

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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## THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME L. No. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 15, 1911.

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## “Make Not My Father’s House an House for Merchandise.”

*Speaking before a mixed audience at the home station of one of the organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard, Decoration Day. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, The Adjutant General of Wisconsin, member of the National Militia Board and of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, added to the literature of practical patriotism the well-seasoned and sensible address which follows. We shall help to perpetuate these words by printing them here:*

**T**HIS year 1911 signalizes the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War. A war in which millions of men were enrolled, hundreds of thousands perished and as many or more came out maimed or crippled for life.

Fifty years ago all was excitement over the entire country. Two great questions, after long and great debates, had been brought to the arbitrament of blows, and these questions were right of slavery to exist on this free soil under this free government, and the right of a state or states to withdraw from the Union and organize a new and independent government.

Fifty years ago the first shot had been fired, military organizations were being hurried to Washington, and in many cities and hamlets military companies were being organized to march forth to the field of battle. A terrible war was on. Battles were to be fought, for example, those which marked the four attempts of the Union forces to break the Confederate line of the Rappahannock, and in which alone it is estimated not less than 150,000 lives were lost. The nation had embarked on one of its greatest history-making epochs.

The Civil War, great as it was and fierce as many of its battles were, was fought by boys. The records in the office of the Adjutant General at Washington show that 2,778,309 men enlisted to fight for the cause of the North. Of this vast number those that were of eighteen years of age and under were 1,151,438 and those who were twenty-two years of age and over totaled 618,511. Keeping these figures in mind it is easier to appreciate the sweep of time, for now but few of the veterans of the war are still outside the pale of sixty-two years of life. Keeping these figures in mind it is easier to realize the havoc time as well as war creates in human life, for on February 28, 1911, there were on the pension roll of the United States 541,739 invalid pensioners of the Civil War and during February, 1911, 3,163 invalid pensioners died. A death rate of about 113 a day. It is estimated that 50,000 of our veterans of the Civil War will pass into eternity by the time the year 1911 has been added to the roll of the departed years.

Great advances in every way have been made during the past fifty years, some of them due in part or in whole to the Civil War. Out of it came great governmental leaders, great lawyers, great judges, great statesmen, great industrial captains, great inventors and great workers. It gave largely to the virile dominant men who have peopled and developed the great West. They who have made farms out of a great wilderness. They who have builded great railroads and along the rights of way have caused to spring up towns, villages and cities. They who dug into the earth for the treasures of minerals and agricultural products. The war gave a big impetus to this by the land concessions presented by the government to its old soldiers in partial recognition of great services rendered.

The soldiers of the Civil War wiped out the incubus of slavery that was hanging like a vampire over our civilization. They kept the country united and big enough and strong enough to work out its wonderful destiny of expansion and development. They kept the United States one big nation without added boundary lines and harassing trade relations and restrictions on the intercommerce of this part of the continent, the tendency of which would have been deadening. Their work is now recognized as a world factor in the progress of the human race.

Fifty years ago the tocsin of war was sounding all over the country. During the past fifty years not only the Civil War was fought to a finish but also numerous Indian wars, to be followed in 1898 by the Spanish-American War, which signalized the freeing of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Now, after these fifty years, it is God's blessing that the signal call of the leaders is peace and arbitration.

The establishment of an international peace court and the gradual reduction of armament for war purposes is being advocated, not only here, but in many countries. Not only by a few men and women, but by many of the leaders and thinkers and workers the world over. For this work there are no more earnest and sincere well-wishers for success than the true soldier, be he professional or volunteer. His one qualifying thought is one of caution; that the movement proceed slowly and carefully; that our government does not permit itself to become defenseless until in this respect it is on a parity with sister nations. Advocates of world-wide peace are sometimes prone to go too far at once and to endeavor to move too fast. Advocacy proceeds at times perilously near to real neglect or even rashness. It is often a popular idea with some that a soldier's only inspiration is glory in force, love of power, vanity in pomp and pageantry. That he is largely actuated by lust for authority. For anything like general application this is wrong. The injunction in the New Testament: "Make not my Father's house an house for merchandise," applies to and is heeded by the true soldier as much as by anyone.

The true soldier loves not the glitter or the gold lace or the parade or the things that are for show only, but rather is he actuated and held by a wish for the rule of law and order, the vigor and healthfulness of military exercise, the competition of skill, of nerve, of wit and ability. He is filled with and impelled by the love of country; that love that makes us all long at times for home, and to thrill at the first sight of the flag that has been long absent from view; that love that actuates the aged to look back over the traveled route of life and feel the desire creep up around the heart to visit the old birthplace and the scenes of childhood days; that feeling which is awakened by the strains of Home, Sweet Home, America, and The Star Spangled Banner.

The soldier, worthy of the name, loves not cruelty and destruction, but rather peace, prosperity and happiness. He is only willing to fight when it is necessary to advance, to maintain or preserve. The true soldier is no hired assassin any more than is the policeman on his beat or the sheriff and his deputies on the rounds of their regular duties. Patriotism appeals to the real soldier as an inspiration for real deeds and not mere words.

It may be true that the strains of martial music thrill him to do something heroic, but at the same time the sternness of his training is such that when suffering is his portion he suffers in silence, satisfied with the thought that he has tried to do his duty and that in the end his sacrifices may aid in the advancement of humanity. He makes not his Father's house an house for merchandise.

The soldier of America is not like the hired mercenary. He is the soldier of the home, the hero of the hearth as well as the bulwark against the bullet. He comes only to the field at the call of duty, and that accomplished, retires to toil and spin, arrayed not in the garb of glory, but clothed in the humility that properly becomes the common run of mankind.

The old soldiers of our land "are not rich, therefore they shall receive consolation. They are not full, therefore they shall not hunger in old age."

In the fifty years past and gone our Army has progressed even as the nation has progressed. Its advance has been along the lines of construction rather than destruction. Though armed with weapons and appliances of destroying power terrible in effect, its real work has not been so much in the use of these agencies as it has been for the ameliorating the sufferings and sorrows and wrongs of the world.

Among the divine sayings of Jesus of Nazareth is this: "Wherefore by their fruits we shall know them." Apply this test to the Army of the United States. In the last fifty years, in addition to the Civil War and Indian wars, we find our army has helped to give a free form of government to the oppressed people of the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The Army has given to Cuba a republican form of government which will be a blessing to that country so long as it is faithfully and intelligently administered by Cuba's own people.

The Army has governed, and is now helping to govern the Philippine Islands in a manner that excites the admiration of other governments that have colonial enterprises. The Army is successfully carrying forward to completion the gigantic engineering feat of building the Panama Canal, after one national and semi-private agencies have made a failure of the project. The Army has not only splendidly handled the engineering phase of the situation, but has purified that zone and made it comparatively healthy, when heretofore it has been literally drenched with disease.

The Army has worked out a preventive for typhoid fever, and proved its efficacy by experiments and tests with its own officers and men. It was the Army that discovered the pestilential potentiality of the fly. The Army worked out the first and only successful way to stop the deadly epidemic of yellow fever, and some of the officers gave up their lives that this boon to human kind might be scientifically worked out.

The Army and the Militia of California came as the agency of last resort in the disaster that so nearly destroyed San Francisco. Working together the soldiers protected human life and saved about all that was saved out of the wreck of earthquake and the cyclone of fire.

The soldiers of our own state in the last thirteen years have not only served with honor in the Spanish War and in riot, but they have also succored the needy suddenly stricken by calamity. Wisconsin's Militia aided the distressed people of New Richmond when a cyclone had wrecked the city and spread desolation and death all over it. The Guard helped out the fire sufferers in Barron county. The Guard was used at Rhinelander at the time a conflagration threatened an entire city, and it has also helped to prevent possible lynchings.

In about all of the states the Guard has been used time and time again simply to prevent infractions of the law when such threatened life and property, to prevent lynchings and to stop widespread and deadly race riots.

The Guard is being trained in ways of health and usefulness, to fight dirt, filth and disease, to practice hygienic methods and to encourage physical development. All of this useful information, its members, as they pass out of the service, are taking into the citizen body and helping to leaven it with the same information. The Guard as it stands today is organized, trained and equipped ready for any legitimate service that it can be called on to render under the laws, be they state or national.

We of the Guard believe in an efficient Regular Army. An Army up to date in every respect and large enough to serve for the ordinary needs of self-protection. We of the Guard believe in the Militia, for it can be maintained in sufficient numbers and with sufficient efficiency to make it a fitting supplement to the Regular Army for the first needs that may arise from any emergency. We are striving to do this in Wisconsin.

We of the Guard believe in peace and our commendation and best wishes, nay our most earnest efforts, go with those who are honestly working for world-wide arbitration, but we believe we cannot put down our arms yet nor for some time to come.

We believe that the increasing amount of crime, the increasing number of lynchings, the increasing use of bombs, the increased tendency to riot on small provocation, the acts of the night riders, the blows of the sluggers operating in labor troubles, not to mention other acts of the lawless, are all external evidences of a turbulent spirit that is liable to break forth and plunge some part, if not the whole nation, into trouble.

Racial hatred, worked to a frenzy, easily and frequently becomes the parent of acts of force followed by bloodshed, and sometime these may lead to international conflict. Social differences, too, are being accentuated, and a class hatred generated that gives signs of being all too

easily inflamed to a point of violence. No farther back in our history than 1898, before the congress had authorized a declaration of war with Spain, people ordinarily calm and collected, and men rated as the coolest and safest in communities, were rabid for war.

In that period I heard men on the streets of a prominent Wisconsin city, men ranking high in the industrial, social and political life, work themselves into frenzy on the subject of war, and condemn President McKinley in the most rabid and ribald manner, because, after the blowing up of the Maine, he did not recommend an immediate declaration of war and start the Army and Navy to punish Spain. These things and the same hysterical and turbulent conditions in other nations, warn us to proceed slowly and to confide in the policy of arbitration and disarmament only as we feel we can do so in perfect safety.

Right here applies one of the strongest arguments for the proper maintenance of the National Guard or the Militia, as it is constitutionally known. In each community the members of a National Guard company are a part of the citizen body. Not theoretically, but practically. They are wage earners, tax payers, business and professional men. If any of them are of the younger class, they are at school, or are learning something that will fit them to grapple with the problems of life.

In a National Guard regiment it is possible to find almost every trade and profession represented and men from every walk of life. They are citizens first. They are producers and supporters of their town first.

The National Guard is composed mainly of men who, on account of enthusiasm, patriotism and devotion, are giving willingly and free of charge such time as they can from their daily avocations to prepare themselves as a bulwark of defence. Their avocations to the nation and state is infinitesimal when compared to the insurance and protection they give.

Wisconsin, among the states, may be taken as a fair sample. To maintain 3,000 soldiers, better equipped and infinitely better trained than were the volunteers of the Civil War fifty years ago, it costs our state about \$50 per year per soldier. The cost to the United States government for Wisconsin's force is a trifle over \$30 per soldier per year. So, at a total cost of \$80 per soldier per year, a little army of 3,000 men is kept in readiness to obey at an instant's notice, not only the lawful orders of the Governor of Wisconsin, but also the orders of the President of the United States, and to serve anywhere on earth they may be ordered to go. To maintain an equal number of professional soldiers, organized the same and equally equipped, would cost somewhere between \$1,000 and \$1,200 per man per year.

I heard recently a high authority in, and distinguished student of, international affairs, a member of a peace conference and an advocate of arbitration, say national diplomacy is first a suggestion, then, if acceptable to the people, it becomes the policy of a nation. Such is the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door. Any nation formulating a policy that other nations may at some time object to must have an Army and Navy of respectable size and power to enforce, if needs be, its just demands.

Today the Militia, the National Guard, is a large part of our first Army for such purposes. Today it stands behind our legislature and our Governor. Today it stands behind our Congress and our President. Today it stands for that protection to all people of all classes, who flock beneath the flag of our nation for that protection to all of its citizens, from violence or destruction, that Old Glory represents and has always represented, since the noble women of our land gave it to us and the god of battles established it in its high place in the galaxy of the flags of the world.

If the study of history teaches us anything, it teaches, as a great writer has said: "Nations rise and fall as one finds them ready or unready for war." Let us on this, the fiftieth anniversary of one terrible war past and gone, hope that it is written down for the hereafter that nations will rise or fall as one finds them just or unjust, honest or dishonest, true or false to the God of the universe. To this sentiment I am certain every Regular and Guardsman will subscribe with heartfelt sincerity.

On this fiftieth anniversary of the passing of a great war, we Guardsmen, in common with the masses of our fellow citizens, hope that such days as those of the early sixties will never come to our land again. Days of fear and trembling, days of strain on the heart strings and of nerve racking anxiety. Days of bated breath and of dry lips; days of tears and of sobs. How many, oh, how many, lives blighted in the sixties, are still withering away? How many of the girls are still waiting for the boys who will never come back?

And many, many, yea, how many, have been since then the funeral processions of the wives and mothers left to walk through life alone?

Let us all hope, soldiers and all, that such days may never come to this or any other nation again, but if they must and do come, let us be prepared with the men trained to meet modern conditions; men with courage in their breasts, love of God in their hearts, and love of country sufficient to nerve them to meet every strain and make every necessary sacrifice.

Charles Reade, in one of his books, says "Not a day passes over the earth but men or women of no note do great deeds, speak great words and suffer noble sorrows." Our citizen soldiery should help to keep alive in us such thoughts and when the call comes, to put them into execution.

So, be it peace, so much the better and to keep it that let us all work and strive. Be it war, so much the worse, but let us be prepared, reasonably prepared, to meet it, and let us go forth if need be, to conflict, confident in the thought that God has decreed these things, and so long as we have been and will keep on His side, all will be well in the end.

### THE SALE OF WEAPONS.

By TRIM NAT.

I HAVE noted with much interest the late editorial on "Restriction of Pistol Sales," and also Maj. Langdon S. Chilcott's comments on the subject. While the latter has presented the case quite strongly, it seems to me that the subject should be agitated until the public at large is thoroughly aroused to the very great danger that threatens it. As an owner and user of small arms from my boyhood up, and as one who believes that every proper person should be taught the skillful use of arms, I wish to enter my earnest protest against the unwise sale of weapons to "Aliens, thugs and hoboes," as the major puts it.

Here in Massachusetts we are overrun by a fast increasing alien population, many of whom never intend to become citizens or to make this country a permanent home. The Polish, Armenian, Chinese, Spanish, Greeks, and Italians, as they are found here in Massachusetts, especially amongst the laboring and most ignorant classes, it is safe to say nearly all carry deadly weapons of some kind, revolvers or automatics, knives or hatchets. Marble's small size of "Safety hatchets"—and heavy revolvers, are the favorite arms of the Chinese, if we are to believe the evidence of the police courts. The Polish element favor the "Bulldog" style of revolver in large caliber, and the rest of those I have mentioned above favor knives or the stiletto.

It is within my personal knowledge that in the factories of this state, the classes I have mentioned buy largely of the cheaper grade of heavy revolvers made in this state and known as "Bull Dogs"; very few of them ever put out the cash for a Colt or Smith & Wesson; so long as the arm is powerful in the cartridge and good enough for close work, they seem to be satisfied. Personally, I have never known of a single case, where one of the class mentioned above, had used his arms in the way of legitimate sport, either at game or target.

As has been stated by Major Chilcott, this class will dicker over any other article they wish to purchase, but will pay the price asked promptly for their weapons; I presume the reason is they do not care to be seen doing it. I have spoken with many of the Poles who buy these revolvers and have invariably found that if the weapon used a powerful cartridge it would appeal to them, while a fine Smith & Wesson .22 target pistol held no interest for them, they would rather have one of the .41 or .44 caliber "Bull Dog" affairs; these are more deadly at close range and they know it.

That the dealers know of this state of affairs, is beyond a doubt, yet they sell to any one who wants the weapon and has the price, for if one dealer does not, the next will. Proper legislation to regulate such sales of any dangerous weapon, is greatly needed; the law that forbids the carrying of any dangerous weapon is not enough. Any one who cannot be well vouched for by well known and reliable sponsors, should not have the privilege of buying, selling, trading, exchanging, giving or accepting, or carrying, weapons of a dangerous class.

Some form of license ought to be issued, non transferable and for a nominal fee, stating what for and who by—the weapon is owned, said owner to carry the license or a badge at all times when the arm was carried. Proper and severe penalties should be enforced for violation of the law, and dealers, also, should be strictly held to account. Any one who sold, exchanged or gave away a weapon to any one who had not a proper permit, should be equally liable to the law, as if he were a dealer. This is a crude outline of what is needed and it should not be any more trouble to keep track of such dealings, than of dog licenses, etc. At first, no doubt, there would be some busy days of registry work, but that must be expected.

