

# ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. L, No. 10

JUNE 8, 1911

## THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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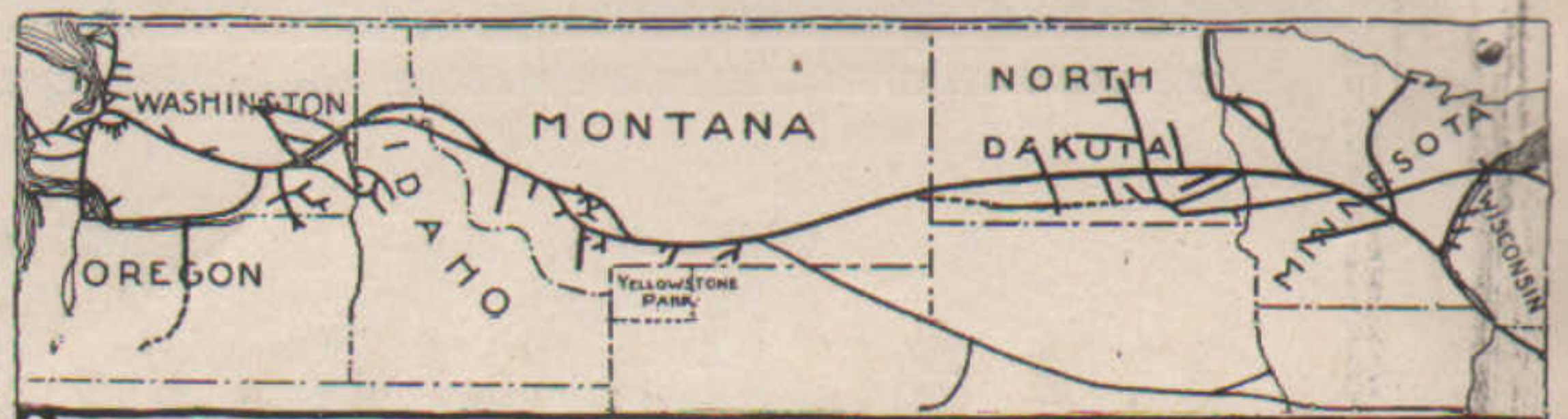
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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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## In the Shadow of St. Helen's

By HARLEY HARLEYSON.

**M**OUNT St. Helen's, serenest of monster marble domes, angel white with the stainlessness of its own snow, a rounded curve against a salmon colored west like a beautiful woman's breast from amidst a garment of flaming silk, looked down and brooded majestically, sensing sorrow, foreseeing folly, anticipating anguish.

The wispy, waving freshness of the girl's hair framed a fair face, one unfinished, without lines, with doubtful expressions, which might come to be shades of strength or weakness as the die should fall.

They stood, he leaning upon the gate in front of her widowed mother's insignificant western shack; she with hands folded in front of her, looking intently into his face, as he read the anonymous letter which she had given him for the purpose.

"A gurl that's as uppity and high falutin' as you are orter be decent at any rate, but you ain't. An' that's the truth and you know it. So does a lot of other folks and they ain't agoin' to keep it to themselves much longer neither, you can make up your mind to that. This here spindle-legged, wishy-washy, long-nosed ijit, that's abowin' you around these days, he ought to know it, but I don't reckon it would make any diffrunce to him if he did. He's kind of stinkin' himself. Purty is as purty does, I'm thinkin', and them as don't tote fair can reckon' on bein' met up with sooner or later, so no more this time from

A FRIEN' AND WELL-WISHER."

As Saunders read the letter the girl's watching eyes dilated, she breathed with little, shallow, gasping inhalations, her mouth open. He read two sides, turning the sheet without a waver, and then with a motion of supreme carelessness, handed it back. His eyes and lips, his attitude and manner spoke nothing. As his fingers relaxed from the proffered sheet, he questioned, "Who do you reckon sent it?"

"Why," she answered breathlessly, "I know. Of course, I know. It was Bradshaw."

She had grown up in the tiny Oregon town where her father came, lived a little, and died long ago. The blacksmith, handsome, brawny, illiterate, uncouth, untutored, with ignoble qualities, but not without a great charm for women from his exceptional masculinity, had been the big boy of her girlhood and almost the sweetheart of her young womanhood. Probably he would have been that and more, but for the coming of Saunders.

Withy, steel spring, glacier-eyed Saunders from Tennessee. Saunders, who shot as a rattlesnake strikes, only when aggrieved, but then with dreadful deadliness. Saunders who had killed two men, each with pistols in their hands, and had escaped his last punishment by the thickness of a gnat's wing. Not yet twenty-four, a clerk in the general store, coming some day to either hang upon the highest gallows the law could build or unto his very own as a leader of men.

Saunders, friend of the sheriff, to whom he had given political help—not that the sheriff did not like him well enough for his own sake; that sheriff, potent, strong, a mover and remover of men, one life after, a life of a western plainsman, from fierce fighting Irish ancestors. Hogan had been elected sheriff for two terms and refused a third. Hogan's name as an obliterater of bad men was a circulating medium and was good from Victoria to Santiago, from San Francisco to Salt Lake.

"Where d'you s'pose you might find him along about this time Sunday ev'nin', and sundown?" drawled the man.

"Like as not," she trembled, "He'll be down on Main street. He mostly loafs there when he ain't in the shop."

"Come on, let's take a little walk," nodding invitingly backwards. In her eyes gentle apprehension was replaced by distinct fear.

"What yer going to do?" she panted.

"Oh, I just calculate to make him apologize." The low tone, the soft, drawling voice, the lack of excitement reassured her. Coming through the gate she joined him and they passed down the street together.

It was not much but a country road. A little wooden sidewalk on either side of the dirt way, where two planks, warped and sometimes loosened from their supports, lay side by side and flapped up and down under passing feet. This was not Main street, the one and only avenue of the town.

On Main street the sidewalks were broader, sometimes eight feet separated the sawed-off ends of the planks laid cross-wise from the dingy sides of the shabby little frame buildings, made cheaper and more tawdry by the gaudy flamboyant signs painted, nailed or hung upon them.

Buildings so defaced by intended decoration that they reminded one of unsophisticated women of good virtue misrepresenting themselves by donning the fashionable finery intended for their frailer sisters.

Here and there on Main street a couple, or again a single figure, at intervals. The drowsy laziness of a Sunday evening in their movements and over all. And now across the street from Saunders and Mary a massive figure was moving. There was something ursine in its air. A little shuffling of the feet, a bending of the head, a rounding of the shoulders, strength, like bear strength, in every movement.

Saunders' quick eye caught the blacksmith instantly within its focus. "There he is, cross the street. We'll get over and stop him."

Angling across the narrow little way the couple reached the sidewalk in time to take a few steps before they met the object of their search. All three stopped. Instantly Saunders spoke, and his voice was low; so low that one almost had to strain to catch the words.

"Bradshaw, I was lookin' for you. You wrote an anonymous letter to Miss Mary here, and you wrote others before you did this one. You'll have to apologize to her."

The big blacksmith looked the speaker up and down. In bulk he would have made two of him, although Saunders was almost as tall. A nasty smile curled the corners of his ill-cut lips.

"The Hell I will!" he growled. "When your kind of a critter can make me apologize for what I done said—even if I said it—about a thing like her—"

Cutting into his speech as cleanly as a sharp knife would cleave a crisp loaf, came Saunders' words, this time with a difference; no louder, but with a deadly quality which spelled disaster, a cataclysm, annihilation.

"I'll give you just one more chance, Bradshaw." There was no evading the meaning. It said as plainly as words, "Apologize or die." Bradshaw's big right hand went back, impelled by muscles that had swung the sledge, but not to strike, until his fingers touched the upper opening of the pocket which bulged both high and low upon his hip.

But the hand never came away from the pocket nor brought to light the hidden contents.

By a motion as swift as a bolt from a frowning heaven Saunders plucked forth and pointed something from which came a flash, a crash, a spurt of fire, another and another; three upon the heels of each other, so quick they seemed parts of one.

For brief space it seemed as if the blacksmith had been instantly frozen. His eyes changed first, and then seemingly without moving a muscle he gave in upon himself, knees bent, the body swung forward and crumpled.

\* \* \* \* \*



Now this has been the story of the killing of Bill Bradshaw by Wirt Saunders, because of an insult to Mary Gordon.

Saunders went to the jail and gave himself up. His previous experience may have made him more sure of acquittal than the circumstances justified, but the whole town was roused against him.

Bradshaw was popular. Mary was not then very well thought of. She was considered stuck-up, and Bradshaw had told tales of her which were believed. There was talk of a mob: "Hanging was too good for an upstart that had come in from the outside and shot Bill Bradshaw in cold blood!"

Before morning there might have been a lynching had not two of Saunders' friends, quick to help, broken a way into the jail to steal him to liberty. The other occupant, a cattle thief, went along in the hurried trip to the mountains. Ponies, blankets, grub, rifles and revolvers the friends furnished, and then left the fugitives to fend for themselves.

Now it happened that Hogan, the late ex-sheriff, relieved of his official cares after two terms of tumultuous stewardship, had come into town that morning and to him the people turned.

No one doubted Saunders' purpose never to be taken alive and the task of capturing him was more than the ordinary man cared to think of. The local deputy sheriff moved around among the people and got a reward of \$500 offered. He made proffer of this to Hogan.

Hogan since become a man of affairs, of much wealth and highly thought of in Spokane, far to the north.

He rejected the proffer with "I'm tired of chasing men. I've given it up on principle. I've got a little money and I can make more, but still more important I've got a wife and children and I don't care to take any more chances."

"Why," said the astonished deputy, "ain't \$500 enough?"

"No; I don't want to go for money or anything else. Nobody is going to capture Wirt Saunders alive except by a chance. He's a dead shot and the man that looks for him might just as well make his will and order his coffin before he starts."

"Well," begged the deputy, "wouldn't you do it for more money? How much *would* you go for?"

Hogan, thinking to discourage the other beyond hope, answered: "I wouldn't go for a cent less than \$3,000."

"By gawd," burst out the first, "if you'll wait here fifteen minutes I'll bring you a promise for the \$3,000, and you can go get him!"

He made his promise good. There was no backing out of it. Hogan had to go.

Looking for a clue or any means by which pursuit could be made into the hills, Hogan discovered by good luck that the pair carried one roll of red and one of yellow blankets. The trail upon which they had started led down the river.

The next morning, taking with him one companion, Hogan began the pursuit. From travelers he met, inquiry was made for two men badged by red and yellow blanket rolls. The warm trail was soon struck and Hogan followed on for three days.

He was in no hurry to catch up with his quarry. Indeed he did not try, preferring to remain about seven miles behind, until he could make up his mind where the chase would lead. This he did decide finally, reaching the conclusion that Saunders and his convict companion were headed for Coos Bay, from where a lumber schooner might take them down the coast to Mexico or South America.

Deciding this, Hogan also determined to make a short cut and intercept Saunders, believing surprise and ambush the only method of capture which offered even a chance of success.

His wish was to take Saunders alive, although the reward read "dead or alive." His fondness for the man and his admiration for his courage and resource both were motives impelling him to capture and not kill.

Hogan and his companion back-tracked to town, where by the offer of half the reward, Hogan secured as a substitute for his companion a celebrated shot and hunter named Joe Dowling. Joe's repute as a rifleman was extensive and well deserved. Hogan's instructions to him were these: "Joe, you'll go with me, and keep close to my right side all the time." If we meet Saunders, or when we do meet him, you are not to pull trigger until he has fired at me. It's quite likely he'll kill me if he does get the first shot, and I don't want him to get away, but I'm not going to see him killed unless it can't be avoided."

Night and day then on the short trail Hogan and Dowling hurried to cut off and ambush Saunders and the convict before they could reach salt water. On the third day they got to the trail at the point aimed for. And here for twenty-four hours they lay, much embarrassed by the necessity for taking into custody every traveler going up stream. This seemed to be required to prevent information passing to the hunted ones. Hogan explained the case to all the travelers thus

forcibly detained and promised to each one \$5 a day while the waiting went on.

On the second day Hogan decided to send one of the men in the camp, a young miner whom he trusted, up the trail to secure information. He did this and the man had scarcely left camp when he saw the convict coming down the rough trail in his direction. The two as they encountered were not yet out of sight of the hidden waiting place.

Conversation was brief but evidently amicable; something passed between the two which afterwards was disclosed to be chewing tobacco from the miner to the fugitive. Then each moved on. The convict going by the camp and ambush without showing any sign of suspicion, the miner to disappear in the distance and later to come back with information that Saunders was some hours behind.

Among those held by Hogan was a miner and trapper called Tony Raskin, a dirty, greasy, ill-kempt creature, inside and out. As the time drew on for the appearance of Saunders this Raskin grew more and more nervous. He fiddled with his rifle and moved about until he had Hogan apprehensive that their presence would be disclosed and the plan frustrated.

At last Saunders was seen, rifle on shoulder, carelessly sauntering down the trail, casting a vigilant eye from side to side as he came on.

Now the excitement and emotion of Raskin rose higher and higher. "For God's sake," he quavered to Hogan, bringing his rifle to a level, "let's shoot him at long range. He's too dangerous to let get close. God-a-mighty, man, he's just like a catamount! He'll chaw us all up in chunks if he gits the least bit of a chanst."

Hogan whispered, "we can't kill him here at long range or short unless we have to. How would we get the body out?"

"Don't worry about that," volunteered Raskin, "I'll fill his veins with charcoal and take him back like pickled pork."

Hogan finally had to take the rifle away from the half crazed fool and make him lie quiet by threats.

Closer and closer came the unsuspecting Saunders. Hogan and Dowling lost not a move he made. Fifty feet from the ambush Hogan touched Dowling on the shoulder as a preparation and the two rose as one. They were standing and Hogan had Saunders fully covered before he spoke and not until he spoke did Saunders see them.

"Drop your rifle and throw up your hands, Saunders. It's all over."

So surprised was the hunted man, so much like a stroke of lightning from a clear sky did the summons come, that he stood paralyzed for long enough to bring a second and sharper, "throw up your hands."

With that acquiescence in the inevitable which all truly brave men have, his fingers relaxed their grip upon the rifle and his hands shot high above his head. Putting the handcuffs on was quickly over.

The taking of the convict, where he had made camp a few miles further on, was uneventful except for the amusement which it afforded. Hogan sent Dowling and another man to bring him in. They crept stealthily near the spot where he was busily engaged in building a fire, and when close enough, only a few yards away, rose when his back was turned and commanded: "Throw up your hands."

"Oh, go to hell," was the reply, without even deigning to turn around. Again they summoned him.

"Oh, you go right straight to hell. I won't be fooled by you any more." The change when he got a glimpse of the leveled guns and grim faces over his right shoulder was convulsive. He staggered, slipped, fell to his knee, at the same time raised his hands so high that it looked as if he would pull his arms from their sockets.

It developed later that Saunders had been in the habit of sending him ahead to make camp, and then to try him out, would slip around and hold him up to see if his courage would stick. The convict thought that it was another case of bunco.

Taking Saunders back to town was no easy thing. There were men who wished to lynch him. Little country hotels or miners' shacks covered the party at night and once the canopy of heaven furnished the only roof.

Saunders was a proud man and Hogan did everything he could to lessen his mortification. A handkerchief over his handcuffed wrists hid the signs of his condition from many. All journeys, however long, have an ending, and Hogan turned Saunders and the lesser criminal over to the sheriff of the county, haggard, worn, disheveled but safe.

The trial and its excitement ended in conviction, and sentence to life imprisonment. Then, on error, a new trial was granted and a verdict of manslaughter and ten years in the penitentiary was its result.

Into the gloom of his prison Saunders carried a spirit which never faltered. The day he took up his residence there he commenced the study of law. No prisoner could have been more docile or obedient to the rules. When seven and a half years had passed his good



behavior had earned him enough time until he could be discharged.

Waiting outside the grim stone walls, which had shut him from all of the life of his fellowmen for seven and a half endless years, there was a little girl in gray. The same Mary, who had stood at the gate, who had walked Main Street with him, and had seen the blacksmith pay the penalty of his insult to her.

Mary, the same and yet not the same. A wiser, sweeter, finer, more beautiful Mary. One, who knowing her lover's ways and desires, had cultivated her own mind that she might be a fit mate for him when he came back to her.

From the little Oregon town Saunders and his wife Mary went to Spokane, where lived Hogan, once sheriff, now successful mining man and capitalist; Judge Belt, who had sentenced him, and others who had been spectators of the frightful tragedy which had cost him so much.

One day Hogan came into the chambers of a judge in Spokane, and was surprised to see there a face and figure he had known.

"Why, hello, Saunders," he exclaimed, "where did you come from?" Saunders turned with a fine smile upon his deep-lined face and with the old drawl said, "oh, I just came from the penitentiary a little while ago, Hogan, after serving my time."

"Well, why did you come here?" asked the surprised ex-sheriff. "Because this was the only place for me to come and live the thing down. You were here and Judge Belt, and other men who knew me. I am going to practice law in this town and I am going to make men who once feared and despised me know that I am a man they may respect if not love."

And that very thing is what Saunders has done. A success in the law, a judge of the Police Court, a friend of the poor and down-trodden and the suffering, a successful business man, he lives, admired, respected and loved of his fellow citizens in that new place where he went to live down the old life and create the new.

### THE ONLY DOUBLE-BARRELED CANNON IN THE WORLD

By R. A. ELLIS.

**N**O, IT WAS never used to guard some noted fortress, or to hold invincibly a post of advantage on a famous battlefield. Yet it is a very celebrated as well as an absolutely unique relic of our great Civil War—this, the only double-barreled cannon in the whole world.

The bizarre weapon of war was modeled in the early '60's, its inventor, an eccentric character by the name of Williams, residing then at Athens, Ga. This quaint little town, the seat of the oldest State university in the South, has for more than a century been noted for a preponderance of men of letters and learning among its citizens.

Many of these scientific-minded gentlemen, in '62 and '63, held long and disputatious arguments with the inventor over the model of his remarkable gun, the majority of them insisting that it could never be successfully fired.

But the faith of the inventive Mr. Williams was boundless and unshakeable. His reply was still: "Just you wait and be convinced. I'll soon have my cannon cast, and then you'll see this conflict draw rapidly to an end, and all warfare revolutionized, in fact. Why, if one cannon ball can do such deadly execution, don't you know that two, chained together and issuing simultaneously from the twin barrels, will mow down the enemy's ranks like a field of grain under the thresher?"

About the time this two-cylindrical engine of destruction was completed, ready to be turned out from the factory, the rumor of the famous "March to the Sea," became a reality in Georgia.

"Sherman will deploy some of his choicest troops in this direction," was the cry in Athens, "to seize our beautiful university town, and leave his dread mark upon it, as he has already done to Atlanta. The home guards must recruit in haste, calling out grandsires and school-boys, and hurriedly gather every resource for defence."

Mr. Williams moved about among the excited citizens, reassurance in his countenance and words. He stated that his double-barreled cannon would, undoubtedly, prove so effective that the "Yankee" troops, no matter how numerous or well equipped, need have no terror for the Athenians.

But you ask: "Was the wonderful gun really fired, and with what result?"

It was fired—yes!

As danger seemed to menace hourly with increasing gravity, the demand arose that a test shot should speedily be made before the "Yankees" were looming on the horizon. The town would then know exactly what faith to put in its armament, if the worst came.

