

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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## THE GREATEST PISTOL IN THE WORLD.

NATIONS have been born; governments have risen; dynasties have been sustained or overthrown; religious truths have been sown in the hearts of men, crimes have been perpetrated; wrongs have been redressed, and the existing state of things altered or wiped out in a day by the influence of weapons.

It was the long-bow man who put the knight out of fashion; before that the sword, the battle axe and the lance had replaced the stone ax and hurled boulder.

We hear complaints in these decadent days that weapons are relics of barbarism; the instruments of war evidences of evil intent and brutish instincts. But one does not have to turn many pages of history to discover that it is possible to come pretty close to judging the civilization of a nation by the weapons its men bear.

The savage islander in untraveled seas still fights his battles with the club, and he will continue to do so until brought into conflict with a more intelligent man, whose better arms are one of the results of superior knowledge.

For over ten years now there has been growing a feeling of unrest throughout the civilized world. There seems to be an increasing desire among all men for greater power. Men are reaching out for privileges which for centuries have been willingly yielded to the few.

In the United States this movement is now almost nation-wide. Indications of it are found in the so called progressive sentiment in each of the two leading political parties. It has reached its highest point along lines of practical accomplishment in Oregon, where the initiative and the referendum, direct primary, practical election of United States Senators by popular vote, and similar reforms indicative of an increased amount of power in the hands of the individual citizen, are already in effect.

Since we have known anything of men's doings on this earth a pure democracy has never been successfully administered for any length of time, although many attempts are on record. Whether the wider diffusion of knowledge through newspapers, the telephone, the telegraph, books, and better school systems has educated the body of the people to the point where a government is possible in which each man has an equal voice and where little or no power is delegated to any one, is a question, and a very grave one.

But whether man is or is not to have greater political power he is to have more fighting power.

I can see some of those best friends of ARMS AND THE MAN scratching their heads and wondering hard what all of this has to do with "The Greatest Pistol In The World." Contrarywise some others have already passed ahead of the writer in his argument.

Up to March 29, 1911, the official military hand arm of the United States was the Colt's .38 caliber revolver. But on that day as the result of the movement of powerful forces too strong to be resisted and which have been acting for very long, that good old revolver became obsolete and in its stead there was marked for the holsters of this Nation's defenders the .45 Colt's automatic; the latest, the most deadly, the finest and the best hand arm which has yet been produced by man.

When men fought foot to foot and face to face, beating down each other's guard by furious blows from rough-hewn clubs; when savage warriors met at arm's length the furious hate-hot glare of their opponents; strength of arm and a certain brute ferocity were potent factors. Today a clear-eyed, clean-limbed gentleman in patent leather pumps, silk hose, dainty linen and summer flannels might sit at 1,000 yards and pick off an enemy's best men as he chose whenever they exhibited themselves. Or the same man might meet the rush of an attack by twenty-one shots from a Colt's automatic pistol so small that it could repose in his breast pocket. In the incredible time of twenty-eight seconds he could be sure of landing every one of his twenty-one 230 grain metal patched messengers of death in the body of an enemy—if he could shoot as well as Mr. Reising did when he fired the rapidity and accuracy strings in competition at Springfield the other day.

Of course our man of the battle line is not going to be the kid gloved individual we have just been talking about. He will be a Regular, National

Guardsman or Volunteer in workmanlike clothes, but he will rarely in future wars come to hand-grapple with an enemy. The last stages of a combat where the clubbed musket and the advanced bayonet were once the weapons of offence and defence will now bring into play the crashing, smashing roar of the automatic pistols.

It does not seem probable that we shall have to go much further forward in the effectiveness of death dealing weapons to make war so necessarily fatal that no intelligent white man will voluntarily engage in it.

When that time comes the enlightened people of the earth can join themselves together in a union which will prevent war among its members; which shall by the strength of its intelligence wisely directed to make better weapons, greater destructive agents, and to train its fighting men, serve to hold in check those other more brutal but less capable, because less intelligent men of the lesser races, the yellow, the brown and the black.

Arbitration treaties, disarmament and the like are all very well in their way, but their application must be confined to those people who by past history and present performances are known to be of sufficiently fine moral fiber to insure the keeping of agreements which they make.

The white man has dominated the rest of mankind for so long that he thinks he rules by divine right. Perhaps there is something of that in it, but he only maintains his station at the top of the world by being able to kill inferior men without being killed. Do you get that thought? Rather startling, isn't it?

We think white men govern in India because they are finer, better, nobler, more intelligent. In a measure that is true, but do you suppose England would dominate India today if her guns had not driven the lesson of superiority home in the minds of the natives.

How long do you think the protecting arms of the United States would be thrown around the Philippines; for how great a period do you believe the inestimable privileges of enlightenment, of education, of advancement, could be held out by Americans to the Philipinos unless the American army of occupation stood weapons in hand to continue the work which the Volunteers and the Regulars did during the Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection of 1898 and 1899.

It is difficult for a man who is not a silly sentimentalist to remain patient when he listens to the oversentimental but well-meaning peace and disarmament advocates. They seem so inconceivably stupid, just of a piece with walking up to a savage indian chief who does not know your language, who is armed and angry and ready to fight—or for that matter would fight for the fun of it and go far for the chance—and saying to him: "Good morning, my good man. God bless you. You are a charming chap, and I love you from the bottom of my heart!"

How the indian would appreciate it and how he would reciprocate by a couple of swift jabs between the short ribs with a sharp knife or such other delicate attention of the kind as would bring the interview to an abrupt and—so far as the philanthropist was concerned—a painful termination.

So in the history of nations there can be as there have been no more important incidents than those connected with the development of more perfect instruments for killing other men.

From the very beginning of those definite steps which the War Department people have taken to investigate the usefulness of the automatic pistol as a hand arm the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN have been fully advised.

No circumstance in connection with the progress of the case has been too small for us to offer to you.

It is known to you that the present Chief of Ordnance, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, his chief assistant, Col. John T. Thompson and other officers of the Army have long had an abiding faith in the ultimate demonstration of the superiority of the automatic pistol over the revolver for military use. Perhaps Colonel Thompson was one of the earliest as well as the staunchest of these believers in ultimate automatic supremacy.

For a decision to be rendered it only remained that there should be developed an automatic pistol which should show a marked superiority over the present Service revolver and to any other known pistol. A pistol



which should be reliable, full of endurance, and which should fulfil all of the essential requirements of a military handarm.

A board sat upon this matter, trials were made, tests were undertaken, automatic pistols were bought and issued, but for the purpose of this narrative it shall be chiefly useful to recapitulate in the briefest possible terms those events which have transpired in the last four years since the board of officers headed by then Colonel—now General—Philip Reade, brought in a finding that the automatic pistol if possessed of the qualities which we have lately enumerated would be superior to any revolver, to which finding was added the statement that the Colts and Savage pistols were found to show most promise of being ultimately satisfactory.

Practical effect was given to this report by a recommendation that 200 of each of these forms of pistols should be purchased and issued to troops for field trial. The purchases were made and the issues took place.

The Colt's Company had been making automatic pistols for some years. The Savage Company had but lately begun the manufacture of automatics and their activities had up to that time been devoted to one caliber, .32, exclusively. Both deserve much credit for their activities, probably the Savage people are the more deserving because theirs through less experience was the more difficult task.

The pistols went into the hands of troops and the reports which came back from those who used them made it evident that neither pistol was fully up to the extremely severe requirements of the Ordnance Department.

The officers of the Ordnance Department say that the field tests of the two pistols proved to be more in the nature of a development of the pistols than a test of them. Both of the Companies availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the Department to alter their weapons, to remove the defects which use by troops had disclosed. These alterations both companies undertook and more and other trials took place.

Thereafter and continuously the Ordnance Department conducted other tests both formal and informal of each of the pistols.

Both of the manufacturers as a result of these various tests, from the knowledge gained thereby, continued to improve their weapons. As the pistols were made better the requirements of the Department grew more difficult to fulfil. The pistol which at the end of 1910 seemed not wholly satisfactory would probably have been considered a magnificent if not an almost perfect pistol in 1908.

However that may be the result of experiments, tests, and improvements and trials is the evolution of two of the finest military hand arms which have ever been made. For, pay particular attention to this. It is not enough to say that the Colt's pistol was found to be the better of the two and therefore chosen as the military hand arm of the United States, it must also be remembered that in the report of the board which finally tested these weapons these words are used:

*"As a result of the test both pistols are thought by the board to be of suitable balance, weight, caliber, energy, accuracy, simplicity and safety for use in the military service.*

*All essential parts in each can be easily made interchangeable and are readily assembled without special tools. Both have suitable appliances to prevent premature discharge while subject to rough usage when carried cocked or otherwise, mounted, or on foot, and the component parts are sufficiently strong and well designed to resist ordinarily rough usage."*

So that Colonel Thompson and men like him who have been pounding the American makers of pistols on the back, encouraging them to try, and insisting that they continue with their efforts, may now congratulate themselves that the United States has not only one satisfactory hand arm but she has two.

The Savage pistol fulfils the requirements originally imposed as vitally essential for the military hand arm but in the language of the Board *"Of the two pistols the Colt's is superior because it is more reliable, the more enduring, the more easily disassembled when there are broken parts to be replaced and the more accurate."*

The last Board to deal with this important question consisted of Major Kenneth Morton, Ordnance Department, President, Major Walter G. Penfield, Ordnance Department, Lieut. C. A. Meals, Ordnance Department, Lieut. Arthur D. Minick, Ordnance Department.

Their findings were submitted to Colonel S. E. Blunt, commanding at Springfield Armory, and after approval by him came to General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, upon his approval Secretary of War Dickinson with the assistance of General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, passed finally upon the case and with the approval of the Secretary of War came the death knell of the revolver as an American military weapon.

The last and final trial of the pistols took place at Springfield beginning March 15. A better idea of what was done there will be given by a literal transcript from portions of the report of the Board than otherwise so that course is adopted.

During the test there were present the following representatives of the two companies: From the Savage Arms Company, Col. Adriance, President, Mr. W. G. Green, Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. F. C. Chadwick, Superintendent, Mr. E. H. Searle, the inventor, and two mechanics.

From the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Col. W. C. Skinner, President; Col. C. L. F. Robinson, Vice-President; Mr. J. J. Peard, Superintendent; Mr. J. M. Browning, the inventor; Mr. Thomas K. North, Engineer, and a mechanic.

Lieut. W. S. Pryor, U. S. Navy, representing the Bureau of Ordnance of the U. S. Navy, was also present during a portion of the test.

The President of the Savage Arms Company stated to the Board that the Savage pistol had been fired previous to these tests 1,048 rounds and a representative of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, stated that the pistol submitted by them had been fired from 400 to 500 rounds.

The ammunition used in the tests was the same for both pistols. It was of recent manufacture by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, had a jacketed 230-grain bullet, and was loaded to give a muzzle velocity of 800 foot-seconds.

The pistols were subjected to the following tests:

#### TEST I.

The pistols were thoroughly examined by the Board as to design, appearance, balance, ease of manipulation, suitability for mounted troops, etc. The weight of the Savage was found to be 2 pounds 8 ounces; of the Colt 2 pounds 7 ounces.

#### TEST II.

A special examination was made of the safety features of the two pistols. Both were found to have an automatic grip safety and a mechanical safety all of which worked satisfactorily. The mechanical safety of the Colt operates when the pistol is cocked only, and the Savage when both cocked and when hammer is down. The mechanical safety of both is convenient for operation with the thumb of the firing hand.

#### TEST III.

The two pistols were dismantled and assembled in the following times by mechanics in the employ of the manufacturers.

Time required to dismount the breech and magazine mechanism, with the exception of the magazine:	Savage		Colt.	
	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
To complete dismounting:	2	3	2	39.5
To assemble, except the magazine:		29.6		24.5
To complete assembling:	5	10.5	4	50
		28.5		12.5

#### TEST IV.

The number of parts in each pistol was then counted and found to be as follows:

	Savage.	Colt.
Pins, riveted	1	4
Pins, not riveted	3	6
Screws	0	4
Springs (flat)	0	1
(coiled)	11	6
Riveted parts	0	7
Other parts	25	33
Total components	40 Inc. 4 in. mag	61 Inc. 7 in. mag.

On two of the Savage magazines the lanyard eye was made an integral part of the bottom plate.

#### TEXT V.

The number and kind of tools required to dismount and assemble the pistols were—

Colt:	Savage:
1 screwdriver.	1 combination tool (1 screwdriver) (2 drifts).

#### TEXT VI.

50 rounds from each pistol were fired deliberately into a butt to observe the operation. The two pistols functioned normally. All firing in this and subsequent tests was done by employees of the Armory or members of the Board, except as noted: Three magazines were used with each pistol. The Savage pistol ejected the empty shells upward and to the front while the Colt ejected upward and to the right and rear.

#### TEST VII.

The velocity of each pistol was measured at 25 feet and the mean of 5 shots was:

Savage: 849.4	Colt: 828.0.
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#### TEST VIII.

Two targets of 10 shots from each pistol were made for accuracy at 75 feet, using a muzzle rest with the resulting mean radii of dispersion:

	Savage.	Colt.
First target	1.97 in.	0.89 in.
Second target	1.97 in.	0.82 in.
	1.97 in.	0.855 in.



5 shots for penetration from each pistol were fired into 1-inch pine boards placed 1-inch apart. The average penetration was:

Savage: 6.135 inches. Colt: 5.791 inches.

5 shots were fired from each pistol into solid oak with the resulting mean penetration:

Savage: 2.32 inches. Colt: 2.05 inches.

TEST IX.

Three magazines full of cartridges were fired from each pistol at a target 6' X 2', 100' distant to test the rapidity and accuracy. The firing was begun with the chamber empty and three full magazines for each pistol placed with it on the table. Results:

	Savage.	Colt.
Time.....	35 sec.	28 sec.
Number of shots.....	24	21
Hits.....	22	21
Mean radii.....	7.27 in	5.85 in

The Colt pistol was fired by Mr. E. G. Reising of the Colt's patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, and the Savage pistol was fired by Mr. Charles Nelson of the Savage Arms Company.

TEST X.

Same as preceding except the pistols were fired by the same persons into a butt at short range and no hits considered.

	Savage.	Colt.
Time.....	16 sec.	12 sec.
Shots.....	24	21

In all the above tests the pistols functioned normally.

Test XI was an endurance test.

The two pistols were then thoroughly examined, oiled and fired deliberately 6,000 rounds each, being cleaned thoroughly, examined and oiled after each 1,000 rounds. Wherever examination showed the least sign of deformation it was noted. Each pistol was fired 100 rounds and then was allowed to cool while the other was fired, giving each pistol at least five minutes to cool. Firing was not begun after cooling until the hand could be placed on the slide over the barrel without discomfort. There was an interval of about two seconds between shots in the same magazine when the pistol functioned normally.

Through all of this firing for the whole 6,000 rounds the Colt's pistol functioned perfectly. There was no misfire and the only thing that could be possibly considered even as a delaying cause was one time when a magazine dropped about an inch after the first round of a new series had been fired. This was owing to no fault of the weapon but simply because the operator had not pushed the magazine fully home.

The Savage pistol functioned without any stoppage whatsoever, except a dropping of the magazine of the same kind as the Colt's during the first thousand. Otherwise its first thousand rounds were perfectly clear. Thereafter small things commenced to happen to the Savage and its record for endurance was not equal to the Colt's showing.

Minute examination of the Colt's pistol after this test failed to show any broken parts, the only defect being a minute bulging of the frame near the front end of the grooves and a slight upsetting of the bolt stop where it strikes the magazine follower.

To quote further from the Report, speaking of the Colt's Automatic .45, the Board remarked:

"It equals in these qualities the Colt caliber .45 revolver, Model 1909, while being superior to that arm in balance, safety and rapidity and accuracy of fire and interchangeability.

The Colt pistol embodies all the features considered essential, desirable and preferable by the Board of Officers convened by Special Order 305, War Department, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1906, except that there is no automatic indicator showing that the pistol is loaded or indicator showing the number of cartridges remaining in the magazine. There are however, a few riveted parts, and the Board is uncertain whether the pistol would function properly with non-jacketed bullets."

The final recommendation of the Board summing up its conclusions is this:

"The Board therefore recommends that the Colt caliber .45 automatic pistol of the design submitted to the board for test be adopted for use by foot and mounted troops in the military service in consequence of its marked superiority to the present service revolver and to any other known pistol, of its extreme reliability and endurance and of its fulfillment of all essential requirements."

The question which each man who has anything to do with the hand arm will now wish to ask and have answered is: When shall issues of the Colt's Automatic be made to the Army and how soon will the new pistol be supplied to the National Guard?

The action taken by the Secretary of War has of course the effect of making the .45 Colt's Automatic the Service arm. It takes the place of the Colt's .38 caliber revolver as the authorized weapon for the Army and

the National Guard. In this connection it will be noted that Lieutenant Pryor of the Ordnance Department of the Navy was present at Springfield during the last trial and attended previous tests of the Colt's and Savage pistols. However, the Navy has taken no official action as yet.

Issues of the new pistols in place of the revolver will be made to the Army as fast and as soon as the manufacturers can supply them. When the Army is furnished and a sufficient reserve accomplished to comply with the law, issues will be made to the Organized Militia of all of the States. These issues to the States will be upon an exchange basis. That is to say, in a way similar to that which was followed in replacing the Krag with the Model 1903 rifle.

How soon issues may be expected no one can tell. That is a question of practical manufacture and one which only the future can answer.

The deliberation and the care which General Crozier and his officers have shown in solving the pistol problem resulted in delays which seemed extremely tedious and sometimes unnecessary to those who were interested, but the course taken has been fully justified by results.

The adoption of the pistol as it was presented two years, or a year ago, would have given us a weapon far less satisfactory than the present one. We can now feel assured that until someone has invented a newer and better thing, or until improvements now unmade are accomplished on existing weapons, the United States has for its official hand arm The Greatest Pistol in the World.

AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS.

By JOS. E. SILLIMAN, Secretary-Treasurer Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

THE Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association desires to record its most emphatic dissent from the opinions expressed by the anonymous writer under this title in the March 9th issue, and to the editorial endorsement given him. The members of this Association have discussed the matter of professionalism among themselves and also with many other shooters during the past year, and so far as we can learn there is no desire on the part of any but a very small minority of the shooting fraternity to have the subject agitated or the shooting rules changed in any way from what they now are.

Because the line of professionalism has been drawn in other sports is no reason why it should be in rifle shooting. As "Shooter," so ably seconded by the Editor, has pointed out, rifle shooting is the only sport showing this omission; and yet what game is today cleaner as a sport than rifle and revolver shooting? According to ordinary athletic rules, all of us who have ever shot in a match where money prizes are offered would be classed as "professionals." But does anyone want to see the pitifully small cash prizes replaced with cups, medals and so on?

How can it dim the glory for anyone except the ammunition or other company who fails to make any wins, if the maker of the rifle, the ammunition, the telescope or any other appliances used by the victorious shooter or team sees fit to advertise the fact? None of them would ever think of doing so without giving full credit to the shooter; and it seems to us that such advertising is perfectly legitimate.

In fact, this is the first time we have ever heard of such an amazingly silly claim as that put forth by "Shooter," that such advertising detracts from the glory of the game. It sounds much like what one would expect from a gun or ammunition maker who had become so unpopular he could not get any of the expert shots to use his goods.