At all events, some law should be passed without delay, providing

that any alien who could not read or write and who had not been in this country long enough to be naturalized should be liable to arrest for having deadly weapons in his possession, possession to be evidence enough to convict, penalties to be heavy enough to make such cases rare.

I have also seen this alien element violating the law by shooting song birds, shooting on Sunday and trespassing on private property, not only in Massachusetts, but also in Connecticut and Maine. Armed with old muzzle-loading, army muskets, or any gun of cheap quality, they not only shoot material for their "Pot pie" out of anything bearing fur or feather, (and no doubt many farmers' chickens went that way), but it was, in many cases, very unsafe for anyone to try to stop them or even to let them know they were violators of the law.

They would vehemently disclaim any knowledge of what was said to them and seemed to think their alleged ignorance of the English language, rendered them not guilty. I have been with a deputy sheriff in Connecticut, when he went up to a gang of such aliens, whom he caught shooting on Sunday, shooting robins by the way, and if he had not had plenty of nerve, I think they would have shot him down.

Even while I have been writing this article, I have seen from my window, a boy of about eight years of age and the son of an alien, running along the pavement and aiming an old rusty revolver at every other child he met; childish play no doubt, and one can only surmise where he obtained it, but the possibilities of danger from that old rusty weapon, if the boy got a loaded cartridge for it, are very very great.

That the Constitution of these United States gave every citizen the right to bear arms, is no doubt true, but it is also very evident it was never intended for aliens—many of them criminals and avowed enemies to all law and order, to carry around at all times, weapons to menace the life and peace of the very communities that guard and support them. This is a matter which should be well agitated until legislation provides safe laws to guard our lives and property.

Major Chilcott shows by his late article that he is a fluent writer, and his name prompts me to ask a question that interests all riflemen; personally I know of quite a number who expected to see an article on "How the Bangor-Maine Rifle Association did it," in the late Inter-Club matches. That club was formed but a short time before the matches, and had much to contend with, yet it did extremely well, as the records have shown. As Major Chilcott writes so well and forcibly, why cannot either he or Mr. Ernest Sylvester favor us with all the facts in the case and the general summing up of the matter by the club members. Do not be so modest, gentlemen!

### UNCLE HENRY REMARKS.

Dear Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN:

(Which I am told is some paper. The Militia boys here at home consider it their Bible, the rifle club swears by it and each week finds me looking into its leaves as closely as a man scans the deck in a solitaire game.)

The eyes of the English speaking world and indeed of all Christendom and a large part of heathendom, such of the latter as can by any means hang on the the end of a telegraph wire, are turned toward London these days, where quite soon King George will be confirmed by the formal act of coronation upon the throne of his father, the late King Edward.

British colonies are sending of their best in statesmen and soldiers without counting idle spectators. Canada sends a contingent of 800 troops, India 350, South Africa 390, New Zealand 60, Australia 110.

Among these armed representatives of the colonies will be found many riflemen who will later compete in the Bisley firing.

Of Americans in London for the coronation no one may name the number. For the greater part those who will actually see even a portion of the grand pageant belong to that large class of American *nouveaux riche*. But for that matter are not all Americans with money practically of the new rich?

There is no particular disgrace of course attaching to a man because he has money, nor any at all for having newly come by it, if honesty has been his course and he has not become unduly puffed up through the acquisition of dollars.

Of course there will be some American peeresses present, demonstrating in their choice persons the power of England to conquer the colonies even at a distance of one hundred and thirty-five years or so from the original attempt.

When Great Britain tried in 1775 and later dates to put the kibosh on the American Colonies and hold them to a reasonable—and it was only a reasonable—degree of dependency, our sturdy, vigorous and almost obnoxiously liberty—not to say license loving—ancestors, with

the help of friendly Frenchmen and not unassisted by kind and indulgent Englishmen in and out of the Army and Parliament, succeeded finally in convincing the Honorable Government that it would be better off without us, so thirteen little sturdy, strong colonies were turned loose to shift for themselves. And right vigorous shifters they were, too. Less than a hundred and fifty years since these doing and we find so many millions of American earned or filched dollars going back across the Atlantic with the daughters of our canal boatmen risen to railroad presidents and such, that it is actually becoming a suitable subject for national legislation.

A prominent Democrat not long ago was arguing for a closed season on American heiresses as against foreign noblemen. His idea was that we needed the money and if we wanted to get rid of the girls we could throw them in a well or marry them to some of our reservation Indians, who would make better husbands than the typical f. n.

It is not for us with the dog days coming on to differ.

But returning from hence to the coronation, which will contain some scrumptious proceedings and which we would right well like to see, if we could do it from a strong steel cage built in a good spot, where we would be safe both from responsibilities and the jam.

Americans will take heart of grace when they learn that the largest ship in the coronation parade will be our own dreadnought, Delaware. If Andrew Jackson Tarbox from the hills of Tennessee, over from gay Paree to see the show, doesn't holler his head off and fall over backward in the Thames when he learns this, it will be occasion for surprise.

A good many folks are growling about the coronation and saying it costs so much money they don't really see how the English people can stand it. Stand it! Why gosh hang it, anybody can stand a thing that can give as much real pleasure as the coronation ceremony and besides that the pleasure part of it is not by any means all there is to it.

Don't you suppose the heart of every true Briton beats a little more proudly in his breast when he remembers that is is his king, the king of his country, who is being crowned? Why, of course.

We Americans are so accustomed to setting up a loud yowl when royalty is mentioned that we are apt to forget the reasons for hating kings have about all disappeared with the advent of smokeless powder and the wireless telegraph.

Why, a king is no more trouble around a house now than a president. Indeed, not half as much and not for a moment to be considered as a source of annoyance and repository of arbitrary power, mandatorily exercised, with a New York traffic policeman.

A king has come to be a good deal like a flag or a coat of arms of a country. He is the visible evidence of the fact that there is a country. That's about all. Nobody expects him to do any real kinging and if he did he'd only last about long enough to allow his people to send over here and find out the right way of electing a president.

They say, don't you know, that "all the world loves a lover." Well, I guess that's a little bit overstated. Some of the world no doubt does and may be most of them, but enough folks have a grouch on love to rather hang back on the proposition.

Be that as it may, all the world and his big sister is tickled to death to see a circus parade or the inauguration of a president and if he could possibly by any stretch be so lucky as to see the coronation of a king he would be just teetotally tickled to death. Eh! What? Of course.

Sorry we can't see the coronation, but unless something which we can't see far enough ahead now to figure on butts in and spoils our calculations we propose to hike down to Washington when the next inauguration day comes and beat the palms of our hands off when the company from our home town marches by.

For it will be a big show. Not as big as it ought to be, because by rights there ought to be a law requiring every state to send its governor and some of its troops down to take part in the parade. But if they did that the governors' staffs would come, wouldn't they? Was going to say we couldn't stand that, but see a chance for good even there. Let 'em come and give us a moving picture machine which will nail these johnnies just as they, fiercely holding the reins in one hand and a plug hat in the other, fall flat on the muddy pavement in front of the reviewing stand.

Might we'll be that such a series of scenes could be used to exterminate the few remaining artificial staffs maintained by misguided and misgoverned commonwealths, because we maintain and believe it can be fully demonstrated that no state which has a governor incapable of differentiating between a gentleman who can and one who cannot wear a sword without getting it tangled up in his legs is unfit

to exercise the prerogatives of chief magistrate of a great state.

Somebody said when talk of Colonel Roosevelt being a presidential candidate for some other times and a few more terms was all around and about, that if we didn't watch out T. R. would be the first king of the United States. Well, I'm not so sure that wouldn't be a good thing, after a'l. T. R. might not make the best king that ever lived, but I'll be totally gum swizzled if I don't think he would be at any rate a tiny, teenty weenty bit better than some of the presidents we have had.

With which undemocratic remark I wind up by saying that I am positively of the belief that a good king is better than a poor president any day and you that don't like it can put that in your left hand hip pocket and chew it at your leisure.

Me back to the shade of the green trees and the bank of the purling stream, having relieved my feelings of these surging thoughts on the coronation and similar related events, I am conscience-free and can rest and smoke until it's time to eat and then I can rest and smoke some more and that's about all for this time. From your Uncle,

HENRY HIBALL.

## FIREARMS IN ASIA.

[From Vice Consul General W. Roderick Dorsey, Shanghai.]

THE importation of firearms and ammunition into China is controlled by the Chinese Government, which, through the inspector general of customs, issues regulations concerning the importation of arms and ammunition of all kinds. The effect of the latest rules is to limit the importation of revolvers and sporting guns and consequently ammunition to respectable foreigners and to make no provision for the importation of arms by Chinese direct except for a department of the Chinese Government. Consequently, dealings by manufacturers with Chinese merchants or private individuals are out of the question.

### REGULATIONS BY SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

In addition to the general prohibition, which applies to the entire empire, certain other restrictions are imposed by the municipal government of the international settlement of Shanghai. This settlement existing, by virtue of extraterritorial rights reserved to Americans and other foreigners in the treaties, its council has power to make regulations for the peace and good order of the community, binding on all nationalities, through their consu's, when such regulations are not opposed to the laws of the country of the individual affected. To this end, any person dealing in firearms and ammunition must first obtain a license from the municipality, the conditions of which are that he must keep a register of all arms and ammunition imported, received or sold, that the police on duty shall have access to the register and that any person purchasing shall supply full information as to the object and destination of the purchase. While not absolute'y prohibiting sales to Chinese, the license states that "any native buyer shall also be vouched for by a responsible foreigner."

Before this license will be granted the importing firm must deposit with the municipality, as security for faithful observance of the conditions, about \$150, and if a wholesale dealer he must in addition pay a fee of about \$100 per quarter or \$50 if retail.

### EFFECT OF REGULATIONS—PLACING ORDERS WITH GOVERNMENT.

The object of the customs regulations is to prevent arms and ammunition of any kind falling into the hands of the Chinese; the object of the Shanghai municipality is to prevent other than well known and reliable natives from purchasing them after importation by foreign firms. The practical effect is to make impossible a lucrative business in these articles as there are only between 30,000 and 40,000 foreigners in the empire.

All the European firms that have succeeded in placing orders for arms and ammunition with the Chinese central government or provisional authorities have had their own men on the spot, who generally work through an established house, the negotiations frequently being tedious and requiring much patience. Ordinary retail business could be safely intrusted to the stores in the foreign settlements.

[From Consul General G. Cornell Tarler, Bangkok, Siam.]

### SMALL ARMS MOST IN DEMAND.

Under the provisional arms regulation of the Siamese law the importation of firearms or ammunition into the Kingdom of Siam is prohibited unless the permission of the Government be first obtained.

There is a stronger demand for revolvers and shotguns than for any other variety of firearms. The former are used by the police and

military, and there is hardly a resident without one; in the interior some sort of arm is considered indispensable; even the most peaceful missionary carries in his kit at least one revolver, one rifle, and one shotgun. In the interior, also, the rifle is useful. Elephants, bears, wildcats, and crocodiles are common, and near the border of French Indo-China tigers and rhinoceroses abound. Elephants may be killed there, but not in Siamese territory. The shotgun is useful even in Bangkok, where the snipe are plentiful, for which it is celebrated. In its vicinity there are pigeon, pheasant, duck, quail, teal, and plover.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, ammunition and explosives amounting to \$22,517 and arms amounting to \$15,939 were imported. There is an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent on these articles. Germany and the United Kingdom sell the largest quantities of arms, ammunition, and explosives in Siam.

### THE NATION'S NAVIES.

THE annual report to the British Parliament on the comparative strength of the navies of the great powers this year presents two novel features. One is purely personal. It is no longer "the Dilke Return," since the death of the statesman whose name it bore. But its purport is unchanged. The other novelty is an enlargement of its scope so as to include Austria-Hungary among the great naval powers, making them eight in number, instead of seven, as for some years past. Time was when the number was materially smaller and when only three or four powers had really formidable navies. Before long there may be more than eight worthy of inclusion in this return.

In nearly all classes of vessels Great Britain stands easily first, though France surpasses her in torpedo boats and in submarines building if not already built. The two-power standard is not, however maintained, unless we omit the United States from the list of competitors. For the United Kingdom has only 53 battleships, while Germany, with 32 and America, with 29, have together 61. In armored cruisers Great Britain has the supremacy, with 38, against 35 for the next two powers, which in this case are France, 20, and America, 15. Moreover, Great Britain is building five more, while all others put together are building only seven. Of destroyers Great Britain has the enormous number of 177, but Russia has 97 and Germany 92, a dual combination of 189. In torpedo boats the 110 of Great Britain are exceeded by the 191 of France and also by several combinations of two other powers.

While Great Britain is thus struggling with indifferent success to maintain the two-power standard, the United States seems to have fallen into third if not into fourth place. We have 29 battleships to Germany's 32, and 15 armored cruisers to France's 20. In other cruisers Germany considerably surpasses us. In torpedo boats we are at the very bottom of the list, the next power above having more than 50 per cent more than we and in destroyers we stand third from the foot of the list. The detached situation of the United States is of course to be reckoned as a factor in naval defensive strength. Yet, it is not, even with that consideration, altogether satisfactory to find this country surpassed in every important class of vessels by at least two and sometimes by three other powers.—*New York Tribune.*

### OLD BERT.

To my dear friend and keen sportsman, Col. C. W. Dimick, this little sketch is dedicated.

C. H. GERRISH (The Doctor), Exeter, N. H.

HIS full name, Albert L. Rankins, Brownsville, Me., his native town, a slater by trade, though a man of the woods; slow in his movements; heavy and muscular in his frame; cordial and kind is his manner, with a twinkle in his eyes rarely seen. Altogether a royal man and true sportsman. He was not only president of our club, but the poorest shot as well.

One of the club gave quite a valuable prize to be shot for in strings of 25 balls for four consecutive dates, total 100 targets. As chairman of the handicap committee I presented my report giving our president the full limit, fifteen. 70 per cent was the highest score Old Bert had ever made at the traps. Four or five of the club, including myself, shot at scratch.

After reading my report, the old man rose and said: "Doctor, let me thank you for the handicap, but, gentlemen, I ask odds of no man and consider myself as good a shot as any member of this club and should I be fortunate enough to win this cup it will be as a scratch man."

This was too good to go by and it didn't. It simply broke up the meeting. Old Bert stood, quiet and dignified, until the hilarity ceased, his face losing a dash of color, a smile on his lips, one of those dangerous ones, and then it was up to me. But what a situation. Here was an old man, long a guide in the Maine woods, an expert rifle shot, one who had camped on the trail of his moose, who had killed his hundreds, besides caribou and deer, to say nothing of bears; one who had poled his batteaux up the wild rush of water; a riverman who had taken his life in his hands on many a log jam; one who knew no fear of man, beast or the unknown, yet kind and gentle as a child; who would give his life to save another—to sum up, a royal sportsman and before him a pack of young kid trap shooters, who in dark days would get lost in a two-acre wood lot, making fun of him. It was a strange and strained situation. Then I arose, amending my report, and the old man thanked me for placing him with the best shots.

Now comes the funny or rather unaccountable result.

All the club men shot breech loaders save the president, who used an old muzzle loader of mine, a kicker from start to finish, requiring one to bind up his guard finger after a few shots.

He had a powder flask but carried the shot in his coat pocket mixed with hay or apple seeds or both. The boys let him in to shoot just as soon as he had reloaded.

The sight of Old Bert comes to me after many years, his hands shaking as he stood churning down his loads, a smile on his face, though a look in his eyes that meant business. He scored 24 out of his first 25. Three more Saturdays and he finished with a total of 97, winning the cup, as the club's captain and myself stopped at 96. It was my pleasure to present the cup to him and never can I forget the old man's face as he took the cherished trophy from my hands. He had made good. It was simply a miracle. His shooting average after the contest went back to 70 per cent and never again did he better it.

I can well understand a man making a great record under great strain, love and loyalty to his club, town or state, but to follow that for four consecutive shoots beats me.

Many years ago I shot a match at Quincy, Mass., to please an old friend of mine, who wagered quite a little on the results. He had never seen me shoot but in the spirit of loyalty to his old town took up the challenge. My score was 47 singles, 48 doubles, possible 100.

Never before or since have I been able to duplicate the score.

How did Old Bert do it?

Was it the gun?

Was it the black powder or what?