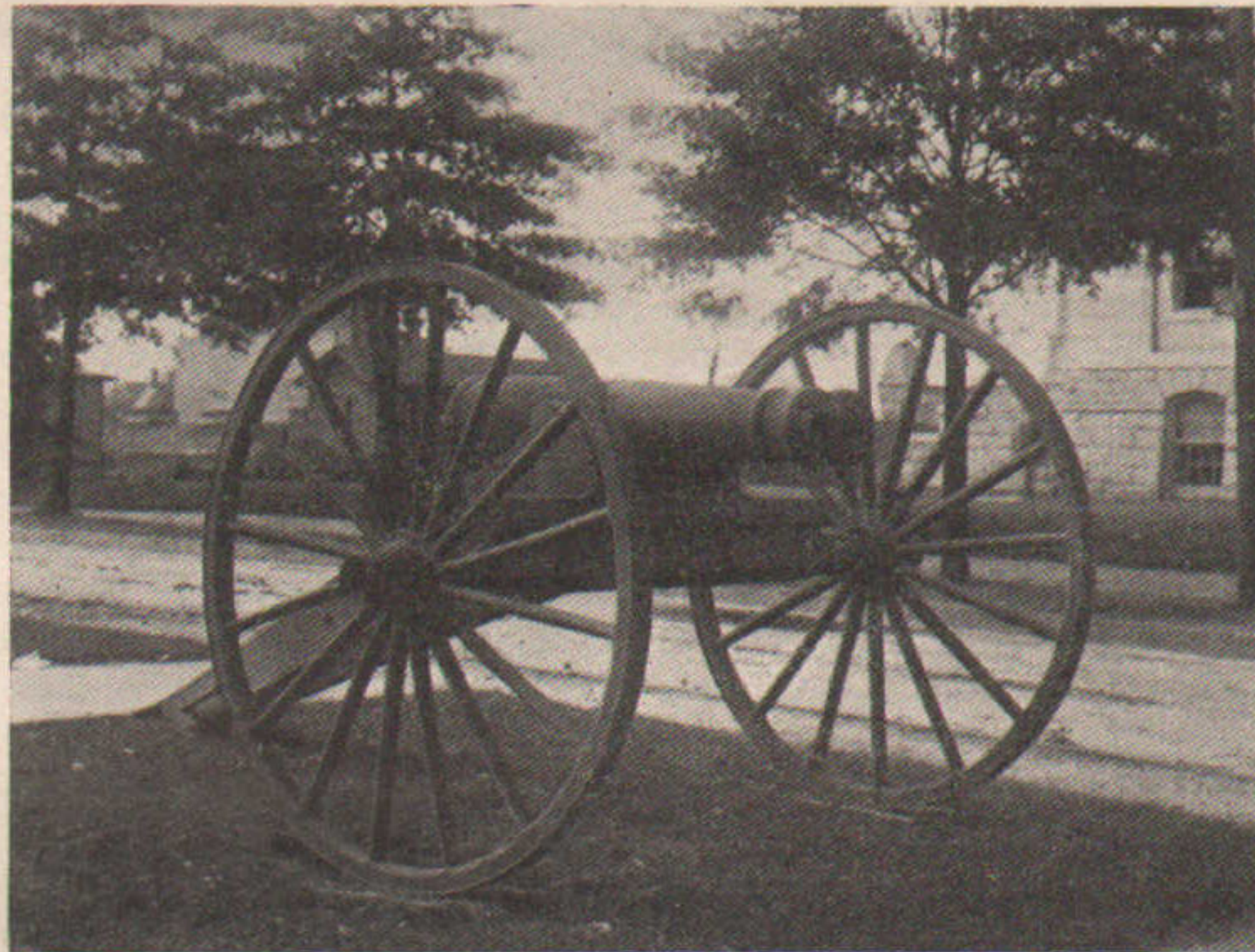
The inventor was pleased with the idea of a test shot, and arrangements were at once made for the important event.

The next morning dawned cloudless and beautiful, the sunny Southern skies arching in clear azure above. A great concourse of citizens of both sexes and all ages had gathered to witness the first firing of this epoch-changing piece of ordnance.

Despite the superlative faith and emphatic assurances of the inventor and his friends, there must have been some skepticism in the minds of those who had charge of the practical details of the ceremonial. Witness—the precaution of having a 30-acre barren hillside lying out in front!

The critical hour arrived, the moment came for touching the fuse. There followed—a cataclysm!

Afterward—why, afterward that hillside was worth seeing, even if there had been nothing else to the occasion. No plow ever yet invented could have turned that slantwise 30-acres of red clay so completely and thoroughly inside out as had been done in those few moments.



THE TWO-BARRELED THUNDERER.

You see, as wise pates had predicted, but enthusiasts refused to accept, one ball came out the barest shade ahead of the other, thus imparting a strange, whirling motion to the coupled missiles. The immediate result beggars description.

Needless to state, the future practical use of the twin-gun was, confessedly, impossible.

"What of the spectators?" you may well ask.

Strictly under cover, to the last man, until the strange ploughshare had finished its uncontracted-for job!

\* \* \* \* \*

Nearly half a century has passed since then, and the wonder-promising cannon has never again belched forth its double flame and two-fold thunder. But it has always remained one of the treasured possessions of this noted university town.

Never a parade or pageant, civic or military, but the unique gun has a place of honor in it—always looked for and recognized with the homage of an affectionate smile. And, generation after generation, the 'Varsity boys, at the opening of each new session, throng to pay their respects to the piece of ordnance of which their sires and grand-sires have been telling them.

### THE GREAT MILITARY RIFLE RANGE OF NEW ENGLAND.

**F**OR the Seventh Annual Competition to be held at Wakefield a program has been issued by the effective association which operates there, in which there is a foreword so satisfactorily setting forth salient and impressive facts that it pleases us to reproduce it completely as follows:

The New England Military Rifle Association presents to the men of New England interested in rifle and revolver shooting the program for its seventh annual meet, together with a brief outline of some of the purposes and accomplishments of the association, and a description of the place of the meet. The association is a voluntary one, made up of New England men interested in rifle and revolver shooting, and all that pertains thereto. It was organized in October, 1904, and its purposes are set forth in the following extract from its by-laws:

"The object of this organization shall be the promotion of rifle practice with the military rifle throughout the New England States. This with a view of increasing the efficiency of the men who form the National Guard of said States. To promote interstate rifle matches,



to encourage legislation for the establishment and maintenance of suitable rifle ranges and perform any other proper and legitimate acts for the encouragement of marksmanship among our citizen soldiers."

The officers of the Association, as well as of the meets, serve without compensation, most of the trophies and prizes are furnished by men prominent in the affairs of New England, and all money received from entries goes toward defraying the expenses of the various meets, which have been held as follows:

August 15th to 18th, 1905; July 23rd to 28th, 1906; July 22nd to 27th, 1907; July 27th to August 1st, 1908; July 26th to 31st, 1909; July 11th to 16th, 1910, at Wakefield, on the range of the Bay State Military Rifle Association.

Wakefield is located on the Portland division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, ten miles from Boston, with more than fifty trains daily each way. It is also directly connected by street cars running quarter hourly from the Sullivan Square terminal of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, in Boston, as well as frequently from surrounding cities.

The Bay State range, located on gravelly soil, near the shores of Lake Quannapowitt, covers an area of 380 acres, surrounded by pine and oak woods; has a total of 112 targets at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, skirmish and revolver ranges; has two club houses fitted with offices, club room, dining room, locker rooms, and toilet facilities. There are ample accommodations on the grounds for abundant tentage for camp. During the New England meets the Commonwealth of Massachusetts furnishes tentage, and the New England Military Rifle Association supplies cots, bed sacks, camp stools, pails and basins. Company streets are piped for running water, furnished under pressure from an artesian well, drawing water from bed rock nearly 100 feet below the surface. This water has been pronounced by experts to be pure, and has been taken by the Massachusetts rifle team to Camp Perry for use during the National Matches.

During the last six meets an aggregate of over 325 teams and 5,300 individuals have shot in the various matches.

The Bay State range has been selected by the United States upon which to train detachments from the Navy and the Marine Corps, and this year, as in the past, a detachment of more than one hundred marines will be in camp during the entire summer.

The officers of the association include the most prominent National Guardsmen in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Abbott, of Rhode Island, is the president.

The matches, which are described in the program, are of much importance. The shooting will begin July 3 and continue to July 8, inclusive. For the general information of contestants the following will be useful:

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts will furnish tents. The New England Military Rifle Association will supply bed sacks, cots, camp stools, pails and basins. Requisitions for these should be forwarded to the Secretary, Maj. John M. Portal, at the range, without delay.

All competitors will be expected to furnish their own blankets.

Meals.—The camp restaurant will be conducted by a first-class caterer. Visiting teams and individuals should communicate with the secretary in advance.

Ammunition will be for sale on the grounds. Blank forms for entries may be secured by addressing Maj. John M. Portal, Woburn, Mass.

### ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

BY FRANK EVANS.

WHEN Mr. Bonner told his story about shooting crows on the wing with a Springfield rifle it brought to mind three remarkable shots I have witnessed.

More years ago than I like to confess, the lady who now thinks rifle cranks should be subject to some sort of legal restraint was my one best girl.

One June day we drove to Big Lake on a fishing trip and, to make certain I would get all the pleasure possible out of the excursion, I took with me a single-shot .32-40 Winchester rifle of which I thought a great deal.

Along in the afternoon we had accumulated a goodly number of fish and were anchored in the shade of a large tree near the bank alongside two or three other boats containing couples on the same mission.

A flock of mudhens alighted on a small sandbar up the lake between a half and three-quarters of a mile away. After a little while one of the birds jumped up on a chunk or log near the edge of the water and was plainly silhouetted against the sky.

"There's a chance to show how you can shoot," an acquaintance said to me.

"Oh, that's easy," I replied.

I elevated the rear sight as far as the step slide would allow and then tried to hold four or five feet above the bird. It seemed like it was ten seconds after the gun cracked that Mr. Mudhen tumbled off that log.

The bird was recovered after a long, hot row, and was shot squarely through the center of the body. The distance was at least 800 yards. I don't think I could repeat the shot in a thousand trials with the gun and sights—a plain open sight.

No. 2.—About this time there was an epidemic of repeating rifles in that community in preparation for expected raids from bank robbers. Uncle Jack Curtis, who lived on a farm adjoining town, bought a Winchester .32-.20 repeater, with a Lyman tang sight, as his part of the general armament.

One day I went out to his place with my rifle to visit, and soon after arriving a large chicken hawk alighted in a tree top about 300 yards away. We started after that hawk, but didn't get far until the hawk took alarm and started to fly away.

Uncle Jack threw up his rifle and glanced through the sights and fired. That hawk tumbled end over end and hit the ground, dead. Distance, a good 200 yards. Uncle Jack couldn't hit an ordinary playing card twice in succession at 25 yards, but judged by his star performance on the hawk he was a world champion as a wing shot.

No. 3.—A few years ago I was shooting with a .22 caliber outdoor rifle club. One member persisted in using a .22 W. R. F. repeater with open sights, although nearly every one else had .22 caliber Schuetzen rifles. He didn't shine very brightly as a target shot, but one shoot day a pigeon that had got away from a shotgun match across the road came flying over the rifle range about 50 yards away. Burris threw up his gun and shot the pigeon's head off by cutting its neck in two.

### MEXICO BUYING HER CARTRIDGES IN BELGIUM.

A REPORT from an American Consul published in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports of our State Department shows the Mexican Government to have recently bought of a military arms and munitions house in Liege, Belgium, 25,000,000 seven milemeter cartridges.

It seems rather odd that Mexico should be compelled to buy her cartridges in Europe. There ought to be American makers bright enough and enough awake to secure these orders and to keep the business on the continent.

### HOT AIR SHOOTING.

WHEN last winter we launched the aerial torpedo of editorial satire at the hot-air balloon of a certain southern writer who had been telling about some marvelous performances with the revolver at 300 yards, we made a center hit. The explosion which followed was about what we expected when we fired. What we had not foreseen was that bits of the destroyed fabric coming down should hit some of our friends on the head.

The weather is warm, tempers are liable to rise high with the thermometer. We know that our readers would prefer cooling and soothing thoughts to those which shall cause them to be "het up." We promise, therefore, that this shall be a mild and gentle discussion of turkey shooting at 300 yards, having due regard to the facts and all the circumstances attendant upon what bids fair, according to the latest account, to be a most popular sport.

A right smart number of people, one of whom is *not* the Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN and another of whom is *not* the man who wrote the original 300-yard turkey shooting story, have been misled, and on one account or another, made to misunderstand the situation.

Last December a shooting friend called the attention of the Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN to an article which had recently appeared in that excellent sportsman's publication "Outdoor Life." The article was entitled "The Turkey Shoot" and it was published under the name of Brent Altsheler.

It was an interesting article and anyone would enjoy reading it. The shooting friend of the Editor, an expert revolver shot, by the way, and thoroughly advised upon shooting subjects, referred to the article as "another example of hot-air shooting." The Editor, on reading it, agreed.

There was nothing particularly vicious in it, and to the editorial mind it did not appear to show the ear-marks of a man who had



intentionally lied, but there was a plain and evident loose statement of facts.

Similar carelessness in giving accounts of shooting occurrences have had the effect of casting discredit upon many truthful statements made by sportsmen. Every man who has had any experience with firearms is aware of this fact and every such man who has the interest of the game at heart regrets loose statements and exaggeration, because he knows such are not good for the sport.

The Editor felt it his duty, and it was quite in accord with his desires, to poke fun at the author of the article which he thought contained loose statements, and thus ridicule him into a frame of mind where he would, in the future, not state anything but facts, except in a work of fiction.

The immediate result was a set of three letters which, with some editorial introduction, were published in ARMS AND THE MAN of December 29.

If those who are reading this have not read these and the original article, it might be well to refresh the recollection by doing so. That was not the end of the matter so far as the office of ARMS AND THE MAN was concerned, because although the letters were published, the Kentucky gentlemen found themselves not satisfied and the following correspondence took place. We present that correspondence and we recommend the most careful perusal of it. Herewith the letters:

A LETTER FROM THE LOUISVILLE GENTLEMEN IN WHICH THEY CAST THE  
LIE VERY FREELY.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

We note that you say in your December 29 issue, that "a member of the staff" wrote "Hot-Air Shooting" in your December 15 issue and that "the Editor of the paper is responsible for all it contains"; that said article was written "to ridicule the absurd statement of the man (Altsheler) who told of the shooting" and that "the particular point is overlooked by both the correspondents (Mattmiller and Keller) who so vehemently protest against the article; namely, that a turkey was hit 'every four or five shots'—20 to 25 per cent of the time."

We wish to characterize as untrue your supplemental statement of December 29, as well as your original statement of December 15, both under your captions "Hot-Air Shooting." The original account of the Pewee Valley New Year shoot, published in December "Outdoor Life" over the signature of Brent Altsheler, was true and accurate in toto and as to every part thereof, and we so stated in our communications published in December 29 ARMS AND THE MAN, your assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, and we wish herewith to reaffirm our statement.

We did not "overlook" what you term the "real crux" of the matter, but confirmed the truth and accuracy of every statement we published touching the Pewee Valley New Year turkey shoot and we object to being placed in the public attitude of making or vouching for untruthful, inaccurate or absurd statements.

We demand the name of the writer who questions the good faith of any part of our original publication in December "Outdoor Life" and upon what information he bases his assertions. And we wish to brand as false any statement that any part of our said account was inaccurate or untrue and we wish to brand as a falsifier anyone who directly or indirectly asserts that our said account, "The Turkey Shoot," was in any way exaggerated or untruthful.

We request you to publish the foregoing as a matter of justice and fairness.

BRENT C. ALTSHELER,  
FRED KELLER,  
H. W. MATTMILLER.

Louisville, Ky., January 5, 1911.

AN ANSWER TO THE LETTER OF THE KENTUCKY GENTLEMEN IN WHICH  
THEY ARE GIVEN A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD.

January 9, 1911.

MESSRS. BRENT ALTSHELER, FRED KELLER, H. W. MATTMILLER,  
Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen: The communication dated January 5 and signed by you three has been carefully read, as have also previous communications published on the subject and the original article entitled "Hot-Air Shooting."

You misunderstand the situation. The article was not written in animus, but to punish by ridicule what were considered incorrect and exaggerated statements. The opinion held by the writer of the article is probably shared by most, if not all, of the men who are accustomed to firearms and their use.

Intemperate, vituperative attacks upon the good faith of the author of "Hot-Air Shooting" or any other acts, except a statement of fact, are not required to cause this paper to make a full and free withdrawal of its original statements, coupled with such apologies as are necessary, if you can show us wherein we were wrong.

Nothing which has been submitted to us since "Hot-Air Shooting" was published in the slightest degree changes our opinion. We are perfectly willing to concede that the author of the article, and you gentlemen who signed the last communication, are honestly mistaken, but so far you have not taken the right way to put yourselves in a proper light.

If you will send to me a detailed statement of the shots fired upon the occasion mentioned in "Hot-Air Shooting"; the order in which they were fired; the names of the firers, and the number of turkeys actually

secured at the 300-yard range by this firing by the three persons named in the article, you need only sign it and say that you *know—not believe*—it to be true, to secure its publication, and to secure, so far as this paper is concerned—and I own as well as publish and edit it—the acceptance of what you say as true.

The original article and all that you have sent to me since that time are all of a piece—general statements—just exactly the thing originally struck at in criticism. Give me the facts, and if the facts bear out the statements in the article originally criticised, these facts will be published and I shall be glad to acknowledge that my paper unjustly used you.

The fact that the alleged shooting was the most remarkable ever done with the revolver, so much so that if substantiated it would constitute a world's record—and the further fact that no details have yet been offered, establishes, I think you will agree, more than sufficient grounds for a doubt of the accuracy of the report in the absence of proper proof.

Yours truly,

JAMES A. DRAIN.

NOTE.—Letter made in triplicate and forwarded to each of the three above-mentioned gentlemen.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE KENTUCKIANS IN WHICH THEY INDULGE IN  
SARCASM BUT DO NOT FURNISH THE FACTS.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN: We have your letter of the 9th inst. in triplicate and note its contents. We have not asked you to make "such apologies as are necessary." As to whether you should apologize we leave to you. Thank you for your invitation to send "a detailed statement of the turkey shoot." We do not wish to add to, or subtract anything from, the original statement, published in December "Outdoor Life," over the signature of Mr. Brent Altsheler, which was true and accurate in general and in particular, also complete in itself as to the Pewee Valley turkey shoot. We do not claim to have done anything on that occasion except what was clearly set forth in "Outdoor Life" and your statement "that it would constitute a world's record" is news to us. We were not aware that turkey shooting matches had been standardized. We shoot for turkeys and not for records. If the shooter buys ten shots and secures thereby two turkeys, be they 6-pounders or 18-pounders, his birds cost him fifty cents each and his hits are 20 per cent.

Now we hold that it is the limit of unfairness for an editor to seek the advantage of his relationship to the public to attack with ridicule and misrepresentation the statements of men whose reputation for truth and accuracy stands as high as does the Editor's; especially is it unjust when the Editor cannot have a scintilla of evidence to support his position. Therefore, we again request the publication in ARMS AND THE MAN of our joint communication of January 5, also this one, and oblige,

BRENT C. ALTSHELER,  
H. W. MATTMILLER;  
FRED KELLER.

Louisville, Ky., January 13, 1911.

A LETTER IN WHICH THE EDITOR OF ARMS AND THE MAN CAN ONLY  
REFER TO HIS SOMEWHAT NATURAL DESIRE FOR  
MORE AND BETTER INFORMATION.

January 19, 1911.

MESSRS. BRENT ALTSHELER, FRED KELLER, H. W. MATTMILLER,  
Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen: Replying to your joint letter of January 13:

This is not what was asked for, nor is it a proper or worthy letter. A perfectly clear way has been offered to you by which you may be set right in the minds of the reading public if you have been misrepresented.

The expression "A turkey every four or five shots" or an equivalent loose use of words is either a true or an untrue statement. If it is true it can be verified by detailed information as to the number of shots fired, who fired them, and the number of turkeys hit, as requested in my previous letter. If it is not true then the original criticism was entirely too mild to fit the case.

Allegations of a remarkable number of hits at incredible distances, put forward as statements of facts should be branded as this one was, as doubtful or more than doubtful. They are the kind of statements which produce a false impression in the minds of the public that all shooting men are careless in their handling of the truth.

Yours truly,

JAMES A. DRAIN,  
Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN.

NOTE.—Dic. by J. A. D. Signed in absence by Secretary.

A FURTHER "GENERAL STATEMENT" FROM THE LOUISVILLE GENTLEMEN.

(This concluded the correspondence.)

