

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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# ARMS AND THE MAN

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## One Thousand Years From the Cross-Bow to the Springfield.

By E. E. Bowles.

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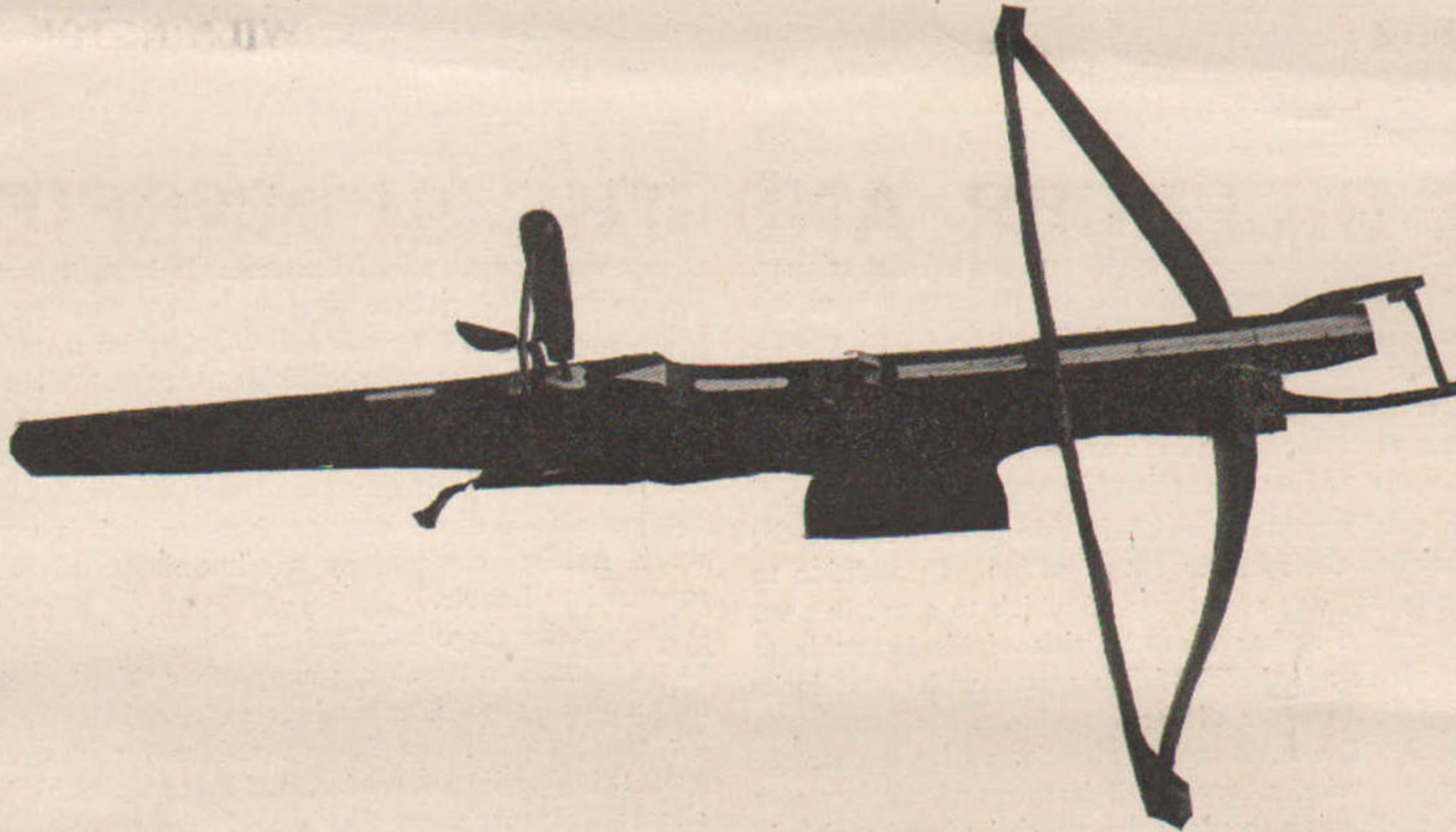
**N**EARLY 1000 years lie between the crossbow and the Springfield rifle of today, and the last Great Muster Roll probably carries a dead man's name for every hour of those ten centuries as evidence of progress in the art of war.

There is no positive evidence of the crossbow back of 1000 A. D., although there are Roman monuments of an earlier date showing a weapon crudely resembling that arm. The crossbow, known also as the arbalest, bowgun or latchgun, was the forerunner of the modern military rifle as its string was loosed by a trigger which was afterward applied to the matchlock.

Historians and doctors are very much alike in that they often disagree. In the case of historians, it is so with firearms. One tells

cannon, consisting simply of a cast brass tube about four feet long with a long thimble or ferrule at the breech into which was inserted the wooden stock, also about four feet long. In firing, the stock was held under the right arm clasped against the side, the left hand grasped the piece at the ferrule, while the right hand applied the burning match to the touchhole. There was also a flat piece of brass turning on a pin to cover the priming pan and prevent damage to the man by the back spit of the powder. This kind of weapon was used by the Burgundians at the siege of Arras in 1414, but had been used in Spain as early as 1376.

How those primitive infantrymen could hold the piece in position, apply the match and aim with any degree of accuracy is not recorded.



us that they were used by Edward II of England in the siege of Berwick in 1296; a second says they were used at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, where the English had "gonnes" or "crackeys" that 'threw small round balls with a loud noise to affryght the horses of the knyghts'; a third says they were first used by the Moors at Algeciras in 1342, when beseiged by the Spaniards under Alphonso II; a fourth says they were used by Edward III at the battle of Crecy in 1346. These, of course, refer to cannon which were said to be, at least those of the Moors were, small iron bars welded together and around which iron rings were shrunk, forming a tube about eight feet long, of three or four inch caliber, the whole weighing about 250 pounds. One may take his choice from all these authorities, but from the fact that the hand gun and the matchlock and musquet were Spanish inventions, and from the further fact that the first mention of the manufacture of firearms was at Florence in 1326, one is inclined to give the greatest credence to the Moors at Algeciras in 1342.

After the Spanish saw those cannon they were not long in adapting the idea to a hand weapon, for the first hand gun appears in action not long after the latter siege. These guns were, in fact, small hand

Possibly they were in the same position as the fellow of more modern times who bought a guaranteed flock gun. He tried it, returned it and demanded his guarantee, with the statement that it could not hit the side of a barn.

"How many barns did you shoot at?" asked the seller.

"Why, one of course."

"No fair test; the gun is all right. What you need is a flock of barns."

### THE FIRST MATCHLOCKS.

The trigger of the crossbow suggested an idea to some ingenious mind and the first matchlock or musket was evolved. These were used in Spain as early as 1476, but the average history tells us that they were first used at the battle of Pavia in 1525, where, with the aid of his 2,000 Spanish matchlocks, Gonsalvo de Cordova, the Great Captain, defeated the French and captured their King, Francis I. Yet a search of the old chronicles shows that Cordova had companies of matchlock men at the battle of Cevignola in 1503, and repulsed the chivalry of France. In those old days and for over a hundred

years after every other man in line of battle was a pike man, presumably to protect those first riflemen and prevent their being run over and stepped on by a hasty tempered enemy whose horse and himself were irritated by the noise and smoke.

And those first matchlocks; they were as long as a Kentucky rifle, had a straight stock, which was held against the breast, and were so heavy that they could not be fired without a rest. The diameter of the bore was about one inch and they carried a five-ounce stone ball or a seven-and-a-half-ounce iron ball. We are told that they did execution at a great distance—in fact, if they happened to hit, they could kill anywhere from 150 to 200 yards. The military crossbow could bring down a man or a horse, or both, at 220 yards, and the English long bow even farther; hence it is small wonder that Sir John Smyth, early in the reign of good Queen Bess, offered to "adventure himself in the field with 8,000 good English long bows against 20,000 of the best arquebusses in Europe.

The matchlock was fired by a match fixed by a small pair of tongs in the gun-cock, itself a cumbersome affair. There was a sliding cover over the priming pan, which was drawn back by hand an instant before pulling the trigger. Here is the way those old musketeers went into action.

In the first place, there was the forked rest, the fork, like an inverted stirrup with the bottom out, fixed to a stout pole, either wood or iron, but with a sharp iron point to stick in the ground until the fork was shoulder high. The rest with the heavy matchlock, bag of 7½-ounce bullets, powder, burning match, touch-box, sword, priming horn, etc., made too much of a load for one man to carry, so he had a helper or sometimes two boys to carry his gun behind him. For these helpers the infantrymen were allowed extra pay.

#### MATCHLOCK IN ACTION.

Arriving at the position to which he was ordered, he would stick his forked rest in the ground, place his gun in the fork, measure out the powder, powder and ball being carried separately, draw his iron rammer and pound home the charge; take his priming-horn and pour the meal or priming powder in the pan, close it; take the match from the touchbox with a pair of tongs, blow the ash from the match, guard the priming-pan with his left hand in case of accident from flying sparks, place the match accurately in the cock so it would strike exactly on the priming powder when the hammer came down—then placed the stock against his breast, raised the cover of the priming-pan, looked around for something to shoot at and pulled the trigger. After firing he withdrew the match with the tongs, passed it to his left hand and replaced it in the touchbox and proceeded to reload. In the doing of all this a good long bow could loose a score of goose-winged shafts that carried farther and more accurately. For more than fifty years it was a matter of serious argument whether or not the bow was not the better and more serviceable weapon of the two.

The bows had one good argument on their side, and that was the fact that rainy weather put the matches out of action. In addition to this, the kick-back, or recoil, was something of which to stand in awe. No matchlock man would overcharge at the risk of his breast bone or "tummy," so that, all in all, the old infantrymen with matchlocks were something of a joke to those of the long bows, the crossbows, the pike and the halberd. The advantage of this form of gun over the hand cannon was that it carried a larger ball farther and with greater accuracy; the soldier, not having to apply the match by hand and hold the piece at the same time, could take better aim.

Then came the harquebus, or arquebus, mentioned early in 1500. This smaller form of the matchlock carried an ounce ball and was fired with a match, but without a rest. In addition, each charge of powder was measured out and placed in little wooden, leather-covered cases, called bandoliers, hanging to a broad leather belt carried over the shoulder. The bullets were carried in a leather pouch, and a priming horn hung on the right side.

When they began putting these lighter pieces in the hands of mounted men, there was a loud protest against the "hell-born murderers," as the men of the bow, pike, lance and sword termed them. In many quarters they were held to be a violation of the rules of war, and it required an international council to determine that they were not.

Pierre du Terrail Bayard "Le Chevalier sans peur et sans reproches," detested them up to the day he was killed by a matchlock, and hanged every musketeer that fell into his hands. On the retreat from Genoa he had his backbone shattered by a stone ball fired by a Spanish matchlock. He confessed to his squire, kissed the cross on his sword hilt in default of a crucifix, and died on April 30, 1524.

(Concluded next week.)

#### A RIFLEMAN OF REPUTE IS GONE.

WILLIAM HAYES, of the firm of Hayes Brothers, Newark, manufacturing jewelers and medal makers, died at his home in the New Jersey city last Saturday night.

Mr. Hayes has been known to riflemen for almost half a century. He was an expert with the pistol and revolver as well as the rifle. As a member of the New Jersey National Guard he participated in many matches and was recognized as a coach of great ability.

He was a man of genial disposition and noble impulses, much beloved by many riflemen. He was familiarly called "Pop" Hayes of late years, and by this name only many riflemen from the Western States became acquainted with and will remember him and miss him.

#### UNCLE HENRY REASSURED, AGAIN REMARKS.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN (who says he liked my last letter and wants some more):

Well, sir, when I read what General Boardman said in that speech of his you printed last week about the man of lowly station doing great deeds every day, I couldn't help but think of some cases I have known. General Boardman quoted Charles Reade as saying, "Not a day passes over the earth but men or women of no note do great deeds, speak great words and suffer noble sorrows."

I know there's a right smart of truth in that as most any observing man will agree. Now you take the government service. For every man who gets his name in the papers as a great performer of public spirited and noble acts; for each exalted individual who is named by the friendly press as a promising candidate for the Presidency; for each capable and highly efficient man whose ability is recognized and rewarded by prompt promotion, there are a thousand honest, able, competent, capable men working all unknown, unheard of and unrewarded.

Just look at such a place for instance as the big government ammunition works, Frankford Arsenal. I know something about that place, although I have never exercised authority or worked there, but I know a good many officers of the Army who have been or are on duty in Frankford, and I've talked to them.