### ENGLAND'S NAVAL AIRSHIP.

LAST month witnessed the launching of the first British Navy lighter-than-air ship. This big dirigible is 512 feet long; it is expected to float safely on water and to make its way through the air at high speed.

In model and form she differs radically from the German dirigibles of the Zeppelin type. Her constructors hope that by her they may solve some of the riddles of aerial navigation which are now so many and which seem so difficult.

The future of this dreadnought of the air will be watched with great curiosity by the whole world.

### FOR ALL TRAVELERS.

THE first annual convention of the American Association for Highway Improvement and Congress of all affiliated organizations is to be held in Richmond, Va., September 12 and 15.

In announcing the date for this meeting those responsible for it promise the attendance of many distinguished men, including President Taft.

There could be no better place to hold a good roads convention than in the State of Virginia, than which no other commonwealth has more perfectly villainous so-called highways.

Making good roads helps to make good citizens, good times—in short, for goodness in a variety of ways.

The other day we went from Washington to Mount Vernon per motor car, the distance as the crow flies, about seventeen miles. One would think a ride between the capital city of the nation and the last home of its first President would be as near perfection as any road could be.

Other unfortunate travelers over this bad road besides ourselves have found to the contrary. Rough, rutty unkept, and with bad bridges, it is not alone a disturber of tranquility to the man who rides over it,

but it is a menace to life and limb, and yet like most bad things in the world it showed one good side to us.

No amount of rough road could, of course, destroy the pleasure and the uplifting satisfaction which one gains from a visit to Mount Vernon. It was on the way back from that hallowed spot that turning a curve we saw ahead of our swift moving car a farmer's wagon and team blocking the narrow way.

In place of the usual box on the wagon there was partly in place and partly upon the ground a series of slats which had for their purpose the retention in the one instance, or the release in the other, of earth or a similar product when carried from place to place.

The tall and slender man in charge of the outfit was engaged in turning on edge the last of those movable parts of his equipment, when he heard the noise of the car behind him. We were so close that we had to stop, but we were not allowed to wait long, for with a despatch that amounted almost to haste, the man made such arrangements as were indispensably necessary before he could move his wagon, and then pulled off to one side quite quickly to let us pass.

As our car coughed its way over the soft earth and up a little grade, I nodded to him from the driver's seat and said "Thank you!" He raised his ragged hat from a brown forehead and returned as courtly a bow as ever king has offered. Slender and noble son of hard-hit Old Virginia, he was a gentleman through and through. Every instinct of his being cried out to him when he heard our car coming to keep none waiting, to avoid giving trouble to others.

What a contrast to some of those alleged sturdy sons of the soil we have occasionally encountered in other portions of the country, who would take their time, yes, and all of yours they could, and then curse for being interrupted as your car went by.

The roads are the ways we use to get anywhere, and that road which leads to gentlemanhood is paved with kind and thoughtful acts, generous and unselfish consideration for others.

#### NEW YORK LEGISLATOR ASKS FOR INFORMATION.

SENATOR MCLELLAND introduced a resolution in the New York Senate last week requiring the Adjutant General to report to the legislature the names and rank of all officers of the National Guard of New York who have been on duty with pay for the year ended May 1, 1911, together with the character and place of employment and the amount of compensation.

To the newspapers the author of the resolution said it was his idea to show the affairs of the department to have been administered extravagantly. He supplemented this statement by volunteering the information that he has been told the cost of maintaining the New York National Guard, man for man, is equal to or greater than that involved in maintaining the Army.

Of course the critical gentleman is bound to receive some enlightening information. It is not expected that any extravagance will be found in the New York organization and it is of course ridiculous to say that the cost is per capita that required to maintain the Army.

#### DUMB DUCK AND CRAFTY CROW.

By MONROE WOOLLEY.

THE shore line of Puget Sound, some twenty-six hundred miles in extent, is famous for the quantity and quality of clams it produces. There are many varieties, chief among which are the small butter clam, the larger horse clam, the cockle, and one or two others. Instead of a barbecue on the Fourth of July, wherein roast beef and pork figures prominently in Washington, a clam-bake is preferred. The clams are baked in the sands on the beach. The Siwash Indians in generations ago lived principally on clams, as do the generations today who inhabit the beaches.

Birds, particularly water-fowl, have acquired a ravenous appetite for clams of all kinds. The duck, the mud-hen, and the hell-diver prefer a fat clam to wild rice or celery. They dive to the bottom of the water, and on finding the clam with his shell open, swiftly pluck the body from its coating.

Frequently tragedies in bird life happen by this act. Sometimes the clam closes his shell on the beak of the bird before his body is jerked loose. When this happens death generally results for the bird. A clam has power enough to pinch a duck's beak almost flat. If the bird goes ashore to await the clam's pleasure in letting loose, nine times out of ten he will starve from hunger before the clam lets go. If the bird takes to the water, as he sometimes does, the weight of the clam pulls his head beneath the surface, so that in a short time he

drowns. Many water-fowl are found dead from this cause.

One bird caught in this manner, which the writer watched for an hour, floundered about in the water, its head submerged during the entire time, in a futile effort to find shore. When pulled out of the water, apparently dead, no less than a full pint of water ran out the bird's gulping beak after the clam was removed. For an hour or more the head and neck were so paralyzed that the bird had no control over them. However, shortly after the duck swam away.

But clams are not crafty enough to outwit the crow. Few other creatures in the animal world are. Crows, of course, cannot dive to prey upon clams, but when the tide is low they gather in great flocks for a fat feed. They rarely if ever take a chance on life by putting their beaks into a clam's open shell. They are too foxy for that.

When a crow catches a clam with his long, black neck protruding, he grasps it in his bill and flies high in the air, maneuvering until he is directly above a pile of floating driftwood or beach wood ashore. When in the proper position he lets go and Mr. Clam comes rushing to mother earth. Striking the solid driftwood, with unerring aim, the shell is crushed to a pulp. As he lets go, the crow begins descent, and the shell is no more than broken when the crow is there to commence his feast. It is claimed that aviators will require much experience to become expert in dropping shells on hostile fleets. But if they can arrange for a series of lessons from the crows they may gain much valuable information to help them become master marksmen.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD PAY BILL.

THE meeting in Washington last week of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association and other officers of the National Guard from a large number of the States, was eminently successful in all that it undertook to do.

General Young, chairman of the committee, had called the meeting for the purpose of considering all that had been done to assist the passage of the pay bill through Congress, to discuss ways and means for the future and most important of all to appear before the House and Senate Military committees to discuss H. R. 8141 and Senate Roll 1996.

The hearing before the House Military Committee was on Tuesday. At it, after General Young had made a comprehensive presentation of the whole case, from among the other officers present others who were called upon to address the committee were Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery, Field Artillery, National Guard of New York; Col. Albert J. Logan, commanding 18th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Gen. F. M. Rumbold, the Adjutant General of Missouri; Gen. John Chase, the Adjutant General of Colorado; Gen. Frank Maloney, the Adjutant General of Tennessee; Gen. George M. Cole, the Adjutant General of Connecticut; Gen. G. W. Pearson, the Adjutant General of Massachusetts; Gen. Dick and Col. Wm. T. Chantland, 56th Iowa Infantry.

The hearing before the Senate Committee took place on Wednesday and proceeded along the same general lines as the House hearing. The sentiment of the members of the two committees as near as it could be ascertained seemed to be favorable to the bill. It does not seem probable that a National Guard pay bill in one form or another will fail of ultimate passage, although it does seem doubtful that the bill will pass either house at the short session.

At the same time though the chances are small for the immediate passage, that is no reason for lessening every effort to promote the interests of the bill but rather the reverse, because all the energy expended now is simply stored for the time when the bill actually does come up.

For the House to consider it a Democratic caucus will have to meet. There are rumors of a caucus but no definite information is obtainable. In the Senate the bill will be referred to a sub-committee for report to the full committee.

The effect produced by the hearings before the two houses was undoubtedly good. The officers who spoke used good judgment in the selection of their material and in the presentation of their facts. They made what was a strong case still stronger by putting its merits forward in the right way.

#### Cheese It.

The aeroplane, making a twelve-hour journey from London to Hong-kong, had got into difficulties among the stars. Something apparently was wrong with the engine, for the customary comet-like speed of the airship had suddenly considerably slackened. "Good heavens!" cried the skipper. "We shall be half a second late! What makes her go so slow?" "Why, sir," replied the engineer, "we're passing through the Milky Way, an' the propeller's full of butter!"—*Canterbury Times.*



# ARMS AND THE MAN

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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.

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**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 CASE OF COLONEL GARRARD.

The burning indignation with which President Taft rebuked Colonel Garrard for his indorsement upon the papers of Bloom, private of field artillery, an applicant for a commission, does no credit to the President.

Colonel Garrard was performing only his duty when he gave his honest opinion, required by the regulations, as to whether Bloom would or would not make a good officer. In theory it might be very well to say that in the great American republic all men being free and equal all are to the same extent endowed with those qualities, intellectual, social and otherwise calculated to make them good officers. But that is not a condition which corresponds in any degree with the facts.

Officers should be superior to their men in every quality. The best officer is the one most superior. Naturally this does not mean one who bears himself as a high god and considers the enlisted man the dirt beneath his feet; not by any means. All men with true soldier spirit will understand what we are driving at.

The most excellent son of a Jewish post tailor would not be likely to prove a satisfactory officer. His religious beliefs would be the smallest part of his incapacity.

Of course everyone who understands is very sorry for Colonel Garrard. His position is like that of a man who, called from the shelter of his house during a storm to perform a necessary duty, is hit a smart clip on the head with an extra large hail stone. In other words it is an accident to which his willingness to do his duty as required contributed.

No one will think the less of Colonel Garrard for what has happened. The daily press, especially that portion of it antagonistic to the President is saying that the approaching presidential campaign had a great deal to do with Mr. Taft's action. The situation would bear that construction if one were to assume, as is reasonable, that Mr. Taft's association with the Army in the Philippines and as Secretary of War and as President, should have made him sufficiently conversant with army regulations, customs and traditions to enable him to differentiate between a fault and a duty performed.

The truth is that Mr. Taft has never known the Army well. He believes in the Army as an institution, somewhat, but he has never had any military experience, nor has he ever been so closely iden-

tified with military life as to give him the proper viewpoint. In this case also any political advisers he might have would be disposed to urge him in the direction which his large-minded and catholic desire to do justice to all men regardless of creed, would—quite without assistance—lead him.

The record of Colonel Garrard as a capable, conscientious, brave and fair-minded officer is beyond damage by anyone, even by the President of the United States. What he said in the indorsement upon Bloom's papers might have been more diplomatically put, but any man who knows *anything* about military life must surely know that Colonel Garrard could not in honor or in justice to the service have said any other thing.

In his opinion the man was an unfit person to be an officer of the Army. If that was his opinion no consideration of consequences, so far as he was concerned, should have influenced him; nor did they. Besides, as all know, he had a right to believe his communication privileged, and therefore not liable to go before the people, who could not be expected to understand.

Colonel Garrard's indorsement upon Bloom's paper was written for the eyes of his superior officers and the War Department alone.

As a consequence of the action taken by the President in this case his position in regard to the negroes of the country is brought up and it is pointed out that no negroes have been commissioned from the ranks of the four regular regiments during Mr. Taft's incumbency. These petitioners characterize this state of affairs as something quite unfair. No doubt it seems so to them. There are a few negro commissioned officers in the Army today and they are constantly in the way.

We had occasion to say somewhat earlier that an officer should be superior to those he commands. That is a true statement. A negro might be found who would be superior to fifty, a hundred or even a thousand white men, but the chances are against that. So much against it that it is practically an impossibility. There is no use taking such chances.

If the colored people of the country continue to urge the appointment of colored officers in self defence the whites will have to do away with the colored regiments. But there is no use talking about it. Colored officers cannot command white men. Nor for that matter can they in many instances suitably perform the duties falling upon them when they are selected to command colored troops.

## LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

A gift of \$25,000 a year to the National Association of Audubon Societies, an organization existing for the protection of game and song birds and other forms of wild life, has excited considerable criticism from some quarters.

It is understood the money is guaranteed by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., the Remington Arms-U. M. C. Co., E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co. and other arms and ammunition manufacturers.

It may, however, be stated upon authority that the gift is in no way conditioned upon acquiescence by the society in any views or purposes which the arms and ammunition people may have. They are naturally interested from a selfish standpoint in the protection of game, because the more game there is the greater the demand for arms and ammunition.

With full candor and truth it must be said that a great many men at the head of the various large concerns interested in selling shooting material are sportsmen and therefore interested also from the personal standpoint. However, the cry is again out that the donation to the game protecting society is for the purpose of removing opposition to the use of semi-automatic weapons. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Persons interested in the preservation of wild life, prominent among whom is William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, are declared enemies of the automatic gun. Their opposition

and antagonism is not without good grounds we admit.

If, as such gentlemen assume, guns of the class named are to go into the hands of unscrupulous people who can shoot where, when and as much as they please, then a great deal of harm would be done; but such is not the case. There is no reason why anyone desiring to use an automatic should not be allowed to do so.

Market hunters do not ordinarily take very kindly to the self-acting gun. The greater part of these weapons seem to be in the hands of men who use the third or succeeding shots more for stopping cripples than for anything else. No sportsman worthy of the name is going to kill more than a reasonable amount of game under any circumstances and most of those who shoot and are unworthy come under the supervision of others who officially or otherwise will insist upon the bag limit.

However, it was not intended in this article to deal with the question of the ethics of automatic arms, but to mention the gift to the Audubon societies, to praise the donors and to deprecate the unjust criticism which has arisen.

### A COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Hobson of Alabama, whose name is not unknown to the world on account of his short but distinguished service in the Navy and his vivid interest in everything which affects the military welfare of the country, has introduced and has been urging the passage of a Bill in this Congress which is intended to establish a council of national defence.

The composition of this council is to be as follows: Secretaries of War and Navy, Chairmen of Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House, Chairmen of the Committees on Military Affairs of the Senate and House, Chairmen of the Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, the Aide for Operations of the Fleet of the Navy, the President of the Army War College, and the President of the Navy War College.

The duty set for the Council is to determine a general policy of national defence to be recommended to the President for transmission to Congress in the form of such measures as the Council shall deem necessary and expedient.

This proposition, which is after the method employed in Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries to accomplish a somewhat similar purpose, has many good features, but on the other hand there are objections to it which do not appear to have been sufficiently emphasized.

In the first place it is a permanent commission, and on that account it would be something less than satisfactory. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, it will be remembered, put forward a suggestion some years ago for a council which should consider a military policy for the United States and submit the same to the President for transmission to Congress.

His idea was to create a Board which should investigate the question, settle upon a policy and then cease to exist. This would appear to us a much better plan than to create a permanent council which might readily grow to be an incubus and a detriment.

In the second place it would seem unnecessary to make so much of this council have to do with the Navy and naval affairs. The definite scope of naval activities has been pretty well fixed. It would seem to be better to have a council which, in place of so many representatives of the Navy, should have no more than one, or, at the outside, two, from that branch, and many representatives from the Organized Militia.

We observe, and notice should be taken of the fact, that the total strength of the Organized Militia is in excess of that of the Army and the Navy combined. But this is not the best reason why National Guardsmen should have places on a Council of National Defence.

The best reason is that the National Guardsmen understand our military problems from the standpoint of practical methods of solving them better than any officer of the Army or of the Navy.

A National Guard officer knows not only the Army and its affairs and something of military matters generally. In addition he is acquainted with the Congress and the ideals of that body, and what is of still more consequence he knows the people, being of them, and he understands without any chance of error just what the people can be expected to ask for and agree to.

By all means we need a Council of National Defence, but it should be made up of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, The Chief of Staff of the Army, President of the Army War College, President of the Navy War College, the members of Congress enumerated in Mr. Hobson's bill, and not less than ten officers of the National Guard, chosen with a view to giving equitable representation to all portions of the country; not more than one officer from each State, and no officer chosen who has not served at least ten years in the National Guard, and risen—at the lowest—to regimental command.

### A NATIONAL GUARDSMAN IN TEXAS.

*Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN:*

So much that is unfavorable to the regular service has appeared in print or is in the air that I thought it would be only fair to print a little from a company commander, himself a university graduate, who has maintained a uniformly good company of his own, relating to his experience with the maneuver division in Texas. I send it to you entire with the idea that you can make such excerpts therefrom as you desire or have room for. I believe it is a very fair and impartial report of observations.

W. T. CHANTLAND,  
Colonel 56th Infantry, Iowa National Guard.

The Adjutant General, Des Moines, Iowa.

(Through Military Channels.)