If a man were so good a shot that he could win every rifle and revolver match he entered, a glance at the prize lists will show that he could not eke out a living traveling about the country attending them all. So there is small chance of anyone becoming a professional shot in this sense.

Let us look at the occupations of a few of those of the Manhattanites whom "Shooter" (so-called!) would like to put in the professional class and bar from competition with those who "shoot for the love of it and not for gain" (as if we didn't all do that!), and see what opportunities their occupation gives them for obtaining an unfair advantage over other shooters.

1. John Dietz, Assistant Engineer at the 71st Regiment Armory, New York. When not attending to the boilers, machinery and intricate electrical equipment of this great building, does the regiment have Dietz spend his time practicing with the weapon that has made him famous? Not much. The rest of the time you will find him hard at work in the loading room, making up armory cartridges for the .30 Springfield rifle. And the time Dietz spends on his revolver shooting comes out of the time he is off duty, just the same as if he did not work for a military organization.

Of course there may be some special training obtainable from his activities around the boilers, or in making up rifle cartridges for others to shoot, which gives him an unfair advantage over other revolver shooters—only the Manhattanites can't see it, and we will do our best to see that Dietz gets the same treatment as any other shooter in the game.

2. Then there is little Lane, who has been doing such remarkable shoot-



ing of late. Lane, a Columbia College student, is shortly to become a clerk in the advertising department of the U.M.C. Company, and for that reason "Shooter" (!) will try to bar him out as a professional. One gets such a tiresome lot of practice with the revolver, sitting at a desk all day keeping track of advertising business, doesn't he? But mark you, Mr. Man-who-calls-himself-Shooter, you had better keep from bothering our little Lane, for if there is one member in the club that the Manhattanites would stand up and fight for harder than any other member, Lane is that one.

3. Dr. W. G. Hudson works for the DuPont Company (and no one else) in so many different lines that we cannot keep track of them all, but in no case as a professional shooter. Most of his work is on high explosives. What an advantage it must be to a man's holding to come to the range after firing charges of dynamite all week, or testing big fulminate detonators.

If one ever had a tendency to flinch, surely such work would develop it. It will be remembered that Dr. Hudson made his record score of 2,301 on the German ring target before he went to work for the DuPont Company, and while he was a practicing physician; and he has never quite equalled that score since. Also, he used to be far more regular in his attendance at the range before he worked for a powder company—he hasn't the time now. He pays his own entrance fees and takes his own winnings just like any of the rest of us.

4. Harry Pope obtains his unfair advantage over ordinary shooters by working from early morning until late at night, until so exhausted he can't stand up, over a lathe and work bench in his little shop at 18 Morris Street, Jersey City, where anybody can find him hard at work making fine barrels for others to shoot. He gets about one-quarter the time for shooting practice he would have if he were in some other line of business. It is really a shame to expect the ordinary shooter to compete with Harry in the face of such manifest and unfair advantages.

5. To take a couple of examples outside of our club, there is Fred Ross, who is really paid for shooting by the Stevens Arms Company. Yes; Ross is paid to shoot; but from a machine rest in testing fine rifles, and he is at it so much that it has almost spoiled his holding. Of all things calculated to spoil a rifleman's shooting ability, continual machine rest work is the worst. It is only on rare occasions that he shows the wonderful holding ability of the old Ross that used to be in the heater business years ago. That is what being paid to shoot does for a man.

6. "Will" Tewes obtains his manifest and unfair advantages by working all day over the books and cash accounts of the Peters Cartridge Company's New York office. This gives him so much time for practice that we see him at the range about once in two or three months, whereas we used to see him there nearly every week when he was employed in another line of business.

But then, of course, he is right near an unlimited number of cartridges all day long, and by his continual figuring at that high desk he is able to select and take to a shoot only those cartridges that are destined to make 24's and 25's, with an occasional 23 or 22. Will brings them to the range, of course, sorted out into three boxes; one marked 25, the next 24, and the next "junk." Who can hope to compete against such an exact science?

7. The nearest approach to making one's living, in whole or in part, out of the kind of rifle shooting that could really be considered practice, is the case of the soldier in the Regular Army. There is a fine point of attack for Mr. Man-who-calls-himself-Shooter. Go for the Regular; he can't defend himself in print, and unless his officers undertake to stand up for him the field is clear. But we can only say that anyone who tries to bar out the Regular from the small winnings he can make in the matches is beneath the contempt of the Manhattanites.

In conclusion, we can only ask: How much honor would there be in being proclaimed the winner in a championship revolver match, for instance, from which Dietz, Lane, Anderton and other good shots had been barred? None of the Manhattanites have any desire to win such a "Championship." Mr. Man-who-calls-himself-Shooter might want it, and might win if he succeeded in barring out enough people. He would be a great "Champion," wouldn't he.

Away with such rubbish! Make the fellow who writes it sign his name like a man. Then we will have less of it.

### "UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THE MEXICAN INSURRECTION."

JAMES CREELMAN, IN THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR APRIL.

THE real difficulty, and one which even the sagacious and hero master of Chapultepec Castle has not dared to solve, lies in a national Constitution conferring the universal right to vote upon the people, a majority of whom are racially unfitted for self-government or democratic institutions.

No one who has studied the subject enough to give his word any authority will pretend that the more or less autocratic rule of President Diaz has not

been an open and continued violation of the terms of the Mexican Constitution. Mexico is governed by a minority of her citizens. Even President Diaz does not make any hypocritical denial of that. The consent of the majority thus far to this state of things can only be inferred by a prolonged peace where all before was war, confusion, bankruptcy, lawlessness and degradation.

The bitterest foe of the Mexican Government must confess that Porfirio Diaz has led his people out of confusion, almost uninterrupted strife, poverty, brigandage and misery; that he has made one nation of the Mexicans, enforcing peace, protecting life and property, establishing public and private credit; giving the republic a comparatively honored place among the nations of the world; promoting vast and useful public works, and enriching the country greatly through swiftly increasing industry and commerce.

But while Mexico has grown rapidly and steadily in material wealth, and her people have been drawn into habits of industry and peace, she has stood till politically; the Government has not ventured to fulfil the guarantees of the Constitution regarding popular suffrage, nor has any statesman been bold enough to risk a revolution by undertaking to change the Constitution so that it may fit the capacities and conditions of the people.

To understand the difficulty of the political troubles of Mexico it is necessary to realize that the prehistoric Mexicans, whose descendants constitute the vast majority of the nation to-day, were tribes of Oriental, probably Asiatic, origin. The evidence on this point seems almost overwhelming. The majestic ruins of palaces, temples and forts built by the ancient Mexicans many centuries before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic Ocean bear too many, and too close, resemblances to Old World architecture to be merely coincidences.

The prehistoric potteries and sculptures, the carved jade ornaments—dug up in a land where no jade is found in a state of nature—the heads, faces and bodies of the people, their mental traits and habits, and what is known of their ancient customs and ceremonies, all point to the East as their remote original home. Archaeological and ethnical investigation more and more confirms this idea.

There are wide divergences of opinion regarding the manner in which the Oriental tribes of Asia, or Asiatic Europe, came to find their way to America; but there is substantial agreement among all serious authorities, including the savants of Mexico, that the people found in the country when Cortez and his Spanish *conquistadores* burst into it, with the name of Christ on their lips and the lust of gold and silver in their hearts, were Oriental in their character and probably Oriental in their origin.

Not a trace of democratic customs or instincts was found among the aboriginals of Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest in 1519, only a century before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. It must be remembered that this was the state of the peoples who, only three hundred years afterwards, set up a republic with a Constitution closely modelled on the Constitution of the United States.

### WE MUST PREPARE FOR THE AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

WE are on the verge of the adoption of an automatic pistol for the use of our army, which means likewise for our navy, and for the gentlemen who cruise on ships but are not sailors, and drill with rifles but are not soldiers.

With things pistolwise at their present stage, Uncle Sam could close his eyes and grab blindly at either the Colt or the Savage without getting stung. Nay, more than that, he would get a handgun 50 per cent more effective than the present army revolver and better than any foreign automatic pistol.

Now the question is, with the most perfect handgun ever made, in the hands of our troops, an arm unequalled for rapidity of fire outside true machine guns, and accurate enough for military use withal, are we going to stick to the present slowfire stunt practised by the civilian clubs and called for in the army course?

New firing regulations for the pistol will have to be drawn up. The present ones are not suitable for the automatic pistol; they fail to bring out its full possibilities. Now if new firing regulations are issued and, hey cut out most of the slow-fire, as they should, what are our civilian revolver shots going to do?

Their style of practice is about out of date. The revolver never was the weapon for that hold-and-squeeze business alone—nor even for more than 25 per cent of it in a sensible course of practice. It's as futile as using the New Springfield for slow fire entirely and worse because the revolver is not intended primarily for other than a weapon of hand-to-hand fights.

Over the present range of fifty yards and with the time taken by most revolver shots in getting off their shots, the rifle could be used far more effectively and more quickly. Why take the weapons out of their proper spheres?

Revolvers are not made for ranges and situations where the rifle is most



effective, any more than the rifle is made for hand-to-hand trouble. We will do well to learn the proper use of either weapon in the work for which it is intended, without venturing outside this.

The automatic pistol, particularly of the pattern that will be adopted by this Government, is not adapted to long range, slow fire target work. The pull is necessarily harder than any crank could stand, particularly if shot against revolvers with light clean pull-offs. The arm uses metal patched bullets and ammunition makers refuse to sell empty cartridges for any make of self-loading arm.

These things being true, the revolver crank won't use the service pistol for his slow fire work. This means if he sticks to the present game he won't use the service pistol at all. This works round to the point where civilian revolver shooters and military pistolmen will have nothing to do with one another as far as matches go. This is not at all an end to be desired. It's unpatriotic in that the crank does not learn the use of the service arm and its development is that much retarded by the lack of suggestions emanating from his own fertile brain.

It would hardly be for the best interests of this country to have all of our civilian rifle clubs abandon the use of the service arm in favor of the Schuetzen rifle, merely because a few more refinements might be had on the Schuetzen weapon than on the service and better scores be made in the misbegotten style of practice in which the service gun is outclassed.

It is as futile to argue that the present slow fire style of revolver shooting is preparation for the use of a military automatic in service as it is to state that acting as the prop to using the target rifle at slow fire and short range is entire, or even partial, preparation for the practical use of the service rifle. By practical meaning rapid fire and skirmish and long range doping. The 200 yard off-hand slow fire work is of so little importance that in most armies it is not even included in the course.

I will guarantee to take the average intelligent man and teach to let off his rifle without affecting the aim in the prone position, in a single hour. And that's more he won't have to break himself of spiking that rifle on his hip and three fingers if he is called upon to shoot off-hand at a running object.

If you think that our slow fire revolver practice is going to make efficient shots with the automatic pistol under fighting conditions, get a couple of heavy caliber automatic pistols and introduce your club to the army rapid and timed fire course.

The Swiss adopted the Luger pistol as their handgun. In that collection of on-edge cantons practically every able-bodied male is a potential soldier if the neighbors of the Swiss go to crowding. What's more, the Swiss like to shoot. Their practice being to the two ends of pleasure and military preparedness, they didn't reject the service handgun with contumely and reviling.

Casimir Weber, the foremost gun maker in Switzerland, and one of the most up to date and best posted gun makers in the world, promptly brought out a splendid single shot .22 caliber pistol with grip, lines and balance just as near the Luger as he could make them without making a Luger itself. With this gun the Swiss do their shooting when they want to shoot a light recoil, cheap ammunition, quiet arm.

For the deliberate end of the practice it is more satisfactory than the service gun in that it has a finer pull, does not wear out the barrel and is cheap to shoot. But it is the service gun in all respects save the mechanism and the cartridge. Thus the service gun is not abandoned, but is merely held for the more practical end of the shooting, the rapid fire, the timed fire, and enough deliberate fire to accustom the user to pull and recoil.

In this country we do things differently. We don't need to prepare for eventualities militarywise. We have a huge regular army of 65,000 men, scattered from Hell-to-breakfast around half the world, and we have 120,000 National Guardsmen, existing about the country in skeleton companies and still thinner regiments. So much do we think of them that we won't even allow 'em carfare to and from drill and the range, to say nothing of paying them for their time.

Thus fully equipped in the way of soldiers, our ordinary citizens don't have to help out by a little preparation in the shooting line. If we want to shoot and prefer a foolish, useless style, as far as military work goes, why then we'll shoot that way. T'ell wit de Government.

If the Colt or the Savage people want to produce an arm that will sell, and at the same time do a patriotic thing, let the company that lands the pistol contract or both turn out a good single shot .22 pistol on as near the lines of the service gun as possible. There's is a good market in this country for a satisfactory single shot .22 arm.

Doubting this, step in the nearest pistol range and note the pitiful attempts to make a good gun out of the only target arm at present for sale; the taped handles, the patched up grips; the blocks of wood and rubber below the frame. This is not the result of individual whims, it is the effort to make the grip fit the hand of a human being.

Given such arm at a reasonable price, the pistol shooter will gravitate toward the service gun, particularly if you can persuade him to shoot in a style with a little horse sense to it, as far as practical results go. The single shot pistol for the finer deliberate fire, the service gun for other work.

The service arm will be sold at cost to members of N. R. A. clubs and the ammunition likewise will not cost very much through the Government. Smith & Wesson .38 Special cartridges cost 85 cents per box of 50 at present probably more than the auto ammunition will cost when bought through Uncle Sam. If your club is not an N. R. A. organization, then make it join the Association. It's a good thing for all concerned.

Some such steps will have to be taken or else the civilian shot will drift further than ever from the military style of work instead of following it as he should. It's time Uncle Samuel took the U. S. R. A. under his protecting wing and made it worth while by medals and prizes to follow the military game. Surely the pistol game is of some importance from a military stand point.

For deliberate fire, the auto pistol cannot compete with the revolver. This is not to the discredit of the pistol, it is not built for such work. But, as long as our shooters stick to deliberate fire they will stick to the revolver, and as long as they stick to the revolver they won't have much in common with the users of our national hand arm. We don't want any such split creeping between the two classes.

*This article was written, of course, before the Pistol Board acted.—EDITOR.*

## INCOMPARABLE FIGHTERS.

**I**f it lies within the power of any one to call attention to warriors who can outfight the Mexican gentlemen who are carrying on an instalment fray at this time we would be glad to be advised of the identity of the seer and to pay him the deepest compliment of which we are capable for his perspicacity. The name our Mexican friends should have assigned to them is "The Rabbit Army."

You remember the story of the little girl who called the attention of her mother to how profoundly wise rabbits were. As we recall it she said: "Mother, rabbits are just fine at arithmetic, aren't they?"

"Why, my child?" said the surprised mother.

"Because they multiply so rapidly!" shrilled the little one.

Rabbits are not in it with the Mexicans. An Army of gallant Insurrectos meets a grand force of Federals today and this afternoon the evening papers have front pages that literally drip with the gore of the gallant men who have fallen. "General Lavarro Bastinado with a force of 1200 gallant souls encountered Field Marshal Flub Dub Ferrarro with 1198. These fought with tigerish ferocity for hours and hours. The loss on both sides is estimated at 1700 men." And yet, would you believe it, tomorrow the armies of these magnificent soldiers are found to be practically the same in numbers as on the day before this tremendous conflict. Nothing can explain it except multiplication within themselves.

The rules of a Mexican war are good rules—for entertainment purposes—but they are not calculated to allow any particular loss of life to take place. The safest locality in a country where a war like the Mexican Insurrection is going on is with one of the contending armies. By-standers might be killed but for any considerable number of combatants to be put out of action would be a foul, a violation of the rules, an unworthy action, contemptible and unworthy of gallant Mexican warriors.

It is said that during one of the previous revolutions, before President Diaz came into his own, some of our troops were strung out along the border something after the manner of today except that the number was much less. Our soldiers had rather a tedious time. The sun was hot and the sand was just as apt to be blown by the wind then as now. While the sounds of conflict occasionally were wafted over the border with a halo of cornsilk cigarette smoke, there was nothing of consequence doing.

One of the results of this somnolent, and not to say tiring condition of affairs, was that one Timothy Dugan of Troop C, 6th Cavalry seizing the first opportunity in a hard and horny grasp got gloriously drunk, overstayed his leave, felt himself disgraced and deserted.

Having nothing better to do Tim went across the line and joined the insurrectos. He had his .45 Springfield carbine and a belt full of cartridges and by an oversight they let him keep them. A few days later after orders and declarations that sounded like a wordy preparation for the end of the world, the force in which Tim was, fiercely engaged that Federal force nearest it.

You know the Mexican system. It involves firing as many shots as can be gotten off in the least possible length of time with elevated aim; that is poking the gun in the general direction of where the opponent is but without consideration of such trivial details as a rear sight or for that matter the front sight either.

The battle went merrily on. Tim, who had been out toward one flank finally came into position where he could plainly see the line of the enemy. It was only about 400 yards across the sand and the ex-trooper had a reputation for good shooting even among the good shots of the 6th. Tim took his time, and when he let the first shot go *el soldado* on the other side performed a few little gyrations a la chicken with its head off, and was dead a whole lot.



Then another showed against the sky line, and likewise hit the sand to rise no more when the American's carbine cracked. Before Dugan's excited commanding officer could get over to him and make him change his mind he had killed seven Mexicans, including two officers. Horror spread among the command. Nothing like it had ever been known. This was not war, it was butchery, murder.

Rumor has it that the unfortunate and misguided Tim Dugan, ex-American cavalryman and *malo Mexicano soldado* expiated his heinous crime against a stone wall before the rifles of his outraged new comrades.

Be that as it may, we sincerely hope that nothing which takes place along the Mexican border or inside that country shall operate to cause our troops to be sent there. War with Mexico would be a farce. The division which is at San Antonio could march to Mexico City and back again, cleaning up everything along the way.

The effect would be to once more rouse in the minds of the American people that mistaken belief that they are soldiers born. After such an experience the vast populace, ignorant of war and its responsibilities, and regardless of the marked inferiority of the Mexicans as fighting men, would use the result of that war as a basis for a new declaration of faith that no military preparation need be made by the United States.

Again would they asseverate and believe that at any time American men could rush out, grab a gun, hurry on a uniform and find themselves quite equal to any soldiers that ever were.

No amount of argument would convince them that the reason General Carter's Division could march from San Antonio to Mexico and return without serious impediment is because officers and men as they stand, everything considered, probably constitute the finest army of its size the continent ever saw, not even excepting the veterans of the Civil War at the end of that tight Titanic struggle.

It would be well if the American Army in Texas might be allowed to end its tour of duty there engaged only in make believe war. For besides the reason we have named all Americans should have a friendly feeling for Mexico and her people and be desirous of avoiding any action which might lead to interference with Mexican independence.

The United States does not want Mexico and it would be unfortunate if she had to take the country even as a gift. The people are so different, their ways are so strange to us that they could never be assimilated and the country could only be a source of annoyance and trouble.

What this country wants is peaceful conditions in Mexico under a stable Mexican Government which shall insure protection to American lives and property there, and a continuance of the friendly relations which have so long endured between these two American Republics.

### AN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

**T**HE Army Appropriation Bill which was passed by Congress and approved by the President on March 3, 1911, contains the following proviso:

"That hereafter from the enlisted force of the Army now provided by law the President may authorize the organization of remount detachments at each of the remount depots, and may authorize the appointment therein of such noncommissioned officers, mechanics, artificers, farriers, horeshoers, and cooks as may be necessary for the administration of such remount

depots."

