

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. L, No. 24.

September 14, 1911

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

CONTENTS:

Getting Catalina's Goat.

The Tale of a Goat Hunting Trip in California.

The N. R. A. Meeting.

Light and Mirage Effects.

The Sea Girt Meeting

**Latest News of Pistol, Rifle, Shotgun, and the
Army, Navy, and National Guard.**

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WINCHESTER

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Repeat Their Camp Perry Triumph at Sea Girt

THE phenomenal work done at the National Shoot with Red **W** goods was kept up at the big Sea Girt Tournament. There, as at Camp Perry, the high scores and winnings in most of the most important events were made with Winchester goods. Such results as were accomplished at Camp Perry and Sea Girt with Winchester rifle cartridges, places the stamp of surpassing superiority upon them, and emphasizes their right to the title of "The Most Accurate Kind," recently accorded them for the second time by the Government Board of Experts.

The Winners Who Used Winchester Cartridges

Sea Girt Championship Match: Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, score 190. Second, Capt. S. W. Wise, Mass., score 190.

The Spencer Match: Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio, score 69. Second, Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score 68. Third, Major W. B. Martin, N. J., score 68. Col. Winder and Lieut. Simon also used Winchester telescope sights and Winchester barrels.

Expert Match: Maj. W. B. Martin, New Jersey, score 73. Second, Priv. J. R. Fehr, D. C., score 73. Third, Capt. J. C. Semon, Ohio, score 73.

All Comers Expert Match: Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score 50. Second, Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, score 50. Third, Musician G. W. Chesley, Conn., score 49.

Hayes Match: Lieut. H. C. Caldwell, D. C., score 50 and 9 bull's-eyes over. Second, Musician G. W. Chesley, Conn., score 50 and 8 bull's-eyes over. Third, Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, score 50 and 2 bull's-eyes over.

Meany Match: Maj. W. B. Martin, New Jersey, score 50 and one bull's-eye over. Second, Musician Chesley, Conn., score 50.

Nevada Trophy Match: Second, Capt. W. H. Richard, Ohio, score 143. Third, Musician G. W. Chesley, Conn., score 139.

Dryden Trophy Match: Ohio Team, score 1096. Second, New York Team, score 1095. Third, District of Columbia Team, score 1086. In this match four of the eight members of the winning team used another make of ammunition at 200 yds., but all the team used Winchester cartridges at the 600 and 1000 yd. distances.

Interstate Regimental Team Match: First, District of Columbia Team, score 802. Third, Second District of Columbia Team, score 796.

N. J. S. R. A. Team Match: Capt. G. H. Emerson and Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score 189. Second, Col. C. B. Winder and Capt. W. H. Richard, Ohio, score 188.

Company Team Match: Second, Co. K, 1st District of Columbia Team, score 299.

Libbey Trophy Match: Second, Maj. W. B. Martin, New Jersey, 30 bull's-eyes.

Cavalry Team Match: Third, 2d Troop New Jersey, score 431.

Owl Match: Second, Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio, score 74. Third, Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio, score 74. In this match Winchester telescope sights and Winchester barrels were also used by the winners.

Press Match: Second, F. J. Kahrs, D. C., score 46.



CAPT. EMERSON

**Winchester Cartridges Meet Every
Demand Made Upon Them**



COL. WINDER

ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

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Getting Catalina's Goat.

By EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

PART I.

CATALINA is an island. Maybe it will bother you to *sabe* how anybody can "get the goat" of an island, but we did. This is the tale of the getting:

It rises, the top of a submerged mountain range, eighteen miles off the low, brown bluffs of the Southern California coast. From the rocks at its east end, where the sea lions pose for the benefit of the libellous cameras of the tourists, to the low cliffs of the west, there

open Pacific on the opposite side before the water had dried on his face.

Elsewhere are cliffs, uninviting, up-and-down, rocky, easy-to-fall-off cliffs, lapped on the north protected side of the isle by little mild waves, pounded on the south by most emphatic full-grown breakers.

The island is entirely surrounded by fish—with a little water here and there to keep them moist. In the mile-deep canyon full of water that separates the island from the main land there swim the greatest



AVALON, SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

run twenty-two miles of mountain country. The extreme width is about one-fifth that.

Deep canyons run from the summit of the island's backbone down to the sea. Save for the openings of the canyons there are no landings—no landings outside the little harbors at the waist of the island, except the Isthmus, a narrow place where an active man might dip in the channel at one side of the island, then wet his clothes in the

variety of game fish in the world. It does not matter whether you desire to pit your strength, your skill, and your endurance against the biggest fish the ocean can show, or merely desire to disport yourself with your salmon rod, it is an evil day in the summer when you are disappointed.

Maybe, if you are in a launch, you will see as we did, a great, blue, heavy-shouldered monster, as long as a man, flash from a wave, leap



THE PEAK OF ORIZABA.

high into the air, and then strike the waves with a long graceful curve. It isn't given to everyone to see the tuna leap, but you are indeed unlucky if during your cruising in the channel you fail to witness the play of a school of the tuna's smaller relatives, fish running from two to four feet long, leaping into the air one after another, like a crowd of just-escaped schoolboys, acting in every way as if the air were as natural a place to spend the time as the water. If ever there was a fishing ancestor in the long line behind you, and your heart failed to leap within you at the sight, then there is little in the theory of inheritance.

In the mouth of a deep canyon on the north-sheltered side of the island, lies Avalon. King Arthur is not buried there, nor would you care one whoop to see his grave if he were.