Sir: Pursuant to special orders number 41, dated Des Moines, Iowa, May 6, 1911, I reported to the commanding general of the maneuver camp at San Antonio, Texas, on May 11, 1911, and was assigned to Company I, 13th U. S. Infantry, Second Brigade, First Division, Lieut. S. M. Sutherland commanding.

The division had been ordered to march to Leon Springs, a distance of 23 miles, May 12, but owing to a heavy rain the movement was postponed until the 13th. The division was divided into three brigades, each brigade taking a different route to Leon Springs.

It was decided to make the march in two days. The Second Brigade left San Antonio Saturday morning, May 13, at 7 a. m. and marched 12 miles when the column halted and shelter tents were pitched for the night. On Saturday morning, May 14, reveille was sounded at 5:30 and at 6:45 the march was resumed.

The brigade arrived at Leon Springs about 10:30 a. m. The march averaged 3½ miles an hour. A halt for ten minutes was taken at the end of each hour. The enlisted men carried all their field equipment except the blanket rolls. These were put on the company pack wagons. I noticed quite a number of men fall out on the first day but not so many after that.

Leon Springs reservation covers 17,000 acres of rough rocky country covered with thick woods and makes a very good maneuver ground.

Maneuvers were held each day except Thursday, May 18, that being a day of rest for the troops. At each maneuver I saw something new in the way of receiving and delivering messages. The signal corps and the wireless stations did some splendid work along that line.

The maneuvers were not all perfect, mistakes were frequently made, which shows that the regular officers also need practice in the field.

On Thursday, May 18, the National Guard officers attached to the 13th Infantry were taken out for a tactical walk. The problem was to form an advance guard for a regiment. That was the only tactical walk we had while attached to the regiment.

On Sunday, May 21, the brigade left Leon Springs at 1:30 p. m. for San Antonio and at 6 p. m. halted and pitched shelter tents for the night. At 6 o'clock on the following morning we were on the march and arrived in camp at Ft. Sam Houston at 9:15 a. m. The last hour of the march was very fast, the pace being five miles per hour. There seemed to be fewer men falling out on this march, which was probably due to the week's steady work.

The weather conditions were fine and afforded our detail a good opportunity to see the best maneuvers they have had yet.

The sanitary conditions of the camp are excellent. Very few sick were in the hospital and these from minor causes. The anti-typhoid serum administered to the troops seems to be doing wonderful work, as there has not been one case of typhoid fever found in the entire division. Paragraph 190, Field Service Regulations is rigidly enforced.

Each day the latrines are filled with straw on which is poured crude oil. This is then burned and covered with lime. There is very little trouble with flies.

The methods of subsisting, Par. 207 to 216, Field Service Regulations, are used and I got some valuable information by watching the use of them.

On May 23 the National Guard officers attached to the Second Brigade attended a lecture given by Capt. L. R. Holbrook, who is in charge of the division bakery. This lecture included notes on the organization, personnel, equipment, etc., of a division bakery. It was a valuable lecture and one that all militia officers should attend.

Lieutenant Sutherland, commanding Company I, was very cordial and gave me some fine ideas regarding the company, particularly about the non-commissioned officers; how they were the company and his system of training them. Also a new system of regimental scouts adopted since going to San Antonio.

Each company commander selects the men he desires for the duty. They all report to one officer who is selected to teach them in scouting, signal work, etc. In this way they have a complete system and easily understood by each company in the regiment.

I spent considerable time with the first sergeant of Company I. His company records are kept in excellent shape. One thing in particular I noticed was the never failing regularity of the enlisted men. At each and every formation they would be equipped and ready to fall in promptly.

It was a great school and I wish my company could all be there. The National Guard officers stood the work in a very creditable manner. Rank was observed by every one. The National Guard officers were fairly and squarely treated and my association with the regular officers was very cordial. Very respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS E. MURPHY,  
Captain Co. B., 56th Infantry, I. N. G.

### THE POWER OF THE WORLD.

WE pass on to our readers what appeals to us as one of the most enlightening editorial utterances ever encountered. Under the title of "Our Man-Power," the Broad Arrow discusses from what seems to us an unnecessarily gloomy point of view the future of the British Empire.

The perusal of this editorial is commended to all thoughtful men. That the world is changing; that conditions are altering; that the minds as well as bodies of men are not what they used to be, no one can dispute. Even in America we feel these changes working through their effects. But probably we feel them less than any other people, because our vast vacant spaces call constantly for more men and youth and middle age and even the ancient ones have opportunity after opportunity.

The English writer says:

#### OUR MAN-POWER.

The only people who are much surprised at the census returns are the officials, who estimated the population at 36,169,000, whereas it is actually 33,075,269. So far have we failed in maintaining the rate of increase of previous decades that between 1901 and 1911 there has been a fall of over one per cent. Unfortunately, moreover, the causes which have brought about the relative decline in our growth show no signs of abated vigor. We must, therefore, bestir ourselves to find a remedy or face the prospect of gradual decay as a great power. The evil day is postponed simply because the fall in the death rate prevents us from perceiving in the present census the full effect of the decrease of five per cent, in the birth rate since 1895. But as that is a factor which is now probably reduced to its minimum, there will be nothing in the future to counteract the decrease in the population due to the loss of vital power. It is not the race which is longest-lived that possesses the earth, but the race which is best able to maintain its primal vigor. It is here that the census gives most cause for anxiety.

The mere decline in the rate of increase under modern conditions is not necessarily a disadvantage. The theory which applies to the British Army applies to the nation as a whole. Numbers alone have never been ultimately decisive in international conflict and are likely to be still less so in these complex times. Peoples rise and fall according to their efficiency in relation to their age. But the figures of the census show that we are indifferent to quality as well as to numbers. President Roosevelt some time ago warned Americans that they were squandering the natural resources of their country. Has any nation since the beginning ever squandered its resources in man-power so recklessly as we have for the past half century? When Napoleon said that fifteen millions must give way to twenty-seven millions he forgot the marked efficiency of the English as compared with their Continental neighbors. Another fight for life is upon us and the difference between ourselves and the Germans is about the same as the difference between us and the French at the opening of the eighteenth century. But, unlike our fathers, we have neglected to preserve the equilibrium by ensuring the relatively greater efficiency of our people. It is a fact too notorious to be denied that the best types are being eliminated.

The recruiting returns have told it for a generation as the standard has been gradually lowered. It is not only in ships that our margin of superiority is narrowing, but in men, too. All through the centuries the soldiers of these islands have been the envy and admiration of our rivals and they were always country born and bred. But in the hour of her need England will no longer be able to rely on this

fine stock. She proved this in the South African War, where, without the Colonials, the English yeoman, Scots Highlander and the Irish peasant were too few to leaven the mass of street-bred recruits, who were the despair of our generals as reinforcements. All over Great Britain the congested town and the deserted countryside are becoming a permanent feature. What is to happen when the physical basis of our power rests on urban areas? So conscious are the Germans of the military danger of allowing industrialism to draw the life-blood from agriculture that great national sacrifices are being made by the Empire to keep the rural population on the land.

We shall have to do likewise or share the fate of Rome. Why should there be such a marked contrast between the physique of the officer and the physique of his men, It is new in our history and entirely the result of the rapid deterioration of the sons of the soil driven into the towns. In defence the only reliable recruiting ground is the open country, in a crisis the staying power of a people is in the sturdy spirit of the rural population. We have sacrificed both to the race for wealth. But it is not yet too late to retrace our steps.

From the imperial point of view our waste of man-power has been as disastrous as it has been from the national point of view. Since 1850 seven millions of our people have been allowed to drift to the shelter of the Stars and Stripes instead of being directed to the vast empty spaces under our own flag. Think what a difference it would make to the defensive power of the Empire if those seven millions, increased by now to ten millions at least, were Australasians or Canadians. The day is coming when a generation, fighting for existence, will curse the selfishness and lack of foresight shown by their fathers and grandfathers of the Victorian era. For the problem is infinitely harder to solve now. The maintenance of the race in the Pacific and its independence in North America rests with the vigorous, self-reliant rural population of this country. But if it is too small to serve the national purpose and declining every year, it will not be long before there are no men to spare for the work of the frontier. As Lord Milner pointed out a year ago, the re-peopling of the countryside is our first and greatest duty.

There is one feature in the returns which is not wholly depressing. It is the relatively small decline in the Irish population as compared with any year since the exodus began in 1841. During the decade between 1891 and 1901 the decrease was about 250,000, for the one which has just gone it was only 75,000. As the conditions which have brought about this improvement are likely to continue, there may happily be an increase by the time the next census is taken. The Irish soldier being one of the Empire's military assets, there is hope in the future, then, for at least one recruiting ground in the United Kingdom. But why should not the same system restore prosperity to the countryside in England and Scotland, thereby strengthening immeasurably the physical foundation of the race whose soundness is essential to defence? For without the stout arms and hearts of the sons of the soil the wealth of a country must take to itself wings and fly away.

### PITY THE POOR ELK.

THOUSANDS of elk died in the Jackson's Hole country of Wyoming during last winter. This has been the third successive inclement season during which the elk have suffered severely. The coming of spring has given sufficient natural food for the animals, so their sufferings no longer continue.

During the winter the settlers fed a great deal of hay to the elk, which, reduced by hunger to a state of pitiable weakness, so far overcame their fear of man as to appear like domestic animals.

The problem of caring for the Wyoming elk so a repetition of the horrible conditions of the last three years shall not occur is one which must be dealt with in a positive way, either by the United States or by the State of Wyoming, or else by both in conjunction. Neither has done its full duty in this matter.

It is hoped such arrangements will be made as shall render impossible the conditions of last winter, when thousands of these magnificent animals perished of sheer starvation.

#### Might Bite Him.

"George, dear, just one more question and I promise not to bother you any more during the game," she pleaded.

"Well, what is it now?" said George, impatiently.

"Tell me why the catcher wears that funny wire thing on his face?"

"Oh, sometimes the catcher gets mad at the umpire's decisions."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Some day he might get too mad and bite the umpire, and as they don't want that to happen they muzzle him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### ENGLISH QUICK-FIRING HOWITZER A SUCCESS.

**R**ETURNS of target practice for the 49th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, British Army, show the result of the firing with three batteries equipped with the new quick-firing field Howitzer to have been more than satisfactory.

The guns were handled with ease and developed great accuracy. In all respects the new equipment was up to the standard set for it with the exception of the shells. These were difficult of detonation, which according to the information we are in possession of, seems to be a fault common to the shells of all nations, but perhaps especially of the British Lyddite shells.

### ANOTHER RELEASE INVENTION.

**A**MR. THOMAS SLADEN, an Englishman, has invented what he calls a "liberator" to effect the escape of a crew from a submarine gone wrong and sunken.

The inventive gentleman has thrown a great deal of mystery around his liberator and he seems only willing to say that exit is not made by way of the conning tower. The man who uses it arranges a breathing apparatus, makes close an air-tight cell, turns a wheel one revolution, when a cover opens and he rises to the surface.

The specified time for accomplishing the liberation, allowing for semi-darkness or excitement, is forty-five seconds. So far, it is believed, only trials of a small model have taken place, but the complete design has interested the Admiralty and the inventor has been asked to submit particulars of his invention.

### AFTER MALLARD WITH MICKY.

BY W. F. HENN.

**B**EGOB, yer honour'd be apt to meet few ducks beyant on Gull Island these mornin's," remarked my trusty henchman, Micky Daly one evening in December as he stood before me in the smoking-room, the dancing light of a peat and wood fire playing on his mahogany features, curly brown hair, and grey Irish eyes. "'Twas to Patsy O'Dea, of Innishmore, I was talkin' at the fair yesterday, an' he said the wigeon an' mallards was that thick up there you'd be knockin' thim wid a stick as asy as cuttin' thistles. Shure, you'll have a flood tide to go up there any of these days." Though I took Mr. O'Dea's statement with all due reserve, the prospect of a morning's duck-shooting seemed extremely inviting, so I arranged with Micky to make an expedition on the very next morning. According to him, it was necessary to be on the island by daybreak, and, as my diary informed me that the sun would rise at eight o'clock, Micky promised to be at the house not later than 6.45 a. m. the next day. "An' 'tis good sport we'll be havin', yer honor," he remarked confidently as I bade him good-night.

An alarm-clock perched on an empty biscuit-tin brought me out of bed in a hurry at a quarter past six the next morning. It was pitch-black outside and very cold inside, and I realized my rashness very fully. It is one thing to arrange expeditions over a comfortable fire in the evening; it is quite another to carry them out the next morning. However, when I had dressed and boiled a kettle over my spirit-stove, I felt much more comfortable, and managed, after taking most of the skin off my shins en route, to reach the gun-room just as the kitchen clock struck a quarter to seven. Micky, for a wonder, was punctual, and after sharing some hot tea of my brewing, we gathered up our weapons and set off for the boat-house, stopping only to liberate the third member of the party—Peter, the black retriever.

The path lay through a thick shrubbery, which sloped sharply down to the river, but an electric torch robbed the steep and root-veined path of most of its dangers. We reached the boat-house without accident, and found our boat lying in the creek, where she was just beginning to float on the flooding tide. Micky climbed down into her, while I passed him down our equipment—the two double-12's in their cases, the cartridge-bags, the field-glasses, three sculls, the rowlocks, and, last but very far from least, Peter and myself. Peter, used to the game, curled up promptly in the stern and resumed his interrupted slumbers, while Micky and I "po'ed" the boat down the narrow creek between banks of cold, grey slob until we reached the main river, where we settled down to row, swept up by the flooding tide. Gull Island lay about three miles ahead of us, and was an isolated rock some 30 yds. long, surrounded by acres and acres of mud-flats at low water. There was a roughly-built gunning-pit on it, which just held two. Many duck congregated round the island in hard weather, especially before a north-east gale. Now, as we rowed, Micky, chuckling

with delight, gave it as his opinion that daylight would bring a "nor'-asther." On we swept before the tide. On our left lay the dark mass of the main land, while to the right lay Innishmore, the home of the imaginative Patsy O'Dea. A faint light was beginning to glow in the east, when, turning in my seat (I was rowing bow), I managed to make out, on the port bow, Gull Island lying a dark shadow on the water.

We paddled very gently to avoid unnecessary noise. With one hand I slipped my gun from its case, and Micky did the same with his. A few s'eeepy quacks came from ahead, and a couple of curlew floated over the boat, calling mournfully. We shipped the oars, oh, so quietly, and Micky crawled to the stern while I crouched in the bows with a No. 4 cartridge in each barrel. On we sped swiftly with the tide, and in a few minutes the bows grounded quietly on the slob some six yards from the island, which seemed to tower over us. Cautiously I put one leg over the side, and was just disembarking when one of the oars fell with a crash to the bottom of the boat, and in an instant the island sprang into startled life. The air was full of whistling wings and frightened calls, the screaming of the curlew, the whistle of wigeon, and the quack of the mallard. For an instant I saw a duck outlined against the east and snapped at him hastily. The flame ringed my muzzle, and the No. 4 caught him fairly. Down he came with a thump on the end of the island. "Make for the shelter, sorr!" yelled Micky, and, seizing the painter, I rushed landwards over the slob, Micky and Peter following, and in a moment all three of us were crouching in the pit. "Devil mend the ould oar!" wailed Micky, in an undertone. "But for that we'd have had the boat full by now! We have a right to wait a bit now ere they come back, and, faix, I think we'd besht get comfortable." Off he stole to the boat and returned with an armful of hay, which he distributed in the pit. Then, having sent Peter to fetch my bird—a fine mallard—we settled down to wait. It was now growing lighter every minute, and a strong breeze was blowing in on us from the "nor'-ast," as Micky had predicted. I could see lots of ducks on the move, so I knew we would not have very long to wait. Nor was I mistaken. Micky suddenly pressed my arm, and crouching down, I saw through a loop-hole in the rough wall which surrounded the mouth of the pit nine ducks drop into the water some 80 yds. away. "They'll dhrift in wid the tide," breathed Micky, and I nodded silently. In tense silence we waited, grasping our guns. Nearer and nearer came the ducks, quacking and splashing, until they were within thirty yards of the point of the island. "Now!" cried Micky, and we started to our feet as the ducks rose with a wild squatter of wings. Bang—bang! Bang—bang! And away they go, leaving four of their number floating quietly on the water. Peter, in high delight, fetched them two at a time. "Yerra, but that was fine!" said Micky, and produced his villainous-looking clay with a smile of delight. Alas! while we were lost in fatuous self-congratulation, a bunch of wigeon swept over our heads, and only by the luckiest of flukes I managed to bag one as they fled. Then the fun began. Down we crouched in the shelter, while every few minutes ducks swept over and round us. They went very hard, but Micky is a right good shot, and the name which the country people have given my gun—in English, "Death-without-the-Priest"—is not, I think, unmerited, so we managed to take our toll of them. Peter is an estimable dog, but when wet he is not an acquisition in a gun-pit. Also, when I duck my head he believes, with a firm belief which no efforts of mine have been able to shake, that I do so for the express purpose of allowing him to lick my face. But he did his work well, and by the time the duck had departed in disgust to less dangerous haunts, we had killed and gathered nine duck, eleven wigeon, and seventeen teal.