This is similar to a provision of the Act of March 3, 1909, which authorized the organization of school detachments at each of the service schools.

The authorization of these school and remount detachments is, it is hoped, but the first step toward the establishment of service detachments at all posts and stations in the United States. The necessity for such detachments was forcibly brought home to the War Department recently when orders were issued for the mobilization of a Maneuvre Division in Texas.

It became necessary then to detach trained officers and soldiers from the Field Army, organize them into temporary service detachments, and leave them at their posts to guard the buildings and stores, and to forward supplies to the troops in the field. It is intended to replace these soldiers by civilians to be employed by the Quartermaster Department as soon as practicable.

That such detachments are necessary is evident. The only matter to be determined is whether they are to be made up of trained field soldiers, as at present, hired civilians, as is to be attempted, or of soldiers specially trained to perform the required duty. The latter seems to be the common sense business method.

Had there been a service detachment at each post at the time of the recent mobilization, not a single trained field soldier need have been left behind, and the posts and their costly buildings and stores of supplies would have been left in the hands of men skilled in their care and preservation.

Another example—if any other is needed—to show how general service detachments are absolutely required, is that state of affairs which existed when part of the Army was not long ago sent to Cuba for intervention purposes.

Every regiment which went down there took two battalions only, while one battalion was left at the former post of the regiment to care for the millions of dollars worth of government property. A general service corps would have supplied a detachment for each of such places and the full regiment could have gone to duty with its integrity unimpaired.

The Army Service Detachment at West Point is the oldest of the service detachments. It is a unique organization and may serve as a model for the organization of similar detachments. It is composed of two hundred enlisted men, paid, clothed and rationed, as are other enlisted men and receiving in addition thirty-five or fifty cents a day extra pay according to their class of labor.

Every man in this detachment is a skilled laborer or artisan of some sort. This detachment is recruited only by receiving men of excellent character, either from the Army, by re-enlistment or transfer, or by the enlistment of civilians whose characters are known to be excellent. All men enlisted must be excellent workmen at their trades.

The following trades are represented: carpenters, 24; painters, 15; masons, 4; saddlers, 2; plumber, 1; automobile drivers, 2; printers, 4; trumpeter, 1; electricians, 2; gas fitter, 1; wheelwrights, 2; tin smiths, 3; gardeners, 2; teamsters, hostlers, and laborers, 90; blacksmiths and horseshoers, 8; watchmen, 14; cooks, bakers and butchers, 5; clerks, 15; engineers, and firemen, 4, total 200.

The service school detachments organized in 1909 and the strength of each are as follows:

Army War College Detachment, 36; Coast Artillery School Detachment 75; Engineer School Detachment, 17; Army Service Schools Detachment 195; Mounted Service School Detachment, 204; Army Medical School Detachment, 11; Bakers and Cooks Schools Detachments, 12.



GENERAL SERVICE DETACHMENT AT WEST POINT.



# 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.

## THE NEW CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held in Washington the last day of last week, and mind you, a caucus of House Democrats now has some significance.

From all reports the meeting was a most harmonious one, and the various things agreed upon, with one exception, bear the ear marks of good politics and good policy. The one exception was the alleged and announced intention to defer action upon the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement until after other very considerable matters of legislation had been disposed of.

The people of the country are not going to take very kindly to delayed action upon reciprocity when the session was called by the only man who had authority to call it, President Taft, especially to deal with this question.

It is also known of men that there was no question of politics in his call. Every political adviser the President has considered his action the height of folly. Mr. Taft, however, felt in honor bound after treating with the Canadian commissioners to secure action for or against the reciprocity agreement at the earliest possible moment. He should have had it, and he would have had it, from the previous Congress had not various gentlemen with political aspirations felt it incumbent upon them to offer opposition and interpose impediments for their own obscure and unworthy ends.

The report of the committee on committees was received by the Democratic caucus and apparently such heart burnings and repinings as were the inevitable result found concealment in the bosoms of their owners, nor came forth at all in audible protest.

The Military Committee of the house will operate for the next two years under the direction of the Hon. Mr. Hay of Virginia. Mr. Hay has long been a member of the committee and his experience in military legislation should make him most useful.

The powers of the committee and its sphere of activity have been enlarged by the addition to it of jurisdiction over all legislation affecting the Militia. The amalgamation of the Militia Committee with the Military Committee of the House was one of the acts of the caucus, which also did away with five other committees by assigning their work to others of the existing ones.

In our opinion militia legislation will not suffer by the change, but rather the reverse. There are the best of reasons for believing that an intelligent and workable military policy would be of incalculable benefit to the country.

The coordination of the efforts of the Organized Militia and the Army is an indispensable factor in any military policy. Coordination can more probably be brought about if the House is prepared to deal with legislation by means of the same kind of a committee as that which is employed for

the purpose in the Senate.

In the upper house as is well known there is but one committee to deal with military affairs. To it go all bills affecting the Army and the National Guard. The Democratic members of the House Military Committee of the 61st (the present) Congress, are Mr. Hay of Virginia; Mr. Slayden, Texas; Mr. Gordon, Tennessee; Mr. Dent, Alabama; Mr. Watkins, Louisiana; Mr. Conry, New York; Mr. Hughes, Georgia; Mr. Fields, Kentucky; Mr. Lewis, Maryland; Mr. Sweet, Michigan; Mr. Patten of New York; Mr. Pepper, Iowa; Mr. Evans, Illinois, and Mr. Hamilton, West Virginia.

The Republican members are not yet decided upon. They will no doubt soon be named. Such of the old Republican members as desire to remain members can undoubtedly do so.

It is not expected that there will be any important legislation for the Army asked for at this session and whether it is going to be good policy to press the National Guard Pay Bill, which is the most important measure affecting the Organized Militia yet undisposed of, is a question which can only be determined by a canvass of the situation and the weighing of probabilities.

In the program laid down by the Democratic caucus no mention is made of Militia legislation. Yet the Pay Bill could be brought up under a rule which the caucus adopted that any other legislation than that mentioned may be considered by the House if the caucus should so decide. In other words if a Democratic caucus at a subsequent time should move to consider Militia legislation at the extra session of the 61st Congress then the Pay Bill and other related subjects could be considered.

On the whole it seems improbable that the National Guard pay bill will be presented to the extra session and passed by it. Probably the Chairman of the executive committee, members of that committee and the Adjutants General, called to meet in conference in Washington will determine the question of whether it shall or shall not be presented to this session during that meeting on April 10.

The conference will of course, as previously suggested in these columns, meet, confer and if possible agree upon a definite line of policy which shall suit at once the War Department and the National Guard.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, is known to us to be extremely favorable to the National Guard and to all legislation which will increase the efficiency of that body, including Federal pay.

He has gone upon record as saying that the next important matter of military legislation, now that the additional officers bills are passed, is that which will secure Federal pay for the National Guard and guarantee to the nation adequate returns for the money so expended.

What the Senate will do during the extra session is still an undetermined question and one which must from the very nature of things remain unsettled for some time, though the upper body will probably follow along on most matters after the House.

But there are so many gentlemen in each chamber so much more concerned for the political effect of their actions than for the good of the country that only an infinite being could even in part foretell what may be the trend of events.

## DO NOT BE TOO CRITICAL.

One of the lessons most difficult and yet one which each individual human creature must learn is that of a reasonable charity toward the foibles, faults and errors of others.

"Charity covers a multitude of sins." So it does, but it should never be allowed to obscure any wrong doing which may be corrected by exposure, but if one is to err either way it should be upon the side of too much rather than too little charity.

Opinionated people, and people who have opinions are usually the ones who make and furnish opinions for others, are constantly tempted to criticize what their neighbors do, or to speak with unkindly candor of tasks others have left undone?

The formulation of a resolve to speak no ill of another unless the conviction of a good to follow is plain and unmistakable should be adopted by every right-minded person. Once formed it should be invoked whenever the inclination to find fault with opinions of other people rises strongly within us.



A little thing, but still something we have lately observed, is the disposition on the part of some of our shotgun friends to censorious comment upon others of their class who do not use the same kind of weapons.

Thus the pump gun man scorns the automatic and the double barrel user. He of the auto gun, secure in his knowledge that his is the most effective weapon, serene in his inner consciousness that he would not kill more game than he is entitled to under any circumstances even if his weapon were a 16 inch cannon, looks with commiseration upon the pump and with contempt upon the double gun.

Usually the man with two barrels where one used to be, expresses the utmost horror and distress and aversion when either the pump gun or auto loading weapon is discussed. All of these gentlemen cannot be right, but it is not necessarily true that all of them are therefore wrong. Rather let it be said that there is some right and some wrong in the position of each.

For certain uses and particular purposes each of the three classes of gun is necessary, useful, indispensable. It ill beseems the advocate of any type to speak harshly of the intentions or disparagingly of the judgment of those who do not agree with him upon the subject of gun perfection.

"Live and let live" is an old proverb and its meaning is plain to all of us. Wherever another man, pursuing the even tenor of his way does not materially disturb you or those for whom you are responsible, let him alone.

He knows his business better than you do and it was intended by the Creator that he should attend to it instead of you.

### AMMUNITION TESTING BOARD.

**F**OLLOWING the lines first laid down by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in 1909 the ammunition for the National Matches of 1911 will be of that make or manufacture decided upon by a Board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War.

The rule governing this board requires that two of its members shall be from the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, two from the National Guard outside of the Board, and one an officer of the Ordnance Department.

The designations have been made by the Secretary of War and the membership of the Board is as follows: Gen. Bird W. Spencer, New Jersey; Gen. James A. Drain, Washington; Col. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland; Maj. W. H. Palmer, New York; Capt. George H. Stewart, Ordnance Department.

There is but one change in the personnel of the board over that of last year. This is the substitution of Colonel Gaither for Major Cole of Massachusetts. The appointment of Major Cole as a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice renders him ineligible to longer remain as one of the ammunition testing board.

Previous mention has been made in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN of the purchase by the Ordnance Department of the Army of .30 caliber rifle ammunition and .38 caliber revolver ammunition. Deliveries of this ammunition are to be completed by May 1. Purchases have been made of all commercial makers in the United States who cared to bid to supply this material.

The ammunition board will assemble shortly after the first of May and in all probability conduct the actual tests of ammunition at Sea Girt, as there the cement bases previously constructed for the purpose are in position and all of the surroundings with relation to atmospheric conditions, wind and the like are admirably adapted to the purpose.

When the Board has completed its tests it will designate to the Secretary of War a rifle ammunition and a revolver ammunition for use in the National matches of 1911, basing its recommendations upon the data secured during the tests.

### MUCH ROOM IN THE ARMY.

**T**HE increase in the number of officers of the Army, provided for by legislation accomplished by the last session of Congress, will make an increased number of places for young men who desire appointments as officers of the Army from civil life and the ranks.

There are, as well, many vacancies in West Point. A large number of Congressmen have failed to recommend cadets for appointment from their districts. Any young man who has a desire to enter the Army as an officer should write to the Adjutant General of the Army, for information upon the subject. This will be freely furnished. Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth has never been known to refuse information which could by any stretch of power or at any cost of additional labor be supplied by him.

It seems probable a large number of desirable young men in the National Guard would be glad to take advantage of the opportunity to enter military life as a profession if they knew of the chances.

### OFF FOR THE FRONT.

**F**ROM the quota of officers designated for instruction duty with the troops in the South there began a movement last week toward the Equator calculated to cause the first class of 235 to arrive at the maneuver camps on a day not earlier than April 3, nor later than April 5. As is now quite generally understood these National Guardsmen will be twinned with officers of like arm of the Service and grade for fourteen days and then returned to their home stations, when their places in camp will be taken by another class.

Conditions in the maneuver camps have settled down to a good working basis. The benefit which the officers and men who are in the maneuver force, and in fact all officers of the Army and National Guard who are attentive, will derive from this exceptional tour of duty is incalculable. Opportunity is offered for the demonstration on the ground instead of on paper of a multitude of problems which if they were to be first exemplified during war would cause an inconceivable amount of expense, delay and trouble.

Major General Carter, commanding at San Antonio reports the conduct of enlisted men such as to reflect great credit upon the character of the enlisted personnel and upon the abilities of the noncommissioned officers and officers who have brought the men under discipline.

Major Squires of the Signal Corps is, with the assistance of Lieutenant Fulois and Aviator Parmelee, demonstrating some of the weak and strong points of the *airp* as an aid to an army in the field.

Work goes busily on; the Mexicans are not troublesome except to themselves; the people of Texas are flocking to the camp to see what is a spectacle of enthralling interest to them; General Wood is satisfied with the work which is being done; and the folks at home are generally sitting up and taking more notice of the Army and at the same time saying to themselves, "Well, we guess President Taft wasn't so far wrong after all when he sent our soldiers down there."

All in all, then, there is no reason to complain at this time, but rather to congratulate ourselves that things are coming out very satisfactorily.

### RIFLEITIS.

By S. J. FORT, M. D.

**T**HE term Rifleitis has been applied to a condition, rather than a disease, as the term would indicate, a condition resembling an intoxication with functional manifestations, instead of pathological changes. Its scientific investigation has only recently achieved results in discovering the specific cause, and all authorities unite in believing the condition one of the rare group of symptoms approaching the strength and general effects of a habit, that deserves cultivation instead of extermination.

#### HISTORY.

Rifleitis first made its appearance in Germany some years after the discovery that spiral grooves cut in a gun barrel, increased its accuracy. For many years its manifestations were confined chiefly to the wealthy classes, its general effects upon others being limited largely by the severe penalties attached to infractions of the game laws.

Its appearance in America dates from the introduction of the rifle as a substitute for the earlier and less effective firearms and practically every able-bodied man became infected, even children and women showing the symptoms. These were so marked in their results that the term "riflemen" was applied to the infected individuals as a class by themselves.

During the Revolutionary War, the French and Indian Wars, the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico, Rifleitis was still noted for the number of its victims, but between the conclusion of hostilities with Mexico and the conclusion of the Spanish-American conflict, the infection lost its power and but few cases were noted, these being of a sporadic nature and confined to certain areas of the country where rifle ranges could produce their influence.

In 1871, a number of confirmed cases, created an organization for the purpose of propagating Rifleitis, but it was obliged to work against serious handicaps, owing to the apathy of the people and positive immunity conferred by the antitoxin of business and dollar making.

In 1903, however, there was a sudden and widespread manifestation, that soon exhibited all the characteristics of an epidemic, especially virulent in its nature among members of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia. Many civilians became infected and those showing the most marked symptoms eagerly sought membership in the Militia to obtain the best treatment and through it satisfy the intense cravings caused by the infection.

The organization created in 1871 and almost defunct, now took on a fresh lease of life and began a most active campaign of education for the purpose of teaching the value of the condition as a preparation for defense of the country. The War Department became interested and to further develop the spread of the epidemic, persuaded Congress to form a National Board to assist a more general propagation.



Some cities in which virile centers of infection existed inoculated the police and others, succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of their School authorities and inoculated the school boys.

## AGE.

Rifleitis is essentially a condition belonging to youth, the most susceptible period being from 16 to 30. Mild symptoms have appeared in younger boys. Persons older than 45 rarely become infected and not only show a marked immunity but seem to develop a tendency to work against efforts for its development. This is especially seen in members of Congress, who apparently generate an antitoxin of sufficient power to resist inoculation. (Investigators, who have recently discovered the micro-organism of Rifleitis, believe that a vaccine can be produced that will overcome any artificial immunity and which can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. If this vaccine is found, there are plenty of practitioners bold enough to apply it where it will do the most good.)

## SEASON.

Rifleitis appears most marked during the spring and summer months but is really confined to no particular season, for its devotees, find ways and means to gratify their habit even in winter, congregating for the purpose in places especially prepared for them.

## PREVIOUS CONDITION.

Persons of all classes are affected, generally the most robust being attacked and those most accustomed to athletic and outdoor sports. It also affects persons of frail physique and in these cases, generally produces beneficial results. Examination of the blood of those who show an immunity has found a sad lack of red blood corpuscles and a tendency to effeminacy. Heredity probably plays an important part in promoting ease of infection, but cases have been known to appear in families in which no other similar case has been known.

## BACTERIOLOGY.

It has been thought for many years, that Rifleitis depended upon a micro-organism for its origin and this has recently been proven true by Drs. Watchem and Seekit, of the Rockerbilt Laboratory of Scientific Investigation, the result of their investigations being published in a recent number of the Journal of Modern Research, published in New York and Paris.

The organism has two forms, one resembling a rifle, the other a revolver. In some specimens under most recent study, another form has been distinguished that resembles an automatic pistol, though these are very faint in outline and have little life. Both organisms are found in some specimens of blood from the same person, other specimens show but one form distinctly. Encouraged by their find, the Doctors are now experimenting upon monkeys, endeavoring to produce either a serum or some form of vaccine, by which the symptoms may be induced in the most resistant.

## SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

The chief symptom is an intense desire to use firearms, chiefly the rifle, some cases showing the desire equally strong for any kind of firearm. Delusions of grandeur appear in some cases, characterized by an eruption of medals, of which the subject is inordinately proud. In most instances, the worst cases are modest and averse to publicity, though eager to enter competitions.

Delusions of persecution are sometimes seen, especially violent when the attendants are supervising the marking and scoring of an acute attack are thought to have made a mistake. The mildest mannered individual will then break out with objurgations and protests, which are not at all dangerous and easily calmed by requiring a forfeit as a backing to the protests.

Except for the delusions mentioned, which are entirely harmless, the symptoms tend to develop character, good habits and elevation of the health curve.

## DIAGNOSIS.

Very easy, there is no other similar condition.

## PROGNOSIS.

Entirely favorable, though Rifleitis is incurable.

## TREATMENT.

The treatment consists in proper recognition of the symptoms and subsequent training of the individual for it is well known that the patients thus treated become a valuable asset to their country in time of war. For the purpose of providing the treatment along the modern lines, State and Government rifle ranges are an absolute necessity as well as an adequate supply of rifles and ammunition.

## FORT MYER FURNISHES A SPECTACLE.

THERE has for some time obtained at Fort Myer, the post just across the Potomac from Washington, a most excellent plan of an exhibition drill upon Friday afternoons through the winter season. These drills which have proven a most popular feature of Washington life call forth a liberal attendance.

They have been held in the riding hall. Comfortable seats at each end, the presence of a good band, tan bark in sufficient quantity, and proper

ventilation have made it possible to physically and otherwise satisfy those to whom military life in its more spectacular aspects has an appeal.

The last regular exhibition drill of the season took place last Friday, March 31. It has been customary Fort Myer being a cavalry and Field Artillery post, to have a program containing both kinds of events but the Field Artillery having gone to San Antonio the remaining force, two squadrons of the 15th Cavalry, under Col. Joseph Garrard, had to supply all of the participants in the drills.

The last program which was excellently carried out was as follows:

1. Bareback drill, Troop B, 15th Cavalry,  
Captain Andrews, Commanding.
2. Broadsword Contest, Detachment, Troop D, 15th Cavalry,  
Lieutenant McNeill in charge.
3. Cossack Riding, Troop D, 15th Cavalry,  
Captain Smither, commanding.
4. Jumping, Detachment, Ribbon Winners,  
Captain Lindsey, in charge.
5. Musical Drill, Troop C, 15th Cavalry,  
Captain Dean, commanding.

