 1910, and the following substituted therefor:

III. The policy of the War Department with respect to the attendance of troops of the Regular Army on occasions such as those mentioned herein is as follows:

1. Whenever practicable, troops will be permitted to participate in camps of instruction with the Organized Militia, in national celebrations of a purely patriotic nature commemorating important historical events, in expositions to which government aid has been extended, and in military tournaments that are exclusively and strictly military in character and are not combined with any other kind of celebration or entertainment. Such tournaments will take place during the odd-numbered years only and for each such year in any territorial department. They are to be held in the larger cities of the territorial departments concerned and not prior to the commencement of the last month reserved for field training.

2. Requests for troops to participate in any other kind of celebration, in State or county fairs, carnivals, festivals, reunions, and celebrations of a local or commercial character, except as noted below, will be denied.

3. Whenever troops are stationed in cities or in the immediate vicinity thereof and where long custom has involved their participation in celebrations of a local character, department commanders may authorize troops to participate in such celebrations in accordance with well-established custom, whenever participation does not involve absence from their garrisons over night, loss of more than one day from their usual duties, or any expense to the Government.

#### *Coast Artillery Encampments in New York.*

The military authorities of the State of New York have been informed that the joint encampment for the instruction of the Coast Artillery Reserves, National Guard of New York, for the coming summer may be limited to the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps of that State or to the officers and such enlisted men as the State authorities may desire to send, if it be decided not to send the entire organization as heretofore. This, of course, is contingent on the action of Congress in appropriating funds for the year 1911.

The encampment will be held in the Artillery District of New London or in the Southern or Eastern Artillery District of New York, and at such post or posts in the district selected as may be agreed upon by the department commander and the State authorities.

The entire instruction of the State troops will be in charge of the officer or officers of the Regular Army detailed for duty with the Militia by War Department orders, and local commanders will be directed to afford such assistance as their facilities will permit.

#### *Distinguished Marksmen.*

General Orders No. 2, W. D., January 4, 1911, contains the names of five officers and men of the Infantry and Cavalry, who having won three authorized medals in the higher competitions are transferred to the class of Distinguished Marksmen.

They are Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cavalry; Sergt. Jerome Grabenzeh, Company H, 4th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Ben. Lear, 15th Cavalry, and Sergt. Henry Whitaker, Company A, 15th Infantry.

#### *3rd Pennsylvania Brigade Shooting Record.*

Headquarters and the 9th, 12th and 14th Infantry, 3rd Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, have a brigade figure of merit in rifle practice of 99.41.

93.9 per cent of total enrollment of the brigade qualified at rifle practice. With the pistol sixty-two qualified as experts, seventeen as sharpshooters, seventy-one as marksmen, while thirty-six failed to qualify, out of an aggregate of 186.

Of the regiments the 9th Infantry was high with figure of merit 119.33, while the high company was G, of the 9th, with a figure of merit of 150.39.

#### *Maryland Rifle Results.*

The annual report of Small Arms Practice, Maryland National Guard, for the season of 1910 shows a brigade figure of merit of 81.67. The high regiment is the 1st Infantry with 86.09. The company having the best figure of merit is Company M, 5th Infantry, 147.03.

#### *Oklahoma Men Shoot.*

Company B, 1st Infantry, Oklahoma National Guard, Chandler, has made an excellent showing in rifle practice for the year 1910.

Eight experts, one sharpshooter and twenty-five marksmen, and a company which had only ten men qualified in any classification the previous year is a good showing, indicating a degree of application, industry and intelligence worthy of the highest praise.







Olsen shot .22 S. & W., 10-inch, Stevens-Pope armory; McManus, .44 S. & W. revolver, 7½-inch, 175 grain, hand loaded; Resche, .38 Colt Officers model, 120-grain, U.M.C.; MoDean, same as Resche; Smith, 6½-inch, S. & W. revolver, 115-grain, hand loaded.

MILES STANDISH MITES.

All of the team shot U. S. Cartridge Company's L. R. Lesmok and Smith and Wesson 10 inch pistols. For the first time the club has climbed into the 1000 column, shooting so consistently that in the seventh and eight matches the total was 1021. With this encouragement the New England club hopes to make a better showing in the matches to come.

SHELL MOUND SHELLINGS.

In both matches the Shell Mounders exceeded all former team totals, making the respectable totals of 1066 and 1045. Linder used .44 S. & W. revolver, hand loaded. All the rest used .22 S. & W., 10-inch pistols. Whaley and Lillemo, Peters, and Siebe and Wexson, U. M. C. Lesmok. In the 8th match all of the team shot the S. & W., 10-inch and U. M. C. Lesmok, with the exception of F. Poulter, who shot Peters.

PORTLAND PICKINGS.

The Portland outfit has been doing some real classy shooting, its lowest score being 1045 and its highest 1095, with most of the scores hovering around the 90 mark. This is good team work and the Portlanders should receive credit for such a fine showing.

ST. LOUIS SINGES.

The St. Louisians are shooting along in excellent shape, recording scores of 1081, 1074, 1053, 1066, 1063 and 1078. But notwithstanding this fine shooting out of six matches they won but one. A little hard luck, that's all, but the seventh and eight matches are theirs. In both matches the team used the following tools: Moore, .44 Russian, hand loaded; Crossman, .38 S. & W., U. S. Cartridge Company, factory load; Prese, .38 S. & W., hand loaded; Ayer, .38 S. & W., 8-inch Pope, hand loaded; Olcott, .22 S. & W. pistol.

OSBORNE OFFERINGS.

Osborne has not much to offer but they show some improvement over previous scores. Patterson, Lemon and Adams used S. & W. .22 with 8-inch barrel, U. S. short; Kirvan shot .22 Stevens 10-inch barrel, Peters semi-smokeless short; Hewitt, Colt's .22.

WASHINGTON WHISPERS.

The seventh and eighth matches were productive of some real classy work by two of our team. Ferree shot consistently and got 223 and 224 with a 49 to start with in each match. It was Hal Leizear, though, who was the real star of the evening's performance, starting off his eighth match with the prettiest possible that we have seen. In view of the fact that this possible was made while experimenting with flat nosed bullets with a view of obtaining sharp cutting qualities the score is all the more interesting. The target appears elsewhere in this number. Ferree, Holt, Bunn and Atkinson shot .22 S. & W. 10-inch and L. R. Lesmok, while Leizear used the Stevens 10-inch and Peters Stevens Pope Armory cartridges, long rifle.

OAKLAND OPTIMISM.

All of the team used S. & W. pistols and U. M. C. Lesmok. Two bad. The night was dark and stormy and so all the scores, Oh dear! Mr. Hough could not come to shoot, as he is preparing to go to Portland, Maine, to see the team we shot last week and the other shootists on the road. Mr. D. A. Bulmore, our genial six-foot spotter and Trust Officer, took his place. Dave promises to do better and when Hough returns will shoot him a match. Sure, Cereni did the work for the team, and look out for him, he will be there with the goods. 216 and 210 is not bad for a new man.

Davison was swinging into style O. K. Note the improvement since Match No. 1.

