

ARMS AND THE MAN

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JUNE 1, 1911



**THE NATIONAL
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME L. No. 9.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1, 1911.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

How My Guns Worked in Africa.

"Only once in an occasionally," as a German friend of ours used to say, is the chance offered to present in printed form, such fresh, original and wholesome material as follows in this article.

There comes first a letter from Mr. Edward C. Crossman, of Los Angeles, introducing in its turn one written by the eminent magazine writer and big game hunter, Stewart Edward White, from Nairobi, British East Africa. No; White's screed is not a letter at all. It is just a kind of talk from one gun crank to others who are his friends. This is what makes it so especially delightful. It has superior merit to ordinary talks or articles on the subject because he made his memoranda and presents his data in concrete and tangible form.

It is good stuff which we are delighted to publish and which you will be tickled to death to read.

CROSSMAN MAKES THE INTRODUCTION, SMILING JOYFULLY AND WITH JUST PRIDE.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

FOLLOWING the suggestion in Mr. Stewart Edward White's letter to the bunch he left behind him, I am handing you here-with the letter itself, which I think will be of great interest to the sportsman readers of the magazine. Naturally the friends and acquaintances who had a chance to see Mr. White's letter were more than ever impressed with the idea that he is a prince for taking the trouble to write so fully to us what must be more or less of an old story to him.

Mr. White's equipment comprised a .405 Winchester, a fine double Holland & Holland express rifle, using the .465 Cordite cartridge and the product of the makers that turned out the Roosevelt double gun and a sporting Springfield.

The .465 is practically Roosevelt's .500-450, the slight change in calibre being made to permit the use of the rifle in India, where .450 rifles are forbidden. The biggest bullet for the gun weighs 480 grains and has an initial velocity of 2125 ft. secs., with a striking energy of 4,800 pounds.

The sporter Springfield was built for Mr. White by Ludwig Wundhammer, of Los Angeles, and was described in print some time ago.

Mr. White's letter brings out some interesting information, interesting in that it comes from a person who has killed game and not from theorizers or stay-at-home experimenters.

It will be noted that the big bore bullets, even at a velocity of over 2,000 ft. secs., do not knock out game, regardless of where the hit is located. If one is to stop to locate vital points, surely a light weight, high velocity rifle will be selected by the sensible sportsman in preference to any single shot, half-baked, made-over affairs weighing nine pounds and necessitating the Maxim Silencer to save the shooter from being kicked into the next county. This seems rather to settle the theory of a certain Morris chair hunter—that a .450 single shot rifle using a heavy bullet at high velocity is preferable to sensible magazine arms such as the Mauser, Springfield or Ross.

It is also interesting to find that Mr. White, with past experience only with lever guns—the Springfield being the first one of the bolt persuasion he ever owned—preferred the Springfield to the .405 Winchester. It reminds one of the remark of Roosevelt anent his own sporter Springfield—"The lightest and handiest of my rifles."

If there can be any stronger proof of the ease with which an old-time hunter can turn to the use of the bolt gun, and of the satisfaction he can obtain therefrom, I would like to see it produced.

One can understand such men as Lieutenant Whelen, with military training, taking to the bolt gun. But when a hunter, trained up to the use of the lever gun, tackles dangerous game with the bolt arm in preference to the lever persuasion, even the most hidebound lever-action man is compelled to sit up and take notice.

The adverse comment of Mr. White upon the Ross was, of course, directed toward some of the earlier models.

These were faulty in more than one particular, but the latest models of the Ross have a bolt mechanism which is good for considerably

more breech pressure, without anything giving, than even our own good Springfield.

Some Springfield bolts have gone with us and their going has been too much emphasized by those who did not understand that of 300,000 rifles in the hands of all kinds of people, subject to misuse and neglect, some must go wrong.

Any rifle through an obstruction in the barrel, overcharge or the like might give way.

But of all rifles made the new Springfield and the Ross of latest model are the strongest and the most capable of resisting the greatest strain.

Furthermore, with these rifles, if through defect in material or otherwise, something gives way, the firer is so protected from injury that he is rarely ever seriously hurt.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

WHITE TELLS THE BOYS ABOUT IT.

Nairobi, British East Africa, March 12, 1911.

MY DEAR CROSSMAN, COLBY, *et al.*:

This is likely to be an exhaustive and exhausting letter, but I have accumulated a lot of good shooting dope in the last three months, and I am sure you chaps will be interested. I am going to take up the shootin' irons one by one, in categorical order, and tell you all I know. Three months' test in Africa is worth ten years anywhere else.

SPRINGFIELD.

THE RIFLE: On this, as you remember, I had a Sheard gold bead front sight, and a Lyman rear sight, with a folding leaf bar sight for emergencies. The latter never arose, as I used the aperture throughout, both for fast and slow shooting. In my opinion it cannot be beaten, especially here where the light is puzzling, the mirage extraordinary, and the animals of so many sizes that you cannot tell how far they are.

When I say it cannot be beaten, I mean that the aperture sight cannot be beaten. The contraption Lyman sent me can be beaten one calendar mile.

In the first place the windgauge is run by a milled screw. Said milled screw is without any locking device whatever. When one stalks he unconsciously rubs that screw against his trousers or the ground. Result self-evident. In the second place, the indicator for elevation is apparently made from an old tin tag. At any rate it broke off as promptly as if it were.

In the third place, the jar of discharge jumped it up a notch for every two shots, no matter how tightly I screwed the clamp down. This might be considered an advantage only in the case of an animal running directly away at full speed—sort of a self-elevating device, as one might say.

The sling-strap, as per Whelen's pattern, was bully. We use a sling a lot out here, for carrying, and this one was instantly available for both carry and off-hand steadying. In all respects—save that rear sight—the rifle has "stood up" perfectly; and the special stock Wundhammer made, fits, wears and is good. I am afraid the old man would grieve over its appearance.

AMMUNITION: Used both the 220-grain soft point, and the 55-grain

Winchester sharp point. After the first week abandoned the 220 entirely in favor of the other. The trajectory of the 220-grain, of course, is very much poorer; but, to my surprise, I found its killing power also inferior. The sharp point, in fact, is the best game-stopper I have ever had any experience with.

It enters with a clean hole, turns at a slight angle, and apparently "spins" through the beast until it either stops inside, or makes a fairly large hole on the other side. Its velocity seems to deliver a knock-down shock. Colby writes that on our deer it is reported as a meat destroyer. I can imagine it *might* be so in certain poorly directed shots; but here I have shot with it little antelope, like the oribi, weighing 20 pounds, without spoiling it to any appreciable extent.

In fact my experience here is that the sharp point does not make any bigger hole—nor perhaps as big as the soft point; but that its spinning motion at the tail, combined with the shock of its high velocity, delivers a more paralyzing blow.

I have a hatful of bullets taken from beasts. In practically every instance the point was unchanged in shape, but the base had been flattened and bent slightly sidewise, as though it had been hit with a hammer.

METAL FOULING AND CLEANING: I early discovered that Memba Sasa, my gun man, was very careful and skilful, so I let him take care of my weapons—under supervision of course. The guns were always cleaned by pouring boiling water—most vigorously boiling—through the barrels; letting the gun stand a moment until the heat thus imparted to the metal had dried the bore, then wiping and oiling.

I have seen it stated that this will not work, but my rifles are clean and nipped; and furthermore a dozen tests never showed up any of that next-day sweating-out of powder residue we all remember at home. In the field Memba Sasa carried a tiny box of mobilubricant with which he carefully annointed each bullet. Only twice on the trip did I empty a magazine, so this was always possible.

In spite of this the metal fouling twice got at least worrisome, if not troublesome. I found in each instance that patience, elbow grease, and a Marble brush took it out so clean that I could not make out the flakes. I may add that at the end of this first safari the rifle is shooting as accurately at long range as ever.

SHOOTING: The shooting here is, from a marksman's point of view, rather difficult. The light changes constantly, the heat shimmer is intense, the ranges are difficult to estimate, and a man is usually out of wind or drenched with sweat, jumpy from nerves, or all three. A man most decidedly must learn *where* to hold.

I kept careful record of everything, for the benefit of the dopsters like yourselves—all shots fired. The following table is of interest in showing about how the shooting runs: This includes, as I say, everything, shots at jackals, etc.

Animals fired at.....	154	
Animals killed.....	109	(Looks like a lot, but it few 100 men 3 months, comprised 38 species, and included many things such as hyena, ackal, crocodiles, etc.)
Shots fired.....	289	
Hits	178	
Hits under 100 yards.....	30	
Hits from 100 150 yards.....	19	This table represents only those
Hits from 150 200 yards.....	13	I was enabled to pace out. Long
Hits from 200 250 yards.....	17	est kill 563 yards.
Hits from 250 300 yards.....	12	
Hits from 300-400 yards.....	13	
Hits over 40 0yards.....	7	

.405 WINCHESTER.

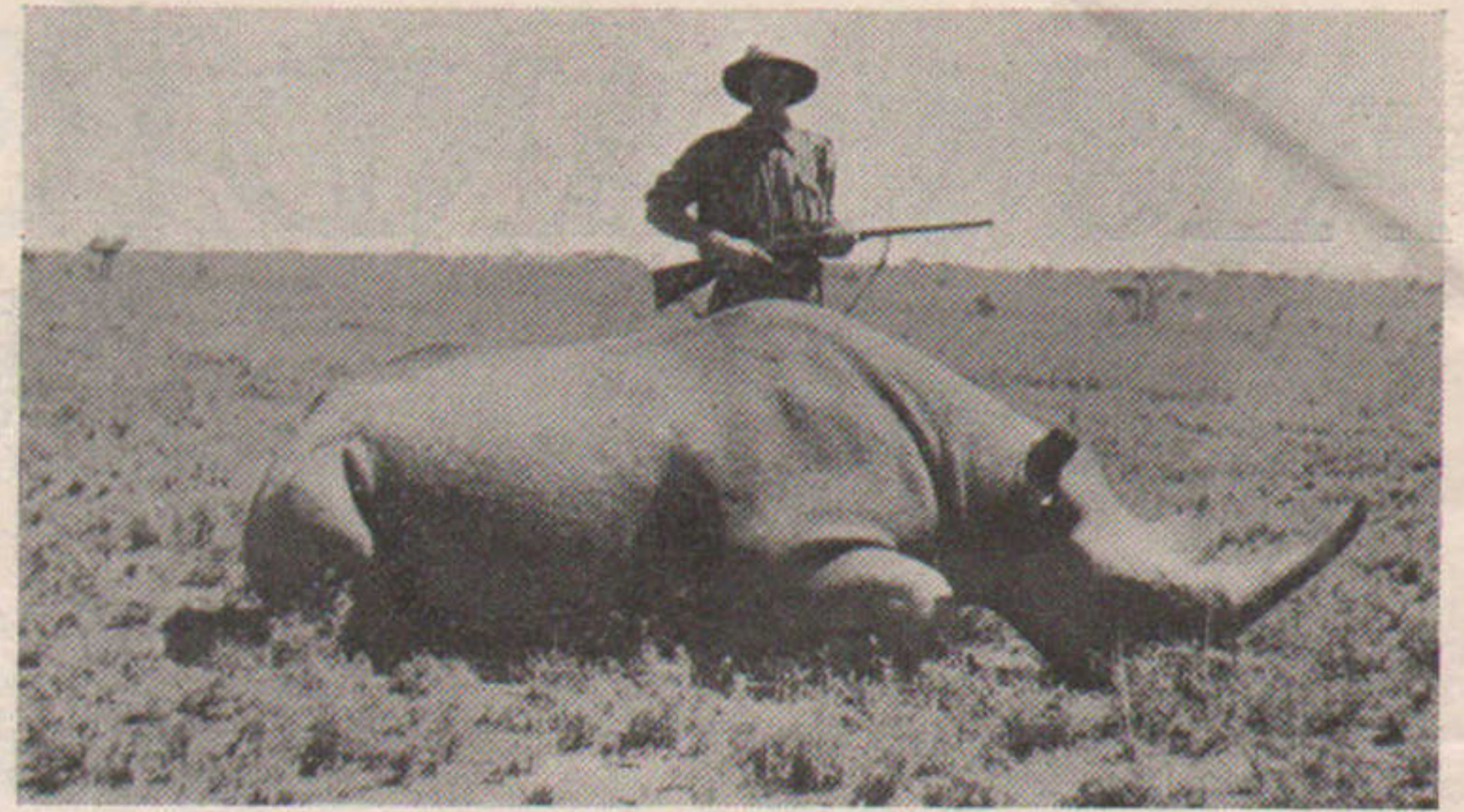
RIFLE: Bully little gun for length and balance. Swings quickly, and is handy to carry horseback. Delivers a good smashing blow, and has a very decent trajectory, so it is a good *extra* gun to have along, as it will take the place of either the heavy gun or the light gun, should either go wrong.

If any one can tell me why the Winchester people have their front sights slide in from the side instead of from the front, I will present them with a leather medal. It is always being knocked out of alignment. Surely if the back sight is moveable, it ought to be unnecessary to move the front one at all. This rifle I had sighted like the Springfield—a Sheard gold bead, Lyman aperture, and folding leaf. More important, I had the trigger pulls of all three rifles made the same. This rifle I really used very little, not because I did not like it and its shooting, but because the Springfield was better for long range, and the double Holland had a little harder smash at rhino. In fact here's its record:

1. Lion. Glimpse shot at 100 yards, broke hind foot, followed it into brush and killed it dead at 10 yards as it turned to charge.

Note.—Also killed *two lions with Springfield very effectively* and had a look in with another that was killed entirely by small bullets.

2. Oryx. Hit too far back. Followed it a half mile and killed it.



This rhino ate 3 perfectly good .465 Hollands.

3. Lion. Killed dead with brain shot at 40 yards as he started to charge.

4. Eland. Galloped him three miles, got within 150 yards, threw myself off the horse, and emptied the magazine at him from (estimated) 250-450 yards, running. One hit in back part of chest downed him very promptly.

5. Crocodile. Smashed his snout in as he lay just showing. He stood on his head and waved his tail. Caught him another in side of ear. He disappeared. Went on. Returning three hours later, found him on bank. Pumped three into his backbone very fast and settled him; five hits, two in head you could put a teacup into.

6. Rhino. Tried him on with hard points. At fifty yards, he facing me, put one in his throat. He dropped his horn to charge and got another in the back of the neck. This turned him, and he made off sideways, badly hurt. Gave him a third shot in the side. This was enough, although he was not down, so F— put a heavy bullet in him to save a possible long chase at dusk. The .405 will do the trick but has not shock enough *certainly* to turn a rhino charging very near.

7 and 8. Warthogs, killed charging at short range.

HOLLAND & HOLLAND .465.

This is a beautifully finished and accurate rifle. It is a trifle difficult to shoot fast owing to its weight, 12½ pounds, until tried out a little. Then it gives a great feeling of confidence for close range work on the largest beasts. It would do as well with 24-inch instead of 26-inch barrels, I think, and be handier in brush.

The front sight has a fine bead of ivory stuck on, presumably with photo paste. At any rate three of them broke off in the breeze, or something of the sort. This is the only weak point in an otherwise fine piece of work. The ivory should of course be socketted a bit.

The recoil, as given by Holland & Holland, is 56 pounds, but does not show above the surface when you are shooting at anything you ought to shoot at with this gun. Its record also is short but interesting. There were two of these guns in our party.

1. Rhino. Hit three times at various angles, twice in chest, once in rear as he departed. Ran about 200 yards and came down.

2. Rhino. Shoulder hit sideways at 50 yards, second barrel just back of shoulder, broken down at about 100 yards by two nearly simultaneous rear shots.

3 and 4. Crocodiles put out by one shot each in head.

5. Hippo, ditto.

6. Hippo. One in head, two in body as he thrashed about.

7. Rhino. Charged from about 80 yards. First barrel in shoulder at 40 yards, turned him slightly; went by my side and came down to second barrel at 18 yards.

