

ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. L, No. 5

MAY 4, 1911



**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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Geo. Armstrong, score 453 out of a possible 500, using Remington-UMC Ammunition.



Pocket Revolver Championship.

1. A. P. Lane, 202, using Remington-UMC Special.
2. Col. W. H. Whigham, 195, using Government Ammunition.
3. J. A. Dietz, 187, using Remington-UMC Lesmok.
4. R. H. Sayre, 185, using Remington-UMC Lesmok.
5. C. H. Larzelere, 185, using Remington-UMC Lesmok.

21 out of 46 contestants used Remington-UMC cartridges.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME L. No. 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 4, 1911.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

CARELESS CONVERSATION ON AUTOMATICS.

THE automatic rifle question will be given a new interest and impetus by the success of the Colt's automatic pistol. The wonderful performances of the Colt's Automatic .45 a few weeks ago at Springfield, where it functioned perfectly for 6,000 rounds, was so far as we know, the first demonstration of the all around practicability for military use of a recoil operated small—or hand-arm.

It is generally known that all automatic rifles or pistols employ one of two methods; that is they are either recoil operated or gas operated.

Those belonging to the recoil operated class utilize the energy provided by the recoil to bring the barrel and breechblock backward, thus compressing springs. At the same time the cartridge case is usually withdrawn from the chamber and at some time during the movement it is ejected. The springs, compressed by the backward motion are released at the proper moment and send the breech block and cartridge home. Then the gun is ready to be fired.

This, roughly stated, is the way the recoil operated weapon works. Take the Remington auto-loading shotgun for instance, one of the most successful commercial weapons using the recoil principle. This gun when the recoil takes effect, experiences a movement of the barrel and breechblock straight to the rear without the unlocking or disengagement of these two parts. A spring under the barrel and around the magazine of the gun is being compressed during this backward movement, as is also a spring back of the breech block.

Before the breech block reaches its rearmost point the barrel and breech block are unlocked and the barrel impelled by its spring moves quickly forward. The base of the shell is held by the breech block until the outer end of it is disengaged from the barrel when ejection takes place.

In the meantime the breech block has gone slightly farther to the rear and the magazine has delivered a loaded cartridge in line with the path which the block must travel on its way to reengagement with the barrel. When it comes forward impelled by its own powerful spring it picks up a new cartridge and carries it home in the chamber. The gun is then ready to fire.

There has been much discussion *pro* and *con* upon the claimed reduction in recoil for the Remington auto gun. A word on this subject might not be amiss.

There is no reduction in recoil. Take that for a positive fact, capable of demonstration. Measured instrumentally a gun bored the same and weighing the same will give the same recoil as the Remington auto if identical loads are used. Nor will the muzzle velocity vary between the auto and a single barreled gun of equal qualities.

But there is a difference in the way the recoil affects the firer. Transmitted through the spring it is lengthened out or slowed down. The difference is just that between a sharp blow with the fist and pushing with the same force applied slowly and gradually. There is a great difference in the effect upon the firer.

Men who hold guns lightly or carelessly to the shoulder or who are by force of circumstances required to shoot with one hand find the pounding received from the average double gun when using good sized loads something considerably more than a joke. In the auto-loading gun this difficulty is avoided. However a discussion of the auto loading shotgun is not what we propose, the purpose being to talk a little about the relative qualities of recoil operated and the gas operated shoulder arms for military use.

So far with but one exception and that is only an experimental gun, the Ross automatic rifle, we have not seen a recoil operated rifle using our military cartridge built to weigh as low as nine pounds. There are a number of gas operated rifles with weights ranging from twelve to thirty-five pounds.

Theoretically the gas operated gun ought to be more safe and reliable and yet no gas operated gun has up to this time done anything better than the Colt's automatic in the trials of which we have spoken.

It is true a gas operated gun has to all intents and purposes an elastic fluid engine available to operate it. You know of course how these weapons function. A vent in the bottom of the barrel a few inches from the muzzle permits gas to enter a cylinder, where a piston operating as in an ordinary engine by its action opens the breech of the gun, ejects the empty cartridge and compresses the springs which in turn load the gun anew and close the breech block.

Every ounce of additional weight on a shoulder gun is of consequence. Cartridges, cartridges, cartridges, and yet more cartridges is to be the cry in the next modern battle. The individual man should be able to take into action the lightest practicable form of weapon that he may carry with him the largest possible amount of ammunition.

At this time it seems probable that a lighter rifle could be built employing the recoil operated principle than the other form, and yet who may say what new invention may exhibit itself any day to alter this condition.

In an editorial discussion of this subject last week we gave it as our opinion that the ultimate result, until something radically new had been discovered, would not be the abandonment of the hand operated magazine rifle of satisfactory type for the automatic, but only the introduction of a few of the automatics among specially trained men.

In the hands of the average soldier the automatic would certainly be more of a curse than a blessing. But for a tight corner, to meet and effectively deal with a crisis, particularly against specially trained troops armed with automatics, a sufficient form of automatic is indispensably required.

The United States Government has been experimenting with automatic rifles for many years. Every encouragement is offered to an inventor who has discovered or who thinks he has discovered something new or better in this direction. The Ordnance Department of the Army will try out any automatic which is offered to it, of course with the understanding in the beginning that no obligation rests upon the Government to adopt or to use the weapon tried.

In the end there is little doubt a satisfactory rifle will be found, just as a satisfactory pistol has been found, and incidentally it seems plain that one of the reasons why we now have for our pistol the marvellously perfect weapon which has been chosen is because the Savage Arms Company in its endeavor to produce a satisfactory hand arm kept the Colt Company hustling until they *had* to make a well nigh perfect pistol to win out in the competition.

The Government is, in this view of the matter, really greatly indebted to the Savage Company, which we have heard has spent anywhere from \$25,000 to \$50,000 in its military pistol experiments.

On the other hand of course, this is not all lost, because the Savage pistol as developed is a wonderfully effective pistol nor can it be said that its development is arrested or completed. There is no saying if the makers continue to have an interest in the subject that they shall not be able to materially improve the present excellent arm.

We stand at the threshold of important developments in firearms and ammunition. We think progress has been made in the past six or seven years and we are right. Much advancement has taken place but unless ours is a mistaken notion we shall expect still more improvement during the next six years.

It is the habit of men to think theirs is the most progressive age and to consider on first thought the present the most fertile period of all times, and yet if human progress follows the law of all other movements it must grow faster as it goes farther having the more to grow upon.

MUCHOS PATOS.

BY E. C. CROSSMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

THAT afternoon I climbed gingerly out of the boat and clawed my way up the steep bank for my assigned station on a point extending out into the channel. Joe remained in the blind. According to plans I was to sit on the point with the 20 and two boxes of invitations to stop a little, while Cap paddles up the slough with Chappo, the small second edition of E. W. Funcke.

The ducks were to get out of the slough before the coming of Cap and the boat, to follow the slough down to me and then the few that managed to get by me were to go on to Joe in the blind. That was the schedule.

For some reason the last named party didn't seem particularly downcast at the prospect of shooting only those ducks that I missed. I preferred to attribute his cheerfulness to his naturally sunny disposition. Maybe that was the reason.

Cap had landed me two hundred yards short of the point, and gave me time to reach my post before paddling farther toward me. Below me the bank dropped abruptly to the water of the slough, thirty feet. The slough was but a scant 50 yards wide here, ducks usually follow water, ergo they would pass under my point and in nice range. Lovely scheme.

I could see up and down the slough as it curved inward from the point, and with reasonable watchfulness, no duck could get closer than 200 yards without my seeing him. As 200 yards of duck journey, translated into time figures, means about six seconds, there was scant opportunity to yawn and look at one's watch after the duck hove in sight.

Enough arrowweed grew on the point to hide me from the gaze of the passing quackers. The height of the bank put me within range of the usual high flying birds. It seemed a place lacking only the birds to enable the shooter to wear the choke out of a gun.

IT IS POSSIBLE TO MISS A DUCK.

I sat and watched Cap paddle up the curving channel. There came the talk of a disturbed mallard, a yell of warning from the boat and then a winged projectile that hissed along the slough toward me. It passed at a height even with mine and developed a brilliant green head and neck.

I don't blame the twenty for the result. I don't think an eight bore would have made any difference. The second barrel—but this is a waste of time. Did you ever hit anything with the second barrel after you had scored the rawest kind of a miss with the first?

Between the landing point and the place where I sat, the boat drove out three more singles and I fired six more shots without touching a feather.

The boat passed in a silence that was thick and choky. I had nothing to say, that is nothing that would throw any light on anything. Cap was too polite to say the things that befitted the occasion. But Chappo grinned, a fiendish, eloquent, grin that yelled insults more plainly than any poor empty words could have done.

A LAND AND WATER DOUBLE.

With our reputations spread abroad or the place empty whence the ducks had been coming, I walked along the bank an hour later.

A speck leaped into being out of the sun to the east. Only for those bully Iowa ambers I would not have seen it. While I was deciding that the speck was a potential duck and was squatting into the arrow weed, it became metamorphosed into a bird, and the bird grew as though on one of those true-to-life, moving picture films.

As he hissed abreast of me the barrels caught up with him from their stern chase and Uncle Bob was once more vindicated. With the sound of the big bird hitting the water, there whirred up from the weeds, not ten feet ahead of me, a score of desert quail. The left barrel, fired with snap aim of the quail shot, stopped one before he could even arrange to fall into the mesquite.

It was a combined land and water double that one rarely has offered, and more rarely gets away with. The sort of shooting that should appeal to a Marine.

And then, with the blessed disposition of the God of hitting and missing to keep things evened up, I shot nine shells at those confounded whirring and cheeping birds, as they dodged through the meaquite, shot nine shells and picked up *nein* birds. Thus I came back to earth and ceased to look upon Crosby and Gilbert with tolerant superiority.

DID YOU EVER MAKE A PORTAGE?

That afternoon we made a portage. Do you sabe portage? It is a Canuck word that covers up by its foreign indefiniteness the fact of plain ordinary sweat-bringing work, work that done in the course of making a living, would provoke a strike the first day.

Rumors had come down via the "Cap" route of open water three miles along the river, where the west side Imperial canal formed the paradox of water crossing dry land via a bridge.

Cap took the camp outfit on the live stock and trekked overland to the desired spot. Joe and I also got there by a journey, where the only forms of locomotion we didn't try were those of roller skating and stilt walking.

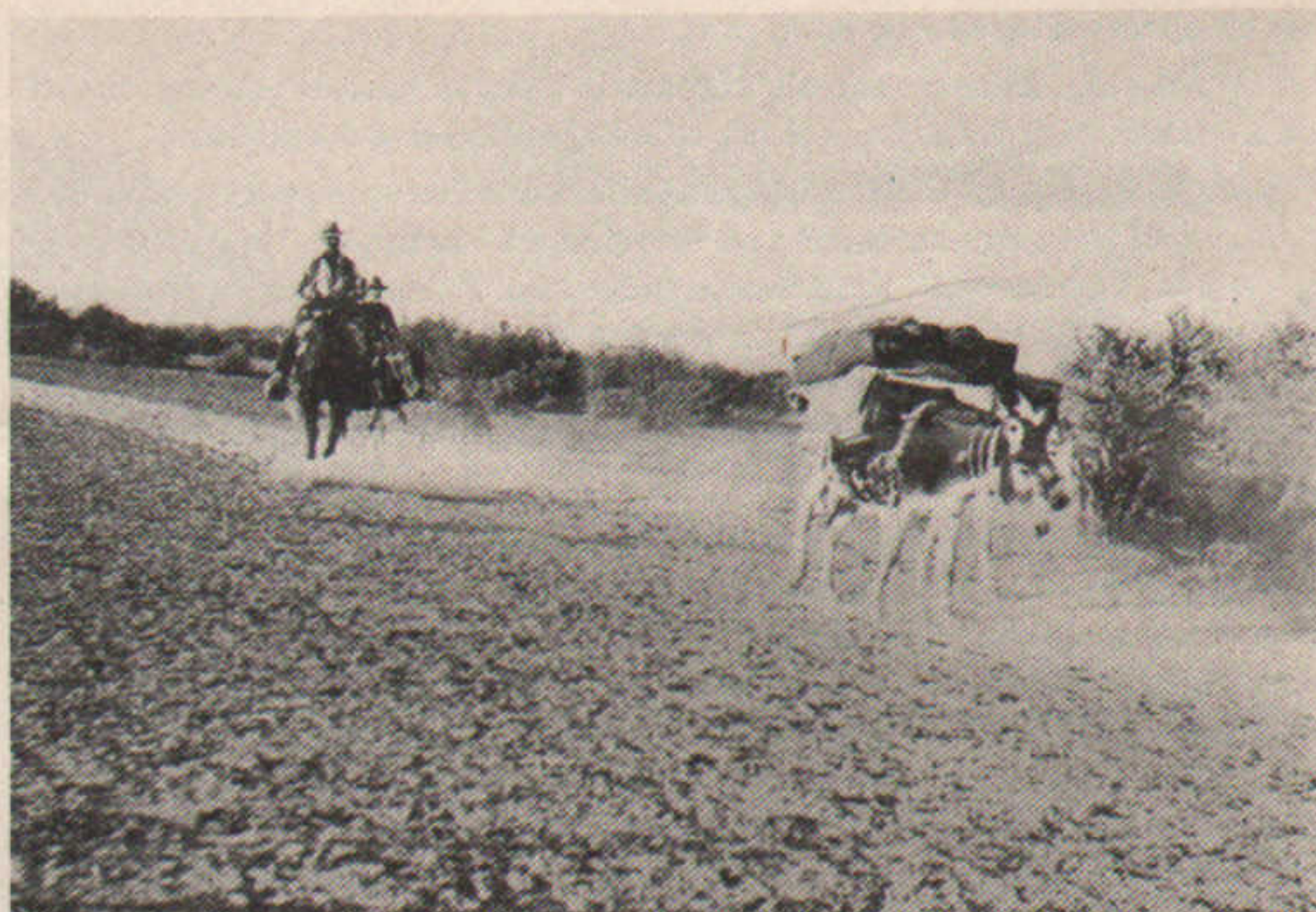
We paddled a while. That was fine. We would have broken into a good old song of the voyageurs, save for the fact that but one of us had the nerve to try to sing and the other had an oar handy.

Then one of us got out and walked as the water shallowed. With still less moisture we both got out and walked, walked with revilings unbecoming friends, the person at the tow rope inquiring of the one acting as pusher if he would just as soon give the boat a *slight* push now and then, while the pusher exhorted the tow rope man to at least keep out the slack of the line, lest the boat step on it.

It was a nice slough for walking. Soul-stiffling monotony lived far from its shores. One walked along a little shallow stretch of water, the brackish fluid barely covering the toes of his boots, and wondered wherein lay the hardships of hunting. And then his front foot would go down and down and down, while he vainly tried to renig on that step and do it over again. If lucky, he would stop just about the time the water gurgled merrily down his bootleg. If not—but there, there, you've doubtless been there yourself.

The water finally gave way to mud. Cap said the portage was but half a mile long. I yearn to buy land from Cap at his own standard of measurement. I have traveled several miles with him and the longest distance to which he would confess was eighteen miles. It was eighteen miles all right, they were all there.

We washed the mud off the boat and then scraped off the water with which we had washed it. Maybe other things are less productive of happiness in the carrying line. I am prepared to admit that a sewing machine might be an unhandy package, and that seventeen yards of barbed wire fence might stick out at the corners if you had to lug it far. But I claim



DESERT DUCK BOATS.

third place for a mud-covered canvas boat with a weak back and still weaker mind.

WE HAD SOME BOAT LEFT.

Three quarters of an hour later we emerged from the brush with the remnants of the boat, trying to think up something meaner to say to the other fellow than the last thing he said to us. We were warm and we said so. Cap, on the opposite side of the rejuvenated slough, stood on the bank and listened with silent awe.

We spoke with him regarding his estimate of distance, fired the boat into the water and went back after the few things we had left. Itemized, these consisted of, one dozen decoys, weight—conservative estimate—eleven pounds each; one pair of oars, forty-three feet long and fitted with patent brush-grabbing attachment; two sweaters not named so in vain; two useless and annoying guns, and two hunting coats containing one shell for each foot of the way and depositing them accordingly.

If ammunition plants don't spring up in tropic luxuriance along those miles of sand bar, the fault will lie with the climate. We did our part.

Cap had built a blind at the lower end of the open water and the battery went into action with limbers replenished from the burro supply train.

Joe cut down a solitary mallard that Cap rustled out of the tules, one of those clean shots that you see a long way off, and which, if you miss, brings bitterness to your soul and obloquy to your unwilling ears. The best thing you can say of a mallard is that he is so often alone, and his killing is thus attended with all the thrills that can be the part of the duck hunter.

Cap departed for home, and to one of us fell the task of making camp while the other took possession of the blind. I am unable to explain the precise nature of the flim-flam. Anyhow when you turn your coat inside

out, crack your fingers, and otherwise propitiate the god of luck, and still get the short piece from between the holder's fingers, there is something crooked about it.

Camp lay just across the slough from a point that made the water sidle around it to get farther along. I put the little gun down on a pack saddle, and virtuously put ducks out of my mind in rustling firewood, starting Joe's inevitable apple sauce and pawing through three pack boxes in the effort to find articles that invariably were in the fourth one.

The sun tipped the mesquite bordered horizon and apparently scared out all the remaining ducks in that part of the country. I let a dozen of them hiss over my head, low enough apparently to stop with a good long club, then I forgot my good resolves, my vows as to the camp making, and even the revenge I promised myself regarding those sticks that sent me in to make camp.

A sprig nearly anticipated matters by plunking into the sand close to the camp fire, and a lady of the same family flapped about in the little circles that mark the duck finish. Then, while I clawed through seventeen pockets of my hunting coat for more shells, a coronation parade slid over my head, brass-band, military and all, while down the slough, Joe fired salutes of steen guns per minute in honor, apparently, of every duck in the procession.

He came in sight when the chill shadows replaced the last bit of sun on the sand behind us, his cargo testifying to the fact that some, at least, of his saluting guns had been shotted.

The next day was Wednesday and calculations showed that a week had gone past since the start of the little foreigner from New York. I hankered for that gun. The borrowed gun was doing well but shooting the gun of the other fellow is as much different from shooting your own, as seeing the yacht of somebody else win is different from being the party most concerned. The important one had been my chief desire in the gun line for several game seasons past, it embodied about all the things I thought should be wrapped up in a shotgun, and I desired fervently to get my hands on it.

About noon Cap hove in sight with the pack train. Wrapped up in the bedding was a long wooden case. I needed no lecture to tell me what was inside the box.

MAYBE YOU HAVE FORGOTTEN, BUT PROBABLY NOT.

Maybe you're too old or too blasé to longer experience the feelings of the crank, just before opening the box containing "The Only Gun." If so I'm sorry for you.

It's about the only time that delightful Christmas morning feeling of your kid days comes over you. When you get beyond even that occasional blissful moment, then you're old.

The straw around the canvas case was damp. The case itself was discolored from the water. We pulled open the flaps and extracted therefrom the prettiest little shooting iron any of us had seen—with likewise the reddest streak of rust of our experience, up one side of the shining left barrel!

You may talk of the feelings of the square-rigger captain when he views his dimasted ship, or of the joy with which the householder views the space where his roof used to be, before the storm broke.

If either of them is possessed with a greater desire to fire broadsides of sizzling adjectives into the harmless atmosphere than the man with a ruined pet gun, then I have no desire either for dimasting or deroofting as an experience.