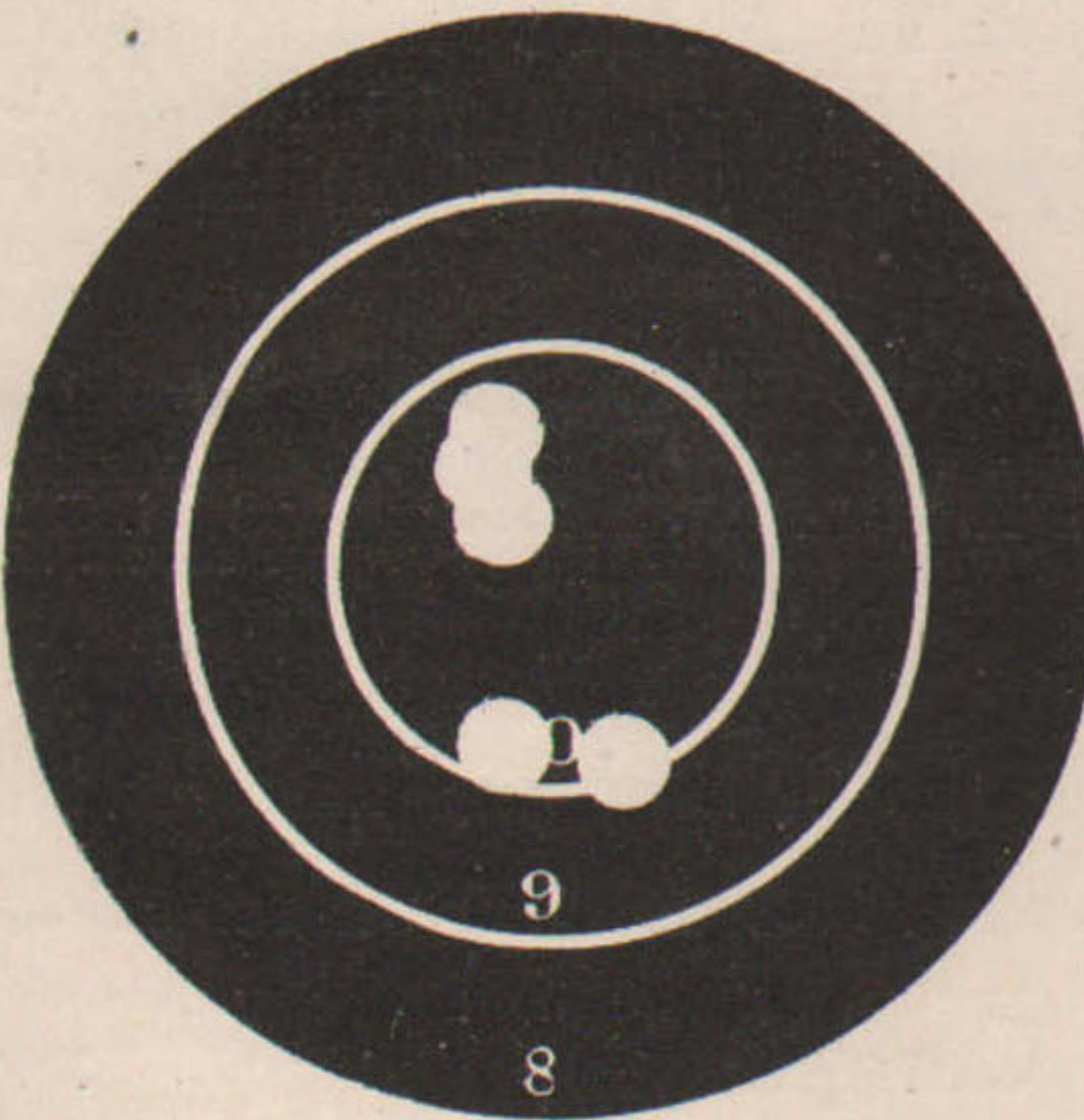
Pierre is very anxious to do great things but somehow he don't pull exactly at that very moment, but a little practice will do it.

It was hard work for Harris to shoot at all; his little son was taken suddenly sick and Mr. Harris shot his

two matches in forty minutes.

No hard luck stories next week, for we are up against the Manhattans and the Beansters. We have picked a man each to lick.

Cereni takes A. Lane; Davidson will do things to Dr. Sayre; Harris goes against the man with the record, P. Hanford; Pierre will tackle the Olympian Dietz, and Bulmore hopes to win the match by defeating Dr. Hicks. Wonder what they will do to us. Who said they smelled a skunk?



Possible score of 50 made by H. H. Leizear of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Washington, D. C., in the U. S. Revolver League. He shot a Stevens .22 single shot pistol, 10-inch barrel, with home made sight built on the order of the Partridge. Of especial interest in connection with the ammunition used is the fact that the ends of the bullets were cut off flat with a chisel, crudely but with care, using Stevens-Pope Armory cartridge, long rifle.

THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Butte, Pasadena and St. Paul lead in the National Rifle Association interclub indoor league after three weeks of shooting. Each club is credited with three straight wins.

Dickinson's five was the high score of the week, 965. One of its men, Walford, shares with George W. Keys of St. Paul, high rifle honors with a score of 196 out of a possible 200 each.

An encouraging feature of the matches as conducted this year is that the local papers in a number of the cities having clubs entered are taking interest in the sport to the extent of ordering special news service on the matches. Credit for this is due the hustling members of the local clubs who have convinced the sporting editors of their cities that rifle news is in demand.

When the laurels are passed out in the western league there should be one fine young wreath reserved for W. A. Frisbie, editor of the Minneapolis Daily News. A rifleman himself, he has done everything possible to facilitate the work of the Western headquarters. Through his personal efforts one of the two great press associations has been brought to an appreciation of the value of rifle news and to place a standing order for league results.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.
Butte, Mont.	3	0
St. Paul, Minn.	3	0
Pasadena, Calif.	3	0
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio	1	2
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	2
Seattle, Wash.	1	2
Tacoma, Wash.	1	2
Santa Ana, Calif.	0	3
Adrian, Mich.	0	3

DICKINSON, N. D.		ADRIAN, MICH.	
Walford	196	Matterson	164
Engbrecht	193	Benner	163
Dodd	193	Hough	163
Baird	192	Kartie	156

Barker	192	Baldwin	155
Total	965	Total	801
ST. PAUL, MINN.		LOS ANGELES, CAL.	
Keys	196	Kellog	179
Arnold	194	Umsted	175
Ferguson	191	Merwin	171
Clark	190	Felsenthat	166
Mooney	187	Stevenson	165
Total	958	Total	856
MILWAUKEE, WIS.		SEATTLE, WASH.	
Cook	189	Berger	194
Gaartz	183	Armstrong	184
Ahnert	187	Gribble	181
Walker	183	Meacham	180
Nagler	184	Russell	178
Total	926	Total	917
PASADENA, CAL.		TACOMA, WASH.	
Smith	183	Schofield	188
Wotkyns	177	Blair	186
Hubbs	185	Neiman	180
Heise	180	Brantigan	178
Backus	188	Knoble	176
Total	913	Total	908
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.		SANTA ANA, CAL.	
Ringlund	186	McFadden	165
Mauldin	181	Cubbon	161
Buck	177	McFadden	154
Baldwin	173	McBride	151
Gilman	173	Cubbon	150
Total	890	Total	781
BUTTE.			
C. G. Westphal	195		
J. R. Crawford	194		
J. A. Donovan	188		
R. E. Tisdale	185		
F. Anderson	184		
Total	946		

The Western indoor rifle league results for the week ending Jan. 21 show that Butte has put away the strong Dickinson, N. D., team by shooting 970, the highest score recorded in the west this year, to its opponents' 960. For five men to average 194 out of a possible 200 each sets a hard pace for devotees of prone shooting at 75 feet on the National Rifle Association gallery target to follow.