*A Wise One.*

"Do you think I am really your affinity?" asked Solomon's 985th wife, coquettishly.

"My dear," said the Wisest Guy, "you are one in a thousand."  
He got away with it, too.—Toledo Blade.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

*Drill Regulations Board Makes a Change of Base.*

Maj. James F. Morrison, General Staff, Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Infantry; Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Infantry, the Board to write the new Infantry drill regulations has very sensibly and properly been ordered to San Antonio, for the purpose of submitting the proposed new bill of drill to a practical test.

To carry out the intention General Carter has been directed to place such troops as the Board may require at its disposal.

*To Assist Missouri Sanitary Troops.*

Capt. Henry D. Thompson, Medical Corps of the Army, has been ordered to report to the Adjutant General of Missouri for consultation relative to the reorganization of the Sanitary troops of that State.

*Detailed to New Mexico.*

Capt. Michael S. Murray, U. S. A., retired, has been detailed for duty with the New Mexico National Guard.

*Connecticut Range Desired.*

Officers of the Connecticut National Guard including the Adjutant General, Gen. George M. Cole, appeared before the committee on appropriations of the Connecticut Legislature to urge a special appropriation to purchase land upon which to construct an adequate and satisfactory rifle range for the 1st Connecticut Infantry.

More than one site is under contemplation but wherever the range is located the site should be selected and the construction begun at once as to the regiment is now without adequate range facilities.

*An International Meeting.*

Adjutant General Forbes of California and others interested have been endeavoring to arrange for International rifle and pistol matches at San Francisco during the Panama Exposition there in 1915.

The National Rifle Association of America has promised its support and assistance in this behalf and it seems probable, if a satisfactory range can be secured near the beautiful city of the Golden Gate, that the West Coast will see in 1915 the most important International shooting events ever scheduled to take place in America.

*Tennessee to Have a New Range.*

The State of Tennessee expects to secure a rifle range on Harding Pike, about ten miles from Nashville to cost about \$15,000. It is expected work will begin on the new range very shortly.

*School for West Virginians.*

Officers of the West Virginia National Guard will be assembled at Ravenswood May 25, for instruction until June 1.

The last two days of the period will be devoted to instruction in the use of the rifle. The school will be under the command of Col. Charles E. Morrison, 2nd Infantry.

*Illinois Asks Increased Appropriations.*

Officers of the Illinois National Guard have lately waited upon the legislature of that State to make representations in support of such increased appropriations as will permit the construction of two new armories in Chicago, one for the 2nd Infantry and the other for the 1st Cavalry. Also one for Quincy, one for Aurora, one for Rock Island, and one for Paris.

*Trouble in Alabama.*

The Attorney General of Alabama has rendered an opinion to Governor O'Neal, the present incumbent, that the term of office of Brig.-Gen. Lewis V. Clark had not expired when former Governor B. B. Conner appointed General Bibb Graves to the command of the Alabama Brigade.

The opinion has been brought up by an attack made by Governor Clark through an attorney against the validity of the appointment of General Graves. The opinion of the Attorney General is that the office of Brigadier General is now vacant and the Governor may appoint whoever he chooses.





# LEAGUE DEPARTMENT.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT EACH WEEK WILL BE FOUND THE VERY LATEST RETURNS FROM THE U. S. R. A. AND N. R. A. INDOOR RIFLE AND REVOLVER LEAGUES.



## The Finals In The U. S. R. A. League.

After twenty-three weeks of strenuous straining on the part of twenty-four teams, in all sections of the country, the United States Revolver Association Indoor League season of 1911-12 was brought to a successful culmination on March 18.

Viewed from every angle it can be said, without exaggeration of facts, that there never has been such an active indoor season in the history of the sport. It was the original idea of those who first conceived the idea of a league of revolver clubs that the scheme would result in the promotion of greater interest and act as a stimulus to induce new men to take up the sport.

In last year's league there were but fourteen teams entered and the finish found Springfield and Golden Gate tied with twelve wins and one match lost. On the shootoff the Smith & Wesson team won. Last year the Manhattan team finished in third place and is again in the same position this year. Newark jumped from twelfth place to fourth position; Boston from seventh to fifth; Washington from eleventh to seventh; St. Louis fourth last year and sixth this year; Providence sixth last year, eighth this year. The Century, Seattle, Duluth and Shell Mound, all new teams, finished well up in the list.

The fact that the majority of last years teams finished in the lead this year would seem to indicate that the experience of last year should receive a great deal of the credit for this good showing. The conditions of this year's league being the same as last make it possible that a basis of comparison can be had of the scores made. For instance, last year's high five man team total was 1122, made by the Golden Gate Club. The score for this year 1140, was made by the Manhattan team. The high individual score for last year was made by W. H. Freeman, 234; the record for this year is 240, by A. P. Lane.

Referring to the high aggregate winners of last year shows that Parmly Hanford was high with an average of 224.21; George Armstrong of Seattle team wins that honor for this year with an average of 227.18; W. H. Freeman, next with a 226 average; with Lane and Dietz tied for third place with 224½. Freeman finished in second place last year with an average of 223 while George Armstrong was third with 222.3.

Nearly all of the teams seem to be pretty well pleased with the present conditions and do not recommend any changes. As the conditions now stand the teams are composed of five men. In practically all of the clubs there are five men who are exceptionally well-fitted to make the team and consequently shoot in the greatest number of matches. But this does not give the remaining members of the club an opportunity to try their skill under match conditions. Furthermore, it might be said to limit the membership to five men acts as a brake and destroys the very object for which the league was organized.

It has occurred to several of those interested in the welfare of the league that perhaps it might be well to incorporate in the conditions for next year, or at least in the meantime give careful consideration to the question, the proposition of allowing any number up to ten to shoot for membership on the team. In other words, let ten men shoot and take the five highest scores to count. Any one will instantly realize what this means.

To illustrate by a word picture: The Smith and Wesson team comes together for its first match of the 1911-12 series. The team is intact, there are five men ready to shoot, but in the meantime Bill Jones, Bob Smith, Jack Jackson and the Jones Brothers stroll in, each with a twenty-two caliber pistol and a couple of boxes of cartridges. One by one they ask the range master for a target, only to be met with the reply: "Sorry boys but the league team is shooting tonight and you will have to wait until they are through," which is a polite way of telling them they cannot shoot. Of course the bunch go home very much disgusted and say all kinds of mean things about every

Club.	Club total.	Average.	Best score.	High man.
Smith & Wesson.....	25083	1090	1126	P. J. Dolfen.
Portland, Oregon.....	24878	1081	1129	W. H. Hubbard.
Manhattan.....	25461	1107	1140	Lane, Dietz.
Boston.....	24784	1077	1103	E. A. Taylor.
Newark, N. J.....	24695	1073	1101	T. P. Nichols.
National Capital.....	24328	1057	1084	Sheridan Ferree.
St. Louis.....	24467	1063	1083	Dr. M. R. Moore.
Century.....	24262	1054	1097	C. Dominic.
Providence.....	24253	1054	1086	W. H. Freeman.
Seattle.....	23916	1039	1087	G. Armstrong.
Duluth.....	23794	1034	1075	Oscar Olsen.
Willow.....	23543	1024	1080	Geo. Springsguth.
Oakland Revolver Club.....	24061	1046	1084	W. E. Cooley.
Shell Mound.....	24058	1046	1082	C. W. Linder.
Philadelphia.....	23823	1035	1074	G. H. Smith.
Columbus.....	23466	1020	1068	Dr. J. H. Snook.
Louisville.....	23258	1011	1066	H. W. Mattmiller.
Oakland Bank.....	23167	1007	1048	H. A. Harris.
Myles Standish.....	23097	1004	1050	H. W. Stevens.
Youngstown.....	22607	982	1042	W. C. Brown.
Culebra.....	22197	965	1006	C. B. Larzelere.
Spokane.....	21870	950	1096	Frank Fromm.
Belleville.....	21682	942	982	C. Zerban.
Osborn.....	20361	885	942	P. Patterson.

one in general and no one in particular. The foregoing is a pessimistic view of it.

Now for the optimistic side of it. The same bunch meet, it is the first match of the 1911-12 series. The entire ten are present; the secretary is busy making out the targets and as fast as he completes the job he hands them to the various anxious-eyed, dyed-in-the-wool cranks and tells them to hustle inside and do their darndest; of course some of them at first can't make a 40 average to save their souls but then again every once in a while a regular member is shot-off the team and consequently to avoid a repetition of such an occurrence he hikes down to the range two or three times a week for a little side practice, and so does Mr.

New Member, who makes up his mind now he is on the team he is going to stay. Therefore, we have come to the conclusion that the only change necessary in the conditions of the league is to allow ten men to shoot on each team and take the five highest scores to count. As it now stands every member of a team must be a member of the U. S. R. A. It simply means that the association will gain a couple of hundred new members. It is at least worth thinking about.

The following members of the league teams have individual totals of 5,000 or better:

	Total Average.
Geo. Armstrong.....	5239 227.18



### AT TWENTY YARDS.

The rain was falling cold and wet  
But at the range as usual met  
The dauntless five upon the date  
Which had been set to try their fate  
*At twenty yards.*

"Pull not too Hard!" The captain said,  
As toward the target went the lead;  
For this would end a thrilling race  
If they could only hold the pace  
*At twenty yards.*

The faithful five knew well the cost:  
A tremor and the Match was lost:

"Oh, watch your wind!" The Captain shrielled  
As with their shots the black was filled.  
*At twenty yards.*

And then the winning shot sped home  
The match was o'er, the victory won.  
And far into the night they stayed  
Discussing scores they each had made  
*At twenty yards.*

Calkins, Dolfen and Axtell  
At last alone in Bulls-Eye Dell  
Their voices to the stars they raised  
And long their glorious record praised  
*At twenty yards.*



W. H. Freeman.....	5207	226.9
J. A. Dietz.....	5159	224.7
A. P. Lane.....	5159	224.7
E. A. Taylor.....	5112	222.6
P. J. Dolfen.....	5078	221.5
S. Ferree.....	5076	221.3
W. H. Hubbard.....	5074	221.1
J. D. Jewett.....	5072	220.12
T. P. Nichols.....	5071	220.11
C. Dominic.....	5031	218.7
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	5030	218.16
Frank Fromm.....	5019	218.5
Dr. M. R. Moore.....	5017	218.3
W. C. Ayer.....	5011	217.20
Dr. J. H. Snook.....	5007	217.16
W. H. French.....	5001	217.10

**Seattle Revolver Club.**

The crowd that gathered for our last shoot in the League Matches was a pitiful looking lot. Everyone wore a sad expression and asked now and then if all shooting was coming to an end now that the League shoot had taken place. Until lately we have not had any kind of a range here, either in or outdoors. But through the courtesy of the National Guard officers we managed to have the basement of the Armory fixed up with a pit and bulkhead on the outdoor style and a large loading table in front of the booths. No carriers of any kind or any other up to date paraphernalia, and the hard clay floor was good enough. But enthusiasm and high class spirit, not "spirits," kept our eyes shut for these little details. We managed to get good lights and it helped a whole lot. But we got a good start and if we can now manage to get hold of an outdoor range, we hope to have a live bunch of shots for an Outdoor League. Just give us a chance to organize.

We had to stand the loss of Capt. Fred Berger, one of our best members. The Peters Cartridge Co. thought that they could not exist without him, laid a bait for him and he was lost. Had to move to Spokane. But we tried out a lot of recruits and the match shooting gave them an idea of the difference of shooting well in practice and falling down in a match. They will do fine next year.

We all want to forward our thanks to ARMS AND THE MAN for the brilliant and interesting manner in which it has handled the matches this season, and wish them every possible success and luck in the future—G. ARMSTRONG.

**An Important Meeting of the N. A. R. Executive Committee.**

**THE CASE OF THE ST. PAUL CLUB.**

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association of America, held at Fort Myer, Va., on the afternoon of March 31, at which were present Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired, President; Brig.-Gen. William P. Hall, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. James A. Drain, Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U. S. Cavalry, and Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary.

The question of what was to be done in reference to the use of a short range by the St. Paul (Minn.) Rifle and Pistol Association in the Western Interclub League matches was taken up.

The Secretary submitted statements from Mr. C. L. Gilman, manager of the Western League; Mr. E. J. Narum, Secretary, St. Paul Rifle and Pistol Association; Lieut. C. T. Smith, N. R. A. Judge for St. Paul, and Capt. A. E. Clark, Jr., the St. Paul N. R. A. Judge for the year 1910.

After a careful consideration of these communications and a full discussion of the case, the Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the facts in the case show beyond question that the range used by the St. Paul (Minn.) Rifle and Pistol Association in the matches of the Western Interclub League was from six to 7 feet short. In view of this fact there was no doubt a technical violation of the rule, consequently, the scores made by the club in its matches in the Western Interclub League are hereby declared null and void.

The Committee is of the opinion that there was no intention on the part of the team to be unfair, take advantage or defraud, and further that the probabilities are that the team secured no actual advantage through the range being short.

The Committee is further of the opinion that Lieutenant Smith, the N. R. A. Judge in St. Paul,

was derelict in his duties in not having measured the range before the league shooting began, as he should have done under the instructions sent to him when he was designated as Judge. This lapse on the part of the Judge, however, did not excuse the team from responsibility to ascertain on its own account that there was no violation of the rules covering the competition."

The Secretary was instructed to notify the St. Paul Club of the above decision and to advise the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, of Butte, Mont., of this action, the effect of which is to put it into first place in the Western League.

The Secretary was further authorized to forward official targets to the Butte Club with instructions that it may shoot its scores against the scores made by the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, of New Haven, Conn., on March 22, in competition for the National Indoor Championship; the Butte Club to shoot its score at any time up to and including April 15.

At the meeting the following members were elected:

**LIFE MEMBERS.**

- Stephen Royce, Cambridge, Mass.
- H. W. Wykeham Perry, Valentine, Tex.
- C. F. Clement, Sunbury, Pa.
- Lieut.-Col. John F. Guilfoyle, U. S. A.
- Ernest Lundeen, Minneapolis, Minn.

**ANNUAL MEMBERS:**

- Harry B. Smith, Rutherford, N. J.
- A. M. Siler, Silver City, N. Mex.
- H. H. White, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Ariel Cameron, South Norwalk, Conn.
- Sidney S. Cushing, Chicago, Ill.
- J. H. Gandolfo, New York City.
- H. D. Benson, Rupert, Idaho.
- W. N. Criss, Cheat Haven, Pa.
- F. P. Swindler, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- German F. Hoffman, Boston, Mass.
- Matt Middendorf, Brookville, Ind.
- D. Vaughan Ely, Utica, N. Y.
- A. L. Kirkpatrick, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Roy Jackson, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- William Thorpe, Paterson, N. J.
- F. L. Monroe, Great Falls, Mont.
- G. H. Gassar, Reading, Pa.
- Otto Atwood, Middlefield, Ohio.
- Eugene E. Stokes, Port Richmond, N. Y.
- C. G. Miner, Redding, Calif.
- Dr. H. B. Hollifield, Washington, D. C.
- Geo. Stinson, Alamesa, Calif.
- Roy E. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**THIRD CLASS (MILITARY)**

Company "K," First Arizona Infantry.

**THIRD CLASS (CIVILIAN)**

San Francisco Rifle and Revolver Club.

**FOURTH CLASS**

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

**FIFTH CLASS**

Iowa City High School, Iowa City, Ia.  
Collegiate School, New York City.  
Shattuck Military Academy, Faribault, Minn.  
Wenonah Military Academy, Wenonah, N. J.

**Some Dope on the League Matches.**

A little figuring of statistics on the results of the matches of the Eastern League in trying to arrive at the marksman who made the best individual record of all the teams shows some interesting results, the number of men who shot in every match were very scarce. Whether this was owing to the strenuous gait set, which made it almost impossible for a man to keep it up continuously, so as to make the team each week is not known. Of the high score men who shot in every match only three were noticeable. They were, Sweeting, of Warren; Stevens, of Myles Standish, and Brown, of Birmingham, who finished in the order named. Sweeting's average for all matches was 197.1 per match, Stevens 195.6 and Brown's 192.9.

Taking the record of the four highest teams, the number of total points made and averaged per match is not in accordance with the final standing in the matches, as will be seen by the following figures. The total number of points and average per match being as follows:

- Winchester, 12,789, average, 983.
  - Warren, 12,671, average, 974.
  - Myles Standish, 12,595, average, 968.
  - Bangor, 12,468, average, 958.
- In the shoot-off for second place between Myles Standish and Warren, the former won with a total of 989 as against Warren's 987.

It will be seen that although Myles Standish wins second place, the average shooting of their team was lower than that of Warren.

Seven men succeeded in making possibles.

They were: Chesley and Haas, of Winchester Rod & Gun Club; Berton and Besse, of Myles Standish Rifle Club; McDonald, of Bangor Rifle Association, and Robertson and Sweeting, of Warren Rifle & Revolver Club.

**SEEN THROUGH THE SPOTTING GLASS.**

During the many weeks that the league contests of the National Rifle Association were in progress little, or practically nothing, was said about the rifles or ammunition used by the teams. In the U. S. R. A. Revolver League the situation was just the reverse. Each week, with one or two exceptions, the club correspondents furnished us with the arms and ammunition used by the men, and in addition made a few remarks that were much appreciated by all. It helped to lighten up the heavy score matter, and as a consequence was read by all with much interest.

When the rifle series was finished we had in mind to give our readers all the dope that we could possibly get on how it was done; by whom, and with what. With this idea in mind the club correspondents were asked to give us a brief or lengthy article on the subject. To say that we are pleased with the way manuscript has come in would be putting it very mild indeed. Some are very lengthy and some are short, but they all are good.

To publish all of them in one number would be like trying to shoot the whole series in one night. It can not be done. Therefore we are going to shoot the series all over again.

Once a week will appear one or two stories, until all have been used. If space permits sometimes two or three will be published at one time.

The first one is from New Haven, and as they are the champions of the Eastern League they are entitled to lead off. The story was written up by Capt. W. H. Richard. He wrote the article just as he would talk to you—plain, straightforward, and with an idea single to the interest of the shooting game alone. No better example of good sportsmanship could be set.

If there is a club in the Eastern or Western League that is capable of out-shooting, on equal terms, the Winchester Rod and Gun Club, the New Haven team will be tickled to death. Further, if the remarks of Capt. Richard, which had to do with aiming, sighting, position, etc., will be the means of teaching any club to shoot into the class of the Winchester Club, they will be glad.

We commend our readers to a careful reading of the article which follows. The information and suggestions contained therein are the result of years of careful study and training.

**HOW IT'S DONE IN NEW HAVEN.**

BY CAPT. W. H. RICHARD.

Now that the smoke of the Inter-Club matches has cleared away a few observations and suggestions of the "ifs" and "ands" from the various clubs will perhaps be good reading for those interested.

There has been but little dope given out by the clubs during the competitions and the notes from the rifle have been small indeed as compared with those of the Revolver League and at times, had it not been for the observations of the versatile editor of the sporting pages of ARMS AND THE MAN, Mr. Frank Kahrs, there would have been nothing said excepting the bare scores. However, if there has been said nothing for, there has been absolutely nothing against the game as there has been no ill feeling between the clubs and no personal animosities have appeared in print.