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN: Owing receipt of your favor of the 19th inst. we do not agree with you that there is "a false impression in the minds of the public that all shooting men are careless in their handling the truth." Our impression is that "shooting men" are truthful and accurate and that they uphold that reputation generally. We believe your observation fits the occasional shooter who is unfamiliar with the delicate handling of weapons, such as recognizing and making practical distinction between the rear adjustable U and the old fixed gutter sight, of the carefully adjusted parts of the modern revolver and accurately loaded shells of the foremost manufacturers.

You have been kind enough to publish our statements that the "Outdoor Life" account of the Pewee Valley turkey shoot was truth-



ful and accurate, although you stated contemporaneously that "The particular point is overlooked; namely, that a turkey was hit 'every four or five shots.'" Our statement was sufficiently clear and pointed for the average editor, who, some of us have found from pleasant experience with many, are generally fair and intelligent, the exception or exceptions we have met with only proving the rule.

Your readers have, no doubt, read our statements that the "Outdoor Life" account was truthful and accurate. We can send you copies of ten additional statements of plain reputable citizens, with their address, to the same purpose, but we suppose it would be useless, for what show has the testimony of a dozen eye-witnesses, agreeing in the truth as to what they saw, against the edict of one man who dogmatically asserts without support that the account is untrue, although he was probably 1,000 miles away from the occurrence and did not learn of it till nearly a year later, and who in shooting at a turkey 300 yards would "overhold so much that the target would be out of sight anyway." We confess we are powerless in the presence of such "omniscience."

Very truly yours,

BRENT C. ALTSELER,  
FRED KELLER,  
H. W. MATTMILLER.

Louisville, Ky., January 21, 1911.

The evidence the Editor asked for did not come and no further attention would have been paid to the matter but for the fact that various gentlemen, evidently misled as to the facts, have taken occasion, through the columns of "Outdoor Life," to offer friendly or unfriendly comment upon the attitude of ARMS AND THE MAN.

We do not suppose any real revolver shot or firearm's expert, who saw the original "Turkey Shoot" article, doubted that a man might sometimes scratch a turkey at 300 yards, nor do we think anybody believed a reasonable percentage of hits could not be made at the distance and under the conditions.

There was an evident misunderstanding about the "Hot-Air Shooting" article itself, and its authorship. It was an editorial production prepared in the office of ARMS AND THE MAN and was, therefore, of course, not signed. It may be said for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the usage which obtains in periodical offices, that unsigned articles, unless they be in the advertising columns, are attributable to the Editor or his staff.

And now let us see what Mr. Altsheler said about shooting the turkeys. Here is a direct quotation from his original article in "Outdoor Life":

"The coops were emptied and the rest of the birds went to the 300-yard stake and met the fate of their predecessors. Each of the quartet of shooters got his share at that range and a turkey was won every fourth or fifth shot and the field boys were kept busy lugging them in till the supply was exhausted and the range closed for the day. The four shooters had as many turkeys as they could carry home and the game-keeper had more experience than money as a result of this New Year's sport. The distance was not fictitious or exaggerated, for Messrs. Keller and Mattmiller both paced the distance and the keeper confirmed their estimate of 300 yards."

Observe that of four shooters "each of the quartet got his share at that range and a turkey was won every fourth or fifth shot and the field boys were kept busy lugging them in until the supply was exhausted."

This would seem to indicate that the four men shooting for a considerable number of times averaged a turkey every fourth or fifth shot.

We believed when our original article was printed, and we are still of the same opinion, that this was not a proper statement; that it is too general in its character and too much calculated to mislead. We did not think then, and we have no idea now, that the author deliberately intended to lie, but we do see where his looseness of expression contributed to the expenditure of some time, and probably some good ink and paper by the contributors to "Outdoor Life," who have since commented upon the subject.

But, on the other hand, as a recent writer has said, perhaps the whole thing was for the best, because it has created an interest in 300-yard shooting with the revolver and thus opened up a new form of sport to the users of the hand weapon.

So great an interest has been taken in the statement that various gentlemen have endeavored by trial and demonstration to prove the possibility of doing accurate shooting at 300 yards with the revolver. So far live turkeys have not been used, and though we have anxiously awaited it, no report of a 300-yard turkey shoot by the Kentucky gentlemen, which we understood from their letter, was slated for December 26, has yet reached us.

The trials of which we speak have been made at a silhouette of a turkey. They have demonstrated the possibility of a man getting an occasional shot in at 300 yards on an object the size of a turkey, and some shooters have done considerably better than twenty-five per cent

of hits, but so far no four gentlemen shooting at live turkeys or silhouettes have come anywhere near killing a turkey "every four or five shots." Further, some of the men who have shot, notably Arthur Smith, of Denver, and Captain Hardy, are better revolver shots, particularly outdoors, than the records seem to show the Kentucky gentlemen to be.

There have been things said by Mr. Altsheler and the gentlemen who did the shooting, and we believe by other gentlemen, reflecting upon the technical knowledge of the Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN, or whoever wrote the article. It may be just as well to say at this point that the Editor personally approves of the article.

He does not claim any particular amount of shooting knowledge. He has seen long shots made with the revolver at living and inanimate objects and he has even made some himself. He does not say the shooting alleged to have been done by the Kentucky gentlemen was not done. He does not even say that they did not all four of them, until the supply of turkeys was exhausted, continue to get a turkey every four or five shots, but he does say that no satisfactory evidence of that fact has been submitted to him.

#### THE EDITOR MAKES AN OFFER.

In view of all the transactions of the case he now has a proposition to make which will advantage and entertain the shooting fraternity if the quartet from Kentucky take it up.

He has doubts on the subject of the ability of any four men to get a turkey every fourth or fifth shot at 300 yards. He would like to have this doubt dispelled. He is even willing to pay to have it dispelled. He therefore offers \$500 in cash for prizes to be given for 300-yard shooting with the revolver under such rules and such conditions as the U. S. R. A. may adopt, if, the four gentlemen from Kentucky, mentioned in Mr. Altsheler's article, namely, Mr. Keller, Mr. Mattmiller, Mr. Hitt and Mr. Altsheler, will, out of 100 shots, with .38 or .44 caliber revolvers, get twenty-three turkeys at 300 yards; the shooting to be done on the Congress Heights Range, at Washington, D. C., a very satisfactory range indeed; shooting at live turkeys (by the way, it might be said that silhouettes of turkeys while presenting no larger mark for a bullet are yet a more easy mark to aim at than a live and moving turkey); the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN to furnish the turkeys and any quantity of them required.

The editor will also advance any reasonable sums necessary to pay the incidental expenses of the travel of the Kentucky gentlemen to Washington and return on the conditions that should they not succeed in killing twenty-three turkeys with 100 shots, consisting of 25 by each man, or at the rate of one turkey every four or five shots, they shall reimburse him for the expenses advanced and shall themselves turn over to the United States Revolver Association \$500 in cash, to be distributed by the association for prizes given to distinguish 300-yard shooting. Twenty-three turkeys are named, as that seems to be as near to one turkey every four or five shots as one can compute.

This seems a reasonable proposition and is one which is made in good faith. The acceptance of it by Mr. Altsheler and his friends would be an evidence of equal good faith on their part.

Before closing this presentment of the matter, which may, if the contest comes off, be a source of real satisfaction to all shooting men, we desire to refer to the simple physical fact of being able to group the shots from a revolver within a space the size of a turkey, at 300 yards.

We observe that in the shooting referred to by the gentlemen from Kentucky, .38 and .44 caliber revolvers were used, loaded with black powder and with an extra large load. A similar load would, of course, be used by them under any condition of contest but, as a correspondent has lately pointed out, a well-balanced pistol chambering a .22 caliber long cartridge with an adjustable rear sight could probably be depended upon to do even more accurate work if the day were not too windy.

And in conclusion, gentlemen of Kentucky, and you correspondents, who have been taking an indirect crack at the Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN through another periodical, we still stand ready, if the Kentucky gentlemen will present us the affidavits of disinterested persons who saw the shooting, counted the shots and the number of the hits, such affidavits or statements (they need not be affidavits if made by reputable persons), if they verify and prove the original statements of Mr. Altsheler, will be considered sufficient ground by us for withdrawing all expressions of doubt of that record and the basis for the handsomest apology we can possibly make.

If we are wrong we want to know it so that we may say so; if on the other hand we are right, as we think we are, we would just as soon the rest of you should know it.



# 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.**

## THE HEART NOT THE HEAD.

Speaking at the Memorial Day exercises held at Arlington Cemetery this year, President Taft in an able and eloquent address, overborne, we are sure, by the sight of the thousands of mementos showing the last resting place of many gallant sons of the nation, argued for peace in terms which neither his saner judgment nor the reason of any other unbiased man could accept.

He said in part:

"There was a time when an insult by one man to another in the same social class could only be wiped out by the blood of the other in a mortal duel, and in those days it took more moral courage to avoid a duel than to fight one. We have made great progress, almost within our own memory, in such ideals.

"The lesson in national restraint, the looking at things as they are, the rejecting of the dictates of false pride and the following of the teachings of the Master of men are not at all inconsistent with and do not detract from the continuance of the highest love of country and of one's countrymen.

"I am not blind to the aid in creating sturdy manhood that the military discipline we see in the standing armies of Europe and in the regular army of this country furnishes, nor do I deny that incidental benefits may grow out of the exigencies and sequels of war, but when the books are balanced the awful sorrows of either internecine or international strife far outweigh the benefits that may be traced to it.

"Let us leave this beautiful city of the national dead, therefore, with the deepest gratitude to the men whose valorous deeds we celebrate and whose memories we cherish, with the tenderest appreciation of the value of the examples they set, but with a determination in every way possible consistent with honesty and manly and national self-restraint to avoid the necessity for the display of that supreme self-sacrifice that we commemorate today in them."

Such gracious, noble and worthy sentiments from the lips of any man commend him to us as "one who loves his fellow men." When all men, or even a majority of men, think thus war will be impossible because unnecessary.

Observe, however, this passage in Mr. Taft's address: "But when the books are balanced the awful horrors of either internecine or international strife far outweigh the benefits that may be traced to it."

We do not think Mr. Taft would be prepared to show the debit and credit entries upon which, when the books were balanced, the war of the American colonies against England cost more than it was worth.

We would not expect him to see, when he came to analyze the

debts and credits, that the Civil War, which gave us a united country free from the awful ulcer of slavery, was too costly.

And we are most sure that if he were asked to balance the awful sorrows against the benefits flowing from the war between Spain and the United States he could not find the balance against war.

Of Mr. Taft in his personal capacity, there was told during his campaign for the presidency, a story never disputed and probably authentic, which gained for him a large number of friends, and he needed friends, because when the campaign began Mr. Taft was not very well known. He was accepted as the candidate of the Republican party for the highest office in the land chiefly because Mr. Roosevelt said Taft was all right.

This story was of the days just after "Big Bill" Taft had returned upon graduation from Yale to his home town of Cincinnati. There, upon occasion, an editor found fault, in damaging terms, with Alonzo Taft, the father of William H. Whereupon the big-bodied son, saying no word to anyone, strolled casually down the street until he met the offender, and then and there proceeded to give him certain sturdy and scientific wallops in the face and sundry other vulnerable portions of his body.

Mr. Taft's temper has changed, of course, since then, and he has grown more peaceful as the years increased, but it is a question whether he agree that, if the situation of those early days again presented itself, he should go to the man who had abused his father and furnish him such material as he had been able to accumulate to enable the maligner still further to abuse his sire. We wot not, even yet?

Mr. Taft's address might make us love him more, but it does not give us a higher respect for his judgment. There is no use believing men so much better than they are. Every well regulated individual should try to give his fellow-men credit for as much virtue as they can possibly possess, but if he goes on consistently attributing to them qualities which are not theirs, he will find himself involved in a ceaseless coil of trouble and imperatively discover himself remorselessly robbed of his capacity for every form of successful endeavor.

On the same day and at another place ex-President Roosevelt spoke. His was, as usual, an address which might have been made by any average American freely speaking his mind. Observe these extracts from it:

"I ask you to join with me in seeing that we do our duty in times of peace as did these men in times that tried men's souls. I ask for social and economic justice and fair dealings between man and man. Let us strive for general peace. We must stand for peace in national affairs and in international affairs, but stand for it only as the handmaiden of justice.

"You men remember that in '61 there were those who cried 'Peace, peace; let us have peace,' when there was no peace at all. Yes, they were the 'copperheads.' War is the worst of all evils, but an unrighteous peace is a thing to be condemned. Because you were not led for a false peace, but defied a lie even when made in the name of peace, I predict that we will have peace in this country for centuries to come.

"I stand for social and industrial peace, but not when it is unrighteous. When men resort to riot and dynamite we cannot have peace. Some say they should not be proceeded against, but they should be. I think that it is necessary to act in this way in the spirit of peace.

"Were this big nation of ours to act unjustly toward any smaller nation I would hide my head in shame. But I don't want to ask a stronger nation to be good to us simply for the fear of hurting us. I would want it to be just to us for fear that we might hurt her. And Uncle Sam's old webfoot, the navy, has been a big factor for peace. I believe in the navy as a provocative to peace. All nations will keep peace with us as long as we have a first class navy and ships and men to handle them.

"It is idle to think that because I talk thus I talk against peace. I am profoundly in the interest of peace. I will do everything honorable to avert war, but nothing dishonorable. Nor will I enter into any agreement that the country would later repudiate. I speak generally in the interest of peace. I speak as one who has proved by his own endeavors. Judge my words only by my deeds.

"As far as my voice has weight I will protest against this country making any agreement to arbitrate which it cannot do with propriety. I won't agree to any understanding unless it is one that I can keep with good faith. Beware of any other course. I don't believe in lies, even international ones."

Mr. Taft's address was that of the idealist. Mr. Roosevelt's were the words of a practical man. Each of these men is, in his way, great;



each honest, and each devoted to the welfare of the country and the good of America. Their contrasting views are interesting. We do not think the one expressed by Mr. Taft can be consistently maintained by him, and we feel that he was momentarily overconvinced of the horrors which follow war by seeing the graves of those who had fallen in war.

Death is no dreadful thing, and by no means is a death in the service of one's country to be dreaded. The man who dies fighting for any cause, which he believes just, is most fortunate and happy. Life is but a little span at best.

If there be a hereafter the man who has died fighting for his country should, and will, the good God knows, go where the best are. If there is no future state, a few years less or more of life are of no consequence when compared with an honorable exit.

Arguments against war need do no harm if they are directed to the facts of the case. We can only make war out of the question by creating in the heart and mind of every individual, the deep-seated, earnest and potent purpose to give the other man a little bit the better of it.

Until that good time—which we do hope and believe will some day come—we must expect to be sometimes compelled to fight.

#### CONSOLIDATION NOT DESIRABLE.

RECENT renewal of the discussion which has occurred from time to time of the merits or demerits of consolidating the Ordnance Department of the Army and the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, leads to the remark that until our military system has been materially modified, such a change would not seem desirable.

There is now a co-ordination, to all intents and purposes, between the two departments and no material reason therefore for a change. We have a Secretary of War, it is true, but he is really a Secretary of the Army outside of his activities in relation to our colonial dependencies.

If there should be a consolidation of any departments which now are individual to the Army and the Navy, the new department could not be well administered unless we had an actual Department of War, one which embraced the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy.

There is no good reason for a change and it may be said in dismissing the matter that there is no probability of a change taking place.

#### AN OBNOXIOUS ARMS LAW.

THE New York Legislature has passed, and Governor Dix has signed, a law which, in its drastic provisions, must be most obnoxious to any citizen who takes the trouble to understand it. Ostensibly directed toward the use of concealed weapons by unworthy persons, it actually will accomplish an infringement of the guarantees of liberty contained in the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution says in the Second Amendment: "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

In the meaning of those who wrote the Constitution the word "militia" embraced every able-bodied citizen. The New York law just passed makes it a misdemeanor for a man to have in his possession, whether carried on the person or not, any revolver or other firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person, without a written license signed by the proper authority of the city, village or town where such weapon is kept.

Any person more than sixteen who conceals such weapons upon his person without a license shall be adjudged guilty of a felony. The law contains features which are wise and well considered, but in respect to the first provision mentioned, the prohibition against having a weapon in the house, it seems to us that it will be found, if referred to a court of competent jurisdiction, to be unconstitutional.

It is to be hoped this law may be put before a court for a determination of the question. The law may be expected to operate in a prohibitive manner against good citizens, who, if they had weapons, would do no harm with them, and to be inoperative against bad men whose disregard for the laws relative to killing may be expected to extend to other laws.

#### PAY BILL PROGRESS.

IT will be recalled that Senator Dixon, of Montana, introduced in the Senate, at the beginning of the extra session, the National Guard Pay Bill, which failed of passage at the regular session. This bill was sent from the Military Committee of the Senate to the Secretary of War for Congress in the regular course of Congressional routine. The bill has gone back to the Senate Committee with the information that it is not approved.

Attention is called to the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dixon, and in the House by Mr. Pepper, of Iowa, which, says the letter of the Secretary of War, is the measure agreed to by the representatives of the National Guard Association of the United States in conference with the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and officers of the Army.

With reference to this conference bill the Secretary's letter advises the Senate Military Committee of the entire approval of the War Department. The letter says the bill introduced in the former session was objected to in some particulars by the Department, but those objections all appear to be removed in the conference bill. The Department, therefore, declares its unequivocal approval of the National Guard Association Pay Bill, namely, the one agreed to in conference and previously printed at length in these columns, and which all interested may care to again identify as H. R. 8141, and Senate No. 1996.

General Young, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association, arranged for hearings before the House Military Committee on Tuesday, June 6, and before the Senate Military Committee, Wednesday, June 7.

Officers of the National Guard, from various sections of the country, were present and attended the hearings. These will be discussed on a subsequent occasion.

#### FOR A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

SENATOR DU PONT introduced last week a bill, which in its title is described as "A Bill to provide for raising the Volunteer force of the United States in time of actual or threatened war."

The measure is in entire accord and harmony with the representations of the Chief of Staff in his report of last year and the expressions of the Secretary of War upon the subject of our military organization for war.

The proposed law recognizes the Army, the National Guard, and such volunteer forces as Congress might authorize; these volunteer forces, which are to be maintained only during war, or when the same is imminent, can only be raised after the President has been authorized to take such action by Congress.

Enlistments in the volunteer force are to be for the period of the war; the appointment of the officers, always an important provision in such a law, is left to the President, who may select from the Army, or from the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, and, upon the recommendation of the various governors, from the Organized Militia of the several States and the Territories and the country at large.

In the appointments from the country at large, preference is to be given those who have had honorable service in the Army, the National Guard or active volunteer forces, or who have been graduated from educational institutions in which military instruction is compulsory.

The provision regulating the number of Regular Army officers who shall be commissioned in these volunteer organizations, places the limit at two for battalions of engineers, signal corps or field artillery, and four for cavalry, field artillery or infantry regiments, or twelve companies of coast artillery.

Depot or recruiting organizations are authorized and a provision made for officers to take charge of them.

The bill has received the approval of the War Department. A measure of the kind is indispensably required to give a working plan under which the country may operate at such a critical period.

The bill is numbered Senate 2518. It appears to be well and carefully drawn, and to be worthy of serious consideration by the Congress. It seems, however, to lack one feature, an important one, which, for every reason, should be included, to make it harmonious with existing law. It should contain a clause requiring the entire effective Organized Militia to be ordered forth before any volunteer organizations are created.

The National Guardsmen who are spending their time and money to learn something of military worth in anticipation of being called upon to serve their country in time of war, must and no doubt will, insist that every item of legislation which affects the military situation shall



continue to insure to them the right which is now theirs, that of being called forth for the service of the nation in advance of any other volunteers.

### ON THE HAPPY HABIT OF STEPPING ON CORNS.

Merely to thank you for the privilege of reading the most courteous, concise, brief and generally admirable reply to a challenge that e'er challengee has penned. While it is unfortunate that Mr. Newton didn't go more into details as to why he is afraid to shoot the lever gun against the Springfield, yet his brief 3,000-word communication contains so much meat in its small space that we are almost sure of why he declines the invitation.