High individual score in the west was made by Tisdale of Butte, who scored 197. Second honors are divided between Keys of St. Paul and Wolford of Dickinson with 196 each. St. Paul stands second on the team score with 967 points to its credit.

Pasadena, who like Butte and St. Paul, is still unbeaten, put away Santa Ana by the low score of 886. Milwaukee, Dickinson, Tacoma and Seattle have won two and lost two matches each. Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Adrian and Cleveland have each one win and three lost in their records. Santa Ana, Cal., has not shot a match.

The scores for the week in the west are:

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Butte	4	0	Tacoma	2	2
St. Paul	4	0	Minneapolis	1	3
Pasadena	4	0	Cleveland	1	3
Milwaukee	2	2	Los Angeles	1	3
Dickinson	2	2	Adrian	0	4
Seattle	2	2	Santa Ana	0	4

RESULTS JANUARY 21.

Butte, Mont.	970	v.	Dickinson, N. D.	960
St. Paul, Minn.	968	v.	Milwaukee, Wis.	916
Seattle, Wash.	925	v.	Minneapolis, Minn.	904
Tacoma, Wash.	904	v.	Cleveland, Ohio	911
Pasadena, Cal.	886	v.	Santa Ana, Cal. defaulted	
Adrian, Mich.	857	v.	Los Angeles, Cal.	886

BUTTE, MONT.		DICKINSON, N. D.	
Tisdale	197	Wolford	196
Booth	195	Engbrecht	193
Donovan	193	Dodd	191
Westphal	193	Louden	191
Crawford	192	Baird	189
Team total	970	Team total	960
ST. PAUL, MINN.		MILWAUKEE, WIS.	
Keys	196	Ahnert	190
Mooney	195	Gaartz	187
Ferguson	192	Cook	185
Arnold	192	Nagler	178
Lundt	192	Walker	176
Team total	967	Team total	916

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN; (also particular attention of one F. J. K.)

From "Oh! thank you" and "Curses" I assume that it is your editorial skill swinging the League Department of your paper, therefore, I proceed to jump upon your editorial neck for counting the result of one match as against the Newark Club. Please correct our unofficial standing in the next issue of your paper, if conditions, with us, are equal at that time.

We are not shooting for anything more than the sport of it, it's true, but every bosomly brother every match night is solemnly sworn with one hand on the Bible and t'other on a box of Peter's Perfectos. He swears (nothing at all uncommon) to shoot in the orthodox way and try no new wrinkles. He is forced to repeat after Father French the "Possible Pistol Prayer of the Pinhead," thusly: "Lord, if our hands shake, our eyes blur, or a fellow fool cracks a joke(?), please calm our innocent minds, and don't forget to confound the conditions of our adversaries."

We know this isn't Christian-like, but we are Buddhists when it comes to shooting for fame. Say, speaking about fame, they tell me that the

Manhattans are negotiating for a hall in which to exercise, develop and domesticate the thing so it will become gentle, work in any sort of harness, eat out of the hand, and learn to love it's foster pop, "J. E. S."

The editor who knoweth all things, believeth all things, but sometimes shrinks from telling all he knows, should be able to enlighten the rest of the shooting community as to whether to the Manhattans there has been generously or otherwise conceded the patent right to fame in the pistol-shooting world—let's hear from you.

Lane! Hanford! Dr. Sayer! Dr. Hicks! and John Dietz!—My guns, if someone could inject a little jalap in their coffee "just for one night." Well, the Newark Club is going to proceed in the matter of beating this impregnable bunch in an honorable way—they are about to slay the Goliath—they propose to subject this trust of Argus-eyed pistol cranks to a taste of ignominious defeat on the occasion of the sixteenth match. Watch our smutless smoke, and—hot air.

POINDEXTER.



# ARE YOU PREPARED FOR 1911?

Western Automatic Traps  
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SEATTLE, WASH.		MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	
Hinckley.....	193	Baldwin.....	184
Gribble.....	187	Mauldin.....	183
Meacham.....	186	Gilman.....	182
Liggett.....	180	Ringlund.....	181
Hatton.....	179	Young.....	174
<b>Team total.....</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>Team total.....</b>	<b>904</b>
Neiman.....	184	Hubbs.....	186
Stewart.....	184	Wotkyns.....	177
Scotfield.....	180	Botch.....	177
King.....	178	Smi.h.....	178
Harris.....	178	Heise.....	168
<b>Team total.....</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>Team total.....</b>	<b>886</b>
ADRIAN, MICH.		LOS ANGELES.	
Harris.....	178	Kellogg.....	182
Baldwin.....	176	Crossman.....	180
Benner.....	176	Felsenthal.....	178
Belcher.....	166	Umsted.....	175
Matterson.....	163	Steverson.....	171
<b>Team total.....</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>Team total.....</b>	<b>886</b>
TAKOMA.		CLEVELAND.	
Neiman.....	184	Andrews.....	189
Stewart.....	184	Koska.....	185
Scotfield.....	184	Woodyatt.....	182
King.....	180	Hale.....	178
Harris.....	178	Du Rand.....	177
<b>Team total.....</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>Team total.....</b>	<b>911</b>

### N. R. A. INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

The first week of the Intercollegiate schedule finds the teams starting off in good shape, Iowa for its first match against Missouri recording high score of the week, 1870 to 1621 for its opponent. Columbia also showed up well getting 1809, defeating Cornell by over 100 points.

High individual score of the week was made by Arthur I. Arueson, 194, of the Iowa team, closely followed by Leo R. Leeper, of the same team with 193. J. A. Baker, Jr., of Columbia was third with 192.

### RESULTS, JANUARY 14.

Iowa.....	1870	v. Missouri.....	1621
Columbia.....	1809	v. Cornell.....	1695
Massachusetts.....	1761	v. Rhode Island.....	1430
Washington.....	1737	v. North Georgia.....	1352
Minnesota.....	1644	v. Dartmouth.....	1621
Purdue.....	1642	v. New Hampshire.....	1353
Louisiana.....	1462	v. Arizona.....	1346
Princeton.....	1413	v. California.....	.....

IOWA.			
	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
Arthur I. Arueson.....	96	98	194
Leo R. Leeper.....	95	98	193
Lester Shepard.....	92	97	189
Macy Campbell.....	90	98	188
Calvin E. Williams.....	94	94	188
F. Bruins.....	90	97	187
L. P. Elliott.....	88	98	186
J. S. Leeper.....	89	97	186
W. W. Hansell.....	90	94	184
M. W. Iles.....	81	94	175
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1870</b>

COLUMBIA.			
J. H. Northrop.....	85	91	176
W. Steinbruch.....	77	90	167
A. A. Leach, Jr.....	86	96	182
J. A. Baker, Jr., Capt.....	95	97	192
H. Saalberg.....	83	95	178
A. P. Lane.....	92	96	188
W. J. Krefeld.....	92	90	182
G. D. Hubbard.....	93	97	190

J. R. Guiteras.....	79	95	174
J. Ehrlich.....	89	91	180
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1809</b>		

The Columbia team shot on the 9th Regiment rifle range on January 10, 1911; in the first match of the season, our opponents being Cornell University. Lack of practice has handicapped our team badly; we have had only one day to practice on before the match started. However, strong efforts are being made to have the University authorities put in a temporary range, until the permanent range is completed.