From the thin muzzle to the horn butt plate, the gem is the handsomest affair I have ever seen in the shotgun line. It is possible to put on gold dogs and other examples of high art, in metals foreign to the material of a shotgun, but I cannot see how it is possible to put a more handsome style of ornamentation than the high relief, exquisite, engraving of this beauty. Personally I do not admire the style of ornamentation that consists of gold, "undoggy" dogs, pointing yellow streaks of lightning on the barrels.

Our own idea seems to be to cut a lot of more or less meaningless lines on the frames, to blue the frames so the figures will be the more indistinct, and then if more money is to be laid out on the gun, to plaster the frames with the unnatural golden bow-wows.

EXPRESSED AN OPINION OF THE EXPRESS COMPANY.

I took a few moments to do full justice to the double dashed express company that had charged \$4.80 to bring the gun from New York and then after this robbery, had not taken care enough of the package to keep it out of the wet. Then we hurriedly broke camp, and set out for the place for which the ducks of the last three days had been heading.

Fourteen miles south of Calexico and eight from the flume, lay a long, narrow lagoon adjoining the cultivated barley fields of the great million acre C-M ranch. The astute Cap decided that these barley fields were the attraction for the eastward-bound ducks, and for them we headed.

We were shy one animal and took turns walking through the dust. As the afternoon drew to a close and the chill came creeping in, there was a noticeable increase in the unselfish willingness to allow the other fellow to ride. Hour after hour we wound through the thick arrow weed, along a

road as remarkable for its curves as for its dust.

Joe, carrying my new gun as he walked, threatened to shoot it at a jack-rabbit. I wanted to break it in on real game and therefore plied him with entreaties not to shoot, the mildest of which contained a promise to perform the operation of removing his gizzard if he did.

Four miles short of our destination we found an automobile crawling along toward us, and from its occupants got much encouragement. The manager of the great California Development Company and one of the equally important officials of the big ranch were the passengers in the car.

They said that ducks covered the barley fields from sight where the water was being applied. In proof they dragged out a score of birds which, they said, had stayed in the water after one shot from a single barrel shotgun.

An hour more brought us to a little clearing in the arrow weed, two hundred yards square, bordered on one side by a shallow irrigation ditch, and containing various brush shacks once inhabited by the Chinese and Mexican land clearers. The ditch continued on to the slough, its head just across the road from the clearing and the rest of it winding along through dead mesquite trees and live willows, as far as we could see.

Farther down the road the arrow weed gave place to the cleared barley fields of the ranch, bordering the road as far as the eye could reach. The dropped seeds of the last year's crop had been plowed under and the fields were being irrigated. That explained the presence of the ducks.

The long lagoon, winding off through the uncleared land to the right of the road, afforded the birds a good loafing place with but a duck step of half a mile, or three full ones, to the fields when morning and hunger came.

We made camp, pre-empted a rack of hay for our beds and ate supper with un-city appetites. Cap had brought out an old sixteen gauge Blank pump gun for Joe, with which the Scotch gentleman was much rejoiced. In that particular breed of shell eater there is a lock to prevent the gun's being opened by an involuntary backward pull of the action slide handle, in case of a hangfire. The recoil of the shell unlocks this safety device, otherwise it is necessary to push forward on the handle before the gun can be opened.

AN ORIGINAL GUN. ONE WITH TEMPERAMENT.

It was an interesting gun. Some whiffen what in its innards had grown too enthusiastic and the gun could not be fired unless the action slide handle were twisted over to the right. I didn't take interest enough in the wreck to get into the real inwardness of just why this was so—the fact however, remained.

We had no machine-shop along, therefore didn't take it apart. We had a real nice time with the gun. It took about an hour to get the affair down to the stage of knowing positively that twisting the slide handle over would make it work. In the mean time we squirted it full of oil and blessings, and took turns trying to twist its neck.

It had an amusing trick of refusing to fire—when trying it with loaded shells—until you were convinced that it was not built as a firearm at all. Then "Bang!" it would go, scaring the fellow who had it into a fit, and usually shaking him up into the bargain. He would tell the gun what it was, in accents most impassioned, and would turn it over to some other investigator for further experiments.

That was as near to being decent as the miserable thing would come, and Joe faced the prospect of the best duck shooting of his life, with the poorest gun in California—or thereabouts.

We did not have enough twenty gauge shells to use both twenties, while Joe objected to using the gun of the other fellow. He had sent for the twelve Fox but that was several miles away and in another country to boot.

The human alarm clock beside me rammed its elbow into my ribs at an unholy hour in the cold night. He-it—said that the watch read four-thirty. The information failed to arouse any interest on my part—it felt colder'n thunder just outside those blankets. Then he crawled out, cruelly exposing me to the chill night air, while I followed, muttering evilly of the man who discovered Scotland.

Before the dawn had more than slightly silvered the eastern sky we were on the road for the fields, Joe with the near-pump, Cap with the auto and the other fellow—anyhow what's the use. Nobody'd be fool enough to voluntarily take anything but my gun.

(To be continued.)

A CORRECTION.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS,
April 26, 1911.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

In the report of the National Board for the promotion of Rifle Practice for 1910, just published, in an article on Rifle Shooting in the Army, on page 42, the standing of the Army teams for 1907 is incorrect.

It should read, "1907 Cavalry 4th, Infantry 8th." I will be greatly obliged if you bring this to the attention of your readers.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE C. SHAW,
1st Lieut., 27th Infantry, Capt Infantry Team, 1910.

CAMP PERRY AGAIN.

ON MAY 1, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, President of the National Militia Board, made public his decision in relation to the place of the National Matches for 1911. Camp Perry it is to be.

A great many of the riflemen of the country will heave a sigh of relief when they receive this information. The big government range at Sparta which has not yet been finished, but which may be completed and ready to be shot over this fall, was under consideration as a place for the contests of this year.

The Camp Perry range, owned by the State of Ohio, the largest and best equipped shooting ground on the continent, was placed at the disposal of the Government by Governor Harmon without question of cost or condition. In other words the State of Ohio generously made a free will offering of the range to the Government as a place to conduct the National Matches without asking to receive, or expecting to receive, any compensation whatsoever; a most generous offer on the part of Ohio.

When the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice met it appeared to that body desirable that the matches should be shot at Sparta in view of the fact that the Congress had appropriated money to build a government range there, if that could be done without working some injury greater than the good which would be accomplished.

It was impossible at the time the Board met in January to decide the question, so it was referred to General Oliver, with power to act. His announcement now settles the matter. The regulations for this year's matches, the rules to govern them, the days upon which they are to be shot, and in fact all information concerning them except the place, went out in G. O. No. 40, War Department, March 23. The matches will commence August 23, 1911, according to that official document, beginning with the National Individual Match, followed in succession by two day's preliminary team practice, the National Team Match and the National Revolver Match.

A supplemental Order to G. O. 40, will be issued at once giving Camp Perry as the 1911 location.

Gen. Robert K. Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, who has so ably officiated for three successive preceding years as Executive Officer of the National Matches has been once more named for this important and difficult duty.

The matches of the National Rifle Association of America will be shot just prior to the National Matches and the matches of the Ohio State Rifle Association just before the N. R. A. events. The N. R. A. matches will therefore begin during the week commencing August 14.

It is quite likely the Herrick, the Catrow, and the Governor's matches, being championship events of great importance will be turned over to the National Rifle Association by the Ohio authorities. If they are so delivered they will be included in the N. R. A. program. That however, is a matter for future determination.

The program for the N. R. A. meeting and all questions concerning it and consideration of the matches of this year as well as many other important subjects will be discussed and disposed of by the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association at a meeting which has been called for May 13, in Washington.

RANGE AND PENETRATION OF LARGE GUNS.

A CORRESPONDENT who is a prominent ordnance officer of an important State wrote asking these five questions. Upon the authority of the Ordnance Department of the Army answers are submitted:

THE QUESTIONS.

1. How far will a 3-inch gun throw its projectile.
2. How far will a 12-inch gun throw its projectile.
3. How far will the new 14-inch guns (authorized for the two new battleships) throw their projectiles.
4. How far will then 4-inch siege guns throw their projectiles.
5. What is the penetration, in inches, for field artillery and siege guns.

THE ANSWERS.

The maximum angle of elevation of the 3-inch field gun and of the 4.7-inch siege gun is limited by their carriages to 15°. Their ranges with this angle of elevation are respectively 6,000 yards and 7,000 yards. By depressing their trails beneath the level of their wheels greater angles of elevation and consequently greater ranges may be obtained.

The Army 3-inch, 12-inch and 14-inch sea coast guns are limited by their carriages to a maximum elevation of 15°, with corresponding ranges of 8,771, 15,134, and 17,788 yards respectively.

The simple penetrations, normal impact, for field and siege guns have not been determined. However, in the firings at Fort Riley in 1908 and 1909 against a redoubt it was found that an overhead covering of 6 inches of timber and 4 feet of earth formed sufficient protection against combined

penetration and explosion of the projectiles when attacked by the 3-inch field gun. The corresponding adequate protection against attack by the 4.7-inch siege gun and the 6-inch siege howitzer was 12 inches of timber and 6 feet of earth.

In one case a 6-inch howitzer projectile which failed to explode and which was deflected upward traveled through a total of 21 feet of earth.

In the firing at Fort Riley the angles of impact were oblique.

NEGRO REGIMENT NOT WANTED.

A MEMBER of the Assembly of the State of New York recently introduced a bill in that body authorizing the organization of a full regiment of negroes, officers and men of that race, as a new unit in the New York National Guard. The State authorities opposed this authorization on the sufficient, though perhaps diplomatic, ground that no more strength is needed at this time.

It would perhaps be quite as well, however, for the State authorities to come out definitely and say that it is not consistent with the maintenance of the New York National Guard at its high state of discipline and efficiency to require the creation and embodiment in it of a regiment of colored men.

Colored soldiers under capable white officers have fought well and bravely for the United States, but colored soldiers under colored officers, so long as white officers are commissioned or white soldiers serve, are an impossibility.

Some of the States have previously made the mistake through political interference of commissioning colored officers. No such mistake should be made in any other States.

A DUTCH MACHINE GUN.

THE Schwarzlose Machine Gun which is used by Austria has been adopted by the Dutch. It is of the same caliber as the rifle and is a gas-operated gun, the commonplace or conventional method of a gas vent forward and gas cylinder being employed.

An innovation is the method of mounting. The gun is placed upon a small sleigh, the forward end of which may be raised by props when firing from the kneeling position. The sleigh is borne on a light carriage with a limber, two horses being used.

It is intended the carriage shall be brought up as close to the firing line as is practicable, then the gun on its sleigh is to be drawn forward by men pulling upon drag ropes.

The limber has a capacity of 15,000 rounds. On it is a seat for three men; officers accompanying the machine gun detachment are to be mounted.

THE NATIONAL GUARD PAY BILL.

THERE has been some misunderstanding in regard to the presentation to Congress of the National Guard Pay Bill as agreed to by the Conference Committee of representatives, the War Department and the National Guard Association.

Senator Dixon of Montana introduced in the Senate, before the conference took place, the old bill which had been before the preceding Congress.

April 20, Mr. Tilson of Connecticut introduced substantially the same bill to the House; that is, the old bill and *not* the one which had been prepared by the conference committee.

On Monday, May 1, Mr. Pepper of Iowa introduced a correct bill in the House. By the correct bill is meant the bill which was printed in full in ARMS AND THE MAN of April 20. This bill, which has now become the official bill of the Association by the action of its Executive Committee and the Conference Committee, is H. R. 8141, and as such it should be identified and spoken of to members of Congress to whom letters are written urging its passage.

It is expected the bill will be introduced in the Senate very soon by Senator Dixon. When it is so introduced its number will be given in these columns.

TO DECIDE THE TIE.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 24, 1911.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

You will oblige the members of our company by an answer in ARMS AND THE MAN, to the following inquiry.

Who wins, and under what rule, in the following case: A and B, each score 238 points out of a possible 250 on a German ring target at 50 feet, indoors, 10 shots—A makes three 25's, three 24's three 23's and one 22; B makes four 25's, two 24's, three 23's and one 21.

Respectively,

VICTOR B. LUCHSINGER,
Second Lieutenant, Co. M, 9th Inf., N. G. P.

Under the rules of the .22 caliber Indoor League, A wins on account of having the fewest shots of lowest value.

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.

BEGIN WITH THE BOYS.

Of all those lines of activity which have been followed by men desirous of increasing the number of citizens familiar with the rifle—or rather to give at least a faint few a working knowledge of the national weapon—none has offered more promise of ultimate benefit than the instruction of schoolboys.

Civilian rifle shooting is never going to be very much of a success in America. We used to think otherwise but we have changed our position. No considerable number of men in this country outside of the military services, are going to use the military rifle on the range, unless rifles and ammunition and ranges are furnished free. Even in such an event the proportion which these individuals bear to the whole male population would be infinitesimal.

A great deal of opposition has been encountered in promoting the school-boy rifle movement from mothers of boys and from instructors in schools. The latter, though sometimes of the masculine sex, have often belied by their acts the possession of masculine attributes. A greater number of them are interested in peace projects, so called, than in the instruction of the boys in one of the most manly of pastimes.

By peace projects we mean those ill-digested efforts of well meaning men and women to build a sentiment in the heart of every boy and girl that war is essentially wrong and peace wholly right. These advocates of eternal and universal peace, doomed to defeat from the beginning of their efforts, can never perceive that peace is only possible when the benediction "Peace On Earth, Good Will To Men" is a living force in every human heart, flaming high with veriest vigor all of the time.

As long as men compete with each other for money, and strive for place and position; for the full time that men think of themselves before they consider others, there will be war. When war is impossible the Millenium will have come, and it will not be necessary for any of us to die and go to Heaven to become denizens of a realm of perfect bliss.

Notwithstanding the opposition offered by many school authorities there are localities, and we do find schools, where rifle practice for the boys is approved of and where it is being carried on. In such cases the improvement is immediate.

The effects cannot be measured by actual gain of the boys in rifle skill, although that is of value as a national asset, but the greater gain comes through the widening of the mental horizon of the boy, until he sees far beyond his own little circumscribed locality and personal environment to the big world outside, so that he comes to know the truth about many of those things which have masqueraded as facts but which are phantasies.

Thus, for instance, the alleged military prowess of Americans: He

learns that Americans make good fighting men when they are instructed but they never have been reliable, in fact they never have been even fairly good soldiers, until they have been trained.

He discovers that history has perverted the truth and misstated the import of events. The untrained citizenship of the land has hurled itself enthusiastically against enemies of the country at the beginning of our wars and then quite as enthusiastically hastened for home at the earliest opportunity.

He discovers that the average American man who should be a rifle shot does not know one end of a gun from the other. He becomes possessed of the information that the general run of American citizens are scornful of military institutions, and that they depreciate the value of military instruction, some even going so far as to count as lost or worse all time or money devoted to military matters.

He comes to know that the largely prevalent idea that soldiers are loafers and sailors are malingerers, useless and obnoxious incumbrances upon the body politic, is wrong; essentially, intensely, vitally and wholly wrong.

He emerges through the ruck of error and wrong thought, into the broad light of the knowledge that a nation unprepared for war, without a citizenship trained so that it may effectually fight for the national life is a nation steeped not alone in ignorance but in crime and vice. For there could be no greater crime than a national suicide and lack of reasonable preparation for war is nothing less than self destruction.

It is then immensely important that schoolboys should be trained in the use of the rifle and that they should be instructed upon those subjects which affect their relationship, as future citizens, to a country which must of necessity depend upon them some day as units in an army for its defense.

In some of the schools we are very glad to say, where rifle practice has been carried on for some years, the enthusiasm of the boys has grown so high that they have prevailed upon the school authorities to make the basements of their buildings available for rifle practice. Rifle practice not alone for the boys but for civilians and outside organizations as well.

In this last thought there lies a valuable suggestion to many rifle clubs. Perhaps by conference with the school authorities basements could be fitted up as ranges where the clubs might shoot and where also the school-boys could get practice.

Other public buildings, as well, court houses, post offices, and buildings of that character frequently have large basements which could be used as rifle ranges.

Truly the need is so great that this or no other avenue of approach which may bring us nearer to a fair condition of preparation for defence should be left untraveled.

MEXICAN MANIFESTATIONS.

The news from Mexico is not at all satisfactory. The sentiment among the people in that country is not friendly to the people of the United States. If someone with ulterior motives is not engaged in creating bad feeling for the United States among the Mexicans then all signs fail.

The situation has become of such a character that the Mexican Government appears to have recognized it, in that it has authorized the enrollment of militia for defence purposes only; that is a force organized along the lines of the British Territorials, available only to repel an invasion.

The foreign press, German, British and French newspapers, evince an inclination to attribute to the United States a policy at once more inconsistent and of greater unworthiness than our form of government would permit or our purposes make possible.

The United States is really, no matter how much the reverse seems to be the case, a government of the people. Popular sentiment here, hysterical as we acknowledge it to be, and over-sentimental as it is in many cases, does operate to influence and to ultimately absolutely control governmental action.

The American people have no great interest in Mexico nor desire to take that country over as a part of the United States, nor will they be disposed to look with friendly eyes upon such a course unless the necessity for intervention and armed occupation of Mexico should so accustom them

to the idea of annexation that they gradually fall into the mood to agree with it.

As we said in the beginning it is very far from a satisfactory condition which confronts us. In the meantime the Mexicans though seemingly desirous, appear unable to agree among themselves. It may all blow over like a passing storm, and on the other hand we would not be surprised to see at any time a condition from which only war could eventually extricate us.

A PICTURE.

BY HARLEY HARLESON.

ALITTLE county seat, habitually conventional, respectable, staid, now vibrant with venom, mad with blood lust.

A black beast, brawny, brutal, hellish, has violated to the uttermost the highest law of community life; has shaken by his vileness the social fabric.

His pitiable victim, mutilated, torn and defiled, lies dead over yonder within the sorrow-gripped house to which she came a bride within the year.

With her going the lamp of existence has paled for so many—a husband, a mother, a father, sisters, brothers, relatives, friends. Even chance acquaintances feel the blow and strangers are struck by the event.

In the turgid sky a shocked moon pales to fright as with every gasping breath wrenched from the surcharged atmosphere men gain strength to sob curses against the Thing in blackened semblance of human form which has done these wrongs: Done them and still remains unstricken by a just and watchful God: Unstricken and living, undisturbed, almost gloating.

Gloating would be the Thing did it not fear the onslaught of these once law-abiding men made murderously lawless by this awful crime.

Men they are, too peaceful and too obedient to the mandates of God and of man to ever do aught but obey, save when such foul and nauseous crime raises its gory, hideous head and slavers vileness about them.

The mob, fearsome, hydra-headed, made deadly by its wrongs comes on to forclose the bond this wretch has written in the blood-red life flood of the innocent victim of his beastliness.

The flimsy walls of the shabby jail cannot long gainsay them. The sheriff, brave to do his sworn but obnoxious duty, can by all his efforts no more check them than a single snow flake answer to quench the loneliest caldrons of Hell.

On comes the mob, and waits but a commanding word, the moving voice of a leader, to finish the accounting by putting a period to the earthly existence of this vilest of the vile.

Pauses now the mob; and the peace officer, seizing his opportunity, in the full consciousness that the chance is his last, parleys.

He feels talking is useless, but he would do his best. It is his only way; for what may *one* do against a thousand?

Hoarse, unmanly, unhuman growlings, mutterings and cries drown his voice. It is as though abhorrent spirits of an under-world labored to give tongue to agonies and hates too horrible to be uttered—annihilation, revenge, reprisal, retribution, cruelty, punishment, torture, pains to be inflicted, fearful mutilations to come—these and others his ears have from the mob; come also inner sounds from their souls, rife with frightfulness, dominant and searching, fierce, blood-thirsty, bemoaning, hating.

To this scene, ripe to bursting with horror, dripping with atrocities potential and past, come with steady step a band of men, young men; almost boys.