Of course the Ordnance Department has been short of officers and that has made things harder because a great many of those in the subordinate branches just had to be shifted around from place to place to fill vacancies.

The situation at all of the arsenals is such that, if it were not for the loyalty of the civil service employes, I am sure the ordnance officers would have a hard up-hill pull. Take, for instance, the artillery ammunition department at Frankford Arsenal, where all of the smaller caliber artillery ammunition is made—during some years that I have watched it, there have been several different officers in charge, with as many different assistants; the assistants and chiefs generally being changed at the same time, so that the new heads of the departments would not be hampered by any knowledge of the subjects they were supposed to handle.

During the times referred to, the artillery ammunition department was supposed to develop, among other things, a high explosive shrapnel, a gun grenade, a hand grenade, a balloon shell, a smoke bullet for small arms range finding, reduce the cost of manufacture, keep standard of articles manufactured up to the mark in quality, and handle almost daily problems that would stump real experts. I don't mean to say the officers did not do good work; but to say they were responsible for all that was done would be praise beyond reason.

Mr. Matthew McBride, the foreman of this department, a venerable old man of seventy-five years, deserves more praise than all of his recent chiefs. For years he had been the department encyclopedia and work-horse combined, always patient and hardworking.

For two or three months carrying the department along while the new officers learned it all; for two or three months working on wonderful inventions which their newly acquired knowledge had produced, and then for a few months more working to great advantage while the new officers quieted down to steady work, or gave up in despair because the laws of mechanics would not change to accommodate their latest "brainstorm."

And all the time, this gray-haired old gentleman never lost his temper, was never impolite, and always got results that were better than could have been expected.

On his seventy-fifth birthday he did not come to work. The next day the officer in charge said: "Too much birthday, Mr. McBride?" The old gentleman smiled and said: "No, sir; too many."

There is another thing which the civil service employes have to stand for and which I know cuts pretty deep at times. The young officers

and some of the older ones, too, seem to think that a man under them, who has no commission, is in the same class with a machine, or probably ranks above a machine and just below a good horse.

I know of one officer who refused to play tennis with the Colonel's son because he was a civil service clerk. Of course the Colonel's son was much more of a gentleman than the officer who refused to play with him, but that attitude costs the government a great deal of money.

There is a man at Frankford who I consider to be one of the most efficient machine designers, and one of the truest gentlemen I ever met. He is absolutely fair, never gives up and never complains. I have known of him working night after night designing machinery only to have the resulting credit for the work go to some officer over him.

I think I am safe in saying that the machines designed, the improvements made in other machinery and the improvements made in methods of handling the employes which he is directly responsible for, save the government annually over \$100,000.

He is directly responsible for the great improvement in the caliber .30 rifle ammunition. If you look up the records at Frankford, you will find that in March and April, 1909, the mean radius, at 500 yards, for caliber .30 ammunition, suddenly dropped from six inches to about four and this was entirely due to a new method of assembling the bullet which he devised and perfected without aid from anyone. The old method made an eccentric bullet, while the new method made a bullet with the point of the bullet and the axis in the same straight line.

I think I am safe in saying that not over six of the hundred or more improvements made in the small arms ammunition department, during the last six or seven years, did not originate with him, or at least depend upon his application of them for their success. And yet there are very few people of the thousands who use government ammunition who have ever heard his name. Anyone at Frankford would know who I refer to, but can anyone in Washington find a report that shows what Mr. Cahill has done?

Starting up at the office and ending up at the proofhouse at Frankford you will find man after man doing wonderful work for small pay and faint praise. It is easy to yell "Hurrah" for the patriotism of a young officer who is receiving thirty-five hundred dollars a year for pay and allowances, and who could scarcely make a living if his commission were canceled, but you seldom hear a word about the man who is working day in and day out for the government for fifty to seventy-five per cent of what he could earn outside, and there are many of them doing just that.

Some of these men who are doing things at Frankford are Mr. William McBride, in the artillery ammunition department, son of Mr. Matthew McBride, who has at last stopped work on account of his numerous birthdays; Mr. Tate and Mr. Guss McBride, in the same department; Mr. Grace and Mr. Stewart in the small arms ammunition department; Mr. Webster, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Depman in the office; Mr. Edminston in the primer department; Mr. Carr and Mr. Schnerring in the proofhouse or experimental department.

Mr. Carr has been of especially great value for over thirty years. He has been absolutely loyal to the Government ever since the Civil War and he is a crank on the subject of ammunition. So much so, in fact, that in trying to get a rebel bullet, to see if they had anything new, he had the misfortune to get it in his head so deep that it didn't come out for thirty years. He carries it in his pocket now, wrapped in chamois skin and will show it to you on request. He says he was very much impressed with its ballistic qualities.

Mr. Schnerring, Mr. Carr's understudy, is a young man of exceptionally good judgment and steady habits. He is what you would call an ammunition crank. He loves it; works with it in the day and dreams of its possibilities at night. He has become a familiar object at the annual ammunition test at Sea Girt, doing two men's work, always anxious to win, and always the same, whether he wins or not. He can shoot from the shoulder as well as from a fixed rest, as the prizes he won during the recent shoot at the National Rifle Academy in Philadelphia give evidence.

I have not mentioned many of the men at Frankford who deserve strong praise, but you can understand that in looking over 2,000 very efficient employes, it would be impracticable to mention all of those who deserve praise.

Now don't you think that men like these are doing good work and is it any less good work because nobody runs around in circles bragging about it, or because they are unable to draw princely salaries for doing it! Not at all! All the money in the world wouldn't pay a man for doing a thing which wasn't right, and as to that, money is only like chips in a poker game. The value depends upon the size

of the game, and the size of the game in turn is influenced by the wealth and purposes of the players.

You can sit in a little penny-ante game and have more real fun if you have good company, hold fair hands and play a reasonably intelligent game by far and away, than you could if you butted into a game too big for your pile, where a thousand dollars might be bet on a hand.

Wealth or poverty and the mid-way good ground of comfort are all relative terms. We can pretty well, most of us, make ourselves happy and satisfied or not, just about as we please, by trying. And then, so far as human notice is concerned, that loud huzzahing and hip-hip-hooraying that the crowd gives when a man pulls off some particularly lively stunt—or the newspapers say he does—I wouldn't give one minute of the kind of feeling some of these men I have been telling about must have for all the "glad acclaim" you could pack into the hold of the Lusitania.

The only applause which counts, the sing'e approval which is of any lasting use to a man, is that which his own conscience hands out to him when good and clean and decent and honorable work has been done.

I get down to Washington once in a while and I browse around there watching those Congressmen and things, members of the Cabinet and all that kind of truck. Quite distant from me be the thought of seeming to depreciate or in any way lessen the credit which should go to a large number of small men who are doing their very best to appear big, but yet I would rather be a good carpenter in my own humble shop on a little patch of ground in a one-horse town in the Mississippi River Valley, able to get up in the morning, look out of my small two-story frame house built by myself over a garden filled with early vegetables in good growing condition, planted by myself; beyond a fence with a well-hung gate, put up by myself; to neighbors' houses that will stand as long as the material in them will last, that I had constructed with my own hands and upon honor; be able to go through the day doing my work without fear of favor and without regard to the opinion of any man, except that I be understood, and be sure of going to bed at night with a comfortable feeling of a whole day's work done, than to hold down the biggest job the President of the United States or all of the people in it could hold out to me on a gold platter edged around with diamonds as big as the head of a ten-penny nail.

Say, this is as solemn as a sermon, isn't it? I didn't mean to be so serious when I began, but I see I have been resting my paper while I wrote on the back of a Congressional Record, and I remember now I was reading the blamed thing just before I commenced my letter to you. That ought to be about explanation enough. If ever there was a collection of printed pages full of guff and con talk and reeking with evidences of disgusting self-seeking, I guess the Record is it.

I promise next time when I say anything to you on paper, if I ever do, to be a little more careful to "let the sunshine in." Your Uncle,  
HENRY HIBALL.

#### NO ARMS FOR ALIEN ASSASSINS.

LANGDON S. CHILCOTT, of Bangor, Maine, president of the Bangor Rifle Association and author of "Templar Tactics and Manual," also a shooting crank of sorts, has called our attention to a recent atrocious instance of the harm which may be done by selling arms to aliens.

A Chinese boy, a student in this country, shot and severely if not fatally wounded a young lady high school teacher for no other cause than an overmastering jealousy.

The imposition of restrictive rules concerning the sale of firearms exemplified by the law lately passed by New York gives occasion for once more emphasizing the propriety of differentiating between the good and bad buyer of arms, and for the arbitrary classification under all circumstances, of the alien among the bad.

No man, black, blue, green, yellow or gray, not a citizen of the United States, should be allowed to purchase arms or possess arms while living here. In this way not only could much crime be prevented, crime against human beings; but the lives of innumerable song-birds and non-game animals would be preserved. We have personally seen Italians, armed with cast-iron shotguns, shooting robins and any other birds that could be found within fifteen miles of the city of New York.

Mr. Chilcott, in his letter calling attention to the Chinese case, also mentions the opening of the new state range at Bangor. The interest of the Bangor men does not stop with their concern for their own shooting, but it extends to a desire to bring within the shooting ranks a larger number of citizens. Their efforts, therefore, deserve encouragement and support.

### A REGULAR RENDEZVOUS DRILL.

An esteemed correspondent says:

"In recent issues of your valuable journal I have noted references to the fact that the War Department will not recognize as a regular rendezvous drill any company drill at which there is not present at least one officer and thirty-five enlisted men. Having in mind the provision of the 'Dick' bill that each state, in order to participate in the allotment of material and funds, must, during the year next preceding such allotment, have required 'every company . . . to assemble for drill and instruction . . . not less than twenty-four times,' several questions of importance to militia organizations naturally arise:

"1. Will this rule be applied in regard to the drills for 1911, so that the failure to have twenty-four drills with a minimum of one officer and thirty-five enlisted men at each drill will result in a state being denied participation in the allotment for 1912?

"2. Would the failure of a single organization in a state to come up to this standard of attendance result in the other organizations being denied the right to participate in the federal allotment?

"3. Under the operation of such a rule, if one or more states were denied federal help because of their failure to come up to the requirement of the Dick bill, would not the quota of the states meeting the conditions be increased by such failure on the part of the others?"

To be sure of our ground we applied to Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and are able, upon his authority, to make the following reply:

1. Under the ruling made by the Secretary of War, no company drill, at which there is not present at least one officer and thirty-five enlisted men, will be recognized as a regular rendezvous drill. The organization failing to comply with this requirement can not be considered as a part of the Organized Militia within the purview of the Militia Law, and would not be considered in the apportionment of funds provided by the Act of May 27, 1908.

2. This question is answered in the negative and reference made to the preceding paragraph.

3. The appropriation made by Section 1661, Revised Statutes, is based upon representation in Congress, and this apportionment would not, of course, be affected by the failure of an organization to have the required attendance at company drill. In the event of a state failing to have one hundred regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed militia for each Senator and Representative to which the state is entitled in Congress, the apportionment made to the state would be turned back to the Treasury Department and would be lost to the militia thereof.

4. The appropriation made by the Act of Congress of May 27, 1908, is apportioned among the states according to the organized enlisted strength shown by the inspections held under the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Law. In the event an organization should fail to have the prescribed attendance at company drills, and therefore would not be recognized as a part of the Organized Militia, the state to which the organization belongs would be penalized to the amount which it would lose by reason of the dereliction of the organization. In such a case, other states would, of course, receive the benefit in the allotment of the appropriation, as it would make a larger per capita figure upon which to base the apportionment.

### TROOPS COMING NORTH.

COMPLETED, or soon to be completed, is the withdrawal of the brigade of provisional regiments of coast artillery under Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills from Galveston, the organization of similar character from San Diego, under Gen. T. H. Bliss, and the brigades of marines under Col. Charles A. Doyen, of the West Coast, and Col. Littleton W. Waller at Guantanamo.

This will leave stationed along the Mexican border a force of about 170 officers and 3,564 men, while in the maneuver division at San Antonio there are practically 540 officers and 12,272 men.

The transports Kilpatrick, Logan and Sumner, used to take south the troops stationed on the coast, are again being employed to bring them back.

### AMERICAN POLO TEAM SUCCESSFUL.

THE English polo team which came over to lift the cup which American players brought back from England, only after many unsuccessful trials, were not able to out-point the American defenders.