Concerning the members of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club and the dope they have used the writer will endeavor to give the facts as they appear and for what they may be worth.

During the competitions numerous paper clippings and letters have been received from various parts of the country in which this club has been referred to as an institution of or an accessory to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and its team as an all-professional one. This inference is only a natural one as would be implied by the name and location, and from the fact that among its shooting members appear the names of some two or three more or less well known military shots who are in the employ of the arms company.

As a matter of fact the Winchester Rod And Gun Club is an independent organization on exactly the same footing as any other affiliated club of the country. Its rifles are owned individually and are fitted up in accord and with



the ideas of the owner, and while this club shoots the 22 caliber musket, somewhat generally known as the "Winder Musket" there is nothing to prevent any member using any other make of rifle that happens to suit his fancy, an practically all of the rifles owned in the club have been so changed and altered that the original maker would scarcely recognize them. The ammunition used is purchased in the manner open to any affiliated club, while even the practice targets are paid for individually to the club steward.

It is true that some of the members will come under the professional class, but not all of them can be thus classed and the majority are trade or office men who do not nor would be allowed to fire a rifle during working hours. In each case all practice is done on off-duty hours and upon their own time as in any other club.

In the case of Chesley and the writer, toward whom the professional darts are aimed, it may be of an advantage in the .22 game to shoot heavy calibres from machine rest from six to ten hours per day, but if so, we have yet to discover it.

Laudensack is an expert mechanic in the model room, and, while he is one of the best of marksmen, does not gain his living from his shooting.

Thomas and Williams are assemblers and have nothing to do with shooting except for amusement.

Landon and Haas adjust sights on from two to six hundred rifles per day of every conceivable caliber, as does also Busteadt.

Gussman and Alden are office men to whom the shooting game is merely recreation. Thus it will be seen that while all these men are more or less familiar with the rifle, their opportunity for actual shooting is limited even more than is the case in some of the other clubs in the knowledge of the writer.

The musket is equipped generally as follows: The Model 1901 Krag sight is used, being set as far back on the barrel as it will go. The aperture windgauge front sight taking the place of the regular musket front sight, the stud being cut off and the barrel slotted to accommodate it. Different sight apertures are used as suits the man's fancy, which is also the case in the rear aperture. The front aperture on the pet rifle of the writer measures about .067 inch in diameter for the 1½ in. bull, while the rear aperture is a No. 6 peep. The middle band of the musket has been slipped forward some three inches, being held in place by a couple of pins on either side of the band. This gives plenty of strap room and allows the left hand to be held forward to the proper prone position. Some of the boys of the club have altered the regular musket stock to the shotgun butt, others stick to the regular stock which is simply a matter of taste. It is learned that the St. Paul club as well as some others have utilized the Lyman receiver sight on this musket which should give even better results than that of the Krag.

In the matter of cartridges this club has used the long rifle Lesmok, exclusively this winter and the average total scores for the season should be the best argument for it.

The targets as furnished by the Association, in our opinion, could be somewhat improved upon. The paper is of good quality as it cuts a clean hole, and the tint of the paper is very good. However, if some of the printer's ink that was used on the outside lines could have been added to the black of the bull it would have been a decided improvement as some of the targets were grey from lack of ink and were very hard to see clearly.

There is no question as to the benefits of these matches in using the military prone position and would make no suggestions to change any of the conditions of the matches, further than we believe that in the matter of time more latitude should be allowed. In shooting by artificial light trouble is always more or less experienced in the proper focusing of the eyesight, even through the aperture front which we believe is the better sight outside of the telescope for this class of shooting. If the time was even changed to that of long range shooting of 1½ minutes per shot it would, in our judgment, lead to more careful precision in aiming than the present time allowance. After somewhat exhaustive experiments the conclusion has been reached that with the aperture front of the proper size, there is considerably less eyestrain than with any other form of sight, yet with it most eyes cannot be hurried in properly focusing to it.

With good equipment and the proper use of same these matches will become a nip and tuck affair from start to finish as every club in the land has the talent if same is only developed. This means starting right.

After a suitable rifle has been selected and equipped to suit, the proper use of the sling strap should not be overlooked. There is no doubt from what the writer knows of other clubs, that one of the lack of topnotch scores on the part of some of them is the fact that they are not getting the benefit that can be gotten out of the strap. Most beginners use the strap too low around the arm and start with it too long, necessitating the holding of the left arm too far back. The left hand should be out as far as the strap swivel with the gun lying almost across the thumb, back of hand outward and not downward, something after the manner of holding a violin. The left elbow should be as near under the rifle as is possible with the strap passing around the arm just under the arm pit. After getting into this position squirm backward on the stomach until the elbows and body form a stiff tripod, then control the movement of the rifle with the breath as drawn into the lungs. All this will not be easy at first, but you will be very much gratified after a bit to find that you are holding like a machine and that your groups are coming along fine. Don't get it into your head that all your shots are going to be tens, for even the touted bugaboo, the professional, cannot do that, but pull each shot as though you intended to make a ten of it, then be just a little more careful with each succeeding shot. Take our word for it you will not have so many unaccountables, nor "looking for the man" who recommended any certain rifle to you.

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE.

The Morris High School, of New York City, has now assumed a comfortable lead in the Interscholastic Rifle Shooting League. The winning of its match this week over Salt Lake City Utah) High School by 30 points gives them nine consecutive victories. The next nearest competitor is the Culver (Ind.) Military Academy with eight victories and one defeat. The Harvard School, of Los Angeles, Calif., through losing its last match to the DeWitt Clinton High School, of New York City, drops to third place, and now has a tie with the Deering High School, of Portland, Me. The best score of the week was made by the Deering High School with 929, with DeWitt Clinton High School only one point behind, the St. John's Military Academy, 919, and the Morris High School, 911.

The conditions of the shooting and the competing teams with their scores and standing to date is as follows:

Team	Stg.	Pr.	Tot.
St. John's Mil. Acad. Delafield	449	470	919
McKinley M. T. School, Wash.	431	448	879
Culver Mil. Acad., Culver	432	472	904
Marist College, Atlanta	409	427	836
Central H. School, Philadelphia	389	439	828
Kentucky Mil. Inst. Eau Gallie	397	406	803
Deering H. School, Portland	462	467	929
Harry Hillman Acad. Wilkesbarre	321	407	728
DeWitt C. H. School, New York	452	476	928
Harvard School, Los Angeles	415	465	880
Morris H. School, New York	441	470	911
Salt Lake City H. School	424	457	881
Ogden, High School	370	434	804
St. Matthew's School, Burlingame	Withdrawn		
Polytechnic P. School, Brooklyn	402	453	862
Portland H. School, Portland	403	435	838
Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore	403	403	806
Western H. School, Washington	387	416	803

STANDING.

Rank	Team	W.	L.
1.	Morris H. School, New York	9	0
2.	Culver Mil Acad., Ind.	8	1
3.	Harvard School, Los Angeles	7	2
4.	Deering H. School, Portland	7	2
5.	McKinley M. T., D. C.	6	3
6.	St. John's Mil. Acad.	6	3
7.	DeWitt C. H. School, New York	6	3
8.	Kentucky Mil. Institute	5	4
9.	Salt Lake City H. School	5	4
10.	Marist College, Atlanta	4	5
11.	Western H. School, Washington	4	5
12.	Portland, Me. H. School	3	6
13.	Ogden, Utah, H. School	3	6
14.	Polytechnic Prep. School Brooklyn	3	6
15.	Baltimore Polytechnic Institute	2	7
16.	Central H. School, Philadelphia	2	7
17.	Harry Hillman Acad., Wilkesbarre	1	8

Du Pont Gun Club (Rifle Division).

The members are striving to make ten strings count in the qualification class. The best score of the day was made by Lieutenant Harkins in the revolver and pistol qualification class, it being 90 out of a possible 100.

T. H. Keller, better known as "Tom," came from New York to take part in the shoot. He is one of the oldest ammunition men in point of service. As the eastern representative of the Peters Cartridge Company he is well known in this city and throughout the east. His scores in the revolver division were very creditable.

The 50-yard revolver and pistol qualification scores were:

F. B. Harkins, 90, 87, 86, 86, 82, 75, 74, 70 60.  
K. K. V. Casey, 88, 85, 85, 82, 81, 81, 80, 77, 75 72, 74, 72.

E. G. Ackart, 88, 85, 85.  
John Bancroft, Jr., 70, 69.

50-yard revolver and pistol practice scores: A. G. Riley, 80, 72; H. Morrow, 70, 70, 63; J. T. Skelly, 77; J. W. Pusey, 69, 69; H. E. Haines, 53.

50-yard rifle (.22 caliber) qualification scores: W. S. Weedon, 78, 67, 57, 66, 61, 60.

50-yard rifle (.22 caliber) practice scores: C. H. Shepard, 82, 71, 69, 65; S. B. Miller, 68, 64, 60; James Owens, 61, 45; C. P. Sharpless, 56; H. E. Hains, 54, 51, 79; H. L. Morgan, 54; C. C. Brown, 40, 41; J. E. Emmons, 40, 25; L. Lofink, 37, 30; J. W. Anderson, 34; F. J. Gibney, 27, 19; W. A. Murphy, 18, 17.

Qualification prizes were awarded to the following club members:

Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Class 7, for ten scores of 75 or better as follows: 76, 75, 78, 77, 76, 76, 79, 78, 78, 75.

John Bancroft, Jr., Class 9, for ten scores of 65 or better as follows: 66, 65, 69, 69, 67, 65, 68, 68, 65, 68.

Lieut. Frank B. Harkins, Class 7, for ten scores of 75 or better as follows: 78, 79, 75, 79, 76, 79, 76, 78, 75, 77.

Also in Class 8, for ten scores of 80 or better as follows: 80, 83, 82, 81, 81, 81, 80, 80, 80, 81.

The scores for April 1 follow:

50 yard revolver and pistol qualification scores—F. B. Harkins, 90, 87, 86, 86, 84; K. K. V. Casey, 89, 87, 85, 84, 80; E. G. Ackart, 87, 82, 75, 72.

50 yard revolver and pistol practice scores—J. Sheppard, 75, 58; J. T. Skelly, 71; A. G. Riley, 66, 64, 41; J. L. Fagan, 48; S. B. Trott, 43; W. J. Pumphrey, 38, 35, 24; M. Carey, 21.

50-yard rifle (.22 caliber), qualification scores—W. S. Weedon, 56, 56, 55.

50 yard rifle (.22 caliber), practice scores—D. Appleby, 84, 83, 80, 77, 69, 66, 60; John B. Grier, 72, 61, 60, 59, 57, 52, 43; S. B. Miller, 64, 62, 55; H. E. Haines, 63, 51, 69, 58, 56; G. A. Wilson, 60; H. H. Bedford, 56; W. McElwee, 51; D. R. Rutter, 44; G. T. White, 42; L. Lofink, 36, 22; M. Carey, 34; E. E. Shallenberger, 33; P. Dougherty, 37, 19.

Albany vs. Schenectady.

A seven-man team from the Indoor Rifle Club of Albany defeated the team of the Schenectady Rifle and Revolver Association on March 25. Each contestant fired ten shots offhand and ten shots prone, distance 25 yards, Creedmoor targets the possible score on each string of ten shots being 50. Following is the score in detail:

Name	ALBANY.		
	Offhand.	Prone.	Total.
Wagoner	47	47	94
Collins	42	46	88
De Forest	45	47	92
Greff	48	50	98
Davidson	40	49	89
Shields	47	50	97
Van Hoesen	42	45	87

Totals..... 311 334 645

Name	SCHENECTADY.		
	Offhand.	Prone.	Total.
Groesbeck	40	46	86
Orr	45	48	93
Marlette	45	47	92
Conde	48	50	98
M. C. Smith	41	48	89
Leversee	45	48	93
Underhill	39	50	89

Totals..... 303 337 640

New Haven vs. Bridgeport.

The Winchester prone shooters visited the Park Club March 25, and had a social time; also shot a friendly match with the boys, Winchester receiving the large end of the score,



## 5239 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 5750

**T**HIS unusual score was made with a Smith & Wesson by George Armstrong of the Seattle Team in the United States Revolver Association League. This score wins the **HIGHEST AGGREGATE PRIZE** in official competition against approximately 200 experts. Here is the pistol used by Armstrong.



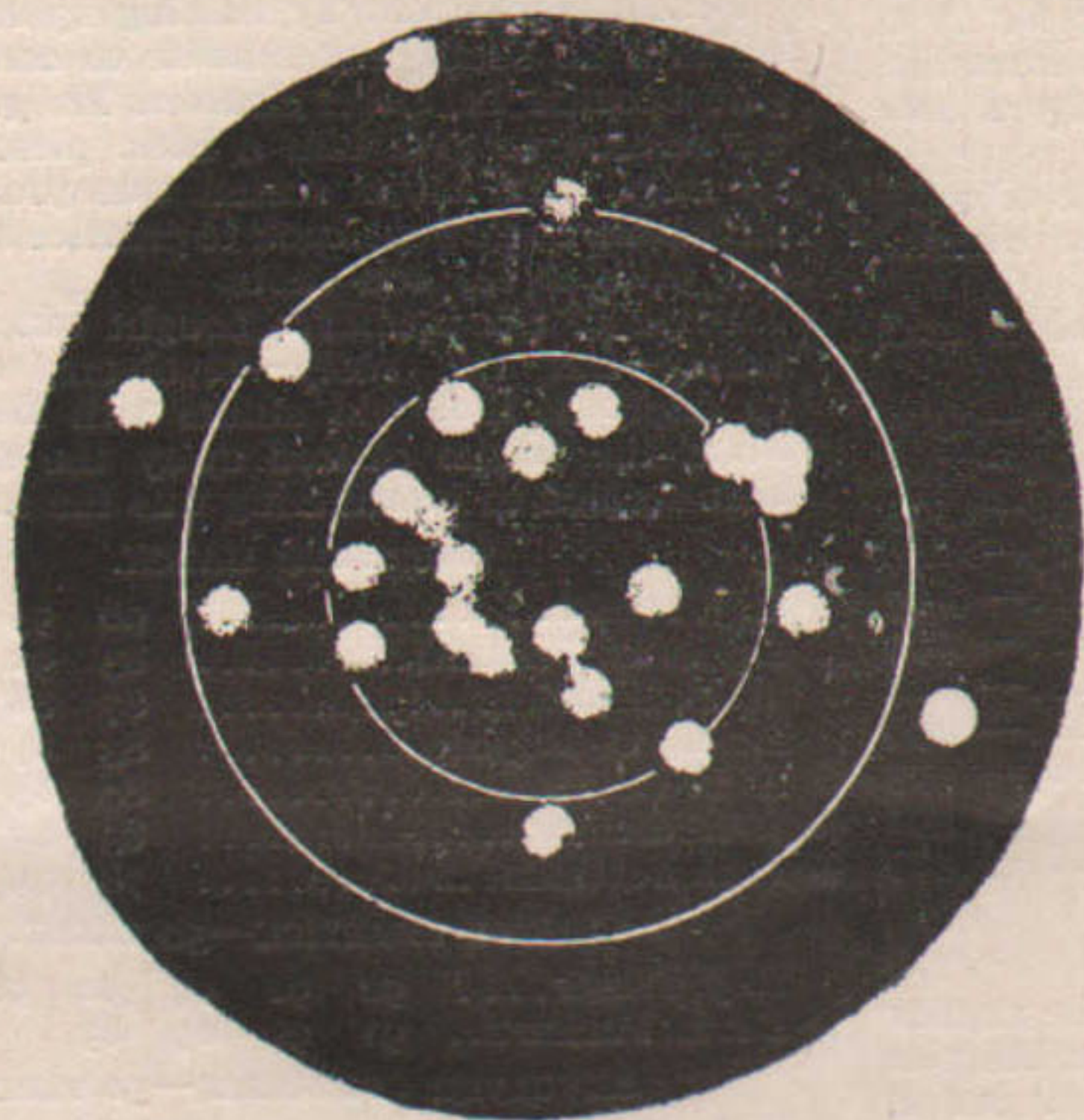
Look for this mark on all Smith & Wesson Revolvers

Smith & Wesson, Single Shot, 10-inch Barrel, Pistol

## 240 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 250

Smith & Wesson Holds World's Record for 25 shots made by A. P. Lane of the Manhattan Club on March 2, 1911. This score was made in the league matches with the .22 caliber, 10-inch barrel, single shot Smith & Wesson Pistol.

## 22 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 23



Is the record of the Springfield (Mass.) Club, winning 22 out of their 23 matches. All the members of this team used Smith & Wesson .22 caliber, 10-inch, single shot, target pistols.

These performances are conclusive proof of the accuracy and dependability of Smith & Wesson Revolvers.

Exact size of target.

Write for "The Revolver," an interesting booklet describing the Smith & Wesson products.

**Smith & Wesson, Manufacturers of Superior Revolvers**  
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**HIGH  
VELOCITY**

CAPT. JAMES R. MALONE OF THE BALTIMORE SHOOTING ASSOCIATION

Shooting Live Birds With **WESTERN FACTORY LOADED** Shells

**Kills 107 Straight From 31 Yds. Rise**

AT PROSPECT PARK, BALTIMORE, RECENTLY, CAPT. MALONE "CLEANED HOUSE" WITH

**THIRTY STRAIGHT SHOOTING WESTERN SHELLS THIRTY STRAIGHT**

THAT WESTERN SHELLS WILL SHOOT—AND SHOOT HARD—THE PERFORMANCE RECORDED STRONGLY ATTESTS

**UNIFORMITY The Western Cartridge Company REGULARITY**

EAST ALTON, ILL.

981 to 955. Dietrich of the Park Club was the heavy load for the boys to carry, putting up a score of 184. Captain Williams has decided to put him on the second team as water boy. Scores as follows:

WINCHESTER	PARK CLUB.
Chesley..... 197	Williams..... 197
Richard..... 197	Birks..... 193
Landon..... 197	Scripture..... 190
Gussman..... 196	Hessian..... 189
Haas..... 194	Naramore..... 186
Total..... 981	Total..... 955

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

Result of the first match in series between Manchester Rifle and Pistol Club, of Manchester, N. H., and West Chester (Pa.) Rifle Association. 30 shots per man, 25 yards. Telescope sights.

MANCHESTER, N. H.	WEST CHESTER, PA.
Fitzgerald..... 733	Pike..... 728
Coldwell..... 698	Comfort..... 715
Greer..... 691	Pyle..... 715
Valentine..... 678	Woodward..... 707
Turnbull..... 676	Jefferis..... 704
Withrim..... 669	Hetherington... 697
Twaddle..... 662	Sutcliffe..... 690
Carleton..... 660	Linau..... 688
Total..... 5467	Total..... 5644
Average... 227 20-24	Average... 235 4-24

**Allison Park, Pa., Pistol Club.**

Scores first outdoor practice shoot of the club, on March 25, at 50 yards, .22 pistols and L. R. Lesmok.