Micky was jubilant. "Faix, didn't I tell yer honor as much?" he kept on repeating, as we loaded up the boat with the bright spoils and set off home down the river on the ebb-tide. It was a fine, frosty morning, and the country, especially the wooded hill which was our destination, looked beautiful in the clear light. Feeling very pleased with ourselves, we rowed on quietly, sharing some sandwiches to keep off the pangs of hunger. But Micky's thirst for b'ood was unslaked. "Now, yer honor," he said, "we'll just dhrup into the creek beyant at Rosscliff. I'll make thracks across to the head, an' come down along of it, while you stop at the mouth, and I'll push some burds down to yez." Eager to stretch my legs, I gladly agreed, and we rowed into the mouth of the creek and landed, concealing the boat in a "gut." Micky started off for the head of the creek as the crow flies, while I opened my cartridge-bag and took up a position behind the bank bordering the creek. Nor had I long to wait. In some ten minutes' time I heard Micky's gun go, and a moment later a pair of "shanks" darted past. A clean miss! Away they go, twisting and swerving. Here are some more. Better that time—a brace, right and left. They are going hard! And when Micky arrives a quarter of an hour later

I have seven redshank to pick up at an expenditure—I blush!—of twelve cartridges. Peter soon fetched my birds. Micky's contribution was three green plover—he had got a long drive at a flock with his left, and two redshanks.

Soon we were afloat again, but our luck still held. The mainland is very low near the water, and great banks protect the meadows from the sea. About a mile from our destination a fine flock of curlew passed high over us and settled in one of these meadows, hidden from us by the intervening bank. Micky abhors curlew. He thinks them a worldly incarnation of the dwellers of the nether world, so his face absolutely shown as he remarked: "Begob, we have thim now!" Turning our bows shorewards we rowed quietly up to the high bank, and, standing up in the boat, peered down. Yes, there were the curlew, feeding mostly within 40 yds. The four barrels crashed together and they rose in a body, uncertain whence the attack had come. Three more barrels—one of Micky's cases had jammed—soon showed them, and off they went, leaving nine of their number on the ground. "Glory be!" yelled Micky, in high delight, "'tis ijits ye look now, ye spalpeens! Sarve yez right for scaring the tale on me lasht week! Hurrooh!" and he danced on the bank in ecstasy.

Collecting our birds we reached home without further adventure, and, as we surveyed the bag laid out on the crisp grass, I echoed the words of Micky and an admiring member of the R. I. C. who happened to be on the bank: "Begob, yer honour, 'tis the finest mornin's work ever I seed!"—*Shooting Times & British Sportsman*.

### A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

American Minister John B. Jackson of Habana has transmitted a copy of the Cuban *Gaceta Oficial* in which appeared a call for bids to furnish certain supplies and equipment for the Cuban Army and rural guard. The articles required are: (1) Khaki uniforms, working clothes, khaki shirts, woolen shirts; (2) shoes, hats, leggings, rain-coats; (3) national banners, dormitory equipment, saddlery; (4) construction material, barracks' utensils; (5) office and printing material, electrical supplies; (6) medicines and veterinary instruments, forage and provisions. Bids for these supplies will be received on the following dates: Classes (1) and (2), June 21; classes (3) and (4), June 22; classes (5) and (6), June 23, 1911. It is suggested that American manufacturers and exporters who desire to submit bids should communicate at once with the American Legation at Habana, Cuba.

### NOT SO SERIOUS.

#### *Merciful to the Birds.*

The art of avoiding a conversational unpleasantness by a dextrous phrase belongs in its highest perfection to the East.

When Lord Dufferin was Viceroy of India, he had a shikaree, or hunting servant, whose special duty was to attend the visitors at the vice-regal court on their shooting excursion.

Returning one day from one of these expeditions, the shikaree encountered the Viceroy, who, full of courteous solicitude for his guests' enjoyment, asked:

"Well, what sort of sport has Lord — had?"

"Oh," replied the scrupulously polite Indian, "the young sahib shot divinely, but God was very merciful to the birds."—*Washington Post*.

#### *How War Relics Hurt Him.*

While in Chattanooga a few weeks ago a local man noticed an old colored man who carried his right arm in a sling.

"What's the matter, uncle?" he asked. "Is your arm broken?"

"No, sah," grinned the old man, "it's jest gun sore."

"Been hunting?"

"No, sah. Ah been shootin' trees."

"Oh, I see, target practice."

"No, sah."

"Then you'll have to elucidate."

"Well, sah, it's like dis," the old man explained. "We goes out into the woods an' shoots bullets into de trees. After a while de trees grows around de bullets a little bit, then we cuts dem down to sell to people fum de Norf as relics ob de battle ob Lookout Mountain."—*Youngstown Telegram*.

#### *Soldier and Sailor Too.*

A story which did not get into the official accounts of an important public dinner that lately took place has found its way into the columns of the "Leeds Mercury." Grace before meat had to be said; a clergyman was there; and the chairman, without warning, called upon a very distinguished general to perform the office. All rose as the soldier did. He looked thoughtfully at the opposite wall, as though struggling with an unfriendly memory and after a pause suddenly exclaimed: "God save the king—and bless this dinner." With that he immediately sat down and the dinner's success was already assured.

The memory will play such pranks at a time of sudden stress. There is the instance of the sailor who, being rescued from a position of deadly peril, was asked what he had been thinking of while his danger lasted. His reply was that he could do nothing but repeat to himself continually, "A man may not marry his grandmother," the only part of the prayerbook which he could remember.—*British Exchange*.

#### *Would Tear it to Tatters.*

"Why don't you show a little ambition, Slithers?" asked Binks. "Go in and make a reputation for yourself."

"What's the use?" said Slithers. "I'd no sooner make it than these old ladies on the piazza here would tear it all to pieces."—*Harper's Weekly*.

#### *Not So Marvelous.*

"I tell ye what it is, Silas," said Uncle Mose Peavy, as he and the letter-carrier sat together near the stove in the postoffice discussing things in general, "old Squire Dunkley's a-bustin' good shot with a rifle. Ye can talk all ye please about these glass-ball shooters, and your various champeen shots down to the city, but there ain't many on 'em can shoot in the same day with the Squire. He kin hit a dollar thrown into the air at fifty yards nine times out o' ten."

"Yes, I reckon he kin," said Silas, pulling strenuously away on his corn-cob, and asphyxiating the rest of the gathering, "but what if he kin? After all, Mose, you know as well as I do that a dollar looks ten times bigger to old Squire Dunkley than it does to most o' the rest on us."—*Harper's Weekly*.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

#### *First New Jersey Active.*

The First Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, has lately been carrying on some most interesting short practice marches, shelter tent camps and small maneuvers by battalions.

Officers and men have taken a great interest in the work and Colonel Frazier and the regimental officers observe much improvement.

#### *Maryland Field Service.*

The First Brigade, Maryland National Guard, except the First Company, Coast Artillery, will camp near Frederick, Maryland, from July 13 to 22.

The camp will be designated Camp Henry M. Warfield, in honor of the Adjutant General of Maryland.

#### *Iowa State Competitions.*

The State rifle competition of the Iowa National Guard will be held at the State range near Des Moines July 17 to 29.

The organizations will be encamped as follows: 56th Regiment, Des Moines, July 5 to 14; 33rd Regiment, Vinton, August 7 to 16; 55th Regiment, Des Moines, August 21 to 31; 54th Regiment, Ottumwa, August 28 to September 6.

#### *Colorado Troop Hits the Road.*

Troop B, Colorado National Guard, made a practice march of twenty miles, mounted, on May 28. Scouting and other similar exercises enlivened the way. The men all returned in good condition except one slightly injured by a fall of his horse.

The troop will make other similar marches during the season.

#### *Louisiana to Have No Team.*

The State of Louisiana will not be represented by a team at the National Matches of this year. The decision to refrain from sending a team is based upon the alleged purpose of the Adjutant General of the State to carry on more local rifle practice.

Information comes from New Orleans that the range near there, called The Beauregard Range, is to be closed because the State authorities do not find themselves possessed of sufficient funds to carry it on.

Louisiana seems to be unfortunate in its Adjutant General. The State has fallen behind a number of the others in the new progressive work carried on in the past ten years, which to a large extent may be attributed to the incompetency in the office of the Adjutant General.

It is impossible to make a good organization for a State without a good, wide-awake, progressive and industrious Adjutant General, and that Louisiana has seemed to lack.

#### *Connecticut Camp of Instruction.*

Brig. Gen. George M. Cole is in command of the camp of instruction for officers of the Connecticut National Guard, which began June 13 and will continue until the 17th.

The program of instruction carried on by officers of the Army under the direction of Maj. Francis E. Lacy, Jr., as senior instructor, was made up of tactical walks, practical talks and discussions of practical and pertinent subjects.

#### *Wisconsin in Camp.*

The camps of the regiments of the Wisconsin National Guard occur in the following order:

Third Infantry and 10th Separate Battalion Infantry, July 8 to July 14, inclusive. First Infantry, July 15 to July 21, inclusive. Second Infantry and Troop A, 1st Cavalry, July 22 to July 28, inclusive. Battery A, 1st Regiment Field Artillery, September 11 to September 20 at the United States Reservation, near Sparta, Wisconsin, in conjunction with batteries of Field Artillery, U. S. A., assembled there.

The infantry and cavalry organizations will in addition to other instruction at camp be required to cause all of their officers and men to fire through the marksman's course. The thirty-six high men in each regiment exclusive of the distinguished marksmen will constitute the rifle class eligible for places upon the regimental team from which teams of twelve will be chosen.

**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.

**A Visit to Fort McHenry, Md.**

An invitation to visit historic old Fort McHenry, built somewhere in the neighborhood of the beginning of the 19th century, was accepted with a speed that put to shame the interurban electric that carried the scribe to the city of white doorsteps.

There is something funny about these immaculately clean doorsteps. Early in the morning until late in the evening the busy housewives industriously scrub and burnish up this miniature porch, hundreds of which extend in a straight line in either direction. Upon the completion of the job a frame work or bridge is thrown across, presumably so that the silt and waste water which continually run in the gutters will not be carried across its white and shining surface. However, this is not a story concerning the life of the Monumental City folks, but a true account of the doings at the revolver range at the fort by a half dozen cranks who would rather shoot than eat.

Arrived at the fort we soon found our way to Chaplain Yeates' quarters, where a short rest on the shady porch was most beneficial as the day was hot, 90 or thereabouts.

Meanwhile, Dr. Mulliken and Mr. Wilmer had arrived and the party moved toward the revolver butts, situated at the southeast end of the fort, on the shore of the Patapsco river. On the way we picked up Maj. Chandler P. Robbins, Medical Corps. It was through the good influence of these officers that the Baltimore Revolver Association obtained the privilege of shooting on the fort range.

A half dozen standard American targets were soon in place and the bunch blazed away. A rather stiff 3 o'clock breeze was more of a help than a hindrance and made the shooting pleasant. Dr. Mulliken shot very well, hovering well around an average of 80, as did Captain Smith of the Maryland State team. Mr. Wilmer and the scribe shot a close race with a 75 per cent average, while Mr. W. M. Pugh, the man who manufactures In-Bore, the metal fouling preventative, amused himself by shooting at a red buoy about 700 or 800 yards out in the bay.

It was really surprising how close he came to the buoy without hitting it. It smacked something of turkey shooting at 300 yards. No adjustable sights were used, however. In sighting the stud of the front sight was seen above the rear sight and the top of the buoy was aimed at. Of course it was manifestly impossible to hit the mark except by accident but it was productive of much amusement. A most pleasant afternoon was thus spent.

Late in the afternoon Mr. James Stone Reese, president of the association, put in an appearance and scored around an 80 average. Altogether it was a most pleasant experience and with regret we took our leave of the chaplain and the doctor, two of the finest and most courteous officers we have met in many a day.

**The Morris High School Rifle Team.**

This strong and fine shooting team of school boys has attracted much attention, and justly so, for their ability to shoot straight has been demonstrated time and again.

The latest performance was winning after



**THE MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL RIFLE TEAM**  
(Standing) Harry Linicus, Mr. P. B. Mann (Coach), Hugo Siebereichen.  
(Sitting) Theodore Widmayer, Julius Levy, John Phelps, Nathan Elias.

a shootoff with the Culver Military Academy and the Deering High School, the championship of the National Rifle Association Interscholastic League for 1911.

In the recent interscholastic championship match the team finished second to the Iowa City High School boys, who scored the exceptional total of 952, to 944 for the Morris High team.

Much of the credit for the success of the team must be given to Paul B. Mann, coach, who has untiringly labored with the boys to bring them to their present state of perfection.

The scores made by the Morris High team in the interscholastic championship follow:

	St.	Pr.	Tot.
Hugo Siebereichen.....	92	99	191
John Phelps .....	93	96	189
Theo. Widmayer .....	92	97	189
Harry Linicus .....	90	99	189
Nathan Elias .....	99	93	186
Totals.....	460	484	944

**J. E. Gorman Breaks Revolver Record.**

James E. Gorman, of San Francisco, has just broken the 100-shoot revolver record, the well-known marksman beating the former record by two points at the Shell Mound range on June 4. Gorman rolled up a total of 467. The former record was 465, held by Calkins, of Springfield, Mass. Calkins' record was made September 7, 1904.

Gorman's phenomenal score was made following the regular shoot of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club. Before starting he complied with the rules of the United States Revolver Association by announcing that he was going after the record, and he called C. W. Linder, vice-president of the U. S. R. A., and Henry A. Harris, of Oakland, a noted marksman, to witness his scores. These gentlemen signed the targets and they will be forwarded to headquarters of the U. S. R. A. at once.

Gorman's ten-shot scores were 93, 96, 94, 93, 91. He made 27 tens, 15 nines, 6 eights and 2 sevens.

In the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club medal competition, Gorman and H. A. Harris tied, with 94 and 92, on the pistol range, being high in the championship class. A. M. Poulson, with 88-91, was first in the first class. W. H. Christie made 84-86, and was high in the second class. C. W. Seeley had no worry with 87 and 79 in the third class, about being high man.

On the rifle range J. W. Phillips made 207

in the first class, this being the highest score of the day. The rifle men had somewhat of an off day, and the scores were not very high.

**The New England Shoot.**

The seventh annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association will be held earlier than usual this year—from Monday, July 3, to Saturday, July 8, inclusive. Heretofore it has taken place late in July, but held manœuvres being anticipated this year, it was decided to have the shoot precede them in order that all Massachusetts marksmen might participate.

The general program and the names of the officers who will have charge of the competition follow:

The officers are: Executive officer, Brigadier Gen. James G. White; chief range officer, Maj. Charles H. Co'e, First Corps Cadets; post adjutant, Lieut. John W. DeCrow, First Corps Cadets; post quartermaster, Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, M. V. M.; post surgeon, Lieut. Col. John F. Harvey (M. V. M., retired); assistant surgeon, Maj. G. M. Elliott, Maine N. G.; statistical officer, Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds, M. V. M.; assistant statistical officers, Capt. Harry J. Jacquith, M. V. M., and Lieut. John W. DeCrow, First Corps Cadets; ordnance officer, Capt. George W. Langdon (M. V. M., retired).

The big event of the tournament, as usual, will be the New England Interstate Match, in which teams from every State in New England are eligible to compete. Massachusetts has won this match every year since the N. E. M. R. A. was organized and again this year Col. Joshua D. Upton, chief of ordnance, will have charge of and coach the men. In connection with this match will be shot for the third year the All-America match, open to teams of ten men from any military organization in the country. Scores in one match count in the other, but the All-America match has no effect in determining the championship of New England for State teams. It is expected that the United States Navy will enter two teams and that the United States Naval and Military Academies will be represented also. The Navy won the All-America last year.