8. Rhino. B— planted one bullet at 40 yards, knocked him down; got up again and was landed in two more shots.

9. Rhino. Charged straight and was brought down by two shots from the big guns and one from the small one at 15 yards.

10. Rhino. Tried to walk over me and came down to one shot at 9 yards.

There is one idea you want to get away from, and that is that these double guns deliver so paralyzing a shock that you can hit a beast anywhere and bring him down. I saw B— and F— put five .465 and .500 bullets into a common water buck before they landed him.

11. Rhino. Charged us from behind. B— and F— to one side of his first charge; I was in the way of it, thus enfilading him. Among us we put twelve bullets into him before he came down, eight of them of the .465 or .500 persuasion.

12. Buffalo. Hit first with a .405 in flank by B—. Killed by side shot back of shoulder after running 60 yards.

13. Buffalo. Shoulder shot staggered him, another in side-chest, one in flank as he ran. Followed him $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Found him still on his feet but all in. Buffalo carry off more metal than any of them.

In the party also was a Lancaster rifle with the smooth grooveless twisted rifling so much touted. It was reliable to little over 100 yards. This system is a frost, at least as far as this one gun is concerned. Also twice in this country the breech bolt of one of Xman's favorite Ross rifles has blown out. No straight pull in anybody's out here.

Colby says he has heard that the Springfield bullet turns at such an angle that it slips in and out too quickly. Maybe it does with the copper pointed tip, but the regular bullet—*Hapana*—which is the Swahili negative and means not only "no," but also "not on your tin-type," "you're batty," and other items of the sort. The front two-thirds of the bullet are not deformed, unless against a very big bone, of course, and only the tail flattens enough to turn it like a rudder.

Colby is all right with his Featherweight Mauser. You fellows that have so much to say about recoil ought to shoot a real GUN a little. Hanged if I don't pay duty on the .465 and bring back a hatful of cartridges just to sweeten you up on your Springfields.

After you sharps get through with this shooting dope, Xman—if he feels like it—might expurgate a bit and send it to ARMS AND THE MAN.

Be good, and I'll write you again after the next trip.

As ever,

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

A CHAMPION KNAPSACK-PACKER.

BY JOHN HOWLAND.

B'LIEVE me, this man's army is gettin' to be more like a kindergarten, every day," growled the Quartermaster Sergeant, as he and the Mess Sergeant foregathered in the storeroom, one morning after troop inspection.

"You're right there, old timer," agreed the M. S., as he crawled under the bunk for his pipe. "A John's a curious animal. When he joins the army, his mouth and stomach and feet is the only things that work. By and by, after you've talked yourself into the willies, his brain begins to work, and then he starts bein' a soldier."

Nowadays, when a rookie falls in at inspection, with a greasy gun or a mop of football hair, th' old man gets the squad-leader markin' time. In my old outfit, every man-jack stood in his own ridin'-boots, cleaned his own hoss and didn't dog-rob for nobody; b'lieve me."

"Ain't it the truth?" returned the Q. M., with heat. "The snakes we get now has got to be mothered like candy-kids. It's fierce the stunts some of 'em can pull off and get away with it. Th' other day, one of 'em comes in with his rifle-bolt all took to pieces, and wanted me to put it together for him. I asked him what he took it apart for. What d'you think he said?"

"I pass," replied the other non-com.

"He said he was tryin' to find the hammer."

"Hee, hee," tittered the M. S. "Did he think it was a pile-driver?"

"No," answered the Q. M., disgustedly; "he was used to muzzle-loadin' squirrel-guns, and the hammerless rifle had him faded."

"I mind once, out in the islands, when I was Q. M., in 'E' Troop of the Eighth," continued the Q. M., retrospectively. "Old Sandy Powers was C. O., then; and Sandy knew more about poker than he did about the Blue Book. He knew more about poker than I do about soldierin', and that's goin' some."

"Whenever you went to his house to report, you'd allus find him studyin' out of a big book that contained thirty years of card dope. The subject of cards was allus on his mind, and he was correspondin' short on inspections. We used to fall in any old way; it was all the same to him. He'd go through the troop like a Ring-Tail beatin' it to town with his first pay."

"But, one day, th' Inspector-General come around, and he led us a forced march from Sunday to breakfast and back. He give us all that was laid down in Army Regulations, and then some. We had a grand review; troop inspection, mounted and dismounted; stripped saddles and all. Then we had firedrill, call to arms; and then he inspected the bunks."

"You know, out in the Islands, we used to pack our knapsacks for inspection, and lay 'em on the bunks. Then we had our mess-tins, cleanin'-rods, oil-cans, haversacks and all, spread out on the bunks accordin' to the rules of geometry."

"Well, th' old Major come through and found fault with everything he saw. He acted like he had a constitutional grouch that he'd been nursin' for a year. He looked just the way I think I'd feel if everything I'd et for a week turned agin me."

"I allus wondered why it is that the department picks out all th' old, baldheaded, dyspeptic geazers for inspectors. Seems like they would get somebody that was glad he was livin', and not a guy that hates himself. I heard him say to the Captain, as I follered along: 'I got a theory, Captain, that when a man is cleanin' his gear, his mind is off in mischief. It's a cinch, that when a man is burnishin' his bayonet or holy-stonin' the floor, he ain't down town tankin' up on bum booze.' Them ain't his exact words, but that's the idea."

"Anyway, he pumped off steam till he got to Pete's bunk—the same Pete that's Wagoner here now. When he saw Pete's knapsack, he stopped. He looked at it long and careful. Then he put on his specs and stooped down to get a closer look."

"My," says he; "I've been in th' army twenty years, and I never seen such a fine packed knapsack in my life."

"Well, it did look purty nifty. He had th' edges all squared off, and the folded blanket and underclothes looked almost alive. To tell the truth, it was packed so all-fired neat, that I stooped down to get a good look myself."

"You know, the hardest thing in the world is to pack a knapsack accordin' to regulations; and I was buffaloeed to know how he pulled it off. But th' old major was just tickled to death. Says he:

"My, but that's fine—ex-qui-zit. Gather around here, men, and see what a packed knapsack looks like.' Then he turns to Pete and says: 'My man, how long you been in the service?'

"'Twelve years, sir,' says Pete, puffin' up like a turkey-gobbler."

"'Twelve years, hey? Why, you're quite an old soldier. What?'

"'Yes, sir,' says Pete, grinnin'."

"Course, all the boys congregated round the bunk, and they had faces like they was takin' a last look at a departed brother. Pete stood there, with his shoulders back and his chin in th' air, like a drum-major at guard-mount. When the whole troop was as close to the bunk as they could get, the Major says:

"'Now, my man, suppose you unpack that knapsack and let these here yung soldiers see how you done it.'

Soon 's he said that, I looked at Pete, and I sure thought he was goin' to faint. He stood on one foot, and then he stood on th' other. He picked at his pants' leg with his right hand, and scratched his head with his left."

But the major says, nice and persuadin': 'Don't be afraid, my man; let's see how you done it. I know you feel modest and bashful 'bout advertisin' your soldierly qualities; all good men is that way. But this is for the benefit of them that don't know as much as you do.'

"Well, Pete's face was red and his eyes was green; and, I guess, if he could have got through the crowd, he'd have took to the hills, then and there. But there was no way out of it, so he started to pull things to pieces."

"Now, I've seen fakes in my time; and I used to think that no one had me skinned when it come to bluffin' through an inspection. But Pete had anything beat I ever seen. He'd shoved in a couple of boards to square th' edges; he had only a quarter of a blanket; and there was nothin' to the shoes but soles and heels."

But the underclothes and socks was the worst of all. There was but some pieces of old clothes that he'd folded and sewed together, so that th' ends looked like the real thing. And the rest of the knapsack was stuffed with straw. Altogether, it put me in mind of one of them mail-order shot-guns that falls to pieces the first time you play with it."

"Course, the major was wise all the time. It was just naturally a vaudeville for him to take Pete up in the air and let him drop with a crash. He'd been too long in the service to be fooled by a mutton-head like Pete."

"What'd they do to Pete?" asked the Mess Sergeant, after a con-strained pause."

"What'd they do?" repeated the Q. M. "They didn't stop doin' things to him for three months. They waltzed him over to the mill so fast the air smoked from friction behind him. If you want to get his goat, ask him to tell you 'bout the time he took the world's championship for knapsack-packin', in 'E' Troop of the Eighth. But you want to side-step purty pronto when you ask him, for Pete's a mean *hombre* when he's mad."

FOR THE ACCOMODATION OF DIRIGIBLES

AS Gen. R. K. Evans remarked the other day in conversation, "The dirigible balloon is all right and a really great piece of military architecture except for its short life. The average period of existence of a dirigible is about six trips."

The General, as usual, was about right.

The Germans have had more hard luck with the big motor-driven

balloons than anyone else, and Count Zeppelin more trouble than other Germans. The extreme fragility of the dirigible is a constant factor. A British dirigible tried to come down the other day and impaled itself on the roof of a house. Result, one more busted balloon.

How many German dirigibles have blown up, burned or been punctured only the statistical department of a very methodical government such as that of Germany could possibly tell. The larger part of all the accidents the air war vessels suffered occurred during rising or alighting. The direction of the wind is of the utmost importance.

German makers have lately evolved a balloon shed which, turning as does a merry-go-round or a railway turn table, is able to meet all the exigencies of shifting wind.

Each new invention carries in its train a series of others. The original conception seems like a spark which sets fire to a train.

The dirigible must ultimately come to be a practicable means of locomotion, especially for reconnaissance during war.

AN INTERESTING SHOOT.

WE are just now in possession of detailed reports of a most interesting match which was shot in England last month. It was what is known as "The Daily Telegraph Cup" for which the London Daily Telegraph gives annually a massive silver vase of fifty guineas' value.

The purpose of the competition is to encourage shooting under conditions simulating those of active service. The contest has been an annual affair for almost twenty years. As previously announced in our news columns the Honorable Artillery Company of London landed winner this year.

The conditions of the match require a march of six miles in campaign equipment, then firing at silhouette targets from 600 yards down to 200, very much after the fashion of American skirmish runs.

The targets, which are of the disappearing class, appear at the various halts for a space of fifteen seconds, thirty seconds later they reappear for another fifteen seconds. There are thus two chances at each of the halts.

This competition was open to both regulars and territorials and the prize is hotly contested for. Seven times the Regulars have taken the trophy and eleven times the Territorials.

The method of choosing the team of fourteen men with an officer and a non-commissioned officer as leaders is such that an organization having only a few high-grade shots cannot be sure of these being taken. This is arranged by providing in the rules that the names of 20 per cent of the strength of the organization be sent in. From these, after elimination by ballot and by selection, a team of fourteen shooting men is appointed by the proper authorities.

It might not be a bad idea to add a marching provision to our own excellent Evans Skirmish Match. We put the suggestion forward tentatively for the consideration of all concerned.

MEXICO IN NEW HANDS

SOME may be disposed to close the book of the Mexican imbroglio and lay it aside as finished. They may be thus moved by feeling that the departure of Diaz is the end.

It is the end, but only of a chapter. Plots and counterplots already are rife against the new government and the lives of its strong men.

It will take time and something more than time, patience and wise statesmanship, to bring order out of the chaos which Mexico now knows.

The news which has come out of Mexico has been very meager and but a fraction of all that has happened has ever been told. There is reason to believe that conditions will eventually obtain, which will make life and property in Mexico as safe as the character of the population will permit.

It does not seem amiss when commenting upon the Mexican situation to refer with pride to the excellent record which American officers and soldiers have made in the difficult duty which many of them were performing. They have kept their tempers and so demeaned themselves always as to still more strengthen the feeling of confidence which the country reposes in the American Army. It is a good little army, but it is entirely too little.

What a pity, also, that anything so good should be always exposed to the sure deterioration and damage which would accompany the filling of its attenuated ranks to war strength!

Dump as many recruits, raw, green and untrained, into a seasoned company as there are men in it and you have played havoc with what was a good or even an extra fine little organization.

A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and an army which

has tenderfeet as half its strength is not going to be very strong, no matter how good the best half is.

It is a mistake for the United States to maintain an army at peace strength and plan to expand it to war strength when trouble comes without doing anything to maintain a reserve to fill the vacant places in the ranks.

No one will pay particular attention to the good work of the Army in Texas because the people have become so accustomed, on account of the fine performance of our men in the Philippines, in the Army of occupation in Cuba, and elsewhere, to having the Army do the right thing in the correct way at the proper time, that nothing else is expected.

Just the same it has been a good piece of work.

NAVY TARGET PRACTICE RECORD

THE U. S. S. Michigan has been awarded the pennant for all forms of battle practice combined. The Michigan not only advanced from the twenty-fifth place in standing for 1910, but her final merit is 99.929, as compared with the Maryland's mark of 89.567, which won the pennant in 1910. The pennant winner of last year dropped to the fourth place, while the North Dakota advanced from eighth place, which she held last year, to second place, pushing South Dakota down to the third place in this year's standing. The Michigan will be awarded the gunnery championship trophy. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff is the ordnance officer of the Michigan, and Lieuts. J. H. Towers, Bruce Canaga and W. S. McClintic spotters. Day firing, night firing, torpedo practice and spotting were all counted in making up the vessel's remarkable record. The battle practice was held off the Virginia Capes.

The general average of the final merit of the ships is shown to be better in the comparative table which is published below.

STANDING OF VESSELS. ALL FORMS OF PRACTICE COMBINED. BATTLE PRACTICE (SPRING), 1911.

1911 Stand- ing.	1910 Stand- ing.	Vessel.	1911 Final Merit	1910 Final Merit.
1.	25	Michigan	99.929	6.544
2.	8	North Dakota	72.948	43.488
3.	2	South Dakota	70.956	57.274
4.	1	Maryland	64.033	89.567
5.	17	Virginia	59.709	20.950
6.	6	Vermont	59.617	50.401
7.	16	California	53.349	21.400
8.	20	Pennsylvania	50.384	12.802
9.	23	Connecticut	47.497	10.143
10.	21	West Virginia	39.096	12.584
11.	4	Idaho	34.801	51.394
12.	12	Rhode Island	24.271	31.442
13.	13	Louisiana	23.503	29.308
14.	22	Kansas	21.824	10.732
15.	11	South Carolina	21.389	33.205
16.	18	Mississippi	21.244	20.050
17.	24	Georgia	21.221	9.201
18.	5	Minnesota	18.995	51.114
19.	9	Nebraska	18.167	42.649
20.	10	New Hampshire	14.380	34.673

NAVY SPOTTING PRACTICE.

At the recent spotting practice of the Atlantic Fleet, in which all ships were in competition, five of the leading spotters from each vessel were on board the New Hampshire.

The following table shows the results of this competition:

1. Minnesota	100.00	9. Nebraska	87.34
2. Michigan	97.80	10. Connecticut	85.64
3. Rhode Island	96.75	11. Georgia	85.14
4. North Dakota	93.14	12. New Hampshire	82.97
5. Louisiana	92.61	13. Kansas	81.64
6. Virginia	90.62	14. South Carolina	81.30
7. Idaho	90.16	15. Mississippi	76.72
8. Vermont	87.62		

The scores of the Pacific Fleet were as follows:

1. South Dakota	100.00	4. California	84.49
2. West Virginia	92.76	5. Pennsylvania	83.52
3. Maryland	86.33		

This spotting practice counted one point out of a total of thirty in making up the final gunnery efficiency of the ships at the recent battle practice.

The data for the other parts of the gunnery competition is now being compiled and will be ready soon.

STANDING OF VESSELS AT TORPEDO DEFENCE PRACTICE.

1. Michigan	100.00	12. New Hampshire	38.416
2. South Dakota	91.338	13. Minnesota	35.332
3. North Dakota	83.826	14. Georgia	34.371
4. Maryland	73.736	15. Kansas	31.715
5. Vermont	66.482	16. California	29.812
6. Pennsylvania	62.636	17. Connecticut	21.506
7. Nebraska	57.265	18. Louisiana	21.348
8. South Carolina	54.965	19. Mississippi	19.822
9. Virginia	48.503	20. Idaho	10.902
10. West Virginia	47.572	21. Rhode Island	4.618
11. Maryland	46.343		

The above table shows the final merit of the competing vessels at the recent night torpedo defence practice of the battleships and armored cruisers. The conditions were such as to represent a surprise attack by five torpedo vessels against each battleship.