It was built up originally by the fishermen from the world over, who sought the island to try conclusions with the leaping tuna, the tiger of the seas; with the gamy yellowtail; the monster jewfish and that assassin of perfectly good craft, the swordfish.

Now the town holds in summer nearly ten thousand pleasure seekers, mostly pretty girls. There are also some fishermen. Not that the pretty girls don't fish—but their prey comes not under the head of game.

Possibly the resident of these United States in this year 1911 might see a few more surprising sights if set down in the original town of Avalon, of King Arthur. I doubt it. I know blame well that he wouldn't have the time he could in the new one.

Southern California has become civilized. The bespurred cavaleros with their prancing steeds have been chucked into the discard in favor of Chalmers and Reos and Wintons and other modern craft. The only barred windows are those of the jail. The missions receive the dust of electric cars.

Therefore let the Easterner who seeks novelty take steamer and cross the blue sparkling channel to the enchanted town of the island. Before he has progressed far a glistening fish of silver and blue will leap from the side of a billow under the steamer's very forefoot, and with a tail that revolves like the propeller of a turbine steamer, will sail through the air on its outstretched gossamer wings. Maybe it will alight before a hundred yards have been crossed. Again it may fly out almost beyond eye range against the tumbling waves before it finally takes to the briny again.

At the first one, the Easterner turns green and wonders what in time was in that California tequila he tried at the hotel bar. By the time the fourth one flushes he gets over his suspicions and his mind—if he be of the scattergun tribe—turns to speculations of what a man might accomplish with a fullchoke 20-bore on these glistening unfishily behaved creatures. Of course, with a trained dogfish to do the retrieving.

The steamer rolls a bit, but nobody minds it. The water is of a blue the Atlantic never shows, the air is fresh and warmed by the rays of the ever-shining California sun. In an hour the brown California coast has sunk into misty obscurity and the blue island has risen out of the haze in which it had been wrapped. In the center of the rugged peaks rise two of equal height, far above the others,

and he learns that they are known as Orizaba and Black Jack. Note the poetry of the American when he names things.

The steamer rounds a great cone-shaped rock and turns into a little harbor set in the hills, a harbor crowded with craft built for pleasure, and its shores lined with the buildings of the town, built for the same end. Ashore, he sees the main street suddenly swarm with people—mostly girls, hurrying for the wharf to form the gauntlet that he is presently to run. Hundreds of craft lie in the glassy water, boats running from the hundred-ton schooner yacht of some millionaire down to the cockle-shell that looks as though made for sailing in a bath tub.

The steamer, as she docks, her bow not her own length from the shore, is besieged by a fleet of small boats, in which are brown youths with a modicum of clothes. They loudly entreat the passengers to throw a nickel, dime, or quarter into the clear water. A coin flashes out from the rail and splashes into the sea. Then for the first time the Easterner notices that he can see the bottom of the harbor, despite the two fathoms of water that lie under the ship's keel. The coin is falling toward the white bottom, turning slowly over and over like a piece of paper falling through the air.

A queer amphibious monster darts across the course of the coin, far below the surface and the silver ceases to flash. Then the monster comes to the top, a brown-armed and brown-legged fellow with the coin grasped in one paw and a grin of triumph across his mug. He probably does not need the coin, most of them don't, it is merely the spoil he has wrested from the sea, the badge that certifies to his swimming ability.

Then the man from the cold and prosaic East goes ashore and walks embarrassed between lines of pretty girls and their grinning, but scarce escorts, walks for what seems like a mile across the main street through the two lines that are restrained by the white dead-lines of the steamer company, walks with the merry comments of the throng in his ears as to whether he was sea-sick, whether he is married and where the lady may be, then finally escapes and is one of them.

He lives either at the big hotel just across the street from the water, or in a tent under the great eucalyptus trees, a grove with the cool shadows of a pine forest, but yet within sound of the barks of the tame sea lions in the harbor and of the whistles of the incoming fishing launches.

THOSE WHO SAIL IN GLASS BOATS.

He can sail over the marine gardens in boats with bottoms of glass, sail with other shameless individuals, and peer down into the private lives of the fishes below as though looking down through a skylight. Or he can cruise down the coast to the seal rocks in a launch that travels like an automobile just ahead of an angry motor cop.

Or go rowing with a pretty girl—that's what they're there for. Or merely stroll up and down the water-front street with the well dressed, cool-looking holiday throng, with the finest aquarium in the world to show him the channel fishes at close quarters, if he is so minded.

The Tuna Club, the first club of its sort in the world, organized to protect the game fishes from the murderous fellows who used to catch the fish on hand lines and throw them away to rot, is just

across from Metropole, equally interesting with its exhibits of the world's greatest fishing trophies and the fish themselves.

Seeking thrills, he has his choice of going out to sea with one of the professional boatmen whose booths line the private wharf and whose launches dot the water's surface, or of going to the summit of the great stage road leading to the top of the range and then coming down at full gallop behind the six horses in a ride wilder than even the famous one of Hank Monk.

In one case he will experience for two hours or more, feelings of the utmost doubt as to whether he will finally land the fish at the end of his 600-foot line, or whether the fish will finally dine off Easterner.

In the other he will know of the calm delights of being whirled at top speed around points where the hind wheels of the stage hang over several hundred feet of pure Catalina air, and will travel over four miles of mountain road in about fifteen minutes. Nor is there a minute in the four when the uninitiated is not entirely willing to stake his soul, or what is left of it, against a dollar a half that the only way they will reach the bottom will be by the direct air line with dull thud accompaniment. But they never do, Geo. Greeley, the most skillful man in the West, does the driving.