Hot air is a most convenient medium, whether contained in Thermos bottles or in replies to invitations to shooting matches. It can be used to report tests made in Los Angeles—or to cover the fact of cold pedal extremities in Buffalo. It has been used to conceal the fact that one does not shoot except in the columns of the sporting magazines, and it is open only to the objection that cold wintry blasts from the region of Dr. Mann's testing plant can so chill the atmosphere that the ordinary reader can see through it. Anyhow, it's a good thing when one is driven into a corner, whether the corner be a vented muzzle one, or an invitation to a shooting match.

All that bothers me is that corn. I find, in delving into history, more or less ancient, that this corn has been attributed to me by Mr. Newton not less than three times in the pages of magazines *not* devoted to the medical profession. Now not being the proud possessor of either corn, bunion or Buffalo digestive apparatus, I am at a loss to understand how Mr. Newton has discovered the unpleasant pedal encumbrance. I have understood that he possessed the advantages of a legal training—in which understanding I am borne out by the splendid long, short and middle distance quibbling with which we have been favored. Is it possible that the gentleman has found the trade of chiropodist more lucrative. That same old corn keeps bobbing up.

Now, just before closing, I am reminded that some folks need to have things explained to them in full—and that mayhap Mr. Newton's short and breezy declination to the shooting match invitation may not have conveyed clearly the real reason thereof. Fearing that Mr. N. may have handicapped himself in this, through his passion for brevity, I quote here a sentence or so from another article by the gentleman, merely to help him out. The quotation is from an inspired article on big game rifles. The sentence quoted demonstrates with what deep awe this article was received—or should have been received after people learned of the deep experience of the gifted writer.

"The writer has never hunted big game, has never, in fact, seen a deer wild in the woods, owing to the obligations imposed by a certain roll-top desk, clients who will insist upon getting into trouble at inconvenient seasons—but he has read a great deal and thought a great deal more upon the subject—" Charles Newton, in *Outer's Book* for September, 1910, page 259.

Trot out the Glooms. Confound it, if Mr. N. had only found time for one little trip to the nearby Adirondacks we might have gotten him into that shooting match and might have found out all about the six motion-bolt gun against that two motion-lever boy. Alas and alack! The cause of the rifle has gotten one more kick in the face.

But then we're wrong. Mr. Newton says the reason's not cold feet, it's hot air—and hot air, mind you, on the part of the Los Angeles contingent. There's never any hot air in Buffalo, no heat of any sort, not even enough always to keep the feet warm. Such is the effect of climate.

Getting back to that corn again, we've taken out papers for *Corn Chapter, No. 6, Affiliated Order of Groaners*. Charter members, E. C. Crossman, Lieut. Whelen, J. L. Eldridge, Brooks of Red Bluff, Dr. F. W. Mann, Harry Pope. We don't know for sure that they've got corns, but they've all socked the spurs into Mr. N. at various times; everybody who does so has corns and has them stepped upon, ergo, the whole bunch are eligible. We'll entertain bids for club rates from enterprising chiropodists.

When we were kids we used to know positively that to touch a certain small inoffensive reptile would cause warts. Now that we're older we're confronted by the equally astounding fact that to engage in any sort of dispute with a Buffalo man causes corns.

Mirabile dictu!

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

### MIDSHIPMEN RECEIVE DESERTS.

MIDSHIPMAN FREDERICK S. HATCH, of New Hampshire, is the honor man of the 1911 class at Annapolis, with Midshipman Herbert H. Bouson, of South Carolina, a close second.

Hatch also received the sword presented by the Naval Academy Class of 1871 for excellence in practical ordnance and gunnery, in addition to the navigating sextant for excellence in practical and theoretical navigation presented by Col. Robert N. Thompson. Other special prizes awarded were:

Cup presented by the National Society, Sons of the Revolution, for excellence in practical ordnance and gunnery, Midshipman Oscar C. Badger, at large; cup presented by National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for excellence in seamanship and international law, Midshipman Beiner S. Bullard, of Wisconsin; medal presented by Admiral Trenchard, Second (New York), No. 73, Navy

League of the United States, for best essay on naval or patriotic subject, Midshipman Edward Ellsberg, of Colorado; gold medal for small-arm target practice, Ernest H. Barber, Kentucky; silver medal for small-arm target practice, Roscoe L. Martin, California; bronze medal for small-arm target practice, Harold E. Saunders, Michigan.

### FOR APPOINTMENT FROM CIVIL LIFE.

THERE will be a competitive examination beginning September 5, 1911, for the selection of about one hundred civilians for appointment to be second lieutenants in the cavalry, field artillery and infantry of the United States Army. The examinations will be conducted at a number of military posts throughout the country, and candidates will be examined at posts as convenient as practicable to their homes.

Persons desiring to enter the competition should address applications to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., accompanied by testimonials or certificates as to their moral character and fitness for the position of a commissioned officer in the United States Army.

*Eligibility.*—Candidates must be citizens of the United States, unmarried, and of good moral character, and must pass the prescribed physical and mental examinations. They must be not less than twenty-one years of age, and in all other respects eligible for appointment on the date set for the examination. The appointment of a civilian to be a second lieutenant in the Army after his twenty-seventh birthday is forbidden by law.

*Physical Examination.*—Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits for the Army, except that any applicant whose degree of vision is less than 20/40 in either eye, or is color blind for red, green, or violet, will be rejected.

*Mental Examination.*—The mental examination is divided into two parts—the preliminary and the competitive—both conducted at the same place, the competitive examinations following immediately after the preliminary.

*Preliminary Mental Examination.*—The preliminary mental examination covers the following subjects: (1) English grammar and orthography; (2) mathematics, to include algebra, plane and solid geometry, and trigonometry, and (3) geography and history.

Graduates of recognized colleges and universities and of institutions of learning classified as Class A and Class BA, at which army officers are detailed as instructors of military science and tactics, will be exempt from the preliminary examination.

*Competitive Mental Examination.*—The competitive mental examination covers the following subjects: (1) General history; (2) elementary French, German, or Spanish, as the candidate may elect; (3) Constitution of the United States and elementary international law, and (4) advanced optional subject. Under this latter head the candidate will be examined upon one of the following subjects as he may elect, viz.:

- (a) Higher mathematics, to include differential calculus, integral calculus, analytical geometry, or
- (b) A thorough working knowledge of any modern language, or
- (c) A general knowledge of the English language and of English literature.

Special privileges in the matter of appointment will be given to graduates of military schools and members of the organized militia upon passing the prescribed examination.

*Further Information.*—More detailed information with reference to the scope and character of the examination and with reference to the manner in which to proceed in order to secure a designation will be furnished upon application to The Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

### WHERE WILD DUCKS NEST.

WILD ducks are commonly given to choosing what seem somewhat unnatural places for their nests, and they have often been found in such situations as the hollow of a pollard willow, in ivy on some tree-stump at a considerable height from the ground, or even in the fork of a lofty tree.

A good example of this strange habit on the part of the mallard may be found in London on the banks of the Serpentine, where a good number of semi-domesticated duck and other wildfowl nest every year. On one of the banks near the water there stands the trunk of an old tree completely covered with ivy, and here on more than one occasion the wild ducks have chosen to build.

Two or three years ago there were no fewer than three pairs of the birds nesting in this tree all at once, and anyone might see them going in and out among the ivy. It has always been something of a problem as to how a duck manages to bring its young safely to the ground when the nest is placed at some height, but there would appear to be no real mystery in the matter at all.

There is no reason, at any rate, to suppose that the bird goes to the trouble of bringing her young to earth in her bill, as has often been suggested, the probability being that she simply lets them fall out,



or perhaps gives them a friendly push to effect the object.

The specific gravity of such a tiny ball of fluff as the young duck consists of when it is ready to leave the nest is so small that no harm could come to it from the impact with the earth, and, of course, if—as is usually the case—the fall takes place upon grass or rushes, it would be broken to a great extent even were the weight of the fallen bird sufficient to be taken into account.

We have known instances of the domestic hen making her nest at some distance from the ground, as, for example, on the top of a rick or on a beam in the barn, but we never remember any difficulty having been experienced in bringing the brood to earth. The chicks simply fell down and were none the worse for their adventure.

It is only reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the young of the wild duck would come to earth in precisely the same fashion, and equally unharmed.—*Shooting Times & British Sportsmen.*

#### *Business First.*

A Boston lawyer, who brought his wit from his native Dublin, while cross-examining the plaintiff in a divorce trial, brought forth the following:

"You wish to divorce this woman because she drinks?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you drink yourself?"

"That's my business," angrily.

Whereupon the unmoved lawyer asked:

"Have you any other business?"—Indian Field.

#### *Another Kind of Stocking.*

Little Hostess (at bedtime)—Why don't you take your stockings off, too?

Little Guest (whose mother buys the cheap black kind)—I've got all of 'em off that will come off.—*Chicago News.*

### RIOT DUTY.

Capt. James A. Moss, whose excellent books, the "Officers' Manual" and "Non-commissioned Officers' Manual," are so well known to military men, has just put out a pamphlet of thirty-two pages dealing with the employment of troops in cases of civil disturbance.

The little book is quite evidently the result of much care, study and thought. Before the book was printed it was carefully reviewed by two of the leading legal and tactical authorities in this country on riot duty, and various portions of it, legal and tactical, were reviewed by others of the army and militia.

The author has endeavored to treat his subject in as non-technical, practical and interesting a way as possible, a way which will, we think, appeal to everyone, especially the officers of the National Guard.

The manner in which such difficult and delicate questions as the firing of troops on riot duty are disposed of is most pleasing. The book should be in the possession of every officer of any military service.

It will prove of use to the most experienced as well as to the beginner.

It sells for 50 cents, with a discount for quantities, and can be purchased of ARMS AND THE MAN.

## The National Guard.

#### *Texas Team Chosen.*

The Texas National Match Team of 1911 has been selected.

Maj. O. C. Guessaz, who has long been a distinguished member of the fine shooting Texas organization, will be the team captain. General Hutchings, the Adjutant General, will accompany the team as coach, Lieutenant Washan as team spotter, Lieutenant Moore, range officer, and Captain J. M. Loving, medical officer.

F. A. Roberts, Second Battery, score, 896; C. L. Poole, first lieutenant, ordnance department, 874; R. E. Blount, sergeant Second Infantry, 847; C. G. Duff, first lieutenant Second Infantry, 838; A. M. Bloor, major Second Infantry, 837; C. M. Easley, sergeant Second Infantry, 806; C. L. Test, first lieutenant Second Infantry, 796; F. O. Post, captain Second Infantry, 775; J. K. Edmundson, first lieutenant First Cavalry, 772; R. E. Thomas, sergeant Second Infantry, 748; S. K. Blount, first lieutenant Second Infantry, 739; A. L. Gunn, sergeant First Cavalry, 725; E. E. Bruck, first lieutenant Second Infantry, 721, and L. H. Younger, captain First Cavalry, 687.

#### *Idaho to Have Range.*

Adjutant General F. A. McCall, of Idaho, has been advised of the approval of the application made by that State for the reservation of a tract of land embracing 160 acres near Weisner for use as a rifle range.

It is expected the construction of the range will be rapidly pushed.

#### *Company of Engineers for Illinois.*

The organization of a new company of engineers for the Illinois National Guard is expected. It is hoped the company will form a nucleus for a battalion.

The engineer company will be quartered with Battery B, Field Artillery, Chicago.

#### *New Hampshire Will Not Come.*

The New Hampshire National Guard will not be represented by a rifle team at Wakefield or at Camp Perry this year. Instead there will be strong effort made to qualify men on the home ranges, and a State competition, to be participated in by teams of four men from each company, will take place.

#### *Michigan Troops to Encamp.*

The entire Michigan National Guard will encamp near Port Huron, August 9, for a period of ten days.

#### *Rhode Island Will Be Represented.*

A great deal of satisfaction is expressed in the Rhode Island National Guard upon the announcement that the State will be represented by rifle teams both at the New England Military Rifle Association shoot at Wakefield, and in the National Matches at Camp Perry.

#### *Prominent Massachusetts National Guardsman Dies.*

Maj. Gen. William H. Brigham, retired, ex-Adjutant General of Massachusetts, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, May 22. The immediate cause of his demise was paralysis.

General Brigham had a most active and useful life in both civil and military lines in his native State of Massachusetts, and his loss will be greatly felt.

#### *Successful Recruiting.*

The 74th Infantry, New York National Guard, Buffalo, finding its organization lacking in numbers, inaugurated a novel plan of vigorous recruiting. The purpose was to raise the regiment to full strength by securing three hundred recruits within thirty days.

A large banner has been stretched across Main street, telling the young men of Buffalo what the regiment is trying to do and an army wagon, drawn by four mules bearing banners of similar purport, has been driven about the streets.

Smokers have been held at the armory every night and a recruiting station opened down town. The last reports from the scene of these novel and successful operations indicated a probability of entire success.

While at first glance it may seem undignified to pursue such a course as that described, yet no proceedings which will bring home to the young men of a locality their high privilege as well as obligation to belong to the National Guard is out of place or improper. It would be better if more organizations took a similar course.

#### *Rifle Activity in Illinois.*

The State range at Camp Logan opened for the season of 1911 on June 1. For several weeks past Maj. John B. Clinin and his assistants have been busy getting all things in order.

The regimental competitions are to be held on June 18. The State competition, in which will be included a company team match and a regimental team match, will be held July 1 to 3, inclusive. As a result of this competition the National Match Team to represent Illinois will be chosen.

#### *Probable Composition of the Navy Team.*

It is expected the following officers and men will be detailed for duty with the Naval National Match Team of this year: Lieuts. L. O. Farley, W. S. McClintic, J. V. Ogan, J. W. Wilcox, Jr., and W. L. Culbertson; Ensigns W. F. Amsden, R. C. Griffin, J. James, E. G. Allen and F. A. L. Vossler; Midshipmen M. S. Brown, F. Bradley, H. J. Knerr, H. O. Roesch, W. D. Brereton, E. K. Lang, W. Smith, E. L. Gunther and W. W. Smith; enlisted men, J. F. King, S. Ingham, C. E. Haines, E. D. Williamson, E. D. Myrick, J. Harold, W. A. Srout, J. S. Wierzbowski, R. H. Peters, J. S. Eigenman, E. D. Fleming, P. A. Door, H. Daugherty, W. J. Clingman, W. J. Murphy, W. Mileski, E. C. Johnson, A. J. Wendlow.

#### *For the First Corps.*

There has fluttered as lightly and gracefully to the editorial table as a spring bird alighting upon the greenwood bough, the first number of a modest, gray little publication, the *Veteran I. C. C. Quarterly*.

It is dedicated to "The Honorary Members of the Corps whose long records of active service, whose devotion to the military efficiency of the Corps, and loyalty to the Commonwealth are a constant inspiration."

It carries with it as a frontispiece a portrait of Thomas Franklin Edmands, Lieut. Col., First Corps Cadets, M. V. M., 1873-1906.

In making the editorial bow these words are used: "With this initial number the *Quarterly* enters the field of service, modestly and with much inward trepidation, though outwardly at ease. It is buoyed up by a strength perhaps not its own—it feels that it is needed. This, at least, is worthy of any recruit who first enters the ranks, and who thereupon laying self-confidence aside proceeds to do what is supposed his duty. The best recruits that we have known have been those who were confident enough to say, 'The Commonwealth needs me,' or 'The Nation needs me,' and have then modestly set about their tasks."

The new periodical will appear in May, August, November and February of each year. Judging by the first number the publication should assist those efforts the First Corps of Cadets is continuously making to attain for the organization the highest ideal of military excellence. We wish it every success.



**RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL.**

National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C. Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary, Hibbs Building.

United States Revolver Association, Springfield, Mass. J. B. Crabtree, secretary-treasurer, 525 Main street

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

- June 10-18—Intercollegiate Outdoor Team Match. Each team shooting on home range.
- July 3-8—Seventh Annual Tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association, at the Bay State Rifle Range, Wakefield, Mass.
- August 14-22, inclusive—Annual Matches of the National Rifle Association of America at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Aug. 23—The National Individual Rifle Match, to be followed by 2 days' preliminary team practice, the National Team Match and the National Individual Revolver Match, at Camp Perry, Ohio.
- Sept. 1-9—Twenty-first Annual Rifle Tournament, at Sea Girt, N. J. \$10,000 in prizes.
- Sept. 9-10—Tenth Anniversary shoot of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, at Emeryville, Calif.

**THE FIRST BIG SHOOT IN PHILADELPHIA.**

On Tuesday, May 23, the rifle, pistol and revolver shooting devotees of the City of Brotherly Love, principally those affiliated with the National Guard, rifle and revolver clubs and the schoolboys from high schools, were for the first time given an opportunity to shoot in an open tournament on one of the only two really modern private indoor ranges in the world. It may be that sooner or later the principal cities of the country will establish ranges patterned after this one in Philadelphia, and its twin brother in Boston, but until then the Keystone State and the Old Bay State capital are entitled to this unique honor.

Considering the lateness of the season and the outdoor sports which are attracting the attention of those sportingly inclined it is remarkable indeed that these two tournaments were so well attended. It is understood that next year the shoots will be held in March; the dates, however, have not been set.

Owing to the extreme care and the desire to have everything absolutely in readiness the range was not finished or opened until the day the shoot was scheduled to begin.

Captain Casey, Major Goddard, George Hugh Smith, Tom Davis and others, who have seen in their time a great many indoor ranges, were loud in their praise of the fine equipment and the eye for detail which was everywhere in evidence.

The leading spirit in the enterprise, Dr. W. C. Miner, of Boston, is to be congratulated upon his foresight and executive ability, which have made it all possible.

Owing to the exercises in Philadelphia schools occurring during the week scheduled for the shoot it was necessary to carry it through the week following. During the first week Tom Davis, Captain Casey and Major Goddard, as range officers, took care of the work connected with the firing points and the work required of range officers. On Major Goddard's shoulders, during the last week of the shoot, fell most of the work. Both afternoon and evening he was at all times where he was most needed. George Hugh Smith also assisted in directing the firing.

The Schoolboy Team Match for the Shannon Trophy, and also for the schoolboy championship of Pennsylvania, was won by Southern Manual Training High School of Philadelphia,

with a score of 855 out of a possible 1,000. Second place and bronze medals were won by the team representing the Central High School, also of Philadelphia, with a score of 825. M. J. Mitchell of the Southern Manual won the cup given to the individual making the highest score in the offhand position with a total of 88; he also won the cup for the highest score in the prone position, with a total of 94.

The continuous reentry match, offhand, brought out some good shooting, first prize being won by F. W. Lound, of Central High, with a score of 138; second prize, a cup, won by M. C. Vendig, with a score of 129; third prize, a Stevens rifle, was won by J. N. Rhoads, jr., with 124.

The Interscholar Match for the Du Pont championship cup and silver medals to the members of the team, was won by the Southern Manual, on a score of 699. Second place and bronze medals were won by the Central High, on a score of 671.

The Junior Marksman's Match, won by Oliver D. Forbes, with a score of 40 standing, and 42 prone.

The Single Entry Match for schoolboys, first prize and silver medals, was tied for by F. W. Lund, of Central High, and R. James and M. J. Mitchell, of Southern High, on a score of 45. The tie will be shot off later.

The Interclub Match, for the .22 caliber rifle club championship of Pennsylvania, was won by the Philadelphia Rifle Association with a score of 849. The members of the winning team received silver medals. Second place, and bronze medals, went to the members of the team representing Co. K, Third Infantry, Pennsylvania N. G., with the score of 813. The cup for the highest individual score was won by Nathan Sperring with a score of 190.

The One Hundred Shot Championship Match, offhand, went to John G. Schnerring, on a score of 898 out of a possible 1,000. His prize was a gold medal. Second prize and silver medal went to E. Claude Goddard on a score of 865; third prize and a bronze medal to E. H. Williamson, 829.

The special prize and silver cup to the contestant not winning a prize and having the best 10-shot score was won by Nathan Sperring on a score of 91.