THE PENETRATION OF BULLETS.

By CHAS. NEWTON.

IN AN ARTICLE in the April 27, 1911, issue of ARMS AND THE MAN a correspondent seems somewhat mystified as to the peculiar behavior of the New Springfield Service bullet as regards penetration when fired into timber, and expresses a suspicion that considerable of the information which has been handed out along the line of penetration of high power bullets may be subject to discount. He recognizes a great bunch of it which is subject to discount, but begins to question the entire line of information, and as the writer has had some experience in this line thought it might not be amiss to submit it.

At first thought it would seem that the sharp pointed Service bullet with far more energy than the Krag should give greater penetration in timber, but riflemen have discovered within the last two or three years that such penetration, at least in hard wood, does not exist, and this for the reason that the Service bullet is wedge shaped and on penetrating hard wood, instead of breaking off the fibers in its path as did the blunt-nosed Krag bullet, merely brushes them aside, and the elasticity of the fiber, closing back on the bullet and pressing along the entire length of its side, has a tendency to force the lead out of the jacket and deform the bullet, which accounts to a certain extent for this condition.

Further, at short ranges the bullet apparently tips and only straightens up after it has traveled some distance, as evidenced by a report from the Chief of Ordnance as republished in ARMS AND THE MAN about two years ago when the table of comparative penetrations of the model 1903 and the model 1906 cartridges, found on page 32 of the Report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1907, was republished; the table being accompanied by a note stating that when firing the rifle into white pine at 50 feet range two of the five bullets keyholed in the pine and penetrated little more than a foot, and the figures of penetration given are the average of the five without making allowance for this keyholing.

This theory is also confirmed by numerous reports of hunters who have used these bullets and find them very efficient on big game, having great tearing power, and attributing this tearing power to the fact that the bullets keyholed on striking game.

In considering the penetration of extremely high velocity bullets it is not always safe to reason from point to point too quickly, since much depends upon the nature of the target struck.

For instance, the writer has fired a .22 caliber metal-cased, soft-point bullet against a steel channel beam $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, at an angle of 35 degrees from the perpendicular, the bullet weighing 49 grains and driven by 16 grains Lightning powder, and it penetrated cleanly each time, making a smooth, round hole. Yet a similar bullet weighing 70 grains, of the same caliber, but driven by 36 grains du Pont 1909 military powder, will not shoot through an ordinary sized woodchuck amidships, it going to pieces inside the body, but incidentally killing him very dead indeed.

Further, the Ordnance tests show that the model 1903 cartridge, which has a muzzle velocity of 2,200 feet per second, would penetrate 6 inches of dry sand, yet the model of 1906 ammunition will penetrate but four inches, while a three-year-old child could shove a wiping rod the whole length into it, and the tighter the sand or earth is packed the greater is the penetration.

On first impressions it looks as though the faster a bullet were driven the deeper it will penetrate, but this is subject to the qualification that the velocity must not be such as to deform the bullet, and the character of the target has much to do with it.

For penetrating steel, velocity alone is the main essential and the more velocity applied the more penetration secured, but for softer substances, where the penetration is deeper, the velocity must not be too great to permit the bullet to maintain its form during its passage through the object penetrated.

As bearing upon the actual performance of the Krag cartridge in the line of penetrating timber the writer's tests have been somewhat limited but were as follows:

Firing the 220-grain Hudson-Winchester full-metal jacketed target bullet from a Winchester single-shot rifle, driven by 35 grains W. A. powder, at a range of about 40 feet, a green hemlock tree over three feet in diameter was penetrated cleanly and the amount of velocity remaining in the bullet could not be ascertained. The tree was apparently sound, although it was not cut down to verify this assumption.

Again firing at two blocks of solid green beech, about 14 inches in diameter each, they being sections, cut stove-wood lengths, from a tree of that diameter and set up side by side, then split open along the path of the bullet, showed the bullet to have penetrated exactly 18 inches of solid green beech, and the entire target was solid except

where the bullet passed through the bark of one block and entered the bark of the other, the two blocks being in contact. This bullet was recovered and the only deformation was where the rifling had indented the jacket, and the bullet could have been immediately replaced in another cartridge and fired again.

The third test was through an apple tree over three feet in diameter, fired to settle a bet of cigars that it would not shoot through. The writer knew that the tree was hollow, the sound portion of the wood being not over four inches thick, but the other fellow did not think of this and had to pay the cigars.

Therefore, the writer can personally certify that the Krag bullet driven by 35 grains W. A. powder will penetrate over three feet of green hemlock and 18 inches of green beech, and it is suggested that the reason the Service bullet will not penetrate nearly as much in hard wood is due in part to the deformation of the bullet, which in turn is due to its wedge shape, to its terrifically high velocity and possibly to its improper delivery.

Further, with other conditions as to deformation being the same, it is suggested that a light bullet driven at a high velocity has less penetration than a heavier bullet driven at a sufficiently lower velocity to give the same energy. This we see exemplified when we inspect the tables showing remaining velocities at the different ranges and note how the extremely high velocity bullets fall off in velocity over the first few hundred yards of the range, while penetrating the atmosphere, as compared with heavier bullets of similar area of cross section and fired at such slower velocity as will give equivalent energy.

The act of the bullet in penetrating the air is something in the nature of the penetration of a target, it offering resistance and being elastic, and while it might not be safe to assert it as a fact, it certainly looks plausible that the same rules by which a slow moving heavier bullet of the same area of cross section will maintain its velocity better while penetrating the atmosphere would cause a similar bullet to maintain its velocity better while penetrating a more substantial yet penetrable target.

VACANCIES IN WEST POINT

FOR the benefit of some inquirers and for the general information of all concerned, here is submitted a list of vacancies in the military academy to be filled by candidates who are to be selected for special examination held at the various posts, beginning July 5, 1911: Alabama, 3d Congressional District; Arkansas, 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th; Florida, 3d; Illinois, 2d, 15th and 24th; Indiana, 6th and 12th; Iowa, 5th, 9th and 10th; Kansas, 3d and 4th; Kentucky, 11th; Louisiana, 3d, 4th and 7th; Maryland, 3d; Massachusetts, 7th; Mississippi, Senator Percy, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Congressional Districts; Missouri, 2d and 12th; Nebraska, 1st and 6th; New York, 9th, 19th, 32d and 35th; North Carolina, 2d, 5th, 7th and 8th; Pennsylvania, 17th; South Carolina, 3d and 6th; South Dakota, Senator Crawford; Tennessee, 1st, 4th, 6th and 7th Congressional Districts; Texas, 2d; Wisconsin, 6th and 11th; Wyoming, Senator Clark.

NEW N. R. A. STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION TROPHY

AT the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association, held in Washington on January 1, 1911, the Secretary announced that arrangements were being made to present to State Associations a plaque for the member's match, if they preferred the same in the place of the copper cup previously given.

These plaques are now being received from the maker for State Associations as have made requisition.

The illustration which is presented herewith indicates an attractive and artistic plaque with inscriptions which, at a glance, tells exactly what it is intended for with a blank space left on the lower medallion to engrave the name of the winner.

As these plaques are only made to order on requisition of the State Association, and as it takes from four to six weeks for the Manufacturer to make delivery, those affiliated State Associations that wish one of these plaques should make requisition for it at once to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association.

Oh, Yes, He Smiled, But—

A man alighted from a Brooklyn avenue car at Thirty-first street, and helped a boy of 7 or 8 years to alight. The child looked glum.

"Smile, child, smile," said the man, evidently its father.

The boy did not cheer up, however, whereupon the father spoke again.

"Smile," he said. "Smile, or I'll slap your head off."—*Kansas City Times.*

A GREAT SHOOTING FESTIVAL

AUGUST 14 of this year is the day which will usher in at the mammoth range of Ohio, at Camp Perry, the greatest series of rifle events which this country has ever been favored with. During all of the week, which has its beginning on August 14, the matches of the National Rifle Association will be going merrily on.

Among these matches this year are included events of the utmost importance, new to the N. R. A. program, and not only will the week mentioned be devoted to this exceptionally brilliant program, but Monday and Tuesday of the week following will have a like filling.

The program, which has been arranged by the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, contains more and greater matches with longer prize lists and better prizes than ever before in the history of the sport.

State teams which expect to compete in the National Matches will very wisely send their representatives to Camp Perry in time to enable them to compete in the matches of the week of August 14.

The men will thus be seasoned and settled down, if they have not shot too hard by the time the National Team Match begins in the week in which Monday falls upon the 28th, for as will be recalled by those familiar with the terms of the National Match order governing this year's shooting, the National Individual Match begins on Wednesday, August 23. After its conclusion on Thursday night, Friday and Saturday of that week will be given up to preliminary practice for the National Team Match.

After the National Team Match will come a new event shot this year for the first time, the United Service Match, in which teams of twenty men, representing, respectively, the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the entire National Guard, will shoot against each other for all there is in them.

Each member of all the teams will receive a special distinctive medal. It will be a great honor to shoot on such a team, and the man upon whom it is bestowed, particularly if the man be from the National Guard, will be a marked man among his fellows as long as he lives.

Another event which will undoubtedly attract great attention and prove popular is the Enlisted Men's Match, the prizes for which have been contributed through the generosity of the Marine Corps.

The very first day of the combined program, which, as will be seen, will continue for practically three weeks, some of the most important matches start. In making plans to send teams to Camp Perry State authorities should take this into consideration and land their teams at the great Ohio scene of conflict not later than Sunday, August 13.

All the comforts and conveniences which the seasoned Camp Perry management offered last year will be available this, and, as was said in the beginning, the 1911 combined program of the National Rifle Association and National Matches is sure to set a new high-water mark in shooting history.

APPOINTED TO THE NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD.

ONE of the last acts of the outgoing Secretary of War, the Hon. J. M. Dickinson, was the appointment of Maj. Harry S. Berry, Quartermaster's Department, Tennessee National Guard, as a member of the National Militia Board, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Gen. Bibb Graves, of Alabama.

Secretary Dickinson did so many wise and worthy things while he was Secretary of War that it is to be regretted he should have closed his short but brilliant service in a Cabinet office by an appointment, made from purely personal reasons, which was essentially an unwise one.

The National Militia Board is an important body. It was created by Congress at the request of the Organized Militia of the United States to act as a check and a balance upon any administration, any secretary of war, any chief of staff, who might not understand the National Guard and be prepared to perpetuate a policy of consistent friendliness to that organization.

Maj. Berry is personally above reproach. He is a charming young gentleman belonging to one of the best families of the South. He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1900, he was graduated in 1904 and assigned to the Thirteenth Cavalry. He resigned in 1909 to attend to the estate of his father, which was large. His reputation as an officer in the Army is without a blemish.

Nothing can be urged against him except that he is not a suitable officer to be a member of the National Militia Board. He has not had enough experience in the National Guard. His present commission

in the Tennessee National Guard was suddenly made for him that he might be eligible to be appointed to the Board.

It is not thought that Major Berry was in any sense of the word an applicant for the position. Nobody alleges that. It was just one of those unfortunate things which sometimes suddenly occur when public officers make appointments for personal reasons.

Instead of a seasoned National Guardsman, who had spent ten years or more in the service of his State and Nation, and therefore could be expected to know at first hand what he was doing, a young man, intelligent, capable, and otherwise eligible, on every account except through experience, has been appointed. It is a serious mistake.

The only way in which it can be cured is for Major Berry to resign or to spend the next ten years or more exclusively in studying National Guard conditions at first hand through varying service in different branches and numerous grades.

MAKING A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL

BY HARLEY HARLEYSON.

WE Americans love to think ourselves a sensible race; a practical people; level-headed, intelligent and almost wise.

We jolly ourselves along the rugged pathway of life with many compliments upon our religious tolerance.

We boast to ourselves and the world of how every American citizen has the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

We take credit unto ourselves, and do it loudly, for appraising vice and virtue at their real valuation; and yet we allow a lot of pasty-faced people to come down here to Washington and play Merry Andrew with the Navy Department and the Naval Committees of Congress because, forsooth, upon the silver service purchased with money donated by the people of the State of Utah there is, on one single piece, a portrait of Brigham Young, the founder of the Mormon colony at Salt Lake.

Clergymen and militant suffragettes seem to be bearing the brunt of the burden of the attack upon the Powers of Darkness, as evidenced by this awful picture, which, in the words of one of the protestors, would "imperishably perpetuate the memory of the man who did more to debauch the American home than any other who ever lived!"

It is not the purpose of the writer of these lines to enter into a religious discussion, but it does seem to him a reasonable proposition that Americans should live up to their protestations and let all who dwell beneath the Flag worship as they choose.

The chiefest of the faults charged to the Mormons and the reason most often given why the picture of Brigham Young should not appear on a piece of the Utah battleship plate is because he preached and practiced polygamy.

This is not the time nor the place to argue that question, but truthful people who understand, must admit that polygamy straight out, legalized and authorized by the church and State under which it exists falls far short in evilness of the condition which we find existing in every American community today; of illicit, concealed and blinked-at polygamy of the most vicious and soul-destroying character.

Somebody in authority in the American Government ought to have strength enough to say to these protestants, who are inveighing against an acceptance of the gift of the people of Utah, that this is none of their business.

If the people of Utah want to put a portrait of the first citizen and founder of their State upon the gift which they are making to a Government ship, they should be allowed to do so, all raucous cries of short-haired women and long-haired men to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN AUSTRIAN AUTOMATIC

PECULIARLY apropos is the name "Bang" which we understand is the euphonious cognomen bestowed upon a new automatic rifle now being tried out in Austria.

It employs a new principle. There is fitted upon the end of the barrel a tubular silencing device like the Maxim. The gases acting upon this actuate the bolt mechanism and thus accomplish the automatic action.

Oddly enough the editor of this paper made a suggestion for this kind of a rifle to Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim, the inventor of the Silencer, some eighteen months ago. Whether he has done anything with the idea is not known.

There are many reasons why this combination of silencer and automatic should work well.

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, 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.

PROPRIETY.

Probably the first man who wished to mark himself off from his fellows as a master of a craft painted yellow stripes or blue bands up and down or around his body with a piece of convenient clay. What his wife did for decorative purposes the pages of history do well to conceal.

Clothes do not make the man, but we notice a considerable disposition to observe what our fellow creatures look like, not unmixed with respect for good clothes and contempt for bad ones.

A source of never-ceasing wonder to the inquiring mind are those changes of cut, color and style which constitute the fashions.

Clothes were in the beginning intended to cover nakedness, that is to protect the body against the elements. Whatever was worn by primeval man was intended solely to save his body. No question of looks entered into it. No question of looks, now, either; except to look like other men and women.

The absurdities of the hobble skirt and the gigantic parachute hat are still so daily evident to us that we need not trouble to go further for illustrations, and if we felt the need to select from men's wear an utterly asinine garment habit, we have but to think of the stiffly starched white shirt and soul-destroying tall steel-hard collar.

If the money we waste upon clothes were spent for useful things—say cigarettes and whiskey for example—it would keep us all comfortable for the rest of our days with 50 per cent less labor than we now perform. This can be demonstrated by actual computation to any inquirer who desires further information.

But clothes or no clothes, naked or not, we have a serious thought with respect to one class of clothes. That is the uniform which is worn by our men in the military services.

The abuse of this uniform, its misuse, its disrespectful employment as a habiliment for everything, from a garbage collector to a bell boy in an hotel, fills us with misery and shame.

There is a city in the United States which was named for the great general who is known as the Father of His Country.

This beautiful city, said to be the political and social center of the United States, is the seat of Government.

In it the Chief Magistrate of the Nation resides and within its

confines are located the Capitol where the Congress meets, and there also are the dignified and sacred precincts wherein the Supreme Court of the United States, the most powerful tribunal in the world, holds its solemn sessions.