Other matches of special interest will be the First Corps Cadets and State of Maine matches for the company championship of New England, which will be shot Tuesday, July 4, and the General Bancroft match for the regimental championship of New England,

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

### Western Cartridges Will be Officially Used at Camp Perry

### THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., EAST ALTON, ILL.

to be shot Wednesday, July 5. There will be the usual individual matches, both for revolver and rifle shots and over a thousand marksmen are expected to compete.

#### The Los Angeles Revolver Club.

The regular class medal shoot, with medals for champion, first and second class, proved to be indeed a classy effort on the part of most of the shooters, three of the boys fairly outdoing themselves, with scores of which any shooter might well be proud.

Two years ago if a member made a 95 score he was given a diamond medal and was almost given a crown of rejoicing, but in this shoot three 95 scores were made by W. E. Smith successively and on the U. S. R. A. medal targets at that, and this is not now considered any great feat. At this shoot three of the club made a 95 score, and E. G. Richardson made 95 and two 93 scores successively, winning the first class medal with 281. This is some shooting, "believe me," for a new man at the butts.

The championship medal was won by A. B. Douglas with a score of 271. This score was tied by J. E. Holcomb, shooting in first class.

Richardson was graduated into championship class, where he will have to compete from now on.

R. J. Fraser was out with his "beer gun," at Schuetzen Park, and G. I. Royce was sighting up his new Webley & Scott, and ran one score too low for any use. When he has this "English gun" under control he promises a few high scores, if not a possible, the coming year.

The club is taking on a new lease of life of late and some of the old members that have been out of the game for some time are "coming back."

The new indoor range will be completed soon, and some lively cracking will be heard under the flat-iron block. The scores of the medal contest are as follows:

#### CHAMPION CLASS.

A. B. Douglas..... 92 87 95—271

#### FIRST CLASS—MEDAL SHOOT.

E. G. Richardson..... 93 93 95—281  
W. E. Smith..... 91 95 95—281  
J. E. Holcomb..... 91 92 89—271

#### PRACTICE.

A. B. Douglas..... 90 89 90 91—85  
G. I. Royce..... 95 87 91 90—91  
H. W. Vandever..... 58 58 73 70—59  
J. E. Holcomb..... 89 85  
W. E. Smith..... 95 91  
W. H. Wall..... 87 85

#### Walter Freeman Wins N. R. A. Medal.

Once a year the Providence Revolver Club has a shoot for the National Rifle Association members' medal, and as usual met on Memorial Day at the Redwood range in Portsmouth. Fifteen members turned out, the largest number yet, and made some exceptionally good scores. The day in many respects was fine for shooting, as until the afternoon there was no bright sun and the little shower only made the air cooler and clearer. Later in the afternoon the sun came out strong and those not accustomed to sudden changes in light suffered most.

Of the 14 men who finished, 10 qualified for the marksman button, which is a pretty good showing for a club which comes together only once or twice a year. The best shot of the day was Freeman, who made three good scores and took the medal; also the prize for the best total at 500 yards. The next man was Parkhurst, who took the club medal, for the best score other than the medal winner. Then came Coulters, who won the next prize, a rifle range telescope, and closely following him was Peckham, one point behind; Powell, two points below him, Brooks and Henderson. Almy and Biesel had trouble at 500 yards with the light and both fell badly at this range. The other men are new at this game, some of them never using a service rifle before, but making fair scores for their first trial. Thurston and Easton made good scores at the shorter ranges, but fell on the long. H. H. Powell shot well and qualified. Allen and Arnold had trouble all through the match. The scores:

Name.	200	300	500	Tot.
W. Freeman.....	41	42	47	130
E. C. Parkhurst.....	39	41	46	126
A. B. Coulters.....	37	39	44	120
J. J. Peckham.....	41	38	40	119
Harford Powell.....	37	39	41	117
P. E. Brooks.....	39	39	38	116
W. B. Henderson.....	37	38	40	115
W. Almy.....	39	39	30	108
T. J. Biesel.....	38	39	30	107
H. H. Powell.....	31	36	32	99
W. Thurston.....	41	33	20	94
S. F. Allen.....	25	28	34	87
W. L. Arnold.....	26	21	28	85
J. A. Easton.....	33	36	14	83
A. C. Hurlburt.....	33			Didn't finish.

#### Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.

With somewhat of a gloomy day, six organizations ventured over to the shooting range at Shell Mound Park, shooting on the 200-yard range. The clubs using the German 25-ring target were the S. F. Schuetzen Verein, Germania, Schuetzen Club, Norddeut-

scher Club, and the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club. The veterans used the blunt target with the .45 Springfield.

Otto Bremer made 220 in the medal competition of the S. F. Schuetzen Verein.

H. Luneberg was the lucky man in the Norddeutscher Schuetzen Club, having made the best center.

Ben Jonas, 229, and high man in the re-entry matches of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club.

C. W. Randall made 94 on the pistol range, making the highest score of the day.

F. P. Schuster, with nearly a dead center, was the high man in the bull's-eye shoot of the Germania Schuetzen Club. It measured just 35 one thousandths.

On the pistol range, among the veteran N. G. C., plenty of 48's were made, and just one 49 being made by F. J. Povey, shot on the blunt target. King Henry A. Harris, of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, took five U. S. R. A. medal targets just to see what he could do in 50 shots. Well, he only made 92, 93, 93, 93, 95; total, 466. This is certainly going some, and if the King keeps up this gate—well, we will know what a record looks like. Henry has the dope down now for making tens, and he will gladly furnish this information to any one upon application.

#### An Up-to-Date Rifle Club.

Not more than two years old, the Wilhelm Tell Rifle Club, of this village, has become one of the most successful organizations of its kind in this section of the country. Starting with a mere handful of target shooting enthusiasts, with almost no place at which to try their skill, the club has grown until it now owns a good sized tract of land in the southern part of the village, a two-story clubhouse and an up-to-date rifle range. Its membership has grown until it now numbers almost one hundred, with new members constantly coming in.

The clubhouse, which was recently opened, contains two rooms, one on the ground floor with the stalls and other conveniences for shooters, the walls being decorated with some excellent targets made by members of the club, while on the second floor is a clubroom where members and friends may congregate. There is a roomy basement, where dinners may be held.

The stalls and targets accommodate ten rifemen at once. The targets are placed in a concrete house at a distance from the clubhouse. An arrangement of beams, with large apertures, prevent danger to spectators. The range is of 200 feet.

The target house and the clubhouse are

**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.

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 Chambers .6  
 Weight . . . . .23 ounces  
 Pull . . . . .Under 4 lbs.  
 Sights . . . . .S. & W. Target  
 Grip . . . . .Checkered Wood  
 Made of Circassian Walnut inlaid with S. & W. Gold Monogram.

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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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Descriptive booklet will be sent to any address upon application.

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connected by telephones, while a system of annunciators will show what scores have been made after each shot.

The conveniences of the clubhouse are well known to riflemen in many parts of the country, and the Lindenhurst organization will entertain the United Swiss Shooting Society of the United States at the annual tournament in the latter part of the summer.

The officers of the club are: President, Jacob Leenan; vice president, John Tanner; secretary, John Kappeler; treasurer, Charles Heling; financial secretary, Ignatz Grabherr.

**54th Annual Shoot of New York Schuetzens.**

The 54th annual shooting festival of the New York Schuetzen Corps will be held at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., Wednesday and Thursday, June 21 and 22, and is open to all comers. The program follows:

RING TARGET.	
Tickets of 3 shots, \$100. Tickets unlimited.	
Two best tickets to count for the first 5 prizes.	
1st Prize . . . . . \$25	11th Prize . . . . . \$5
2nd " . . . . . 20	12th " . . . . . 5
3rd " . . . . . 18	13th " . . . . . 4
4th " . . . . . 15	14th " . . . . . 4
5th " . . . . . 12	15th " . . . . . 3
6th " . . . . . 10	16th " . . . . . 3
7th " . . . . . 9	17th " . . . . . 2
8th " . . . . . 8	18th " . . . . . 2
9th " . . . . . 7	19th " . . . . . 2
10th " . . . . . 6	20th " . . . . . 2

**BULL'S EYE TARGET.**  
 Ten shots for \$1.00. Tickets unlimited. Prizes will be awarded to the shooters making the best bull's eye according to measurement.

1st Prize . . . . . \$20	11th Prize . . . . . \$4
2nd " . . . . . 15	12th " . . . . . 3
3rd " . . . . . 12	13th " . . . . . 3
4th " . . . . . 10	14th " . . . . . 3
5th " . . . . . 9	15th " . . . . . 3
6th " . . . . . 8	16th " . . . . . 2
7th " . . . . . 6	17th " . . . . . 2
8th " . . . . . 5	18th " . . . . . 2
9th " . . . . . 5	19th " . . . . . 2
10th " . . . . . 4	20th " . . . . . 2

**PREMIUMS.**

For the first and last Flag each day . . . . .	\$1
For the most Flags . . . . .	10
For the second most Flags . . . . .	8
For the third most Flags . . . . .	6
For the fourth most Flags . . . . .	5
For the fifth most Flags . . . . .	4
For the best five Ring Tickets . . . . .	\$8
For the second best five Ring Tickets . . . . .	5
For the third best five Ring Tickets . . . . .	4
For the fourth best five Ring Tickets . . . . .	3

**KING AND EAGLE SHOOTING.**  
 Open only to members of the New York Schuetzen Corps.

The member who shoots down the body will be crowned King and will receive the King Medal and \$25.00.

**PRIZES.**

Middle Crown . . . . . \$15.00	Right Crown . . . . . \$10.00
Left Crown . . . . . 10.00	Scepter . . . . . 10.00
Apple . . . . . 10.00	Right Wing . . . . . 10.00
Left Ring . . . . . 10.00	Right Ring . . . . . 10.00

Left Head . . . . . 10.00	Right Head . . . . . 10.00
Left Neck . . . . . 10.00	Right Neck . . . . . 10.00
Left Flag . . . . . 10.00	Right Flag . . . . . 10.00
Left Wing . . . . . 10.00	Right Claw . . . . . 10.00
Left Claw . . . . . 10.00	Right Leg . . . . . 10.00
Left Leg . . . . . 10.00	Tail . . . . . 10.00

Shooting on the first day will commence at 1 o'clock and close at 7 o'clock p. m. Shooting on the second day commences at 9 a. m. and closes at 7 p. m. Shooting on the Eagle commences on the second day at 11 a. m.

**Faulk Club Wins from Allison Park.**

The Faulk Revolver and Pistol Club, of Westview, Pa., and Allison Park Rifle and Pistol Club, of Allison Park, Pa., held their second match at the Westview range, the former winning by a margin of 30 points. Conditions were 25 continuous shots, Standard American targets, 50 yards, .22 pistols. The following scores were made:

FAULK.	ALLISON PARK.
Brae . . . . . 214	Freed . . . . . 204
A. C. Faulk . . . . . 205	Dr. Clarke . . . . . 203
Dr. Atkinson . . . . . 201	Wagner . . . . . 188
O. A. Faulk . . . . . 196	Holliday . . . . . 187
John Faulk . . . . . 185	E. A. Clark . . . . . 182
Rolhouse . . . . . 173	Simpson . . . . . 180

Shooting on each side was an improvement over the first match, but the veterans were too much for the novices. The Faulk Club, besides being lovers of the shooting game, are royal entertainers, and all present enjoyed a pleasant afternoon.

**Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg.**

Saturday, 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 conditions gradually improved and a number of good scores atested 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 Paulson 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 we think we have a pretty good chance. Scores:

**500-YARD MATCH.**

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

**1,000 YARDS.**

E. A. Waugaman . . . . . 42	F. S. Nisbet . . . . . 40
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**800 YARDS.**

Chas. 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.**

Chas. Leacy . . . . . 46	H. G. Olsen . . . . . 44
M. C. Hazlett . . . . . 46	F. Paulsen . . . . . 43

**200 YARDS.**

Chas. 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
M. C. Hazlett . . . . . 43	A. F. Jobke . . . . . 41
W. L. Maclaskey . . . . . 42	D. A. Atkinson . . . . . 41
A. M. Fuller . . . . . 42	O. W. Hammer . . . . . 40

**The Bull's-Eye Score Book**

For the U. S. Rifle, Model of 1903

By Capt. E. N. JOHNSTON  
 Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

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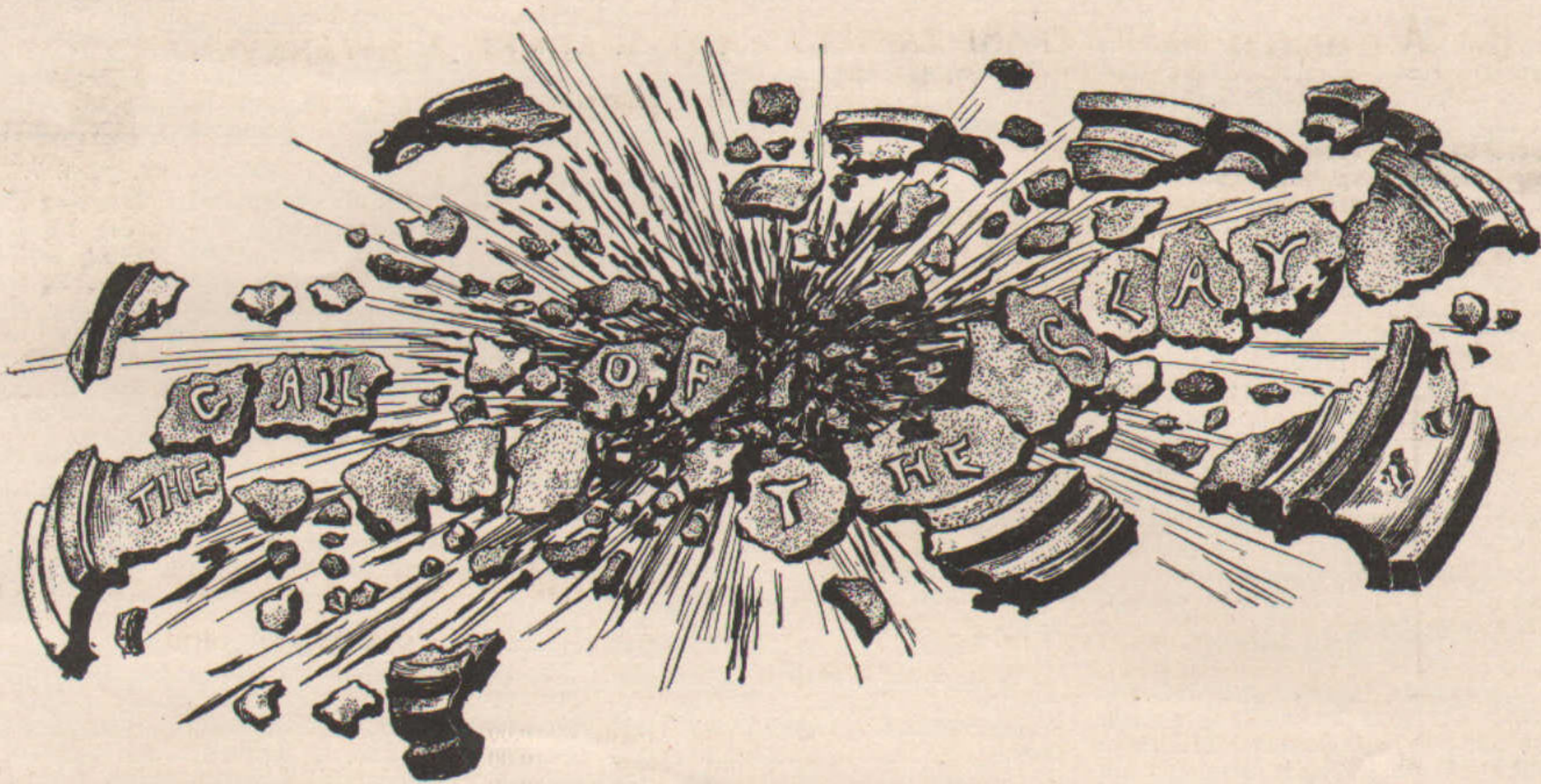
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THIS DEPARTMENT IS DEVOTED TO SHOTGUN SHOOTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. CORRESPONDENCE, SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISMS ARE INVITED BY THE EDITOR, WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO SERVE THE READER WITH THE BEST THERE IS TO BE HAD ON THE SUBJECT.

**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.

**OHIO STATE SHOOT.**

SPECIAL REPORT BY D. H. EATON.