At the head of the orderly array a slight, khaki-clad figure, with eyes as bright, as cutting, as unyielding, as the sword he bears aloft to point the way; those in his train, two score and a half of beardless ones, scant clad in skimp soldier garb quickly thrown on.

The mob reviles, abuses, threatens, but recoils, sardonically snarling while the calm eyed captain's gaze sweeps all and holds in check the fearful wishfulness, as a lion tamer his charge.

And this crowd, this mob, this ferocious assemblage, this mad multitude, this gathering of human wolves, had yesterday, last night, an hour ago—been loving and respecting friends and neighbors!

A curt, low-spoken command, and vantage gained, backs to the wall, the quick-called warders stand, fifty against a thousand. In the voice men use for average thoughts upon a still day when one who is to hear stands not far, but in a tone which from its timbre carries wondrously, the little leader says:

"With ball cartridge; *FILL MAGAZINE.*"

The tinkling clinking follows fast in ordered cadence; sure evidence that here is law's majesty construed in terms of force. The front fringe of the mob draws back as by half a hand's breadth. So might a tiger retire meditating his hurtling assault.

And now a step's width before his men, girt about by deadly lines, of fiercely frowning faces, the captain fronts the tense-strung, horror-hungry hundreds.

Scant words his, but those that men use. His tone cool, unruffled, almost gentle. He is saying: "My friends, my company has been sent here by the Governor of this State to preserve the law; the law which you and I made; the law which is dear to you and me; the law which is for all of us, even the most unworthy.

What I have been commanded to do that I will do. The law is mightier than any man, and the law must take its course. Go to your homes, every one of you, and go at once."

For a quivering, pulsing, pregnant instant the scale stands balanced. Then for the most part silent, ashamed, abashed, that which has been so evil purposed and intent to correct one hideous wrong with another, by the magic of the mastery of human bravery and righteousness wastes away and is no more.

It is no evil dream you see, but a living page, culled from the life book of a National Guardsman.

ARMAMENTS AND ARBITRATION.

ITHINK and have always thought that the possession of force, of power to effect ends, is a responsibility—a talent, to use the Christian expression—which cannot by the individual man or State be devolved upon another, except when certain that the result cannot violate the individual or the national conscience. A general arbitration arrangement between Great Britain and the United States approaches this condition, because it is as certain as anything human can be that the two States will never again go to war; that their difficulties will always be settled peaceably. If there were no other reason, the interests and consequent sympathies of the British colonies, except perhaps those of Canada, would insure this.

It could be desired that differences between the two nations should be submitted not to a third, outside party, but to a permanent tribunal composed of citizens of the two countries and of their colonies. Where differences are amenable to an existing law they can be referred to a tribunal of competent lawyers of whatsoever nationality, although the nearly even division between members of our highest tribunals upon questions of great importance compels the conclusion that acceptance of a judgment by the community is not the acquiescence of the intellect nor a competent interpretation of law, but the submission of the will to a mere majority—of a court—a much lower sanction. But in questions of policy, like the Monroe Doctrine, or the fortification of the Panama Canal before the Zone became United States territory, or the position of Great Britain in Egypt, or of Japan in Manchuria, determination does not concern lawyers as such, but men of affairs; because, there being no law applicable, what is needed is a workable arrangement based upon recognized conditions. Such arrangement becomes a law for the period of its duration.

In conclusion a word may be said upon the onerousness of armaments, so much insisted upon and so present to popular consciousness today. Undoubtedly armaments are costly, but the means to bear them have increased to a degree little realized if known at all.

The thing to be observed is, that with an increase of nearly three hundred per cent of trade in proportion to population there is only twenty-five per cent increase in military expenditure. The increase of revenue collected approached one hundred and fifty per cent in 1909, and has since exceeded that mark.

These considerations are not advanced in order to contend that armament is a burden. They show only that the burden is not unbearable in itself, because it is very much less than had been borne. If it tends to internal revolt and to the breakdown of civilization, as Sir Edward Grey affirmed, it will not be because men cannot endure it, but because they will not.

The question for civilized men is whether, under all the world-wide conditions confronting this era, restiveness under the burden is a sign of progress or of decay.—Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., in the North American Review for May.

MEMBERS OF THE N. A. R. PROFIT.

THE Annual Report of Rifle Shooting for the United States for the Year 1910; otherwise, and for the most part, the report of the National Rifle Association of America for the year; prepared by Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the Association, has been attracting much favorable comment. Enough so that if it were a publication for profit it could be truthfully styled an entire success and "one of the six best sellers."

As a government publication the report cannot be sold. The issue has been made as follows: ten copies to each State Association, six copies to each affiliated regiment, four copies to each affiliated battalion, three copies to each separate military company, four copies to each government rifle club, three to each college club, and two copies to each schoolboy club and one to each life and annual member, State Secretary and each Adjutant General of a State, in all 2,000 copies.

The book as to matter and manner reflects great credit upon Lieutenant Jones. It is excellently illustrated and well printed upon good paper. Riflemen will vie with each other to secure a copy for the library.

Annual membership in the Association entitles the holder to a copy of the Report as well as to other benefits, and as long as the copies last those who become annual members will each get a copy of the book without any other charge.

Applications for annual membership should be addressed to Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

New Superintendent at Annapolis.

Capt. John H. Gibbons, U. S. N., now of the General Board, lately our Naval Attaché at London, has been designated by Secretary Meyer to succeed Captain Bowyer as Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The change in superintendents will take place May 15.

Navy for Battle Practice.

Besides the elementary target practice to be conducted by the fleets of the Navy this fall there will be battle practice under what is expected to be more comprehensive and satisfactory rules than have ever been applied.

The watchword of those in charge of target practice in the Navy is "Forward" and each successive practice is a step toward greater large and small gun efficiency.

Modification of the Service Uniform.

The War Department will very soon issue an order covering the changes in the service uniform. On the coat standing collar is to take the place of the turn down and bellows pockets are to be replaced by plain patch pockets. There will be no requirement for officers to change their uniforms before July 1, 1912, but any who wish to do so may adopt the new uniform immediately after the order is issued. July 1, 1912, the new uniforms will be issued to the enlisted men.

Marine Officers to be Made.

What is announced as the last examination of civilian candidates for vacancies in the Marine Corps will be made May 15. It is the purpose of Secretary Meyer to fill subsequent vacancies in the Corps from graduates of Annapolis.

If no other changes occur there will be six vacancies to be filled on May 15. For these half dozen new second lieutenants over an even hundred candidates have appeared and have been designated for examinations.

Marines Busy at Rifle Practice.

The three provisional regiments of marines stationed at Guantanamo since the Mexican movement began early in March will have some lively rifle competitions in the near future. Being close to the excellent Navy range the Marines are taking every advantage of the facilities thus offered them for rifle work.

Capt. D. C. McDougal and Lieut. W. D. Smith, known to National Team men as Marine Corps extra experts are at hand as instructors. Capt. Harry Lay, who will captain the Marine Corps National Match Team of this year is at Guantanamo and in the heart of all that is going on.

The present plan is to begin the preliminary firing to select the National Match Team about the first of June. The Marine Corps range at Winthrop will doubtless be selected as the place for these trials.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

First Illinois Actively Shooting.

The individual indoor rifle match of the 1st Illinois Infantry, began April 27. The competition is to decide the membership of the regimental indoor team and the men making the ten highest scores will be given medals presented by Major John B. Clinnin.

Prize for the Connecticut Men.

At the regimental drill and review at which Governor Baldwin, Adjutant General Cole and other dignitaries were present there was presented in the armory of the First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, Hartford, on the evening of April 20, the Church Trophy.

The name might seem to indicate this as a prize for attendance upon religious services. That is not the case although the cause is quite as meritorious. It is a trophy presented by Capt. Earl D. Church, Ordnance Officer, First Infantry, to the rifle team of the company of the regiment which makes the best record in an indoor rifle competition.

The trophy is a very handsome one and highly prized by the fortunate possessors. This year it goes to Company A, Musician Reising of the Company received the trophy for his team mates. Loving cups for second and third places were given to Companies E and K.

Beautiful Battery Armory.

The new and magnificent armory for the Second Battery, Field Artillery, National Guard of New York, Captain Landsford S. Sherry, is just about completed. The total cost with furnishings is to be \$650,000. The building is 300 by 200 feet. The riding room will be 181 by 281 feet with clay filling, topped with tan bark.

The battery, which is in good condition, lacks very little of full peace strength of 133. The influence of the new building is expected to create a waiting list.

Wise Words Well Said.

The Greeley Daily Tribune of Greeley, Colorado, has the sensible habit of presenting editorials written by others than members of its staff. We have known newspapers to do this same thing, but usually without giving their readers the benefit of knowing who has done the writing.

In a late number of the Tribune Maj. Charles C. Townsend, National Guard of Colorado, known to National Match men and National Guardsmen generally as a wideawake and progressive officer, offers through the paper to the people of his community a well written and excellently argued article on "The Citizen Soldier."

We commend the Tribune for its enterprise and we compliment Major Townsend upon the way he has come up to the expectations of the editor. It would be well if other localities could enjoy a similar advantage.

Massachusetts Competitions for Team Places.

The matches to determine the personnel of the teams to represent Mass-

achusetts in the New England Military Rifle Association and National Matches will be held at the Bay State Military Rifle Association Rangel Wakefield, May 6, 10, 13 and 17. Shooting to begin each day at one o'clock.

Michigan Home Range Matches.

Continuing her policy of holding individual and team matches at the home ranges, Michigan will have an individual match open to all officers and men, beginning Friday, May 19, and continuing up to and including May 22.

The team match is open to six enlisted men from each company and will be shot on May 27. Both matches are at slow fire, two sighters and ten for record at 200, 300 and 500 yards.

The prizes for the matches are to be secured by Maj. M. J. Phillips, Brigade Ordnance Officer. There is a special prize for the company commander developing the greatest number of marksmen in the individual match.

Promotion of a Prominent National Guardsman.

Maj. Joseph A. Hall, Medical Corps, Ohio National Guard, has been promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of his Corps. His assignment is as Chief Surgeon of his division and by orders he will continue to act as Surgeon General of the State.

Ohio Will Have Separate Camps.

Organizations of the Ohio National Guard under arrangements accomplished by the commanding officer of each, will camp for eight days as follows: First Infantry, July 10-17, Camp Perry, Ohio; Second Infantry, August 6-13, Camp Perry, Ohio; Third Infantry, August 20-27, Camp Perry, Ohio; Fourth Infantry, August 13-20, Camp Perry, Ohio; Fifth Infantry, July 13-20, Camp Perry, Ohio; Sixth Infantry, August 20-27, Camp Perry, Ohio; Seventh Infantry, July 24-31, Camp Perry, Ohio; Eighth Infantry, September 2-9, Steubenville, Ohio; Ninth Infantry, August 28, September 4, Camp Perry, Ohio; Squadron of Cavalry, June 24, July 1, Coshocton, Ohio; Signal Corps, June 24, July 1, Coshocton, Ohio; Medical Department, June 24, July 1, Coshocton, Ohio; Corps of Engineers, July 8-15, Camp Perry, Ohio.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

No Bulletin was issued for the week ending April 26, 1911.

For Rifles is an Issue But Not for Revolvers.

The Hollifield Target Practice Recording Rod for revolvers is not a standard article of issue to the Regular Army, and cannot, therefore, be furnished to the Organized Militia by the War Department.

Coast Artillery Officers and Infantry.

With reference to the designation of Militia officers who are authorized to attend the maneuver camp at San Diego, California, for the two weeks' period beginning May 11, 1911, the War Department has decided that company officers of Coast Artillery may be substituted for company officers of Infantry.

Hospital Corps Designations.

The designation "Second and Field Hospital Detachment, Hospital Corps" is unauthorized by the Field Service Regulations of 1910. If the personnel of the detachment is assigned as a regimental or other unit, the organization should be designated as Hospital Corps or Detachment Hospital Corps; if it is an independent sanitary unit, it should be designated as a Field Hospital or an Ambulance Company, and have the necessary personnel and equipment.

Standard Telephones Only Can be Drawn.

It is not considered advisable to approve the issue of portable telephones, purchased from a private firm, as a charge against a State's allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as, in order to keep down the expense of maintenance of installations for target ranges, it is essential that standard apparatus be used for this purpose.

No Law for Exchange Obsolete Signal Corps Equipment.

There is no authority of law under which obsolete signal corps instruments in the possession of the Organized Militia of a State can be exchanged for other equipment of a later type.

Transportation Accounts.

In response to a request for instructions in regard to the payment of certain transportation accounts, the Adjutant General of a State was advised as follows:

1. Paragraph 7 of Treasury Department Circular, No. 52, dated July 29, 1907, states that vouchers shall not be taken in duplicate. Only one copy of a voucher, the original, shall contain signed certificates, approvals and receipts. As many copies, in memorandum form, duly authenticated, if desired, may be taken as administrative requirements demand.

2. Vouchers for transportation should be prepared on Form No. 22, Militia. Certification as to the correctness and justness of the claim should be made by an authorized officer of the railroad company concerned and the voucher should be approved for payment by the Governor of the State or the Adjutant General on behalf of the Governor.

3. Requests for transportation should state the name of the person, or of the one in charge of the party transported, with number thereof, and such requests should be properly received by the party named therein.

4. The form of the signature to the certificate on a voucher, and to the receipt when required, and the name of the person or business firm as entered at the head of an account must be literally alike. (A. R. 650.)

Attention, in this connection, is invited to the fact that disbursing officers for the Organized Militia are enjoined to inform themselves of the Regulations of the Department concerning the payment of claims and the taking of proper receipts for their expenditures, and that the Department is not authorized to render a decision in advance as to the legality or propriety of payment of any account, nor does the expression of any opinion in the premises govern the Auditor for the War Department and the

Comptroller of the Treasury in passing upon the account containing the disbursement in respect of which such an opinion may have been expressed. Disbursing officers may, however, under Section 8 of the Act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat., 208), appeal to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a decision as to the legality of payment of any account, but the Comptroller, in interpreting this statute, has decided that he is not authorized to render such decision except when the account which is to be paid is submitted with request for decision.

CUTTING BAIT.

The map of the world is said to have been frequently changed through the machinations of a pretty woman, and likewise through the irritation of a bad digestion. The latter acts upon the nervous system of a ruler having sufficient power to overcome his weaker neighbors, induces a peevish disposition, sometimes leading to acts of wanton aggression and cruelty, and followed by the subjugation and at times almost complete extermination of the aforesaid neighbors, who may be the most peaceful and inoffensive people imaginable; and but for the savage impulse induced by the dyspepsia they might never have been molested.

Likewise a bad temper, induced through the aforesaid tyrant having, figuratively speaking, had his corns stepped on by a man who got the best of him in the ensuing argument, has sometimes led to the same deplorable result, the "steppe" turning in his rage and rending some little fellow whom he can lick.

Brother Crossman, he of Los Angeles, has been having lots of fun, through these columns, sticking pins in a "cross-eyed galoot" named Strabismus, and the latter, smarting under the pain of these attacks, inadvertently let drop some quotations from articles written by Brother Crossman, in the past; these quotations must have struck, in falling, full upon Brother Crossman's pet corn, since now, without cause of provocation, he turns upon me, an innocent bystander, and proceeds to kick me all over the back lot.

I ha'nt done nothin', and the aforesaid annoyance from Strabismus seems to be the only provocation for such a wanton attack.

In the April 20th issue appears a letter from Mr. Crossman, practically addressed to me, which seems to be an effort to transfer a discussion which has appeared in another magazine to these columns.

Inasmuch as the language of the letter calls upon me to "fish or cut bait," being practically the same invitation once extended to another correspondent to "put up or shut up," the latter in connection with the once exploited but now disowned antelope story (National Sportsman for Dec. 1908, page 874), I will make my excuses as briefly as possible.

The letter pertains to the speed of operation, to the extent of the contents of the magazine, of the lever action rifle as compared to the bolt action. On this point I am willing to rest the case on the testimony of Lieutenant Whelen, a man who has used both types of rifles and is certainly expert in the manipulation of both.

Lieutenant Whelen says, "Were I going into New Brunswick or Northern Wisconsin after deer, caribou or moose I believe I should choose a Winchester .33 caliber model 1886 as two or three shots at a disappearing animal in the thick woods can be gotten off quicker from it than from any bolt action." (Outer's Book for September, 1909.)

The fact that Lieutenant Whelen says so does not make it so, but the statement is submitted that it may be given the weight to which the experience, ability and skill of Lieutenant Whelen entitles it.

As to my statements regarding Mr. Brooks, these were printed in Outdoor Life, in the same issue which contained his article, and it is hardly fair to Mr. Brooks for Brother Crossman to spread before the readers of this paper the statement that I had intimated that Mr. Brooks was "from Los Angeles," without accompanying it with the article concerning which the statement was made, that they might draw their own conclusions as to the justice of the charge.

As to indulging in a personal shooting match with Mr. Crossman, his letter seems to infer that I am to shoot in New York while he shoots in California. In declining the proffered contest "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires" I give some reasons.

To make a fair test of this kind it should be shot under practically equal conditions and these cannot be obtained in the two localities, owing to the vastly superior atmosphere of the West.

Mr. Crossman, in those enthusiastic days when he was punishing the heretics who refused to believe his antelope story, accounted for the wonderful shooting there described as being due to the atmosphere in which it was done, he using the following language:

"If this Yankee would have some of the good old Maine moss curried off his spinal column, and take a trip West, he could find in the State of Colorado, where this shooting was done air as pure as spring water and clear to a degree that could not be explained to a man who has spent his time in the Maine woods. The old gags of the mountain that appeared but four miles away but was in reality twenty will occur to our Maine friend if he will cast his memory back. This gag applies particularly to the Colorado country. On the great level plains of the Eastern edge of the State it would be easy to see game the size of antelope with the naked eye a mile away, and with the telescope to see for ten times as far. Our friend forgets that an eight power glass brings an antelope a mile away to apparently 220 yards away, certainly a large mark. * * * Again the trouble that you conjure up of not being able to judge distances is a mere bugbear." (E. C. C. in National Sportsman for March 1909, pages 424-5.)

Therefore because of the properties of this remarkable atmosphere, which, by the way, we call hot air in the East, wonderful feats of shooting may be done, feats which we in the East, who have measured ranges and targets of standard size, cannot hope to equal.

That this remarkable atmosphere plays peculiar pranks with the bullet is further shown by Mr. Crossman in the August, 1909, issue of Outer's Book, page 163, where he says:

"A bullet, therefore, traveling at the uniform speed of 2000 feet per second fired from a rifle, held perfectly horizontal, four feet from the ground, would strike the ground $\frac{1}{4}$ second later or 500 feet away. If the rifle were fired at a deer 600 feet away and the bullet traveled the entire distance at this high speed it would strike the ground 100 feet short of the animal."

In the Eastern atmosphere the Krag bullet, which starts at the prescribed velocity and, instead of maintaining it uniformly, loses about 400 feet per second before it reaches the 200 yard mark, yet has a 200 yard trajectory of less than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and a consequent drop of less than one foot; hence the action of the Western atmosphere is easily seen to be unaccountable and at times it is of great assistance to the marksman, since it enables one to hit antelope every other shot at unknown distances up to 1500 yards, provided the bolt action rifle be used (E. C. C. in National Sportsman for December 1908, page 874).

And the effects of this atmosphere, either "Western" or "heated," call it what you may, are remarkable not only as concerns long distance shooting but also as concerns telling about it, since even the recital of a score shot in the East but told of in the West is improved through this atmospheric effect, so that Captain Casey's shooting at the range of a mile became 18 straight bullseyes when Brother Crossman told it (Outer's Book for June, 1910, pages 607-8), although neither General Drain or Captain Casey knew that the bullseye had been hit at all.