The members of the Cabinet, the Secretary of State, War, and such like hold forth within its bounds.

If anywhere within the Nation there is a national spirit it should be in this City of Washington.

It was in Washington, a few days since, that a local variety theater presented "Six Dancing Doodle Bugs," or an equivalent name.

The curtain raised to disclose four typical song and dance artists of the male persuasion and two of the gentler sex, if such as these may be gentler, clogging away for dear life. Each of the male members of the sextet was garbed in the dress uniform of an officer of cavalry of the United States Army. Side arms only were lacking. Cap, with the national insignia on its front, trousers with their familiar yellow stripes; complete and correct in every detail, these captains of cavalry (to all outward appearances) did their best to dance their fool heads off, and the audience madly applauded!

Need comment be made? Is there anything sacred in this country? Is nothing immune from assaults of these money mad vandals who would turn everything or anything into cash?

One thing has not yet been done. Perhaps it has been overlooked. We put the suggestion forward timidly, but with the hope that it may comfort some desiring one who seeks new fields for assault. It is this:

Let all the money bags in which our coin is stored hereafter be made of American flags and thus bring quite close to the emblem of our national existence that other and most loved of our national idols.

NO NEGRO REGIMENT IN NEW YORK.

It is with much pleasure we chronicle the fact that the New York Legislature refused to favorably consider the Bill lately offered to that body authorizing the organization of a negro regiment with negro officers.

As has been previously pointed out in these columns negro soldiers under qualified white officers have done good service in war and probably in the future history of the country they may be often called upon for service, but negro soldiers under negro officers in peace or war are a constant source of annoyance and distress and trouble as long as white Americans are in the military service.

There is no use holding our hands before our eyes that we may not see the race prejudice which exists all over the country regardless of the Mason and Dixon line. No white man cares to take orders from a negro and no white soldier will feel that he honors himself or any one else by saluting a negro officer.

It is not to be understood that we argue a negro unfit to be a soldier or even an officer, but we simply say that the condition of things in this country is such as to make it impossible to have negro officers.

Times may change and the sentiments of our people may alter, but until changes come, to organize negro units under negro officers is the worst of bad policy. We are glad New York escaped.

HELPS THE FARMER BOY.

It is amusing to hear what a concert is furnished by the opinions of observing officers detailed for duty with State institutions. In these State schools which have as undergraduates a large number of boys fresh from the farm there is contact at first hand with the undisciplined, freeborn, liberty-loving, lusty American indigenous to our country in all its parts—the sort of bucolic ass who thinks himself less than smart if he does not undertake to disobey wherever he can; to jeer where he should show respect; to exhibit inattention where he should hang upon every word.

For such as these nothing offers a better cure than military drill. As their shoulders go back and their heads go up; while their shambling steps become quick, snappy and alert; as their floating locks are cropped closely to cleanly crispness; as their hands hang as hands should hang and not as lumps upon the end of a broken pump handle; so their intelligences become alert, their consciences alive, their spirits chastened.

It is all very well to have a wild sort of independence and that free feeling which our American stump orators are so fond of telling us of, but the thing works ill in practice.

The lawlessness of American men, the careless callousness of American women, are responsible for many hours of anguish and a multitude of miserable ills from which the race could well and easily escape were our boys and girls disciplined as they should be in their early days.

To correct some of the harm which too indulgent fathers and over solicitous mothers have done our American youths there is nothing better than military drill.

NATIONAL GUARD PAY BILL PROGRESS

GENERAL YOUNG, Chairman of the Executive Committee, National Guard Association of the United States, was in Washington for a few hours last week and while here conferred with members of Congress regarding the future of the National Guard pay bill.

There is a most encouraging sentiment in favor of the bill among members. So far this has assumed definite form only in the following developments: The House leaders, including the speaker and Mr. Underwood, have agreed that the bill is good legislation and that it ought to be passed.

Mr. Hay, Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, and his fellow members of that committee, have expressed willingness and indeed a strong desire to give a hearing before the committee to the representatives of the National Guard.

There is an implied promise that any general caucus of the Democratic majority in the House will include the National Guard pay bill as part of the regular program.

Even the special caucus on the wool schedule, which is expected to take place on June 5, may be disposed to consider this bill, so important to the National Guard.

In the Senate the attitude is also favorable. While no steps of actual progress can be pointed to, yet ground has been gained there. The Adjutants General of States are responding very freely to General Young's requests that the local sentiment in each State shall be assisted through the action and cooperation of the Adjutants General.

General Young has recently written each State asking that the Governor thereof be requested by the Adjutant General to communicate with the members of Congress on the subject of the bill.

The heated term and the complaints of the country that Congress by thus continuing in session is paralyzing business are expected to have a quick adjournment result. Waves of popular sentiment adverse to the continuance of this session of Congress continue to assail politicians in Washington, and if their continued beating goes on the National Assembly will not be in session many more weeks.

Withal there is a great deal of truth in what the people say. Congress by this extra session has paralyzed business, and the longer it continues in session the worse the situation is going to be.

If we were asked to express our own opinion of what Congress ought to do, we would say it should pass the reciprocity measure and the National Guard pay bill and then adjourn.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE.

IT will be remembered that the Spanish Commission of Inquiry made official application to both the commander of the Maine and to the American Court of Inquiry to make a joint investigation of the cause of the accident. This act showed at least an apparent desire to arrive at the truth. In the light of after events it seems regrettable that a joint prosecution of the work of attempting to discover the cause was not carried on.

The more study and reflection I give to this question, the more convinced I am that the destruction of the Maine was due to an internal explosion. In giving this opinion there is no desire nor

intention to reflect either upon the discipline or morale of the ship, nor upon the sincerity of the views of the Court of Inquiry. It is certain that in view of the peculiar condition under which the Maine entered the harbor of Havana that extra precautions were taken by her commander and that extreme vigilance was exercised by her crew. The Court of Inquiry pursued its investigation with a full knowledge of the great importance and terrible responsibility that rested upon the individual members. Additional light, however, has been thrown upon the question during the past years, so that one is justified in now differing with the members of the Court as to the cause of the accident.

Extended investigations show that there have been explosions of magazines and coal-bunkers which have been inexplicable and which took place under circumstances that seemed impossible to account for. Such is probably the case with the Maine. * * *

A point that will always militate against the submarine-mine theory is that no considerable body of water was thrown up by the explosion. It was no moderate charge of explosive which destroyed the battleship, and any excessive amount exploded in a harbor whose depth did not exceed thirty feet could not have failed to have sent forth great volumes of water. Is it not also possible that the explosion might have occurred in this wise? At first a small explosion or detonation would take place in part of the shell-room or in some corner of the magazine. The conversion of a great mass of solid explosive to a gaseous state would tend to exert pressure in all directions. That part of the pressure exerted downward might disrupt the hull and deliver the whole contents of the magazine to the opening. Then when the remainder of the powder and shell exploded a part might be exerted in throwing the ship up while the other part would tear up the whole interior arrangement.

In the several magazines of the Maine there were different-size shell and various kinds of powder. It is possible that some of the shell had been loaded some months previous to the disaster. It therefore took variable times for the different kinds of powder to burn and explode, and no one is capable of telling or even imagining what did occur.—Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., in the June number of *The North American Review*.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

THE modification in the methods of handling Army prisoners, which is the working out of a favorite idea of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, is a change for the better.

Many young men entering the Army without knowledge of the conditions under which they are to serve, bound by ties which are not easily severed, find themselves through the strangeness of their situation, love of a woman, or other strong personal reasons, desperately homesick, disgusted or discouraged. Then such a man is very liable to commit an infraction of discipline or even desert.

To punish such boys as severely as they have been punished in our Army during the past is neither just nor does it show good judgment. If any of these youngsters can be reclaimed and made good upstanding soldier-men and citizens we want to employ the means which will bring that result about.

The order which General Wood has promulgated reducing the rigors of confinement and punishment and providing a way for prisoners who are not incorrigible to have another chance, is to be commended.

A further innovation deserving of favorable criticism is that which limits labor by prisoners to those who need not be overlooked by armed guards. It is totally unnecessary to give the reasons why this is a good change.

ANOTHER RIFLEMAN PROMOTED.

CHARLES J. JEFFERS, Company D, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, long first sergeant of his organization, has been promoted to be first lieutenant.

Lieutenant Jeffers is well known to the shooting world as a valuable member of the Massachusetts National Match Team upon various occasions, but perhaps he is still better known as a member of the victorious team which went to Bisley in 1908 and won the Military Rifle Championship of the World, in fierce race between eight nations for that signal honor.

If Jeffers is as good an officer as he is a shot, and reports indicate that as more than a probability, there will be no complaint of him in his new position.

A LADIES' RIFLE MEETING.

THERE will be a program of rifle shooting covering two days for the Surrey Ladies' Rifle Association at Bisley on June 16 and 17. The shooting, which is all at reduced ranges, includes unlimited competition, championship, handicap and team matches.

Obviously English women are leading their American sisters in this line of sport, for so far we have not had in America any ladies' rifle clubs or matches exclusively set aside for the gentler sex.

THE NEW FEDERAL CLOTH.

IN our issue of February 2, this year, we published an article under the title of "A Poncho As Is a Poncho," in which we described, with illustrations, the Bryan Poncho invented by Maj. Harry I. Bryan, formerly of the Ohio National Guard.

We said this poncho appeared to us to be the acme of rainproof garment construction for the foot soldier. In short, that it was the best poncho we had seen. This garment is now being considered by the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, with a view to its possible adoption for the foot troops of the American establishment.

It is also under consideration by the War Office of Japan and it is understood the Cuban government has opened negotiations with the makers looking toward a possible use of it by our neighbors of the big island to the south.

That the Federal Waterproofing Company has the proper material for use in a rainproof garment in "Federal" cloth is daily becoming more evident. The Quartermaster General of the Army has lately directed the Federal Company to manufacture 5,000 saddle slickers for use of mounted troops of the United States Army.

This slicker will weigh some two and one-half pounds less than the old oilskin garment and, as the manufacturers of the cloth guarantee, it will not "stick" together or peel off (two of the great disadvantages found in the present slicker). It should prove to be an improvement.

The Cavalry Equipment Board which has been in session for many months, and reference to the activities of which has been frequently made in these columns, seems to have taken so kindly to this type of



The Bryan Poncho.



The Federal Cloth Saddle Slicker.

waterproof cloth that when the troop which is to demonstrate the new equipment leaves upon its 500-mile march the entire organization will be equipped with the new style slicker as illustrated herewith.

The picture gives a very good idea of the way the slicker looks when in use by a mounted man.

So many inquiries have been received since publishing the article relating to the poncho that we reproduce an illustration of it here.

It will be recalled that the Bryan poncho can be used as a sleeping bag, a waterproof blanket or a sheet, or a poncho, at the will of the wearer. It is also constructed of "Federal" cloth, the material which seems ideally adapted for use in rainproof garments, because it is light, durable and it does "turn water."

GOOD RULES.

GENERAL George W. Wingate, who was one of the prime movers in the organization of the National Rifle Association in 1871 and who bears the outward appearance and has the manner and ways of a man of half his years, was lately induced to give a glimpse of his system to a representative of the New York World.

He still plays golf and does a great deal of tramping in the forest and fields with a gun after game, and he finds much pleasure in whipping mountain streams for trout.

Possibly not every man at seventy could look as young and be as strong as General Wingate, and his rules commend themselves to us as excellent. They are:

Take "setting up" exercise fifteen minutes, night and morning, before an open window.

Keep the pores of the skin open by scrubbing them every day with a flesh brush.

Take plenty of outdoor exercise.

Have some fun.

If you're getting along toward the fifty mark associate with young people.

Sleep well.

Eat and drink moderately.

Don't worry.

Take up some altruistic hobby.

Men getting along in years can often do more and better work by working five instead of six days a week.

Taller Only Abroad.

"You see thim mountains!" exclaimed the jaunting car driver. The tourist admitted that he did see them. "Thim's the highest mountains in Oirland."

"You don't say so," said the tourist.

"Oi do, sir, indade! An' you see thim mountains," went on the driver, flicking the whip to another range. "Thim's the highest in the wurruld!"

The tourist expressed his incredulity.

"Surely not!" he protested.

"Shure it's true," reported the driver, bridling, "exceptin', av coorse, for thim in furrin parts."—Answers.

EXCEPTIONAL EVIDENCES OF IMPROVEMENT.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY MEYER, in an address lately delivered, after dilating upon the improvement in efficiency along all lines in the Navy made the following observations:

"In 1898 the percentage of hits at the battle of Santiago was 3½ per cent. Today it is 33 1-3, although the range has increased from 3,000 yards to over 10,000 yards. The rate of fire then was one shot in five minutes, while today it is two shots in one minute.

"A comparison of the increased rate of firing, the increase in the range and the percentage of hits shows that we are 1,200 times better today than we were at Santiago.

"This has been brought about by better appliances and by systematic study of the men and their qualifications and the recognition of the necessity of placing men, after a careful test, in duties in which they do the best.

"It means team work and the saving of minutes, and even seconds, where in the industrial world it is a question of hours.

"In the Navy the dividend of the Navy to the Nation is its military efficiency, and, therefore, what we are striving for is to declare as great a dividend in efficiency as is possible by economic and improved methods."

This is a most remarkable showing; to be twelve hundred times more efficient in hitting power than we were ten years ago is a fact so significant that it ought to be blazoned from every wall and spoken from the housetops.

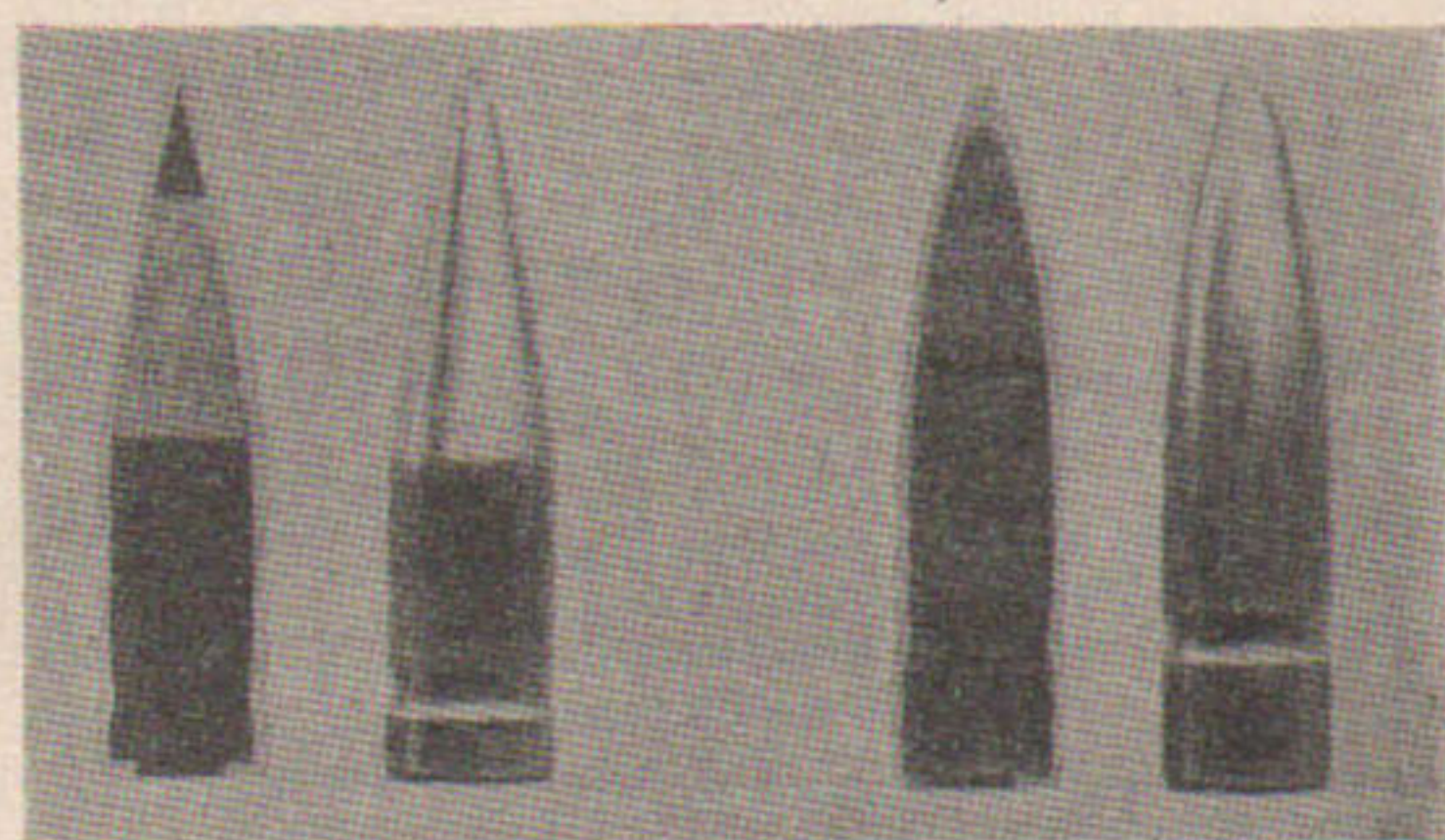
Such results as these are not gained without the extremest stretch of energy, intelligence and zeal. Think of it! Twelve hundred times more effective in firing than when we engaged the Spaniards, and at that we were good enough then to win.