The Fifty Shot Championship Match, telescopes and palm rests allowed, was won by John G. Schnerring with a score of 426. The first prize was a cup; second prize, also a cup, was won by Dr. Robert L. Dubbs, on a score of 429. Special prize, a cup, to the contestant not winning a prize and having the best 15-shot score, won by C. R. Dougherty on a score of 137.

The Single Entry Match was won by John G. Schnerring with a score of 46; the first prize was a silver medal. Second prize, a bronze medal, was tied for by E. H. Williamson, Jr., and C. R. Dougherty, with scores of 138. The tie will be shot off.

The Continuous Re-entry Match, first prize silver and gold medal, won by J. G. Schnerring on a score of 141. Second, silver medal to E. H. Williamson, Jr., score 139. Third, bronze medal to Nathan Sperring, score 132. Fourth, a cup, won by D. N. Elwell, score 115. A cup, for the best five targets, was won by John G. Schnerring on scores of 47, 47, 47 and 46.

The Press Match, for a \$5 order of sporting

goods, was won by J. W. Black on a score of 37. Second prize, a cup, was tied for by S. Lovegrove and O. Potts, on scores of 34.

The Bullseye Match, three shots on a target, was won by John Dillin, with a target 3/4 points off center. The second prize, a cup, was won by Wm. M. Patrick, with a score of 4 points.

The Team Championship Match was won by the Philadelphia Rifle Association with a score of 382.

The Single Entry match, the first prize and silver medal, was won by Harry L. Reeves, 47. Second prize, a cup, was tied for by the Smith brothers, William T. and George Hugh, on score of 45. The tie will be shot off.

The Continuous Re-entry Pistol and Revolver Match was won by George Hugh Smith with a score of 141. Second prize, silver medal, was won by Harry L. Reeves on a score of 140, and third prize and bronze medal was won by Dr. Ricker, on a score of 134. George Hugh Smith won the cup for the best single target on a score of 48.

The Continuous Pocket Revolver Match was won by Nathan Sperring with a score of 62. The first prize was a silver medal. Second place and a bronze medal went to John G. Schnerring; score 21. A cup for best single target was won by Nathan Sperring, with a score of 924.

The Military Championship Company Team Match, first prize, a silver cup, was won by Company H, Third Infantry, N. G., Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, score 645. Second prize and cup went to the Sixth Infantry, of Norristown, with a score of 527.

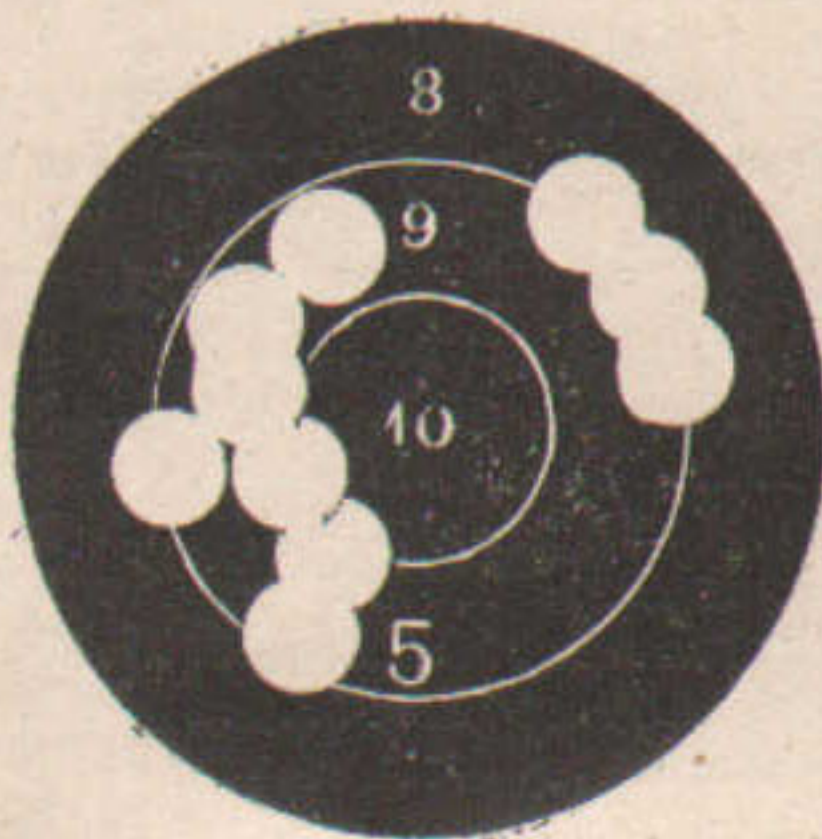
**Spring Shoot of St. Louis Central Sharpshooters' Association.**

Thunder, lightning, heavy squalls of rain and everything in the nature of bad weather that could happen did not keep the attendance away from the Fifteenth Annual Spring Prize Shoot of the St. Louis Central Sharpshooters Association held on May 28.

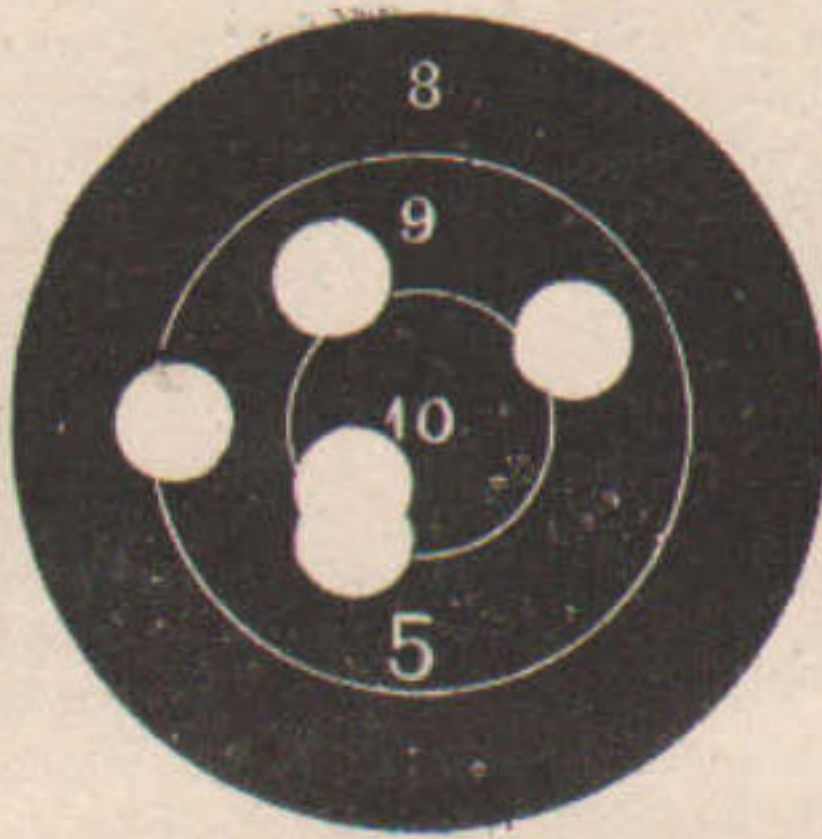
The prize targets were four in number, the most interesting and the one having the most valuable prizes on was the ring target, on which each shooter had a chance to enter as many times as he wanted to, shooting three shots on a German ring target offhand, with a possible score of 75 points. On this target Tobe Watkins took an early lead, shooting 70 points on his second ticket, which he let stand. His score was high till late in the day, when D. Schneidwind, of Belleville, Ill., put up 24-25-24, scoring 73 points, A. B. Snyder, of Chicago, and E. D. Ekstedt, of East St. Louis, also got busy and each scored 71 points; Johnny Wiget then got in the swim and tied Tobe's score, making six men with 70 or better out of a possible 75.

In the championship target, on which each shooter had ten shots and no re-entry, the scores were very low, but the heavy rain that most of the shooters had to shoot through was the reason of that. On that target F. J. Spadely took the lead early, but C. T. Westergard, of Chicago (better known in the West as the second Dr. Hudson), walked in about 5 o'clock and scored 218, with the remark that he did not like to beat the bunch too bad.

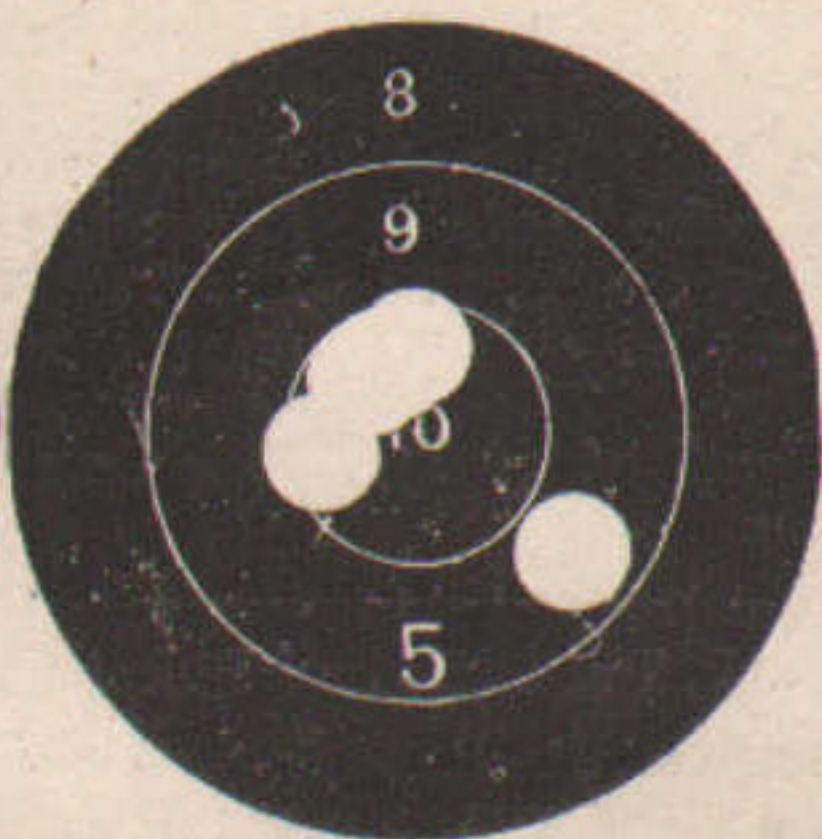
Everybody took a whack at the man, and on this target Tobe gained the lead early in the day with 58 points out of a possible 60, on his



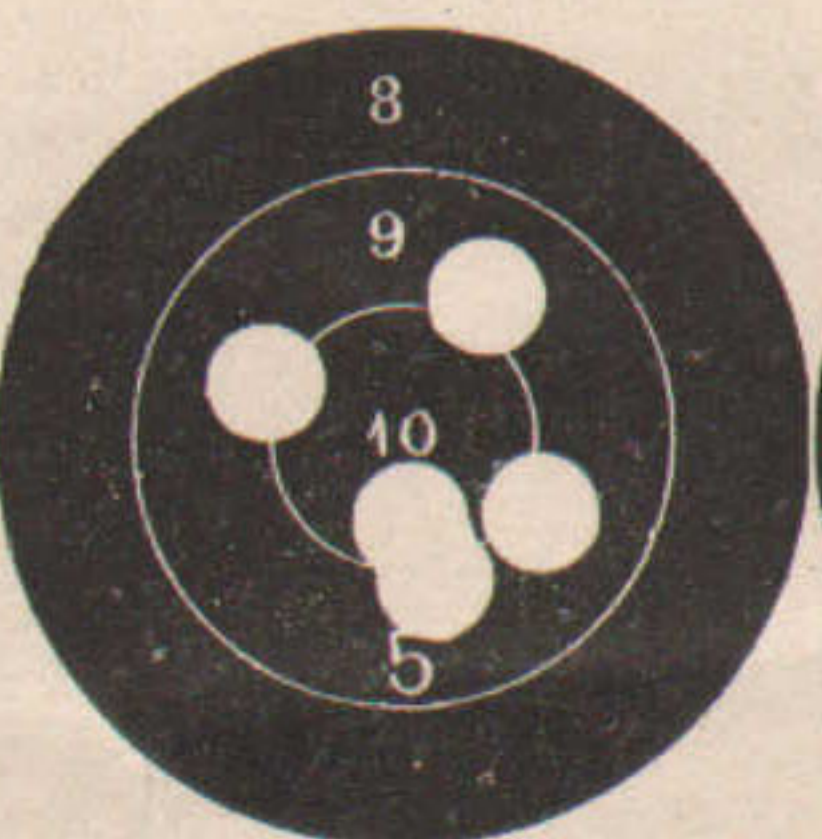
Possible of 50, By George R. St. John. Deering High



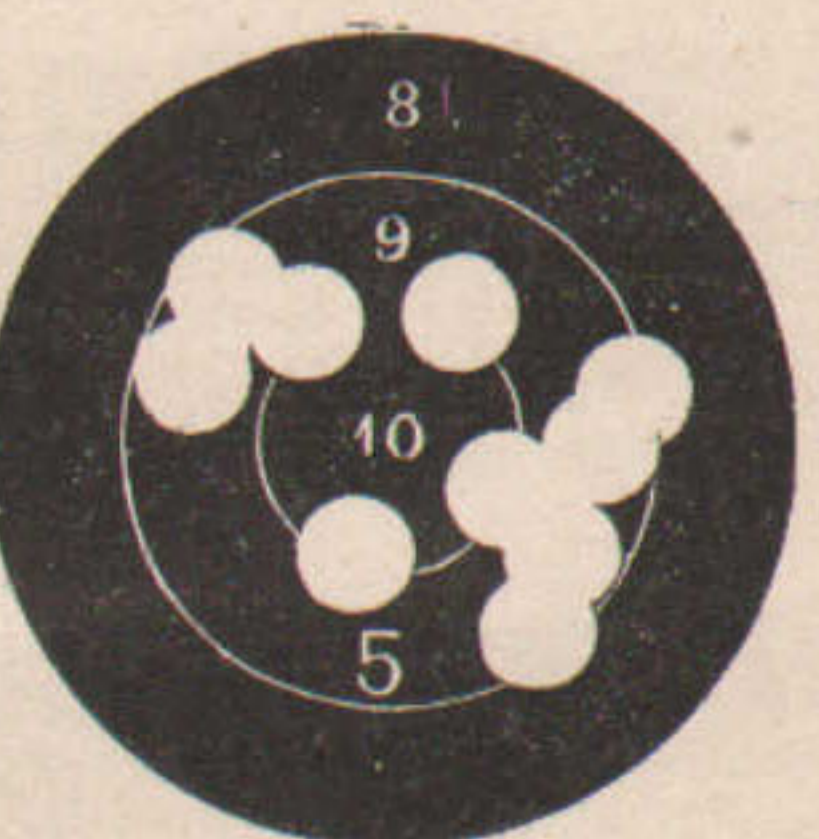
Score of 49, By Gordon P. Floyd. Deering High.



Score of 49, By Gordon P. Floyd. Deering High.



Possible of 50, By Gordon P. Floyd. Deering High.



Possible of 50, By George R. St. John. Deering High.

SOME OF THE BEST TARGETS MADE AT THE BOSTON SHOOT.



first ticket, which he let stand, and which was high until about 5 o'clock when Ekstedt dropped in three shots that duplicated Tobe's act, then Westergard and Pauly also run in 58 each, making four men tied with 58 points each.

The Monroe target attracted considerable attention, each shooter having three shots per ticket with the entries unlimited. This target has a 12-inch bull divided into 25 rings about 1-8 of an inch apart, and the center ring being just one half inch in diameter. The shooting on this target was heavy and six men scored perfect centers, while five more scored 24's. Mrs. Tobe Watkins took a hand on this target and dropped in a 24 on her fifth shot, taking eighth money and winning out over several expert male opponents.

Four prizes were offered on the point target where each shooter was allowed 20 shots per ticket and could enter as often as they wished. Sam Dorman came up from Popular Bluffs and started in to take first money on the points, as is his habit each year, but Tobe remembered that he could shoot rather fast, so he enlisted the services of two shooters (who were not shooting at the time) in loading his shells, and he shot 100 shots in one hour which, added to his 100 shots already put in on the point target, brought his score safely above Dorman's, and he took first away from the wily Samuel. Three points were possible per shot.

CHAMPIONSHIP TARGET

C. T. Westergard 218	A. Peters..... 189
F. J. Spaedy.... 210	Vic Rapp..... 187
L. Knoeble..... 209	J. A. Sertl..... 181
E. D. Ekstedt... 208	A. Grumme..... 179
J. L. Wiget..... 206	J. Weldon..... 175
D. Schneidwind. 206	Wm. Roessler... 172
Paul Teichman.. 203	Leo Bulander... 172
T. M. Watkins... 203	W. Leutwiler... 167
J. G. Bardill.... 200	W. A. Alexander 167
Ittner..... 198	L. Cach..... 155
Aug. Mende..... 197	F. Bouchaert... 138
A. B. Snyder.... 197	A. Engel..... 122
Chris Jansen... 195	Hy. Krah, Jr.... 118
G. Kull..... 195	F. Stochler..... 111
Fred Pauly..... 194	Irwin Meyer.... 105
Wm. Sandman.. 194	

MAN TARGET.

E. D. Ekstedt... 58	J. A. Sertl..... 55
T. M. Watkins... 58	W. Leutwiler... 55
C. T. Westergard. 58	Jacob Jannett... 55
Fred Pauly..... 58	Chris Jansen... 54
Paul Teichman... 56	A. Mende..... 54
J. L. Wiget..... 56	Fred Stohler... 53
J. G. Bardill.... 55	A. Engel..... 53
D. Schneidwind.. 55	

RING TARGET.

D. Schneidwind.. 73	F. J. Spaedy .... 68
A. B. Snyder.... 72	Aug. Engel .... 63
Sam Dorman.... 71	J. G. Bardill.... 68
E. D. Ekstedt... 71	Vic Rapp..... 66
J. L. Wiget..... 70	Fred Stohler... 65
T. M. Watkins... 70	Jacon Jannett... 65
Chris Jansen... 69	L. Knoebel..... 63
C. T. Westergard. 69	Fred Pauly..... 63
W. Leutwiler... 69	T. M. Barcur... 61
J. A. Sertl..... 69	Paul Teichman... 59

MONROE TARGET.

J. G. Bardill.... 25	Mrs. T. M. Watkins 24
W. Leutwiler... 25	F. J. Spaedy..... 24
D. Schneidwind.. 25	J. A. Sertl..... 24
T. M. Watkins... 25	Chris Jansen... 23
J. L. Wiget..... 25	J. Weldon..... 23
P. Teichman.... 25	Vic Rapp ..... 23
A. B. Snyder.... 24	A. Mende..... 23
E. D. Ekstedt... 24	

POINT TARGET.

T. M. Watkins... 384	J. L. Wiget..... 241
Sam Dorman... 333	A. B. Snyder.... 203

"TOBE."

In a fifty-shot match on May 27 on the German ring target at 200 yards offhand, A. B. Snyder and C. T. Westergard, of Chicago, won with the excellent score of 2,342 to 2,160. Westergard doing the star work with 1156 out of a possible 1,250.

Mr. Westergard is one of the youngest shooters in the Central Sharpshooter's Association, and if he keeps improving his shooting as he has done during the past six months, he

will break some of the world's records for German ring shooting.

This match was arranged between Snyder and Westergard, and Watkins and Wiget, when the latter gentlemen were in Chicago a few weeks ago, and as every shooter scored well in the match Saturday, the St. Louis team felt that in being beaten by such a large score was an honor to them. The scores are appended:

CHICAGO TEAM.

Westergard—226, 224, 224, 231, 230. Total, 1,135.

Snyder—219, 226, 221, 224, 217. Total, 1,107.

Total team score, 2,242.

ST. LOUIS TEAM.

Wiget—220, 223, 212, 217, 223. Total, 1,095.

Watkins—210, 212, 215, 216, 212. Total, 1,065.

Total team score, 2,160.

"TOBE."

France Again Wins International.

France won the annual rifle and revolver match between the Cercle des Carabiniers de Paris and the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association of this city. The match was shot in Paris and at Greenville, N. J., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, May 23, 25 and 27, and the conditions were fifteen men a side, forty shots each, at two hundred yards with the rifle and forty shots at fifty yards with the revolver.