In the evening comes fairyland. Lights glow in the windows of the little houses lining the hills above the town. The still water is barred with the rays from the swarm of boats lying in the little harbor. At the end of the main street there leaps into being a Greek theatre cut into the side of the hill, outlined in lights and filled with seats, rising tier after tier. The streets swarm and boil with more pretty girls than ever, well-dressed girls, laughing vivacious girls, blondes and brunettes and just medium, and all pretty enough to make the East-

caino, or some other gallant Spanish explorer, perhaps Junipro Serra, the missionary, or some of his followers, or possibly some one in the nineteenth century—*Quien sabe?*—placed on the islands some goats. They increased rapidly, changed a little, became shaggier and larger, until today there are several thousand on San Clemente and Santa Catalina and a few on Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz. Being undisturbed they have in a large measure reverted to the wild state. They are as wild as the wild goats of Asia Minor or anywhere, wild enough to afford good sport, which the extraordinary nature of the island of San Clemente particularly emphasizes."

"A more sporting proposition than goat hunting on this island can hardly be imagined; if we could give the wild Spanish goat the term argali or chamois, the sport would be without a flaw." Charles F. Holder, dean of Santa Catalina fishing and founder of the Tuna Club, in his book "The Channel Islands."

Now deer are scarce in Southern California. Brush is plentiful. Hunters are still more so. People in search of exercise, people who have bucks staked out, and people who don't know any better make up the crowd that hunt deer in this region.

Our trip with Cap. Funcke, scheduled for April, to the extreme end of the Lower California peninsula, had been knocked silly by the gang of socialistic, anarchistic, I. W. W. insurrectos who had hopped the country and who controlled the trails and water holes in the northern part of the territory.

A new Ross .280 rifle stared out through the glass doors of the case and kept intruding itself into my thoughts as I worked close by. It had a new telescope mounting, while a new telescope hung in the closet, begging to be used. A new copper tube bullet was said to be even more effective than our Spitzer—nay its inventor averred that



THE COUNTRY WAS ALL LEVEL, OUTSIDE THE PART THAT WASN'T.

erner sympathize with the Mormons—unless he's seen some of the selected ones of the Saints.

Then come the strains of the band, one of the finest in the West, and silence falls over the crowd filling the open-air theatre, a silence fully appreciated only by those who have listened to the inane gabbling of idiots who think that the finest music is but a sauce piquante for their tasteless talk. Let a voice break into the music—and a great electric sign over the bandstand leaps out of the darkness, "PLEASE DO NOT TALK WHILE THE BAND IS PLAYING."

And if the offender is case-hardened enough still to continue, a polite gentleman tiptoes over, lifts his hat and presents the garrulous one with a card, "Please refrain from talking during rendition of band numbers. You will please everyone by granting this request." To even suggest such a thing were treason, but what a relief a similar course would be to the few music lovers who pay fancy prices to hear opera—and instead endure chin-music without end.

Only the globe-trotter can say whether other pleasure resorts equal or surpass Avalon in their attractions. We know that the fishing need fear no competition. Likewise it is certain that the visitor to Southern California who misses Avalon is worse by half than the person who visits Paris and sees neither the Louvre—nor the Moulin Rouge.

A LONG TIME AGO CAME THE GOATS.

"Several centuries ago some one—perhaps Cabrillo, perhaps Viz-

the Spitzer was not reliable in its performance and that it had been abandoned in Europe before we had taken it up—for game of course.

Therefore, one evening we raked out the reloading set, dug up all the bullets we had for the lady's Sauer-Mausser and prepared many rounds of deadly ammunition. After that we packed up and set sail for the magic isle, those goats in the back of our minds. There is no more limit on these goats than there was in the old time games along the frontier—not as much, there's no roof over Catalina.

Therefore we were determined to find out what the Ross bullet would do on deer-sized game; what the Sauer-Mausser would do with its big soft points, its hollow points at high velocity and its German Army Spitzers.

(Continued next week.)

AIR CRUISERS FOR FRANCE.

THE inevitable development along practical lines of vessels of the air has caused that most progressive of all nations in aviation, France, to plan and build a military airp intended to carry three men. One of these is a pilot; he is concerned only with the direction of the machine; he steers it where it should go; a second is the engineer; his whole attention is devoted to the motive power. He is concerned in that and nothing else. The third man is to be a

trained military observer. He will photograph and sketch when it is possible and thus supplement his personal recollections with every available artificial aid.

The lifting power and ability to carry larger loads in aeroplanes is only a question of the size of the machine. When a large air has been built, one which is to the present common types as the gigantic Olympic to a Norseman's galley, we shall begin to see the edge taken off the hazardous and foolhardy air navigation with which we are familiar. "Air-holes" are not going to disturb the machine 600 feet from tip to tip. She will sail through air disturbances as a large ship passes through the waves, with a minimum of annoyance and danger.

The time must surely come when airships will be built large enough to carry a company or more of men. There is no reason why a scouting party should not go out in an airship with intent to do harm to an enemy, reembark on the air vessel and return over the heads of a helpless foe. These things are bound to come. When the vessels are built on more generous lines they can also be built more strongly and sufficient reserve power can be available until the possibilities of serious difficulties involving loss of life and the destruction of a machine will be no greater than is now encountered in railway travel.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. R. A.