THE NEW BRITISH BULLETS.

IN this issue we are giving an illustration of the two systems of bullets. It will be seen that the Mark VII. (174 grains) is only what is termed a semi-pointed bullet, that is to say, the length of the parallel is long, and the shoulders are fairly bluff, so that the whole advantage of the pointed bullet has been somewhat lost by this design.

This, to a great extent, is due to the necessity of a long parallel, as the barrels of our Lee-Enfield rifles are exceedingly soft, and the entry soon wears away, consequently it is necessary to have a long parallel in order to barricade the gases properly in old or worn rifles.

It will also be seen that the aluminum section is right at the point, and consequently all the "set up" that may be expected will have to be from the rear of the bullet, and this arrangement functions satisfactorily so long as the shock of impact is sufficient. With all the forward resistance taken upon the hard metal it is much more likely to puncture than to stop a charging enemy.



Two Forms of the New British Bullet for the Military Rifle.

In the design of the 150 grain K.N. bullet, the whole of the parallel is available without encroaching upon the contour of the point. This bullet is called the "S.P.," which is interpreted "Spire Point," and it has a great many advantages over the ordinary dome point.

The aluminum core is sandwiched between the lead core, the essence of the design being that the hard aluminum core ends at the top of the parallel, so that the form of the nose is always maintained, however much the pressures vary.

With the Mark VII. bullet, the length of the parallel part which is engraved, varies with a pressure upon the cartridge. This was particularly noticeable with the Spitze bullet, and many of its imitators, where the curve for the point started practically from the base of the bullet, evidently with the intention of making the portion which engraved in the rifling very short, and this accounted for a good deal of the unsatisfactory results, as the slightest variation in the diameter

of the barrel, or condition of the barrel as regards fouling, increased or decreased the pressure, so that the "set up" of the bullet was entirely altered in various rifles.

This point is particularly instructive to those who desire to make bullets in accordance with the theoretical principles without this very practical knowledge. Another point to be noticed is the soft lead part at the nose, which, although encased by the envelope, yields much more easily upon impact than if the aluminum went right up to the nose, and the results on soft-skinned beasts have been quite satisfactory.

The bullet of the future, if one may venture to predict, will be with a sharp point, like the 150 grain and a slightly tapered tail, and of a solid alloy without any hard metal envelope. The French bullet is a commencement of the new species. It is a yellow metal alloy with beautifully designed curves, but it does not seem to take kindly to the rack rifle.

It behaves much better with a specially selected barrel, and, incidentally, one might mention that the French cartridge case is a short fat case with ample capacity, and quite worthy of close attention from anyone casting round for a new design of a modern cartridge.—*The Rifleman, England.*

His Interpretation.

Mrs. Hornbeak (in the midst of her reading)—My goodness! what's this country coming to? Here is an article headed, "A Bartender to Every Two School Teachers."

Farmer Hornbeak—By hickory! How them professors do drink!—*Puck.*

CARE OF THE CAVALRY HORSE.

SERG. WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Troop One, Squadron A, Cavalry, National Guard of New York, prepared for his organization a little booklet of sixteen pages, in an attempt to give in a general way the information regarding the care and use of a horse which would be useful to a trooper on active service.

Macnaughtan shows by what he says that he understands the subject, and we should judge his understanding to have come not alone from reading the best authorities but also from personal and intimate acquaintance with the noblest of man's dumb friends.

It is an extremely sensible, practical and useful little work. It is a pity that it should not be given wider circulation than is intended for it by its author. Our understanding is that it is printed for his troop alone, but that it will probably now go to all the troops in Squadron A, but no further.

The pamphlet was written not as a literary effort, but to assist the men of the writer's troop in their work. It has perhaps a stronger appeal on that account. We find it very good.

CLARENCE ORR HAS AN OPINION AND EXPRESSES IT WELL.

I have been very much interested in the subject of professionals and amateurs, and would like to give my version in the matter. In the first place, I am employed by the Western Cartridge Co., and my work consists of testing powder and loaded ammunition of various kinds. Now here is the question. Do I get a carload of ammunition and practice every day? Not by any means. I am safe in saying that I do not get as much practice as the average shooter.

During the past winter I entered the indoor revolver and pistol matches, without firing one shot for practice by artificial light, excepting a few warmers the same evening that I shot in the matches. Another thing I want to say is, that my entrance fees were paid out of my own pocket, as well as those at Camp Perry and Sea Girt.

Another point is, in what class will you place the State team members. Most States pay the men for time while preparing for the matches and subsistence, and quite a few team captains pay for match tickets out of State funds, used for such purposes.

I believe Mr. Crossman of St. Louis stated that anyone working for an ammunition company or other similar concern could not shoot as an amateur, in shotgun tournaments, and in this connection he will find there is a special ruling regarding that point.

As long as any man pays for his shells and all expenses, he is an amateur, no matter if he is employed by such companies. If anyone begrudges me a brass medal and 50-cent cash prize once a year, if I can win, I will certainly step out, but under the present conditions it will be pretty hard to classify who really is a professional.

I have served as a State team man, also as an individual shooter, and fail to see why some of us poor fellows have such an advantage over the "dubs" who usually get their share. If you look at Camp Perry record of 1909 and 1910 you can see that for yourself.

C. E. ORR.

HAS MUZZLE LOADING RIFLES

J. A. Johnston, 639 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., has written to us in reference to our recent call for muzzle loading rifles, that he is able to supply some of these.

Mr. Johnston's house, which is perhaps better known as "The Great

Western Gun Works" and which was established in 1866, makes muzzle-loading rifles, as well as other fire-arms, to order.

The only difficulty which is experienced in turning out muzzle-loaders now is on account of the fact that all the old barrel makers are dead. There is a scarcity of barrels which will not be removed until other barrel makers are found to take the places of the ancient ones who have gone.

Anyone in need of a muzzle-loading rifle should write to Mr. Johnston and secure a memorandum of what he has on hand. It is understood he has a considerable number of flintlocks and some excellent second-hand percussion rifles.

The National Guard.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION

Lockers Cannot Be Issue.

Steel lockers are not standard articles of issue to the Army, therefore they cannot be obtained by a State for use by the Organized Militia thereof, either as a purchase for cash under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law or as a charge against the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes.

What Field Hospital Is.

A field hospital is a separate and distinct sanitary unit provided for in Field Service Regulations, corresponding in discipline and administration to other military units, such as a company, troop, battery. It is a part of the Medical Department, and has distinct and important functions in connection with the sanitary service in peace and war. Its personnel are sanitary troops, included among the auxiliary forces of the military establishment, and are subject to the discipline and instruction provided in the Drill Regulations of the Hospital Corps, and such duties as pertain to the administration and conduct of a mobile field hospital.

Field hospitals and ambulance companies of the Organized Militia are supposed to hold regular summer camps of instruction in connection with other arms of the military establishment.

Horse Hire Not a Charge.

The hire of horses for mounts for officers of the Organized Militia above the rank of captain is not a proper charge against United States funds, for the reason that such officers are supposed to furnish mounts at their own expense; if a State hires horses for officers above the rank of captain, the cost of such hire must be defrayed from funds appropriated by the State Legislature.

Drill Regulations for Machine Guns.

There is no publication containing drill regulations for machine-gun companies. The Drill Regulations for Machine-gun Platoons, 1909, may be obtained on requisition, as a charge against the allotment to a State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, or as a purchase for cash from State funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law, at a cost of approximately six cents a copy.

No Authority to Loan.

There is no authority of law for the loan to any organization or individual of military supplies that have been issued to a State as a charge against Federal appropriations providing for the support of the Organized Militia.

Funds May Be Used for Interstate Contests.

Funds allotted to a State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, may properly be used to meet the expenses of pay, subsistence, and transportation of a rifle team, selected from State troops, to participate in an Interstate rifle competition.

Not Proper to Wear U. S. Coat of Arms.

The War Department does not consider it proper for the Organized Militia to wear the United States coat of arms or other insignia which would indicate that the persons wearing the insignia are members of the United States military forces; nor is there any provision of law which authorizes States to assume United States devices for indicating militia organizations.

The primary purpose of any military device is to indicate the State or the organization to which a person belongs, and the wearing of United States insignia by militia organizations would tend to defeat the very object for which such badges or devices have been contrived.

The Military Surgeon.

The "Military Surgeon," the official organ of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, is a valuable means of education and information for medical officers of the Organized Militia. This publication is one of those supplied to the Regular Army and may be obtained by the Organized Militia, if desired, on requisition, as a charge against funds appropriated by Section 1661, Revised Statutes. The subscription price of the publication is \$3.50 per annum.

For Handling a Field Hospital.

The division has put out a scheme for transportation and the loading of a field hospital, an ambulance company, and a regimental infirmary. A manual covering this information will be ready for issue in the near future.

Ohio Rifle Practice Reports.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Winder, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Ohio National Guard, reporting to the Adjutant General, places in the roll of a special merit, which means the companies having the highest figure of merit of their respective organizations, the following: Company D, of 1st Infantry; Company G, of 2nd Infantry; Company A, of 3rd Infantry; Company B, of 4th Infantry; Company A, of 5th Infantry, Company I, of 6th Infantry; Company D, of 7th Infantry,

Company D, of 8th Infantry; Company D, of 9th Infantry; Company C, of Engineers; Troop A, Cavalry.

At the top of the company list stands Troop A, with a figure of merit of 153.64, and the following companies over 100: Company G, 2nd, 125.40; Company A, 5th, 121.39; Company D, 2nd, 107.84; Company H, 2nd, 106.16; Company D, 1st, 104.90.

The high regimental figure of merit was attained by the 5th Infantry, 72.34.

Pennsylvania Instruction Camp Successful.

The camp of instruction for officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mt. Gretna, of which about 400 of the gentlemen bearing commissions in the Keystone organization took part, was an even greater success than the preceding similar camp.

Twenty officers of the Army were on duty as instructors. Much progress has been made since the last camp of instruction.

Something Just as Good.

"Have you any piscatorial diversion here?" asked the boarder from Boston. "I can't say rightly as we have," replied Farmer Punkinseed. "We ain't much on them news-fangled games up here, but my son kin show you where there's some good fishin."—*Sporting Life.*

Connecticut Coast Artillery Camp.

The Coast Artillery Corps of Connecticut will carry on its camp of instruction at Fort G. A. Wright, New York, June 26 to 30, inclusive.

Maine Field Service.

The Coast Artillery Corps and Hospital Corps detachments of the National Guard, State of Maine, will take part in Joint Coast Defense Exercises in the Artillery District of Portland, July 17 to 26 inclusive.

The Second Infantry and Hospital Corps Detachment will encamp at the State Camp Ground at Augusta, August 7 to 16, inclusive.

North Carolina Coast Artillery Officers' School.

The Field, Staff and Company officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, North Carolina National Guard, will be assembled at Fort Caswell, N. C., June 12 to 18 to attend a course of instruction under the supervision of the commanding officer of the Artillery District of Cape Fear.

Nebraska Will Encamp, and to Enforce the Physical.

The Nebraska National Guard will camp, at a point to be designated in future Orders, from September 27 to October 6.

Hereafter the standard of physical examination applied in the Army will be used in Nebraska, and medical officers will be paid for making the examinations.

Utah Has an Improved Law.

The Legislature of Utah gave favorable consideration to the amendments of the National Guard Law of that State, submitted by Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, the Adjutant General.

Among its provisions is one for pay to the officers and men for drill service. It has other features which will have a tendency to make more efficient the Utah organization, which, though small, has a reputation for practical efficiency.

Death of General Lloyd.

Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, Brevet Major-General, National Guard of New York, died at his home in Troy, May 21.

He was born in Albany in 1853. His service in the National Guard began in 1882. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second New York Volunteer Infantry in 1898.

His twenty-eight years of service to the State were freely given and greatly appreciated.

Alabama Tryout.

One Hundred and fifty officers and men of the Alabama National Guard will be assembled on the State Range, near Montgomery, from June 4 to 10, for instruction in rifle practice.

From this number the National Match team will be chosen by an original selection of thirty from whom the final selections will be made on the Birmingham range about the first of August.

Flag Day In Connecticut.

The Governor of Connecticut has set aside Wednesday, the 14th of June, as Flag Day, and has directed that commemorative exercises shall then be held in all public schools.

This day marks the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the flag of the United States.

Governor Baldwin in his proclamation used these words of the flag: "Adopted by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, it has become the oldest flag, with one exception, now flown by any nation in the world. Illustrating, as it thus does, the quality of permanence, which is a special characteristic of American institutions, I ask the people of the State to join upon that day in its general display, and so to testify to their attachment to the principles of the Constitution, and to their love of home and fatherland."

Infantry Drill Regulations Coming.

The latest information obtainable in regard to the new Infantry Drill Regulations is that a report from the Board which is considering them is expected some time in June.

The personnel of the Board, the amount of time which has been given to the consideration of the subject and the apparent great care used in trying out and demonstrating the proposed regulations should result in giving us a book for the foot soldier which in its initial form will be far superior to previous ones.

THE INTERSCHOLASTIC TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

ASTOR CUP MATCH FOR 1911.

All records were broken for schoolboy rifle shooting by the team representing the Iowa City High School in the Interscholastic Indoor Team Championship Match for 1911. The score of 952 out of a possible 1,000 was not only the highest ever recorded in interscholastic matches, but also excels the work of the college marksman.

For the first time the Astor Cup leaves the East, it having been won the two years previously by schools in New York City. The feature of the shooting by the Iowa lads was the average excellence of their work; not one of the team members made lower than 90 off-hand and 97 prone and the total average per boy was 95.2.

The shooting of the Iowa City team was done under pathetic circumstances. Two of the strongest shooting members of the team went swimming in the Iowa river the afternoon of the day that the team was to shoot; one of the boys was seized with cramps and was drowned and his comrade nearly exhausted in trying to save him. The calamity for a while unnerved the team and there was a strong inclination to postpone the match. It was finally decided by the boys that they could show more respect to their dead team-mate by going ahead and winning, and the results show that the lads made good.

The average age of the team is sixteen and three-quarter years, and all of them have another year in the high school, insuring a still stronger team next year.

The match was not won without hard work. The team members for the last ten weeks having put in from one to two hours several times a week. The range of the Iowa State University was used and the shooting was done with the U. S. Army Springfield rifle, using .22 black powder short ammunition. Every member of the team is a local school athlete of standing and they trained for the match the same as for outdoor athletics—with a definite object and system to their training, something which is apparently lacking in the work of school rifle teams generally.

Nineteen schools took part in the competition this year. That the match was representative is shown by entries covering a territory from Portland, Me., to Los Angeles, Cal.