The games, which were two, were brilliantly played. The English sportsmen put up a magnificent contest and might easily have won if they had not been outponed. The American string of ponies was

longer and the quality better than that brought over by the challengers.

The final game was four and a half goals to three and a half goals; the total score for the two contests, nine goals for the Americans, England six and a half.

### MANY TO THE MILL.

TWO hundred and forty-nine young men, who passed the entrance examinations for admission to West Point held in January and May this year, have reported and are now cadets at the Military Academy.

The change of policy of the War Department with relation to discussing the vacancies at West Point has created an impression which is not altogether justified by the facts. It will be remembered that Congress authorized an increase in the corps of cadets. This class which is the first to be appointed since the number was made larger, contains more men than were ever before included in one class.

The policy of the present chief of staff is to give all the publicity obtainable to the vacancies as they occur in the various congressional districts, his idea being to call the attention of young men throughout the land to the possibility of a military education at the expense of the Government, and thus bring forward a large number of candidates.

Prior practice has been to furnish information only upon application, except in the case of Congressmen who were regularly notified whenever vacancies occurred in their districts. It is not believed there is going to be any particular difficulty about filling the Academy with all the cadets the institution will accommodate as soon as a thorough dissemination of knowledge concerning vacancies has been consummated.

In the class year are three cadets admitted by special acts of Congress; one from Cuba, one from Porto Rico and one from the Philippines.

### ARMY TEAMS AT WORK.

THE National Match team from the Infantry of the Army will be chosen from thirty-four officers and men now engaged in preliminary and try-out practice at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, under the direction of Lieut. George C. Shaw, who will this year again be captain of the Infantry team.

The delegation selected from the Cavalry, amounting to thirty-four officers and men, is at work at Fort Ethan Allen, under the watchful eye of Lieut. Wm. H. Clopton, Jr., who was the Cavalry captain last year and will be again this.

Both of the Army teams have been considerably handicapped in the choice of candidates by the ruling of the Department that no one could be brought from the Mexican border and Texas to try for a place on a team. This has limited the Infantry and Cavalry team captains to a much smaller field to choose from than would otherwise have been possible.

The teams are expected to go to Camp Perry about the tenth of August, and there they will of course remain until the end of the combined National Rifle Association and National Match program, which will be about September 1. From Camp Perry they will go to Sea Girt for the purpose of participating in the Grand Annual Matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

### KING EDWARD VII AS A SPORTSMAN.

MR. ALFRED E. T. WATSON has done the world a distinct service in offering to it the book which carries the tale of some of the sportsmanlike accomplishments of the late King Edward.

Captain, the Honorable Sir Seymour Fortescue, K. C. V. O., in an introduction to the book which he was asked by Mr. Watson to prepare, because he had been the intimate associate of King Edward for seventeen years before his death as Equerry-in-waiting, says: "If ever a man deserved the name of 'sportsman' in the best sense of that much-abused term, King Edward did. In my humble opinion the perfect 'sportsman' is the man whose principal pleasure it is to see that the other participators in the sport of the day are enjoying themselves, the man who can win a great race without undue elation and who can lose without being depressed, who can be cheerful when the birds go wrong,' shows no impatience when his yacht, after leading handsomely, gets into the doldrums and is vanquished by the fluky victory of a rival boat, and, perhaps the most difficult part of all, can be ready with a charming smile and a word of congratulation to the owner whose horse has just beaten his own by a short head in an important race."

"All these qualifications King Edward possessed in a superlative degree, and, moreover, if I may so express myself, he took the right view of sport. Instead of being a slave to it and making a business of it, to him it was always a relaxation, and often a much-needed one."

The volume is a most magnificent example of the book-maker's art. It contains a photogravure-plate of the King when Prince of Wales, dated 1858. There are no less than ten colored plates, each in itself a sweet and dainty offering to the sportsman, as the scenes are those which show sport in its various forms. A partridge drive, pheasant shooting at Windsor, grouse at Balmoral, Persimmon winning the Derby, Ambush II over the last fence in the Liverpool Grand National, and the Britannia Drawing through the less of her two principal opponents, Alisa and Satanita.

The colored plates are all from paintings by well known artists.

There are as well many Rembrandt-gravure plates and half-tone plates.

The text keeps pace with the illustrations. There has been no attempt by the author to indulge in fine writing, but on the contrary he has sacrificed some of the beauties of composition to accuracy and clearness.

The book is 8 vo., beautifully bound, printed on perfect paper, and it contains a little less than 400 pages. It is published by Longmans, Green, and Company, and may be purchased of ARMS AND THE MAN for \$6.

While that price may seem high, the book is one worth a great deal more. No sportsman would be willing to part with it for any amount of money, once it became his.

#### PRAISED BY THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT TAFT personally presented, last Tuesday, medals for heroism to the six men of the Navy who exhibited signal gallantry on board the North Dakota September 8 of last year.

These men rushed into the boiler-room following an explosion of oil under one of the boilers, the ship being equipped as an oil-burning craft, brought out the dead bodies of three of their comrades, and, by fighting the fire, probably saved the ship from complete destruction through an explosion.

The words with which the President gave over the medals to the men were well chosen and sincerely spoken.

The men so highly honored were Thomas Stanton, of Rhode Island, chief machinist's mate; Karl Westa, of Massachusetts, chief machinist's mate; Patrick Reid, of New York, chief water tender; August Holtz, of St. Louis, chief water tender; Charles C. Roberts, of Newton, Mass., machinist's mate; and Harry Lipscomb, of Washington, water tender.

#### WEST POINT GRADUATION.

June thirteen was graduation day at West Point. On that day eighty-two young men passed from the Military Academy to the Army.

The graduating class contained eighty-three members, but one, José March Duplat, of Venezuela, as an alien, could not be commissioned.

Philip Bracken Fleming of Iowa was number one. Fleming was further distinguished by being one all through his period at the Point. He is also notable by being responsible for West Point football.

The graduation exercises were attended by the new Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and other distinguished persons.

#### N. R. A. NOTES.

THE Secretary's office of the N. R. A. is a busy place these days, due in a large measure to it being the height of the outdoor season, and the activity of the civilian clubs. The wonderful increase in the number of civilian clubs shooting the military rifle over the 200, 300 and 500 yard ranges is very gratifying.

Requisitions for the U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903, are being received almost daily, and in the last week no less than 52 have gone through for this rifle; one club alone, the Tanana Rifle Club of Fairbanks, Alaska, newly organized and affiliated with the association, taking 42, or a rifle for each member. That they propose doing considerable shooting goes without saying and no doubt they will be heard from in the near future.

Four new life members have recently sent in their applications for membership. H. F. Schafer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Otto Holstein, Lima, Peru, South America; Peter G. Gerry, Newport, R. I., and Charles W. Long, Ontario, Ore. A large number of annual members have also been received.

The newly affiliated organizations are the North Park Rifle Association, Walden, Colorado; Salt Lake Rifle Club, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and the Tananna Rifle Club, of Fairbanks, Alaska.

As usual the office of the association will be transferred to Camp Perry, Ohio, shortly after the first of August, where all business will be transacted until the close of the National matches.

It would be well for those clubs and individuals that intend to join the association to send in applications now, as it will greatly facilitate matters and relieve the secretary of considerable pressure which usually results on account of everybody putting off their business with the association until they arrive at Camp Perry. If you are an annual member you will save considerable money in more ways than one.

#### FLORIDA LOOKS FORWARD.

AN interesting, an enlightening and a valuable public document is the report of Gen. J. C. R. Foster, of the operations of his department for the year 1910.

The Adjutant General of Florida, General Foster, is somewhat removed from the center of affairs in geographical location, but no one has yet accused him of being out of touch with the best military thought of the nation. He does thoroughly, cleverly and capably all that he attempts.

A lack of appropriations and various other disabilities under which the National Guard of Florida has labored have been one by one removed through the industrious application of General Foster.

The report is an extensive document which might well be reviewed at some length to the benefit of other states. Let it suffice for this time, as long as adjutants general are supposed to have the report anyway and will therefore be able to read it, to mention reference in it to the improving and equipping of a state camp ground and a rifle range.

The character of the land upon which the range has been built was such as to render the task of making a suitable place to shoot one of extreme difficulty. It was thickly grown over with pine trees and rooted throughout with palmettoes and underbrush. 200 feet of temporary rifle butts have been completed, and it is hoped the range may be put in such condition that the state competition of 1911 may be held there.

The Florida range has been so planned and is being so laid out and constructed that when completed it will be the equal in the matter of appointments and superior so far as natural advantages are concerned to any of the large rifle ranges now in use in this country. Some day the national matches should be shot there.

#### NOT SO SERIOUS.

*A Wide-Awake Constable.*

"Ye say ye ain't been speedin', eh?" said Silas as he stopped the car.

"Nary a speed," said the chauffeur, trying to be amiable.

"When did ye leave Quinceville?" demanded Silas, suspiciously.

"Five o'clock this morning," said the chauffeur, with a wink at his companion.

"Five this mornin', eh?" said the constable, catching the wink. "Taken ye six hours to come four miles. Wa-al, I guess I'll run ye in, anyhow, only I'll change the complaint from overspeedin' to obstructin' the highway."—*Harper's Weekly.*

*Got Her Money's Worth.*

David had accompanied his mother to church and he noticed she dropped a penny into the contribution plate. On his way home his mother found fault with the sermon.

"Well, mamma," said the little fellow, "what could you expect for a cent?"—*Washington Post.*

*Not His Fault.*

Two London cabbies were glaring at each other.

"Aw, wot's the matter with you?" demanded one.

"Nothink's the matter with me, you bloomin' idiot."

"You gave me a narsty look," persisted the first.

"Me? Why, you certainly 'ave a narsty look, but I didn't give it to you, so' elp me!"

*Her Speed Fiend.*

"Yesterday a friend took me on a little auto trip through the country."

"And how did nature look?"

"Kind of blurred."—*Exchange.*

*Her Idea of Men.*

A little girl wrote this composition on men:

"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women and also more zoological. Both men and women sprung from monkeys, but the women sprung further than the men."

### MILITARY LEGISLATION.

AS these words are written it does not seem probable the present Congress will do anything of importance in the way of legislation for the Army or the National Guard. Certain members of the Democratic majority of the House are bent upon securing pension legislation, that is, such a change in the laws as shall add very greatly to the sums now paid in pensions to the participants in the Civil War, something upon the line of the Sulloway bill of last session.

If legislation of this or a similar kind should be adopted it would mean an addition of in the neighborhood of \$45,000,000 a year to the pension roll expenditures. The Democratic party, having a lively concern for the record of its deeds which it shall be able to present to its constituency next year during the congressional and presidential elections, prefers on the one hand not to defeat a pension measure and on the other to avoid increasing the expenditures of the Government. The party leaders therefore find themselves in the words of an expressive but common figure "between the devil and the deep sea."

The chances are then that the National Guard pay bill will not be passed this session and that none of the reform measures for the Army will be favorably considered. At the same time it may be said that the condition is very far from being discouraging, especially with regard to the pay bill.

The amount of sentiment for the bill in the Congress seems to be great enough to justify a confident prediction that the bill will pass when it comes up in the proper way. It also seems probable that measures looking to the accomplishment of a reasonable military policy for the nation will, now that the strong hand of General Wood is at the helm, be eventually written into our laws.

### WHICH WAS THE MOST ACCURATE AMMUNITION?

WAS THE NATIONAL MATCH .30 CALIBER AMMUNITION OF 1909 MORE ACCURATE THAN THAT OF 1910 AND 1911?

IN response to more than one question about the relative accuracy of .30 caliber National Match rifle ammunition tried by the board in 1909, 1910, and 1911, the following one answer to cover all inquiries is rendered:

Full reports of the tests conducted by the board appointed by the Secretary of War to determine what ammunition should be used in the National Matches of those years, were printed in ARMS AND THE MAN of May 20, 1909, May 19, 1910, and May 25, 1911. For details upon the subject our correspondents are referred to those papers. To sum up and present in concrete form the conclusion reached in them is the present purpose, as being accurate then they are correct now.

It is not thought the ammunition of 1909 was "better" for military use than that of 1910 and 1911. In response, however, to the question as to whether the 1909 ammunition was *more accurate*, the answer is that upon the best evidence obtainable the 1909 ammunition of the winner was more accurate than the best ammunition of 1910 or of 1911.

1909 was the first year the tests of National Match ammunition took place. The board making the test had to create the conditions under which the trials should be made out of whole cloth, as nothing so comprehensive in the way of testing ammunition had ever been attempted.