The 25th annual tournament of the Ohio State Trapshooters' League was held under the auspices of the Columbus Gun Club, June 7 to 8. The shoot was registered and under the Senior money back system, again proved of value in protecting the poorer shots. The Interstate added \$300 to the money back purse. The club was favored with four days of splendid weather, cool and pleasant. Only once was it necessary to halt the shooting on account of rain and then only for a few moments. Manager Lon Fisher had all arrangements perfected, so that there were no delays during the shoot. The office was in charge of Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, a popular representative of the Peters Cartridge Co. On the last day Mr. L. J. Squier, DuPont Co. representative and originator of the money back system, took charge of the cashier's sheet, figuring the moneys and also figuring the money back and averages. The program was the same on each day, ten 15-target events. The purses were divided Rose system, 5, 3, 2, 1, in the regular events, the optionals being divided by percentage, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. On each day there were two 25-target events. Only the 150 targets, 450 for three days, counted in the average. Several of the DuPont amateur and professional long run trophies were won by contestants during the shoot. The events were pulled off over three traps. The referees were J. Ream, H. Gesse and J. Newkirk at the traps in order named. Wm. Breedlove, F. Fisher and L. Markel scored at traps 1, 2 and 3, respectively. A regular dinner and buffet lunch were served by a local caterer and both were satisfactory to the shooters. The annual meeting was held, new officers elected on the second day and the place for the 1912 tournament selected. The attendance was very good, though not up to expectations, but there were many shooters who could not spare time for both this shoot and the G. A. H. and chose the latter.

The trade was represented by Messrs. Woolfolk Henderson, C. A. Young and W. R. Chamberlain, Peters Cartridge Co.; R. O. Herkes and Bert Call, U. M. C. Co.; R. W. Clancy, Dead Shot Powder Co., and L. J. Squier, DuPont Powder Co.

**PRACTICE DAY.**

Tuesday was practice day and the shooters were favored with fine weather for the sport. The sun was partially hidden by clouds and a slight breeze helped to make it very comfortable on the firing line, without interfering with the flight of the targets. There was a good attendance, 45 shooters taking part in the program of 100 targets and nearly as many more visiting the grounds as spectators. There were four 15-target and two 20-target events, divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent, no average money. The office was in charge of W. R. Chamberlain, who attended to the financial end of the shoot with his usual promptness, shot through the program, landing near the top, another one of his characteristics. High professional honors were won by W. Henderson with a score of 99; J. R. Taylor came next with 97 and was closely followed by C. A. Young with 96. Among the amateurs, C. Doolittle was high man with 98; F. M. Edwards, F. Foltz and George Volk came next with 93; F. H. Hall, F. C. Koch and J. A. Flick, 91 each.

**FIRST DAY.**

Wednesday, the opening day of the tournament, was a delightful one for outdoor sport. It was partly cloudy and cool, the only drawback being a strong wind which blew in the faces of the shooters and caused the targets to jump and duck badly, the conditions may be guessed at by a glance at the scores of some of the shooters, which are far from being up to the mark. The attendance was quite good, though it was not up to the expectations of some. Seventy shooters entered for the day and sixty-nine shot through the program of regular events. The two extra events were not well patronized, it was not necessary to shoot them in order to get in on the money back and they did not count in the average, so many of the shooters left the grounds after finishing the ten regulars. The revival of the event for the team championship of the State was the cause of considerable discussion as to whether it was allowable for professionals to shoot on a team and the club officials finally decided that the event was for amateurs only. The event was not advertised in the program or there might have been more enthusiasm concerning it; as it was, only three teams were entered, one each from Cleveland, Springfield and Columbus. The latter team won, having six targets the best of Cleveland and 2 the best of Springfield. This makes the third time that a Columbus team has won the trophy.

The SHOOTING AND FISHING trophy, emblematic of the Ohio State Team Championship, presented to the league by the SHOOTING AND FISHING PUBLISHING CO., was first contested for at Canton, June 14, 1905, and was won by the Columbus Gun Club team; Rhoads, 45; Young, 49; Alkire, 46; Webster, 42; Cumberland, 31; total, 214 out of 250. The second contest was at Dayton, June 14, 1906, and was won by the Dayton team with a score of 210; Heikes, 45; Clark, 46; W. Watkins, 38; E. Watkins, 40; Carr, 41. The third contest at Columbus on June 6, 1907, was won by Columbus team No. 1, with 204; Alkire, 36; Webster, 45; Rhoads, 44; Cumberland, 39; Chamberlain, 40.

**COLUMBUS.**

Webster .....	22	23-45
H. E. Smith .....	22	20-42
Van Fossen .....	23	18-41
Fisher .....	24	21-45
J. H. Smith .....	20	21-41
		111 103-214
Cleveland Team .....		208
Springfield .....		192

**SECOND DAY.**

Thursday was partly cloudy and cool, with a strong incoming wind making the targets unsteady in their flight. Notwithstanding this handicap, a number of the shooters made better scores than on the first day. There was a large attendance of spectators and the entire list showed a few more names. Woolfolk Henderson won one of the DuPont long run trophies with 152 straight, breaking the last 55 on Wednesday and the first 97 today. Squad 1, Kingsbury, B. Cooper, Doolittle, Henderson and Webster made the squad record of the day, going out straight in event 2. The contest for the Review Trophy was shot today. This trophy is emblematic of the two-man team championship of the State and hereafter will be a strictly amateur event. In the past it has been won by professionals and at every State shoot there has always been considerable discussion as to whether they were eligible to win. The matter was definitely decided at the annual meeting and hereafter the League trophy, events will be open to residents of the State only. C. G. Westcott was high amateur with 146. W. Webster gave him a close race and was only one target behind at the finish. A. I. Brown and B. Cooper, third with 143 each, and F. M. Edwards, 140. Honors for the day went to W. Henderson, professional, who broke 147. R. O. Heikes and J. R. Taylor tied for second on 145. L. J. Squier next with 144. There were 22 teams entered for the Review Trophy, Columbus putting in eight and Cleveland three. The result was a tie between five of the teams on 48 and in the shoot-

off the Portsmouth team, F. M. Edwards and W. Shattuck, won with a total score of 47.

The annual meeting of the league was held at the Northern Hotel in the evening and was largely attended. Pres. J. H. Smith presided. Out of a membership of between 30 and 40 clubs, 27 were represented. After reading the minutes, the question of selecting a place for the 1912 tournament was taken up. Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton and Cleveland asked for the honor and after some discussion the question was decided in favor of Dayton, the tournament to be held under the auspices of N. C. R. Gun Club.

The election of officers resulted as follows: R. R. Dickey, Dayton, president; E. Cain, Dayton, vice president; J. M. Markham, Dayton, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee: J. H. Smith, Columbus; E. S. Rogers, Cleveland; J. J. Anderson, Lima; G. Volk, Toledo, and F. M. Edwards, Portsmouth.

Mr. Elmer E. Shaner was at the grounds this morning to see if everything was in readiness for the G. A. N. He seemed pleased with what has been done.

THIRD DAY.

Another pleasant day greeted the shooters, but the weather had changed and it was much hotter. The air was a trifle hazy and there was no wind. Shooting began promptly on the scheduled time. There was not quite so large an attendance as on the previous days, so that the program was finished early, no stop being taken for dinner. At 1:30 the championship event was started with fifty-four entries. This contest resulted in a tie between G. Kistler of Celina, F. M. Edwards, Geo. Burns, C. Doolittle and G. Volk on 48. In the shootoff G. Kistler was the winner with a straight score of 25. It was a close fight between Doolittle and Kistler. The pair were tie up to the 21st target, then Doolittle missed and lost his chance. The money back purse amounted to \$772.25. This was made up of one cent per target, the extra entrance paid each day by contestants. At the close of the shoot there were found to be twenty-nine of the shooters who had not won their entrance and they received from the purse \$303.20, leaving a surplus of \$469.05, which was divided among the 30 high guns. The losses paid were in amounts ranging from \$25.15 to 15 cents. L. J. Squier was in the office today and looked after the cashier's sheets and soon after the last event the winners were lined up and received their money.

E. M. Stout of Circleville won a DuPont amateur long run medal with 106 straight. He broke the first 98 of the day's program and had the last eight targets on Thursday. R. O. Heikes broke 137 today and an unfinished run of 43 on Thursday gave him a run of 180 and won him a DuPont professional long run trophy. E. M. Stout was high amateur for the day with 147; C. G. Westcott, 145; J. A. Flick, 144; F. M. Edwards, 142; Geo. Volk, W. R. Randall and J. Speary, 141. J. R. Taylor and R. O. Heikes were tied for high professional honors on 147. Henderson came next with 145 and then R. W. Clancy with 141. High professional average for the tournament was won by W. Henderson with 436; J. R. Taylor, 433; C. A. Young, 419. The leading amateurs came well up to these scores. C. G. Westcott getting 432, W. Webster, 427; Edwards, 419; J. A. Flick, 413; G. Volk and G. Kistler, 411 each.

Sportsmen's Review Trophy for two-men amateur championship of the State, 25 targets per man:

Shootoff of tie, 25 targets per man:

Portsmouth Team—	
Edwards .....	25
Shattuck .....	22
Total .....	47
Dayton Team—	
Heikes .....	25
Cain .....	21
Total .....	46
Cleveland Team No. 2—	
Rogers .....	22
Burns .....	24
Total .....	46
Toledo Team—	
Volk .....	24

McCarthy .....	21
Total .....	45
Columbus Team No. 1—	
H. Smith .....	23
Webster .....	21
Total .....	44

General Averages.

PROFESSIONALS.				
	1st	2d	3d	Tot.
Targets—				
H. Henderson.....	150	150	150	
J. R. Taylor.....	144	147	145	436
R. O. Heikes.....	141	145	147	433
C. A. Young.....	138	145	147	430
L. J. Squier.....	147	135	137	419
W. R. Chamberlain.....	133	144	140	417
R. W. Clancey.....	134	136	139	409
F. Shattuck .....	133	135	141	409
F. Shattuck .....	132	121	131	384

AMATEURS.				
*C. G. Westcott.....	141	146	145	432
W. Webster .....	144	145	138	427
Edwards .....	137	140	142	419
Flick .....	138	131	141	413
Volk .....	134	136	141	411
Kistler .....	136	138	137	411
Coburn .....	136	137	137	410
Burns .....	134	136	140	410
H. Hirth .....	138	134	137	409
A. J. Brown.....	131	143	135	409
B. Cooper .....	125	143	140	408
C. Doolittle .....	136	136	136	408
E. Stout .....	130	130	147	407
W. R. Randall.....	139	125	141	405
W. Shattuck .....	127	137	140	403
J. Speary .....	128	134	141	403
Hulshizer .....	138	128	134	400
H. E. Smith.....	132	127	139	398
P. McCarthy .....	132	126	137	395
Wing .....	129	134	131	394
Cain .....	123	125	138	392
J. A. Payne.....	129	125	138	392
K. Miller .....	123	129	137	389
Beer .....	128	129	131	388
Cartwille .....	127	125	133	385
E. S. Roger .....	122	127	133	382
Mowny .....	121	127	134	382
Foltz .....	130	131	118	379
Grubb .....	115	135	128	378
F. Kingsbury .....	120	125	131	376
Van Fossen .....	120	123	133	376
W. Coffman .....	126	124	125	375
O. Woolard .....	121	130	124	375
F. H. Grant .....	129	123	122	374
Battenfield .....	129	121	121	371
Heyman .....	115	120	134	369
Phellis .....	111	122	132	365
Smart .....	103	121	137	361
H. Downey .....	121	124	115	360
W. H. Moore.....	109	122	129	360
G. Lasky .....	123	124	110	357
Hildinger .....	126	115	115	356
D. Coffman .....	102	121	124	347
Sampson .....	107	115	124	346
Stanbery .....	118	107	120	345
J. Wells .....	110	101	134	345
J. H. Smith.....	119	123	98	340
E. Brune .....	85	94	127	306

\*Non-resident.

GRAND MISSOURI HANDICAP.

By L. R. HULEN.

The fourth annual State tournament of the Missouri State Trap Shooters' Association, held at Moberly, Mo., June 6, 7 and 8, proved to be the largest held in the Middle West so far this year in the number of amateurs in attendance who shot through the program. Over 40 amateurs shot the entire program and had the usual number of professionals and present the entry list would have been over 50. As it was, with only five professionals taking part, the entry list hovered around the 50 marked for the entire three days.

The following professionals were with us, and welcome: C. G. Spencer and J. P. H. Gemmer, Geo. Maxwell, Denny Holland and J. W. Barrs, of The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company; Arthur Killain and Fred Gilbert, of the DuPont Company; Mr. C. E. Goodrich, of the American Powder Mills, and as this is J. L. Head's home, he was of course looking after the office, assisted by his son Lawrence, who bids fair to become a most expert compiler of scores.

FIRST DAY, JUNE 6.

Arthur Killian lead the professional with 143 out of the regular program, closely followed by Spencer and Maxwell with 141. Riley Thompson led the amateurs with 144 and A. C. Connor was next with 140.

SECOND DAY, JUNE 7.

On the second day Maxwell led the professionals with 146 in the regular program, Killain and Spencer trailing with 144. That good shot and splendid sportsman and twice winner of the Grand Missouri Handicap, T. M. Ehler, of Slater, Mo., led the field of amateurs and professionals with 148 out of 150, and had a run of 123, the longest of the meet. Riley Thompson, second with 143, Eaton with 140 being third.

In addition to the regular programme of 145 targets the club had provided a team race at 25 targets per man, two men to a team, and requiring teams to be from same town and members of the Missouri State Trap Shooters' Association. This brought an entry of seven teams.

The Charleston Cracks were easy winners, with Howlett 25 and Pettinger 24, they taking down \$19 as first money. Clapp and Hickerson, of Moberly, and Joe and Will Gray, of Farber, divided second with 47, Floyd and Shoop, of Novinger, third with 46.

THIRD DAY, JUNE 8.

On this day Spencer again led the professionals with 144, Maxwell second with 141, Gilbert third with 140, giving the average for the three days with 429 out of 450, was second for the meet with 428, and Arthur Killain third with 424.

Of the amateurs Conner and Dixon tied with 143, Ehler second with 138, Vaach also 138, and Collier third with 137. But for the three days Riley Thompson topped the list of amateurs with 420 out of 450, Harvey Dixon second with 419, A. C. Connor third with 418, Claib Eaton fourth with 416, and T. M. Ehler fifth with 414.

GRAND MISSOURI HANDICAP.

This is Missouri's classic event each year, and draws a heavier entry list than any other event shot in the Middle West outside the Interstate Association's Handicaps.

This year's winner proved a dark horse in the person of Mr. E. S. Collier, a modest little gentleman from Shelbyville, Missouri, a new-comer to the game, but a splendid shot, who will be heard from in future if he sticks to the game.

As there were 32 paid entries and the club added \$100.00, the total purse amounted to \$356.00. Collier took \$89.00 and the gold watch, Winzenreid \$71.20, Connor \$53.40, McGrath & Veach \$26.70 each for fourth place, Veach and Mulford \$26.70 each for fifth, and Dixon and Moore \$17.80 each for sixth. The money being divided 25, 20, 15, 15, 15, and 10 per cent class shooting.

JOTTINGS AND JOSHES.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Trap Shooters' Association was held in the parlors of the Merchants Hotel on Wednesday evening, and eleven clubs, two individual members and a total of over thirty amateurs were present. A most enthusiastic meeting was held, and the Audrain County Gun Club, of Farber, Mo., awarded the fifth annual State tournament and Grand Missouri Handicap. Ed Gray, of Farber, Missouri, was elected president; Marion Shoop, of Novinger, first vice president; James Thomas, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., second vice president, and Harry E. Snyder, of Kansas City, Mo., third vice president, and Russell Glynn, of Farber, Mo., secretary. The Audrain County Gun Club, of Farber, Mo., will hold the next annual tournament at Mexico, Mo., the county seat, this little city being better located than Farber as regards railroad facilities and hotels. The name of the Missouri Trap Shooters' Association was changed to The Missouri State Trap Shooters' Association, and it now consists of some 19 clubs, Louisiana, Mo., and Milan, Missouri, having joined at this meeting.

The Princeton bunch of six contestants, the Farber bunch with 5 and the Novinger bunch with three, all the way through the tournament certainly made the larger towns look as though the country is the place for shooters

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May 22, score 120 out of 125.

May 23, score 142 out of 150 and 34 out of 50 at Doubles.

May 24, High score over all, 146 out of 150; 49 out of 50 Chronicle Cup; 25 Straight Team Event.

May 25, score 140 out of 150 with 46 out of 50 Medal Event. An average of 95 per cent for the tournament, including a run of 102 straight.