Several of the men made creditable scores but the lack of practice was extremely marked, especially in the prone shooting.

Hereafter our secretary will send by mail our unofficial scores to the correspondent of the College we shoot against and would like very much to have them do the same. This will save waiting until the official notifications are published.

### RECORD SCORE OF IOWA TEAM JANUARY 21.

	Stg.	Pr.	Tl.
C. E. Williams.....	100	93	193
A. I. Arneson.....	93	100	193
Le Roy P. Elliott.....	96	95	191
M. W. Iles.....	94	95	189
T. Bruins.....	94	95	189
L. R. Leeper.....	90	98	188
Lester Shepard.....	92	95	187
J. S. Leeper.....	88	96	184
W. W. Hansell.....	87	96	183
Macy Campbell.....	82	94	176
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1873</b>

### EASTERN LEAGUE.

The fifth week of the Inter-club Rifle Shooting League's Series of matches finds the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn., still leading with a clean score of five victories. The Park Club of Bridgeport, Conn., has also a clean score of victories, with the Butler, Pa., the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club of New York City and the Warren, Pa., shooters trailing along with one defeat each.

The results of the matches shot during the past week are as follows:

Erie, Pa.....	900	v. Atlantic City, N. J. . . . .	833
Bangor, Me.....	961	v. Butler, Pa.....	927
Bridgeport, Conn.....	942	v. Birmingham, Ala. . . . .	935
New Haven, Conn.....	980	v. Savannah, Ga.....	805
New York City.....	969	v. Washington, D. C. . . . .	886
Pittsburg, Pa.....	947	v. Providence, R. I. . . . .	902
Portland, Me.....	971	v. Warren, Pa.....	970

The standing of the clubs to date is as follows:			
	W.	L.	W. L.
New Haven, Conn. . . . .	5	0	Birmingham, Ala. . . . . 2 3
Bridgeport, Conn. . . . .	5	0	Erie, Pa. . . . . 2 3
Butler, Pa. . . . .	4	1	Providence, R. I. . . . . 1 4
Warren, Pa. . . . .	4	1	Washington, D. C. . . . . 1 4
New York City. . . . .	4	1	Pittsburg, Pa. . . . . 1 4
Bangor, Me. . . . .	3	2	Savannah, Ga. . . . . 0 5
Portland, Me. . . . .	3	2	Atlantic City, N. J. . . . . 0 5

MANHATTAN.			
A. P. Lane.....	49	49	50 49-197
J. A. Dietz.....	50	49	50 46-195
J. K. Boles.....	49	49	49 45-195
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	47	47	50 49-193
G. Grenzer.....	48	47	47 47-189
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>969</b>

NEW HAVEN.			
H. J. Gussman.....	49	49	49 50-197
Capt. W. H. Richard.....	50	50	48 49-197
H. S. Williams.....	49	49	50 48-196
G. W. Chesley.....	49	47	49 50-195
Capt. A. F. Laudensack.....	47	50	49 49-195
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>980</b>

WARREN.			
Ed. Sweeting.....	50	49	48 50-197
E. S. Munson.....	50	46	49 50-195
Wm. Robertson.....	49	47	50 48-194
F. G. Haines.....	50	48	46 48-192
H. Wheelock.....	50	48	46 48-192
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>970</b>

### NEW HAVEN NOTES.

That ten-man arrangement for these matches is a dandy. Nearly every week we notice that some of the old timers have evidently gone a visiting as they do not show up in the list and that new names are substituted. For instance, last week our friend Ed. Narum over at St. Paul appears to have had other business and was not present. Also our own Captain Al. had his contribution of 193 indignantly rejected by some of our youngsters. They haven't a bit of consideration even for the shooting master these days.

Everybody was pretty good natured at the shoot on Tuesday evening, though one or two of the boys were naturally disappointed at what were only tough luck scores. Ain't it funny how a wild shot will make one cuss, when the bigger wonder is that so many of them do find the beautiful ten ring.

Gussman is developing into a sure score getter and his 197 was high this week.

Laudensack "come back" with 195, while Chesley after a bum start ended with the same total. Williams stepped in between with 196. Richard, just arrived from the west, started in his first match clear down to the thirteenth shot and then faked a bad eight. A nine on his last shot stuck his total in the 197 hole.

Anybody notice that these official targets are just a little difficult to see clearly? The outside rings are extremely heavy and the bull could very well stand a little more of the printer's ink. Still, maybe we're gettin' old.

A little more sociability between the clubs would not be a bad thing it appears to us. Letters written the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, or to any members thereof, will receive prompt attention. What's in this thing anyway but the fun you get out of it. The scores of the newer clubs are increasing and soon we'll all be in a bunch; then there will be things doing.

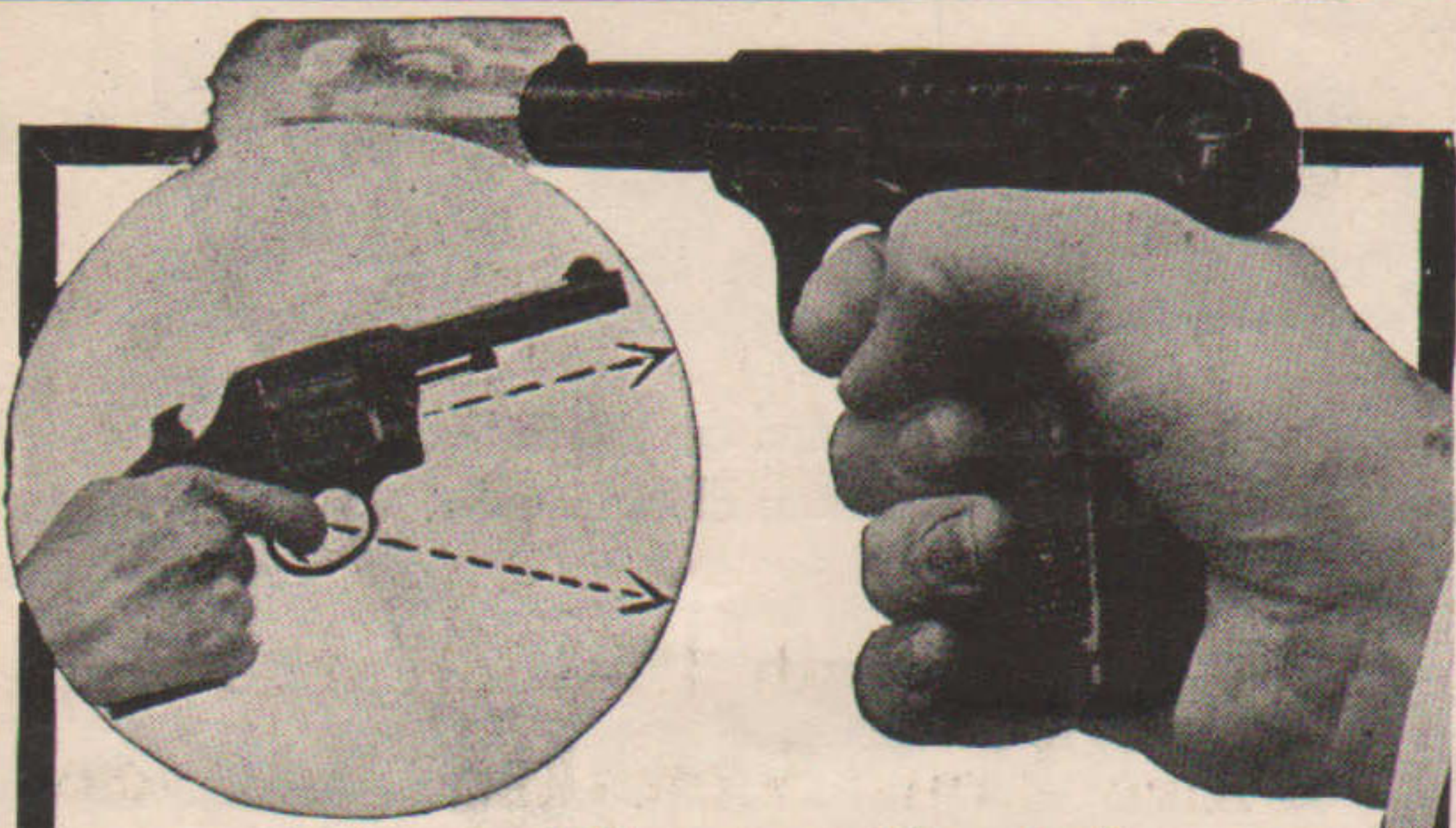
It does look though, that Jack Semon and Tommy Commodore ought to be shooting with that Cleveland bunch.