By constructing concrete bases in sufficient number to provide one for each kind of ammunition so that firing could be simultaneous and by other similar well-considered arrangements, the tests have been conducted in such a way as to make sure beyond any reasonable doubt the selection of the most accurate ammunition each year.

The first year, 1909, the board started with the idea that strings of shots fired slowly would give a better demonstration of the accuracy than could be obtained otherwise. Experience wholly obliterated this opinion. Intervals of at first a minute and then 30 seconds between shots were allowed for 240 rounds of each kind of ammunition, the firing being done at 600 and 1000 yards, most of it at the 1000.

This proved a most unsatisfactory way to fire, and toward the close of the 1909 tests the rapid fire method previously described in detail in the columns of ARMS AND MAN was employed with such success and with so great a guarantee of increased reliability of results as a gauge of relative accuracy that no other method except rapid fire was employed in 1910 and 1911.

In 1909 there were 16 targets made by each kind of ammunition where rapid fire was used, or 160 shots for each kind, 80 shots at 600 and 80 shots at 1000. The mean radius of the slow fire targets at 1000 yards, where a majority of the slow fire targets were made in 1909, was almost twice as great (as it must be where conditions

change) as that made in rapid fire. The winning ammunition in 1909 had a measurement for the mean radius at 1000 yards rapid fire, of 8.36; the same ammunition at 1000 yards slow fire, 16.46. The results were similar for other ammunition.

At the conclusion of the 1909 tests the board was unanimously of the opinion that one kind of ammunition was most accurate and a report to that effect was made to the Secretary of War. In this official report no mean of means of all the targets at all the distances was offered, that being impossible, though it was possible to present a mean of means in 1910 and 1911 when all the firing was of one kind, namely, rapid fire.

The widely differing character of the firing in 1909, namely, slow fire, where, especially at the thousand yards, many shots went off the targets on account of changing conditions; and of rapid fire, could no more be added together and produce a mean of means than apples could be added to pears to make either a total of apples or a total of pears.

The only basis for a comparison of the relative accuracy of the .30 caliber National Match ammunition of 1909, 1910 and 1911 is that afforded by a comparison of the mean of means of the rapid fire targets, and that is not wholly satisfactory because the same number of rapid fire targets were not fired in the three years. The same number were fired in the years 1910 and 1911, and these years can be compared by employing the mean of means. But the mean of means of 1909, except you take the mean of means of the rapid fire targets only, is an impossibility.

It is understood of course what is meant by "mean of means," namely, the mean radius of all the targets shot added together is divided by the number of targets shot to give the mean of means.

The rapid fire targets made in 1909, sixteen in number, or 160 shots of each kind of ammunition, show for the winner a lower mean of means than that for the winner of 1910 or 1911, therefore furnishing a good indication that the most accurate ammunition of 1909 was more accurate than the most accurate of 1910 and 1911.

But, as was pointed out in our report of the tests of 1910 and 1911 there is another factor which must be considered. The 1909 ammunition was smooth bullet ammunition, the 1910 and 1911 material was loaded with a cannellured bullet.

As was said in our reports of those years, cannellured ammunition is obviously better military ammunition than smooth bullet ammunition, because with a cannellure the bullets stay in the shells and the ammunition is more nearly water proof, but so far as we are advised, nobody has yet succeeded in making .30 caliber cannellured ammunition equal in accuracy to smooth bullet material.

To the question, then, of the relative accuracy of the .30 caliber National Match ammunition of 1909, 1910 and 1911 we would say that the preponderance of evidence is in favor of a belief that the 1909 ammunition was superior in accuracy to that of 1910 and 1911. Again, the 1911 ammunition which was considered best was superior to that of 1910.

Outside but collateral evidence would have a tendency to confirm the conclusion that the 1909 ammunition of the winner of the test was superior in accuracy to that of the winner in 1910 and 1911, because the smooth bullet ammunition has so far always been found superior, where tried in competition with equally well made cannellured bullet material.

### IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

BELOW is a literal copy of a dispatch appearing in a local newspaper of Sunday, June 18:

"Springfield, Mass., June 17.—A new automatic pistol and a new improved army rifle have been submitted to the ordnance board at the United States armory for tests by Col. O. Krag, inventor of the Krag-Jorgensen gun. The present army rifle has an effective range of five miles. The steel-jacketed bullet will shoot through a dozen men placed in a row at the distance of three-quarters of a mile. Col. Krag believes that he has invented an even deadlier weapon."

### OIL WILL REPLACE COAL.

THERE is a very strong belief in the Engineering Department of the Navy that it is only a question of time, and not a very long time at that, when all our war vessels must become oil-consuming craft.

The multitude of potent reasons for such a conclusion must be evident to every thoughtful man. The reduction in manual labor required of stokers, and the larger amount of fuel which can be carried, thus adding to the sailing radius of the ships, are two of the arguments for oil burners which cannot be gainsaid.



# ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

JAMES A. DRAIN, Editor

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second class matter, April 1, 1908, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

**That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave, and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.**

## AUDUBON REFUSES \$25,000.

The National Association of the Audubon Societies decided at a meeting held last week to decline the offer of \$25,000, lately made by ammunition and arms companies. The rejection of this handsome gift was upon the ground that the Society was organized to care for non-game birds; that is, insectivorous and song birds. The gift of \$25,000 from sportsmen and gun makers was intended to be set aside to protect game birds.

The formal action which the Auduboners took is said to have been based upon a disinclination to extend the activities of the organization beyond their original scope and purpose. How much the decision was influenced by the newspaper and other critics who have busily engaged in saying things since the gift was made is a question.

Astonishing as it may seem there are a large number of men and more women who find the killing of game birds a crime. They ascribe to the sportsman who goes into the field in pursuit of quail, upon the streams or lakes for ducks, or into the woods for the partridge, attributes of cruelty beyond all human imagining.

No amount of misrepresentation can make a crime of what is an innocent action. Men have a perfect right to kill any animal for food. They have a still greater right, and should be much more encouraged to exercise that right, when the pursuit of the wild creature involves contact with nature and exercise in the open air.

We would have fewer cigarette fiends, a less number of anaemic and hysterical women, a diminished number of criminals and not so many idle vicious if more opportunities were afforded both women and men to pursue wild game in its native haunts.

No human being can come closely in contact with Nature unspoiled and free without receiving an uplift toward purity of purpose and cleanness of heart.

In the aggregate we suppose the amount of sin and vice in the world is about the same from one generation to another, only there is more of one kind one time than at others. That is to say, men today rob and despoil and slay by different methods than those which they employed in the more brutal middle ages, but none the less they accomplish the irreparable injury and abasement of human beings whom they hate.

In the olden days men used to mistreat their women, holding them

in abject slavery. Women seem to be fast approaching the time when they will lead men around by a short cord even as one does a prize pup.

We need to guard always against false impressions, and to encourage ourselves and others to look for the truth and not be satisfied until we find the truth about everything and all things which affect us. It is so about game shooting. Every man and every woman has a perfect right to kill game birds and animals; in fact, any animal which can be used for food and which is intended for such use. No one should kill wantonly or wastefully.

The Audubon Society, of course, is within its rights in refusing the gift of \$25,000, if it does not wish to accept it; but we think those responsible would do well to make very plain to the whole world the reasons for the refusal; namely, an inability to accept the gift because it would extend the activities of the Society beyond that field intended for it, or deemed advisable for it.

There should also be a disclaimer that the Audubon Society is refusing the generous gift proffered by those interested in preservation of game because the donors were or are interested financially in the making of arms and ammunition.

If the cause of the Audubon Society is good the acceptance of money to carry forward that cause, money given without any condition and money presented without strings of any kind attached to it constitutes no crime no matter whether those giving it expect to realize benefit for themselves out of the gift or not.

Unfortunately if considerations of this kind influenced the acceptance or rejection of donations for charitable purposes very little money would be honestly available. If the givers do not expect to benefit in one way they usually do in another. We know a great many people who give to churches because they expect to save their souls; we know others who give that they may mitigate the pains of loved ones passed; we know still others who enjoy above all other pleasures the praise of their fellow men and so they give that they may be praised: There are yet some who care exquisitely to see their cognomens set forth in portly print; such give libraries and the like that they may be talked about in the newspapers.

Very little giving is ever done just for the sake of the cause. To quibble and strain in trying to find fault with a gift honestly given, without conditions or promises, would be nothing less than paltry.

If the gentlemen who offered to give the \$25,000 had wanted to accomplish any unworthy thing and influence the Audubon Society to do that which it ought not to do they could easily have given the money to some one else and let that some one else donate it to the Society. However, they did not do this, but openly and above-board made their offer, which has been rejected.

It ought to be possible to use the money in other ways for the highly proper purpose in the minds of the givers, namely, the protection of American game birds.

## SUBTERRANEAN RANGES.

Where land is valuable and every acre settled there may well be difficulty in finding sufficient and suitable ground upon which to make a rifle range. The problem has been solved in some cases in Germany by building ranges on which the shooting is done through mantlets; otherwise plates impervious to bullets, erected between the firer and the target through which the bullet finds its way by means of small openings cut for the purpose.

In England we have observed still another way of utilizing ground for a rifle range when surroundings would not ordinarily permit it. This is by means of an excavation for the full length of the range which in no case yet seen is greater than 100 yards. Usually advantage has been taken of a ravine or depression on each side of the center line of which excavations have been made.

In the United States such methods are not yet imperatively required in any but a few localities, but it goes as a thing positive that it is only a question of time, and not a very long time at that, until we

shall have to be doing similar stunts, unless we obtain suitable ground and build our ranges while the land is available.

States should not permit time to go on until land becomes so high in price as to be beyond reach, without purchasing the necessary ground and constructing suitable ranges for the use of all of their National Guard organizations.

Lately someone was commenting upon the decision of the Adjutant General of the State of Washington against sending a team to Camp Perry this year. General Llewellyn very wisely, we think, decided to expend the money in constructing ranges upon which his troops could shoot, rather than to carry a team from the northwest corner of the country down to Camp Perry for participation in the annual matches.

State authorities should first consider the question of suitable ranges for target practice of their troops at home. This, of course, presupposes the necessary knowledge on the part of a sufficient number of officers and men to instruct in target practice; such knowledge gained by participation in some National Matches or similar contests.

One would indeed be short-sighted to urge a state to expend all its available rifle-practice money or a larger part of the same in sending a team to the National Matches, thus shutting itself off from an opportunity to purchase land and construct suitable ranges for home practice. There is a middle ground here, as in most cases, which the wise and well-considered plans of the state authorities will doubtless select.

The National Matches are of great use, but participation in them should not be undertaken at the expense of suitable rifle practice at home for all men armed with the rifle.

#### THE SEED OF THE CORN.

Will you kindly publish the following quotation, published over the signature of Edward C. Crossman in *Outdoor Life* for April, 1908, page 383.

"I note that a gentleman by the name of Charles Newton, of New York, takes occasion in an interesting letter to shake hands with me on the subject of Linkletter's loads and incidentally *steps on my favorite corn* and knocks my hat down over my ears on the subject of the .30-40 load."

Trusting that this will satisfy Mr. Crossman's curiosity as to the origin of the corn, I remain,

Yours truly,

CHAS. NEWTON.

*Editor's Note: This will conclude the publication of the case of personal differences between Mr. Crossman and Mr. Newton.*

#### Marines Are At Work.

The Marine Corps squad, consisting of thirty-five enlisted men, most of whom have come from the brigade of marines at Guantanamo, are busily engaged in preliminary practice at Wakefield.

Capt. D. C. McDougal, who will command the Marine Corps National Match team of this year, is directing affairs. Assisting him and as possible members of the team are Capt. Thos. Holcomb, Jr., 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Keyser, Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., Andrew B. Drum, and William D. Smith, and 2nd Lieuts. Marion B. Humphrey and Charles G. Sinclair.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

##### *Regular Practice on the Blauvelt Range.*

Regular practice by organizations of the National Guard of New York on the lately finished State range at Blauvelt, will begin on July 6. The range is now in first class condition and in many respects is superior to any other in the country.

Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, and Maj. Wm. Maurice Kerby will be in charge.

##### *Massachusetts Team Chosen.*

Col. J. D. Upton, Chief of Ordnance, M. V. M., has selected a squad of twenty men from whom will be taken the fifteen to form the National Match team and alternates. All but seven of the twenty are men who were members of the team of last year.