And in the April 13th issue Brother Crossman states that this "pipe" was based upon his reading an account of the shooting in ARMS AND THE MAN for October 8, 1908, and says, "By the long horn spoon if analysis of that report does not show that Casey made 18 bulls at the same range over which he scored his 3 and 4 after the first two shots then I can't read." Inasmuch as neither the word "bullseye" or its equivalent in shooting parlance "bull," appears in that article even once, and there is not even a suggestion that the black spot in the middle of the target was perforated at all and since Brother Crossman can read, it shows the effect of the Western atmosphere upon the reports of shooting matches.

Another instance of the action of this Western atmosphere is that it makes a Remington Lee high power rifle look exactly the same to Brother Crossman as an English Lee-Speed military rifle (Outer's Book for October, 1909, pages 393-4), although the only feature which they have in common is that both use the Lee type of magazine.

That the atmosphere of the West affects reports is also evidenced by the quotation which he purports to give from the reports of government tests, but he fails to give any reference to where the quotation may be found, although it is set out in quotation marks, and the actual government reports of the tests with excessive charges giving 70,000 pounds pressure and with defective shells was as follows:

The tests covering strength of action were the endurance tests, the tests for defective cartridges and with excessive charges and were designated tests V, VIII and IX, and the tests with the conclusions of the Board are as follows:

"Test V.—This test consists in firing 10 lots of 500 consecutive rounds in about thirty minutes each, the gun being allowed to stand until cool between each 500 rounds and to be used only as a magazine arm. * * *

"Test VIII.—Defective cartridge."

"Two cartridges cross filed through the rim were fired * * *"

"Test IX.—Three cartridges, giving a powder pressure of 70,000 pounds per square inch were fired."

And as the conclusions of the Board upon these tests we find as follows: "Test V.—The arm worked well in this test, which developed the structural weakness of the method of attaching the sear spring to the receiver, of the notches on the hammer, and of the extractor, which frequently failed to withdraw the empty shell from the chamber. The forestock is smaller than on most military arms and, consequently, the heat developed in firing interferes more quickly with the handling of the arm."

"Test VIII and IX.—The arm withstood these tests very satisfactorily. The enlargements of the chamber and of the head space by the excessive powder pressure were very slight."

In his letter Mr. Crossman says "For some reason I failed to find these quotations in Mr. N.'s Outdoor Life article, although they were part of the report to which he refers."

Mr. Crossman professes to have quoted a paragraph, or part of one, and the reason it was not made a part of the article in question was that it was not a part of the report, the report in full being found in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for the year 1899, pages 151 to 159; and if Mr. Crossman can find the paragraph which he professes to quote in that report I will give him \$100 for his trouble. Should he claim this alleged quotation is patched up from words selected from different parts of the report and assembled as one grand triumphant whole, I will refer him to his proof that "Strabismus" blew up the Los Angeles Times building, shown in the March 9, 1911, number of this paper, page 471.

That this condition still continues is apparent from Brother Crossman's letter, in which he describes with great detail how he took his sparring partner to the range and the aforesaid partner fired a string of shots, presumably five, from a lever action rifle, using black powder, and consumed six seconds in the performance, and shot another string in six and one-half seconds; while Brother Crossman, after failing to pull his bolt back far enough to eject his empty shell and snapping on an empty case, then took a fresh start and fired a string in seven seconds; and yet we learn that *the Springfield won*.

If Mr. Crossman wishes I can employ some one in this locality to shoot the Springfield and guarantee to beat it with the lever action, or to have the other fellow shoot the lever action and beat it with the Springfield, and he can do the same on the Pacific Coast; all of which will prove nothing but the relative ability and enthusiasm of the two men; but the significant fact remains that even though the lever action rifle fired one string one second, and another string one-half second, quicker than the Springfield, yet the Springfield won, and this in spite of the fact that the quickest string fired from the lever action was fired with black powder, the smoke from which obscures the view of the target until it has time to drift away.

Hence my disinclination to engage in any such long range test, any part of which is to be either conducted or reported in this remarkably exhilarating atmosphere.

The only conditions under which I would attempt any such contest as outlined by Mr. Crossman would be that he should furnish me sufficient of this remarkable Western air, duly protected from undue loss of heat by Thermos bottles, to fully equip the range on which the firing was to be done and the room in which the reports were to be written.

Therefore for the present the proffered match is declined.

Some men fish, some cut bait, and some tell fish (and duck) stories.

CHAS. NEWTON.

What the National Rifle Academy is Doing.

The National Rifle Academy, with two excellently equipped schools for instruction in Boston and Philadelphia, is capable of doing one of the greatest public spirited works in this country. Never before has the civilian or schoolboy been given the opportunity for instruction in rifle practice afforded by this institution.

In most every newspaper of the United States one will read daily of the appalling accidents occurring from the lack of knowledge or carelessness in the handling of firearms. Every man or boy should therefore know the proper handling of small arms that will safeguard him against accident.

The desire for a gun of some sort seems natural with every healthy-minded boy. At an early age the instruction should begin and should become a part of his general education. The well-poised body, the keen eye, the well-controlled nerves and necessarily temperate habits of the marksman are well-known facts. The encouragement of these manly traits is the desire of every intelligent parent in the civilized world.

Rifle shooting amongst our forefathers was universal from a necessity standpoint. Hence the inherited desire of the youths of this generation. Then the boy and girl were taught to shoot long before they were big enough to hold the long barrel rifles used so well by their fathers or older brothers. They grew up with the rifle and attained great skill, although the arms of their period were crude when compared with modern developments.

The rifles of today are superior in shooting power and are extremely attractive in their well proportioned lines, and no wonder our boys, and even our girls, long to be owners of such articles.

Firearms are necessary, and this being the case, every man should understand the proper methods of handling them. Every man can become an expert. You question this, perhaps, but a few weeks' training under proper instruction will convince you that this statement is true.

The National Rifle Academy has been established for this purpose and has a corps of expert instructors. The course is excellent and interesting and it should be the desire of every normal boy and man to gain this knowledge and skill.

The Federal range is developing fast and by next Fall will be a pretty busy school. There are seventeen shooting stations. Each station can be used for either revolver or rifle, as there are three different ranges from each. The first being 50 feet for schoolboy shooting, the second 60 feet for revolver and pistol shooting and the third and longest range 75 feet. All of these distances are lighted by Heany Tungsten lamps and each target is focused a little beyond the regulation distance, so that not one of the ranges measures short. These lamps are 25 watt or 20 candle power.

Each firing station is equipped with a driving wheel which carries the target to and from the backstop. Each station is also equipped with telescope and some of the stations in the lower row are equipped with prone benches. These will undoubtedly all be equipped with prone benches before next fall.

Targets of both rifle and revolver are supplied in racks on the side of the partitions and are used without extra cost to the shooter, other than that which he pays for the firing station. There is a supply of rifles which can be used by members of the National Rifle Academy without extra cost.

The ranges both in Boston and Philadelphia are equipped with steel lockers which will be of great service to the members of the Academy. In order to keep the tone and caste above the ordinary shooting gallery, it was necessary to make it an association and the ranges open only to members and their guests.

As a corps of competent instructors will be retained, it will be necessary that a tuition be paid for instruction and use of the range for practice. That tuition, which includes membership, is \$5.00 a year. This does not give the student any voice in the management of the Academy any more than a student at Harvard has a voice in the financial management of Harvard College.

It will be good news to all interested in the shooting game to know that there will be from now on facilities in Boston and Philadelphia for them to carry on the practice of small arms firing to their hearts' content in an environment that will be kept up to the standard and with clean air to be breathed, which is brought about by the forced ventilation in both of these places.



THE OFFICE AND LOUNGING ROOM BACK OF THE FIRING POINTS ON THE FEDERAL RANGE, BOSTON



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE PERFECTLY APPOINTED AND NEWLY INSTALLED FEDERAL RANGE, BOSTON.

THE U. S. R. A. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

From a small beginning in 1901, when it was mostly a local proposition, the annual indoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association have assumed an importance second to that of the National Rifle Matches. From the small beginning in that year the entry list has increased until at the present time the contestants in each match number almost a hundred of the most expert revolver and pistol shots there are in the country.

The matches were held during the week of March 19 and 26, all contestants shooting on the ranges in their respective states and under supervision of an U. S. R. A. official. It is gratifying to note the large number of entries from Ohio and Illinois. The scores made in these two states are only mediocre but the spirit shown is worthy of emulation by some of the States, such as New York, where there are a large number of shooters and only a few entrants. There were seventeen States represented in the Pistol Championship, sixteen in the Revolver and eleven in the Pocket Revolver Match.

When Sergt. W. E. Petty, then of the New York Police force, won the revolver championship in 1901 and 1902 with scores of 439, it was looked upon as an exceptionally good performance; but when Sidney E. Sears of St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, using a .44 caliber revolver and special handloaded ammunition put on the big and record score of 478 the shooting world stood aghast and it was conceded then that the score would undoubtedly stand for all time. To date it has and it seems that the prediction will be verified. In 1905 he again won this match with a score of 461, the next best made to that time. This 461 stood until last year, when Oscar I. Olson, of Minnesota, duplicated the performance and won the match. The score which won the match this year only comes within 23 points of the record.

Once more the championship with the revolver goes to St. Louis. C. C. Crossman, who must be termed one of the leading experts with the hand arm, but who has never won a championship event, made the excellent total of 455, and wins the match. His next nearest competitor being Geo. Armstrong of Seattle, Wash., who scored 453. While closely on his heels comes Dr. J. R. Hicks, winner of the outdoor championship with the revolver in 1910, with only one point less.

Let it be understood right here that when Dr. Hicks loads up his ammunition, takes down his Colt Officer's Model, with or without the engraving, and goes in for championship honors, the rest of the crowd have got to sit up and take notice, because the doctor has got that gun so trained that there is nothing but 9's and 10's left in it. And don't you believe that the doctor does not know something about shooting, because



MR. GEO. ARMSTRONG OF SEATTLE.
Winner of Indoor Pistol Championship.

early in the game he was over in the Islands, and further than that no one has any business over there unless he knows how to handle his shooting irons.

But still Mr. Crossman's 455 had got it three points on the doctor and for that reason we take pleasure, for the first time in printing a very good likeness of the man who has made the shooting



MR. C. C. CROSSMAN OF ST. LOUIS.
Winner of Indoor Revolver Championship.

world sit up and listen on several occasions. It will be recalled that this same gentleman, who abbreviates his name with three C's, sometime back put all ten shots in the 10 ring of the Standard American target, at 20 yards. It may be well to remark in passing that Mr. Crossman is one of the most active of our revolver shooting promoters and has probably done more than any other man to boost the game. Therefore, fate decreed that he should receive his reward for service well performed.

Into 4th place with the revolver fell Capt. Fred V. Berger of Spokane, Wash., with the good score of 450. In the league matches this year he demonstrated his ability on several occasions by putting up exceptional scores and it is no surprise to see him finish with national honors. Neither is it a surprise to find one of Portland's good shots winning national honors for it is known that in the Rose City there are a number who are quite capable of winning championship honors.

It was the pistol match, however, which brought out the great surprise. It was expected that he would show up extremely well with the pistol because in the league matches he lead the entire field with an average of 227 for 25 shots or 452 for 50 shots. It must be admitted that, using a slang phrase, "this is some going" and figuring that in a championship event he would run up the pressure a little and put on possibly 460, still no one suspected for a moment that he would put up the record score of 473, yes that's the way it reads in the official list, Geo. Armstrong, 473—no, not 437 but 4-7-3. Startling isn't it, and almost unbelievable, but it is true.

Mr. Armstrong used a .22 pistol with 10 inch barrel and U M C. Lesmok cartridges.

Fifteen points in the rear with a score of 458 comes John A. Dietz, who, in 1905-'06 and '07 won the outdoor revolver championship with the revolver and in 1905 and '06 won the pistol championship with the high score of 455 with the revolver and 465 with the pistol. In 1906 and 1907 indoors this same John also won the pistol championship, his high score being 455. Therefore, John has no kick coming, so we pass along to the winner of third place, P. J. Dolfin of the Smith & Wesson Revolver Club, Springfield, Mass. Heretofore unheard of in champion

events, but whose shooting in the recent league matches attracted much attention. His score is 456.

Only three points behind Dolfin comes Clarence E. Orr with the good score of 453. It will be remembered that last year Orr won the pocket revolver championship outdoors with the score of 202.

Last, but not least, we have Dr. M. R. Moore of St. Louis, who wins fifth place with a score of 449.

The above standing, however, may be changed as Capt. F. Liggett, is unofficially scored with 467. No explanation is given why Captain Liggett is not awarded second place in the pistol match but no doubt a proper explanation will soon be forthcoming.

There are several states not represented in these championship matches whereas we know that there are a number of revolver clubs and some good shots who could very well enter these contests. There are Michigan, Maine, Iowa, Georgia, and by the way, speaking of Georgia, what has become of those men who ten and fifteen years ago startled the shooting world with their remarkable scores? We speak of Richmond, and Wilson. It does not seem reasonable to suppose that they have given up this sport. Then there is no representation from Rhode Island. What has become of Walter Freeman and the rest of the outfit? It looks as though there is plenty of room for some missionary work and means should be taken to stir up the delinquents.

Not forgetting Springfield, the Associations home town. Where was Axtell, Calkins, Wakefield and Castaldini?

In the list of past performances will be found the winning score each year since the inception of the matches. This is the eleventh year and the aggregate score in the revolver match is 4,979 and in the pistol match 4,982, an average in each of about 453.

PAST PERFORMANCES.

MATCH A.	
1901	W. E. Petty..... 439
1902	W. E. Petty..... 439
1903	Dr. Wm. H. Luckett..... 437
1904	Sidney E. Sears..... 478
1905	Sidney E. Sears..... 461
1906	Sidney E. Sears..... 451
1907	W. G. Krieg..... 454
1908	Dr. R. H. Sayre..... 454
1909	Dr. R. H. Sayre..... 450
1910	Oscar I. Olson..... 461
1911	C. C. Crossman..... 455



COL. W. H. WHIGAM OF CHICAGO.
Winner of Indoor Pocket Revolver Championship.

MATCH B.

1901	Dr. R. H. Sayre	433
1902	Dr. R. H. Sayre	448
1903	Thomas Anderson	460
1904	E. H. Kessler	450
1905	Dr. R. H. Sayre	451
1906	John A. Dietz	447
1907	John A. Dietz	455
1908	Roland P. Prentys	455
1909	Frank Fromm	456
1910	Dr. R. H. Sayre	454
1911	Geo. Armstrong	473

MATCH F.

1909	W. G. Krieg	190
1910	Dr. M. R. Moore	202
1911	Col. W. H. Whigam	195

Paul Frese	423	W. M. Britton	368
W. H. Spencer	419	Elmer C. Hake	365
A. G. P. Palen	419	Mrs. L. O. Howard	364
A. Gibson	417	Dr. Yungblut	363
Joe McManus	416	Capt. F. Liggett	355
H. A. Hill	416	L. O. Howard	349
Dr. A. E. Everett	415	J. B. Phillips	349
T. P. Nichols	415	C. S. Boyd	348
F. L. Sanders	415	Samuel Peterson	348
Dr. G. W. Wilson	414	E. G. Pugh	344
H. L. Reeves	414	J. R. L. Carrington	334
Herman Thomas	414	Capt. C. Deems, Jr	331
A. Sorenson	414	W. F. Stuart, Jr	323
Col. Whigam	414	Tom Ribelin	311
W. A. Siebe	411	H. F. Tucker	309
Oscar Lillemo	410	T. E. L. Lipsey	307
H. E. MoDean	409	Capt. F. B. King	293
J. C. Bunn	409	I. W. Nonneman	285
J. L. Byrne	409	J. B. Weintraub	135

W. A. Siebe	439	J. L. Byrne	397
H. W. Stevens	437	Fred Keller	395
Capt. J. T. Moore	437	L. D. Cornish	394
J. E. Wilburn	436	John Turner	393
G. P. Sanborn	436	N. Doremus	382
J. A. L. Möller	435	F. A. Browne	379
Dr. G. W. Wilson	435	Albert Sprich	378
Carl G. Koppitz	435	H. B. Dennis	377
W. Hinckley	435	F. E. Sterns	376
Chas. Dominic	434	J. H. Ward	373
H. A. Hill	434	G. J. Davis	371
W. Bartholomew	433	Mrs. L. O. Howard	371
S. Ferree	431	H. A. Eck	369
K. L. Chambers	429	Samuel Peterson	368
W. E. Smith	427	H. P. Winslow	364
M. B. Atkinson	426	L. O. Howard	363
Walter Hansen	426	L. C. Happins	357
W. O. Browne	423	Fred Zellweger	351
W. T. Smith	423	H. I. Nesmith	340
R. J. Frazer	423	Capt. C. Deems	339
Col. Whigam	423	W. F. Stuart, Jr	329

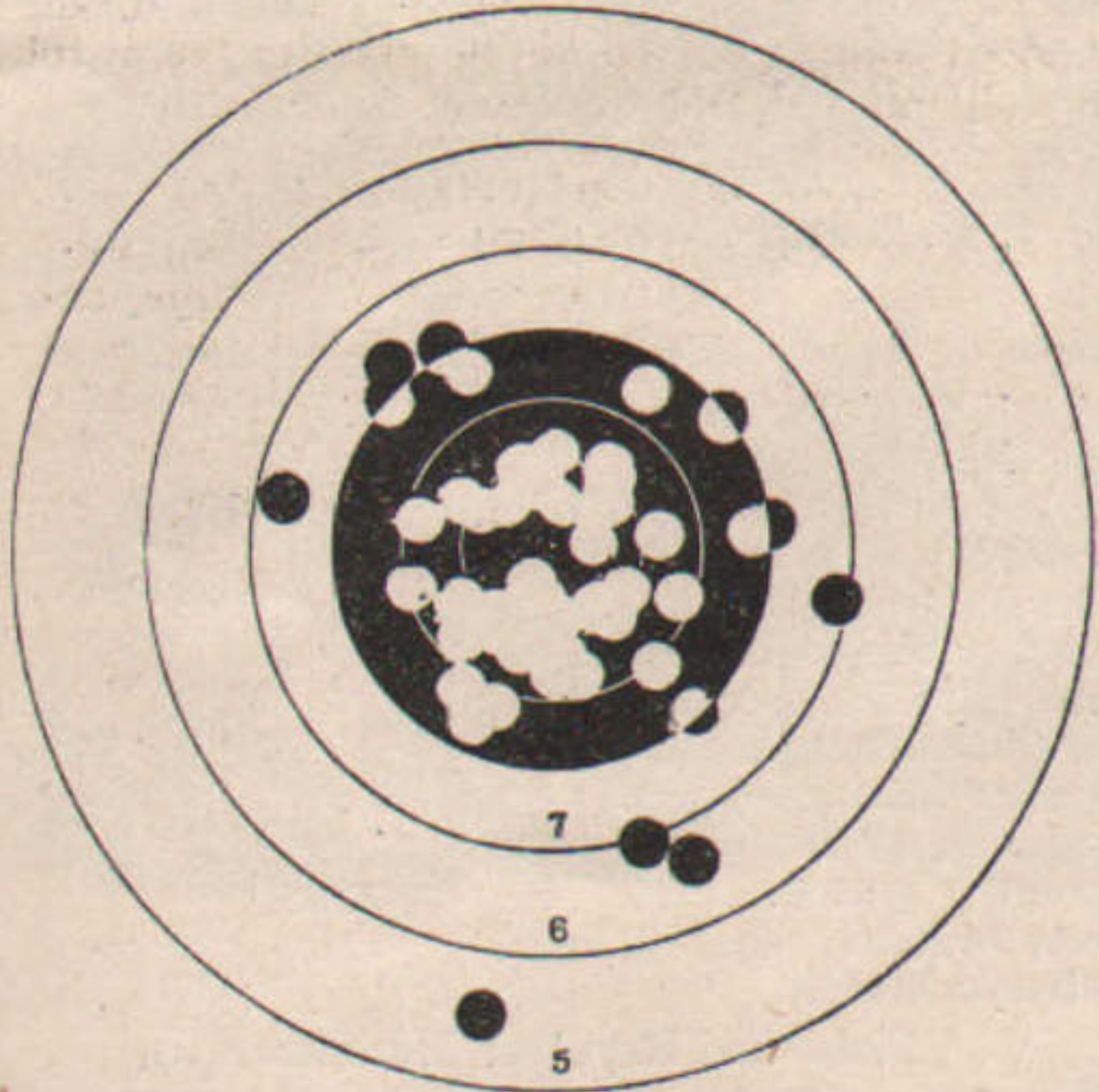
STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Arizona: A. G. Paul Palen	419
California: J. E. Gorman	447
Illinois: C. E. Orr	432
Kentucky: Sidney Smith	424
Massachusetts: G. F. Hoffman	440
Minnesota: Oscar I. Olson	445
Missouri: C. C. Crossman	455
New Jersey: A. Gibson	417
New York: Dr. J. R. Hicks	452
Ohio: John J. Kane	432
Oklahoma: Wm. M. Britton	368
Oregon: F. C. Hackeney	449
Panama: L. D. Cornish	397
Pennsylvania: H. L. Reeves	414
Washington: Geo. Armstrong	453
Washington, D. C.: M. B. Atkinson	432

ANY PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to everybody; distance, 20 yards; light must be artificial; 50 shots on the Standard-American target; bullseye 2.72 inches and 10-ring 1.13 inches in diameter, respectively; arm, any pistol within the rules; ammunition, any smokeless gallery charge. Black powder may be used in .22 caliber arms.