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**Providence Revolver Club (Newport Members).**

The following scores were made at the weekly shoot, January 20:

P. Brooks	232	240	472
W. Almy	228	242	470
F. Coggeshall	225	237	462
J. Biesel	221	234	455
J. Easton	231	215	446
W. Thurston	219	219	438

Bullseye Match—W. Almy.

Brooks wins first 1911 series with 3 straight.

**Bangor, Me., Rifle Association.**

In addition to shooting the Interclub Match with Birmingham, Ala., on the evening of January 3, the Association shot a match with the rifle team of Company D, 2nd Regiment of Norway, Me.

The conditions of the match were ten men each, ten shots standing and ten shots prone at 50 feet, .22 caliber rifles, 50-foot Creedmoor target reduced for 50 feet. We used the same rifles as we shoot in the Interclub matches. Scores were as follows:

	Stdg.	Pr.	Tl.
Bangor Rifle Association	434	485	928
Company D, Norway, Me.	430	482	912

Tuesday evening, January 10, we shot a 5-man match with Company G, N. G. S. M., of this city. The conditions were ten shots at each of the three positions, standing, sitting and prone, at 50 feet, .22 caliber rifles, 50-foot Creedmoor target. Scores were as follows:

	Stdg.	Sit'g.	Pr.	Tl.
Maj. L. S. Chilcott	49	49	50	148
E. M. Sylvester	48	50	50	148
U. S. Jordan	47	50	49	146
E. A. Ramsdell	42	50	44	136
M. E. Jewell	46	46	49	141

Total..... 719

**Company G, N. G. S. M.**

Capt. W. A. McDonald	44	48	49	141
Lieut. D. I. Gould	48	48	49	145
Sergt. C. A. Ramsdell	45	50	50	145
Sergt. P. M. Wiggin	45	46	50	141
Priv. I. E. Doane	46	49	49	144

Total..... 716

However, these matches with Company G are of great benefit to the Association and were originated by our indefatigable Executive Officer, Lieut. D. I. Gould, who is never satisfied unless we are shooting matches, and if he can't find anyone to shoot against us, he will

set us at work shooting against each other, as most of the officers and men of Company G belong to the Association.

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

The following scores were shot January 1 with rifle at 25 yards:

John Streun	235	235	236	238	235	1179
G. F. Snellen	245	248	247	246	246	1232
W. H. French	244	246	244			

**Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.**

Ryder	83	82	84	87	89	88
Poindexter	83	87	88	84	88	
Jackson	83	84	87	87	91	
Nichols	84	86	92	89	89	90
French	84	87	86	90	90	92

**Pistol Scores, 50 Yards, Greenville, N. J., January 21.**

W. H. French	10	10	9	8	9	9	10	10	9	10	94
.22 S. & W. Pope	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9	10	10	97
Peters long rifle cartridge	10	9	10	10	9	10	8	8	9	9	92
	10	8	8	10	10	10	10	9	8	9	92
	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	8	10	8	92

Total..... 467

.38 S. & W. Special Target revolver	9	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	94
2.4 gr. Bullseye powder	10	8	10	10	9	10	7	7	10	9	90
125 gr. Ideal Colt Auto	10	9	9	8	10	9	10	10	8	9	92
.38 Colt Military	8	9	9	8	9	9	6	8	8	7	81
Special; full load	10	8	9	8	10	6	10	10	8	10	88

The following scores were shot in the 50 shot match at 25 yards.

John Streun, Match rifle—	235	236	236	238	239	1184
P. J. O'Hare, .22 musket—	233	233	240	233	244	1183
T. A. Gabriel, Match rifle—	244	245	245	244	242	1220

**January 11, 50 Shot Rifle Match.**

G. F. Snellen, Match rifle—	245	248	247	246	246	1232
	248	246	243	242	245	1224
T. A. Gabriel, Match rifle—	247	245	245	245	246	1228
W. H. French, Match rifle—	243	241	247	246	247	1224

**Pistol Scores, 20 Yards.**

R. M. Poindexter	80	82	85	87	87	88	90	91
G. W. Jackson	81	87	91	87	90	93		

T. P. Nichols	86	91	93	89	90	92		
W. H. French	85	89	90	92	90			
R. M. Ryder	84	85	89	90				
Albert Foster, Jr.	75	78	79	80				

**Annual Meeting of Missouri State Rifle Association.**

At the annual meeting of the Missouri State Rifle Association, held Saturday night, January 7, in the assembly room, 1st Regiment Armory, Col. E. J. Spencer was unanimously reelected president, W. C. Ayer was named as vice-president; Maj. H. C. Dyer, treasurer; C. C. Crossman, secretary; and L. F. Alt, executive officer. Those named will also constitute the Executive Board for the ensuing fiscal year. Mr. Crossman was also elected by the State Association to act as member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association for 1911.

Reports of officers showed the association to have made much progress along the chosen lines, and plans were laid to increase the membership, now numbering more than 50, during the coming months. To this end each officer and member has practically pledged himself to bring in at least one new member before the first of June. A proposition was submitted looking to the organization of a club of small caliber rifle shooters to operate in conjunction with and as a part of the Missouri State Rifle Association.

It was decided to hold the annual tournament of the association during the first week in June, and a committee was named to look after this event. No doubt it will be decided to make this a combination shoot, open to users of revolvers, pistols, rifles and shot-guns, as was the case at last year's successful tournament, held on the St. Charles range. Regular meetings of the body will be held the first Saturday of each month at the armory henceforth.