THE annual meeting of the members of the National Rifle Association of America took place in the recreation tent of the 26th Infantry at Camp Perry on the evening of Friday, August 25. Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., retired, President of the Association, presided.

There was a very full attendance. Outside of the routine business very little of importance occurred. Resolutions were adopted thanking Col. Robert M. Thompson for his generous action in donating the fine trophy for the United Service Match; expressing suitable regret over the death of Col. Leslie C. Bruce, a life member of the Association; favoring a grand united shooting tournament at Camp Perry in 1913, in which international and national rifle, pistol, revolver and shotgun events should be included, and a resolution in favor of sending a team or teams of riflemen and pistol shots abroad in 1912 to compete in foreign matches.

Col. J. G. Ewing introduced a resolution which was adopted providing for an annual match with Canada for the Palma Trophy, to take place alternately in Canada and the United States, with a proviso that should some country other than these two challenge for and win the Palma the match might be shot in the country which had sent the winners.

The presentation of prizes to all the winners in the National Rifle Association events and in the National Individual Match, was an interesting part of the proceedings. Each winner was warmly applauded as he was called forward by General Bates to receive the trophy commemorative of his skill, special enthusiasm being manifested in the case of Sergeant King, 53rd Iowa Infantry, who won the National Individual and the Military Rifle Championship of the United States for 1911.

Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U. S. A., was present and addressed the meeting briefly, announcing a meeting for the Monday night following to consider the question of the organization of a National Defence and Peace League.

A nominating committee was appointed by the President to put forward the names of gentlemen to take the places of directors whose terms expire this year. The committee consisted of Colonel Howard, Ohio; Colonel Kelley, Colorado; Colonel Dooley, Maine; Captain Pratt, West Virginia; and Major Laird, of Georgia. The committee after consultation proposed the following as nominees to fill the vacancies: Lieut. Col. A. B. Critchfield, Ohio; Lieut. Col. J. Hollis Wells, New York; Lieut. Col. William Libbey, New Jersey; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, New York; Lieut. Col. Nelson J. Edwards, Kentucky; Maj. O. C. Guessaz, Texas; Col. E. J. Spencer, Missouri; Maj. John V. Clinnin, Illinois; Maj. Carl T. Hayden, Arizona; Capt. Harry Lay, Marine Corps; Gen. Melor R. Hildreth, North Dakota; Col. C. F. Joliffe, West Virginia.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast the vote of the meeting for the gentlemen named. They were therefore elected directors of the Association.

After a brief discussion it was decided to take no action on the question of differentiating between an amateur and a professional in military shooting.

The report of the Secretary of the Association, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, which was read and approved follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

From some standpoints our report this year will not be as satisfactory as the last two years. Our life memberships and new civilian organizations have fallen off considerably from previous years, owing possibly to the fact that the available ground has been pretty well gone over. Another unsatisfactory feature is the number of organizations that are in arrears for their dues; a number proportionately far in excess of any previous year. At the present time we have the following number of organizations that have not paid their dues for 1911:

State Associations.....	11
Regiments	32
Military Companies.....	14
Civilian Rifle Clubs.....	23

amounting in all to \$670.00.

The fiscal year for our university and schoolboy clubs begins September 1, but as they practically reorganize new clubs at the beginning of each school year we do not look upon them as permanent organizations like the other classes.

Since January 1, we have added to the roll the following number of individual members and new organizations:

Life members.....	25
Annual members	350
State Associations	1
Regiments	1
Military Companies	6
Civilian Rifle Clubs.....	14
College Clubs	6
Schoolboy Clubs	5

Fortunately for the Association the meeting just ended has been a success from a financial standpoint, otherwise we would have been deeply in debt. When I arrived at Camp Perry I brought with me nearly a thousand dollars of bills owing with a balance in the bank of less than one hundred dollars, all of which we are now able to pay. We certainly owe a debt of gratitude to those States who sent their teams here, and by entering our matches helped to make the meeting a financial success.

An estimate of our financial condition is as follows:

Bills owing	None
Cash on hand, including profit on match.....	\$900.00
Due from dues.....	670.00

Total

Estimated disbursements for the balance of the year... 1250.00

If all the organizations in arrears should pay up we will be able to get through the year without asking outside assistance.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

We came very near having a contest for the Palma Trophy this year. The Canadians challenged for a shoot but we could not agree upon a mutual date. The prospects are very bright, however, for a contest next year, in addition to which we have received invitations to send a team to the International Rifle Contests to be held in France and the Olympic Shoot in Stockholm.

If we can overcome the difficulties of raising the necessary funds I would recommend that a team be sent abroad to compete in both matches with a view of working up interest among the foreign countries that will be contestants at these international matches looking to their sending teams to this country in 1913, when Ohio is contemplating holding a great international rifle shooting competition on this range in connection with the Perry Centennial.

The United States did not enter the international small-bore match this year as the date set for the match—the latter part of June—was so late in the year that we could not hold our indoor shooters together. We have asked England to set an earlier date next year, and if they do so we will probably be competitors again.

The Dewar Cup which we won in 1910 now reposes in front of the Secretary of War's office in Washington.

LEGISLATION.

The failure of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House to report out of committee the Rifle Practice Bill at the last regular session of Congress was a great disappointment.