The men will get practice on two afternoons a week until the New England Military Rifle Association matches, at which time it is expected the team selections can be made.

##### *Kentucky Soldiers Will Camp.*

The 1st Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, will camp at the Orell range, Jefferson County, July 1 to 10, inclusive.

The first five days of the camp will be devoted to military instruction other than small arms practice, and the last five days principally to rifle work. Other instruction will be carried on but range activity will be given first place.

The 2nd Infantry will camp at the same place July 11 to 20 and the 3rd July 21 to 30, with similar programs of work.

The State rifle competition will be held at this range immediately

after the camps of instruction, from July 31 to August 18. At this time the National Match Team will be chosen.

##### *Naval Militia Mustered in Washington*

Three divisions of Naval Militia just organized were mustered into the service of the State of Washington in Seattle, Tacoma and Aberdeen on June 8.

The last legislature of that State appropriated \$20,000 to support a Naval Militia for a two year period. This is the first sea-force the great northwestern State has ever had.

##### *Indiana Building Ranges.*

Gen. Charles A. Garrard, Quartermaster General of the Indiana National Guard, is leasing land and arranging for the construction of rifle ranges in a number of places near the stations of organizations of his State.

##### *New Jersey Officers Under Instruction.*

The officers of the New Jersey National Guard, or those of the Infantry, will assemble at Sea Girt, June 22 to 27, to take part in a camp of instruction.

Brigadier General Dennis Collins, 2nd Brigade, will command the camp.

##### *Negroes May Yet Win.*

The bill to create a negro regiment in the National Guard of New York, lately defeated by the Legislature of that State, has been revived through the efforts of a number of negro lobbyists who went to Albany for the purpose. They succeeded in securing a reconsideration by the assembly and the bill was passed by the lower house. It seems possible also it may now pass the senate and from the reception which Governor Dix gave the advocates of the bill it seems probable the Governor will sign it if it does pass the upper house.

Of course such an outcome would be most unfortunate.

##### *Texas Troops Will Maneuver.*

Gen. Henry Hutchings, the adjutant general of Texas, has issued an order for the mobilization at Austin of the entire Texas National Guard.

The maneuvers will continue from August 7 to August 16.

##### *Georgia To Camp And Shoot.*

The work of establishing a semi-permanent camp at Rose Dhu rifle range near Savannah is practically completed. The Georgia National Guard will come to the camp in detachments from July 1 to August 9. The 1st Infantry is expected in camp from July 1 to 8, the 2nd from 18 to 22, the 5th, July 22 to 29.

The State competition will take place July 31, August 1 and 2, at which time the selections of the National Match team will be made.

##### *Seventh New York In Camp.*

The 7th Infantry, National Guard of New York, Col. Daniel Appleton commanding, went to Peekskill for a tour of duty of one week at the State camp on July 17.

The regiment moved to the field service twelve companies strong for the first time in its history.

##### *South Carolina Range Completed.*

A National Guard range for 200 and 600 yards has been built near Sumter, South Carolina. It will be used by the local organization.

##### *Detailed to Ohio.*

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. A., has been detailed by the War Department and is announced in Ohio Orders as Instructor and Inspector with the Ohio National Guard. His station will be Columbus.

##### *In Honor of the Soldier.*

Brig. Gen. Clement, commanding the Third Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, has with fine feeling decided to name his Brigade Camp of this year after the late Col. Ezra H. Ripple, a splendid Pennsylvania officer, lately deceased.

##### *Utah Camp.*

The National Guard of Utah will go into camp from August 1 to August 9 at a point still to be determined.

##### *A Mimic Naval War.*

Elaborate drills and exercises for the instruction of the Naval Militia of the Atlantic Coast States will take place on Long Island Sound for a period of two weeks, commencing about the middle of July. There will be seventeen battleships which will form a hostile fleet to attack a fleet composed of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla and eight vessels of the Naval Militia.

Those men of the Naval Militia who cannot be accommodated on the ships assigned to the use of the States' sea-soldiers will be assigned to duty on the battleships.

##### *New York Regiment Soon To Have Its Thousand.*

The effort of the 74th Infantry, National Guard of New York, to increase its strength by 300 men in thirty days and thus reach an aggregate of 1,000 was upon June 8 almost an accomplished fact. At that time only thirteen men were required to round out the full thousand.

The close of the special campaign for recruits will be celebrated by a big show in which all will be given an opportunity to rejoice, and a feature of which will be a review.

# WESTERN REVOLVER CARTRIDGES

## First in Government Tests

In the tests for accuracy and reliability of cartridges made for the U. S. Government by the various ammunition manufactures

### WESTERN AMMUNITION PROVED SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER MAKES AT SEA GIRT

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

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

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

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

THE WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., EAST ALTON, ILL.

#### 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

- 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 from Armstrong, a Good Score, and Some Buttermilk.

During the Rose Festival Week it was not the intention of our revolver club to do any shooting. True that Rex Oregonius, king of the festival, commanded all his subjects to make the week one of gaiety, but he did not specify that any powder was to be burned except to greet him on arrival at the Rose City where for six days his reign was supreme.

On Friday a man of large dimensions, pleasant demeanor and clear eye announced that he was Armstrong. Immediately he was recognized from ARMS AND THE MAN pictures as the man who March last won over all others by about a dozen points with the pistol. The way our boys listened to and absorbed his ideas on holding, sights, range and lights would remind you of the way a vigorous sophomore kisses his young aunt by marriage. Each member of our team showed him that he could hold for 450 and better and just to let us know that we were not the whole push Mr. Armstrong rings up a 460 with a borrowed gun. It is whispered around town that one of our boys was the first in one or two years to beat him for the buttermilk for the crowd.

The continued coaching of a man with his experience and knowledge would knock off the rough edges of our boys to such an extent that we might make the Smith & Wesson club give the jiu jitsu grunt of defeat at the end of a winter's engagement. Here is wishing Mr. Geo. Armstrong god-speed in whatever place he locates, and the further through our town without looking up the Portland Revolver and Rifle Club.

#### Missouri State Rifle Shoot.

During the three days ending Sunday, June 4, the members of the Missouri State Rifle Association and many visitors from other rifle associations and the companies of National Guard located in Missouri did some excellent work at the targets on the government range at St. Charles, Mo. Besides the events for riflemen, there were a series of revolver and shotgun events, so the shoot was a general combination of rifle, revolver and shotgun shooting, and it was hard to tell in which line the men were mostly interested. But as most of the shooters were riflemen, of course, the rifle targets received most of the attention, and competition for the gold, silver and bronze medals offered by the club and the several very valuable trophies put up for high scores on the rifle range was strong.

A beautiful silver cup was given to the winner of the high average in the trap shooting, and this was carried off by Dr. W. S. Spencer, with 291 out of 300 birds to his credit. The Goltra cup was awarded to C. C. Crossman, whose rifle score of 42 points out of a possible 50 at 1,000 yards, was high. Crossman also took four first and one second in the five matches entered by him. The National Rifle Association plaque, which was put up by the members of the M. S. R. A. was won by Lieut. Westerman, with a total score of 135 points out of a possible 150 made in ten shots on each range, 200, 300 and 500 yards. The Times cup and a medal to each members of the team was won by the team from Company G, N. G. M., which scored just seven points over the team from the Missouri State Rifle Association. Sergt. George C. Olcott gave the others a hot chase for the Maj. Dyer cup, and won it with three points to the good, over his nearest opponent, scoring 79 points out of a possible 100 in the skirmish match.

The state championship match was not finished, all but the skirmish being shot, and the 1000-yard-stage of this event was not shot till after 7 o'clock at night. On account of darkness the last stages of this match were below the average, but considering the circumstances under which this match was shot, the scores are very good. The 200-yard slow fire, 200-yard rapid fire, 600-yard slow fire and 1000-yard slow fire were all shot as per schedule and by consent of all contestants skirmish stage was held over till June 11. The prize in the state championship event is the Mayor Kreismann cup. Besides the various cups awarded for high scores, gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to the high men on each target not receiving a cup.

In the revolver shooting W. C. Ayer took high honors, while Olcott and Spencer came in

for first places also. The high men were awarded fine medals.

To give the tournament an exciting finish a combination match was arranged between John W. Hessian of New York City and Clarence Orr of East Alton, Ill.

The intense heat of Saturday and Sunday played havoc with the shooters, and more than one was forced to quit, although over one hundred men took part in one or more of the matches.

The various events and scores of the winners follow:

#### RIFLE SECTION.

Event No. 1.—Two sighters and ten shots at 200 yards.

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Ingalls, F. G..... | 45 |
| Alt, L. F.....     | 44 |
| Spencer, W. H..... | 42 |

Event No. 2.—Two sighters and ten shots at 300 yards.

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Crossman, C. C..... | 46 |
| Williams, W. M..... | 44 |
| Olcott, Geo. C..... | 44 |

Event No. 3.—Two sighters and ten shots at 500 yards.

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Crossman, C. C..... | 50 |
| Koch, J. J.....     | 49 |
| Olcott, Geo. C..... | 49 |

Event No. 4.—Two sighters and ten shots at 600 yards.

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Koch, J. J.....     | 50 |
| Crossman, C. C..... | 45 |
| Spencer, W. H.....  | 43 |

Event No. 5.—Two sighters and ten shots at 800 yards.

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Crossman, C. C..... | 47 |
| Spencer, W. H.....  | 45 |
| Alt, L. F.....      | 40 |

Event No. 6.—Long Range Match. Two sighters and ten shots at 1,000 yards. Custody of Edward F. Goltra Cup to winner.

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Crossman, C. C..... | 42 |
| Spencer, W. H.....  | 37 |
| Olcott, Geo. C..... | 35 |

Event No. 7.—N. R. A. Match. Two sighters and ten shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Entrance, \$1.00. Open only to members M. S. R. A. National Rifle Association Plaque to winner.

|                        |     |     |     |      |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                        | 200 | 300 | 500 | Tot. |
| Westerman, Lieut. .... | 44  | 45  | 46  | 135  |
| Olcott, Geo. C.....    | 45  | 43  | 46  | 134  |
| Spencer, W. H.....     | 44  | 45  | 45  | 134  |

Event No. 8.—Company Team Match. Open to teams of six men from any company or club. Two sighters and ten shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Custody of Times Cup and Medal to each members of winning team. Medals to each member second team.

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 Made of Circassian Walnut, inlaid with S. & W. Gold Monogram.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO


| Company G.                             | 200 | 300 | 500 | Tot. |
|----------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Immell                                 | 40  | 42  | 41  | 123  |
| Westerman                              | 42  | 47  | 48  | 137  |
| Olcott                                 | 48  | 40  | 42  | 130  |
| Sawade                                 | 33  | 40  | 46  | 119  |
| Porter                                 | 40  | 38  | 39  | 117  |
| Spencer                                | 43  | 40  | 47  | 130  |
| Team total                             |     |     |     | 756  |
| Mo. State Rifle Ass'n.                 |     |     |     |      |
| Crossman                               | 39  | 42  | 48  | 129  |
| Rumsey                                 | 40  | 42  | 41  | 123  |
| Alt                                    | 42  | 40  | 44  | 126  |
| Schrader                               | 41  | 43  | 44  | 128  |
| Ingalls                                | 38  | 42  | 48  | 128  |
| Bunding                                | 35  | 41  | 39  | 115  |
| Team total                             |     |     |     | 749  |
| Company M.                             |     |     |     |      |
| Koch                                   | 42  | 42  | 46  | 130  |
| Reeves                                 | 36  | 38  | 36  | 110  |
| Aston                                  | 40  | 41  | 44  | 125  |
| Hotchkiss                              | 37  | 31  | 38  | 106  |
| Melville, Capt.                        | 38  | 40  | 40  | 118  |
| Williams                               | 37  | 44  | 45  | 126  |
| Team total                             |     |     |     | 715  |
| Eight other teams finished as follows: |     |     |     |      |
| Company A                              |     |     |     | 696  |
| Company B                              |     |     |     | 631  |
| Company D                              |     |     |     | 622  |
| Company H                              |     |     |     | 615  |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |       |      |     |      |             |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|------|-------------|-----|
| Company L                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |      |     |      | 523         |     |
| Company K                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |      |     |      | 439         |     |
| Company C                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |      |     |      | 368         |     |
| Company I                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |      |     |      | 302         |     |
| Event No. 9.—Skirmish Run. Major Dyer Cup to winner.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |       |      |     |      |             |     |
| Olcott, Geo. C.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |       |      |     |      | 79          |     |
| Koch, J. J.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |       |      |     |      | 76          |     |
| Ingalls, F. G.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |       |      |     |      | 69          |     |
| Event No. 10.—State Championship. Open to all. (1) 200 yards, slow fire; (2) 200 yards, rapid fire; (3) 600 yards, slow fire; (4) 1,000 yards, slow fire; (5) 1 skirmish run. Custody of Mayor Kreismann Cup to winner.                                                               |       |      |     |      |             |     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 200   | 200  |     |      |             |     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Slow. | Rap. | 600 | 1000 | Skirm. Tot. |     |
| Westerman                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 46    | 42   | 40  | 41   | 60          | 229 |
| Olcott                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 42    | 43   | 43  | 35   | 65          | 228 |
| Ingalls                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 44    | 29   | 47  | 31   | 65          | 216 |
| Prizes: Gold medal to first, silver medal to second, and bronze medal to third, in each event. Gold medal to winner high aggregate all slow fire matches. Highest score at each range to count.                                                                                       |       |      |     |      |             |     |
| Medal for high aggregate all ranges won by C. C. Crossman.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |       |      |     |      |             |     |
| Mr. Clarence E. Orr of Alton and Mr. Jno. W. Hessian of New York attended the shoot and put up some very good scores. As the Association barred professionals they were not eligible to win prizes, but shot part of each program, scoring as follows, counting their highest string: |       |      |     |      |             |     |