The French team made a total score of 21,347, as against 21,014 for the American team. Last year the Frenchmen scored 21,457 and the Americans 21,252. In 1909 the Frenchmen made 21,246 and the Americans 20,990.

Following are the complete scores:

Names.	Rifle	Revolver	Total
Mr. Johnson.....	761	718	1,479
Comte de Castelbajac....	768	680	1,448
Mons. Gautier.....	740	707	1,447
Mons. Rumeau.....	737	709	1,446
Mons. Le Boigne.....	755	686	1,441
Mons. Lecop.....	741	700	1,441
Mons. Colas.....	737	704	1,439
Mons. Regaud.....	761	674	1,435
Mons. Parmentier.....	708	707	1,415
Mons. Labbe.....	726	679	1,405
Mons. Lardin.....	755	643	1,398
Mons. Faure.....	746	651	1,397
Mons. Stephan.....	748	649	1,397
Mons. Sartori.....	730	657	1,387
Mons. Fouconnier.....	754	618	1,372

Totals .....11,165 10,182 21,347

Scores of the American Team.

Names.	Rifle	Revolver	Total
Dr. W. G. Hudson.....	768	736	1,504
H. M. Pope.....	770	731	1,501
J. A. Dietz.....	738	756	1,494
W. H. French.....	753	739	1,492
A. P. Lane.....	684	762	1,446
P. Hanford.....	648	777	1,425
J. E. Silliman.....	669	747	1,416
D. F. Snellen.....	702	698	1,400
R. M. Ryder.....	632	752	1,384
J. W. Hessen.....	627	753	1,380
M. Hayes.....	620	753	1,373
J. K. Boles.....	656	670	1,326
D. A. Sanborn.....	569	735	1,304
Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	438	747	1,285
G. L. Amoreaux.....	668	616	1,284

Totals .....10,042 10,972 21,014

The best individual work was done by Dr. Hudson, of the Manhattan team, who scored 1,504, the next in order being Harry Pope, with 1501, who made the best score of either team with the rifle, 770. The best score with the revolver of either team was made by P. Hanford, 777. The American team won the revolver end of it by 790 points over the Frenchmen.

Allison Park, Pa., Rifle and Pistol Club.

The Allison Park Rifle and Pistol Club was defeated in a 7-man team match by the Faulk Revolver and Pistol Club, of Westview, Pa., the winners having a margin of 46 points in total score. Rules were, 25 continuous shots per man, shot in pairs, Standard American target 50 yards, any pistol 10 inch maximum barrel, open sights.

FAULK.

Dr. Brown.....	204
A. C. Faulk.....	203
Brae .....	202
Dr. Atkinson....	187
Rolshouse .....	179
Oscar Faulk.....	175
Guy Royal.....	157

ALLISON PARK.

H. S. Freed.....	204
Dr. Clark.....	201
W. L. Simpson..	178
H. G. Wagner....	174
E. A. Clark.....	173
F. Holday.....	169
J. H. Moorewood	162

1307

1261

Senatorial Trophy Match.

(Known distance firing Monday, May 29; skirmish firing, Tuesday, May 30.)

Open to all commissioned officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, who have qualified as expert riflemen.

RANGE, KIND OF FIRE AND NUMBER OF ROUNDS.

- (1) 200 yds, slow fire, 2 sighting shots and 10 shots for record.
- (2) 200 yds, rapid fire, 3 scores of 5 rounds each for record.
- (3) 600 yds, slow fire, 2 sighting shots and 15 rounds for record.
- (4) 1,000 yds, slow fire, 2 sighting shots and 10 rounds for record.
- (5) Two skirmish runs, 600 to 200 yds, 20 rounds each run.

The competitor making the highest aggregate score in the competition, in addition to his eligibility for Brigade Team honors, will receive the Senatorial Trophy, which is a silver cup presented by twenty-one United States Senators, to be held one year, and a gold badge designating him as the "Champion rifleman of the National Guard of the District of Columbia."

The contestants making the highest scores, with such officers and enlisted men of the N. G. D. C. as may be desired desirable, will be designated to continue practice (under such schedule as may be prescribed), and from whom shall finally be selected the teams to represent the N. G. D. C. in any competitions that may be entered into during the season.

Fifty-three officers and enlisted men entered the match, but only 31 actually finished; several owing to low scores dropped out after the first day's shooting.

The honors went to Lieut. L. A. Clausel, Second Infantry, who won the trophy with a score of 383 out of a possible 450 points. The next highest honor went to Private J. D. McNabb, Company E, First Infantry, who made the remarkable score of 75 out of a possible 75 points in rapid fire at 200 yards.

The weather conditions during the two days' firing were not favorable to high scores, owing to mirage, particularly during the firing at 1,000 yards and also the prevailing high temperature.

The following is the standing of the contestants at the conclusion of the match:

Name and rank.	45	69	66	41	162	383
Lt. L. A. Clausel.....	45	69	66	41	162	383
Sgt. S. W. Forsythe....	41	66	65	42	168	382
Lt. R. Alderman.....	42	60	69	42	161	374
Pvt. R. Clouser.....	41	68	65	38	160	372
Pvt. C. E. Groome.....	43	64	67	38	155	367
Lt. T. McAnally.....	40	66	62	37	160	365
Capt. F. W. Hoyt.....	46	72	65	32	144	359
Pvt. W. L. Kelly.....	44	63	69	40	142	358
Art. J. D. McNabb.....	39	75	64	26	148	352
Lt. C. M. Putman.....	41	68	66	40	131	346
Lt. Thos. Brown.....	43	69	66	42	121	341
Pvt. F. D. Tonne.....	36	53	65	41	146	341
Sgt. A. G. Schmidt.....	43	64	71	29	131	338
Sgt. Maj. J. H. Cole....	40	61	60	29	148	338
Lt. Col. G. B. Young....	45	63	59	38	132	337
Sgt. J. R. Fehr.....	40	70	64	32	130	336
Capt. H. Burton.....						332
Lt. C. G. Gardner.....						328
Lt. R. Powers.....						324
Pvt. P. W. Gibson.....						322
Capt. W. W. Cookson....						319
Lt. H. C. Caldwell.....						317
Pvt. G. A. Joynes.....						313
Pvt. J. T. Hutchison....						305
Lt. F. S. Durston.....						291
Lt. J. E. Smith.....						285
Pvt. F. W. Crist.....						279
Capt. L. B. Ernest.....						278
Pvt. W. E. Walker.....						215
Corpl. J. A. Wade....						213
Corpl. M. P. McGrath...						181



# WESTERN REVOLVER CARTRIDGES

## First in Government Tests

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

This is a sweeping victory for Western Goods and when it is stated that second honors went to cartridges of Government make it conclusively proves that in the field of competition

### Western Ammunition Leads in QUALITY by a Big Margin

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.

#### Allison Park, Pa., Rifle and Pistol Club.

At the practice shoot held by the club on May 30 the following scores were made on 50-yard stands. American target, .22, pistols and long rifle Lesmok.

	Average.															
Freed—	87	87	78	85	83	84	81	78	76	82.1						
Dr. Clark—	85	83	84	81	81	90	84	84	74	81	77	81.5				
Simpson—									70	82	76	75	75.6			
E. A. Clock—	59	75	72	79	70	71	80	78	73.							
Moorewood—									70	71	69	68	57	65.5		
C. Holliday—	61	80	71	66	64	56	67	72	59	61	56	59	66	59		
														64.		
Burns—									71	64	48	56	59	61	59	59.7

#### Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg.

Although scores were for practice only, the markers were kept busy at the Highland Range on Saturday, May 27, and strings were turned in from four ranges. The heat apparently did not affect the shooters, although several complained of not being able to connect up with the bull at 500 yards as they were wont to do.

T. C. Beal shot very strongly at the middle ranges, ringing up 16 bulls out of 20 at 500 and 600, while George Snyder led the bunch at 300 with 44.

The event of the day, though, was the shooting at 200 yards offhand. Fred Fisher had put up the score of 47 and was satisfied that this mark would be good for the top of the list, it equaling the club's record for the distance made four years ago by Leacy. This seemed to stir up Leacy, for he proceeded to set it up once more by making six straight, then two 4's and finishing up with bulls for 48.

Since the first 47 was made, Fisher has equaled it three times and Leacy twice. Some of the members think this will be again broken this season, but it must be shown. Scores:

200 Yards.	
Charles Leacy.... 48	O. W. Hammer... 41
F. B. Fisher..... 47	G. A. Snyder..... 41
M. C. Hazlett.... 45	W. Paulsen..... 41
R. Paulsen..... 44	A. M. Fuller..... 41
H. G. Olsen..... 44	R. V. Swanton.... 41
F. S. Nisbet..... 43	Granvill Teter... 40
W. R. Lippincott.. 42	G. H. Thoerner... 39
E. A. Waugaman. 42	W. L. McClaskey. 37
T. C. Beal..... 41	

300 Yards.	
G. A. Snyder..... 44	T. C. Beal..... 42
F. B. Fisher..... 43	E. A. Waugaman. 42
A. W. Hammer... 43	W. L. McClaskey.. 41
H. G. Olsen..... 42	M. C. Hazlett.... 39

500 Yards.	
T. C. Beal..... 48	R. P. Paulsen.... 45
M. C. Hazlett.... 47	H. G. Olsen..... 45
N. R. Lippincott.. 46	R. W. Swanton... 44
W. L. McClaskey. 46	G. A. Snyder..... 44
F. B. Fisher..... 46	F. S. Nisbet..... 44
Charles Leacy.... 46	E. A. Waugaman. 41
Granvill Teter... 45	J. O. Clugston.... 40
O. W. Hammer... 45	

600 Yards.	
T. C. Beal..... 48	F. S. Nisbet..... 41
W. R. Lippincott.. 45	G. A. Snyder..... 41
O. W. Hammer... 43	E. A. Waugaman. 39
J. L. Mason..... 42	

#### The Annual Maryland Rifle Competitions.

The program for the Maryland National Guard and the Maryland State Rifle Association rifle and revolver competitions to be held at Saunders Range, Maryland, July 31 to August 3, inclusive, has been received and as usual a most interesting series of matches is scheduled.

The combining of the National Guard and the State Association matches has been productive of excellent results and the annual attendance materially increased.

There is only one of the twenty-five matches scheduled that is open to other than the Maryland State Rifle Association or the Maryland National Guard. It is the Championship Team Match, open to teams of five from any battalion, company or headquarters of the National Guard of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, two sighting and seven shots for record at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. Ten shots rapid fire at 200 yards.

The entrance fee is \$5 and the prize is a cup presented by the association. Entry must be made with the superintendent, Saunders Range, not later than 6 P. M. on the day prior to the day set for the match, with team members and alternates. The match is scheduled for Saturday, August 5, at 10 A. M.

#### Pacific Coast Rifle League.

Four telegraphic matches have been shot so far in the schedule of the league for this season. Tacoma has apparently shot five because of shooting a three-cornered match, and Bisbee three because of holding back its score against Seattle, as the latter expected to shoot its score on June 3. Seattle has been handicapped for lack of a range, and latest advices are that it cannot get the use of the Fort Lawton range until July 1.

Bisbee has been shooting like a whirlwind and should win out in the series, although

Tacoma will give her a hard run. Bisbee has made high score of 805 out of 900. The distances being shot are 200, 300 and 500, ten shots at each, six men on each team.

The standing of the clubs is as follows:

Club.	Matches.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Tacoma .....	5	5	0	1.000
Bisbee .....	3	3	0	1.000
Los Angeles .....	4	2	2	.500
Seattle .....	2	1	1	.500
Spokane .....	4	1	3	.250
Pasadena .....	4	1	3	.250
Santa Ana .....	4	0	4	.000

Individual scores for high men in each club follow:

Name.	Club.	Matches.	Total.	Pct.
McMinn, Bisbee .....		3	408	.906
H. O. Scofield, Tacoma.....		4	540	.90
C. B. Hubbs, Pasadena.....		2	264	.88
E. C. Crossman, Los Angeles		4	518	.86
J. A. Gribble, Seattle .....		1	129	.86
Frank Fromm, Spokane.....		4	515	.858
E. B. Cubbon, Santa Ana....		3	378	.84

#### The Columbia Rifle Club No More.

At a meeting of the Columbia Rifle Club held May 25 it was voted to merge the club with the Rochester Yacht Club and by the merge the Columbia Rifle Club will lose its identity. The 135 members of the rifle club will, under the merge, become members of the yacht club, having advantage of the yacht club's five months of open season at the lake, while on the other hand the 350 members of the yacht club will be furnished with a city home, the yacht club taking over the present city quarters of the Columbia Rifle Club in Reynolds Arcade.

The Columbia Rifle Club was organized in 1893, and was incorporated in 1896. The first quarters were in the basement of Reynolds Arcade, but at the end of the first year, when the building was flooded, the club took quarters on the third floor. As the membership was increased the quarters were increased until the club occupied its present home.

For some years it was distinctive'y a rifle club and as such had a reputation all over the country. From the specifications which were used in constructing its five ranges the basis was had for the construction of many of the most prominent rifle ranges of the United States, the specifications having been taken advantage of in some cases for use in erecting Government ranges. The club for some years enjoyed the membership of a large number of representative men of Rochester, but with the



**Smith & Wesson HEAVY FRAME TARGET REVOLVER . Model 1911**



**A Long-Felt Want Supplied**

We are pleased to announce that we have arranged with Smith & Wesson, of Springfield, Mass., to manufacture for us EXCLUSIVELY a heavy frame .22 caliber revolver. Shoots .22 short, .22 long, .22 long rifle, and .22 extra long.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Caliber . . . . .22 Long Rifle  
Barrel . . . . .6 inches  
Chambers . . . . .6  
Weight . . . . .23 ounces  
Pull . . . . .Under 4 lbs.  
Sights . . . . .S. & W. Target  
Grip . . . . .Checked Wood  
Made of Circassian Walnut-inlaid with S. & W. Gold Monogram.

**This revolver will be marketed only through this office**

Orders filled as received. Ready for delivery about June 15, 1911. (Subject to Stock)

**The retail price of this revolver is \$20** If your dealer does not carry it in stock, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. N. Y. or S. F. drafts or P. O. order preferred. Address all communications to

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The Cavalryman's Cup. The Dickinson Trophy. Enlisted Men's Trophy, presented to the National Rifle Association by the Enlisted Men of the U. S. Marine Corps.

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

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**Tactical Principles and Problems**

By CAPT. M. E. HANNA, 2d U. S. Cavalry

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

**MORE LAURELS FOR DU PONT AT THE SIXTH PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP TOURNAMENT**

MADERA, CALIFORNIA, MAY 25-27, 1911

THE HANDICAP EVENT won by Ed. Mitchell, shooting E. C. with a score of 93 x 100. Other honors carried off by shooters using

**THE OLD RELIABLE DU PONT SMOKELESS POWDERS**

SPECIAL DOUBLE EVENTS won by T. W. Neel, shooting E. C. Smokeless, with a score of 86 x 100

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE on 16-yard targets, won by F. M. Newbert shooting Dupont, with a score of 365 x 400

HIGH PROFESSIONAL AVERAGE on 16-yard targets, won by H. E. Poston, shooting Dupont, with a score of 368 x 400

Did it ever occur to you that there's a reason for the preference shown by skillful shots for powders? High velocity—regular patterns—light recoil, and general dependability are the qualifications that make a selection of a Dupont brand a matter of course. Get in line for better scores.



WRITE FOR FREE DUPONT, E. C., or BALLISTITE BOOKLET No. 5

**E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company**

Established 1802

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

advent of some of the larger clubs the membership was gradually decreased. The efforts of the Government to develop marksmanship by small-arms practice also had much to do with the lessening of the membership rolls.

The officers of the club for 1910-11 were: Dr. C. S. Moon, president; A. H. Thomas vice-president and secretary; M. S. VanVleet, treasurer; Dr. C. S. Moon, M. S. VanVleet, F. W. Barkley, A. H. Thomas, Homer Knapp and A. G. Battersby, as the board of managers.

**Wilmington, Del., Gun Club.**

Half a hundred devotees of the shotgun spent Saturday afternoon at the traps of the Du Pont Gun Club at Newbridge. Owing to contrary winds the usual high scores were not so much in evidence. J. T. Skelly was high man with a total of 87 breaks out of 100 singles. J. B. McHugh, A. B. Richardson, of Dover, former State champion, and E. E. Du Pont were next in line.

John W. Hessian, representative of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., was a visitor at the club at both the Thursday and Saturday shoots. Quite a number of spectators were on hand to greet Mr. Hessian, as he is well known to all followers of the rifle and shotgun in the vicinity, and is a former Wilmingtonian.

The shoot for shotgun, which started February 1, ended today, and was won by S. B.



THE N. R. A. SCHOOLBOY LEAGUE MEDAL.

Trott, with a score of 248 out of 250, including added targets. The shotgun which Mr. Trott wins is a handsome specimen of the gun-maker's art, and is valued at about \$100.

In the T. Coleman Du Pont merchandise event, T. W. Keithly was the winner in Class A. In Class B T. B. Rogers and Eugene E. Du Pont were tied for first place. C Class was won by D. J. Dougherty, and D Class by Harry T. Reed.

The shooting today was rather difficult owing to a stiff breeze which caused the targets to dip very much.

**REVOLVER AND PISTOL SCORES.**

Practice—D. Appleby, 72, 71, 75, 86, 75; J. T. Skelly, 62.

Qualification—J. W. Hessian, 81, 85, 86, 90.

**RIFLE SCORES.**

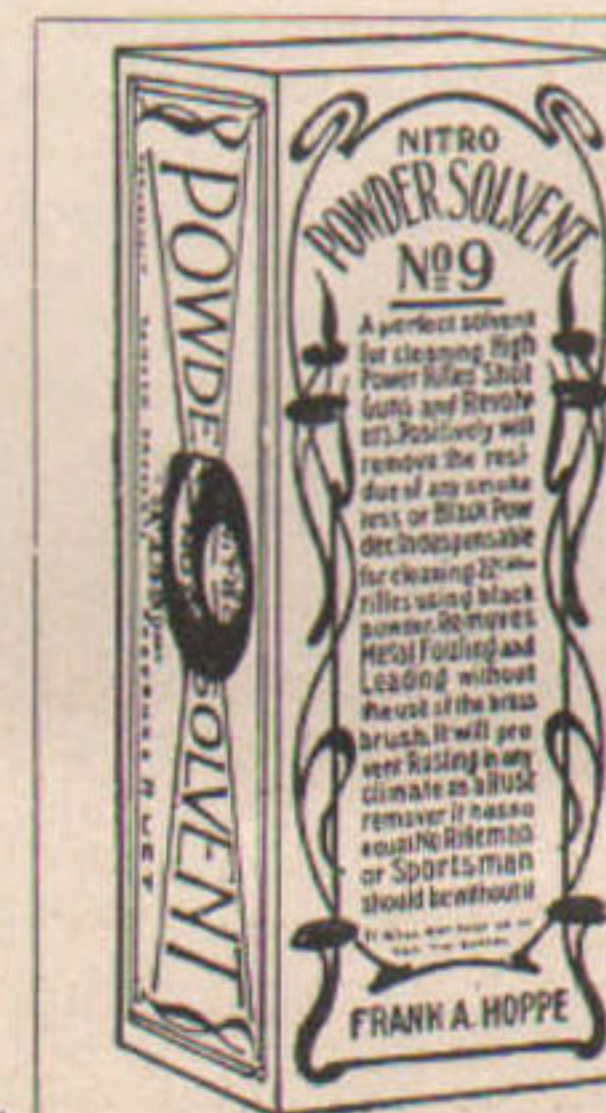
Practice—J. R. Owens, 51, 51; J. Grier, 36, 57; J. T. Birch, 65; D. Appleby, 82; Sheppard, 62, 50, 72, 81.

Qualification—D. Appleby, 87, 77, 77, 79, 88.