Prizes: The same as in the Indoor Revolver Championship, except that honor medals are awarded for scores of 435 or better.



Composite target of winning score of 455 by C. C. Crossman, who won the Indoor Revolver Championship, shooting a .38 Smith & Wesson Revolver and U. S. Cartridge Co's Factory Ammunition.

MATCH A, ANY REVOLVER, CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to everybody; distance, 20 yards; light must be artificial; 50 shots on the Standard-American target, bullseye 2.72 inches and 10-ring 1.13 inches in diameter, respectively; arm, any revolver within the rules; ammunition, any smokeless gallery charge. The score must be completed in one hour or less from time of firing the first shot. Entrance fee, \$3; no reentries.

Prizes: First, a silver cup (value, \$40), bearing the names and scores of the winners, to be held until the next annual competition, the cup to become the property of the person winning it three times.

Second, a gold and silver medal, with inscription on the reverse side.

Third, a silver medal, with inscription on the reverse side.

Fourth, a silver and bronze medal, with inscription on the reverse side.

Fifth, a bronze medal, with inscription on the reverse side.

A bronze honor medal will also be awarded to any competitor, not a prize winner, making a score of 425 or better.

MATCH A, REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

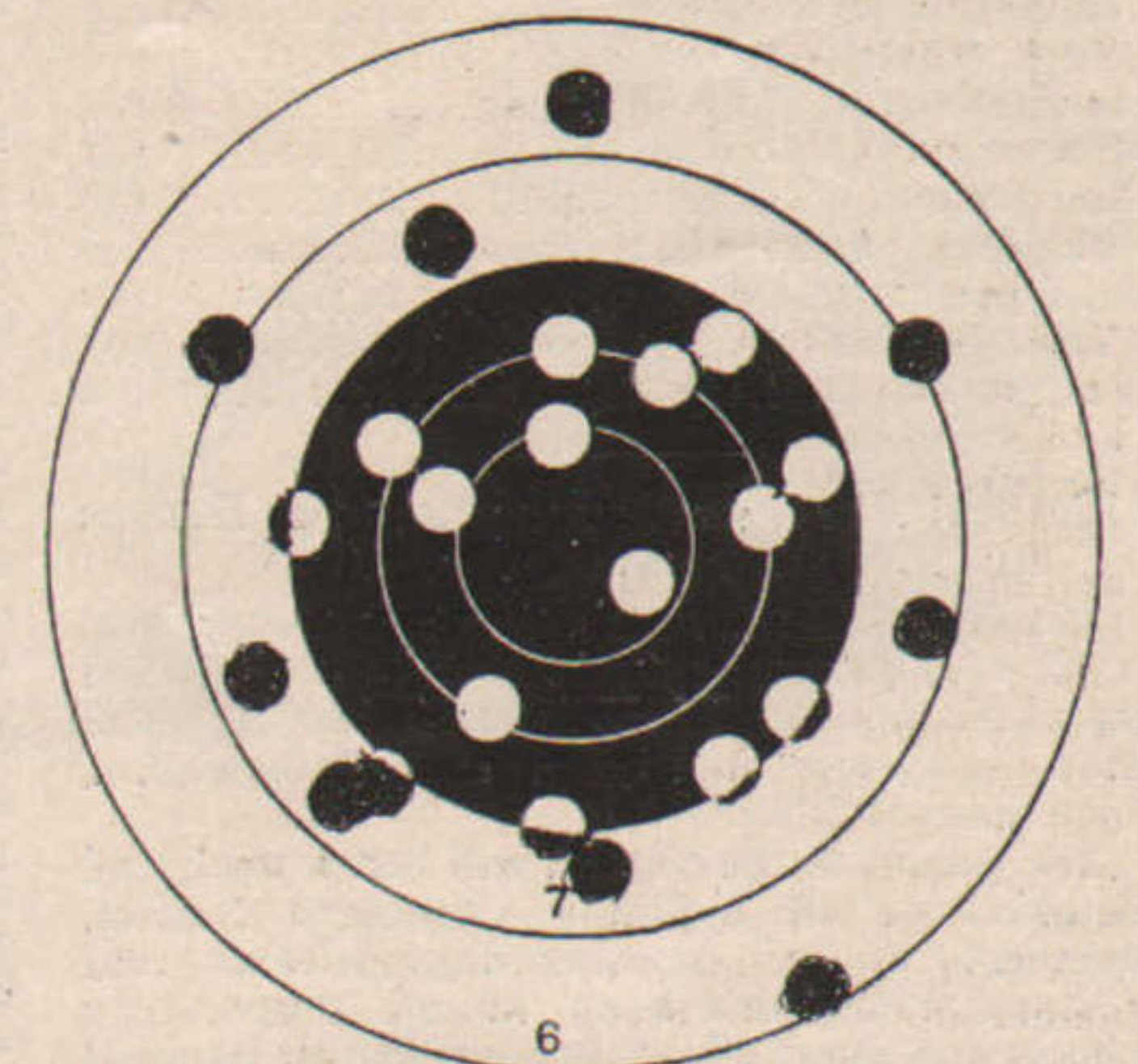
C. C. Crossman, St. Louis	455
Geo. Armstrong, Seattle	453
Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York	452
Fred V. Berger, Spokane	450
F. C. Hackeney, Portland	449
J. E. Gorman	447
Chas. Dominic	447
O. I. Olson	445
C. W. Linder	441
G. F. Hoffman	440
Frank Fromm	440
A. P. Lane	439
R. P. Prentys	439
W. C. Ayer	438
Dr. R. M. Moore	437
L. B. Rush	435
John A. Dietz	434
E. A. Taylor	433
L. F. E. Smith	433
M. B. Atkinson	432
C. E. Orr	432
John J. Kane	432
J. A. L. Möller	431
Geo. E. Joslin	428
F. S. Beckford	425
Sidney Smith	424
J. A. Baker, Jr	424
S. Ferree	424
N. A. Wolcott	408
J. W. Mattes	408
Dr. R. H. Sayre	407
Chas. Zerban	407
Fred Keller	407
W. Hinckley	405
C. G. Middleton	404
W. Howard Cox	399
J. W. Hessian	399
John Turner	398
L. D. Cornish	397
Capt. J. L. Hughes	392
Hale Crosby	391
G. H. Smith	391
Nathan Sperring	390
G. Springsguth	387
August Mertens	385
Dr. P. K. Phillips	381
D. R. Estabrook	380
Carl G. Koppitz	380
Dr. Thompson	371
D. C. Gamble	369
A. H. Kenan	368



Composite target of winning and record score of 473, made by Geo. Armstrong, of Seattle, Wash., who won the Indoor Pistol Championship, shooting a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, with 10 inch barrel, and Remington-UMC .22 Lesmok cartridges.

MATCH B, PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Geo. Armstrong, Seattle	473
John A. Dietz, New York	458
P. J. Dolfin, Seattle	456
Clarence E. Orr, East Alton, Ill.	453
Dr. M. R. Moore, St. Louis	449
A. P. Lane	449
E. A. Taylor	446
G. F. Hoffman	446
R. P. Prentys	446
Frank Fromm	444
G. Springsguth	444
K. D. Jewett	443
H. B. Vanderver	443
Sidney Smith	442
G. W. Jackson	441
Dr. J. R. Hicks	441
L. B. Rush	439
R. H. Sayre	439
J. E. Gorman	439
H. W. Mattmiller	415
Capt. J. H. Hughes	414
G. H. Smith	414
H. L. Reeves	412
Capt. G. Larson	412
J. W. Hessian	410
W. M. Britton	409
J. W. Mattes	409
Chas. Drechsel	407
C. B. Larzelere	407
V. A. Rapp	405
R. S. Wixson	405
A. G. P. Palen	402
Al. Sorensen	400



Composite target by A. P. Lane, shooting a .38 Smith & Wesson Revolver and Remington-UMC Special Ammunition.

Thos. Le Boutillier	421	V. W. Hall	322
Fred V. Berger	420	Capt. T. B. Kind	305
W. C. Ayer	420	J. B. Weintraub	281
J. C. Bunn	419	J. W. F. Moore	243
Dr. H. E. Sears	418	F. R. Wing	232
J. A. Baker, Jr	418	G. H. C. Crocker	221
Herman Thomas	417	Capt. F. Liggett	467
		(Unofficial)	

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Arizona: A. G. Paul Palen	402
California: R. I. Prentys	446
Illinois: Clarence E. Orr	453
Kentucky: Sidney Smith	442
Maine: Harry W. Stevens	437
Massachusetts: P. J. Dolfin	456
Missouri: Dr. M. R. Moore	449
New Jersey: G. W. Jackson	441
New York: John A. Dietz	458
North Carolina: Thos. Le Boutillier	420
Ohio: Carl G. Koppitz	435
Oklahoma: W. M. Britton	409
Oregon: Capt. J. T. Moore	437
Panama: C. B. Larzelere	407
Pennsylvania: Wm. T. Smith	423
Washington: Geo. Armstrong	473
Washington, D. C.: Sheridan Ferree	431

MATCH F, POCKET REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Twenty-five shots in strings of 5 shots each. Any pocket revolver of at least .32 caliber. Magazine pistols not allowed. Maximum weight, 2 pounds, and length of barrel 4 inches. Minimum trigger pull 4 pounds. Ammunition full factory charge, and must be brought to the range in unbroken boxes. No reloaded ammunition to be used. Each string must be fired within 30 seconds from the word of command Fire. The contestant will cock, raise and aim after the command Fire. If a shot is fired after the command Time the highest shot of the string will be deducted.

Col. W. H. Whigam	195
A. P. Lane	194
John A. Dietz	187
Reginald H. Sayre	185
C. B. Larzelere	185

G. F. Hoffman...	184	A. A. Fenney.....	156
C. C. Crossman..	181	W. C. Ayer.....	156
J. C. Bunn.....	178	W. H. French....	156
Hans Roedder... 178		J. A. L. Möller... 155	
Capt. J. T. Moore 174		F. L. Sanders..... 152	
R. M. Merrill... 172		Frank Fromm.... 151	
Samuel Peterson. 172		Dr. Williams.... 149	
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Rifle and Revolver Tournaments at Boston and Philadelphia.

The biggest indoor shooting event ever held in New England and probably in the United States is scheduled to take place at the National Rifle Academy in Boston and Philadelphia, some time in May.

The period of the contest will last a week and members of all regularly Organized Militia, members of civil shooting organizations, and military companies, boys in all preparatory schools and every other person who ever handled a rifle or pistol will be interested, as well as eligible to compete. More than that, the event will take place on the range of the National Rifle Academy, said to be without an equal in the whole country.

From many of the outlying sections about Boston interest is being aroused and many of the schoolboy teams, as well as military and civilian teams, feel that most of the prizes will be taken by them. Great interest is being shown in Portland, Maine, as that city will be represented by strong teams. The Brookline High School has been doing such excellent work during the year that a very good showing is expected. The Highland Military Academy of Worcester, Stoneham High School and many others are preparing for this event.

The same program will be followed at the Philadelphia range of the National Rifle Academy on the week following the Boston tournament.

MILITIA COMPANY MATCHES.

The militiamen will be given an opportunity to show what they can do during the big week. A match will be open to teams from any company of Organized Militia in New England. The men will shoot ten shots offhand and ten shots prone. Ten men will be allowed to shoot in each team, but the scores of only the five highest will be counted. The N. R. A. target, with the count one to ten, will be used in this match.

MATCH FOR CIVILIANS.

Civilians will not be neglected during the big week. There will be a match open to members of any .22-caliber rifle team from any civilian, military organization in New England. Twenty shots will be fired for record with five shots on a target.

Along with this match will be one to determine the hundred shot rifle championship of New England. There will also be a continued reentry match for civilians, a single entry match and a bullseye match.

PISTOL AND REVOLVER.

The expert with the pistol and the revolver will be given an opportunity to show what they can do. The New England Championship for teams with the revolver or pistol will be determined in these matches. Teams of five men from any civilian rifle club or military organization will be eligible to compete.

In addition to this, there will be a single entry pistol and revolver match, as well as a continuous reentry revolver or pistol match.

Members of Boston's police force, as well as

the "finest" from other cities, will be given a chance to show what they can do, for there will be a match for policemen with the revolver. There will also be a reentry match for the blue-coats and a pocket revolver match.

There will be matches of all kinds to include every class of rifle shooters and to cover all conditions. The rules for the contests will be severe and will be rigidly enforced.

Owing to great work that the boys of the Portland, Me., Deering High and Brookline High Schools have been doing, particular interest will be centered in the schoolboy matches, which will be one of the big events of the shooting week in Boston. This match will decide the schoolboy championship for New England for the year 1911.

SCHOOLBOY MATCHES.

Any schoolboy rifle club that is able to send a team is eligible to compete. Any number of boys up to ten will be allowed to shoot on a team and the scores of the five best will be counted in the final summary. The distance is to be 50 feet. Ten shots will be fired offhand and ten prone. The National Rifle Association target, with the count one to ten, will be used and five shots will be fired on a target. Any .22 caliber rifle weighing not over ten pounds may be used in the match.

The winners of this contest will be awarded the New England Championship trophy and a silver medal will be given to each boy of the five on the winning team. In addition to this, there will be prizes for the boy making the high score in each position. Prizes will also be given to the teams finishing first, second and third.

The membership is \$5.00 a year, including tuition, instruction and the privilege of practicing in small arms firing from 10 a. m., until 11 p. m. daily.

Membership cards may be obtained at the Federal Range, 117 Federal Street, Boston, and at the Philadelphia range. All members will receive a National Rifle Academy button.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and the National Guard Organizations are granted the above privileges without payment of membership fee.

Guest cards covering a period of twenty-one days will be issued upon application any time before December 1, 1911.

RANGE OFFICERS AT BOSTON EVENTS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Col. J. D. Upton, Chief of Ordnance M. V. M.
Lieut.-Col. John J. Dooley, Chief of Ordnance, N. G. S. M.
Maj. Charles H. Cole, First Corps of Cadets M. V. M.
Mr. Wm. C. Whiting, Prince Melrose High School.

CHIEF RANGE OFFICER.

Lieut.-Col. John J. Dooley, Chief of Ordnance, N. G. S. M.

RANGE OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. Jesse F. Stevens, M. V. M.
Maj. John M. Portal, M. V. M.
Maj. Arthur F. Cummings, N. G. N. H.
Maj. Howard D. Wilcox, N. G. R. I.
Maj. Gilbert M. Elliot, N. G. S. M.
Maj. T. J. Hammond, M. V. M.
Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U. S. A.
Capt. Thos. McCarthy, M. V. M.
Capt. S. W. Wise, M. V. M.
Capt. F. W. Allen, C. A. C.
Capt. B. P. Burrill, 8th Regiment Inf., M. V. M.
Capt. T. R. Geisel, 2d Regiment Inf., M. V. M.
Capt. M. P. Stiles, Infantry, N. G. S. M.
Capt. D. W. Wentworth, C. A. C., N. G. S. M.
Capt. P. S. Perkins, 2d Corps Cadets, M. V. M.
Capt. Earl D. Church, M. V. M.
Lieut. Fred P. Simonds, 1st Corps Cadets, M. V. M.
Lieut. M. P. Very, M. V. M.
Lieut. S. T. Wilde, 1st Squad. Cav., M. V. M.
Lieut. S. T. Adams, Ordnance Office, M. V. M.
Mr. Thos. Davis, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
Mr. J. H. Hessian, Remington Arms-U. M. C. Co.

RANGE OFFICERS AT PHILADELPHIA EVENTS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Maj. E. Claude Goddard, N. G. Pa.
Maj. R. M. Brookfield, 1st Dept., N. G. Pa.
Capt. George Hugh Smith, N. G. Pa.
Capt. K. K. V. Casey, N. G. Pa.
Mr. Will Smith, Philadelphia Rifle Association.

CHIEF RANGE OFFICER.

Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Adj. 2d Inf., N. G. Pa.

RANGE OFFICERS.

Gen. A. P. Gorman, Jr., N. G. Md.
Col. L. T. Brown, N. G. Pa.
Col. Frank K. Patterson, N. G. Pa.
Col. Charles D. Gaither, N. G. Md.
Lieut.-Col. John J. Dooley, N. G. S. M.
Col. William Tewes, Insp., N. G. N. J.
Maj. E. Claude Goddard, N. G. Pa.
Maj. Charles D. Rhodes, N. G. Pa.
Maj. C. J. Fox, N. G. D. C.
Maj. S. G. Fort, N. G. Md.
Capt. Frank W. Bell, N. G. D. C.
Capt. H. J. Mehard, N. G. Pa.
Capt. J. K. Reeder, N. G. Pa.
Capt. George H. Smith, N. G. Pa.
Capt. Frank J. Kyley, Inf., N. G. Md.
Capt. J. W. Haines, Inf., N. G. Pa.
Capt. John J. O'Brien, N. G. Pa.
Lieut. Charles B. Clark, N. G. D. C.
Lieut. John D. Carmody, N. G. D. C.
Lieut. J. G. Clinton E. Shaw, N. M. Pa.
Mr. Thos. Davis, Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
Mr. J. W. Hessian, Remington Arms-U. M. C. Co.

MATCHES.

Rifle Matches.

Schoolboy Team Match.
Schoolboy Re-entry.
National Rifle Association Interscholar Match.
Junior Marksmen's Match.
Schoolboy Single Entry.
Military Team Match.
Inter-club Team Match.
100 Shot Championship.
50 Shot Championship.
Single Entry Match.
Re-entry Match.
Press Match.
Bullseye Match.

Pistol and Revolver Matches.

Team Championship.
Single Entry Match.
Re-entry Match.
Pocket Revolver Re-entry Match.
Police Match.

Special Matches.