We will not give up the fight, however, and at the next regular session the bill will be reintroduced in both House and Senate, undoubtedly as a Government measure. We have a right from past experience to expect prompt and favorable action from the Senate, but as in previous years we will undoubtedly have to fight and fight hard, to get it reported out of the House Committee.

It is impossible to tell at this time how the changes that have taken place in the committee will affect the standing of the bill. One thing which militated against favorable action before, was the fact that public sentiment had not expressed itself loud and long enough to be heard by members of the committee. If we all do our little toward arousing such sentiment the result will not be in doubt. The only plea which appeals to the average congressman is that from his own constituency, and if we make a concerted effort in each State the result will never be in doubt.

A year ago tonight there was presented at this meeting a proposition to incorporate in the program a new match to be known as the "United Service Match." This year the match will be shot for the first time, and the trophy is now on exhibition at headquarters. It is one that we may well be proud of and will become more valuable as the years roll by. We owe a debt of gratitude to Col. Robert M. Thompson for this generous gift. We have been expecting Colonel Thompson here to present the trophy but unfortunately he cannot be present. A vote

of thanks should be extended to him by this meeting.

It is a serious question whether the method of selecting the National Guard team should not be changed so that the team would automatically select itself through counting the grand aggregate made in certain matches. The time elapsing between the closing of the matches and the firing of this match is so short that a committee, as now provided for, hardly has the time to carefully consider the records of the contestants in organizing the National Guard team.

Another new contest which we have this year is for the Enlisted Men's Team Trophy, presented by the enlisted men of the Marine Corps. This you have all seen and admired. It is going to be one of the most valuable trophies in the possession of the Association and will be a great incentive in stimulating the interest and work of the enlisted men. The Cavalry Cup is also competed for this year for the first time. You all know the story of the cup and the magnificent sportsmanlike sentiment which prompted its presentation.

The indoor leagues which the Association are promoting have proven very popular, though rather an expensive proposition to the Association. The interclub league matches will be continued this winter, and the number of entries that have been promised will probably necessitate the organization of three leagues instead of two. The majority of the teams competing last year are in favor of continuing the same conditions and there probably will be no change unless a very good reason is advanced for so doing.

The intercollegiate league will be continued again and that also will probably be divided into two or more leagues. I have recommended to our Executive Committee that the indoor Intercollegiate Match be abolished and that the winner of the league shoot be declared the champion, and the championship plaque be transferred to the league matches. We also will continue the interscholastic league.

One of the obstacles which we have to encounter in carrying on these league shoots is the difficulty which we have in securing judges in the different cities; men who will conscientiously follow the instructions issued to govern the shooting and in sending in reports promptly.

If there are any officers here who are willing to volunteer for this work in their home town I will be very glad to have them turn in their names so that I may make a record of them for next winter.

The matches just closed were the most successful in the history of the Association from every standpoint.

The total receipts were \$10,686.10, of which the Ohio Association received \$1,656.67, and the National Association \$2,742.77.

There must be deducted from this amount the cost of the medals and headquarters expenses. The net profit to the Association will be in the neighborhood of \$1,500.00.

The most interesting item is that of the amount of money distributed in cash prizes to the competitors—\$6,556.65.

LIGHT AND MIRAGE EFFECTS.

BY MEDICINE HAT.

I READ Colonel Brookhart's letter on "Some New Light on Mirage Effects" with much interest. I have no doubt that it is a practical solution of the question, but I would like to know what reasons there are for assuming that the air included in the mirage, as shown by the cut, is denser than the air which is apparently not affected by the mirage. I would have supposed that the facts as regards the relative densities of the two strata of air are just opposite to his assumption.

To make my meaning clearer; the mirage in the first place arises from the upward movement of air becoming heated and consequently lighter after its contact with the heated ground. This implies that it is less dense than the air which remains comparatively stationary.

I have always found in every book on rifle shooting I have had up to the present a decided tendency to cut the subject of mirage very short, but so much fresh light has been thrown upon the subject, thanks to the letters in your columns, that I expect to see very much more decided and definite instructions given upon this subject in future works.

I feel that I have pointed out a rather serious objection to the actual explanation offered by Colonel Brookhart and regret that I have no time myself to go more fully into the subject. I realize that it simplifies the explanation to show two distinct strata of air of different densities, but in reality the density must shade off imperceptibly and I think the explanation must be not so much in a difference of density is in some cumulative effect of the transparency of the air. The effects of mirage undoubtedly increase out of proportion to the range.

I am writing this letter very hurriedly as I ought, even now, to be hiking back to my ranch 35 miles out. So I ask you to kindly put my letter into readable form, if you do not instantly consign it to the waste paper basket. It is possible that even this little contribution will help to throw more light on this subject even if it makes more difficulties to be explained away.

Practically I contend that the laws of refraction do not really explain the difficulty. In this I am really supported by Dr. Mann's experiments. The old idea was "work against the mirage," and if

this principle is carried out we get the same practical advice as contained in the last few illuminating lines of Col. Brookhart's letter, even if his explanation is not really the true one, we have a distinct advance in anything already offered in his idea of three kinds of mirage or mirage at three different angles.

Here the old idea of "working against the mirage" exactly coincide with his advice and is explained fully by his explanation of the mirage being either vertical, or sloping to or from the firing point and consequently requiring the corresponding changes in elevation to carry out the principle of "work against the mirage."

CYPRESS HILL'S CELEBRITIES.

NO, dear reader, the chaps you see lined up in this picture are not a part of Madero's Army of Mexican insurrectos, but members of the Cypress Hill Rifle and Revolver Association at the New Jersey State Rifle Association meeting.