Dr. Clark..... 76 72 86 80 82 74 79 79
Freed..... 72 80 82 81 78 82 68 81
Morewood..... 71 71 71 73 64 71 75 70
Holliday..... 62 84 83 79 76 74 79
E. A. Clark..... 73 46 65 67 43 63 46
Simpson..... 59 62 69 63 75
Wagner..... 46 66 64 51 40

**Baltimore Revolver Association.**

The Baltimore Revolver Association held its weekly shoot at the 4th Regiment Armory, Friday night, March 17, with rather small attendance, only seven members being present. A prize shoot was held which was won by Dr. E. A. Smith, with a score of 161; C. C. Hubel a close second, 160; Dr. R. J. Mullikin borrowed a gun and shot 149; S. H. Sharp, 144; S. G. Wilmer, 137; W. H. Wallus, 122; A. A. Baker, 120.

The Association has over 100 members and efforts will be made to get two strong teams of about 10 men to each team with Major Fort and Dr. Mullikin as captains. The club will also have a smoker shortly when there will be something doing. Any stray shooters visiting the town will receive a cordial welcome as Club meets every Friday night, Fayette and Pacca Streets at eight o'clock.

**Auburn, N. Y., Revolver Club.**

At the regular weekly shoot of the club on March 23, the following good scores were made with military rifles and sights.

	Stg.	St.	Pr.	Tl.
Welch.....	23	22	24	69
Hillger.....	22	23	24	69
Tallman.....	22	23	22	67
Garrett, J. A.....	21	22	23	66
Case..... 66	Jackson.....	60		
Shapley..... 65	Bagley.....	60		
Cole..... 64	Garrett, W.....	59		
Leonard..... 64	Talpey.....	58		
Gibbs..... 62	Thomas, H. L.....	57		
Avery..... 61	Green.....	57		
Hudson..... 61	Kidney.....	53		

**St. Louis Revolver Club.**

Final scores for Alt medal were shot last week. The conditions of the match called for three monthly shoots, 50 shots each, at 60 feet on the Standard American target, either pistols or revolvers permitted on equal terms.

Dr. Moore got off in front and held the lead until the final. W. C. Ayer was in the running all the time and a strong contender for first place. Crossman came along steadily from the first and won out in the last match by a safe margin.

The trophy is a handsome one made of solid gold, and will be highly prized by the winner. Scores:

The winner used a .38 caliber revolver and U. S. Cartridge Company .38 special.
C. C. Crossman..... 432 437 455—1324
Dr. M. R. Moore..... 440 423 434—1306
W. C. Ayer..... 432 433 438—1303
Paul Frese..... 422 399 423—1244
T. M. Borcur..... 407 410 — 817
L. F. Alt..... 416 388 — 804
W. L. Schrader..... 406 418 — 824
Theo. Bunding..... 384 406 — 790
Geo. C. Olcott..... 395 — 395
Will Rich..... 391 — 391
E. A. Stosberg..... 389 — 389

**Los Angeles, Cal., Revolver Club.**

Some excellent scores were made in the regular monthly class medal shoot of the Los Angeles Revolver Club, on the Bishop Street range, Sunday, March 12, 1911. This match was postponed from a week previous, but the scores did not suffer from the two weeks rest.

The championship medal was won by R. J. Fraser and the first class medal by Dr. G. I. Royce, who now enters the championship class as the result of making 270 or more for three times in competition.

Some who fell down in the medal shoot did good work in practice and pulled out good 100 shot scores. Nearly all the members of this club use hand made barrels. Some have gone so far as to make new pistols out of stock and have new barrels put in that were specially made. Fraser, Royce, Smith and Holcomb, used these

barrels yesterday, and results have shown that there is certainly nothing wrong with the barrels.

**CLASS MEDAL SHOOT—50 YARDS.**

Championship.							
R. J. Fraser.....	95	88	96	279			
W. E. Smith.....	85	91	85	261			
First Class.							
Dr. G. I. Royce.....	95	88	92	275			
J. E. Holcomb.....	94	79	88	261			
L. M. Packard.....	83	83	90	256			
H. D. Thaxter.....	84	81	87	252			
Practice Scores—50 Yards.							
W. E. Smith....	96	93	94	96	91	93	92
R. J. Fraser....	89	89	90	92	93	95	91
Dr. G. I. Royce..	88	85	91	90	91	88	89
L. M. Packard..	88	87	90				
H. D. Thaxter..	80	90					
J. E. Holcomb..	85	85					

On Sunday, March 19, the Club held its regular monthly Bullseye Match, which was won by R. J. Fraser.

He made 16 tens out of 30 shots at 50 yards. Dr. Packard was unable to buy anything with his 14 tens, so had to take second place.

Fraser started out by making 13 tens out of his first 20 shots, but refused to continue the gait because he either strained his gun, or else he refused to give him a little picture of the 10 ring. The latter reason was probably the real cause as he went back to practice and drilled out 928 for his 100 shots.

Some of the members bought out their old trusty—but not rusty—revolvers, and tried to duplicate their old stunts with the 10 ring. After the smoke cleared away the only thing that seemed to be suffering was the score sheet

**BULLSEYE MATCH.**

R. J. Fraser.....	96	95	90	281
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	85	92	92	269
W. E. Smith.....	87	88	89	264
Dr. G. O. Royce.....	83	87	90	260
A. B. Douglas.....	84	85	88	257
J. W. Siefert.....	83	84	86	253
P. B. Peterson.....	78	79	81	238

**PISTOL PRACTICE—50 YARDS.**

R. J. Fraser....	92	91	94	90	94	95	91
Dr. L. Packard..	91	90	89	89			

**REVOLVER PRACTICE—50 YARDS.**

A. B. Douglas.....	48	85	87	92
Dr. L. M. Packard.....	80	87	88	88
J. M. Siefert.....	82	83	84	89

Weekly shoots are held on the new 50-yard range Saturday afternoons, and several are developing into first class marksmen.

**Denver, Col., Rifle Association.**

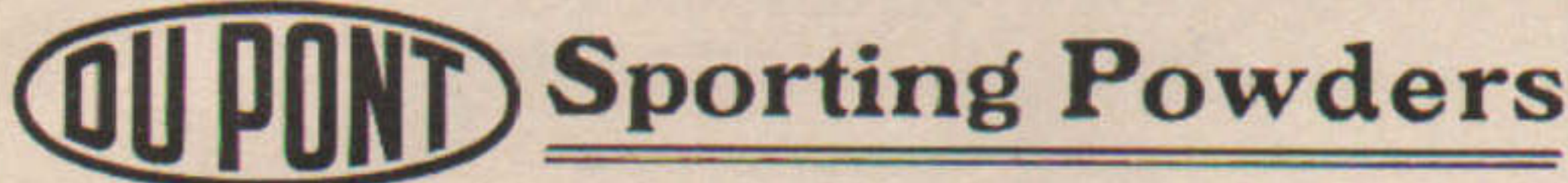
The old-time enthusiasm which once marked the attendance of the club some years ago was again duplicated on March 19, when eight revolver shots participated in the events. It really did one good to see J. P. Lower, perhaps one of the oldest settlers in Colorado, and sports-



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man, step up to the window and start off with a "12" with his first shot without the telescope.

A. J. Bitterly again made the high individual score and average with the rifle.

A. J. Smith made the high average for revolver while Capt. A. H. Hardy made the high individual score of 95 out of a possible 100.

Fred Gorringer won the silver cup in the handicap rifle match. Score, 92 out of a possible 100.

RIFLE SCORES, 200 YARDS:

	Cup.
A. G. Bitterly.....	89
A. W. Peterson.....	85
O. E. Searles.....	83
W. H. Wichersham.....	85
D. W. King.....	87
J. N. Lower.....	84
A. H. Hardy, Military rifle.....	81
Charles Younkman.....	85
Fred Gorringer (winner of cup).....	92
C. A. Shafer.....	86
J. P. Lower.....	76

REVOLVER SCORES AT 50 YARDS.

A. H. Hardy.....	86	77	82	82	82	95
J. W. Dunse.....	85	88	81	83	75	86
H. Pery.....	72	70	76	69	76	78
A. Smith.....	85	88	85	80	90	..
W. H. Norris.....	63	71	62	60	54	..
A. Bitterly... 85 88	Geo. Edwards	74	71			

Excelsior Rifle Club, Davenport, Iowa.

At the meeting of the members of the Excelsior Rifle Club, the other evening at Turner hall it was decided to hold the annual tournament, marking the close of the club's indoor shooting, the evening of Wednesday, March 22, and the afternoon of Sunday, March 26. A long list of prizes will be awarded at the tournament which will be held in Turner hall.

At the meeting Wm. Gosch and Adolph Strohhenn were admitted to membership in the Excelsior club.

The Davenport Shooting Association will hold its first outdoor match Sunday, April 2.

Considerable local interest has been aroused among the marksmen by the announcement of the date of the biennial tournament of the Central Sharpshooters' Association to be held at Monroe, Wis., July 12-16. Many Davenport marksmen are planning to attend.

Charles Denkmann won the ten shot and made the one best shot in the shooting. The complete scores follow:

TEN SHOT—POSSIBLE 250.

C. Denkmann... 246	F. Nabstedt..... 234
Chris Jansen..... 244	Ed. House..... 234
John Cole..... 243	Charles Ranzow.. 233
T. Thompson... 241	William Gosch... 232
F. Berg..... 239	C. Wichelmann... 227
A. Bielenberg... 236	

THREE SHOTS—POSSIBLE 75.

F. Nabstedt..... 74	A. Bielenberg.... 73
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T. Thompson.... 74	C. Denkmann.... 73
C. Jansen..... 74	

ONE BEST SHOT MATCH.

C. Denkmann..... 25
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St. Louis Central Sharpshooters' Association

The nice weather of Sunday afternoon, March 19, brought out a large number of riflemen, many of whom came out in the morning and worked till noon fixing up the park for the coming Spring Shoot. Several other prize shooting events scheduled for the coming summer, will make it attractive to new members. It is the intention to recruit the club to a hundred or more members of active shots.

In the afternoon about twenty riflemen put in their time at the target in team and individual shooting, for record and experimental purposes. Ed. Von Eitzen and T. M. Watkins picked teams of four men and shot twenty shot scores, Watkins team winning with 22 points to spare, which was credited to Mrs. Watkins, as she helped her hubby's team clean up the other bunch.

The shooting was all done at 200 yards offhand on the German ring target in 10 shot strings, possible 250 points. Here are the scores:

TEAM SHOOTING.—WATKINS TEAM.

T. M. Watkins.....	127	216—433
Mrs. Watkins.....	178	200—378
Fred Pauly.....	217	205—422
E. D. Ekstedt.....	205	210—415

Team score..... 1648

VON EITZEN'S TEAM.

Ed. Von Eitzen.....	192	205—397
J. L. Wiget.....	217	220—437
Wm. Bauer.....	191	201—392
W. A. Alexander.....	201	195—396

Team score..... 1622

OTHER SCORES.

T. M. Watkins....	216	217	231	226	228—1118
Wm. Bauer.....	204	205	191	201	208—1009
Ed. Von Eitzen..	181	208	205	192	210—996
Wm. Sandemann..	189	195	191	208	201—984
J. Hasfurther....	189	186	207	194	205—981
Geo. Avery.....	201	189	206	192	194—981
Mrs. T. Watkins..	181	188	201	194	200—964
W. A. Alexander..	165	182	195	201	203—946
J. L. Wiget.....	217	220	214		
Ed. Ekstedt....	200	205	210		
Aug. Rick.....	207	193	196		
J. Welden.....	184	165	202		
Fred Pauly... 217	205	Geo. Cole.....	220		
A. Durand... 210	200	A. Grumme.....	217		

Jansen Wins.

In the hundred shot match between Chris Jansen of Davenport, Ia., and Tobe Watkins of the St. Louis Sharpshooters, Mr. Jansen won by 51 points, but misfortune with ammunition practically won the match for him as Watkins had trouble with his primers blowing out and fired one shot without a bullet in his barrel.

This match has been on for some time, but the men could not arrange to come together sooner, and when they finally got together both shot very poorly, the large sum of money placed upon the match by their respective clubs have been the cause of nervousness and poor scores. Neither were satisfied, Watkins at once challenged Jansen for a return match to be shot on

the Davenport range under the same conditions.

Although the day was rainy a large crowd of shooters and visitors gathered at the range to see the match and several put in some practice at the targets. P. Teickmann scoring higher than any man on the range. All shooting was done at 200 yards offhand on the German Ring target, the scores are appended:

HUNDRED SHOT MATCH.

Chris Jansen—

22 19 15 21 23 17 21 21 19 22—200
21 17 16 22 18 18 17 22 21 21—193
18 17 23 22 24 23 13 21 24 18—203
22 20 22 20 20 21 24 19 23 22—213
22 22 23 24 15 17 21 21 22 22—209
21 17 22 17 21 23 22 20 21 23—207
20 22 24 22 15 19 21 20 19 22—214
21 22 19 16 20 21 22 17 23 19—200
25 21 18 23 21 21 24 21 23 20—217
24 23 23 18 22 24 20 20 23 21—218

Total..... 2074

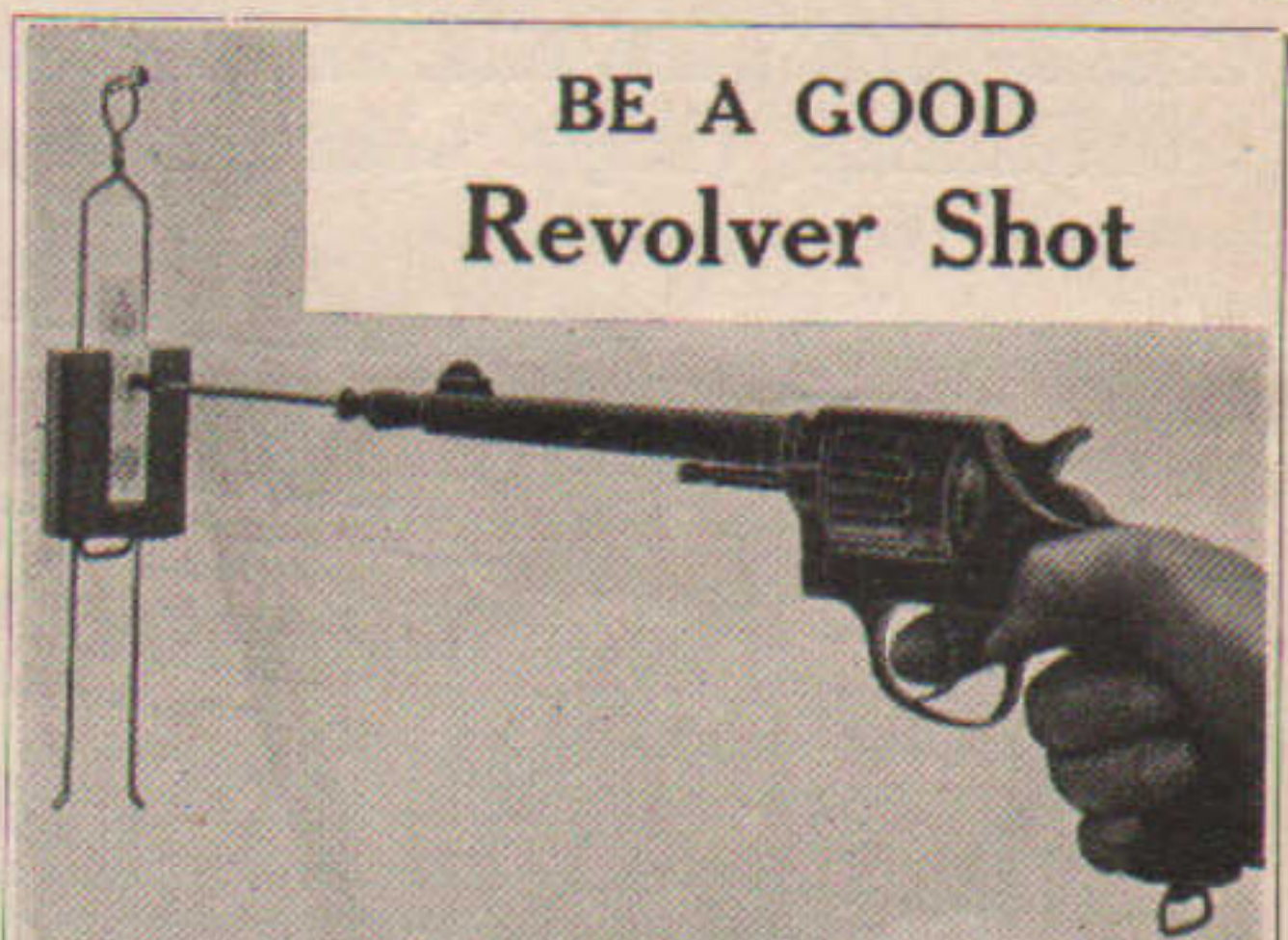
T. M. Watkins—

20 20 22 20 20 20 22 22 17 18—201
21 13 22 24 17 17 21 21 24 19—199
23 20 22 24 19 18 00 21 25 20—192
23 24 21 23 25 18 22 19 19 23—217
23 19 23 18 17 23 23 18 21 18—203
20 18 20 17 19 20 18 22 21 22—197
13 22 19 21 14 24 23 18 23 16—193
22 22 19 25 20 24 15 18 24 19—208
24 22 21 24 19 18 21 22 19 20—210
17 21 23 23 19 19 21 19 16 24—203

Total..... 2023

Other scores:

W. A. Alexander.....	172	184	181	179	190
Paul Teickmann.....	216	228	193	210	
J. Welden.....	166	199	192	210	
Wm. Sandmann.....	216	207	205		
J. Hasfurther.....	190	195	218		
Ed. Von Eitzen.....	191	187	198		
Hy. Sugden.....	182	188	206		
F. Pauly... 201	211	Mackeron... 197	202		
A. H. Durand 184	212	Mrs. Watkins	197	203	



### BE A GOOD Revolver Shot

THE CUT SHOWS the needle rod recording on sub-target at the instant of discharge.

TRAIN SYSTEMATICALLY AT HOME

Every feature of shooting, except recoil and expense is simulated. IT TEACHES. It detects and corrects errors. IT INTERESTS WHILE IT TRAINS.

Write for descriptive circular, price list, etc.

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The only power target carrier on the market for indoor ranges. Special construction for long range armory work. The proper equipment for Armories, Universities, Schools and private ranges.

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PRISM BINOCULAR**

Will read a target at 300 yards; and if the target is of iron, painted white, against which the bullet flattens, it can be read at 1,000 yards.



*Descriptive booklet will be sent to any address upon application.*

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

**THE BEST EVER**

In the 100 Shot Record Match on the Standard American Target at Greenville, February 22, 1911,

DR. HUDSON MADE  
922  
AND  
99 OUT OF 100

2  
RECORDS  
WITH

**SCHUETZEN**

For information address

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WILMINGTON, DEL.