|                                                                                                                                                              | 200 | 300 | 500 | 600 | 800 | 1000 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| C. E. Orr                                                                                                                                                    | 43  | ..  | ..  | 46  | ..  | 46   |
| J. W. Hessian                                                                                                                                                | 45  | ..  | 48  | 46  | 49  | 46   |
| REVOLVER SECTION.                                                                                                                                            |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| Event No. A.—Ten shots at 50 yards, any revolver, any ammunition, Standard American target.                                                                  |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| Ayer, W. C.                                                                                                                                                  |     |     |     |     |     | 93   |
| Crossman, C. C.                                                                                                                                              |     |     |     |     |     | 91   |
| Event No. B.—Ten shots, same as above, any single-shot pistol and ammunition.                                                                                |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| Ayer, W. C.                                                                                                                                                  |     |     |     |     |     | 89   |
| Schrader, W. L.                                                                                                                                              |     |     |     |     |     | 86   |
| Event No. C.—Ten shots at 50 yards, any pocket revolver, 32 caliber or larger, factory loaded ammunition. In five-shot scores, thirty seconds to each score. |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| Ayer, W. C.                                                                                                                                                  |     |     |     |     |     | 75   |
| Olcott, G. C.                                                                                                                                                |     |     |     |     |     | 75   |
| Shootoff: Ayer 67, Olcott 65.                                                                                                                                |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| Event No. D.—Ten shots at 50 yards, military revolver, 38 caliber factory loaded ammunition, fifteen seconds to each score of five shots.                    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| Olcott, Geo. C.                                                                                                                                              |     |     |     |     |     | 66   |
| Ayer, W. C.                                                                                                                                                  |     |     |     |     |     | 63   |
| Event No. E.—Military revolver, factory loaded ammunition.                                                                                                   |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 1. Slow fire—Twenty seconds to each shot, ten shots at 75 yards.                                                                                             |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 2. Timed fire—Twenty seconds to each score of five shots, ten shots at 25 yards and ten shots at 50 yards.                                                   |     |     |     |     |     |      |



SOME OF THE CONTESTANTS AT THE ST. CHARLES RANGE.



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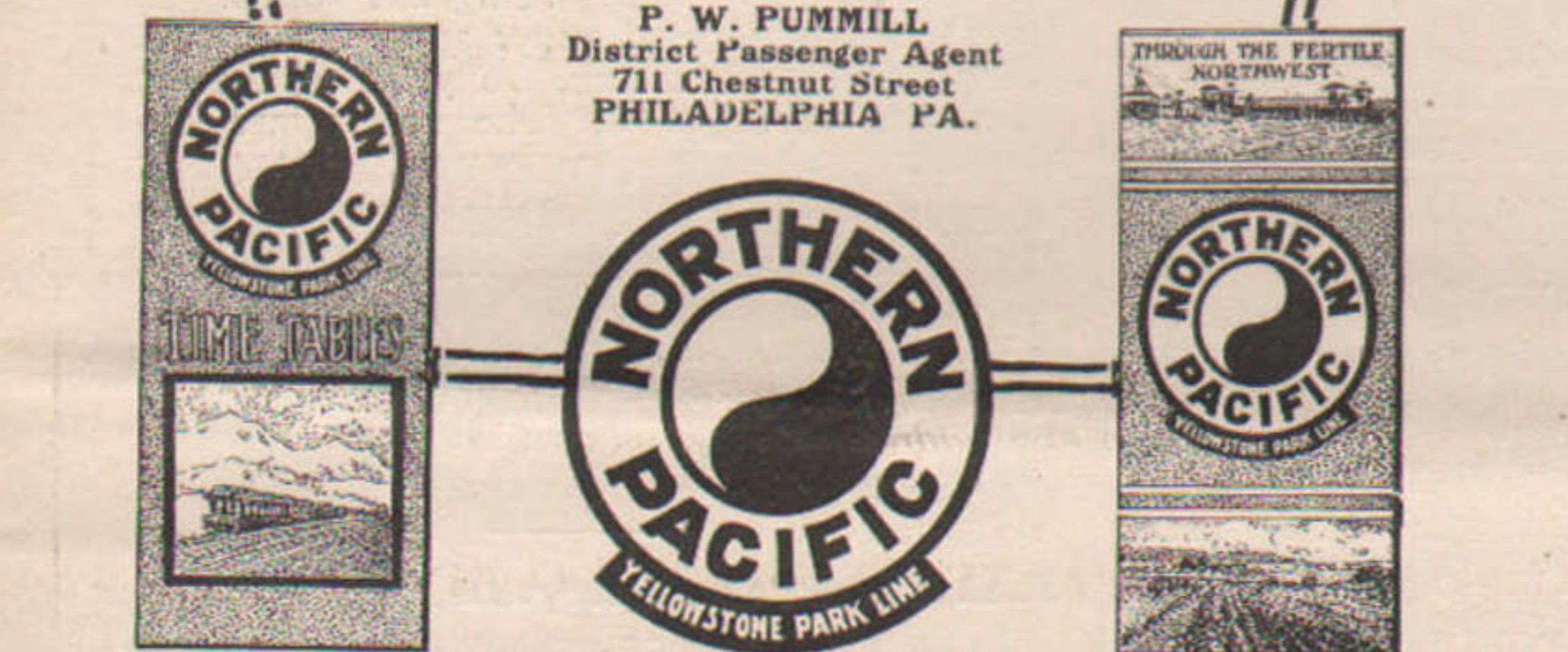

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Mr. Pinkerton corroborates what we have claimed, and now claim again: that the new Savage Automatic, first, is the greatest home protector, second, banishes night fear.

Other great gun men corroborate the above. You cannot doubt men like Col. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," Dr. Carver, Wm. J. Burns, Walter Duncan, Maj. Sylvester. "Bat" Masterson has written a book about it, entitled "The Tenderfoot's Turn." Sent free.

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## THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

3. Rapid fire—Eight seconds to each score of five shots, ten shots at 15 yards and ten shots at 25 yards; shots to be fired in scores of five shots at each distance at each range.

Spencer, W. H. . . . . . 409  
Olcott, Geo. C. . . . . . 379

Prizes: Silver medal for first, and bronze medal for second, in each event; also medal for aggregate of all matches.

Aggregate winner, W. C. Ayer.

|                             |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| C. E. Orr, Match A. . . . . | 90 | 84 | 77 | 78 | 73 |
| J. W. Hessian. . . . .      | 85 | 82 | 77 | 75 | 70 |

An impromptu combination match with shotgun, revolver and rifle between C. E. Orr of the Western Cartridge Co. and Jno. W. Hessian of the Remington-U. M. C. Co., created quite a lot of interest. Conditions agreed upon called for 150 shots at single targets, 16 yards rise, with shotgun, 15 shots with target revolver at 50 yards, standard American target and 2 sights, and 10 shots for record at each range, 200, 600 and 1000 yards with Springfield rifle, possible aggregate score 450 points. Scores:

|                        |          |           |        |        |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|
|                        | Shotgun. | Revolver. | Rifle. | Total. |
| C. E. Orr. . . . .     | 146      | 121       | 135    | 402    |
| J. W. Hessian. . . . . | 125      | 124       | 124    | 373    |

Orr won by 29 points. Mr. Orr used a borrowed revolver and rifle, which makes his victory all the more noteworthy.

SHOTGUN SECTION.

|                        |          |        |
|------------------------|----------|--------|
| Amateurs.              | Shot at. | Broke. |
| W. S. Spencer. . . . . | 300      | 291    |

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|                           |     |     |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| Wm. Clay . . . . .        | 300 | 285 |
| J. W. Bell. . . . .       | 300 | 276 |
| Professionals.            |     |     |
| Chas. G. Spencer. . . . . | 300 | 292 |
| Alex Mermod. . . . .      | 300 | 280 |
| J. W. Hessian. . . . .    | 300 | 242 |

The three high amateurs won over \$50.00 each, and W. S. Spencer carried off a fine silver cup which went with high score for entire program.

**50-Shot Record Broken, Not 100.**


We said last week that J. E. Gorman had broken the 100 shot record. We were wrong, strange to say, utterly wrong. When we were writing the story a friend came in, one of those friends, who, when he has 10 minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't, and remarked, wiping numerous beads of perspiration from his noble brow, that the temperature was 100. That's how it happened. We are sorry. Huh!

**Adrian Rifle Club Active.**

The Adrian Rifle Club's June report probably set a high water mark for some time to come in this organization. Owing to the exceptionally early and dry spring in southern Michigan, we were able to get out for an occasional day in April. The season really opened May 7, with most of the members in good condition, and nearly all the new rifles had been pretty well tried out. The men went to it with a snap and enthusiasm which this club never had before, and when the June report went in it showed that six men had qualified over Course C, as sharpshooters and two men as marksmen. One of the marksmen (Nessel) has since made good as sharpshooter.

Those who thus early qualified as sharpshooters were, in the order named, the following: Baldwin, Matterson, Bonner, Kortie, Benner and Harris. The marksmen were Nessel and Buss. The latter is a new man in the game, but he made good the first day out, using his own Krag carbine.

It may be interesting to know what arms the men used. Baldwin, the high gun (83 on skirmish run), shot a Krag rifle; Matterson, second gun, shot the same rifle; Bonner, Kortie, Nessel and Buss shot their own Krag carbines; Benner and Harris shot their new Springfields. The only possibles made were shot with the Krags at 500 and 600. Those