The Cypress Hill Club holds forth at Brooklyn, N. Y., with all the shooting enthusiasm that can find its outlet over a two-hundred-yard range located near a densely-populated center and therefore limited to the use of reduced ammunition.

Here they are: H. Otto, more affectionately called "Uncle Henry;" Glaser; Kister, Coler; Nelson, stylish as usual; "Pop" Gebbardt, always ready for an argument on ballistics and kindred subjects; Henderson; and Duncan, who divides his affections equally between his



CYPRESS HILLS RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION OF N. Y. Emulating the Spirit Which Dominates the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, the Members of This Club Journeyed to Sea Girt and shot for the N. R. A. Medals

bugle and his Springfield. Otto, Gebbardt, Kister, Glaser and Duncan made their marksman's qualifications, with points to spare, not a few of these points going to brother Duncan, who set a brisk pace for the crowd with a possible at five hundred yards, and Otto, who, just to show how easily it is done, made off with a 49 at 600 yards.

Coler emerged from the crowd at the 200 and 300 yard ranges with a row of 80 per cent medals.

At the 500-yard line, however, he looked uncomfortable and muttered dire things like: "Lost accommodation," and "ophthalmoplegia"—whatever that is. After that he admitted he had discontinued the use of spectacles because he looked handsomer without them, and swore to "come back" one, two, three—just like that.

Roedder comported himself at the revolver range, and his score, will no doubt appear elsewhere in this issue. It was a great day for Cypress Hills.

A Clerical Bull.

Said an English clergyman: "Patriotism is the backbone of the British Empire; and what we have to do is to train that backbone and bring it to the front."—*Christian Register*.

The Hunt Steeplechase Season.

Sportsman (assisting jockey who has been knocked out)—"Stand back, please; a little more air, and hurry up with that brandy!"

Faint voice from patient—Never mind 'bout the air."—*Punch*.

Real Optimism.

The real optimist is the man who, seeing his train steaming out of the station just as he arrives, remarks gently: "Well, anyway, I almost caught it."—*Life*.



THE 1,000-YARD STAGE OF THE DRYDEN.

The Sea Girt Meeting.

With scarcely a day intervening between the close of the Camp Perry contests and the opening of the Sea Girt meeting at the historic Sea Girt Range, the twenty-first annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association was ushered in in all the glory and splendor of an early autumn morning.

For twenty-one years this old range with its battle-scarred butts, well-kept lawns and immaculately clean driveways, has witnessed many hardfought contests of national and international character. From the early days when the .45 Springfield belched forth its thunderous voice to but a decade ago when the .30 Krag made its first appearance, down to the present time with the deadly .30 New Springfield, countless battles have been fought. Many of the older riflemen who are today just as active as fifteen years ago remember well and often rehearse some of the gruelling contests of the earlier period. But it is of the present we have to speak; the past we shall leave to the pen of some abler historian.

When Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice for New Jersey, formally opened the 1911 meeting on Friday morning, September 1, there were present riflemen in goodly number. Several of the middle west and most of the eastern States were represented by expert marksmen fresh from the Camp Perry meeting. Ohio sent its National Match Team, among whom were General Critchfield and Colonel Howard. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, New York, and the District of Columbia were there, the latter alone sending fifty-two men, including its National Match Team. Each year the District has sent company teams to participate in the matches scheduled for these units which have always stood well up in the finals.

On the opening day the conditions were all that could be asked for. There was little wind and the sky was clear. There were three matches on the program for this day, but owing to the fact that a good many of the contestants from Camp Perry, including the Cavalry and Infantry Teams, could not arrive in time to participate, General Spencer wisely determined to postpone two of the most important matches and assigned them to a day in the following week. Thus the Columbia Trophy Match was the only one shot.

When time was called at the 200-yard firing point there were teams of six to the number of four representing each of the New Jersey organizations. Ten shots at 200, 500, 600 and 900 made it a very good match. The team which represented the "Dandy 4th," of Jersey City, took the lead from the start and was never headed, finishing a good ten points in the lead over the second. It was a contest brimful of interest and excitement.

Saturday morning opened fair and promising with a wind fish-tailing from eleven to two, but moderate in force. The Interstate Regimental Team Match for teams of six from the Services and National Guard with ten shots at 200, 600 and 1000, produced a close contest and a victory for the team representing the 1st Infantry, District of Columbia. The fine shooting of this team at 600 yards, where only ten points were lost from the possible 300 was a feature. It is believed that a score of 290 at this range establishes a record for a six-man team. Notwithstanding the fact that the 4th New Jersey led with nine points at the 200-yard stage, the Capital City boys took a lead of four points with them to the 1000-yard firing point. The 4th picked up two points here, but, of course, it was not enough, and the final standing showed a score of 802 for first place and 800 for second. Last year this match was won by the 15th Infantry.

The Officers' and Inspectors' Match, ten shots at 600 and 1000, brought out as classy a field as one would wish to see. When Capt. Owen Smith, of the 4th New Jersey, left the 600-yard firing point he had a possible 50 very neatly written on his score card, together with a smile of satisfaction spread over his countenance like unto an illuminated sign on the Great White Way. He had two points on his nearest competitors, of whom there were four, and all dangerous, too. But the Goddess of Luck perched on the captain's banner this time, and a 48 at 1000 gave him the match with two down. Capt. Ben South, of Ohio, put on the only possible on the long range, so a 45 at 600 naturally brought him into fourth place. Six Ohio men finished in the money; four of them in the first six places, so it was really an Ohio day.