Rifle Re-entry Match, 10 targets to count.
Revolver Re-entry Match, 10 targets to count.
Members Medal Match.

Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club.

As we have not seen anything in ARMS AND THE MAN about the Spokane Revolver Club, we would like to say a few words in regard to our standing in the U. S. Revolver League.

We have the credit of being at the bottom of the list or nearly there, and I would like to explain why we happened to get a good man on our team who knew how to use the short smoke stick. He is a member of the Spokane Club, and also a member of a club whose wigwam is many moons walk over the mountains west of Spokane, and he had donned the war paint with the Western tribe before coming to the Spokanes. Therefore he was an outcast and could not shoot with his Spokane brothers. We did not know it until too late, but he finished the matches with us and we have the honor of carrying the following teams' scalps at our belts although we do not get the credit for it.

Culebra, Oakland, Osborn, Philadelphia, Bellville, Youngstown, Columbus, Duluth, Seattle, Myles Standish, Shell Mound, National Capital, Century, Providence, Newark, Willow, and Louisville.

We shot a tie with Boston, and Manhattan, St. Louis, Oakland Bank, Portland and Smith & Wesson took our measure good and plenty. We won seventeen, tied one and lost five. But we are not kicking, we have taken the medicine dealt out to us and are feeling better.

We think it has done us a power of good and are now hiding behind the mighty sage bush, making up some dope that we will use against the natives of the far East, South and West, when the open season of the National Revolver Association again arrives.

Respectfully,

W. H. WHITNEY.

The Los Angeles Revolver Club.

This Club was originally organized as combination revolver and pistol club, but of late the small bore hand arm had almost wholly superceded the cylinder gun only now and then a member having the temerity to essay an effort with larger gun, just why is one of the questions that "no feller knoweth to a moral certainty." Certainly it is much less trouble to have the long rifle cartridge always ready and no trouble



STEVENS

First As Usual

992 out of a possible 1000 points

75 feet distance—Prone Shooting

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 20.—The Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Montana, today was awarded the *Club Rifle Shooting Championship of the United States* for the *second time* by the National Rifle Association of America, having defeated by 992 to 990 out of a possible 1,000, the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn. One man of each team made a perfect score of 200.

Stevens Semi-Military Rifles made this Remarkable National Victory Possible

Tournament—participated in by 26 Rifle Clubs from all sections of this country—lasted fourteen weeks

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Chicopee Falls, Mass.

ANOTHER BIG WIN!

The Board of Trade Diamond Badge

This big and important event at Illinois State Shoot at Springfield, Ill., was won by Homer Clark, over a big field of competitors

WITH WESTERN FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

In view of the fact that Mr. Clark stood at the twenty-two yard mark and his shooting was done in a storm of wind and rain we must again repeat that

Western Shells Can Shoot When Conditions Are Hard

"Perfect from Primer to Crimp"

The Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Ill.

about reloading. And furthermore we notice more reliable and rather better scores are made with the .22 pistol, and we believe that the small gun will take the place of the revolver to a great extent from now on.

The Club has some very good marksmen as members and they are mostly faithful attendants at the range, and yet there is room here in Los Angeles for one of the best pistol clubs in America.

Men are here from all sections that, could they be united in one club, would supply a team equal to anything in this country. The Revolver Club is about to arrange a match with the Portland Club to shoot a combination match, five men to shoot revolvers and five pistols.

The following are some of the scores shot the last three shoots; quite a number of the scores counting on the U. S. R. A. for medals, the boys being hot after the little trophies.

APRIL 2—PISTOL.

R. J. Fraser.....	86	89	90	90	91	93
E. G. Richardson.....	88	90	93	94	94	
C. R. Wolf.....	81	81	82			

REVOLVER.

A. B. Douglas.....	86	88	88	90	92
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U. S. R. A. MEDAL.

G. I. Royce.....	86	86	86	90	92	93
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APRIL 9—CHAMPION CLASS, PISTOL.

R. J. Frase.....	88	92	98—278
A. B. Douglas.....	90	91	93—274
G. I. Royce.....	89	90	92—271
W. E. Smith.....	80	89	95—261

PRACTICE SCORES.

Dr. G. I. Royce.....	85	88	89	93	94
W. E. Smith.....	83	88	90	91	94
Dr. R. A. Summers.....	85	85	85	88	93

MEDAL SHOOT, APRIL 16.

Only tens counting:

W. E. Smith.....	85	91	91—14 tens.
R. J. Fraser.....	87	95	94—13 tens.
G. I. Royce.....	89	87	90—10 tens.

PRACTICE SCORES.

W. E. Smith.....	92	88	95	97	89	89	93
R. J. Fraser.....	92	89	90	90	90	94	94
G. I. Royce.....	90	89	89	85	88	85	
J. E. Holcomb.....	83	92	84				

Denver, Colo., Rifle Club.

Before the largest attendance that has assembled at the rifle range in years, and in a beating rain and wind, J. H. Parry, the Denver revolver shot, by hitting an imaginary turkey three times out of twenty shots, using a .38-caliber revolver of 1905 Military and Police Model, with square butt, demonstrated his ability as a crack shot. The target was a silhouette of about the size of a 10 pound turkey made of black cardboard fastened to a stake driven into the ground and no background but the prairie beyond. The range was 300 yards and Mr. Parry won the silver cup donated by Outdoor Life. Weather conditions were bad for such a trial. During

the last half of the contest, which lasted over three hours, the boys were compelled to shoot in a driving wind and rain, and considering this, their work was little short of remarkable.

Captain Hardy's record made on March 6, three hits out of fifteen shots still stands. Hardy on account of giving an exhibition of fancy shooting, did not take part in the 300-yard contest. Hardy's exhibition drew many lovers of the gun to the grounds, but he was only able to give a few of his best stunts on account of the rain.

Another turkey shoot, similar to that held yesterday, will take place at the Denver rifle range Sunday, May 14.

The club is planning a rifle shoot at 200-yards, to be given at night, using automobile lights, which will be thrown on the target. A Dutch lunch will follow and a dance in the clubhouse to which all the members are invited to bring their families. Captain Hardy and Miss Peterson have agreed to furnish the music for the occasion. The scores at the turkey profile follow:

J. W. Munroe.....	20 Shots	no hits
F. J. Dreher.....	one hit	
John Donaldson.....	two hits	
J. W. Dunse.....	two hits	
A. Tuttle.....	two hits	
W. H. Norris.....	no hits	
A. W. Peterson.....	one hit	
D. W. King.....	two hits	
J. W. King.....	two hits	
J. A. Kendricks.....	no hits	
A. G. Bitterley.....	two hits	
A. Smith.....	one hit	
A. Lemercier.....	one hit	
J. H. Parry, turkey silver cup.....	three hits	
H. T. Reno.....	no hits	
J. A. Force.....	one hit	
H. Parry.....	one hit	
Charles Younkman.....	no hits	
L. O. Doane.....	no hits.	

Jansen Wins.

Chris Jansen of Davenport, on April 23, for the second time, defeated Tobias Watkins of St. Louis in a rifle match at Schuetzen park.

About four weeks ago a challenge from Tobias Watkins to Chris Jansen to shoot a rifle match was accepted. Mr. Jansen took the train for St. Louis, where Mr. Watkins lives, and in 100 shots at 200 yards, offhand, won by 54 points. The latter gentleman attributed his defeat to defective ammunition, and, lured on by a rather mediocre score made by Mr. Jansen, he was sure he would administer a sizzling defeat to Mr. Jansen when they met next time.

This time came, also Mr. Watkins with his gun and ammunition (the latter perfect this time), and the return match was shot at Schuetzen park. There was nothing in atmospheric conditions to interfere with good shooting. The

shooting was at 200 yards, offhand, on the 25-ring target. Both shooters started poorly in the first few rounds, but as the match progressed it became clearly evident that Chris Jansen would win in this match also.

Following is the score, 100 shots, possible each shot 25:

Chris Jansen—	199	201	228	221	216	212	214	216	221	205—2133
T. M. Watkins—	196	182	205	210	222	211	193	223	205	212—2059

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Jansen won this match by a margin of 74 points. The scores in St. Louis were 2,074 and 2,021—and both feel pleased that their scores were better in this match.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club.

Dr. Hicks came over from New York and shot with us last Thursday night. He had his .38 Colt Officers Model with him, the one with all the engraving, and showed us how it is done a la Manhattan. After he put up a 230 for 25 shots we were convinced that the Doctor had the right dope. We enjoyed his visit very much and hope to see him shoot on the Olympic team a year hence.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this Association were shot Saturday, April 29, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne Avenue and Cedar Lane, Llanerch, Pa.

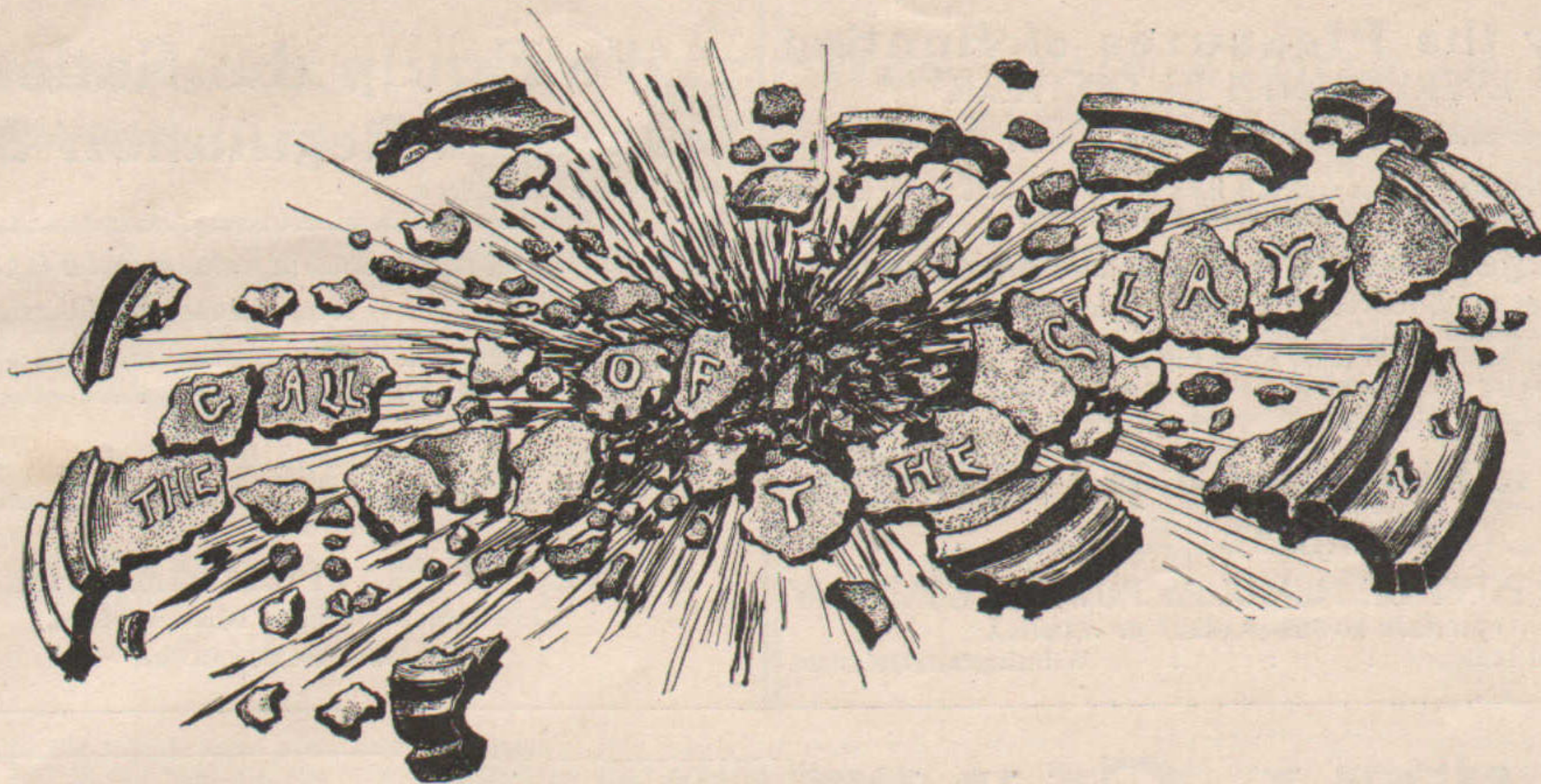
200 Yards Rifle—Record Match.	
Dr. Davis.....	156
M. Forbes.....	149
Military Match.	
H. A. Dill (A).....	44 43 42 41 40
Dr. Givens (B).....	37 37 35
Williamson (B).....	44 42 41 41 40
50 Yards Revolver Match.	
H. A. Dill.....	86 84 81
50 Yards Pistol Match.	
Dr. Palmer.....	89 88 88 87 87 85 84

International Shooting Festival.

M. Celisse who is well known to many of our revolver men tells us that the Eleventh French National and International shooting festival will take place from the 1st to 20th of June, next, Grenoble, situated in the Dauphine, one of the lovely places in the Alps mountains, very near the Grande Chartreuse.

The considerable amount of prizes will certainly engage marksmen to come and take part in our friendly competitions, they can expect a heartfelt welcome.

Upon application the General Secretary, Mr. Nicolas, Chamber of Commerce at Grenoble, will mail free of charge program, full particulars and invitation card, entitling holder to a free return ticket on the railroad from the shooting grounds to the French frontier landing point, which one must be mentioned.



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.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- May 9-11—Charlotte, N. C. The Interstate Association's Sixth Southern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Charlotte Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
- May 25-27—Madera, Calif. The Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Madera Rod and Gun Club, \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner secretary-treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
- June 20-23—Columbus, Ohio. The Interstate Association's Twelfth Grand American Handicap Tournament, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
- July 18-20—Wilmington, Del. The Interstate Association's Sixth Eastern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
- August 8-10—Omaha, Nebr. The Interstate Association's Sixth Western Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.

Don't Blame the Gun.



TRAP shooting is growing by leaps and bounds, of that there can be no question. There is no good reason why it shouldn't. In the old days when each week countless thousands of domestic pigeons were slaughtered in all parts of the country it was a different proposition.

Now, however, there can be no opposition placed in the way of trap-

shooting clubs, except possibly by some disgruntled landowners, and these are few and far between.

It is a common sight in any of our cities to meet a man carrying a shotgun case on his way for an afternoon with the clays. For the tired city man with nerves unstrung it is the best tonic available. Pages could be written on this subject but to the average person or one with the least atom of intelligence its health giving possibilities will be at once appreciated.

The other day the writer, who also harks to the call, was journeying to the club, bent on going straight, as the saying goes, be it 25, 50, or a hundred. On the way he picked up a couple of disciples also bent in the same direction, and each brimful of anticipation.

Both weremen of profession, to be exact they "yanked" teeth. We know 'cause we've been there.

But be that as it is, they soon fell to discussing "angles," "pattern," "ounces" "drams" etc., until any one overhearing said conversation would become so befuddled that he would not know whether he were coming or going.

But the point I was getting at was this, Dr. M. had a gun which he said would simply "smother" 'em all up if pointed in the general direction of the whirling clay. The choke was just right, barrels right length, just the correct drop, etc., and he shot the best load 3 1/2 and 1 1/4 ounces of 7 1/2. All this "enthuse" was due to the doctor having shot a 93 per cent clip the week before. He was all animation and the poor patients, with aching and swollen faces were apparently forgotten. The doctor saw no reason why he shouldn't get all of them and with a confidence born of the previous week's performance shot along in excellent form and finished with 92 per cent, which certainly ought to satisfy anyone.

The following week it was 90, then 88, and so on until the doctor was standing at an even 85 average.

After some thought he decided that there was something wrong about the gun—or load. There couldn't possibly be anything wrong with him, oh, no. However, a friend who happened to use the same load said "Try my gun" and the doctor did. Presto, etcetero, he ground into little pieces all but seven and these he missed horribly.

That settled it. It was the gun and forthwith he ordered a duplicate of his friend's gun. It came, he saw, he conquered? No. Far be it from that. He shot worse than ever. The gun in reality did not fit him.

Poor misguided man. But pshaw, there are hundreds all over the country. "Let well enough alone" and "beware of the man with one gun" are synonymous in a way. Do not blame the gun, you might be doing it an injustice. Because you were out the night before, and "broke the bank" is no reason why you should break them all the next day.

No, it might be a physical condition. Your eyes or a hundred and one different causes, but don't blame the gun.

That increasing interest in trapshooting is nation wide is further substantiated by A. H. Hardy in the Denver Republican who sizes up the situation in the following terms:

"Trap shooting is becoming more popular every day. Every year the enthusiastic hunter who takes his annual outing with dog and gun finds that the game is getting scarcer, and the only salvation to satisfy his keen enthusiasm for shooting is to take part in the shooting tournaments which are fast being recognized as one of the most healthful outdoor sports in existence.

"Like golf, it appeals to all ages and all strata of society. John Philip Sousa, the great bandmaster and millionaire, has combined trap shooting with business and for the last five years has shot at the trap each year from 5,000 to 20,000 rounds, and has told the writer that he dearly enjoyed the sport. Sousa has many trophies to show for his proficiency at this game.

"The combined ammunition companies of the United States turn our daily approximately 1,000,000 shells, to say nothing about the cartridges for revolver and rifle. The companies used to

estimate the ammunition consumed by the trap shooters to be about 10 per cent of their output. In the last few years, with game growing less and trap shooting on the increase, the percentage now used by the trap shooters will far exceed the 10 per cent mark. From this one can see that the Americans are fond of the game. It is not unusual for a devotee of the game to shoot away during the year 15,000 rounds.

"Trap shooters, as a rule, are very finicky just how their shells shall be wadded, about the brand of powder, etc. They most all agree that 7 1/2 chilled shot is the only thing. I have seen amateurs change loads, powder, and make of shell with each event of fifteen targets. The fellow that does this need not be feared by his competitor. It is the shooter that stays with one load and one gun that reaches the goal. A good trap gun now can be bought for \$20 that will shoot as well as any \$400 gun. Some shooters however, get the most expensive guns on the market.

"Youth, while an advantage in athletics, has no particular advantage in shooting. As long as the eyesight is clear and one is in good health he can shoot as well as he ever did.

"The most important events in trap shooting are the eastern handicap, which is held in the extreme eastern portion of the United States; the southern handicap, which is held in Texas; the western handicap, which this year is held in Omaha, Neb.; the Pacific handicap, which as a rule is held in Seattle, or some coast city; the Rocky mountain handicap, which is held at Denver, and the Grand American handicap, which for the last few years has been held at Chicago, but this year at Columbus, O. In all of these handicaps each participant is handicapped according to his past records. Any professional is allowed to complete in certain events at each of these shoots. Last year at Chicago, Harvey McMurchy, a veteran shooter, who is close on to 60 years old, broke 99-100 targets, and was looked upon as the winner until a farmer boy from Missouri came down the line with 100 straight, the only time in the history of the sport that such a score was ever recorded in this classic event.

"I am often asked what is necessary to become a good shot. The primary essentials, I should say, are ability to judge distance, lead of a target, and be able to make the finger, eye and brain work in perfect harmony. The concentration of thought counts for much also."

The Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap.

Under the auspices of the Madera, Calif., Gun Club the Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap will beheld from May 25 to 27, inclusive, with \$1,000 or more added.

The Interstate Association's Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament will be held at Madera, California, May 25, 26 and 27, under the auspices of the Madera Rod and Gun Club.

Madera, the county seat of Madera County, California, is well located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, while the Santa Fe

Enjoy the Pleasures of Hunting EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR

The most enthusiastic hunter often finds it weary waiting between game seasons. When the season does arrive it lasts but a few short weeks at best and is over just as he is getting in good shooting form.