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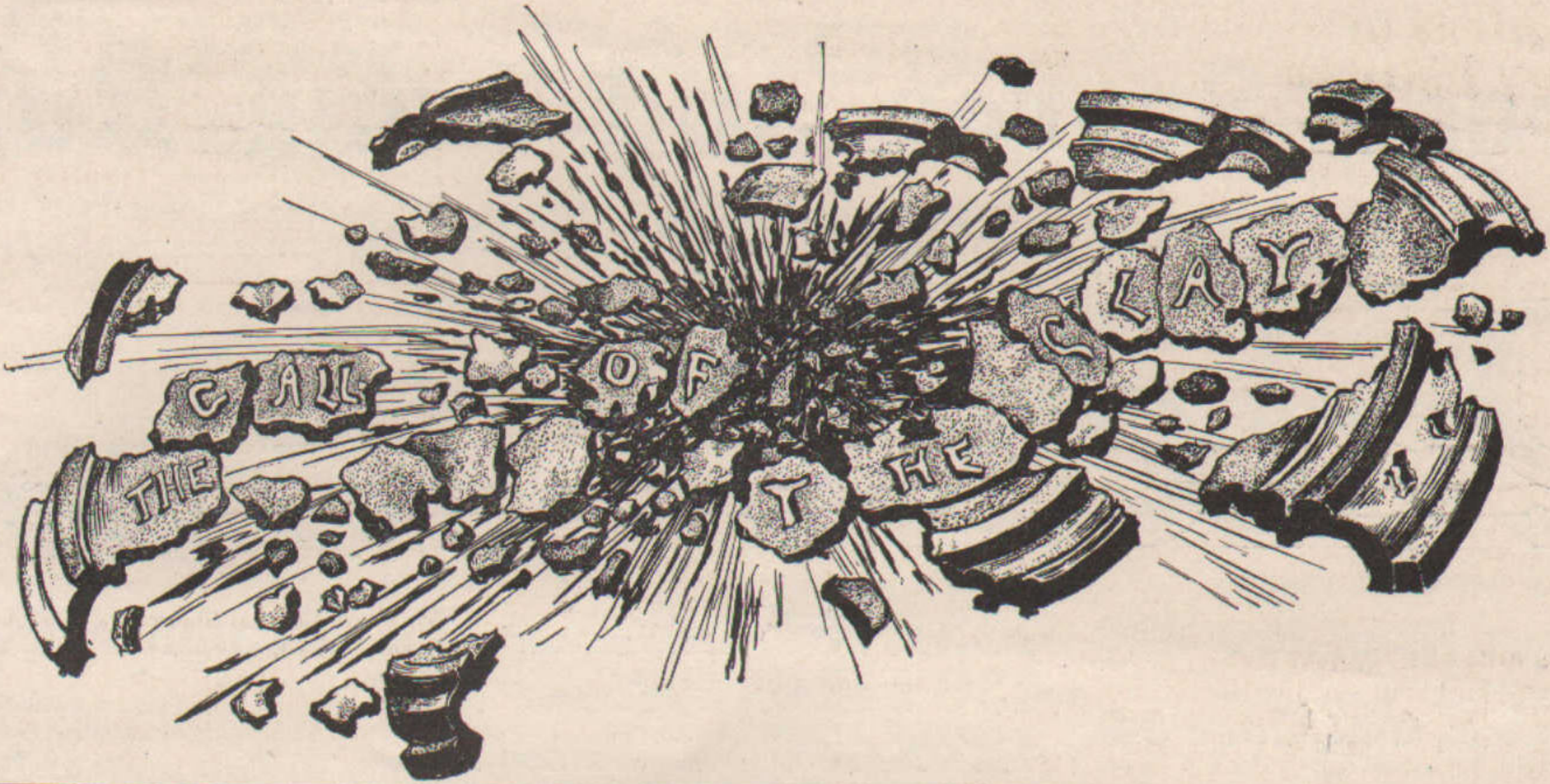
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THIS DEPARTMENT IS DEVOTED TO SHOTGUN SHOOTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. CORRESPONDENCE, SUGGESTIONS AND CRITICISMS ARE INVITED BY THE EDITOR, WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO SERVE THE READER WITH THE BEST THERE IS TO BE HAD ON THE SUBJECT.

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS.**

- June 20-23—Columbus, Ohio. The Interstate Association's Twelfth Grand American Handicap Tournament, on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club; \$1,500 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
- July 18-20—Wilmington, Del. The Interstate Association's Sixth Eastern Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.
- August 8-10—Omaha, Nebr. The Interstate Association's Sixth Western Handicap Tournament, under the auspices of the Omaha Gun Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.

**The Eastern Handicap.**

The Interstate Association's Sixth Eastern Handicap Tournament will be held at Wilmington, Del., July 11, 12 and 13, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club.

In the year 1637, a company of Swedes sailed from Gottenburg, in the Man-of-War, "Key of Kalmer," for the purpose of founding a colony in the then unpopulated "New World." Peter Minuit, a Hollander, formerly of the "Dutch West India Company," in this country, accompanied the Swedes. During the month of May, 1638, they reached the mouth of Delaware Bay, and on entering the capes sailed upon the Delaware River, to the mouth of the Christiana River, which they ascended about three miles and selected a site for their settlement, called by the Indians Hopohaccon. It is on that site that our beautiful city stands—a city set on a hill. The Swedish colonists, noted for their piety, peaceableness and good government, maintained the most amicable relations with the Indians, and were held in higher regard by the Redskins than were their rivals, the Dutch. The Swedes were seeking a home while the Dutch were mere traders, and took no interest in the country except as a means of procuring wealth. The settlement slowly increased, amid trials and hardships, until 1655, when the colony passed into the hands of the Dutch, and remained under their control until it was conquered by the English in 1664, and finally ceded to them by Holland ten years later. On the arrival of William Penn in 1682, he was welcomed with enthusiasm by the settlers as the precursor of a new era. Immediately all Delaware, including Wilmington and its vicinity, passed under the care of the Penns, and the colonists looked forward to a season of better days. In this they were disappointed.

The settlement at this time was composed of Swedes, Dutch and English. About the year 1671 John Anderson and Tymen Stidham were granted the ground on which Wilmington now stands, by Francis Lovelace, Governor General of the Duke of York's possessions. A prescriptive right was held by

these grantors until 1731, when it passed into the hands of Thomas Willing, who laid out his tract upon the plan of Philadelphia, which, in honor of its founder, received the name of Wilmington. It was afterwards changed to Wilmington, and in 1735 contained about twenty houses. In this year William Shipley, a man of influence, wealth and enterprise, became deeply interested in building up the town, and the prosperity and comparatively rapid growth of the place soon became apparent.

The first charter was granted Wilmington by George II in 1739. The town then contained 120 houses, with a population of about 600. It was in this year that the first brig was built. She was named "Wilmington," in honor of this town. The brig was intended for foreign trade, and sailed from here for the Island of Jamaica, with a cargo consisting of flour, shipfeed, oak staves, beef, butter, etc. The vessel was owned by William Shipley, Joshua Way and Griffith Minshall. The State Legislature in the year 1809 chartered Wilmington as a borough and in 1832 incorporated it as a city. At this time the population was about 7,000. This last act was the beginning of another era of prosperity. From this date the city took a rapid growth in population and wealth, until now it has a population of 87,411 and has an assessed valuation of real and personal property of over \$50,000,000.

The Du Pont Gun Club was organized in November, 1910. It has a membership of 400. The clubhouse and grounds are commodious and arranged for the comfort of participants. The club grounds are easily reached by two trolley lines, the grounds being only a very short walk from the trolley, with plenty of shade trees, ample porch room and other conveniences.

**CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE EASTERN HANDICAP.**

One hundred targets, unknown angles, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting. Two hundred dollars (\$200) added to the purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. *Entrance Money* \$10. *Entrance money* \$10, the price of targets being included. *First Money.* The winner of first money is guaranteed \$250 or more. If first money falls below \$250, the difference will be made good by The Interstate Association.

*A Trophy.* A trophy will be presented by The Interstate Association to the amateur contestant who makes the highest score. *Regular Entries.* Regular entries must be made at the cashier's office, on the shooting grounds, before 5 P. M., Wednesday, July 12. *Penalty Entries.* Penalty entries may be made after Wednesday, July 12, up to the time the first gun is fired in event No. 5, Thursday, July 13, by paying \$15 entrance—targets included.

**BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EASTERN HANDICAP.**

*First Tournament.*

Held at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1906. Open to all. Total number of entries in the main event, 101. H. McMurchy, of Fulton, N. Y., handicapped at 18 yards, was the winner with a score of 93 out of 100 shot at.

*Second Tournament.*

Held at Boston, Mass., in 1907. Total number of entries in the main event, 115. H. R. Bonser, of Hartwell, O., handicapped at 18 yards, and H. L. Snow, of Portland, Maine, handicapped at 16 yards, tied with a score of 93 out of 100 shot at. Mr. Bonser was the winner of the shoot off.

*Third Tournament.*

Held at Boston, Mass., in 1908. Total number of entries in the main event, 101. G. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., handicapped at 19 yards, was the winner with a score of 91 out of 100 shot at.

*Fourth Tournament.*

Held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1909. Total number of entries in the main event, 119. H. E. Smith, of Columbus, O., handicapped at 18 yards, was the winner with a score of 98 out of 100 shot at.

*Fifth Tournament.*

Held at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1910. Total number of entries in the main event, 108. C. H. Newcomb, of Philadelphia, Pa., handicapped at 20 yards, and D. D. Engle, of Philadelphia, Pa., handicapped at 17 yards, tied with a score of 97 out of 100 shot at. Mr. Newcomb was the winner of the shoot off.

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

The regular mid-week shoot of the club was held June 14 at the traps at New Bridge.

Good scores were the order of the day, no less than five men having broken over 90 out of 100. Edward Banks heads the list with 96, Frank Mathewson with 93, J. T. Roberson 92, J. A. McKelvey and Henry Winchester, each 91. This is a remarkable showing for five men out of thirty to shoot at such a clip. The attendance was good and the weather ideal.

|                     | Shot at. | Broke. |
|---------------------|----------|--------|
| Lewis Koerner.....  | 75       | 56     |
| J. L. Koerner.....  | 100      | 80     |
| Z. H. Lofland.....  | 75       | 65     |
| F. Mathewson.....   | 100      | 93     |
| F. F. Lofland.....  | 50       | 43     |
| J. J. Magahern..... | 100      | 76     |
| J. T. Roberson..... | 100      | 92     |
| J. A. McKelvey..... | 100      | 91     |
| J. B. McHugh.....   | 100      | 87     |
| H. H. Nickle.....   | 25       | 22     |
| D. Lindsay.....     | 100      | 72     |
| Dr. S. Steel.....   | 50       | 44     |
| R. C. McCardle..... | 50       | 26     |

# Great Scores and Long Runs

ARE FREQUENT WITH USERS OF

# Peters Loaded Shells

|                           |           |                  |     |          |                  |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----|----------|------------------|
| Gulfport Miss., June 8-10 | 438 x 450 | By H. D. FREEMAN | 176 | Straight | By H. D. FREEMAN |
| Columbus, Ohio, June 6-9  | 436 x 450 | By W. HENDERSON  | 152 | "        | By W. HENDERSON  |
|                           | 427 x 450 | By WM. WEBSTER   | 106 | "        | By E. M. STOUT   |
| Hickman, Ky., June 12-14  | 655 x 675 | By H. D. FREEMAN | 187 | "        | By H. D. FREEMAN |
|                           | 649 x 675 | By W. HENDERSON  |     |          |                  |
|                           | 428 x 450 | By HARVEY DIXON  |     |          |                  |

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|                      |     |    |
|----------------------|-----|----|
| J. H. Hossinger..... | 25  | 17 |
| Eugene duPont.....   | 25  | 23 |
| Edward Banks.....    | 100 | 96 |
| H. Winchester.....   | 100 | 91 |
| R. L. Naudain.....   | 50  | 36 |
| Thorpe Martin.....   | 50  | 39 |
| S. B. Trott.....     | 25  | 19 |
| T. E. Doremus.....   | 25  | 18 |

The club is planning one of the biggest days in its history for the house warming handicap to be held at New Bridge on Saturday, July 1st. The new clubhouse will be opened to the public on that day and every one is invited including non-members and visitors.

The shooting will start promptly at 11 o'clock and will include:

Five events at one hundred targets, distance handicap, 16-22 yards. Entrance, \$1.25. Five events at 20 targets each. Entrance, \$1.25. Optional sweep on the one hundred targets. Entrance, \$2.00.

All ties will be shot off at 20 targets.

The club has made elaborate preparations for the day and all contestants will be guests of the club members at luncheon to be served on the ground.

The shoot coming off as it does just after the Interstate Association's 12th Grand American Handicap at Columbus, Ohio, is attracting much attention.

J. T. Skelly, of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Powder Company, is one of the tournament committee. Mr. Skelly, together with T. S. Chalfonte, T. E. Doremus and Lester German, all of whom are well known marksmen, will make the trip leaving Wilmington on Sunday evening.

Eugene duPont and William M. Foord gave an exhibition of trap shooting that is seldom seen on local traps, at the DuPont Gun Club's regular weekly shoot on June 17. Both men broke 97 out of 100. They tied in Class 1 of the T. Coleman duPont merchandise event with 25 straight.

Class 2 was won by Henry Winchester, 23

out of 25. J. W. Anderson, Jr., was the winner in Class 3 and Z. H. Lofland was Class 4.

Henry Winchester also won a tie of Class 2 from the shoot of June 10.

The scores made yesterday were all fairly good. The attendance continues good and everybody seems enthusiastic over the improvement to the clubhouse and to the grounds. Final preparations are now being made for the big Eastern Handicap at the club in July.

SCORES ON RIFLE RANGE.

50 yard rifle practice scores—L. S. Dorsey, 67; C. J. Rider, 13; W. Wood, 27, 18; W. S. K. Wells, 46, 53, 45; D. R. Rutter, 28.

50 yard revolver and pistol practice scores—S. W. Long, 38, 11, 19, 21, 45; H. England, 69, 72, 70, 70, 68.