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## THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

### Allison Park, Pa., Rifle and Pistol Club.

The following scores were made in practice on June 3 at the 50-yard range of the Club; Standard American Target, .22 caliber pistols and L. R. Lesmok.

	Day	Average.
Freed	85 79 77 81 86 81 84 86 84	82.5
Moorewood	79 81	80.
Dr. Clarke—	78 79 80 80 79 81 71 80 84 71	78.3
Simpson	72 80 75 75 82	76.8
E. A. Clark	81 82 89 78 70 71 62	76.1
Wagner		66—66.
Holliday	61 73 64 58 63 68 65	64.6
Burns	68 59 63 58	62.
Bryne	45 64 59 66	58.5

### Portland Revolver Club.

Again ten of our men repaired to the Beatty Outdoor Range to do battle to similar number of warriors in Los Angeles. Again we were defeated, but by a closer margin, and again we think that we have learned some things that will help us in future contests. Not to exceed 10 or 20 per cent of our number have a dejected look. The balance do not show a scratch, and the best judge could not tell they have been in a fifty-round engagement.

Some thoughtful member or members—it may possibly have been our friends Hacheney and Abraham—had a spread for us that did much good to the inner man. There were three

articles, all local products, that each silently vouched was the best of its kind, viz.: Kipper salmon, Hood River strawberries and Tillamook cheese. Aside from the fact that our five best scores averaged 440 plus, this was a consolation worth while.

Hubbard	451	Hacheney	427
Capt. Moore	446	Craddock	417
Hansen	446	Sanders	415
Abraham	431	Gotvig	401
Wilson	424	Hildeman	399
22 cal. pistol	2198	38 Cal. revolver	2059
Los Angeles	4285	Total	4257

### The Los Angeles Version.

The second match for championship of the coast, the best ten men in each club to compete, five to shoot revolvers and five pistols, was shot May 28, and the Angel boys negotiated a second victory over the astute Portlanders with a safe margin of 28 points, the winning club scoring two points more than in the previous match.

The Portland boys raised their score 40 points, and there is a possibility that they would win if the same increase would follow in a third match.

Several of the Los Angeles club fell below their average, while others were materially raised.

However, the same relative positions were maintained, as in the former match. Unfortunately, the scores of our northern neighbors were not given in detail so that we could compare individual records. For the southern club Mr. Seivert made the high single score of 94 with the revolver.

Fraser and Royce led with a tie for first place in the southern club. There will be a series of matches with teams of ten men from

all of the best clubs in the country during the season of 1911. Hitherto the Los Angeles club has proved itself fairly invincible, and with the addition of some extra good shots and the two disabled high-score men in line they should be able to sustain their reputation easily, at least they will throw a big try at it at any rate.

The scores of the Los Angeles club follow:

PISTOL.	
R. J. Fraser	443
Dr. G. I. Royce	443
W. E. Smith	437
J. E. Holcomb	426
E. G. Richardson	425

REVOLVER.	
H. D. Thaxter	433
A. B. Douglas	431
J. W. Seifert	430
A. M. Smith	416
P. E. Peterson	401

Portland 4,285  
Total 4,257

### Fort Pitt Rifle Club.

June 3.—In spite of the lowering sky and threatening showers, there was a large and busy gathering at the range of the club. The first match of the season of 1911 was the attraction. Fortunately the weather condi-

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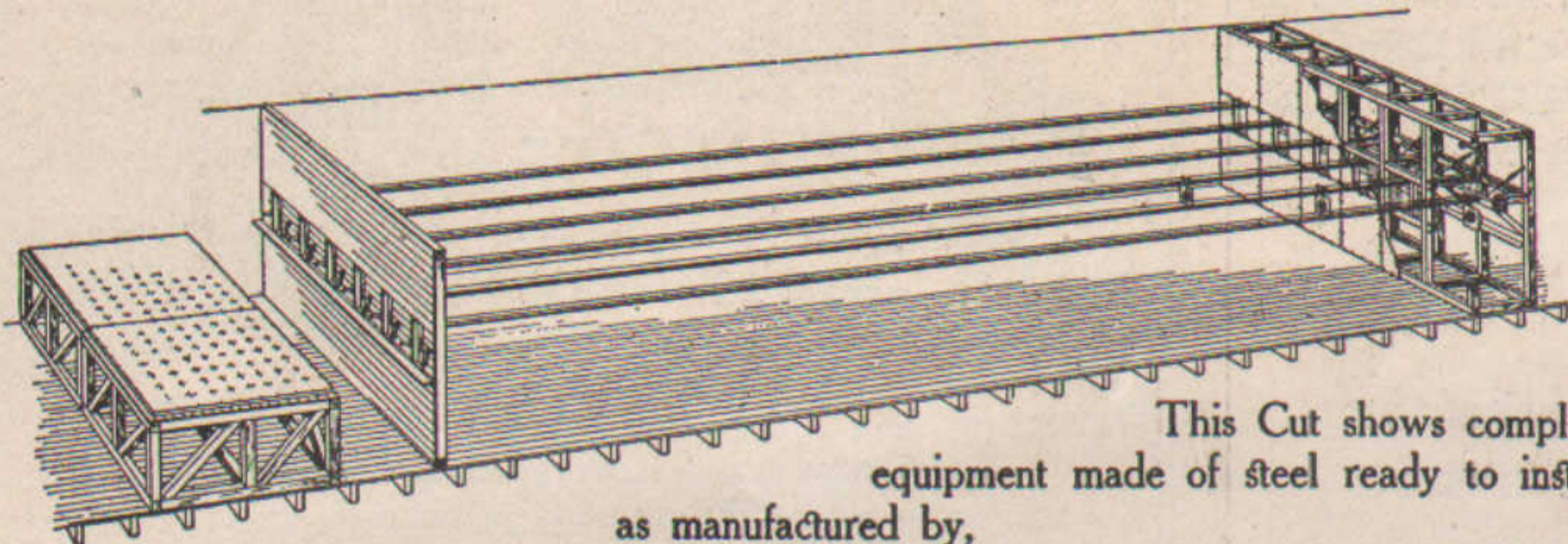
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Complete plans, specifications and quotation will be supplied free of charge, if you furnish us with dimensions, (height, width and length) of room in which range is to be located.



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tions gradually improved and a number of good scores attested that many members are shooting remarkably well, for so early in the season. During the afternoon all ranges, from 20 yards, revolver, to 1,000 yards, were shot over, and twilight found many still at it. From all appearances the club has entered upon the most prosperous year of its existence. Twenty-two men entered the match, and three men tied with 49, just one short of the possible, their relative positions being decided by the usual rules. Peder Paulsen captured the bronze trophy, emblematic of first place. T. C. Beal and G. H. Stewart captured second and third places respectively.

The close finish excited great interest, as the race was in doubt until practically the last man shot.

A number of good scores were shot at the other ranges. On club record and qualification scores, the 1,000 yards being apparently very difficult, low scores being the rule there. Leacy made a good showing, being high at three ranges.

Next Saturday the club will shoot a match with the Los Angeles Rifle Club at 200 and 500 yards, and it thinks it has a pretty good chance. Scores:

500-Yard Match.

P. Paulsen..... 49	J. McGlashan..... 44
T. C. Beal..... 49	W. A. McCaskey.. 43
G. H. Stewart.... 49	F. B. Fisher..... 43
H. G. Olson..... 47	H. E. Paulsen.... 43
Charles Leacy.... 47	O. W. Hammer... 43
F. S. Nisbet..... 47	E. A. Waugaman. 43
M. C. Hazlett... 47	R. V. Swanton... 42
D. A. Atkinson... 46	F. J. Dodson..... 42
A. M. Fuller..... 45	W. H. Paulsen... 42
J. L. Mason..... 44	C. H. Wilson..... 41
G. A. Snyder..... 44	G. Teter..... 40

1,000 Yards.

E. A. Waugaman. 42	F. S. Nisbet..... 40
--------------------	----------------------

800 Yards.

Charles Leacy.... 49	R. V. Swanton... 42
E. A. Waugaman. 48	T. C. Beal..... 41
G. A. Snyder..... 47	F. J. Dodson..... 40
M. C. Hazlett... 47	F. B. Fisher..... 40
D. A. Atkinson... 45	

600 Yards.

Charles Leacy.... 46	H. G. Olson..... 44
M. C. Hazlett... 46	F. Paulsen..... 43

200 Yards.

Charles Leacy.... 47	T. C. Beal..... 42
G. Teter..... 46	F. S. Nisbet..... 42
F. B. Fisher..... 45	T. J. Dodson..... 42
H. G. Olson..... 45	W. H. Paulsen... 42
P. L. Johnson.... 41	P. Paulsen..... 42
H. E. Paulsen... 43	A. F. Jobke..... 41
M. C. Hazlett... 43	D. A. Atkinson... 41
W. L. Maclaskey. 42	O. W. Hammer.. 40
A. M. Fuller..... 42	



THE N. R. A. PLAQUE GIVEN TO WINNER OF INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR LEAGUE.

New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association.

The Annual Tournament of the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association was held at Newark, N. J., June 1, 2 and 3. The attendance was good throughout and some excellent shooting was done.

The main event was to decide who was entitled to the title of state trap shooting champion, held by Charles T. Day, Jr., for two years. The scores were:

	Reg. Str.	Sh-off.	Tl.
Frank R. Hicks.....	25	24-49	22 24 95
Charles T. Day, Jr....	24	25-49	22 21 92
Edward Tippett.....	25	24-49	21 .. 70

For the three days' shooting A. Heil was high amateur, with 430 out of 450 shot at. Harry Kahler finishing second with 421.

High professional was W. S. Colfax, Jr., who broke 431 out of 450 shot at. J. A. R. Elliott being second with 424.

### Suggestions to Military Riflemen

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- Officers' Cape ..... 6.50
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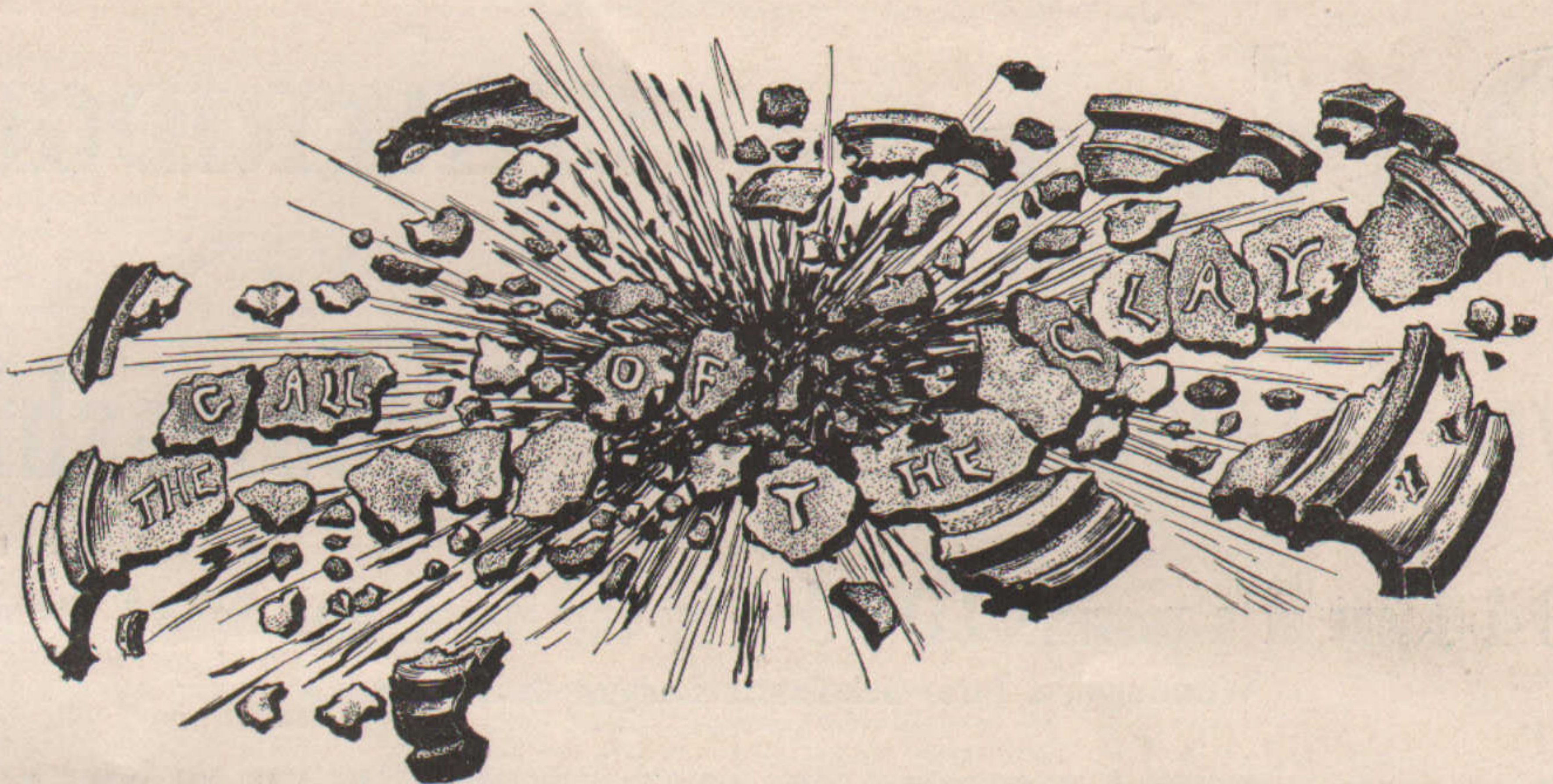
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THIS DEPARTMENT IS DEVOTED TO SHOTGUN SHOOTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. CORRESPONDENCE, SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISMS ARE INVITED BY THE EDITOR, WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO SERVE THE READER WITH THE BEST THERE IS TO BE HAD ON THE SUBJECT.

#### 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.

#### THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

Madera, the bustling San Joaquin town, was the scene of one of the best trap-shooting tournaments yet carried out by the valley sportsmen, and these meetings have not been few by any means within the past four or five years.

That the Interstate Association made a congenial selection when it was finally decided to hold the Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap this year is proven by the successful termination of the three days' shoot.

Whilst the tournament was not up in entries to some previous meetings in the State, there were more entries than in the two preceding handicaps held in California.

The members of the Madera Rod and Gun Club and prominent citizens of the pretty town vied with each other in extending various hospitalities to visiting sportsmen.

The Madera County Club handsomely appointed clubrooms were thrown wide open for all the shooters. Mr. R. Roberts, the president, and Secretary J. M. Carey, did their utmost, assisted by the club members, to entertain the visitors.

Among the business men who gave support and took personal interest in the tournament, were Mayor "Dick" Roberts, Elmer Cox, Arthur Heavenrich, Rosenthal-Kutner Co., Madera Sugar Pine Co., Thurman Door Co., Tighe, Breyfogle & Co., The Commercial Bank and many individual citizens.

The shooters' headquarters were located in the Yosemite House, of which the genial proprietor, R. H. Mace, is the promoter of the first gun club organized in Madera.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church won many encomiums for the tasteful lunch provided every day. The ladies' ice cream booth was surely a boon, time and again, to the warm and tired shooters.

The shooting grounds are located to the north of the town on a level plain. The background is a clear skyline, and on any but a very heated day is an ideal one for target shooting.

Secretary Porter C. Thede deserves much credit for the complete and detailed perfection of arrangements for the gathering.

Secretary-Manager Elmer E. Shaner was at the helm all the time—the first and the last connected with the shoot to take executive action every day.

The shoot went along smoothly always; an elaboration here would be mere reiteration of a hundred and more praiseworthy descriptions of the tournaments the genial and popular Pittsburger has conducted successfully.

San Francisco had a representative of over 30 shooters, Los Angeles with a recently organized gun club, having, it is claimed, about 200 members, was not represented by a full squad. Shooters from nearby points, however, were in pleasing evidence. San Bernardino was represented by a full squad from the Urbita Gun Club, and popular shooters they are; from every valley point one or more shooters were on hand.

Dr. Snook, of Twin Falls, Idaho, and Messrs. Twitchell and Edens came from Phoenix, Ariz.; Guy Holohan, E. J. Chingren and Frank Rhiel represented the northwest. To enumerate the scattering visitors here would require too much space.

About 95 shooters were in attendance altogether. The places of those that dropped out each day were filled by the newcomers.

Clarence C. Nauman, of San Francisco, and Fred B. Mills, of Long Beach, two popular shooters, were absent the first important shoot in a decade. Both shooters are at present in rather precarious health; at least too much so to go through a three days' shoot.

Among the many visitors were: Captain A. W. DuBray; Ed. B. Morris, of Portland; Harry T. Hoyt, of Los Angeles; Geo. Morss, of San Francisco; J. X. DeWitt, of San Francisco, and others.

#### PRACTICE DAY.

Wednesday afternoon, May 24, ten squads were on the firing line for practice shooting. The schedule embraced four 15- and two 20-target events, Rose System, 5-3-2-1. Optional Sweepstakes. P. C. Thede fired the first shot and broke his target.

Weather conditions were not any too favorable, warm and windy, with spurts of dust at times. E. J. Chingren, the Spokane oracle, broke 95 out of the 100. P. C. Thede's score was 93. Ed. Schultz, of San Francisco, followed with 92, and two 91's by Toney Prior, of San Francisco, and C. J. McGowan, of Riverside County, were the high amateur guns. Fred Willet dropped but four out of his century allowance. He was backed up by Frank Rhiel, of Tacoma, and Guy Holohan, of Twin Falls, Rem. U. M. C. and Du Pont representatives respectively, with 91 scores. Hugh Poston, the Peters stalwart, was satisfied with a 90 per cent gait.

The preliminary sparring for wind, as it were, developed much enthusiasm, the ground, were most happily situated, every arrange-

ment and detail for the comfort and convenience of visiting shooters had been looked after by Secretary Thede and other members in a most hospitable and systematic manner.

The general impression, coming over the assembled talent and taking into careful consideration the abilities of the shooters seated for the opening day, was that record scores would develop; however, that was another story. The shooter proposes; but wind, dust and radiating heat waves from a baked adobe plain disposes of smokeless powder ambitions sometimes.

#### FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 25.

The first squad faced No. 1 trap on time, 9 A. M., but under such weather conditions as few shooters ever have the ill luck to contend with. A gusty north wind prevailed until late in the afternoon before moderating a bit. Clouds of gritty sand dust hurtled through the heated atmosphere, making shooting conditions anything but conducive to sport or favorable results. The heated level plain for several miles beyond the trap bulkheads caused a deceptive atmospheric condition that was puzzling to even the most experienced shooters for a time. Guns were pointed to the right spot, but the shooter's eye was misled, the targets were not just where they were believed to be. Some little delay at one of the traps was but a trivial incident in the day's tribulations.

Ten 15-target events constituted the regular program. Chingren fired the opening shot and broke, and from then on until the close the boys worked down the line of traps steadily. Many promising scores were battered out of countenance before the day was over. No. 3 trap was a baffle and remained so throughout the shoot, proving the Waterloo of several strong contenders in the handicap feature. Fifteen squads and four shooters were in the melee.

As was to be expected, brilliant performances were not on tap; at that, under the circumstances, very good shooting came out in spots.

The first event produced ten 14's for high scores, the illusive last target was not in the reach of any shooter until Poston broke the ice, with a straight, being No. 3 shooter in the first squad. After this clean straights were broken by Ed. Kerrison, Dick Read, the Rem. U. M. C. illustrator, who broke two; Poston again, Toney Prior, Otto Fendner, Lon Hawxhurst, who preaches the gospel of Peters shells, Emil Holling, another Peters missionary, all of San Francisco; W. J. Sears, of Los Banos, J. R. Warren, of Madera, W. R. Twitchell and T. L. Edens, who came all the way from Phoenix, Ariz.; Barney Worthen, an erstwhile crackerjack of Atlanta, Ga., but now happily located in Sacramento; J. J. Bryan, of Hanford; T. W. Neel, of



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**944 out of a possible 1000—by the Morris High School Team**  
Winning the Inter-Scholastic League Championship

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Ventura; G. E. Small, of San Bernardino; W. Eilert, of Fresno, and C. B. Teller.