**Meeting of St. Louis Revolver Club.**

A meeting of the St. Louis Revolver Club was held Saturday evening, January 7, at the First Regiment Armory, President C. C. Crossman presiding. Plans for the coming season were discussed, reports read and approved. A handsome medal was tendered the club by Secretary Louis Alt, and this will be awarded the member making the highest aggregate score. The scores of those members shooting in the Indoor League team races will do double duty, counting as having been shot on the



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## Peters SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES

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medal, while nonmembers of the team may compete Saturday evenings. Scores must be shot last Friday or Saturday in January, February and March. Any arm permissible.

#### Colonial Revolver Club Meets.

The Colonial Revolver Club also had a short business session, nothing of unusual interest developing. The club is in good shape and has made many improvements on its grounds near Clayton, notably a sliding target frame for 75-yard shooting.

#### Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

Sunday, the first practice after the New Year, was a glorious day for the Insurgents.

Stand-Patter Crossman went down to the Little Ranch, below Calexico, last week. This time he was after ducks and from the lack of news, also duck dinners, we have been receiving, we firmly believe somebody still has his Angora; which according to the Funcke means what he didn't get last summer.

Old Regular Price was pursuing the same will-o-the-wisp vocation in Inyo County, but as he was the man who carried off the N. R. A. medal for 1910, we expect his horn of plenty to be overflowing.

Several of the rest of the Old Liners such as Crawford, both the Nichols boys, York, Hansen and Felsenthal, felt themselves above our class, so we had the melon patch all to ourselves.

The result reminded one of the old game of Fox and Hounds, especially if we happened to choose too long a winded fellow for fox. Everybody with the New Year resolution of making first place on the Regimental Team for 1911 tucked away under their bonnet, started out strong. But several hard luck shots here, a bum gun—there, the old line of excuses and if's all around and at the finish that long, lean lanky fox, Kellogg, was all to the good.

Nobody could understand why after sending in a qualification score to headquarters for 1910, they couldn't better their score at the first shoot for 1911.

Theoretically all O. K. but practically Nay, Nay. Edwards first 33 almost paralyzed him, but after trying again and getting 32 he decided to try a range where possibly his rifle might lie still. Result: same 33.

Umsted gave promise of a good score, but at 500 after a few mystifying shots he resigned his gun to Kellogg who had just made 47 and as he had the same, or worse

results than Ummie, Sergeant Miles will have a gun to trade off before next shoot.

Moral: Who takes the best care of his gun or—

Many an honest heart beats beneath a ragged coat.

Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Umsted made a strong plea for women's suffrage with several good scores. Insurgent scores:

Yards	200	300	500	Tl.
Kellog	42	43	47	132
Umsted	40	38	35	113
Miles	37	37	34	108
Harris	32	41	35	108
Mrs. Carr	33	34	21	88
Edwards	33	31	unf.	...
Goldsborough	24	30	unf.	...
Starkey	41	39	unf.	...
Mrs. Umsted	22	..	unf.	...
Englund	21	18	13 (5 shots.)	...

P. S. Somebody accused us of printing only our best scores. Now will you take it back?

#### Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Calif.

A most beautiful day brought out a great many sharpshooters to the Shell Mound Park shooting range on January 8. Eight different clubs holding their regular monthly medal and bullseye shoots on the 200-yard range opened the first big shoot of the New Year in grand style. The clubs were the Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club, S. F. Turner Schuetzen Section, S. F. Schuetzen Verien, Germania Schuetzen Club, Duetscher Krieger Schuetzen, Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, Company A, Irish Volunteers, and Independent rifles.

August Westphal with a 217 was the high man in the Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club. O. B. Burmeister was high man in the S. F. Turner Schuetzen with 209.

Henry Barnholdt was high man in the S. F. Schuetzen Verien with 214, but it took G. Gunther to get the best bullseye that took home the first prize in the bullseye shoot.

A 227 for Frank Mason in the Germania Schuetzen Club made him high man.

George Hetzel with 387 in the Deutscher Krieger Schuetzen Section was plenty and more for the best score in that organization. Oscar Dammer took the first prize in the bullseye shoot.

W. G. Hoffman was the star performer in the Golden Gate Rifle and Revolver Club, having made 231, 230, 225 in the reentry matches.

What happened to all the pistol shooters is a mystery

as only one 95 for J. E. Gorman and all the others made below 92; maybe too many holidays. We hope the 99 mark will be reached before the end of the year.

A 40 out of 50 on the blunt target made Corp. Thomas Moynihan the high man in the Company A, Irish Volunteers.

Lieut. J. Kuhlke made 62 out of 100, Standard American target, in the Independent Rifle medal shoot.

#### Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Scores of the Zettler Rifle Club made at its regular weekly practice shoot January 17. Five ten shot strings, possible total 1250.

G. L. Amouroux	238	243	241	242	247	1211
A. Begerow	230	225	236	241	233	1165
F. M. Bund	233	237	240	237	230	1177
L. C. Buss	246	239	244	245	243	1217
C. L. Gerken	238	244	247	233	238	1200
L. P. Hansen	240	235	242	239	240	1196
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	229	232	238	236	233	1168
L. Mauer	242	239	243	240	233	1197
C. Oltmann	242	243	243	239	243	1210
G. Schlicht	243	241	244	239	240	1207
C. A. Schrag	234	233	236	240	235	1178
O. Smith	238	243	239	248	243	1211
W. A. Tewes	244	246	246	248	248	1232
B. Zettler	235	241	244	240	238	1198
C. Zettler	241	242	241	243	245	1212
F. Busch, Jr.	231	232	236	238	216	1153
H. M. Pope	244	239	245	236	236	1200
F. Hecking	230	237	240	237	233	1177

#### TRAP SHOOTING.

##### COMING EVENTS.

May 9-11—Charlotte, N. C. The Interstate Association's Sixth Southern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.

July 18-20—Wilmington, Del. The Interstate Association's Sixth Eastern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.

#### The Interstate Association.

Sixth Southern Handicap Tournament will be given at Charlotte, N. C., May 9-10-11, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money.

The Sixth Eastern Handicap Tournament will be given at Wilmington, Del., July 18-19-20, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club. There will be \$1,000 added money.

March 16 and 17—Second Annual Clay target tournament at Prospect Park, Baltimore, Md.



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### FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF TRAP SHOOTING.

The Interstate Association, at its annual meeting in 1910, materially changed and improved the conditions governing Registered Tournaments. These changes were necessary for the best interest of trap shooting. They will benefit all concerned.

A broad experience has demonstrated that the registration of Tournaments confers many important advantages to trap shooting activities, but that, if not safeguarded and controlled by proper restrictions, it is subject to many abuses, petty and serious. The promoter, actuated by purely business reasons, is the chief offender. For the sport or its advancement he cares nothing; for the advertising profits he hungers greatly. He complies with all the technical requirements of registration although he, himself, may be all there is of his weakling club. His Tournament may have only two squads at the outset, which dwindle away gradually to a squad or less, the whole a mere farce, but nevertheless profitable to the promoter under the old conditions. Each succeeding year the mushroom club and the hungry promoter were becoming more numerous, and, accordingly, The Interstate Association was expending money for which no return was given in the way of promoting legitimate trap shooting. Yet many legitimate attempts at holding Tournaments resulted in failure, because the sum total of so much gun club effort exceeded the demand for competition. The majority of shooters have limitations to their purses besides having a limit to their craving for competition. There is such a thing as too much shooting with its harmful reactions.