50 yard revolver and pistol qualification scores—D. Appleby, 89, 83, 88, 89, 88, 89, 88, 85, 82, 88, 84, 87, 89, 84.

50 yard rifle (.22 calibre) qualification scores—W. S. Weedon, 60, 51, 61.

The club held its regular mid-weekly shoot at its grounds on June 15. While the attendance was not up to normal the scores made were fairly good.

L. D. Willis was high gun with a score of 143 out of 155. The scores made were as follows:

|                       |     |          |        |
|-----------------------|-----|----------|--------|
|                       |     | Shot at. | Broke. |
| C. M. Buckmaster..... | 75  | 56       |        |
| R. Whitworth.....     | 50  | 30       |        |
| L. D. Willis.....     | 155 | 143      |        |
| W. W. Cahall.....     | 50  | 35       |        |
| H. G. Buckmaster..... | 125 | 97       |        |
| J. Parker.....        | 25  | 14       |        |
| I. Turner.....        | 25  | 22       |        |
| J. N. Turner.....     | 25  | 18       |        |
| F. G. Timmar.....     | 50  | 20       |        |

EASTLAKE CLUB SHOOT.

J. Spring was high man with a break of 85

out of 100 at the regular Saturday shoot of the Eastlake Gun Club yesterday afternoon. The scores were:

|                   |          |        |
|-------------------|----------|--------|
|                   | Shot at. | Broke. |
| J. Spring.....    | 100      | 85     |
| K. Davis.....     | 100      | 75     |
| W. Fincher.....   | 60       | 47     |
| H. Black.....     | 50       | 30     |
| C. Haverbeck..... | 50       | 28     |
| H. Jones.....     | 50       | 26     |
| L. Pike.....      | 25       | 20     |
| E. Hawk.....      | 25       | 17     |

Getting Ready the Eastern Handicap.

If the Eastern Handicap, which is scheduled to take place at Wilmington, Del., July 11, 12 and 13, under the auspices of the Wilmington Gun Club, is not the biggest, largest attended, most successful ever held, then it will not be the fault of the Wilmington Club or Wilmingtonians in general. All interested have been working hard to make it so, and the outlook is bright.

T. E. Doremus, general secretary of the club, is urging the 384 odd members to turn out in force, and if they do, and the usual out-of-town contingent shows up, then it will be a record-breaker and no mistake.

Here's hoping it is.

Some Don'ts.

Don't open your gun if it snaps; hand it to the referee.

Don't load until you get to your place and your turn to shoot. After your shot it is too late.

Don't refuse hard targets; you may lose.

Don't point or snap your gun, only on the firing line; it may have a load in it.

Don't fudge; let the captain do that, he can do enough for all.

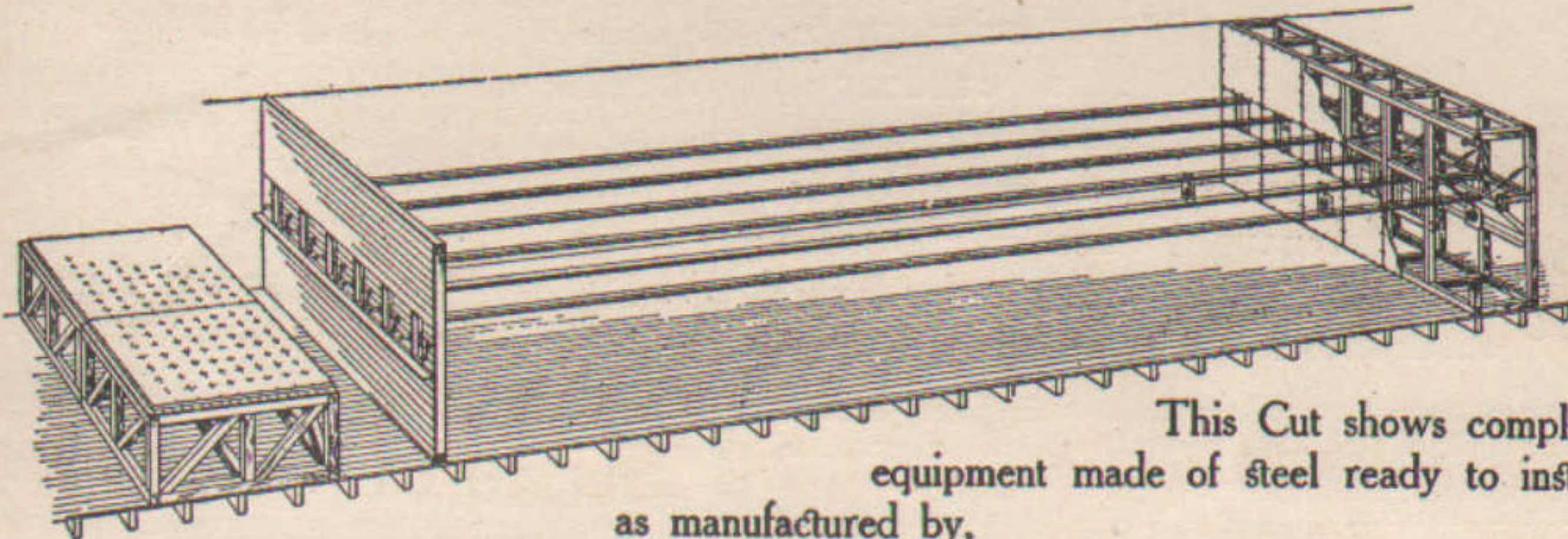
Don't find fault with the puller or referee; he can hand you one.



# INDOOR RANGE

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



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Don't keep your squad waiting; be prompt. This helps the management. Don't, just don't do it.

### Analostan Gun Club.

Phil Steubener carried off high honors at the regular weekly shoot of the club on June 17, as he brought down 181 birds out of 200 shot at, which is splendid work considering the rainy weather.

|                    | Shot at. | Broke. | Pct. |
|--------------------|----------|--------|------|
| Phil Steubener     | 200      | 181    | .905 |
| Dr. M. E. Harrison | 150      | 122    | .802 |
| Dr. A. V. Parsons  | 125      | 99     | .792 |
| William Wagner     | 100      | 81     | .810 |
| E. C. Smith        | 100      | 73     | .730 |
| J. M. Green        | 100      | 67     | .670 |
| Joseph Leiter      | 100      | 62     | .620 |
| W. W. Wiley        | 75       | 58     | .773 |
| W. D. Delaney      | 65       | 45     | .692 |
| Dr. B. Taylor      | 50       | 44     | .880 |
| Everett Dufour     | 50       | 41     | .820 |
| C. S. Wilson       | 50       | 41     | .820 |
| R. T. Bray         | 50       | 27     | .540 |
| J. H. Moffett      | 50       | 27     | .540 |
| M. Taylor          | 15       | 11     | .733 |

## News of the Trade.

### Shooting "Red Ball" Goods.

The Mississippi state championship was won at Gulfport June 9 by V. W. Johnston of Laurel, Miss., who broke 92-100 with Nitro Club shells and a Remington-UMC Autoloading shotgun. W. T. Laslie captured high amateur average for the entire shoot, scoring 429-450 with Arrow shells, and he also won the special 100 target event with the remarkable score of 99-100.

Another state championship won in June by Remington-UMC products was the New Jersey championship cup, which was captured by Frank R. Wickes with the excellent score of 49-50. Wickes used the Nitro Club shell. In the main event he tied with C. T. Day, Jr., and Ed. Tippet, both of whom also used Nitro Clubs.

At the Maine state tournament, Haines Landing, June 8-10, Remington-UMC products were much in evidence. The individual championship of Maine was won by Arthur H. Waldron, scoring 95-100, 25 straight in shoot off. Waldron used Arrow shells. Silas B. Adams and Albert Dow tied with Waldron in the main event, both using the "Red Ball" shell. High general average of the entire shoot was won by C. S. Randall, scoring 559-600 with Nitro Clubs. The Guides' and Wardens' match was captured by Ernest Godwin with Arrows. All of the members of the Haines Landing team, W. D. Hinds, R. L. Spotts, Ernest Godwin, G. A. Hobart and

Herbert L. Welsh used Remington-UMC shells in capturing the Maine state team championship race. The intercity championship was won by the New York City team, all the members using Remington-UMC products. E. A. Randall of Portland, made the longest continuous run of 100 straight, with Nitro Clubs.

Still another state championship won last week with the "Red Ball" products was the Wisconsin "Blue Ribbon" event. Fred J. Dreyfus at Milwaukee on June 11th captured the Wisconsin championship, scoring 96-100 with Nitro Club shells. It is a remarkable fact that this is the third consecutive year that Dreyfus has won this event with the same Remington-UMC shell. Dreyfus was closely followed by J. Johnson, who broke 95-100 with Nitro Clubs.

When the smoke cleared away at the Missouri state tournament, Moberly, Mo., June 6-8, Remington-UMC shells as usual were found in the hands of top-notchers. Riley Thompson, of G. A. H. fame, captured first amateur average, scoring 420-450, with Arrows. The "Blue Ribbon" event—the Missouri Handicap—was won by E. L. Collier, scoring 91-100, with Arrow shells.

The Vermont state championship was won at Montpelier June 15 by Dr. C. H. Burr, who broke 95-100, Remington-UMC pump. C. E. Davis, of Rutland, Vt., captured high amateur average, score 274-300, Remington-UMC Nitro Club shells.

### Good Averages With Peters.

The state shoot at Columbus, Ohio, June 6-9, was almost a complete victory for Peters shells. High general average was won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, 435 out of 450; Mr. Wm. Webster was high amateur over all Ohio contestants with 427 out of 450; Mr. C. A. Young was high professional first day, 147 out of 150; Mr. Webster high amateur, 144. Mr. Henderson was high professional second day, 147; on the third day Mr. E. M. Stout of Circleville was high amateur, 147. In addition to the above, Mr. Henderson tied for high professional score in the championship race, 49 out of 50, and made a run of 154 straight. The longest amateur run of the tournament was made by Mr. E. M. Stout, 106. The fact that the above scores were made by a number of different gentlemen, each shooting a different kind of gun, shows very clearly that Peters shells do not have to be used in any particular gun in order to give the best results.

At Sioux City, Iowa, June 6, Mr. G. L. Taylor of Sioux City, shooting Peters factory loaded shells, won high general average and high amateur average, 146 out of 150.

At Pine Bluff, Ark., June 7-8, Mr. R. L. Bennett, shooting Peters factory loaded shells,

## "Federal" Cloth Garments

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

|                   |      |        |
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| Officers' Slicker | --   | 7.50   |
| Officers' Cape    | ---- | 6.50   |
| "Bryan" Poncho    | ..   | 5.00   |

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

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

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

In **THE BLACK SHELLS** the flash passage is the largest and clearest by nearly 100 per cent. This feature has a lot to do with hang fire and slow burning. Most ducks won't wait

**WATERPROOFING:** Many a sportsman remembers the old **CLIMAX** Shell and its incomparable waterproofing. That perfect waterproofing is used in the new **CLIMAX** and in its two brother **BLACK SHELLS, AJAX** and **ROMAX**. No ordinary ducking and no extraordinary rainstorm can affect them one iota. They never swell and so never jam in the chamber.

These are some of the *niceties* which combine to make **THE BLACK SHELLS** worth knowing. They are not miraculous, but they are an evolution of one improvement after another worked out with painstaking care and common sense.

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# AND STILL THEY COME!

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## MISSOURI, WISCONSIN

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### MAINE.

*Individual Championship.* Arthur Waldron, S. B. Adams and A. Dow tied at 95 x 100. Arthur Waldron wins 25 straight in the shoot-off. } Shooting  
*Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells

*High General Average.* C. S. Randall, 559 x 600, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

*Guides and Wardens Match.* Ernest Goodwin, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

*Maine State Team Race* won by Haines Team, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

*Intercity Match* won by New York City Team, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

*Longest Run.* E. A. Randall, 100 straight, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

### VERMONT.

*Championship Event* won by Dr. C. H. Burr, 95 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Pump Gun.

*High Amateur Average* won by C. E. Davis, 274 x 300, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

### WISCONSIN.

*Championship Event* won by F. J. Dreyfuss, 96 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

2nd, J. Johnson. 95 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

### MISSOURI.

*Missouri Handicap* won by E. L. Collier, 91 x 100, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

*High Amateur Average.* Riley Thompson, 420 x 450, shooting *Remington-UMC* Steel Lined Shells.

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