READY FOR A WEEK OF HARD WORK.

Sunday was a day of rest so far as shooting was concerned, but

the nearby pleasure resorts and watering places proved attractions which took practically everyone out of camp.

When Monday morning broke clear and with little wind, the contestants, much refreshed, were ready for a week of strenuous work. Stragglers came drifting into camp for certain matches in which they were eligible to compete and the firing line and vicinity of the clubhouse presented a scene of much animation.

The problem of securing markers and scorers, a difficult one always, was again present this year, but a fairly good lot of semi-experienced and reasonably intelligent youngsters was obtained, and it can truthfully be said that the conditions of last year did not exist. The word seemed to have gone forth that no pains were to be spared to handle every situation with equal care and dispatch, and it is gratifying to the writer to be able to state that the conditions were very much improved all along the line. No record is available which shows a rifle tournament to have been run off where everything was satisfactory. It is true a great deal of trouble may be anticipated and thus be avoided by systematic handling. Perhaps that was the reason why things went off so smoothly at this year's Sea Girt meeting.

The wants of the competitors were looked after by the Post Quartermaster, Capt. Clarence H. Sleight, and if there was anyone who lacked something to make his stay upon the range comfortable it was because he did not make his wishes known. Thus it will be seen there was nothing for the participants in the matches to do but to shoot their hardest under conditions which were practically ideal.

MONDAY SAW SOME GOOD SHOOTING.

A strenuous day was Monday, there being five matches slated. Considerable hustling enabled the program to be finished according to schedule.

The 4th New Jersey had another good day and took home the bacon in the shape of three of the matches, which it will be admitted was a pretty fair day's work. The Company Team Match for teams of five at 200 and 500 yards went to Company C of the 4th New Jersey by the close margin of one point over Company K of the 1st District of Columbia.

(Continued on page 562.)



LIEUT. H. E. SIMON AND CAPT. G. H. EMERSON, O'OH
Undoubtedly the Strongest Shooting Pair in the Country.

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.

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

ENGLAND'S WARNING AND OURS.

The recent industrial disturbances in England should have carried warning to every Englishman. Whether the actual first growing-pains of a revolution or just an incidental ebullition of that unrest which the whole world has been lately showing, need not be decided now. This thing is sure; that England, dependent as she is upon food supplies from outside her own borders, finds herself helpless when her transportation by land and sea is tied up.

There is reason to believe that the recent legislative attempts to better the condition of the poor by public aid and other well-meant but mistaken attempts to reverse the natural order of things is responsible in a large measure for English unrest.

There is a warning and a lesson for England in what has occurred. She should so entrench herself that no amount of turbulent discontent can upset her government. And there is a lesson and a warning for the United States.

To a certain extent America is following along in the footsteps of the Mother country. Their paths are not identical, but in a large measure we may judge of what *may* take place in this country by what *has* occurred in England. Sooner or later there is bound to come a tremendous upheaval in America. When it does come it will be much more dangerous to the nation than an English disturbance. Not a great many men in England are armed; almost every American has arms and whether he knows how to use them or not, he can do a great deal of harm with the weapons he has, at close range.

We do not look for a revolution in the United States within the immediate future, although it is well to consider that a revolution might develop here within a surprisingly short time. It is, however, to be expected that the time will come when uneasiness and dissatisfaction fanned to fever-heat by untoward circumstances, such as poor crops or a financial panic, and stirred to fierce hatred by demagogues who would ride to success on a wave of popular resentment, will break bounds and the least fortunate of our people will attempt by force to coerce the government and take that which is not theirs.

As competition becomes keener, life will necessarily become more difficult in America. With their typical disregard of laws and the strong desire to take the control of affairs into their own hands, Ameri-

cans must ultimately be divided into two parties, one for and one against the government, and it is more than probable these parties will have come to blows before supremacy is decided.

An Army and a Navy which can be depended upon and a National Guard which is reliable are institutions which would not come amiss in such a time. Indeed an Army and a National Guard of reasonable proportions could ordinarily be expected to quell a revolt in its incipiency.

With us, a nation of, by and for the people, those who revolt are merely warring against their neighbors, their friends and even themselves. There is nothing to be feared in a free country like this from a large military establishment, American tradition from time immemorial to the contrary notwithstanding.

In considering the question of the future safety of this nation we should not overlook the fact that many millions of foreign-born men are resident within our borders. Many of these are so ignorant, of such vicious and violent antecedents that no appeal except force, no argument other than actual power to inflict injury can control them.

We wax rich in these days and as we grow in wealth we become a greater menace to the peace of the world, because others are more tempted to come and take us. And also, as we come to possess more dollars and a larger number of people, those among us who are poor and think themselves oppressed increase also in quantity. There is every reason why we should try to increase the size and efficiency of every branch of our military establishment, both for protection from foes abroad and enemies within. Moreover, for every cause or for any use, our military preparations should begin and the work be well forward before the emergency arises.

STAND TOGETHER.

Without intention to do so, some men who should and actually do know better, have allowed themselves to say or to write things which have a tendency to stir up bad feeling between the Army and the National Guard.

For many years before the Organized Militia demonstrated its capacity as well as intention to be a practical, efficient, and valuable military force, a great many officers of the Army could find no words contemptuous enough to express their opinion of the citizen soldiers. There was good ground for them to stand upon. The old Militia was a miserable, useless, and wasteful force, except for a very few organizations.