Again, under the old conditions, a strong club holding a successful Tournament often made excessive profits, which were out of all proportion as compared to the effort and expense of holding the Tournament. Of course the excessive profits came out of the shooters' pockets. The most successful clubs were those which used the Squier Money-Back System, which returns a share of the profits to the weaker shooters.

The new conditions will eliminate the undesirable features while developing the sport on lines that are broad, wholesome and permanent. The matter of good sportsmanship is given full consideration.

Referring more in detail to the changes mentioned, the Interstate Association decided that gun club program advertising by its members shall cease from January 1, 1911.

In place of program advertising The Interstate Association has substituted a yearly contribution of \$20,000.00 to be apportioned to State Association Tournaments and to the Tournaments of gun clubs members of State Associations as herein defined. These apportionments of moneys are to be applied to the Squier Money-Back System of the clubs' respective programs.

Thus the moneys which heretofore went to hundreds of clubs, weak and strong, will now go directly to the shooters, much to their enrichment. Nevertheless, the clubs will directly benefit by the changes, since more shooters will support the Registered Tournaments because of the material inducements offered in the way of added moneys, freely contributed by the Interstate Association and because of the greater number of shooters who will

shoot through the entire program because of the benefits accruing to them from the Squier Money-Back System which is fully described elsewhere herein, and is a part of the Tournament agreement.

At all times, there will be a reasonable guarantee that when a Tournament is registered it will be worthy of the confidence and support of the trap shooting fraternity, and will have the dignity and importance incident to good auspices.

Shooters under The Interstate Association's new policy will be encouraged to organize State Associations and Leagues of Gun Clubs where none now exist.

The yearly averages, compiled from the records of tournaments thus registered and standardized, are incomparably more valuable than are the averages compiled from the data of a multitude of clubs whose standards of competitions are loose or non-existent.

All this in a particular way—in a general way the present requirements of registration make for responsibility, permanency and good sportsmanship, both of clubs and shooters. At present the mushroom club and speculative promoter have no standing.

### Grand American Handicap Will Probably Go to St. Louis.

Possessing the finest long-distance rifle range in the West, being the home of more active revolver marksmen than any other city in the world, numbering among its inhabitants some of the world's best shots with rifle, revolver and shotgun, and having an excellent chance to secure the Grand American Handicap, St. Louis will be much in the limelight during the months to come.

The Missouri State Rifle Association, with Col. E. J. Spencer, commanding officer of the 1st Regiment, N. G. M., at its head, last summer conducted the greatest event of its kind ever held in the United States. This was the combination tournament given at the State range near St. Charles, Mo., at which users of high-power rifles, revolvers and shotguns competed in the different events at their respective stations at one and the same time, an event unique in shooting history and decidedly successful.

This will be repeated in June under a much broader scope, and, with the experience gained, additional efforts will be put forth to attract shooters from abroad. Already Kansas City and Oklahoma marksmen have promised to compete, as well as several national marksmen now in the East. It will be recalled that The Times trophy, won last year by the team representing Company G, will be again in competition at the June shoot, and already much discussion is heard regarding the possible winner.

The bid of the St. Louis Trap Shooters' Association for the 1911 Grand American Handicap has been forwarded to the Interstate Association, and if accepted this means another national shooting event for St. Louis this year. The State shoot has already been secured, and dates assigned during May. Thus it will be noted that there will be much of interest during 1911.

### Meeting of Anolotan Gun Club.

The Anolotan Gun Club held its annual meeting on the 12th instant. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. S. Wilson; vice-president, Dr. W. D. Monroe; treasurer, Dr. A. B. Stine; secretary,

Miles Taylor; captain, Col. George W. Peck, Jr.; trustees, M. D. Hogan, R. P. Hawes and C. B. Wise. The trustees at the commencement of the season arranged for the club contests. The regulations provided that to be eligible for prizes a member must shoot in at least 10 regular shoots and during the season must shoot at 750 or more targets. The shooters were divided into four classes, which were determined as follows: Class A from and including the highest percentage obtained by any eligible member to and including 10 per cent below, and so on down to Class D. The secretary's report showed the following gentlemen to be the winners of the prizes:

Class A.			
	Sh.	Bk.	Pct.
J. Brown...	750	680	.906
P. Steubener...	910	819	.90

Class B.			
	Sh.	Bk.	Pct.
J. Drain...	1370	1063	.775
Dr. Parsons...	1753	1346	.767

Class C.			
	Sh.	Bk.	Pct.
G. Talbott...	1050	651	.62
J. Moffitt...	755	464	.614

During the year Jos. H. Hunter made the highest record for all targets shot at, closely followed by Steubener, Wise and Taylor, and Brown and Stine.

Hunter...	1470	1360	.925	M. Taylor	1235	1099	.889
Steubener...	1910	1716	.893	J. Brown	1100	973	.884
C. Wise...	1280	1137	.889	Dr. Stine	3255	2822	.863

Perhaps Dr. Stine is entitled to the largest meed of praise for consistent work done in view of the fact that he shot at 3,255 targets and scored .863 per cent of them. He shot in all kinds of weather and he missed but one shoot during the season. Hunter made a good record in the club contests, his average being .927, but did not shoot at enough targets to entitle him to a place. Taylor, the secretary, was in the same boat, and had an average in the club contests of 915.

At the meeting the trustees were authorized to install another trap and make other improvements. It was also decided to join the Maryland Shooting Association, which was recently organized. During the past year 23 new members were added to the rolls. Over 75,000 targets were thrown and the average attendance at each shoot was 20 members—those actually participating.

In the election of Col. George W. Peck, Jr., as captain the club has secured a most excellent officer. He was formerly a member of the Milwaukee and Racine, Wis. Gun Clubs and is surely a live wire. He understands the game and there will be something doing every minute under the Colonel's management.

### Big Shoot for Maryland.

The A. G. Alford Sporting Goods Company, with Geo. P. Mordecai and Basil Wagner as Managers, is going to hold the second annual clay target shooting tournament, for amateurs (of course the professionals may shoot for targets only) at Prospect Park, Baltimore, Maryland, March 16 and 17.

We will give a much larger shoot this year than we did last year; we will also add more cash and give more prizes. Our shoot last year, we may add, was the largest that has ever been held in the State, there being present, who shot through the two days programme, 115 different shooters. We had 90 on the first day and 80 on the second day.

Program for the first day will be seven events at 20 targets each, \$2.00 entrance in each event and we will add \$15.00 cash to each event. There will also be two events at 25 targets each to be known as the "Special Handicap Merchandise Race" open to amateurs only. Entrance, \$3.00 in which event will be donated a great many prizes, possibly fifteen to twenty ranging in prices from \$25.00 to \$30.00 down to \$1.00 each.