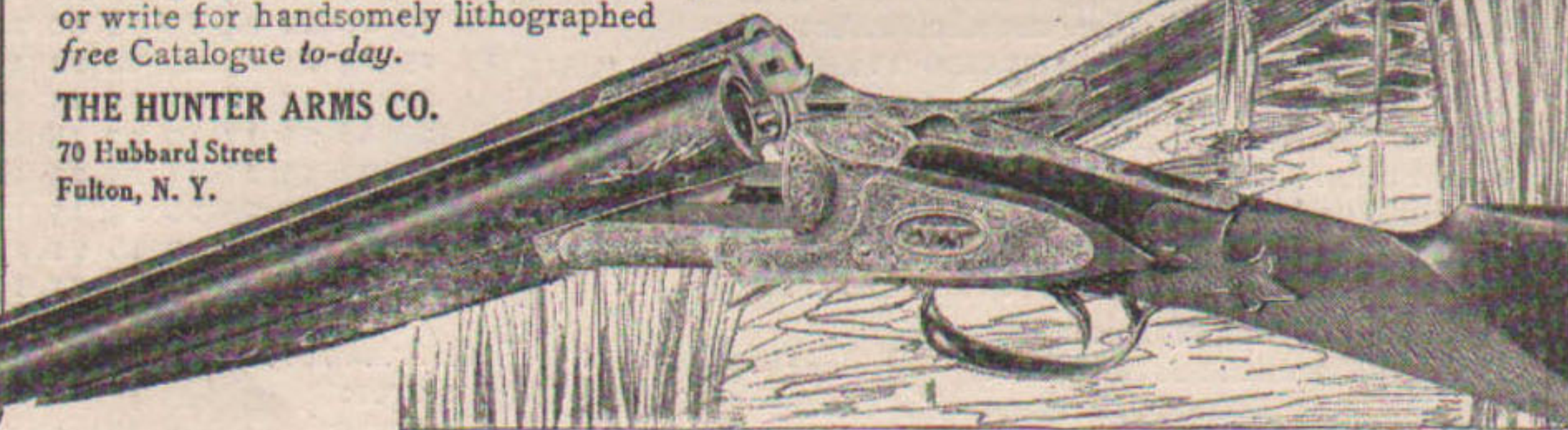
**S** **SMITH GUNS**  
HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER

**W**EATHER conditions aren't always at their best in the "blind" or in the skiff. That's when you want your gun to stand you in good stead—when you don't want it to balk or double.

YOU CAN easily wear gloves if you shoot with a *Hunter One-Trigger*. And without "fiddling." It won't balk—because there is no friction to make it balk. And it won't double—because there is no second trigger to get tangled up in your glove.

Have you seen the very newest Hammerless Smith Gun? It is just out—the 20-Gauge *Hunter One-Trigger*—and it's a beauty. Weighs only 5½ to 7 pounds. Just the finest gun that can be made at the low price—simply *all gun and no frills*. Ask your dealer about it, or write for handsomely lithographed free Catalogue *to-day*.

THE HUNTER ARMS CO.  
70 Hubbard Street  
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**"Federal"**  
Cloth  
Garments

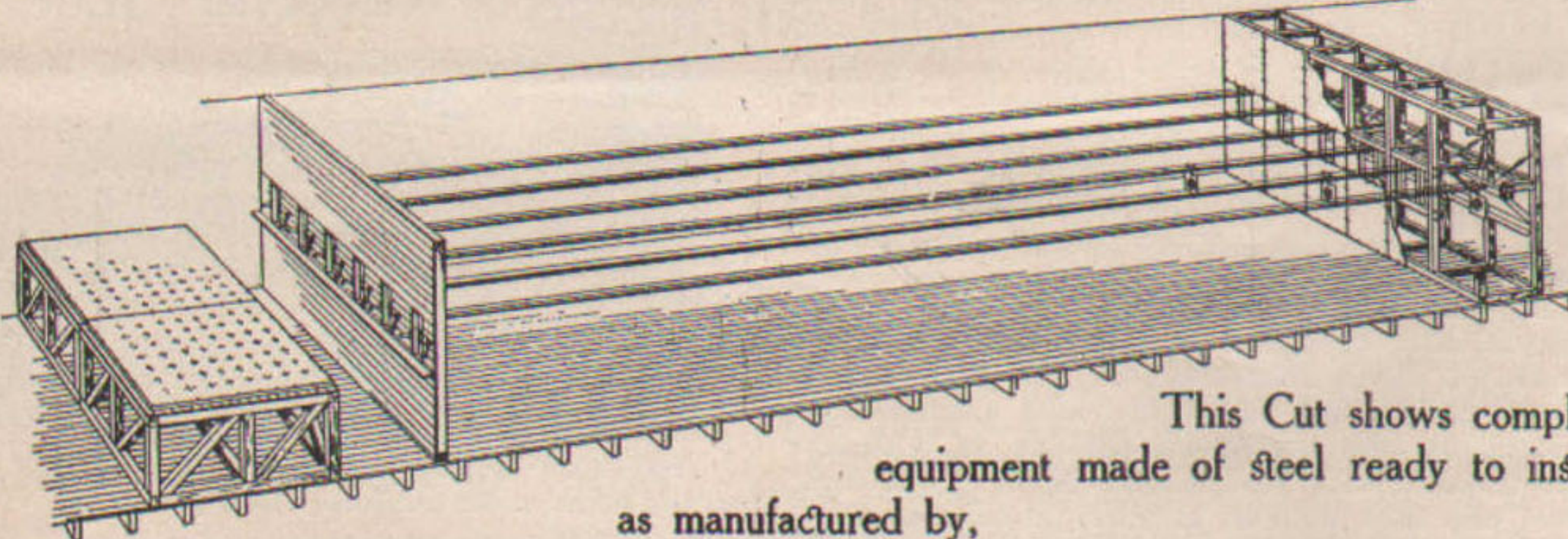
Don't wait until the last minute to order a rain proof garment—you will need one. The best you can buy is a "Federal."

- Officers' Coat.....\$7.50
- Officers' Slicker.....\$8.00
- Officers' Cape.....\$6.50
- "Bryan" Poncho.....\$5.00

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**Suitable for all Requirements.**

Complete plans, specifications and quotation will be supplied free of charge, if you furnish us with dimensions, (height, width and length) of room in which range is to be located.



This Cut shows complete equipment made of steel ready to install as manufactured by,

**FINIGAN-ZABRISKIE CO.** - - PATERSON, N. J.

Engineers, Machinists and Founders, also Manufacturers of

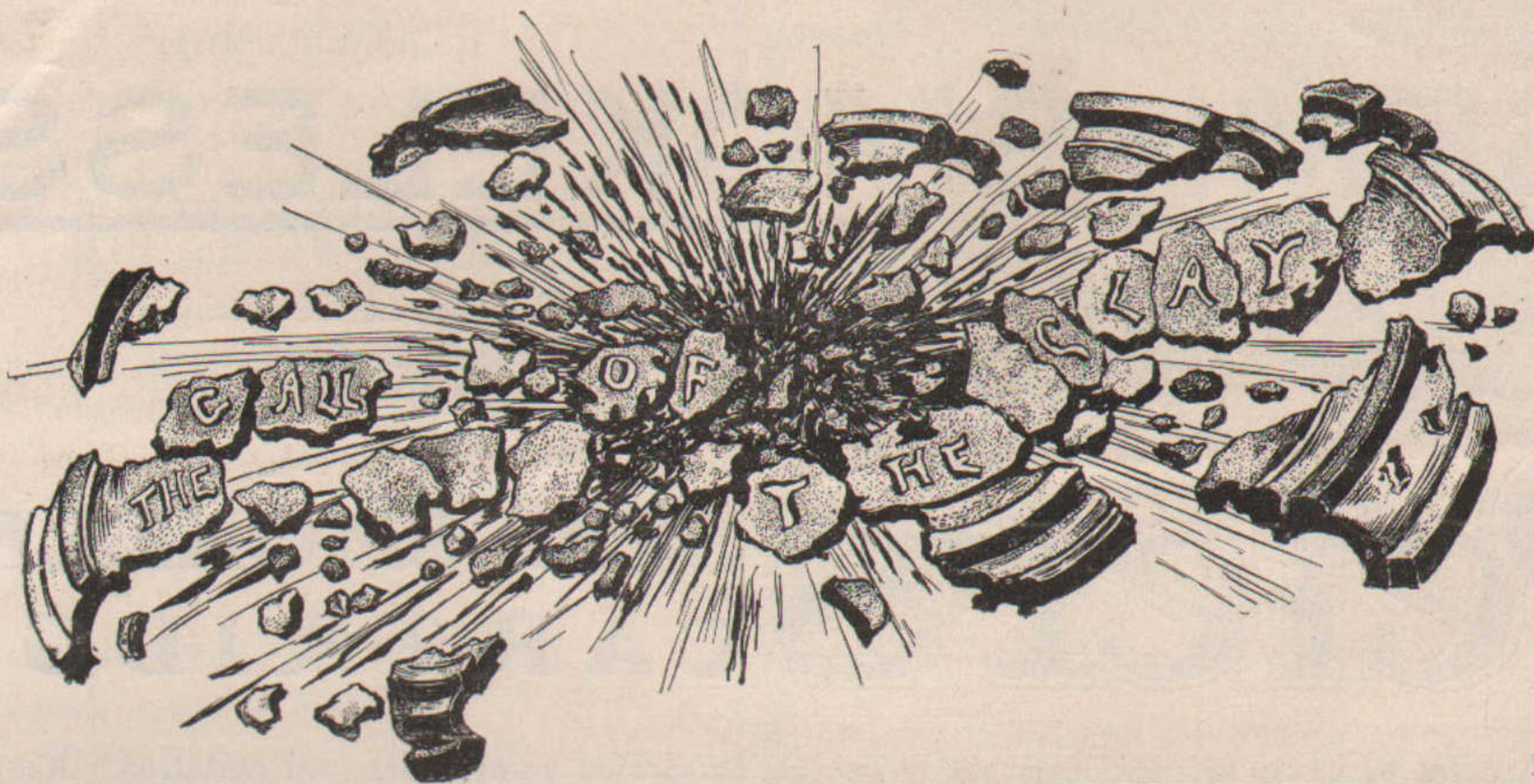
**The National Target Carrier**  
FOR OUTDOOR RANGES.

Made by the

**Federal Waterproofing Company**

Akron, Ohio





THIS DEPARTMENT IS DEVOTED TO SHOTGUN SHOOTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. CORRESPONDENCE, SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISMS ARE INVITED BY THE EDITOR, WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO SERVE THE READER WITH THE BEST THERE IS TO BE HAD ON THE SUBJECT.

It would seem, according to the view-point of Assemblyman McDonald of California that the poor, down-trodden citizen and the one who was most discriminated against in the erstwhile existing hunting laws of that state, was the unfortunate whose only means of navigating the waters on local hunting grounds was with a motor boat. His bill, to permit shooting ducks from a motor boat, was passed by the assembly at Sacramento, in the face of most vigorous opposition from the Fish and Game Commission and high-grade sportsmen generally. McDonald maintained that his bill was for the benefit of "the poor man who wants to shoot from his motor boat." Chairman Griffith of the Fish and Game Commission, did not hesitate to say, in most vigorous and pointed language that he failed to see how a poor man could afford a motor boat, but the intelligent and honorable member from Potrero, insisted that a vast number of poverty-stricken citizens of the great and glorious state of California, not only owned motor boats, but wanted to shoot from them.

The Chairman asked Mr. McDonald if he was quite sure that his bill was not being introduced in the interest of a certain rich grocer when the member became very indignant and to show how absurd such a suggestion was, delivered a telling address in behalf of the poor, lowly and poverty-haunted people in general and the lamentably unfortunate individual whose resources are so limited that he can only own a few motor boats, in particular.

Other members, undoubtedly swayed by a sentiment which must have brought burning tears to their eyes, finally came around to McDonald's way of thinking and the bill was passed and sent to the Senate. What the outcome will be remains to be seen, but, in the meantime, so hopeful are those victims of pernicious poverty at whose doors the gaunt wolf is ever howling that their motor boats are at their landings all ship-shape and ready for sea, with anywhere from one to six high-grade shot guns and ammunition to match aboard each craft, while the unfortunate owners patiently await a wire from the Capitol, telling them that they may go forth and drive the few remaining ducks from the face of the earth.

Assemblyman McDonald should be proud of this piece of legislation, this signal triumph, where the very foundation of clean sportsmanship receives a crushing blow, and it is hoped that the latent spirit of fair play and decency which slumbers in the breast of even the most hardened market hunter will arise in the bosom of those crushed and poverty-cursed Californians who are, through misfortune, destined to spend a large portion of their unhappy lives aboard a motor boat. Failing in this, the duck may well say, "woe is me" and California will not have long to wait when dire results of this pitiable outrage on the ethics of decent sportsmanship will be manifest on all sides.

Every indication points to the fact that the

Eastern Handicap, to be held on the grounds of the DuPont Gun Club, at Wilmington, Del., July 11, 12, and 13, will, as a howling success, surpass even the fondest hopes of the promoters. The happy paralleling of dates, when the Elks Convention will hold forth at Atlantic City, promises to draw many shooters from the Board Walk, this prediction being arrived at by the fact that numerous letters have thus early been received from shooting Elks in all parts of the country who expect to attend the convention and would enhance their individual enjoyment by a run to Wilmington and a try at the traps.

Not only Elks are writing but sportsmen in general, one letter coming from C. L. Parsons, of Straw, Montana, who is reputed to be one of the best trap shots in the Northwest, while Kansas City, St. Louis and Boston are numbered with the many cities from whence inquiries are emanating.

A new departure in the matter of prize competition has been announced by the officials of the club, it being a two-man team championship and to make it interesting, an enthusiastic member has donated two sterling silver loving cups. All the entries must have been in by April 1, and the winner of the tourney will be determined by elimination on the basis of added targets.

The scheduled State Championship match between Ray C. Stryker, manager of the Crescent Gun Club of Whitehouse Station, and Charles F. Day, Jr., of Newark, N. J., which is to be held on the grounds of the Smith Gun Club, at Newark, April 15, is exciting a great deal of interest among the New Jersey shooters. As Stryker has long been one of the top-notchers in that State it is expected that Day will have his work cut out for him from the start.

The Golden Gate Gun Club of San Francisco is inaugurating the 1911 season with a zest and enthusiasm unparalleled in its history and the new club ground being easily accessible, not only to local shooters but for Oakland and Alameda sportsmen as well, some stirring events are looked forward to.

The season's program calls for a twenty-five-target shoot in the forenoon and a fifteen-target race-grub shoot—in the afternoon while the club match will be based on a target handicap allowance, designed to place the novice or ordinary shooter on an even basis with the expert. A gold medal and three trophies will be awarded the four high guns for the season, the winners of which will not be determined owing to handicap conditions, until the last event of the Club season has been shot.

The recent organization in San Francisco of the Exposition City Gun Club, is a further indication of renewed interest in trap shooting in that locality, while the Empire Gun Club is about to start preparations for a live season's work.

It is about decided that the Pacific Coast Handicap of the Interstate Association, the big

annual coast tournament will be held at Madera, under the auspices of the Madera Rod and Gun Club.

The Ogdensburg Shooting Association, Ogdensburg, N. Y., has been authorized by the Interstate Association of Gun Clubs to hold a registered tournament in that city on Labor Day. The National Association has donated \$50 toward the fund and the Squier moneyback system will govern the tournament. It is confidently expected that the shoot will be one of the largest ever held in that section of the state and a large delegation of Canadian shooters is looked for based on a positive promise of such a visitation.

The Badger Gun Club of Milwaukee had, as a guest of honor at a special shoot, March 24, Fred A. Stone of St. Louis, formerly a champion trap shot but at present a mere comedian with "The Old Home Town." Whether the staid, conservative Milwaukeeans were awed by this personage in their midst, history fails to enlighten us, but, of the 20 shooters who faced the traps to try issues with 100 clay pigeons, Stone was the only one to climb out of the 70-odd-percent class, he having managed to break 80 out of a not impossible 100. By a strange coincidence, Sherman Brown, manager of the Davidson Theatre and an old-time rain maker, was in the extreme south with 37. Whether this was through a misguided sense of courtesy due a guest or just plain rotten shooting, history again fails us, but at any rate he was low gun with 63 perfect unchallenged goose eggs to his credit.

Mrs. Ad. Topperwein has thrown down the gauntlet to young 1911, starting in the trap-shooting season 98 per cent up on 1300 targets. On February 23, she scored 240 out of 250; March 1, 240 out of 250, with a straight 112; March 2, 246 out of 250, with 161 straight; March 20, 243 out of 250, with 113, straight; March 16, 17, 320 out of 325 with 206 straight.

This wonderful woman expert will be in evidence at the Southern Handicap, Charlotte, N. C., and with this splendid start in practice and results, should establish a new record.

A very pleasant and effective method of promoting social intercourse between clubs and club members in adjacent cities has been successfully promulgated in Ohio and the example should be followed all over the country, now that nearly every town of any size has its trap shooting organization.

Clay bird shooters, as a rule, are democratic to a degree, hail-fellow-well-met with a brother sportsman with similar leanings, but too often, by force of necessity, compelled to try issues at the traps week after week and month after month with the same performers; the immediate members of the local club.

This condition makes the casual visitor and touring professional the more welcome because the local artist is ever curious to see how the other fellow does it, be he amateur or otherwise.



# "SEMI-SMOKELESS"

The most remarkable gunpowder ever produced—it has the cleanliness and the velocity of smokeless powders—it throws but little smoke, and is as safe to shoot as black powder.

## Peters SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES

SEMI-SMOKELESS Ammunition, for nearly 15 years, has **defied competition** and **imitation**. It is the **original** and **only** SEMI-SMOKELESS—others have tried to produce something just as good, but have failed.

PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS cartridges have **made good**, and have won their present leading position in the ammunition world on **merit**. Do not be misled; specify PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS and do not accept a **substitute**, but stick to the kind that has made and holds **world's records**.

### DEMAND SEMI-SMOKELESS

#### THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St. T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St. J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St. E. F. Leckert, Mgr.

While no two men shoot just exactly in the same way or with the same form, still there is such a marked sameness about it that after a few meetings with fellow club members one is not particularly interested in their slightly varying methods of execution, it ceases to be a study except as to ones own natural or adopted form, and the firing line is only captivating when one is personally facing the traps. The transient, however, is studied critically from every viewpoint and always adds interest to the entertainment.

The Big Four-City shoot which was held at Ellwood City, Ohio, March 22, was made up of fifteen shooters from the Butler, New Castle, New Brighton and Youngstown Gun Clubs respectively, and the latter carried off the honors of the day in the friendly contest with a score of 235 against Butler and New Castle tied at 226 and New Brighton bringing up the rear with 189. It was primarily intended that each contestant should shoot at 50 targets but the attendance was so large that this was cut to 25.

As is very proper under the circumstances, the Ellwood members did not participate but turned in to a man to entertain their visitors and make them contented with their lot. Bob Ewalt of the Youngstown contingent was high gun and the only shooter to gather in a straight. When the day was done the visitors were given an opportunity to talk it all over at a banquet and the enthusiasm ran so high that it was then and there decided that Youngstown would next entertain a club foursome, to be followed at reasonable lengths of time by Butler, New Castle and New Brighton.

The Analostan Gun Club of Washington, as per 1911 schedule, opened the season Saturday, April first, with a fairly good attendance despite the weather conditions which kept a large number housed. The crowning triumph of the day was the splendid score of Dr. M. E. Harrison who broke 91 clay birds out of a possible hundred. The doctor has not been following the sport very long but his consistent work of Saturday demon-

strates that he has solved many problems of the game, has sensed the combination of co-ordination and crucial instant and it is generally thought that the Analostan has another permanent 90 per center on its honor roll.

His achievement was particularly noteworthy in that a stiff northwest gale swept the field, making the birds very erratic in flight and with a marked tendency, at times, to tower at great speed. Phil Steubener, the veteran, who so frequently is registered high gun at the close of a contest, came in second this time with a score of 87.