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Write for terms for the equipment of state, regiment or company. We have an offer of special interest to Captains.

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HUNTER ONE-TRIGGER

CHOOSE your gun as you would your hat—to fit you perfectly. It means higher scores and more birds. There is some rather wise advice on this point in our handsomely lithographed new Catalogue—and you may have it for the asking.

THE FIRST THING to remember, however, is that it does make a great deal of difference whether or not your gun fits you. The next thing to remember is that there is a Hammerless Smith Gun that *does* fit you better than any other gun in the world.

The most wonderful improvement in gun-making in the past fifty years is the *Hunter One Trigger*. It is just as great a boon to the professional as to the amateur sportsman. It spells accuracy to the highest degree.

The most wonderful advance in gun-making *this* year is the thoroughly tried and tested new *20-Gauge Hammerless Smith Gun*—with or without the *Hunter One-Trigger* attachment. Weighs 5¾ to 7lbs. Just *all gun and no frills*. Ask about it today.

THE HUNTER ARMS CO.

75 Hubbard Street

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N. Y.



"Federal" Cloth Garments

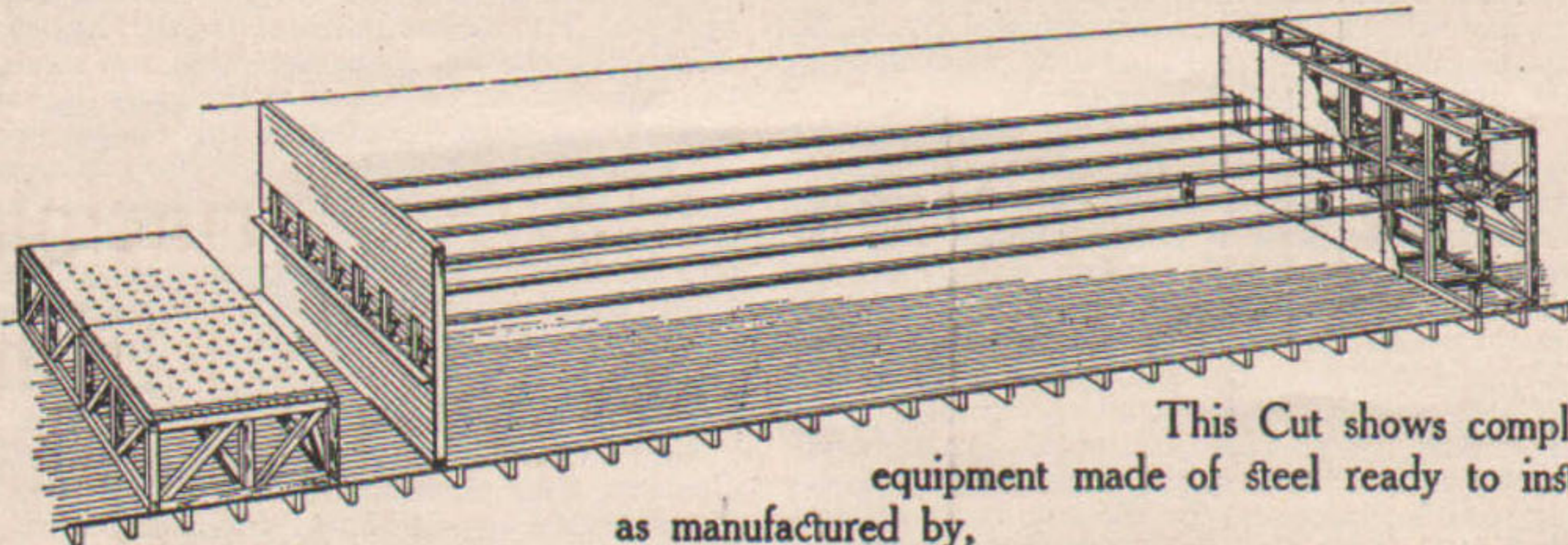
Don't wait until the last minute to order a rain proof garment—you will need one. The best you can buy is a "Federal."

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

INDOOR RANGE

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

THE WARNER & SWASEY 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.

THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Was Your Figure of Merit

SATISFACTORY TO YOU LAST YEAR?

Of Course it wasn't—

Beat It This Year

A higher or better qualification will mean a higher Figure of Merit for the Company

Publications of Interest to Riflemen:

"Rifle Range Construction," by Major H. C. Wilson, N. G. N.Y., and Captain K. K. V. Casey, N. G. Pa. Edited by Colonel J. G. Ewing. Price \$1.00.

"Modern Rifle Shooting from the American Standpoint," by W. G. Hudson, M.D. Price 50c.

"The Reason Why in Rifle Shooting," by John M. Davidson. Price 10c.

WRITE FOR FREE RIFLE SMOKELESS CATALOG No 22

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY

"PIONEER POWDERMAKERS OF AMERICA"

Established 1802 : : : Wilmington, Delaware

Railroad crosses the county about three miles distant. The city is well built and the streets are well lined with trees. A handsome court house stands in large grounds and a fine park filled with trees and flowers is developing. Business houses, banks, hotels, newspapers, factories, schools and churches are here with the usual fraternal organizations. It is a pleasant residence city, and is steadily growing in commercial importance.

The Madera Rod and Gun Club was organized December 6, 1907, with twenty-two active members. Today it has thirty-six wide awake, enthusiastic members. Its game and fish preserve is located about eighteen miles southwest of Madera and comprises nearly twenty thousand acres. Located on the preserve is a comfortable clubhouse and a set of traps for target shooting. Just outside the northerly City limits of Madera is located the Trap Shooting grounds.

The organization is a most harmonious one—a source of much pleasure—and a royal welcome awaits every sportsman who comes to participate in what promises to be one of the best tournaments ever given on the West Coast.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

FIRST TOURNAMENT.

Held at San Francisco, Cal., in 1905. Total number of entries in the main event, 74. G. E. Silvester, of San Francisco, Cal., handicapped at 16 yards, and R. G. Bungay, of Ocean Park, Cal., handicapped at 16 yards, tied with a score of 97 out of 100 shot at. Mr. Silvester was the winner in the shooroff.

SECOND TOURNAMENT.

Held at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1906. Total number of entries in the main event, 60. F. B. Mills, of Long Beach, Cal., handicapped at 19 yards, was the winner with a score of 89 out of 100 shot at.

THIRD TOURNAMENT.

Held at Spokane, Wash., in 1907. Total number of entries in the main event, 54. M. E. Hensler, of Colorado Springs, Colo., handicapped at 18 yards, was the winner with a score of 93 out of 100 shot at.

FOURTH TOURNAMENT.

Held at Seattle, Wash., in 1909. Total number of entries in the main event, 114. John H. Noel, of Nashville, Tenn., handicapped at 18 yards, and Frank E. Feltz, of McClure, Ohio, handicapped at 19 yards, tied with a score of 96 out of 100 shot at. Mr. Noel was the winner in the shootoff.

FIFTH TOURNAMENT.

Held at Seattle, Wash., in 1910. Total number of entries in the main event, 109. J. J. Law, of Aberdeen, Wash., handicapped at 17 yards, was the winner with a score of 97 out of 100 shot at.

The program calls for 150 targets the first day with a total entrance of \$16. There is also a special event at 25 doubles, entrance, \$2.50. On the second day the program is duplicated. On the third day the program calls for 100 targets with an entrance of \$11, and the Pacific Coast handicap event, at 100 single targets, \$10 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, \$200 added to the purse. The number of

moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries, as is fully explained elsewhere in this program. The amateur contestant who makes the highest score will receive a Trophy, presented by The Interstate Association.

The winner of First Money is guaranteed \$250 or more. If First Money falls below \$250, the difference will be made good by The Interstate Association.

Analostan Gun Club, Washington.

The members of the club were given an opportunity to witness some real classy shooting when that popular and handsome representative of the Remington Arms-U. M. C. Co., Mr. George Lyon of Durham, N. C., debonairly stepped to the score at the regular weekly shoot on April 29. After dropping but three of his 100 single targets he quietly but determinedly broke beyond repair 13 pairs of doubles. The apparent ease with which he did the trick brought forth much enthusiastic comment.

SINGLE TARGETS.

	Shot at.	Bk.	Pct.
Phil Steubener.....	100	93	.930
M. D. Hogan.....	100	93	.930
Dr. M. E. Harrison.....	100	90	.900
William Wagner.....	100	90	.900
Dr. A. V. Parsons.....	100	88	.880
W. D. Delaney.....	100	87	.870
R. H. Leight.....	100	83	.830
Richard Hawes.....	100	80	.800
R. P. Bray.....	100	79	.790
George W. Peck, Jr.....	100	77	.770
A. B. Stine.....	100	77	.770
*F. R. Holt.....	100	66	.660
†George Lyon.....	100	97	.970
E. E. Smith.....	80	67	.837
James M. Green.....	75	57	.760
Frank Kahrs.....	70	40	.571
C. S. Wilson.....	65	38	.584
Everett Dufour.....	50	49	.980
Miles Taylor.....	50	47	.940
M. H. Willis.....	50	43	.860
Billie Holmead.....	50	42	.840
Jake Moffett.....	50	35	.700
Dr. B. Taylor.....	50	27	.540
Totals.....	1890	1545	.817

DOUBLE TARGETS.

Steubener.....	20	17	.850
Wagner.....	30	22	.730
Parsons.....	32	21	.656
Delaney.....	20	12	.600
Holmead.....	20	12	.600
Leight.....	12	7	.583
Hogan.....	20	10	.500
†Lyon.....	26	26	1.000
Totals.....	180	127	.700

*Visitor. †Professional.

Peters Factory Still Keep up Good Work.

At New London, Conn., April 14, Mr. W. W. Rice, scored 130 out of 150, winning second amateur average, and Mr. Neaf Apgar 136 out of 150, second professional, both using Peters factory loads.

At Greenville, Ohio, April 17, Mr. C. A. Young, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, made the highest score ever recorded on the

grounds of the Ideal Gun Club, 97 out of 100.

At Atlantic City, N. J., April 17, Mr. Neaf Apgar, using Peters factory loaded shells, won high professional average, 138 out of 150.

At the regular shoot of the Houston Gun Club, Houston, Texas, April 16, Mr. E. F. Forsgard won high general average, 98 out of 100, with Sam Forsgard and H. A. Murrelle tie for second 94 out of 100, all using Peters shells.

JAMES A. DRAIN
ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS
1502 H STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Suggestions to Military Riflemen

(Revised Edition, 2d Edition)
By Lieut. TOWNSEND WHELEN,
29th U. S. Infantry

PRICE \$1.10

Going to the Texas
Maneuvers Will Help
.. Any Officer ..

But Nothing Can Help You
More Than

**Tactical Principles
and Problems**

By Capt. M. E. HANNA,
2nd U. S. Cavalry

Can be drawn on requisition or purchased for \$2.50 per volume of ARMS AND THE MAN.

SEMI-SMOKELESS

Again proves its superiority over other rifle powders of whatever kind

In the final shoot-off of the Inter-Club Matches, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club Team of Butte, Montana, won from the New Haven Team, with the wonderful score of

992 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 1,000

Highest Score Ever Made in the Inter-Club Matches

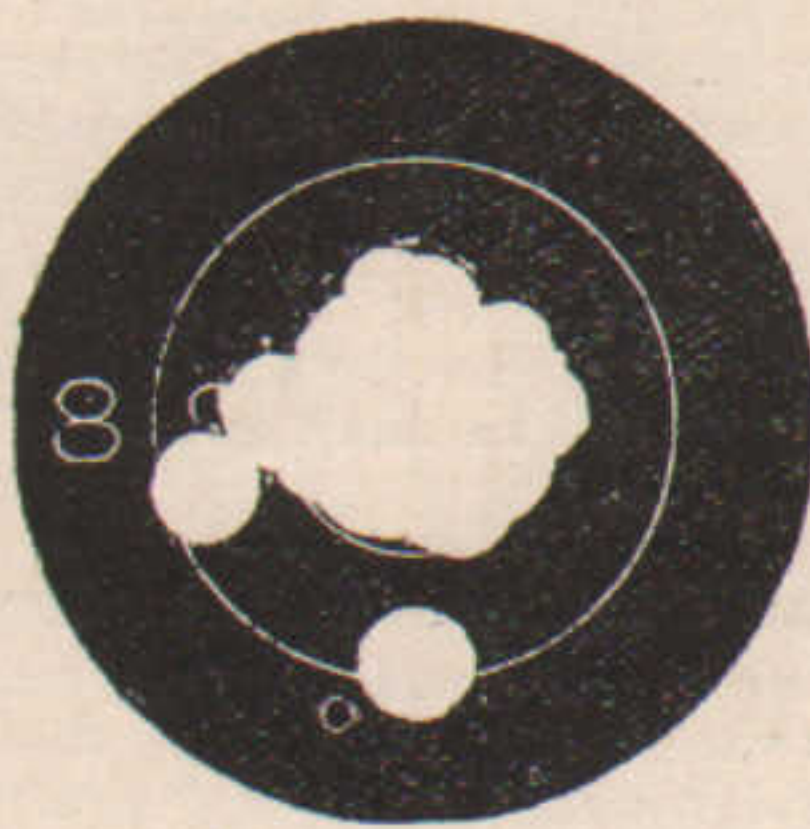
This remarkable shooting organization is composed of the following members: T. E. Booth, Roy E. Tisdale, F. A. Anderson, J. W. Crawford, Hans Holmes, John A. Donovan, C. George Westphal, Louis Flagler and Joseph Morris—men, who by their skill and nerve have won the admiration of all rifle shooters from coast to coast. The individual targets made in the final match tell the story eloquently:



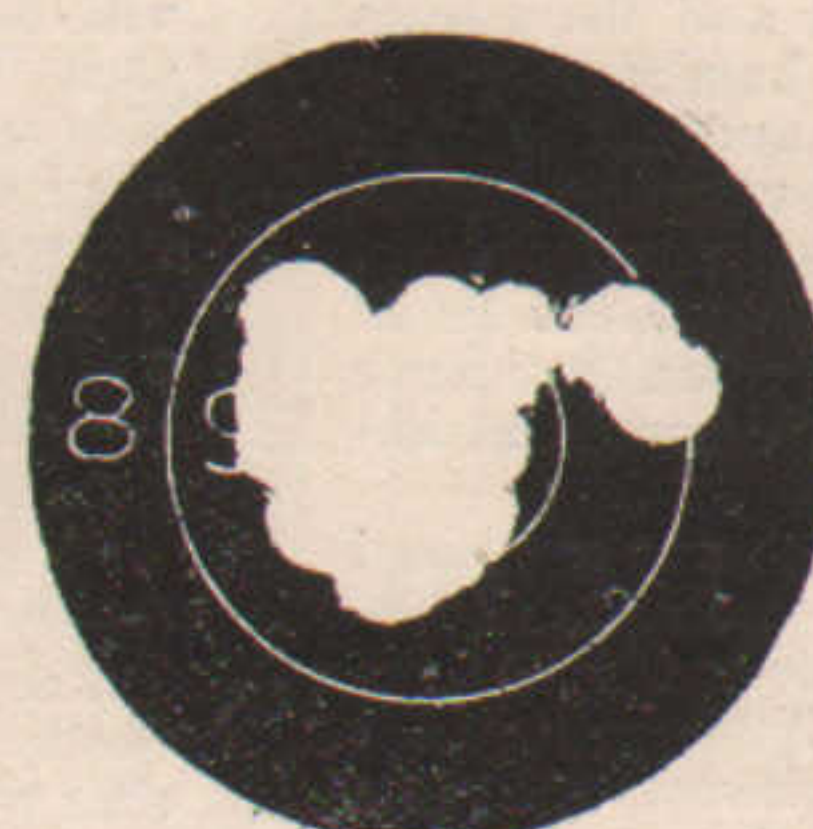
200
R. E. Tisdale



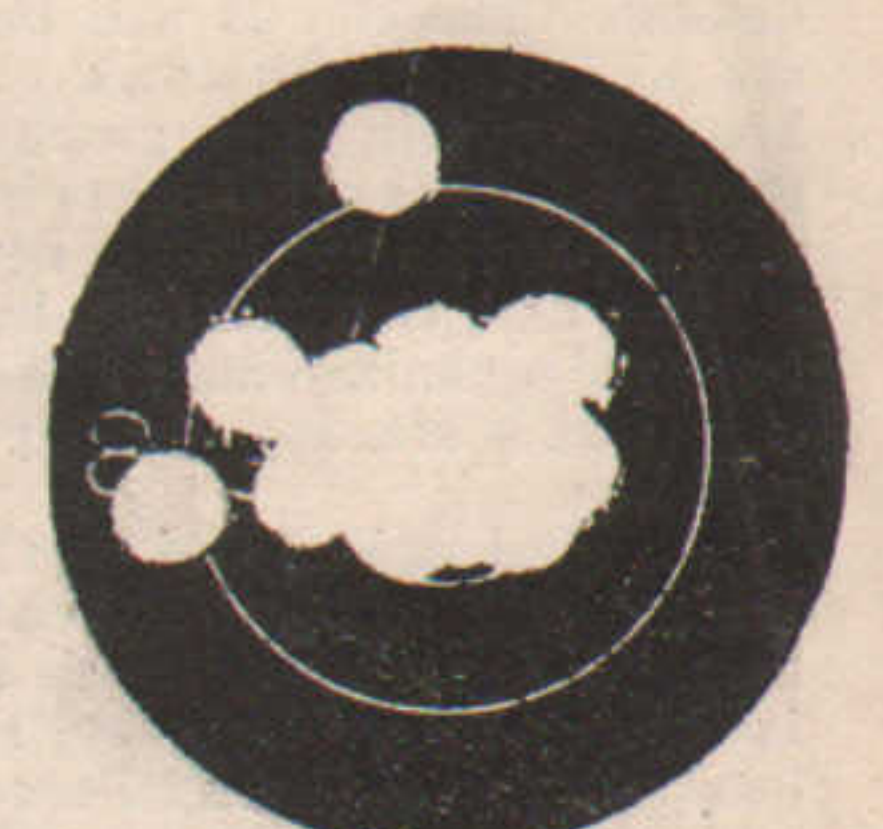
199
T. E. Booth



198
F. A. Anderson



198
Hans Holmes



197
J. A. Donovan

In this series of matches the Butte Team did not suffer a single defeat; this is the SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR they have won the .22 Caliber Team Championship of the U. S. In the two years they won 23 out of 24 matches, using exclusively

Peters **.22 Caliber** AMMUNITION

Thus in the most important .22 Caliber Competition of the year, SEMI-SMOKELESS CARTRIDGES are convincingly shown to be more accurate and more uniform than any others; they are very clean and may be fired indefinitely in the finest rifle barrel without cleaning and without injuring it; they have a record of achievement which has never and probably will never be equalled. Glance at this list of their winnings:

Inter-Club 5 Man Team Match TWO SUCCESSIVE YEARS.

Highest Score Ever Made in Inter-Club Matches, 992 out of 1000.

Score 2481 out of 2500. For Years a World's Record.

Inter-Scholastic Match for 1910.

WORLD'S RECORD in 20 yard Pistol Shooting, 100 out of a possible 100.

WORLD'S RECORD SHIPMENT --- 7 Carloads: one order, one shipment, one customer---all .22 Cal. Cartridges.

*ASK YOUR DEALER FOR PETERS SEMI-SMOKELESS AMMUNITION,
and DO NOT ACCEPT IMITATIONS or SUBSTITUTES*

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Records with Schuetzen

IN THE 100 SHOT RECORD MATCH ON THE STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET AT GREENVILLE, FEB. 22, 1911, DR. HUDSON MADE

922

— AND —

99 out of 100

THE BEST EVER

WRITE FOR FREE SCHUETZEN BOOKLET No. 22

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY

"PIONEER POWDERMAKERS OF AMERICA"

Established 1802 : : : Wilmington, Delaware

TRADE NOTES.