High amateur gun for the first day was shot by Sears, who dropped but 15 of his targets—135 out of 150. Ryan was next with 132. Frank Newbert, the Sacramento pump-gun artist, with 130. Toney Prior, 129; Worthen, 128, and Billy Varien, of Pacific Grove, with 127, were next in order.

The men in the eleven hole in events 1, 3 and 6 received a slight financial recognition in the purse distribution; there were so many of them that this modicum of silver did not go far—all taken with the utmost good nature, however.

Poston led the "pros" with 141, Holohan 130; Hawxhurst and Holling, 127, were propositions.

The San Francisco squad, composed of M. O. Feudner, 127; A. J. Webb, W. J. Golcher, 121; T. Prior, 129, shot high amateur squad score for the day—614 out of 750 targets in the schedule.

In the special event at double rise, 25 pairs, fifty guns took part.

Charley Haas, of Stockton, an old-timer and once a crack wing shot, with Fred Stone of Fresno, were the leaders with 42 breaks each; pretty good work considering the wind. Neel and Thede went through with 41 breaks each; Hawxhurst, 43 out of the 50, put high sign on the event. Poston garnered 41.

Those shooters who were religiously inclined, and some shooters no doubt are, prayed for fair weather for the next day; it is surmised they prayed hard and long.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 25.

Weather conditions all day long were in most appreciable contrast to the previous day. The temperature was mild and balmy, with gentle, cooling zephyrs that did not interfere with the flight of targets. The glimmer in the atmosphere, however, was yet evident and bothered a few of the shooters enough to fail in locating targets properly at times.

Current impression that good scores would be shot was correct. In the regular 15-target program of ten events 78 straights dotted the score sheets when the smoke of battle was over.

Haas broke six straight two 10's, an 11 and a 14. Chingren turned the trick four times, as did Monaghan and Newbert. Poston, Rhiel, Ryan, Schultz, McGowan, Drew and Worthen tipped out 3 each. Sears, Holling, Thomas, Hoelle, Thede, Otto Feudner, Toney Prior and Tracy chalked up clean strings twice. The singles are told in the appended scores.

Indications for a climb into the high average seat cropped out early in the day's powderfest. Newbert and Worthen finished with 140 and 139, respectively. Bob Bungay, of Ocean Park, loomed up with 138 breaks. Chingren also broke 138 targets. Sears connected with 136, which left him one target in the lead. Haas tallied 135, Hoelle and Otto Feudner also had 135.

The race was an open one and left the possible contestants in the following order: Sears had lost 29 out of 300. Newbert, 30; Worthen, 33; T. Prior, 38; Ryan, 39; Bungay, 39; Hoelle, 43; Varien, 43; G. A. Johnson, of Chico, 44; Chingren, 44; Haas, 45; Kerrison, 47; C. Lancaster, 48; D. Ruhstaller, of Sacramento, the high gun Saturday forenoon, was 50 targets behind.

High squad score was again the mark set by the San Francisco squad—we'll call it No 1 this time—662 out of a possible 750, an average loss to each event of 8½ targets, less than two per man in each race.

The Urbita Gun Club, hailing from San Bernardino, voted a jolly quintette of good sportsmen. J. C. Draper, L. C. Drew, C. B. Monaghan, R. Cathcart and W. H. Rodden, wheeled into second position with 636. San Francisco, No. 2: L. Prior, G. Thomas, E. Kerrison, J. B. Lee, and C. A. Haight, who knows all about the Du Pont brands, were next up with 633. A composite squad, the

Sanadesto, with Reed, Willet, Hoelle, Thede and Garrison in the ranks, cut loose for 626 broken targets.

The Capital City squad: Newbert, Worthen, Ruhstaller and Haas went through the 9th event without a stumble; every target was accounted for. In the last event each man of the four broke 14 targets.

The double event, 25 pairs, closed the day's festivities. Ten 5-man squads shot from the 15-yard peg. Results were: Neel, 45; W. Haile, of San Bernardino, Thede and Worthen, 44 each; Holohan, 43; T. Prior, 42; the other scores appear in another column.

Secretary-Manager Elmer Shaner announced the Handicap Committee as composed of the following shooters: P. C. Thede, of Madera; R. H. Bungay, of Ocean Park; C. B. Monaghan, of San Bernardino, A. J. Webb and E. L. Schultz, of San Francisco.

Poston retired at the end of the day with 141, still in the lead of the trade representatives. Reed was second with 133.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 27.

Weather conditions for the final day of the meeting continued delightful and balmy, with just enough cooling zephyrs from the north to temper the sun's rays.

The feature event of the shoot drew large crowds of interested spectators from town, among which the fair sex were conspicuous. The ladies, from their attentive demeanor, intelligent comment and criticism, evinced a more than ordinary knowledge of the shot-gun and its possibilities as a medium of healthy sport and recreation. This section, by the way, is a center for wild fowl and up-land sportsmen.

The sixth Pacific Coast handicap started at 11 o'clock A. M., the preliminary events being started promptly on the notch at 9 A. M., and went through smoothly without a hitch.

E. J. Chingren led off from the 21-yard peg, and from start to finish the big event ran along without a hitch. Individuals and



squads were followed closely in their performances. As score sheet after sheet came in and results were tallied on the bulletin board, the figures were scanned and comparisons and conjecture figured the outcome.

Frank Newbert was the first strong contender to finish. With a total of 91, it was hardly thought that he would remain in front very long; the shooting talent behind him was too strong. Sears following close came through with 91. Jack Converse, of Los Angeles, topped these scores with a 92 mark. Close scrutiny of the bulletin board sheet showed possible chances for several shooters to exceed the last mark. Rodden, Mitchell, Draper, Ruhstaller, Neel, Small, Kerrison, and several others had a look-in. Gradually the dangerous element was winnowed out; the best Ruhstaller could do was 92. Varien and Rodden stopped at 91. Chamberlin, of Tulare, was the only man to break 90.

E. L. Mitchell, of Los Angeles, was steadily hammering his way to the top with two 19's, a 20, another 19 and a final 16; he tore off 93 out of the 100, from the 17-yard mark, and won the Pacific Coast handicap for 1911.

The race was a well-fought one throughout. Upsets and surprises cropped out here and there, as is usual and expected at a tournament, but the utmost good nature and fair sportsmanship prevailed throughout. When the fun was over, many shooters stated that they had enjoyed a grand time, and would go to the next Interstate Tournament.

Secretary-Manager Elmer Shaner, at the conclusion of the trophy event, in the presence of a big assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, in a felicitous speech, presented the handsome diamond fob trophy to the winner. Mitchell responded in a happy vein, and the audience gave three cheers for Shaner and Mitchell. The winner is a most popular sportsman, and was congratulated by everybody who knew the genial Tufts-Lyons man, and many were pleased to meet him for the first time.

The forenoon program started on the minute, at 9 o'clock. The card called for four 15- and two 20-target races. This was changed into five sections of 20 targets each, as was the arrangement made in the handicap event.

Sixteen squads were entered in the handicap—one post entry and one forfeit. Eighty-three shooters were in the forenoon events. Ruhstaller was high with 97 out of the 100, shooting a fine clip to every race. Bungay was on his mettle with 96 breaks, Varien and Monaghan shot a 95 per cent gait. Willett scored 97, Hawxhurst, 93; Holohan, 93, and Poston, 92.

The shooting all day was down to hard pan; every man tried his best. Reed, Hawxhurst, Newbert, Prior and Schultz were high squad in the forenoon with a total of 97 out of 100.

Frank Newbert won amateur high average with a total score of 365 out of 400; W. P. Sears, 359; R. H. Bungay, 357; Toney Prior and Otto Feudner, 355 each; W. H. Varien, 252, and A. J. Webb, 352.

Hugh Poston was high professional with 368.

The office corps was: Joe Rice, of San Francisco, cashier; H. P. Jacobsen, compiler of scores; C. W. Clement, assistant compiler of scores; Frank Mayo, clerk.

The efficiency of the office force was exemplified in daily settlement within 15 minutes after each event was closed.

THE PURSE, 80 ENTRIES.

65 entries at \$7.50..... \$487.50  
1 entry at \$12.50 (penalty entry)..... 12.50  
14 entries for targets only.

Added to purse..... 200.00  
Total purse..... \$700.00

Winners.	Score.	Amount.
E. L. Mitchell.....	93	\$250.00
J. R. Converse.....	92	94.50
D. J. Ruhstaller.....	92	94.50
W. H. Rodden.....	91	56.00
F. M. Newbert.....	91	56.00
W. H. Varien.....	91	56.00
W. P. Sears.....	91	56.00
J. C. Chamberlin.....	90	35.00
H. Garrison.....	89	28.00
F. B. Stone.....	89	28.00

R. Bungay.....	89	28.00
F. E. Snook.....	88	14.00
J. C. McGowan.....	88	14.00
Tony Prior.....	88	14.00

"The Squier Money-Back Special Fund amounted to \$896.00, of which sum \$530.05 was used to pay back losses, leaving a surplus of \$365.95. The surplus money was divided among the high gun amateurs as follows:

F. M. Newbert, \$47.55; W. P. Sears, \$43.80; R. Bungay, \$36.50; T. Prior, \$31.00; M. O. Feudner, \$31.00; W. H. Varien, \$23.70; A. J. Webb, \$23.70; B. H. Worthen, \$18.25; A. J. Ruhstaller, \$18.25; E. J. Chingren, \$14.60; E. Holle, \$10.95; F. C. Drew, \$10.95; T. L. Edens, \$9.10; J. J. Ryan, \$9.10; C. J. Haas, \$3.65; H. Garrison, \$3.65; J. C. McGowan, \$3.65; F. Feudner, \$3.65; C. B. Monaghan, \$3.65; W. T. Neel, \$3.65; G. A. Johnson, \$3.65; C. Lancaster, \$3.65; E. Kerrison, \$365; E. Schultz, \$3.65."

"POINSETTIA."

The Buffalo Audobon Club.

The annual Decoration Day shoot of the club was very successful and the majority of the events were won by the local members. The shooting of Frank S. Wright was exceptionally brilliant and he carried off the cup offered to the winner for high average, breaking a total of 139 out of 150. A. E. Conley, another Audubon member, Sim Glover and F. F. Connelley, of Bradford, were only one behind, and C. L. Frantz and C. D. Henline, also of Bradford, broke 137 each.

The merchandise event resulted in a tie between G. N. Fish and C. D. Henline, each breaking twenty-four from the twenty-yard mark, and in the shoot-off, miss and out, Henline won.

As was expected, the double target event was the race of the day and after many attempts to equal the straight score of Wright's, made earlier in the day, the race was declared closed at 5 o'clock and Wright became the owner of another gun.

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

With an irregular wind blowing over the Eastern Branch range, the club held its regular weekly shoot Saturday, May 27.

Phil Steubener hung up the best record of the day. At the single targets he killed 96 birds out of 100 shots, and in the spoon shoot he missed only three birds out of fifty shots.

For the Class B spoon, Dr. W. D. Monroe and George Peck had to shoot off, and at 25 targets apiece; Dr. Monroe lost but two, while Peck dropped four. George Talbott got off bad, but shot a streak toward the end, and pulled down a spoon in D Class.

The scores follow:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Phil Steubener.....	100	96	.960
Dr. W. D. Dulaney.....	150	129	.860
George W. Peck, jr.....	150	128	.853
Dr. A. B. Stine.....	100	80	.800
Miles Taylor.....	85	67	.788
M. E. Harrison.....	100	75	.750
R. A. V. Parsons.....	125	80	.640
— Willis.....	65	49	.753
G. A. Talbott.....	75	41	.546
William Wagner.....	65	52	.800
B. Taylor.....	60	42	.700
J. T. Jackson.....	65	34	.523
J. W. Smith.....	50	38	.760
F. J. Kahrs.....	50	26	.520
Dr. B. F. McQuillan.....	75	45	.600

The winners in the spoon shoot follow:

	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Class A—Phil Steubener	50	47	.940
Class B—W. D. Dulaney.	50	42	.840
Class C—A. V. Parsons..	50	36	.720
Class D—G. A. Talbott..	50	29	.580

Dr. A. B. Stine carried off high honors at the special Decoration Day shoot at the club. He broke 94 targets out of 100.

George W. Peck, Jr., and M. D. Hogan were second on the list, as they went two less at the same number of targets, while Dr. B. Taylor also did well, having 90 "dead ones" to his credit out of 100 shot at. Dr. A. V. Parsons was high at the double targets, breaking 14 out of 22. The scores:

SINGLE TARGETS.

	Shot at.	Bk.
George W. Peck, Jr.....	100	92
Dr. M. E. Harrison.....	100	86
J. M. Green.....	100	79
C. S. Wilson.....	100	82
Dr. A. B. Stine.....	100	94
Billie Wagner.....	100	89
W. D. Delaney.....	100	84
Dr. B. L. Taylor.....	100	90
Dr. F. McQuillan.....	100	59
J. E. Avery*.....	100	89
M. D. Hogan.....	100	92
Miles Taylor.....	100	87
J. A. Brown.....	100	88
R. T. Bray.....	100	76
Dr. A. V. Parsons.....	100	85
E. R. King.....	100	59
P. M. Pearcy†.....	50	27
E. A. Easter†.....	50	25
E. Lohr†.....	35	25

DOUBLE TARGETS.

	Shot at.	Bk.
J. E. Avery.....	24	17
A. V. Parsons.....	22	14
R. T. Bray.....	22	13
M. D. Hogan.....	42	33
C. S. Wilson.....	24	14
W. D. Delaney.....	22	14
J. A. Brown.....	10	6

\*Professional. †Visitors.

News of the Trade

Remington-UMC Wins 1911 Pacific Coast Handicap.

The Sixth Pacific Coast Handicap which was shot May 27 at Madera, Cal., was won by E. L. Mitchell, of Los Angeles, who made the excellent score of 93 from 17 yards with a Remington-U. M. C. pump-gun.

The "Red Ball" combination was much in evidence at Madera, as it captured the great majority of the leading events. D. J. Ruhstaller tied for second place in the blue ribbon event with 92, using a Remington-U. M. C. pump-gun and Arrow shells. W. H. Rodden and W. H. Varien tied for third place, breaking 95, both using Arrow shells. T. W. Niel was high on doubles; 86 with Arrows. P. C. Thede, second; 85 with Arrows. The long amateur run was made by J. C. McGowan; 66 straight with Arrows.

It certainly was a Remington-U. M. C. victory from start to finish, as the great majority of contestants chose the "Red Ball" brand at this tournament.

Remington-U. M. C. products have lately been very much in evidence at state tournaments.

The Nebraska State Championship was won at Lincoln May 25th by Chas. Gellatly, of Sutton, Neb., who made the excellent score of 49-50 with a Remington-U. M. C. pump.

At San Antonio May 25th the Diamond medal, emblematic of the Texas State Championship at 50 targets, was won by F. W. McNeir with 50 straight. Mr. McNeir used a Remington-U. M. C. autoloading shotgun.

Excellent Averages with Peters.

At Beverly, Mass., May 20, Mr. Geo. Hasam, of Boston, won the North Shore Cup, scoring 96x100; also tied for second amateur and second general averages, 164x175. He used Peters factory loads.

At Akron, Ohio, May 24, Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average, 140x150.

At Perry, Iowa, May 26, Mr. L. H. Fitzsimmons, shooting Peters factory loads, won high professional average, 167x200.

At Dexter, Mo., May 25-26, Mr. Arthur Killam, shooting Peters factory loaded Premier shells, won high professional average, 292x300; Mr. F. E. Rogers, fourth professional average, 284x300, also with Peters shells.

At Paragould, Arks., May 23-24, Mr. Alex. Mermod won high general and high professional averages, 278x300; Mr. H. Matlack high amateur average, 276x300, both using Peters factory loaded shells.

At the tournament of the West Toledo Gun Club, Toledo, Ohio, May 26, Mr. A. Madison



New Model 27

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### WANTS AND FOR SALE

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Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad. in this column.  
All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE.—Smith & Wesson 44-calibre Russian Model Revolver, good condition, \$10.00. One 33 Winchester Lever Action Special Stock, new, with canvas case, \$25.00.  
H. L. REEVES,  
420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—Ladies' No. 400 Dueber Hampden Watch; cost \$35.00 last December. Want 32-40 Stevens or Winchester Single-Shot Rifle, good as new. Particulars by mail.  
H. R. BROWN,  
P. O. Box 28, Sterling, Conn.

FOR SALE.—Sidle 12-power scope, 25x $\frac{3}{4}$ , never used, \$5.00. Ideal moulds, 31949-171 grs., 50c.; 228151-45 grs., 50c.; 319273-185 grs., 75c.; Zischang mould, 32-40 200 grs., \$1.25; Pope pump with dies for above bullets, \$2.50; Winchester reloading tool, 22 W. C. F., \$1.00; Zischang bullet seater, 32-40, 50c.; Ideal tools, shell sizer, 32-40, \$1.00; bullet sizer, .319, 75c.; powder measure No. 6, \$2.00; redecapper, 32-40, 50c.; wad cutter, 32-40, 25c.; Marble jointed cleaning rod, .32-cal., 50c.; Stevens' rear scope mounting, \$3.00.  
V. R. OLMSTEAD,  
177 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

won first amateur average, 145x150; Mr. Geo. Lasky second amateur, 144; Mr. G. Miller third amateur, 142; Mr. C. A. Young, second professional, 143; Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, third professional, 142. All the above gentlemen shot Peters factory loads.

At Decatur, Ill., May 17-18, Mr. B. Lewis, of Auburn, Ill., won high amateur average, 339 out of 350; Mr. Mark Arie was second amateur with 329, and Mr. H. W. Cadwallader second professional, 321. All three gentlemen used Peters' factory loads. An extra 100 bird race was shot and was won by Mr. Arie with a score of 98. Mr. Arie also had a straight run of 126.

Mr. H. D. Freeman, shooting Peters' Premier shells, broke 291 out of 300 at the Vicksburg, Miss., tournament, May 16-17, winning second general average.

At the Pennsylvania State Shoot, Du Bois, Pa., May 16-19, Mr. H. Schlicher, of Allentown, tied for high amateur average, using Peters' factory loads. His score was 437 out of 450, a percentage of 97.1. This is as fine a piece of work at the traps as has been done by any amateur for a long time.

At Columbus, Ohio, May 20, Mr. Woolfolk Henderson won high general average, 147 out of 150; Mr. William Webster, second amateur, 143; and Mr. Barry Smith, third amateur, 141, all using Peters' factory-loaded shells.

At the Cincinnati Gun Club, May 21, Messrs. C. G. Westcott and J. A. Payne tied for high amateur average, 137 out of 150; Messrs. Sampson and Bruns, second amateurs, 132; Mr. C. A. Young, high general average, 142 out of 150, and Mr. W. R. Chamberlain second general average, 139. All the above gentlemen shot Peters' factory loads.

At the Pennsylvania State Shoot, May 18, Mr. R. W. Kelly, of Du Bois, won the Senator McNichol trophy with a score of 25 straight and another 25 straight in the shoot-off. He used Peters' factory-loaded shells.

**Stevens Repeating Shotgun Successes.**

All Stevens repeating shotguns went through the Southern Handicap at Charlotte, N. C., without giving the least trouble. At the Berkshire Gun Club Memorial Day shoot at Pittsfield, Mass., May 30, Mr. Ernest Sawin, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., was second high amateur, and broke 180 out of 200 clay targets with a Stevens repeating shotgun.

Mr. Fred M. Fay, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., a beginner in the shooting game, shot 80 per cent at New Haven, Conn., May 30. Mr. Fay was equipped with a Stevens repeating shotgun.

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600 yards . . . . . 4.881 inches  
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Average error each shot

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- Third.** W. H. Rodden and W. H. Varien tied with two others at 91 x 100, shooting REMINGTON-UMC Steel Lined Shells.
- Doubles. First.** T. W. Neel, 86 x 100, shooting REMINGTON-UMC Steel Lined Shells.
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