It was thought that the crack teams of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City would sweep everything, and great was the surprise to see the score turned in by the Iowa boys, as they were not competitors in the Interscholastic League series and no one had been able to get a line on what they were doing. Their club had been only recently organized and affiliated with the National Rifle Association. The team has been under the training of Mr. C. Ellis Williams,

a student of the State University of Iowa and a member of the University rifle team for the last two years.

The second team were the winners of last year's competition—the Morris High School—with a score of 944. The third high score was made by the Deering High School of Portland, Me., with a total of 931.

The conditions of the match called for teams of ten boys, the best five scores to count for the team's record, each boy firing ten shots standing and ten shots prone at fifty feet, on the N. R. A. gallery target, having a one-half-inch bull's-eye, and using .22 caliber rifles with short ammunition.

The score in detail for the winning team, and in totals for the other teams, are as follows:

IOWA CITY HIGH SCHOOL.

N. R. A. Judge: C. Ellis Williams.

Witness: Mr. Miller.

	10 Shots Standing	10 Shots Prone	Totaling
Burns, Lawrence.....	94	99	193
Newburg, Philip.....	94	98	192
Vogt, Ed.....	94	97	191
Munkoff, Joe.....	92	97	189
Brooks, Lorenzo.....	90	97	187
Team totals.....	464	488	952

	Standing	Prone	Total
Morris High School, New York City.....	460	484	944
Deering High School, Portland, Me.....	458	473	931
Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.....	443	483	926
De Witt Clinton High School, New York City	454	465	919
St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis...	431	478	909
Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal.....	436	468	904
Brookline (Mass.) High School.....	550	453	903
Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.	421	459	880
Charleston (W. Va.) High School.....	439	438	877
McKinley Manual Training School, Wash.....	433	434	867
Harvard School (2d team), Los Angeles, Cal.	419	445	864
Columbia (Tenn.) Military Academy.....	383	445	828
Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.	393	432	825
Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.....	375	442	817
Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkesbarre, Penn.	317	381	698
De Koven Hall, Tacoma, Washington.....	334	348	682
Salt Lake City (Utah) High School.....	Targets not returned		
Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y..	Score disallowed		

Finals in the Interscholastic League.

Results of the Interscholastic League matches for the seventeenth and final week, with the final standing of the teams:

St. John's Military Academy defeated Western High School, 902 to 0; Culver Military Academy defeated Salt Lake City High School, 898 to 874; Central High School defeated St. Matthew's School, 798 to 0; Deering High School defeated Portland High School, 921 to 863; DeWitt-Clinton High School defeated Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 907 to 0; Harvard School defeated Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School, 838 to 0; Ogden High School defeated Harry Hillman Academy, 751 to 0; Morris High School defeated Kentucky Military Institute, 932 to 0; Marist College defeated McKinley Manual Training, 824 to 0.

	Won.	Lost.
Morris High School.....	15	2
Culver Military Academy.....	15	2
Deering High School.....	15	2
Harvard School.....	14	3
DeWitt Clinton High School....	13	4
St. John's Military Academy.....	13	4
Salt Lake City High School.....	10	7
McKinley Manual Training.....	9	8
Western High School.....	9	8
Kentucky Military Institute.....	8	9
Marist College.....	8	9
Central High School.....	6	11
Portland High School.....	5	12
Ogden High School.....	5	12
Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory	3	14
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute...	3	14
Harry Hillman Academy.....	1	16

Results of the shoot-off for first and second place in the league between Morris High School, of New York City; Deering High School, of Portland, Me., and Culver (Ind.) Military Academy, each team having fifteen wins and two losses to its credit. Scores made in the Astor Cup Match to count also in the league tie shoot-off.

	Standing	Prone	Total
Morris High School	460	484	944
Deering High School	458	473	931
Culver Mil. Academy	443	483	926



Iowa High School Team. Winner of Astor Cup and Interscholastic Championship

The following telegram of congratulation was sent to the victorious team:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

May 26, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Rae:

I learn that the team representing the Iowa City High School has just won the interschool rifle shooting team championship of the United States, and I desire to convey my hearty congratulations to the five young men who have thus brought honor and credit to themselves and to the school. The winning of the team championship of the United States is a noteworthy accomplishment, but the members of the Iowa City team deserve great credit for the score which they attained, which, I understand, breaks all interscholastic and

intercollegiate records for indoor shooting.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT.

MR. JAMES RAE,
Principal Iowa City High School,
Iowa City, Iowa.

THE FIRST BIG SHOOT IN BOSTON.

All through the week, from May 15, Monday, to the 20th, Saturday, the handsomely equipped and modern range of the National Rifle Academy, known as the Federal Range, 117 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., resounded with the crack of the .22 rifle, the .22 pistol and the harsh bark of the .38 revolver.

It was the initial attempt of private individuals to conduct a gallery championship tournament under consistent and proper con-

ditions. To say that the officers and contestants were thoroughly pleased would be putting it mildly indeed.

A visit to the range would enable one to say that he had seen the finest range in the country, not the best, understand, because there is no other like it, consequently no comparison can be made.

As stated in ARMS AND THE MAN previously, the National Rifle Academy is principally a school for marksmen, and with its two excellently equipped ranges in Boston and Philadelphia, is capable of doing much good work. A corps of expert instructors are always in attendance at this school and anyone desiring to become better acquainted with firearms and shooting can do so at a nominal expense and without the many annoyances so common in the ordinary shooting gallery.

The eighteen matches on the program were run off without a hitch of any kind. The Schoolboy Team Match for the championship of New England created considerable enthusiasm among the youngsters. A team of five boys from the Deering High School of Portland, Me., put up the winning score of 929 and took home the Shuman trophy, which it will hold for one year. The Brookline High School won second place and bronze medals. Gerville Haslan of Brookline High, Gordon Floyd and Wallace Knight of Deering High, tied with a score of 48 for the special prize for the best score in the offhand position. Lieutenant Cox and Gordon Floyd, of Deering High, tied on a score of 49 for the cup given for the best score in the prone position. These ties are to be shot off in the near future.

The Continuous Reentry Match, three best five-shot targets, offhand, was won by Gordon Floyd with a score of 148 out of a possible 150. His prize was a Remington Repeating Rifle, presented by the Remington U. M. C. Co. Wallace Knight and H. W. Koffin of Deering High School, won second and third place with scores of 145.

The National Rifle Association Reentry Match, open to teams of four boys, each firing ten shots standing and ten shots prone on the N. R. A. target at 50 feet, was won by the Deering High with the score of 737, and the prize was a du Pont championship cup and silver medals to the members of the team. Second place was won by Brookline High, score 712 out of a possible 800.

The Junior Marksmen Match for schoolboys only, was a great drawing card and a large number of boys qualified for the medal authorized by the Secretary of War.

The Single Entry Match, open to schoolboys, five shots standing, was won by G. H. Sayward of Deering High, with a score of 48 out of a possible 50; his prize was a silver medal. Second place was won by Haslan, of Brookline High, with a score of 47; his prize was a bronze medal.

The Military Championship Company Team Match, open to teams of five from the Army, Navy and National Guard, each man firing ten shots offhand and ten shots prone at 75 feet on the N. R. A. gallery target, was won by the 9th Company, C. A. C. of Taunton, Mass., with a score of 790. The prize was a silver cup. Second prize, a cup, was won by the first Company, C. A. C., of Boston, with a score of 738.

The Taunton Indoor League Rifle Team won the interclub match for the .22 caliber rifle club Championship of New England with a score of 869. This match was open to civilian clubs and military companies, teams of ten men, the five best scores to count for record. Twenty shots in the prone position. The first prize was silver medals to members of the teams; second prize, bronze medals, was won by the Federal Rifle Club of Boston, score 753.

The cup for the highest individual score was won by Captain Crowell of the Taunton Rifle Club, score 180.

The One Hundred Shot Championship Match of New England, offhand, at 75 feet on the N. R. A. target with any .22 caliber rifle, telescope barred, was won by A. T. Dean of the Taunton Rifle Club with a score of 899 out of a possible 1,000. His prize was a gold medal. E. P. Brooks, of Newport, R. I., score 885, took second prize and silver medal. Capt. A. K. Crowell won third place with a score of 865 and received a bronze medal. The best

ten-shot score, 90, was made by H. S. Howes.

The Fifty Shot Championship, same conditions as the one hundred shot, excepting that the telescope could be used, also palm rests, was won by P. E. Brooks, with the score of 459 out of a possible 500. Second place was won by Miles Standish of the Press Rifle Club of Boston and he scored 458.

The Single Entry Match, five shots offhand at 75 feet, was won by F. F. B. Chapman with a score of 47, his prize being a silver medal. Second place was won by Capt. A. K. Crowell with a score of 47, and third place by A. T. Dean of the Taunton Rifle Club, score 449.

The Continuance Re-entry Match, five shots standing at 75 feet, was won by A. T. Dean with the three best targets, which totaled 132. Isaac Lingille won second place with 131; J. N. Eveneth third place with 87, and H. G. Howes fourth place with 47. Miles Standish won the prize for the five best targets with a score of 212.

Miles Standish made a clean up of prizes and added to his collection a Makinaw coat as the first prize in the Press Match; score, 46 out of a possible 50. R. C. Taylor won second place, with 44.

The Bull's Eye Match, three shots, won by contestant holding ticket 1018, one point off center. Second place, ticket 1097, two points off center.

The Revolver and Pistol Matches attracted a great deal of interest, and here we find some of last season's revolver league contestants winning places. The team championship, open to teams of five men, shooting either the revolver or pistol, ten shots at 20 yards, was won by the Province Revolver Club with a score of 423 out of a possible 500. The Federal Revolver Club won second place with a score of 405.

The Single Entry Match, five shots at 20 yards, was won by K. D. Jewett, of the Federal Revolver Club, with a score of 48. Walter H. Freeman, of the Providence Revolver Club, won second place, with a score of 145.

The Continuous Reentry Pistol and Revolver Match was won by O. E. Gerrish. The conditions call for five shots at 20 yards, best three targets to count. His score was 144. Fletcher Robie, of the Boston Revolver Club, won second place, with a score of 142. M. A. Cutler, of the Sportsmen's Club of Pittsburg, won third place, with a score of 140. A cup for the best single target was won by O. E. Gerrish, score 149.

The Continuous Pocket Revolver Match, five shots at 20 yards, three best targets to count, was won by H. A. Hill, score 131. Second place, O. C. Gerrish, score 128. Third place, Fletcher Robie, score 116. The best single target was made by H. A. Hill, score 446.

The Police Continuous Reentry Match, five shots at 20 yards, three best targets, was won by Officer W. P. Jordan with a score of 135. Second, Officer H. S. White, score 123. Third, Sergt. W. C. Spranger, score of 117. Officer Chandler won the special prize for best single target, score 38.

When the range closed down at 12 o'clock Saturday night the directors of the Academy voted the tournament a most successful affair. It would seem desirable, however, that the Academy consider holding future tournaments during the indoor season. It is believed that a much better attendance could be had and more interest taken in the event.

ECHOES FROM THE BOSTON INDOOR SHOOT.

Col. "Jack" Dooley on Saturday night at the close of the matches cried: "A clean sweep for Maine." Of course the genial colonel did not mean to be taken literally, but there were some grounds for the exclamation. The boys from Deering High School, Portland, carried off the honors in every event in which they shot. O. E. Gerrish got first place in the reentry pistol match, also a cup for high single target in the same match, and second place in the pocket revolver match. In the 50-shot match with rifle Miles Standish got second place, 1 point behind the leader. He got a cup for best 5 targets in the reentry match, and first prize in the Press Match. Maine certainly did make a good showing without any of her best shots being present.

The chief range officer for the week was Col. J. J. Dooley, of Maine, who needs no introduction to anyone who follows the shoot-

ing game. He was present every day and evening, working like a beaver, handling the different matches, scoring targets, giving advice, but never too busy to josh a little or to tell a story in his inimitable manner. He was assisted by Capt. M. P. Stiles, of Maine, Thomas Davis, of the Winchester Company, and John W. Hessian, of the U. M. C. Co. Dr. Miner, the manager of the entire business of the National Rifle Academy, was also present all through the week, and proved himself to be not only a very pleasant gentleman but a manager that knows how to manage. The matches were all run off without anything resembling friction of any kind.

Capt. W. R. Murphy, well known National Guardsman and rifleman, for a long time range keeper of the Massachusetts Rifle Association at Walnut Hill, is in charge of the Federal Range of the National Rifle Academy, and acted as cashier in a very satisfactory manner through the week.

It looked natural to see Miles Standish on the firing line. He has done no shooting since leaving Portland in 1905. He has been working nights since coming to Boston, and is not able to see as well as formerly, but did fairly well in the matches for a man so out of practice.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the week was the making of a score of 98 with the pistol by E. E. Fennell, of the Dorchester Long Range Rifle Club and the Federal Rifle and Revolver Club. The members of the latter club were so elated over Mr. Fennell's performance that they presented him with a diamond medal commemorative of the occasion, the presentation speech being made by Col. Dooley. The recipient was so overcome he could make no suitable response to the cries of "speech!"

In the single entry match for a cup F. F. B. Chapman tied with Capt. Crowell, of Taunton, for first place with a 47. On the shootoff, Chapman, who fired first, much to his disgust, got a 7. Captain Crowell got a 5, however, so Chapman went off feeling that life was still worth living. He has a long lead in the monthly reentry match, which maybe had something to do with his cheerfulness.

Saturday afternoon a stranger drifted into the gallery, and after looking on for a little while asked what was high? On being told 47 he said: "This is easy money," and started in to win all the prizes in sight. He got a rifle and ammunition and started, but after turning in his first target he learned that it was not a Creedmoor 47 that was meant, so he faded away, shooting but the one target.

On the outside of the building in which is contained the range is a large electric sign with the word, "Federal Range" in big letters. One night during the shoot a passerby noticed the sign and when he arrived home told his wife about it. The next day his wife came around to look at the new department store.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this Association were shot Saturday, May 27, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Lanerch, Pa. There was a fair-sized gathering of the faithful, including Mr. Brochmeyer, the donor of the prizes in the match of that name, who has been absent for a long time. Dr. Davis scored a 46 in the Brochmeyer Military Match, which is going some for a novice, and will make the sharpshooters get a hustle on. Dr. Dublis got his silver honor score.

200 Yards Rifle.—Record Match.

R. L. Dubbs.....	218	218	216	211	208
H. A. Dill.....	191	169	155		

Honor Target, 3-Shots.
Silver Medal or Cup.

R. L. Dubbs.....	67
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Military Match.

H. A. Dill (A).....	43	43	42	42	41
Dr. Given (B).....	40	38	37		
Brochmeyer.....	38	38	36		

Military Match.

Dr. G. G. Davis (Brochmeyer)...	46	42	40
Williamson.....	43	40	38

50 Yards Pistol Match.

Dr. Palmer.....	89	88	88	87	86	85	84
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In the tests for accuracy and reliability of cartridges made for the U. S. Government by the various ammunition manufactures

WESTERN AMMUNITION PROVED SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER MAKES AT SEA GIRT

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As the selection of cartridges for use in the National Matches is based upon results of these tests

Western Cartridges Will be Officially Used at Camp Perry

THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., EAST ALTON, ILL.

Final Standing, U. S. R. A. League.

Mr. J. B. Crabtree, secretary-treasurer of the U. S. R. A., has furnished us with the following figures which show the standing of clubs at the end of the series. Nothing is said about when the medals or whatever form of prize or methods of distribution.