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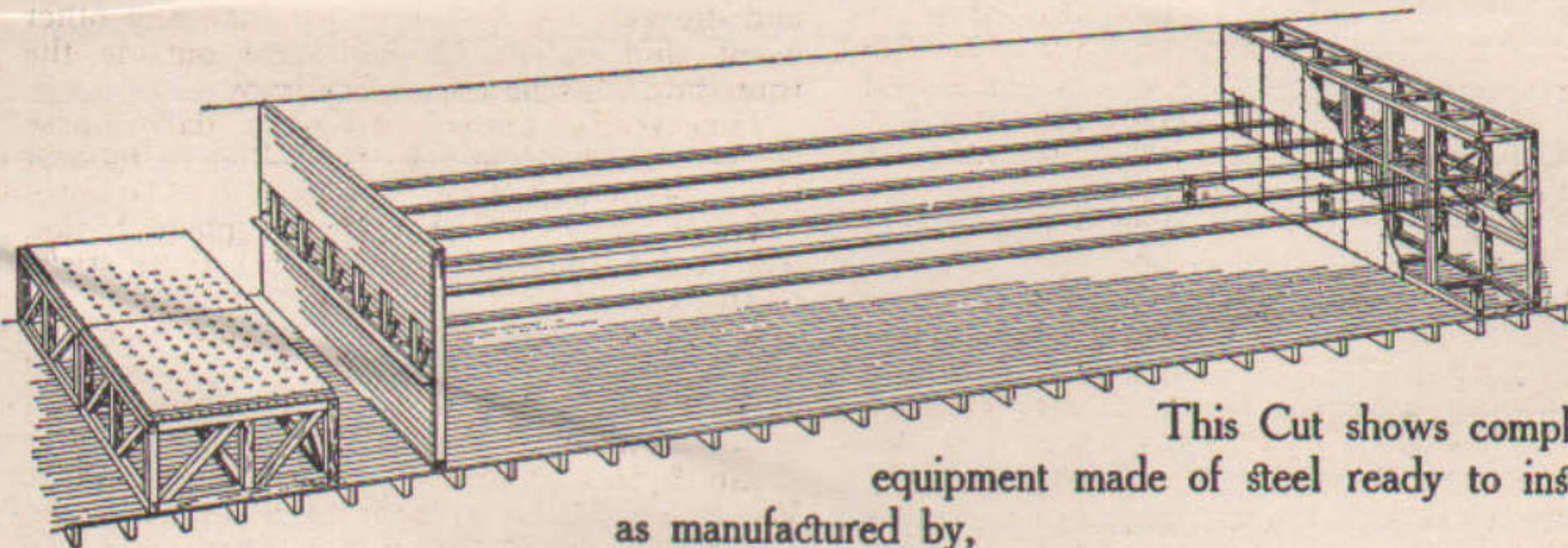
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## AT THE OHIO STATE SHOOT

COLUMBUS, JUNE 6-9, WON WITH



# Peters



# FACTORY LOADED SHELLS

High General Average	- - - -	Woolfolk Henderson	- - - -	436 x 450
High Amateur Average	- - - -	Wm. Webster	- - - -	427 x 450
(of Ohio Contestants)				
High Professional, 1st day	- - - -	C. A. Young	- - - -	147 x 150
High Professional, 2nd day	- - - -	Woolfolk Henderson	- - - -	147 x 150
High Amateur, 1st day	- - - -	Wm Webster	- - - -	144 x 150
High Amateur, 3rd day	- - - -	E. M. Stout	- - - -	147 x 150
High Score in Championship	- - - -	W. Henderson (tie)	- - - -	49 x 50
		W. Henderson	- - - -	154
Long Runs	- - - -	E. M. Stout	- - - -	106
Five Man Team Race	- - - -	Columbus Team	- - - -	4 out 5 men using PETERS

The above scores were made in several different makes of guns, and PETERS SHELLS shot EQUALLY WELL in ALL of them.

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after all. Princeton made a strong bid for the next annual tournament, being defeated by only two votes. They are game losers as well as game shooters, and had they began their canvas for the shoot earlier in the day would no doubt have beaten the Audrain County Club for the honors.

That Secenth squad was a cosmopolitan bunch and a greater lot of fun producers and kidders was never gotten together, and they also gave a pretty fair exhibition of shooting. They were Mackie, of Scammon, Kas.; Harve, Dixon and Clay, of Missouri; Bill Veach, of Nebraska, and A. C. Connor, of Illinois. They had a barrel of fun out of the cashier, and the record for foolish questions was theirs. They would have taken it anyway so we just gave it to them.

Charley Spencer did not shoot quite up to his form, but for that matter neither did any one else, or else the game was a little stronger than usual. However, he landed the first high professional average.

Geo. Maxwell remarked, and when George remarks he usually has something to say, that here was the first real good job of target shooting he had seen in two years. They did not look hard, and they did not go so far, but in some way they fooled everyone, as scores were very low considering the class of shooters.

Fred Gilbert was indeed welcome. It was his first visit to the city, but we hope it won't be his last. His scores were low for him, but his witty sayings made a hit with the spectators and new shooters who have never met him, and once in a while Fred lets go of something that's interesting to those who have known him since his first year on the circuit.

The Suier Moneyback system proved very satisfactory to those who contested through the entire tournament and was a revelation to some who had not heretofore participated in the averages under this system.

There was \$648.25 in the entire moneyback

purse, and as the scores were not high, it required \$283.85 to pay back the losses. This left \$364.40 average money and twenty-four averages.

#### Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

Phil Steubener was high gun at the Analostan Gun Club's regular shoot, held on the Eastern Branch, near Benning Bridge, on June 3, with 91 birds out of 100 shots. Everett Dufour, captain of the club, was the best in the class who shot at less than 100 birds. He killed 48 out of 50 shot at. Scores:

SINGLE TARGETS.			
	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Phil Steubener	100	91	.910
Dr. A. B. Stine	100	86	.860
George W. Peck, Jr.	100	85	.850
Dr. A. V. Parsons	105	86	.819
William Wagner	125	101	.808
Dr. M. E. Harrison	110	88	.800
A. M. Green	100	71	.710
H. S. Hill	80	56	.700
Everett Dufour (capt.)	50	48	.960
C. S. Wilson	50	43	.860
G. A. Baker	50	31	.620
Dr. Guy Latimer	25	11	.440
Totals	995	979	.804

DOUBLE TARGETS.			
	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Dr. Parsons	20	15	.750
William Wagner	20	14	.700
B. Taylor	20	14	.700
H. S. Hill	20	8	.400
Totals	80	51	.637

Scores for June 10 follow:

SINGLE TARGETS.			
	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Phil Steubener	170	151	.888
William Wagner	100	89	.890
George W. Peck, Jr.	100	88	.880

Dr. A. B. Stine	100	87	.870
Dr. M. E. Harrison	130	103	.830
R. T. Bray	100	80	.800
J. M. Green	100	71	.710
J. H. Drain	100	71	.710
Dr. A. V. Parsons	80	73	.913
Everett Dufour (capt.)	50	44	.888
C. S. Wilson	50	42	.840
F. J. Kahrs	50	37	.740
George A. Talbott	130	68	.520
Totals	1260	909	.721

DOUBLE TARGETS.			
	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Wagner	20	14	.700
Stine	20	11	.550
Bray	20	11	.550
Talbott	20	10	.500
Harrison	20	9	.450
Parsons	20	8	.400
Totals	150	63	.525

#### Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

For the benefit of gun clubs applying for or holding registered tournaments, please announce in the Trap Department of ARMS AND THE MAN that, on account of the Grand American Handicap Tournament, the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of The Interstate Association will be closed from June 17 to June 24, inclusive.

ELEMER E. SHANER,  
Sec.-Treas., Interstate Association.

#### Nebraska State Shoot, Lincoln, Neb.

The three-day tournament of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association at Lincoln, May 23, 24 and 25, will go down in shooting history as one of the most successful ever held in that State. Nearly all who participated shot through the entire program. The best amateur shooting was done by S. A. Huntley, who was high for the three days' shoot with 426 out of 450 targets shot at, one target less than

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## THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

the high professional score of the tournament, made by F. G. Bills, 427. H. Dixon was second amateur with 424, and F. A. Gates third with 419.

Some of the best scores for the three days follow:

	Shot at.	Broke.
S. A. Huntley.....	450	426
H. Dixon.....	450	424
L. A. Gates.....	450	419
E. W. Varner.....	450	415
Wm. Reach.....	450	414
E. A. Montgomery.....	450	409
D. D. Bray.....	450	406
C. D. Linderman.....	450	405
Geo. Schlagcahauf.....	450	404
A. D. McDonell.....	450	403
B. L. Greene.....	450	401
J. S. Aylesworth.....	450	401
Joe Guttman.....	450	400
C. C. Tappan.....	450	400
F. Miller.....		399
B. A. Dixon.....	450	398
PROFESSIONALS.		
F. G. Bills.....	450	427
Geo. L. Carter.....	450	425
J. W. Garrett.....	450	421
Geo. W. Maxwell.....	450	420
J. S. Day.....	450	420
Ed. O'Brien.....	450	418
E. E. Reed.....	450	396
D. D. Gross.....	450	394
T. A. Marshall.....	450	393

#### Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington.

One of the most interesting shoots since early spring was held at the club's grounds at Newbridge on June 10. Seventy contestants participated in the afternoon's sport and the crowd of spectators was the largest in several months. Severn did the best shooting of the day, breaking 25 straight in single targets. J. Cox, of Avondale, Pa., was also on the job and broke 46 out of 50.

Messrs. Severn, Pratt and Slear from Philadelphia, were among the participants, as was J. W. Hessian, of Stamford, Conn.

The club's new addition to their clubhouse is nearing completion and will be ready for the eastern handicap in July. A big shoot will be held on July 1, as a sort of preliminary to the big contest. Nearby clubs will be invited to send teams that day.

The results of the T. Coleman DuPont merchandise shoot was:

Class 1—J. B. McHugh and A. H. Lobb, tie at 24.

Class 2—Henry Winchester, Isaac Turner and George Godwin, tie at 23.

Class 3—Won by D. J. Dougherty, 22.

Class 4—Won by E. H. Anderson, 15.

In the event for 25 pairs of doubles the scores were:

Severn .....	41 out of 50
Lukens .....	34 out of 50
Mitchell .....	33 out of 50
Skelly .....	41 out of 50
Carlin .....	33 out of 50

## News of the Trade.

#### A Good Run of Wins for Peters.

High general average at the Pacific Coast tournament, Madera, Cal., May 25-27, was won by Mr. H. E. Poston, with Peters' factory loaded shells. Mr. Poston scored 368 out of 400. Mr. W. P. Sears was second amateur, 359 out of 400, also using Peters' shells.

At Harvard, Nebr., June 1-2, Mr. J. S. Day, shooting Peters' factory loaded shells, won high general average, 384 out of 400, being 15 targets ahead of the second high gun. Mr. Day's work in 1910, when he won the official amateur average, 97.28 per cent, together with the scores he is making this year, establish his position as one of the leading trapshooters of the country.

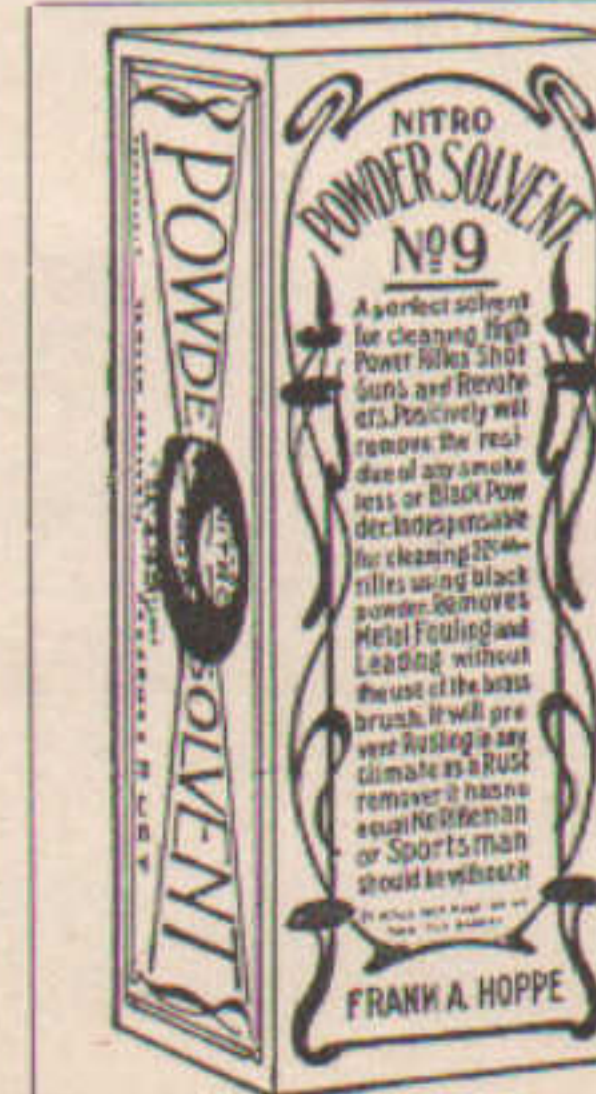
At Lincoln, Nebr., May 23-25, Mr. Geo. L. Carter won second professional average, 425 out of 450; Mr. Harvey Dixon second amateur average, 424 out of 450, both using Peters' shells.

At Wilmot, Ark., May 30, Messrs. R. L. Bennett and H. J. Donnelly, both shooting Peters' shells, tied for high general average, 191 out of 200.

At the New Jersey State shoot, Newark, N. J., June 1, 2, 3, Mr. H. Schlicher, of Allentown, won second amateur average, 422 out of 450, using Peters' shells.

At Columbus, Ohio, June 6, the preliminary day of the Ohio State shoot, Mr. Woolfolk Henderson won high general average, 99 out of 100, and Mr. G. A. Young third professional average, 96 out of 100, both with Peters' shells.

Peters' 22 Cal. semi-smokeless ammunition has this year outdone its own previous record, wonderful as that previous record is. It will be remembered that less than two months ago, The Rocky Mountain Rifle Club team of Butte, Mont., won the Interclub team



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match, and with it the team championship of the U. S. for the second successive year, having made on April 14, 1911, the world's record score of 992 out of a possible 1000.

**Remington-UMC Winnings.**

Two more State championships have been won recently with Remington-U. M. C. products. At Gulfport, Miss., June 9, the Mississippi State championship was won by V. W. Johnston, of Laurel, Miss., with Nitro Club shells and a Remington-U. M. C. autoloading shotgun. The high amateur average for the entire shoot was won by W. T. Laslie, of Tuskegee, Ala. Laslie used Remington-U. M. C. Arrow shells. At Newark, N. J., June 3, Frank K. Wickes, of Orange, captured the New Jersey Championship Cup with the excellent score of 49-50. Wickes used the Nitro Club shell. In the main event Wickes tied with C. T. Day, Jr., and Ed. Tippett with a score of 49-50, all of whom used Nitro Clubs, Wickes winning in the shoot-off.

C. L. Richards won first amateur average at the Harvard, Nebr., tournament, June 1-2, scoring 369-400 with a Remington-U. M. C. gun and "Steel Lined" shells.

Wm. Ridley and N. Munsey captured first and second amateur averages at Independence, Iowa, June 1, breaking, respectively, 191 and 187 out of 200. Both shooters used Remington-U. M. C. Nitro Club shells.

J. A. Penn was first amateur at the Newton, Ill., tournament, June 1-2, with Remington-U. M. C. Arrow shells. G. L. Robinson, who was second amateur, also used the steel lined shells—Nitro clubs.

At Knoxville, Tenn., June 3, C. A. Bucks was high over all, making the excellent score of 96-100 with Remington-U. M. C. pump and Nitro Club shells.

At Norwich, N. Y., June 7, W. E. Corfield won first amateur average with Remington-U. M. C. Nitro Club shells. Corfield broke 139-150.

**All Used Dead Shot.**

Missouri State Rifle Association, St. Charles, Mo., June 2 and 3, C. G. Spencer breaking 292 out of 300, won high professional average. W. S. Spencer, breaking 291 out of 300, won high amateur average. W. H. Clay, breaking 285 out of 300, won second high amateur average. All used Dead Shot.

Mrs. Ad. Topperwein, with her load of Dead Shot Smokeless, continues to keep up her 1911 average among the top-notchers.

Mr. J. A. Penn, using Dead Shot, won the high amateur average, breaking 278 out of 300, at the two-day registered tournament, June 1 and 2, at Newton, Ill.

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