Remington-U. M. C. Victories at Indoor Revolver League and Championship Matches.

The High Aggregate Record of the Indoor Revolver League of the United States for the season of 1910-1911 was made by Geo. Armstrong of the Seattle Team, who scored 5239 out of a possible 5750 with Remington-U. M. C. .22 Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges. Walter Freeman, of Providence, made the second High Aggregate Score with Remington-U. M. C. Cartridges. The Indoor Championships, which were shot immediately after the Indoor League, resulted in Remington-U. M. C. ammunition winning two of the three important Matches. The Any Pistol Championship (Match "B") was won by Geo. Armstrong, who scored 473-500 (A World's Record) with Remington-U. M. C. .22 Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges. Mr. Armstrong also was second in the Any Revolver Championship (Match "A"). The Pocket Revolver Championship (Match "F") was won by A. P. Lane with Remington-U. M. C. .38 S. & W. Special Cartridges. It was Mr. Lane who recently broke the Indoor Twenty-five Shot Record of the United States, scoring 240-250 with regular stock Remington-U. M. C. .22 Long Rifle Lesmok Cartridges; he also broke the World's Record in winning the 1911 Metropolitan Outdoor Championship in a Hundred Shot Match, scoring 926 out of a possible 1000 with Remington-U. M. C. .38 S. & W. Special Midrange Cartridges.

At the Texas Handicap Shoot held at Houston, Texas, April 24-25th, the "Texas Handicap" event, open to all Texas amateurs and professionals, was won by J. S. Loftin with a Remington-U. M. C. Pump and the Steel Lined Arrow Shells. Loftin tied with H. R. Murrell, each scoring 91-100 in the main event, Loftin winning in the shoot off. Murrell also used a Remington-U. M. C. Pump.

All of the important averages at the Crane, Mo. Tournament last week were won with Rem-

ington-U. M. C. Shells; D. J. Holland and Arthur Killam won first and second professional averages with 145 and 135 out of 150. F. A. Wernecke and H. S. Mendenhall were first and second amateurs, scoring 138 and 127 out of 150. All of the shooters of this tournament used the Steel lined shell and all but three used Remington-U. M. C. guns.

Good Work With Peters Factory.

At Columbus, Ohio, April 20, Lon Fisher, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high amateur average, 130 out of 150.

At Springfield, Mass., April 19, J. H. Fanning won high general average, 190 out of 200, and T. H. Keller, Jr., second, 188 out of 200, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

At Troy, N. Y., April 21-22, Sim Glover won second general average, 278 out of 300, and Neaf Apgar third, 277 out of 300, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

At Long Pine, Nebr., April 19-21, D. D. Gross, shooting Peters factory loads, won high general average, 255 out of 270, with Geo. L. Carter, third professional, 241 out of 270.

National Inter Club Rifle League and Record Score Won With Stevens.

Associated Press Dispatch from Washington, D. C., dated April 20, reads as follows:

"The Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Montana, today was awarded the Club Rifle Shooting Championship of the United States for the second time by the National Rifle Association of America, having defeated by 992 to 990 out of a possible 1,000 the Winchester Rod and Gun Club of New Haven, Conn. One man of each team made a perfect score of 200."

A telegram from Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C., reads as follows:

"Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates, President of the National Rifle Association, congratulates the

Rocky Mountain Rifle Club in having won the United States Club Indoor Rifle Shooting Championship for the second consecutive year, with a record score of 992—two points better than Winchester and one point better than record score."

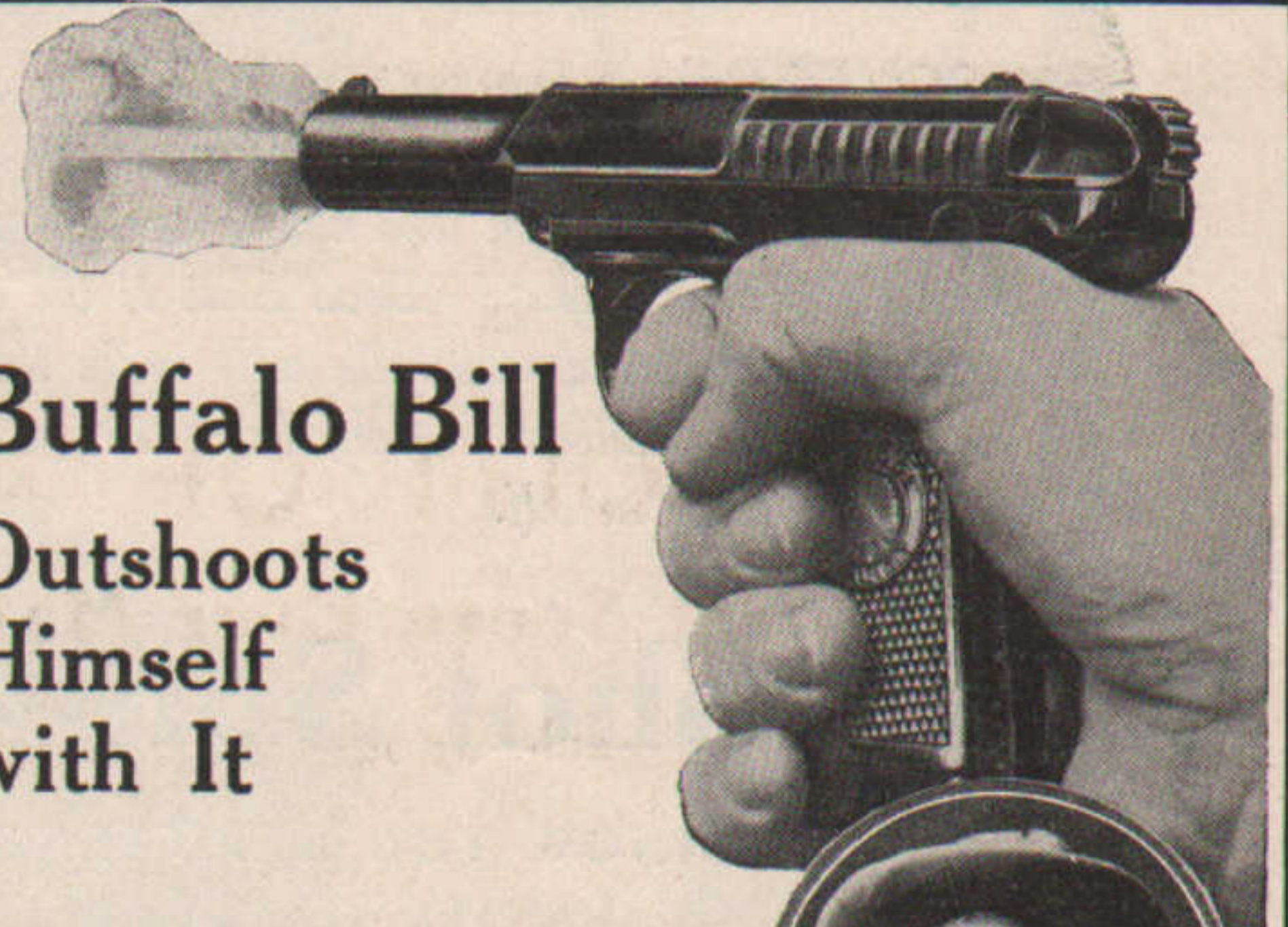
The above two dispatches concentrate the essence of a remarkable series of National Inter-Club League Rifle matches. These competitive shoots began the middle of December, 1910, and the final result, after stubborn competition and record shooting, is just announced. Rifle clubs representing twenty-six different cities of the United States were the contestants in this National Tournament and the interest was always maintained at fever heat because of the very close scores. Stevens semi-military rifles made the victory of the Rocky Mountain Club possible, and for prone shooting, these Rifles have absolutely no equal. Seventy-five feet distance and a score of 992 out of a possible thousand points shows what Stevens semi-military rifles are capable of.

This is the second time that the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club has won first honors in a National Tournament, which is all the more significant, as the members of this Organization are amateurs exclusively and both times was this club equipped with Stevens rifles.

This is one of the most notable triumphs that may be credited to the Stevens and shows once again how absolutely indispensable these rifles are for record scores.

Wonderful Work With The Smith "20."

Mr. Arthur Killam performed quite an extraordinary feat at the Club shoot at Blodgett, Mo., on April 20th. He sent his 12-gauge gun into the factory for new barrels, and not having received it in time for the shoot, went into the contest with his Smith 20-gauge, equipped with the Hunter One-Trigger. He broke 96 out of 100 targets, being high score over all the contestants with their 12-gauge guns.



Buffalo Bill Outshoots Himself with It

GENTLEMEN:—"In reply to your inquiry, a friend gave me a 10-shot Savage Automatic Pistol for Christmas. It is the first automatic I ever owned or fired. I had turned them down without trial, and stuck to an old army revolver. Today I took the old revolver and the Savage Automatic out and fired each fifty times, making, to my surprise, a much better score with the Savage than I could with my old pet gun."
Yours very truly,
W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill").

DO you realize what an event in the history of firearms was this quiet little test of Col. Cody's out on his ranch in Wyoming? It was an event which proves that the Savage Automatic *does* make the novice able to shoot expertly.

For, unless the Savage Automatic does aim easy as pointing your forefinger, Col. Cody, with hand trained to the cramping revolver grip, could never have picked it up with careless abandon and beat his "old pet gun."

It was an event that proves beyond argument that the Savage Automatic *has* revolutionized all aim in firearms.

Get the Gun Fighter Book, "The Tenderfoot's Turn," by "Bat" Master-son, the famous Dodge City ex-Sheriff. Free, for your dealer's name.

Examine the Savage Automatic at your dealer's today. You'll banish burglar fear from your home tonight by getting one. To put it off is to forget it.

SAVAGE RIFLE BOOK

free. Will convince you that no rifle has yet matched up with the great Savage 303 cal. Savage Arms Company, 495 Savage Ave., Utica, New York.

THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

JUST make a few patterns with your gun using Dead Shot. You can in this way best appreciate why the sportsmen who always use Dead Shot are continually the winners. Dead Shot is the only moist burning powder and naturally will make the best and most uniform patterns. Confidence in your powder breeds confidence in self.

Dead Shot Smokeless

WE KNOW THE EFFICIENCY
WE GUARANTEE THE STABILITY

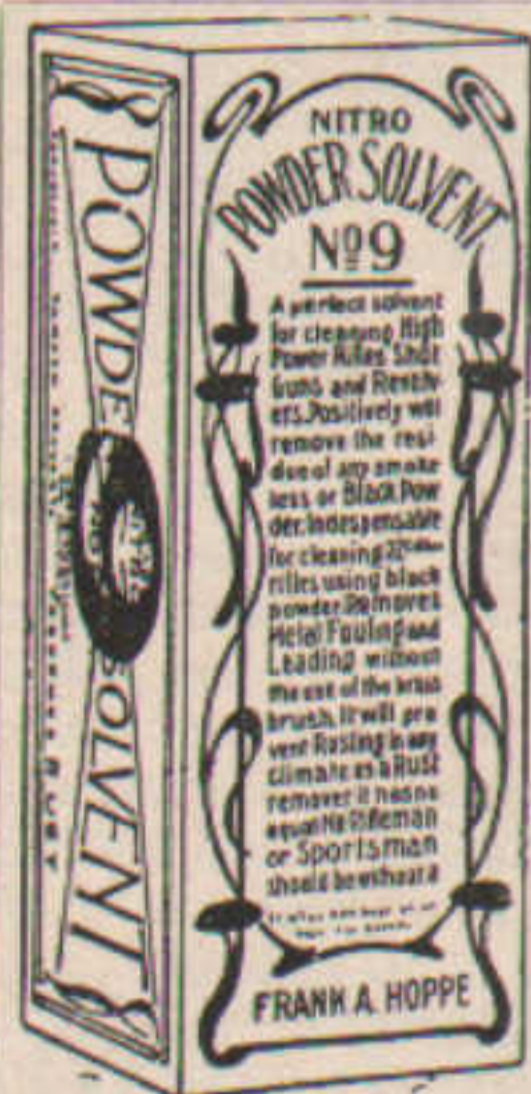
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BOSTON — CHICAGO — ST. LOUIS



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For cleaning rifles, shotguns and revolvers where high power powders are used. Indispensable for cleaning .22 caliber Schuetzen rifles using black powder.

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STANDARD AMERICAN TARGETS

Adopted by the principal American Rifle Associations. Send 15 cents in Stamps for Samples and price list of various sizes.

TARGET PASTERS, 40 Cents a Thousand.
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All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE.—Remington .40-.45, half octagon, Hepburn action. Front wind guage, rear, open and peep sights, pistol grip. Complete loading set, 300 paper patched bullets, 100 shells. Barrel in beautiful condition. Price, \$15.00.
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THE BLACK SHELLS

Tell that to your dealer, and you will get something that will make you happy.

The coming of **THE BLACK SHELLS** is an event for American sportsmen. Here are some reasons. Look 'em over:

The Non-Mercuric primer in **THE BLACK SHELLS** means a five per cent. better year for you at the traps or ten per cent. in the field. That is some claim. Get it fixed in your head. Say you don't believe it. Say anything you like, but test its truth.

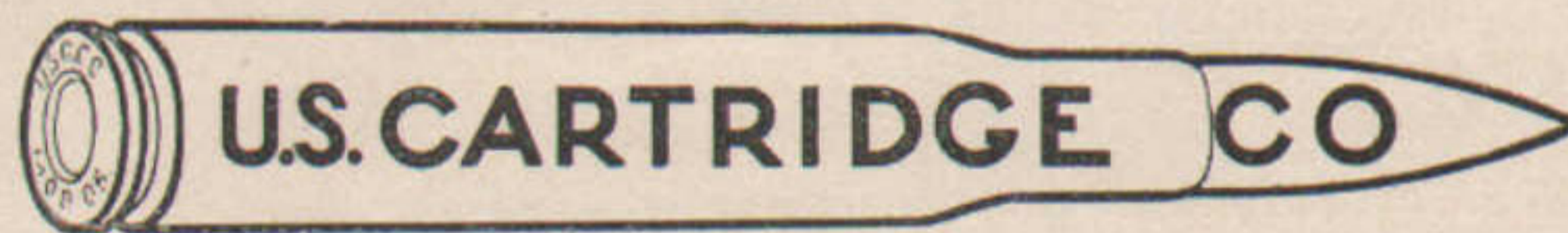
The **FLASH PASSAGE** is the hole in the head-wad through which the flame from the primer passes into the charge. The larger and clearer this flash passage, the surer and quicker the ignition of the charge.

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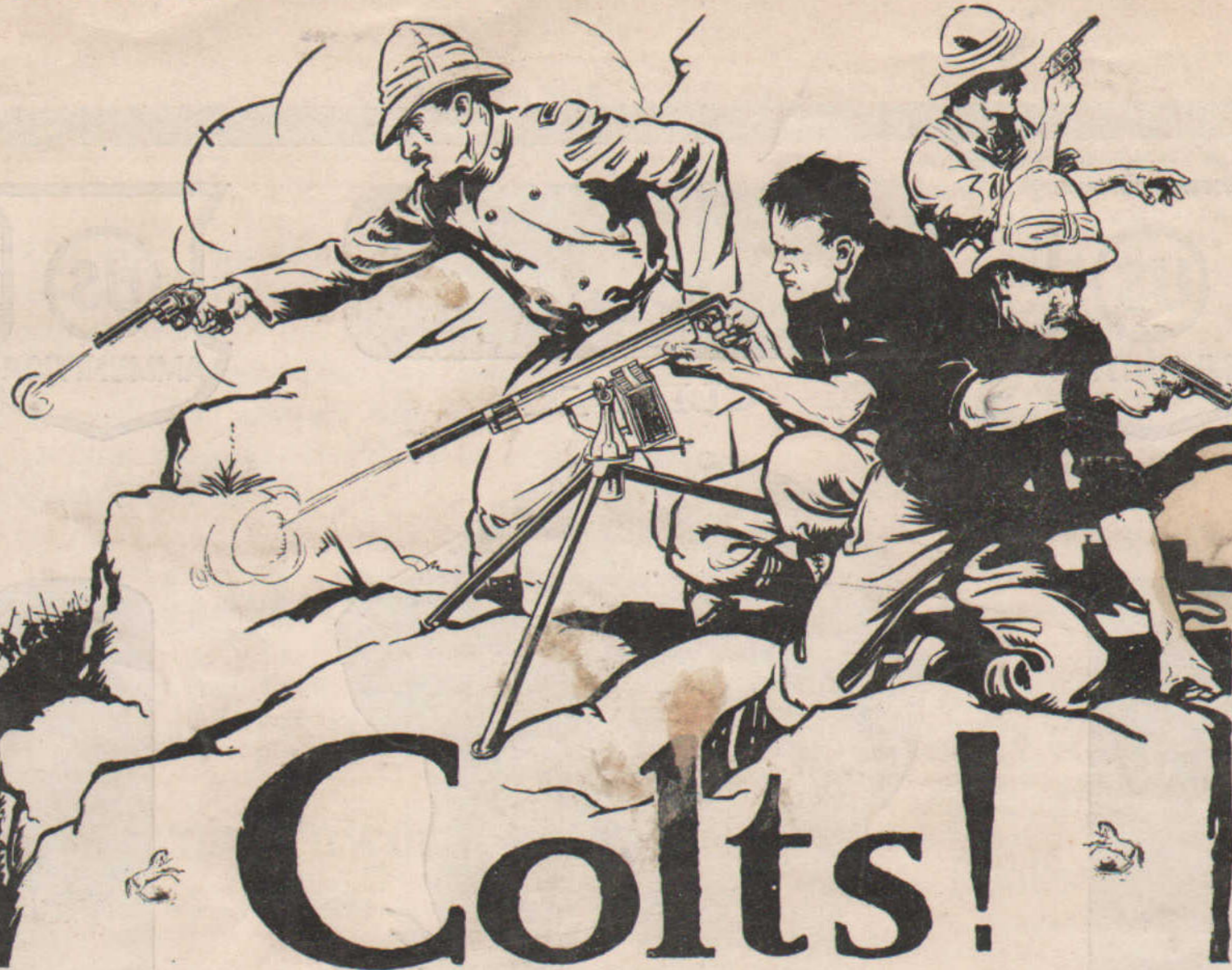


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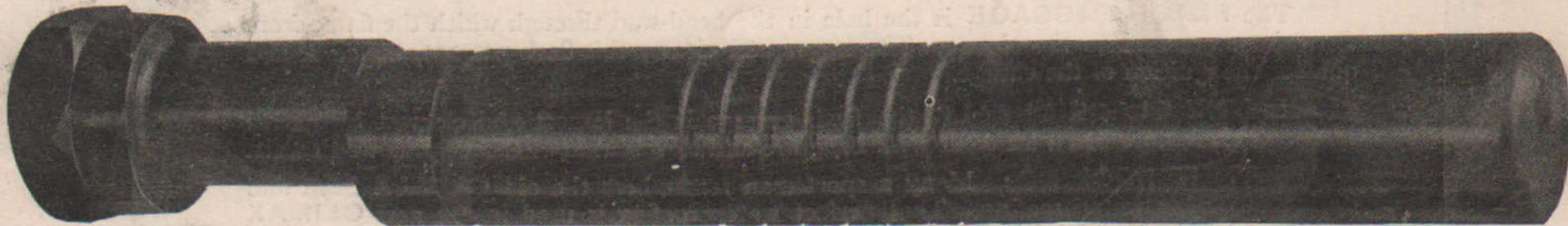
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