CLASS A.		Lost.	Won.
1. Smith & Wesson.....	1	22	
2. Portland (Oregon).....	2	21	
3. Manhattan	2	21	
4. Boston.....	4	19	
CLASS B.			
1. Newark	4	19	
2. St. Louis.....	7	16	
3. National Capital.....	7	16	
4. Century	7	16	
CLASS C.			
1. Providence	8	15	
2. Seattle	9	14	
3. Shell Mound	11	12	
4. Willow	11	12	
CLASS D.			
1. Duluth	11	12	
2. Oakland Revolver Club.....	14	9	
3. Philadelphia	14	9	
4. Myles Standish.....	15	8	
CLASS E.			
1. Oakland Bank of Savings.....	15	8	
2. Spokane	16	7	
3. Youngstown	17	6	
4. Louisville	17	6	
CLASS F.			
1. Columbus	17	6	
2. Culbra	21	2	
3. Belleville	22	1	
4. Osborn	23	0	

U. S. R. A. Championships in the Philippines.

The following figures have just been given out by the U. S. R. A. covering the recent indoor championships of the association:

ANY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.	
C. O. Heath.....368	D. B. Crafton.....333
J. S. Upham.....363	
ANY PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP.	
D. B. Crafton.....378	C. O. Heath.....348
J. S. Upham.....376	W. E. Guthrie.....320
W. B. Loughb'gh.361	
ANY POCKET REVOLVER.	
John S. Upham...152	D. H. Torrey..... 74
W. B. Loughb'gh.144	D. B. Crafton..... 99
C. O. Heath.....140	

St. Louis Central Sharpshooters' Association.

In a telegraphic team match against Chicago the first team of the St. Louis Central Sharpshooters scored the highest fifty shot team score ever made by that club. J. L. Wiget was the star performer of the day and scored just 70 points above the lowest man on the team, but three others of the team scored very high, 11 points separating the first four men.

On next Sunday the St. Louis Centrals will hold their Fifteenth Annual Spring Shoot, and as they have placed about \$500 in cash and merchandise prizes on the various targets a large number of visiting shooters from Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Davenport and Highland are expected.

Besides the telegraphic match several other members participated in practice shooting and some interesting scores were the result. All shooting was done offhand at 200 yards, the scores being in strings of ten shots on the German Ring, possible 250, and 5 shots on the man target, possible 100 points. The scores are appended.

TELEGRAPHIC TEAM MATCH SCORE.

T. M. Watkins.....	219	212	208	220	219	—1078
Ed. D. Ekstedt.....	209	220	206	207	208	—1047
Fred Pauly.....	204	213	198	197	211	—1023
F. J. Spaedy.....	211	217	213	226	217	—1084
J. L. Wiget.....	218	212	223	217	223	—1093
Wm. Roessler.....	218	214	212	231	209	—1084

Team score.....6409

Other German Ring scores:

T. M. Watkins.....	225	227	219	220	208	212	219
E. D. Ekstedt.....	208	220	209	207	206	220	
J. L. Wiget.....	218	223	223	212	217		
Wm. Roessler.....	214	212	218	231	209		
F. J. Spaedy.....	217	226	213	217	211		
Fred Pauly.....	198	204	197	213	211		
P. Teichman.....	215	206	211	214			
Mrs. T. Watkins..	179	169	191	203			

MAN TARGET.

Wm. Roessler.....	93	P. Teichman.....	88
W. A. Alexander..	92	Mrs. T. Watkins..	80
Geo. Cole.....	88		

The Los Angeles Revolver Club.

Only the champions were out in force for the regular weekly shoot and three of the club shot for the U. S. R. A. medals, every score counting on the prizes. It is rather hard to size up the shooting of each one, as a reversal of form characterizes individual effort whenever the club assembles for practice. This might be accounted for because of the even, consistent shooting of several members of the club.

R. J. Fraser seldom drops more than a few

points below his average, shooting up to good form all of the time. W. E. Smith is most always up above the ninety mark, and E. G. Richardson is a sure comer. He runs high in some scores and then takes a tumble, especially if he tries to hurry a little. He surely gives good promise of being a way-up man. Dr. G. I. Royce carried the honors of the day by drilling out a score of 931 for 100 shots, breaking the record of the club, 930, made by R. J. Fraser a few weeks before, and now he has a full determination to top this score, and that before many moons.

However, this score is considered by most shooters a very good run, averaging 93.1-10. There were only three shots out of the bull and only one score below the 90.

These scores were shot on the U. S. R. A. combination targets, one of which would count 93 on international.

The club has recently chosen a site in the very heart of the city for an indoor range to be used in conjunction with the Police Department. This will be the means of bringing in a number of new members, as there will be shooting nearly every night in the week. The club is to have a return match with the Portland club on the 28th, giving them an opportunity to retrieve their lost laurels.

Dr. L. M. Packard, the president of the club, has been having serious trouble with his eyes, which, in a measure, handicaps the club in its work, as he is one of the best shots in the club. With him in, the club has five mighty strong men.

HIGH SCORE.

D. G. I. Royce—	10	10	10	8	10	10	9	10	10	— 97
Club Record..	96	94	94	94	93	92	91	91	89	—931
R. J. Fraser—	93	93	92	92	92	91	90	90	89	87—908
E. G. Richardson—	96	95	92	91	90	90	89	88	88	86—905
W. E. Smith—	92	88	89	87	87					

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

We lost out to that Tacoma bunch May 21, when a team that could shoot good enough to get on the police force should have been able to clean the northerners. We've got the champion bunch of average shots. That is they average below 120 most of the time. If there's any club that would like to trade four or five good, even shots for one and half cords of near, alleged and haswaser shots, let us know. We'll ship them by first train.

We expected to get licked. That Tacoma crowd has been shooting well this year, but when it comes to the question of two points, it's enough to make a suffagretter stop and

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Chambers6
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think a little. Final score was 772 to 770, neither one respectable.

The details of the northern shoot were not in at this writing, but from the total we feel sure that Knoble shot his new Behr gun with 3,500 ft. secs. velocity. Before this they have been putting up good scores. He sent us a sample shell that he uses, a 40-90 Sharps Straight, necked down to thirty, and loaded with 70 grains pyro and service bullet. Looks like food for the one-pounder Hotchkiss Navy gun. Gent claims that its velocity is so high that the trajectory is upside down—the bullet rising higher as it goes through the air, even though the muzzle points straight at the target.

LACOMA SHOOT, Sunday, May 21.

	200	300	500	Total
E. C. Crossman	43	43	49	135
Hendricks	42	43	46	131
R. J. Fraser	43	44	43	130
A. H. Dibbern	39	42	46	127
E. C. Price	38	43	43	124
Crawford	37	41	45	123
Total				770

Alternates.

G. T. Kellogg	37	41	45	123
C. J. Dibbern	40	39	44	123
H. C. Miles	35	39	47	121
Goldsborough	27	41	42	120
Jackson	37	39	37	113
H. Ayers	39	37	33	109
Joe Waddell	40	35	33	108
Mrs. Carr	33	33	40	106
Siebert	27	37	34	98
Royce	32	—	43 unfin.	—
Dr. Lyman	42	—	—	—
Starkey, 19; 5 shots.				

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.

Regular monthly indoor rifle shoot of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club was well attended. Eleven members took part and good scores were the result. C. Kraul and W. A. Siebe divided honors for the high score each having a 122-121, out of possible 125. Tele-

scope sights being omitted we considered these scores not being very bad.

A very close race is being shot between Otten, Siebe, Thompson and Kraul. Delavergne in the second class is doing good work so far.

The meeting of the club was also well attended and the report of the tenth anniversary prize shoot committee was read with much interest to all. Prizes are coming in very fast.

The scores were as follows—5 best targets:

Delavergne, L.	118	117	115	113	111
McLaughlin, F. A.	112	110	108	106	107
Bauman, J.	105	99	99	95	103
Thompson, A.	118	116	116	114	112
Erickson, L.	116	104	102	91	77
Kraul, C. M.	122	121	118	118	117
Otten, C. H.	116	115	113	111	110
Phillips, Joe.	103	115	109	109	101
Melsen, M.	119	113	112	112	112
Jones, J. A.	109	102	98	93	77
Siebe, Wm. A.	122	121	119	118	118

On Tuesday, May 16, 1911, the club held its regular monthly indoor pistol shoot; the attendance was fair. R. J. Hough made his first appearance and shot very well. F. P. Poulter made a 48, which was a surprise to him, as a month ago he had difficulty in seeing his sights. The scores this year are greatly improved over last year. That the members had more practice in the game this winter gave a tendency to improve their scores.

Scores of the Indoor Pistol Shoot were as follows:

follows: Five-shot targets, possible 50. Best 5 targets.

Christie, W. H.	45	45	45	44	43
Poulter, F. P.	48	44	42	42	42
Bauman, J.	39	34	31	31	28
Hough, P. J.	47	46	45	45	44
Erickson, L.	46	42	42	42	38
Siebe, Wm. A.	48	47	47	46	45

The shooting festival to be held here during the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915 will be held by all civilian organizations throughout California. It will be second to none, as the committee already selected will no doubt do all in its power to make this affair a grand success in every way.

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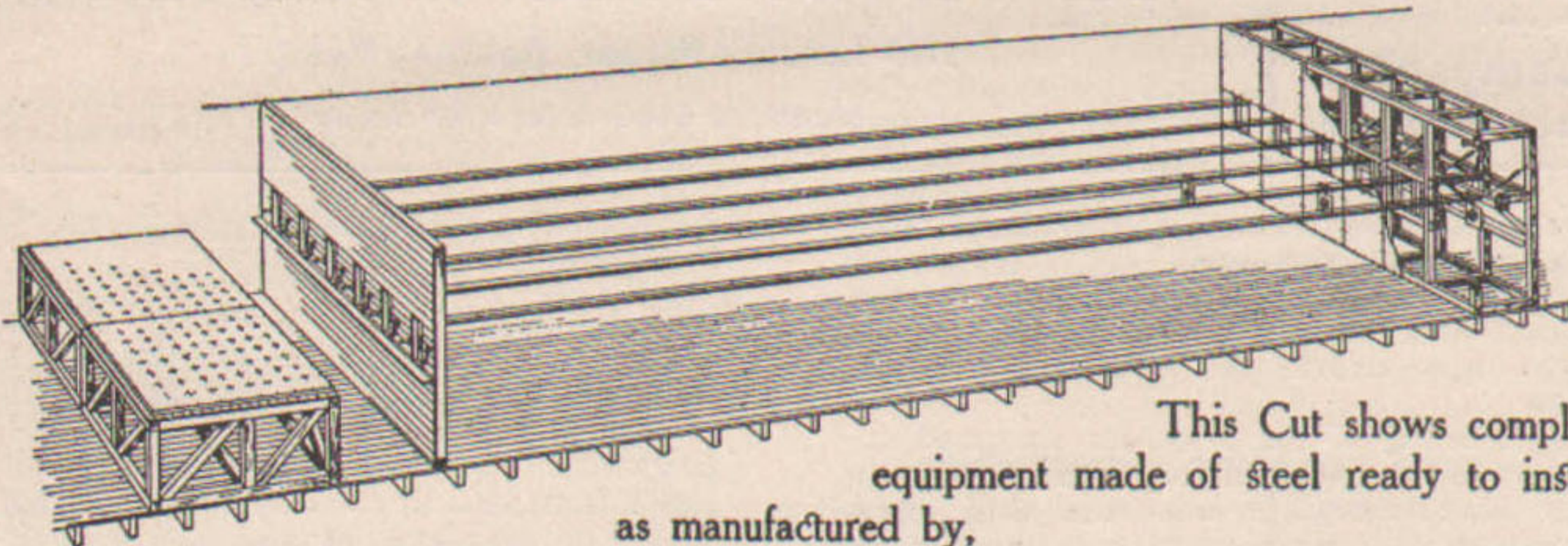
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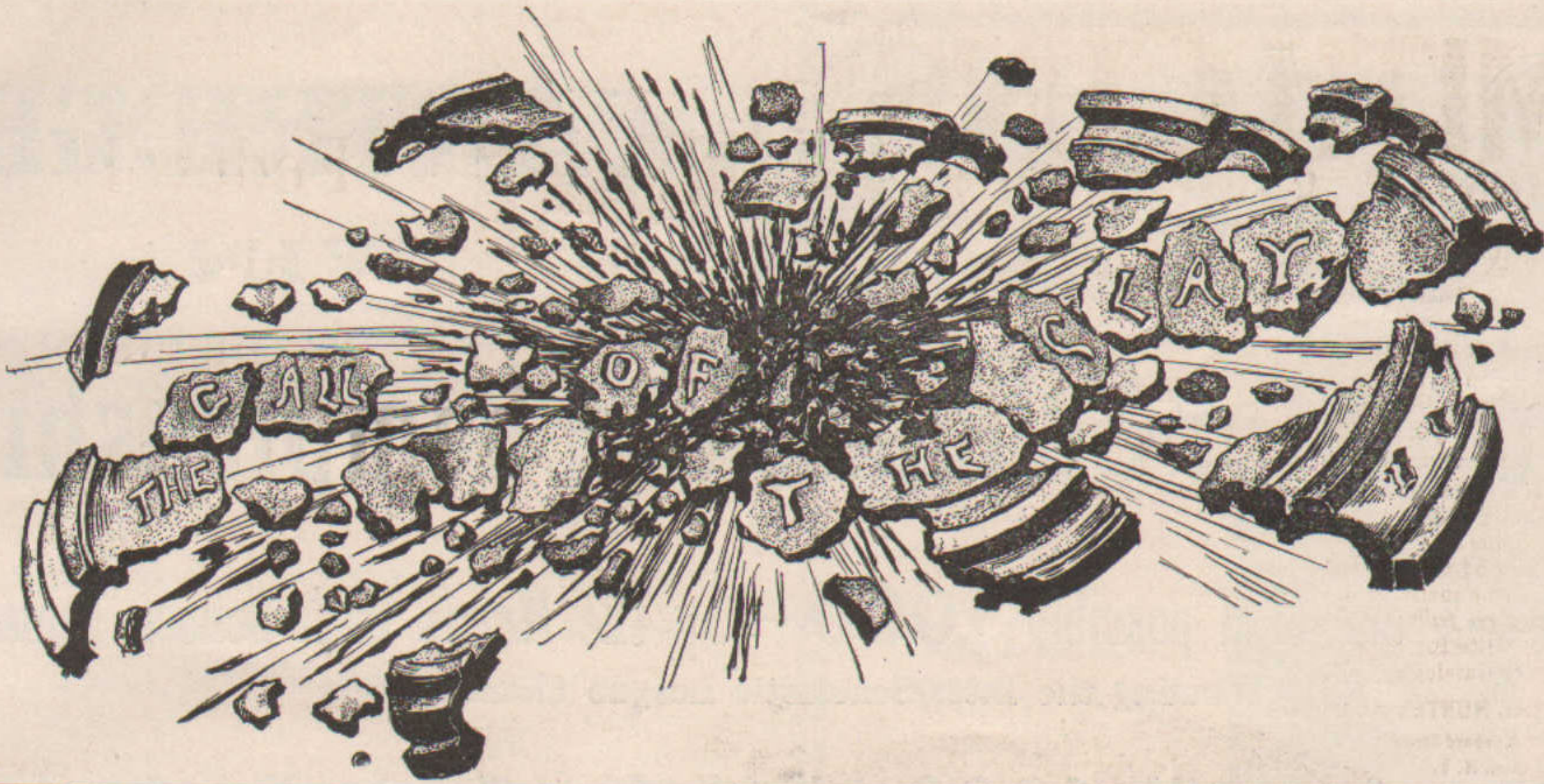
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THIS DEPARTMENT IS DEVOTED TO SHOTGUN SHOOTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. CORRESPONDENCE, SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISMS ARE INVITED BY THE EDITOR, WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO SERVE THE READER WITH THE BEST THERE IS TO BE HAD ON THE SUBJECT.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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.

Some Talk on the Automatic.

"It is seldom that I attend a shooting tournament," says L. B. Fleming in the Pittsburg Times, "that someone does not ask what type of shotgun I consider the best at the present time. Covering a period of over 15 years in which all the different makes of guns have been thoroughly tested, I am firmly convinced that the single barrel, automatic shotgun is a triumph in progressive gun making, and will eventually supersede all other types. The automatic shotgun is a hammerless autoloading, ejector, single-trigger repeater, with greatly reduced recoil.

"After a shot has been fired the recoil opens the breech, ejects the empty shell, inserts a cartridge, cocks the hammer, closes and locks the breech, and leaves the arm ready to be fired again by pulling the trigger.