In the midst of the fun, just as a squad had ceased firing, a very pretty little incident took place, when the appreciation of Dr. A. B. Stine's constant enthusiasm was expressed by the Club officials through a dignified flight of oratory by one of the members. During the season of 1910, the doctor was on the firing line at every shoot from the beginning of the season until its close and just missed getting one of the gold medals. His enthusiasm was ever in evidence, even to a point of being contagious and when the returns were all in, it was noted that he had shot at more birds than any other member. It was in recognition of all this that the officers decided to reward his valuable co-operation and work for the Club's interests.

The doctor was taken completely by surprise but he made an embarrassed though none the less clever reply thanking the Club as a whole.

After this brief interruption, the programme was finished with the following score:

	Sht. at.	Bk.	Pct.
Dr. M. E. Harrison	100	91	910
Phil Steubener	100	87	870
Geo. W. Peck, Jr.	100	86	860
G. Talbotski	100	66	666
Dr. A. B. Stine	100	84	840
William Wagner	75	65	860
C. S. Wilson	75	64	720
Miles Taylor	50	45	900
Frank Kahrs	50	43	860
J. A. Drain	50	39	780
Richard Hawes	50	42	840
Dr. H. M. Cobey	50	31	620

James Green	50	27	540
T. Toohey	50	28	560
J. M. Willis	45	28	622
Frank Bennet, (Visitor)	25	19	760
T. A. Weedon	25	20	800
Ralph Coleman	25	18	720

The announcement card, mailed to all members by Secretary Miles Taylor, under date of March 28, conveyed the information that the trustees had decided to have a "spoon shoot" on the last Saturday of each month, the winners in classes A, B, C, and D to be awarded a solid silver spoon suitably engraved. It was also announced that \$100 would be appropriated to purchase trophies for 1911 to go to winners in above named classes, while a special prize will be awarded to the member shooting the largest number of targets during the current season.

The Western Cartridge Company and DuPont Powder Company have each donated valuable watch fobs to be hung up as trophies, while the National Sporting Goods Company of this city, magnanimously declares its intention to furnish a hammerless gun as an incentive for each one to play his best card and with this splendid nucleus, with many sources yet to draw from, it is believed that the prize list will be larger, more varied and more valuable than the Club officials have ever before had the pleasure of offering for the best efforts of the members.

#### Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

Despite a cold wind which swept across the grounds, close to ninety shooters faced the traps of the club, Saturday, April 1. The cross wind together with the uncertain flight of the targets prevented the usual high scores of some of the club's best marksmen. The best score of the afternoon was made by J. B. McHugh.

He broke 24 out of a possible 25 in the trophy event, and thereby won one of the T. Coleman Du Pont silver spoons. This was the best shooting of the day, although H. H. Lukens in a practice event missed but one in a string of 25 birds.

The ties in the merchandise event of last



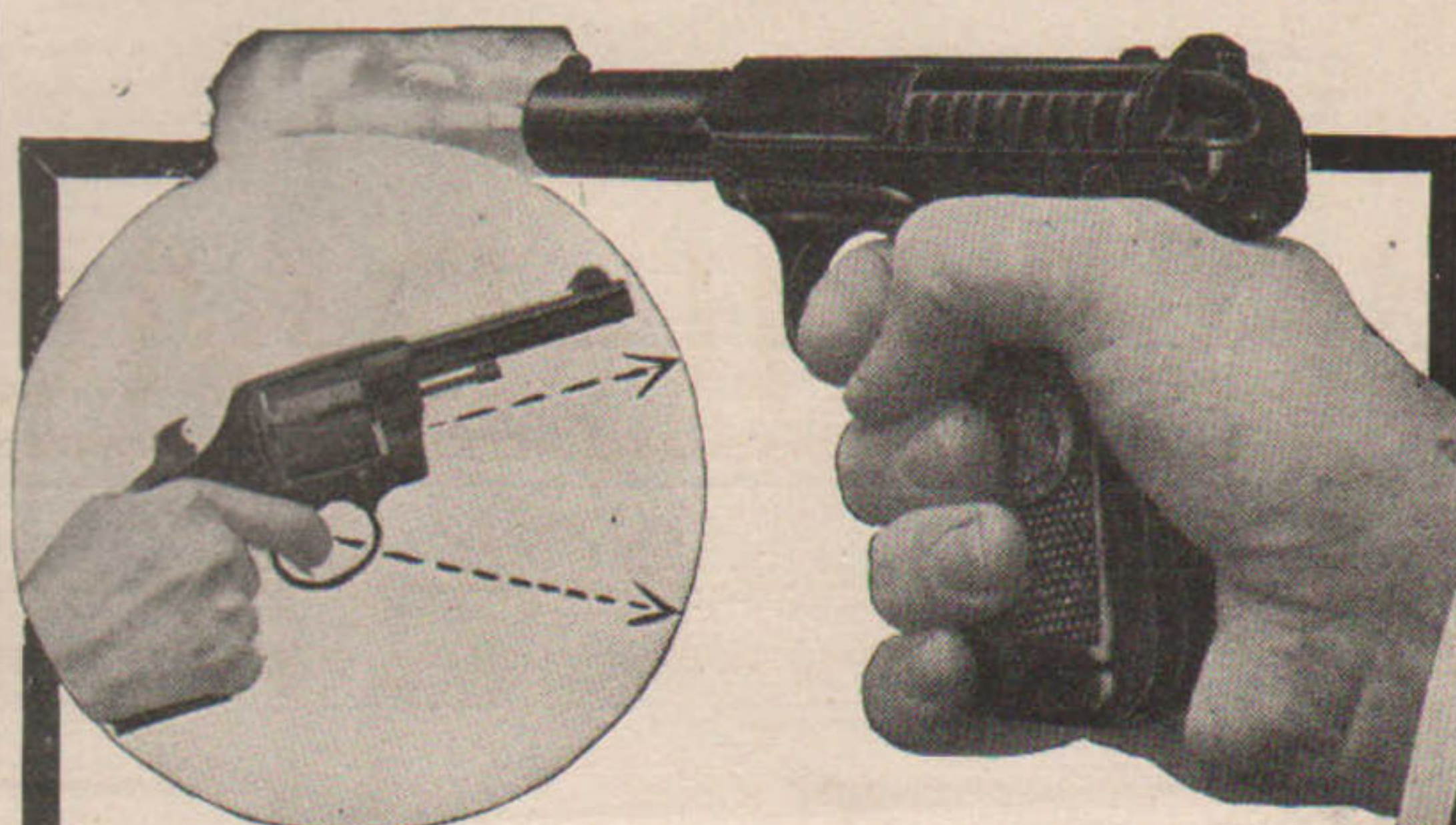
Now 2484  
WITH  
**LESMOK**

This score made by Arthur Hubalek, March 15th, in the 100 Shot Championship Match of the Zettler Rifle Club, New York City, breaking the previous record 2482 of Dr. W. G. Hudson, in the 100 Shot U. S. Championship Match of the Indoor Rifle League, on February 1st.

When records "go by the board" at this rate, with different shooters, different makes of guns, but with the same powder, can you afford to use any kind of .22 Cal. Cartridges other than **LESMOK?**

For information address

Rifle Smokeless Division  
**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.**  
Wilmington, Del.



**Ten Shots Quick**

**YOU** can shoot the Savage Automatic quicker and straighter—with either hand—than any other arm you ever saw. It gets in the first shot—always the vital one—and follows it up with nine more, as fast as you can pull the trigger. Reloads in a flash. Ten .32 cal. shots, double the number in an ordinary revolver, to each load. No time wasted taking aim. You point it straight by instinct, just as you point straight at an object with your forefinger. Accurate. Automatic locking of breech retains all powder gases behind the bullet until bullet leaves barrel. This insures bullet velocity and accuracy. Simple. You need no tools to take it apart. Fewer parts than any other automatic. Safe. Cannot be fired unless trigger is pulled. Safety locks positively against discharge. Locking of breech prevents fouling. Weight, 19 oz., including magazine. Easily carried—only 6½ inches long. Uses standard ammunition. Examine it at your dealer's. Also send for "Bat" Masterson's book about gun fighters, "The Tenderfoot's Turn." Interesting. Free for dealer's name on postal.

**FAMOUS SAVAGE RIFLES**  
See the New Savage .22 cal. repeating rifle (\$10), also the Featherweight Takedown (\$25), at your dealer's. We'll send new rifle book, free, for the asking. Savage Arms Company, 494 Savage Ave., Utica, N. Y.

**THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC**

Saturday resulted in Drs. Steele and Rumford again tying in Class B. The spoons in Classes C and D were won by G. H. Mitchell and William Coyne with scores of 22 and 18, respectively.

The two-man team championship race proved attractive, in the neighborhood of 30 two-man teams competing. This will be an elimination race. The winning team will be presented with two silver loving cups.

The scores in the T. Coleman Du Pont merchandise events were:

- Class A, 24 out of 25—J. B. McHugh.
- Class B, 19 out of 25—D. A. Grier, J. McKelvey, R. P. Choate, Clyde Leedom, L. R. Beauchamp.
- Class C, 15 out of 25—J. E. Gregg, H. S. McComb, H. L. Morgan, W. A. Casey, W. M. Hammond, L. C. Lyon, Dr. Betts, H. C. Pollock, H. P. Carton, S. Tughton, W. S. Garvan.
- Class D, 12 out of 25—P. T. Pennington, William Neely, C. R. Kenworthy, W. F. Jensen.

**Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.**

Five faithful trapshooters showed up on April 1. Conditions not being very favorable; the weather being cold and at times a very strong gale blowing.

In the first event at 15 targets, Frazer won 14 straight losing his last bird, easily winning out.

In Event 2, 25 target Handicap, the third leg for the DuPont trophy, Frazer again was winner with 21 breaks to his credit, or a total of 24 points.

In the third event, the first leg for the Members April Cup—Bush and Frazer tied with 25 points each. In the shoot off Frazer easily won again.

The North Caldwell Gun Club team of ten men visit Monclair on Saturday the 8th to shoot a return match.

Targets.....	15	H.	25	H.	25
Chas. L. Bush.....	11	3	21	2	25

Y. T. Frazer.....	14	3	24	521
G. W. Boxall.....	11	3	20	3 22
E. Winslow.....	11	5	23	5 21
H. F. Holloway.....	9	5	21	5 19

**New Shotgun Shells.**

The trade will be interested to learn that the United States Cartridge Company has just placed on the market a new line of loaded paper shot shells. Most of the sporting goods and hardware trade are familiar with their empty paper shot shells sold under the names of New Rapid, Climax and Defiance.

A recent alliance with the National Lead Company makes it possible to have the shot delivered from the Lead Company's towers into the loading room of the United States Cartridge Company, a new concrete factory having been erected close to the shot tower in order to accomplish this.

Remembering the popularity of the old Climax Shell, the Company decided to have each of their three grades of Shells made up with Black Waterproof Paper. It is intended to have this color Black, become a distinguishing mark for the U. S. brand of loaded shot shells—hence, "The Black Shell."

The highest grade shell will be known as Ajax, loaded with all the popular brands of dense and bulk smokeless powder. This will have extra high brass, and will appeal more particularly to trap shooters and hunters who prefer to pay a little more for their shells in order to secure the very best that can be made.

The second grade shell, Climax, with slightly shortened brass, will be the popular seller, and will be offered with all the various smokeless powders, and the usual loads that are most commonly called for by the consumer.

The black powder shell will be branded Romax, and will be furnished in all the most popular black powder loads.

**Good Work With Factory Loads.**

At Crawfordsville, Ind., March 17, Mr. H. W. Cadwallader won high professional average, 191 out of 210, also high general average at New Holland, Ill., March 14, 193 out of 205. At the New Holland shoot, Mr. A. C. Conner of Springfield, was high amateur, 185 out of 205. Both Messrs. Conner and Cadwallader used Peters factory loads.

At the Second Annual Maryland Trap Shooters Tournament, held at Baltimore, March 18, Mr. Clarence Malone, a son of Capt. J. R. Malone, scored 39 out of 40 live birds from the 29 yard mark and not only won the high average, but the Live Bird Championship of the East. This is a most creditable performance, inasmuch as the other competitors included some of the best live bird shots of the country. Mr. Malone used Peters factory loaded high gun shells and every bird was killed clean as a whistle, except his 19th a difficult bird on which he led a little too much.

At Peoria, Ill., March 26, Mr. E. K. Crothers of Bloomington, won high amateur average, 93 out of 100 and Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, high professional average, same score, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

Mr. Geo. L. Carter of Lincoln, Neb., won high general average at David City, Neb., March 22-23, using Peters factory loaded shells. He scored 293 out of 315.

**A 98 Per Cent Clip.**

Mrs. Ad. Topperwein starts the 1911 trap-shooting season at a 98 per cent clip on 1300 targets, the uniform patterns made with her load of Dead Shot Smokeless she says is the greatest aid in making long straight runs. February 23, broke 240 out of 250; March 1, broke 240 out of 250 with 112 straight; March 3, 246 out of 250 with 161 straight; March 10, broke 243 out of 250 with 113 straight; March 16-17, 320 out of 325 with 206 straight. Mrs. Topperwein will attend the Southern Handicap to be held at Charlotte, N. C.



# DEAD SHOT WINS THE N. Y. A. C. BIG EVENT

For the third year straight Dead Shot Smokeless carried off the first honors at the New York Athletic Club Amateur Championship

The winner of this big event with 120 entries broke 173 out of 200, using Dead Shot.

The next best score, 171 out of 200, was also made with Dead Shot.

The high amateur average for the two days was won with Dead Shot, score 317 out of 350.

Like causes produce like effects. Users of Dead Shot Smokeless win because they have these advantages over other contestants:

- Uniform patterns, which increase percentage possibilities.
- High velocity combined with light recoil, which increases accuracy in pointing and saves the shooter from unnecessary heavy recoil and nervous strain.

Use Shells Loaded with Dead Shot. All Dealers Carry Them.

## AMERICAN POWDER MILLS

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- The New Springfield Indoors..... .25
- Keough's Score Register..... .75
- The United States Service Rifle, Model of 1903, with 1906 Ammunition; Its Mechanism and Its Use..... .10
- Our Military Rifle and How to Use it..... .10
- The Bullet's Flight from Powder to Target. By F. W. Mann, B. S., M. D..... 4.00
- Rifle Range Construction..... 1.00
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- Practical Rifle Shooting. By Walter Winans.... .60

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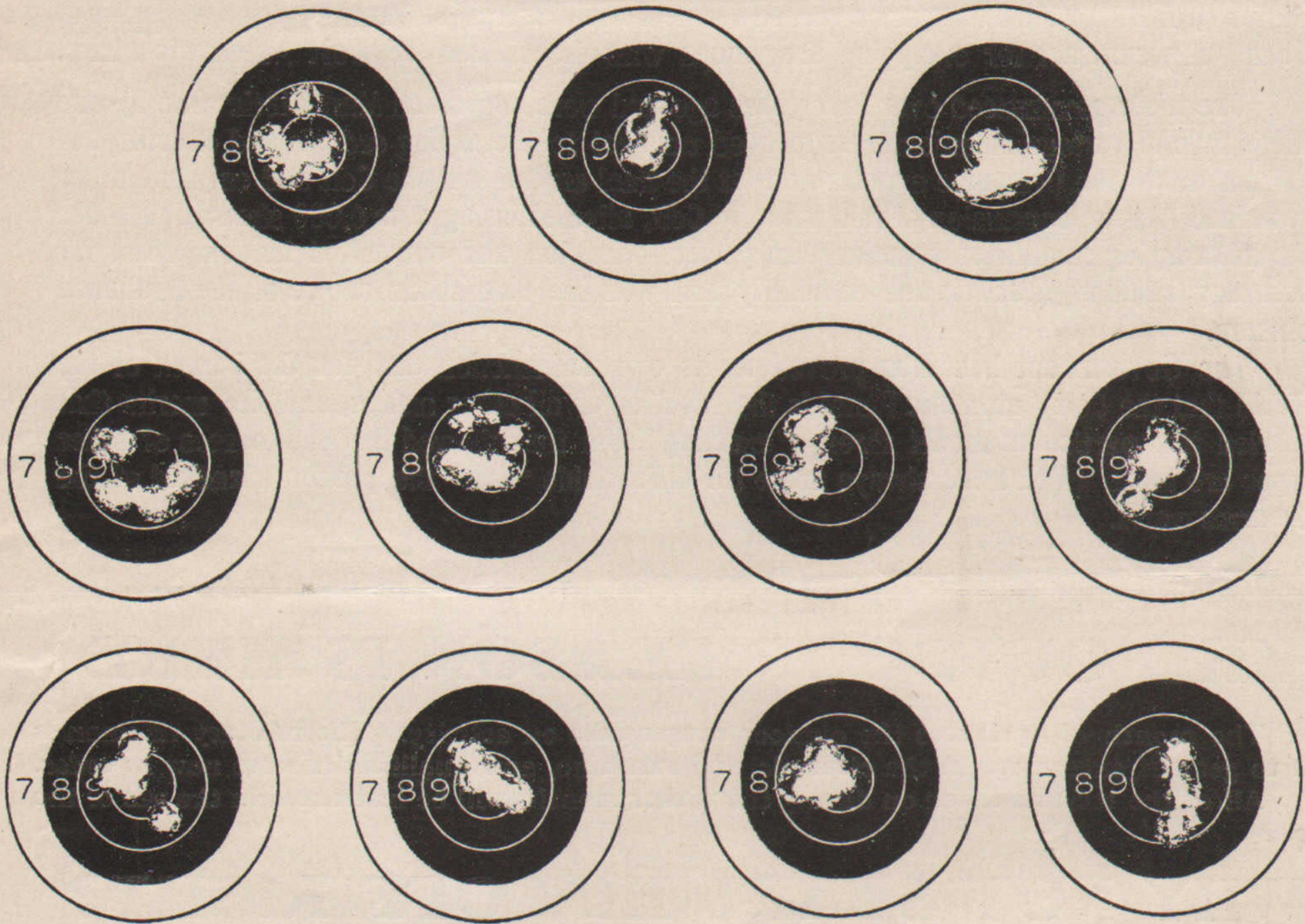
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After completing rigidly imposed tests of all foreign and domestic automatic pistols the United States Ordnance Board has just awarded to the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., of Hartford, Conn., the contract for equipping the troops with the caliber .45 Colt Automatic Pistol.

The trials commenced over four years ago and were concluded March 18th. One by one the pistols of various manufacturers proved unequal to the trying ordeals and exacting requirements of the Ordnance experts until at the final crucial test the Colt and only one other remained. At the conclusion of this trial the Colt, after enduring over 6,000 shots fired under the most trying conditions, remained in perfect condition and outranked its competitor for accuracy, rapidity of action and durability, and was the unanimous choice of the Ordnance officers.

The Government has thus proved to its own satisfaction and for the benefit of the world that the Colt Automatic Pistol is the superior of all other makes, and the merits that carried this particular model through exacting tests that showed the weaknesses of other types are those which have always made the old reliable "Colt" the proven standard of the firearms world.

## THE OUTDOOR SEASON IS HERE

The month of April sees the outdoor ranges take on activity. The military rifleman is glad to get out once more in the clear air and sunshine, and qualifications are now in order.

All of the recruits taken on during the winter months will be instructed in the use of the rifle.

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