Last year in this race, first fourteen prizes were valued

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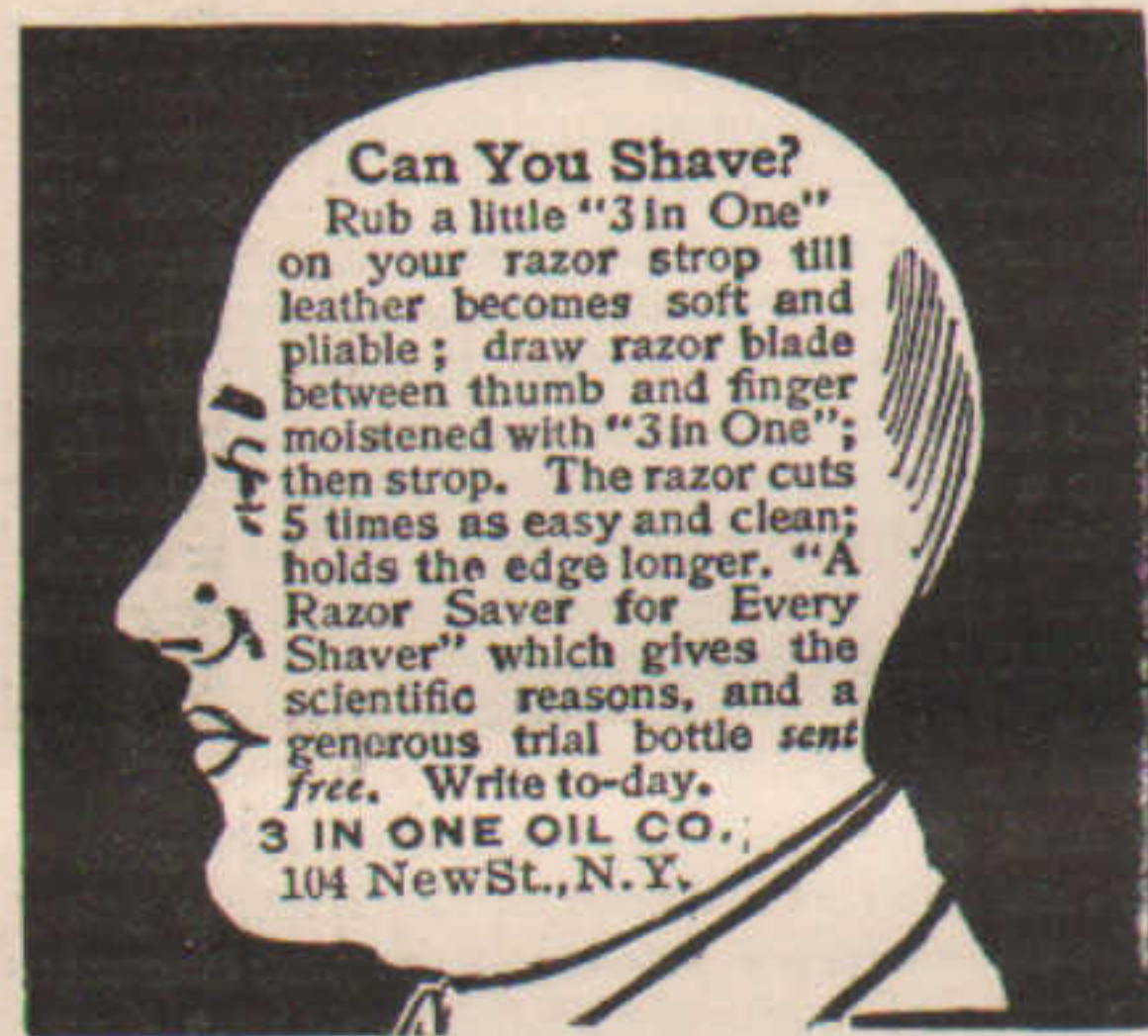
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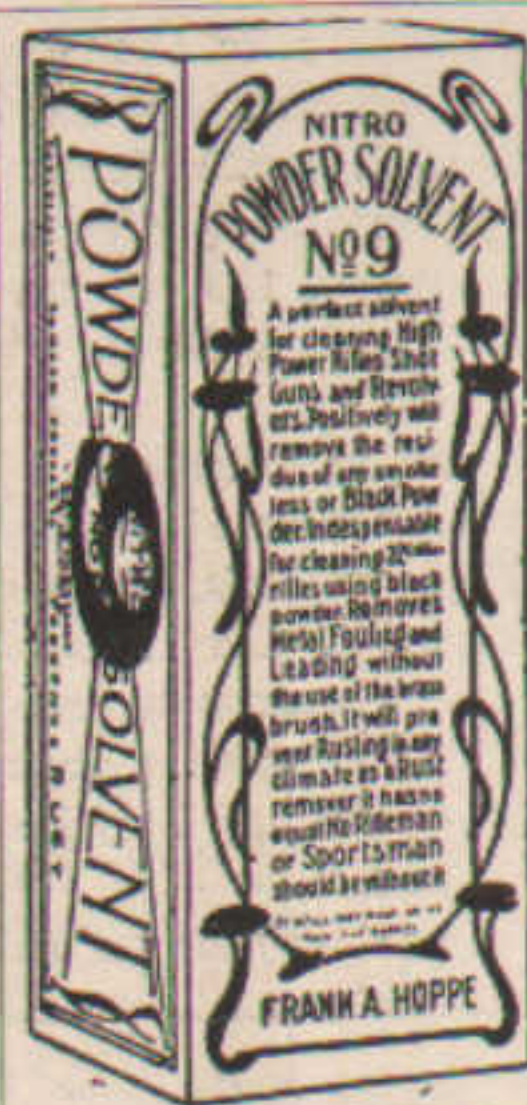
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at \$5.00 or over and ranged down to \$1.00 each; there were twenty six prizes altogether.

The program for the second day will include five events at 20' targets each with \$15.00 added to each event, and \$2.00 entrance in each event. Besides there will be shot off the second annual Maryland Handicap at 100 targets with an entrance of \$10.00 to which we will add \$150.00 in cash and prizes, the winner receiving a sterling silver pitcher valued at \$50.00 The handicap in this event will be from 16 to 22 yards and the 22 yard mark will be used. This will be open to all amateurs, everywhere. Moneys in this event will be high gun to win, no class shooting.

## NEW ANNEX

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Besides this cash which we have added, we will give average prizes to the high amateur at all 16 yard targets, second high, and third high and to the low amateur average at all 16 yard targets.

The following day, Saturday 18th, Capt. Jas. R. Malone will hold his live bird shoot the same as he did last year, in which there will be miss and out events. Ten bird race, twenty bird race, known as the Prospect Park Handicap at which he will give a handsome silver cup suitable engraved. He will use two sets of traps and will have a quantity of good strong country birds which will make good flyers.

#### Grand Canadian Handicap Again Won By U. M. C. Shells.

At Hamilton, Ont., January 10-13, Howard Bates, shooting U.M.C. Steel Lined shells from 31 yards and in competition with 57 marksmen won the Grand Canadian Handicap. For the fifth consecutive time the Steel Lined shells have captured this Blue Ribbon event of our Canadian neighbors. George Beattie, also shooting U.M.C shells, tied for high amateur average for the entire shoot.

#### With Factory Shells.

Mr. W. R. Chamberlain won High General Average at Xenia, Ohio, January 12, 92 out of 100, shooting Peters factory loaded shells.

At Concordia, Kans., January 11, Mr. Geo. W. Lewis, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won High General Average, 90 out of 100.

At New Haven, Conn., January 11, High General Average over all professionals and amateurs was won by

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