"In consequence of the recoil being utilized to operate the mechanism, the recoil is largely absorbed and the 'kick,' so unpleasant to most shooters, is greatly reduced.

"As this reduced recoil does not throw the shooter out of position, he is enabled to fire the following shot with rapidity and accuracy. The reduction in recoil also largely aids in preventing flinching, a serious fault common to many good shots.

"Several of my friends who are very fond of trap shooting have been compelled to give up the sport simply because they were unable to stand the recoil of the ordinary gun and trap loads.

"When one stops to consider that in some of the large tournaments a contestant may fire nearly one thousand shots in three or four days' time, it can be readily understood that a shooter not hardened by continual practice would feel considerable discomfort and fatigue from the recoil of a gun.

"Even in the best of condition one will usually feel somewhat tired at the end of a day's shooting, which is caused largely from the effort required in resisting the so-called 'kick.'

"The reduced coil of the automatic gives many the impression that the penetration is not equal to that of the double-barrel gun, but such, however, is not the case, as by the time

the shot has left the muzzle, the barrel and the breech bolt locked together, have recoiled only about one-fourth of an inch. Thus the action of ejecting the discharged shell and of reloading takes place after the shot has left the barrel and obtained its penetration.

"In tests made with the chronograph to determine the comparative velocity of the automatic gun and that of the standard double-barrel shot gun, using identical ammunition, the automatic averaged 886 feet per second for 25 consecutive shots, while that of the double gun was 882 feet per second for the same number of rounds.

"As penetration is dependent on velocity the penetration of the automatic gun is fully equal to that of any standard double gun.

"Some of the most important shooting events of the country have been won by shooters using the automatic, or, perhaps more properly called the autoloading gun, as the trigger must be pressed to fire each shot.

"Among these events may be mentioned the Grand American handicap held at Chicago in June, 1907, with the excellent score of 96 out of 100 blue rocks.

"The outloading shotgun also won the Grand American handicap in 1908.

"In 1909 the Southern handicap, held at Nashville, Tenn., and the Eastern handicap, held at Buffalo, N. Y., were both won by the autoloading gun, also the preliminary event at the Pacific Coast handicap, held the same year at Seattle, Wash.

"Combining, as it does, the excellent features of single-barrel, hammerless autoloading, ejector, single-trigger repeater, with greatly reduced recoil, this gun is certainly the modern arm of the times, and withal can be purchased for a reasonable price."

The Pennsylvania State Tournament

The above tournament was shot at Du Bois on May 16, 17, 18 and 19, under the auspices of the Du Bois Gun Club. The conditions were favorable to the making of good scores, an ideal sky line contributing largely to that end. The practice day found Guinzburg high amateur, with 146 out of 150. Billy Heer high professional, 148 out of 150.

High amateurs in the regular events on May 17 were Schlicher, Kahler, Calhoun and Painter. They were tied at 148. Second on the list were Frank Guinzburg and Hugh Millen, of Du Bois, tied at 145. L. S. German and Wm. H. Herr were high professionals with 147 each.

The two-man team race was won by Highland, Philadelphia, while Du Bois No. 1 was second, and the individual championship at 25 doubles went to A. Heil, of Allentown, after a tie with Painter, of Pittsburg.

The real big event of the day, and the last to be decided, was the two-man team cham-

pionship at 25 singles and 5 doubles, for which the Milt Lindsey trophy, a fine silver cup, was the prize. It was won by Highland No. 1 (Wolstencroft and Kahler) with 66.

High run for the day was made by J. Mowell Hawkins, who reeled off 106 without a miss. Jim Elliott finished out a run from Tuesday that totaled 111 without a miss. The high totals of the ten 15-bird regular events follow:

	Shot at.	Broke.
W. H. Kahler.....	150	148
H. Schlicher	150	148
Calhoun	150	148
Kelsey	150	148
F. Guinzburg	150	145
H. W. Millen	150	145
Heil	150	145
Worden	150	143
Coleman	150	143
F. S. Cantrell.....	150	142
C. R. Anderson	150	140
L. W. Quinn.....	150	139
N. Johnson	150	139
E. F. Slear.....	150	138
W. Wolstencroft	150	133
J. F. Atkinson	150	138
Moore	150	138
Ed. Schwen	150	137
Henline	150	137
Connelly	150	137
Englert	150	137
Professionals:		
L. S. German	150	147
J. M. Hawkins	150	147
W. H. Heer.....	150	147
W. Henderson.....	150	144
J. A. K. Elliott.....	150	144
H. H. Stevens.....	150	144
O. R. Dickey	150	143
N. Appgar	150	139

Contests for three special trophies were run off on May 18, in addition to the ten regular 15-target events and interest and enthusiasm was high during it all. The first of these was the three-man race at 25 targets each for the Harrisburg trophy. The event brought out eight teams, of which the Highland team of Philadelphia, winners of the Milt Lindsey trophy on the first day, won out after a very close contest. The Philadelphia team, composed of Wolstencroft, Kahler and Cantrell, scored 71 out of 75. The second was a 25-target event for four-man teams for the Reading trophy. It was won by the Pittsburg squad, after tying with the Highland team at 91 out of a possible 100. The third of the big events was an individual event, the 50 targets of the first two contests being combined with a handicap. Seventy-five shooters took part in this contest and the first round found ten tied with perfect scores, their handicaps included. The handicaps were split for the shoot-off, and Bennett, Stout, Speer, Vernon and Keenan made good again. In the final shoot-off, Speer

Peters

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Two Inter-Scholastic Championships

944 out of a possible 1000—by the Morris High School Team

Winning the Inter-Scholastic League Championship

952 out of a possible 1000—by the Iowa City, Ia., High School Team

Winning the ASTOR CUP—this score being a **WORLD'S RECORD**

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has proven its superiority in so many matches that no doubt can exist in the minds of intelligent marksmen. The Inter-Club Championship, won by Butte with a *world's record* 992-1000; the Two Inter-Scholastic Victories recorded above; the perfect score of 100 by A. M. Poindexter, May 21, 1910, and the winning of the Individual .22 Caliber Indoor Championship *twelve successive years*, make a record which has **NEVER BEEN BEATEN OR EQUALED.**

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with a handicap of 2, broke 21; Keenan with 5, got 19, and Vernon with 4, broke 22, giving him a perfect score and the trophy, a fine double-barreled shotgun.

In the run of regular targets Lester German was the big star with 149 out of 150, the best totals for the tournament to date. In 200 targets he got 198. Heer and Hawkins were second high professionals, tied at 146. S. B. Worden, J. F. Calhoun led the amateurs with 146 each. The summaries are appended:

	Shot at.	Broke.
Regular Events.		
E. F. Slear.....	150	130
S. B. Worden.....	150	146
J. F. Calhoun.....	150	146
Kelsey.....	150	145
H. Schlicher.....	150	144
N. Johnson.....	150	143
J. F. Atkinson.....	150	142
C. R. Anderson.....	150	143
A. Heil.....	150	142
H. W. Millen.....	150	141
H. W. Kahler.....	150	141
F. Coleman.....	150	142
T. F. Connelly.....	150	141
F. Guinzburg.....	150	140
F. S. Cantrell.....	150	140
D. E. Hickey.....	150	139
J. S. Morrison.....	150	139
C. F. Moore.....	150	137
C. D. Hine.....	150	136
J. W. Gribble.....	150	135
Professionals:		
L. S. German.....	150	149
J. M. Hawkins.....	150	146
W. H. Heer.....	150	146
H. H. Stevens.....	150	144
J. H. Elliott.....	150	142
O. R. Dickey.....	150	139
N. Apgar.....	150	138
R. S. Pringle.....	150	137
W. Henderson.....	150	136
T. H. Keller.....	150	135

G. F. Manlin.....	150	135
L. R. Lewis.....	150	134

With a mighty cheer for Field Captain Woody Kelly, of the Du Bois Gun Club, in which shooters and spectators alike joined, the twenty-first annual tournament of the Pennsylvania State Sportmen's Association was brought to a successful close. Kelly had just won the McNichol trophy, symbol of victory in the feature handicap event of the entire tournament, and there is not the slightest doubt that it was the most popular win of the entire tournament. Shooting from the 18-yd. mark, he broke the first 25, tying with Martin, who shot from the 17-yd. line, and Harry Kahler, shooting from the 22-yd. mark. In the shoot-off, Kelly shot another perfect score, while Martin missed one and Kahler two. Kelly shot last, and it was the last event.

Just previous to this, the amateur championship of Pennsylvania for the Du Pont Powder Co.'s magnificent trophy was shot off and was won by George E. Painter, of Pittsburg, after a scrappy battle with H. Schlicher, who held the championship at the time. Kelsey and Schlicher had each broken 437 out of 450 during the entire tournament and were tied for the championship. In the shoot-off Schlicher missed his seventh. Painter won the event with a straight 25.

In the third special event of the day, the miss-and-out at 5 double targets, Millen, Coleman, Kahler, Howell and Heil tied. In the shoot-off, Coleman won.

The shooting during the day was better than any previous time. Lester German again won highest laurels by breaking every bird he shot at during the day. In the regular targets he broke 150, and in the McNichol event he broke them all from the 22-yd. line, making a total of 175 for the day. These, with an unfinished run of 35 from Thursday, gave him high run of the tournament, 210, which is still unfinished. W. H. Heer was second with

148 out of 150, while Hawkins was third with 147 and Stevens fourth with 146. Hawkins also completed second high run of the tournament by breaking enough at the opening to give him 160 straight. The work of the amateurs was remarkable. H. W. Kahler, with Hugh Millen, of Du Bois, and Fred Coleman, were tied for the lead with 147 each, while Hickey and Worden were second with 146 each. The best scores follow:

Scores of the ten 15-target events:

	Shot at.	Broke.
J. F. Atkinson.....	150	138
C. C. Duff.....	150	131
G. J. Elliott.....	150	136
H. W. Kahler.....	150	147
H. Schlicher.....	150	145
N. Johnson.....	150	143
Kelsey.....	150	144
D. E. Hickey.....	150	146
C. R. Anderson.....	150	142
C. F. Moore.....	150	142
S. B. Horden.....	150	146
A. Heil.....	150	141
J. S. Speer.....	150	137
F. Guinzburg.....	150	144
H. W. Millen.....	150	147
C. F. Shutter.....	150	142
J. W. Gribble.....	150	140
F. Coleman.....	150	147
F. S. Cantrell.....	150	142
Professionals:		
J. A. R. Elliott.....	150	140
O. R. Dickey.....	150	141
W. H. Heer.....	150	148
W. H. Henderson.....	150	145
H. H. Stevens.....	150	146
N. Apgar.....	150	142
T. H. Keller, Jr.....	150	144
L. S. German.....	150	150
L. R. Lewis.....	150	132
J. F. Pratt.....	150	127

The following shows how the money-back system worked at the Pennsylvania State shoot:

Now 2484 With Lesmok

THIS score made by ARTHUR HUBALEK, March 15th, in the 100 shot championship match of the Zettler Rifle Club, New York City, breaking the previous record, 2482, of Dr. W. G. Hudson in the 100 shot U. S. Championship Match of the Indoor Rifle League on February 1st.

When records "go by the board" at this rate, with different shooters, different makes of guns, but with the same powder,

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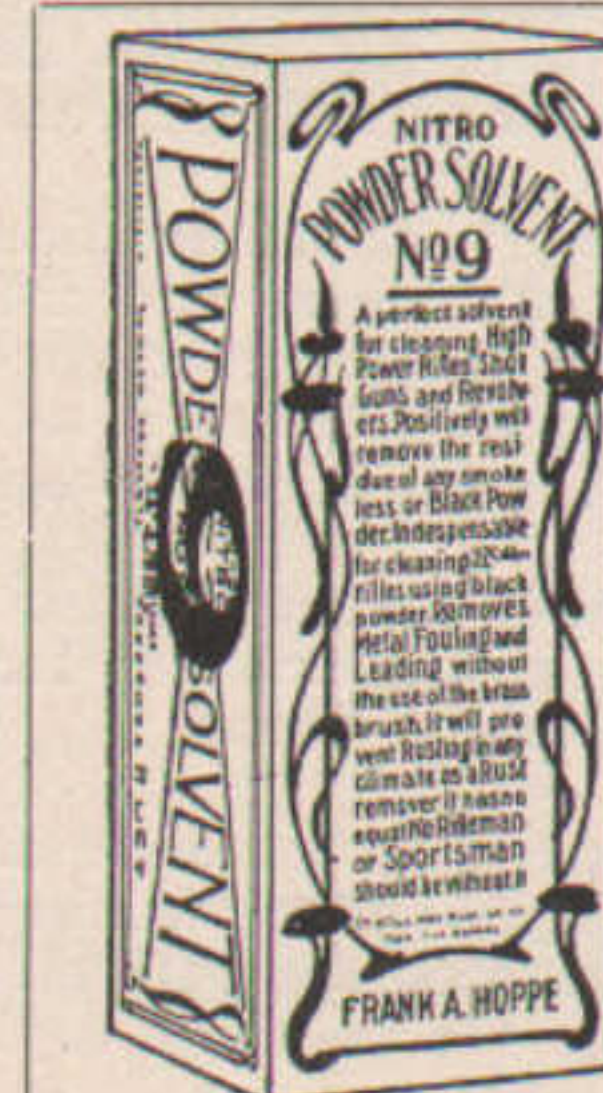
C. T. Day, secretary of the New Jersey State Sportsman's Association, has sent us programs for the big shoot to be held on the Smith Gun Club grounds, at Newark, N. J., on June 1, 2 and 3. The first two days of the program calls for 200 targets, Squier money-back system. The last day will be at 225 targets. The three-man team race will be the last 50 targets on the first day, and the two-man team race the last 50 targets on the

second day. On the third day, events 8 and 9, at 50 targets, will be the individual championship. The last event, No. 13, at 25 targets, will be the merchandise event. There will be \$50 added money each day. The purse will be divided high gun.

Ohio State Trapshooters League.

The 25th annual tournament (registered) of the Ohio State Trapshooters League will be held at Columbus on June 6, 7, 8 and 9, under the auspices of the Columbus Gun Club.

Lou Fisher, the manager, has everything in readiness and the program is one that must appeal to all true lovers of the sport. On June 6, the preliminary or practice day, there are six events, four at 15, and two at 20 targets, making a total of 100 targets to shoot at and \$10 to enter.



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Score 435 out of 450

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On June 7 the program calls for 10 events at 15 targets, and a total entrance of \$10 for the optional sweeps. The regular program entrance is \$15. The regular program division is by Rose system, the optional sweeps percentage system.

Events 11 and 12 on June 8 are for trophies. The Amateur Championship event will be shot on June 9.

Good Averages With Du Pont

At the two-day registered shoot, held at Wamego, Kas., April 24 and 25, Mr. Harvey Dixon, of Orenogo, Mo., shooting Dupont powder, won high amateur average, making the score of 269 out of 300.

William Veach, of Falls City, Neb., and George Nicolai, of Kansas City, Mo., tied for second high average, 267 out of 300, both gentlemen using Du Pont brands of smokeless shotgun powder.

J. W. Barre, of Louisiana, Mo., shooting Du Pont brands, won third high amateur average with a score of 266 out of 300.

At the second annual interstate five-man team championship shoot on the Chicago Gun Club grounds, May 7th, Chicago Gun Club Team No. 2, composed of George Roll, L. Fetherston, Joe Barto, A. F. MacLachlan and C. E. Shaw, won first place, every member of the team shooting new Schultz powder, the team score being 471 out of 500, the score of individuals being as follows:

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In the third annual test of rifle and revolver ammunition by the Board of Experts, appointed by the Secretary of War, the superiority of Western revolver cartridges was demonstrated beyond all possibility of a doubt.

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The makers are naturally pleased but not surprised. The shooting speaks volumes for the way "they do things in the West."

At the three-day registered shoot, held at Hutchinson, Kas., March 27, 28 and 29, William Veach, of Falls City, Neb., shooting Ballistite, won high amateur average for the three days with a score of 419 out of 450.

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