The Army was not alone in its contempt because the Militiaman of those old days found quite as much in the Army to condemn as the Army found wrong with the Militia: The result was a lack of good feeling.

Now, in the past ten years there has been born a new belief; its father, the desire of the Militiaman to make himself as good a soldier as circumstances permit; its mother, the willingness on the part of the average officer of the Army to accept as good anything which adds to the military strength of the country.

And this child of these worthy parents, the belief, has grown lusty and strong. It is not well that any should disturb its natural, wholesome growth.

We felt that the old feeling of antagonism between the Army and the National Guard had been disposed of once and forever, but relics of it are still here. These must be stamped out. It is quite plain that bad feeling can be roused again if a few unwise men speak foolish and intemperate words.

It is as impossible to think that the National Guard can exist independent of the Army as it is to believe that the Army can get along without the National Guard. Either proposition is an impossibility. The interests of the two are absolutely identical. Anything which is done for either, which is not just and right, reflects upon both. The Army and the National Guard must go forward hand in hand or they will sink down deep into the water of oblivion clasped in a death struggle.

Take our word for it, there can be no two ways about it, the Army and the National Guard must stand together or they will fall together. No man is fit to be an officer of the Army; no individual is worthy to be a National Guardsman, who does not put his country before his service.

If, to benefit the country, it is necessary to muster out the Army tomorrow, every officer of the Army should be glad to see that muster out take place.

If it should be plainly demonstrated that the abolition of the National Guard is necessary for the welfare of the United States, then every National Guardsman ought to make it his particular duty to see that abolition begun and consummated.

But that is taking an extreme and an impossible view of the situation! It is not necessary that we dispose of the Army, or that we should do away with the National Guard. On the contrary the welfare of the nation is practically bound up in the retention of the Army and the National Guard as our first line of defence, and the best being of the country is deeply involved in the increase in numbers and of efficiency of both the Army and the National Guard.

The Army is too small and it is not properly organized. The National Guard is too few in numbers and it is not put together on correct principles. We must have more of an Army and more of a National Guard and each must be made better, that is, for the best good of the country; not for the good of the Army and not for the good of the National Guard.

If the progress required to make the Army and the National Guard what they ought to be is to take place, then these two elements must stand together without a question of selfish interest, bent only and solely upon doing those things which are for the best good of the country to which they both owe their first and highest allegiance.

IMPALED FROM THE SKY.

THE thousands of men interested in aviation whose fertile brains are hourly suggesting some improvement, strike upon many and curious ideas. Upon this subject the United Service Gazette, England, says:

Scarcely a day passes without some new effort in aviation being reported. Amongst the latest ideas is one which is certainly novel, although it is doubtful if the scheme would be practicable. The originator's intention is that instead of carrying explosives, whose weight and handling will always be dangerous to the existing type of aeroplane, the pilot should be furnished with sheaves of arrows, well feathered, and heavily tipped with very sharp steel points. These, on being thrown out over a column or camp, will descend with deadly force on to the heads and shoulders of the enemy. The possibility of air currents diverting the missiles does not appear to have been considered, but as a counter-effort it is suggested that arrow-proof shoulder pieces and caps should be added to the equipment of the French Army, to be worn when in danger of being attacked by hostile aeroplanists. France is also credited with what might be called the first aviation tower, which is about to be built near Calais, at the spot where, in July, 1909, M. Bleriot set out on his memorable flight across the Channel. Work on the foundations of this tower has already been begun on the military drill ground at Les Barugues, in the middle of what is known as the Plain of Salines.

RIFLE AND CARTON.

Ernest H. Robinson, the author of that excellent article which we reprinted from "The Rifleman," England, entitled "The Range Keeper Speaks," has just put out a tidy little book, entitled "Rifle and Carton." The volume contains 110 pages and includes within its contents a chapter on the civilian rifle club movement by Mr. George Barnes of the Southfield's Rifle Club. It is written in breezy and easy style and makes good reading as a matter of pleasure, without reference to the general usefulness of it as an informant.

It deals with target shooting with the .22 rifle. The author says the book has grown out of many talks with rifle experts and "any good dope or hint the writer finds in it is the result of the experience of one or the other of our many 'cracks' and is sure to be worth following."

As an aid to shooting with the .22 caliber rifle the book should be valuable not alone to Englishmen but also to Americans.

THE SEA GIRT MEETING.

(Continued from page 560.)

Here might be injected a few remarks about hard luck, and all that sort of thing. Such was the tale of one of the D. C. men, an old member, too, who succeeded in getting two misses at 200, which, of course, lost the match for his team. But that's all in the game and the same thing might have happened to anybody.

Company C, which is the real shooting company of the 4th New Jersey, also took the Veteran's Organization Team Match by ten points margin over the 7th New York. And then to make it three straight they shot up the field in the Company Team Match Tyro and won it with a score of 124.

The really most important contest of the meeting was the Nevada Trophy Match, calling for ten shots at 600, 900 and 1200 yards. This is the contest which was resurrected in 1909 by the Army and Navy Journal. The Nevada Trophy was competed for by companies and batteries of the Regular Army from 1875 to 1894. It is made of Nevada gold and silver at a cost of \$500 and given by the citizens of Nevada to be offered for competition by the Army and Navy Journal. It is a squadded contest and open to the Service and National Guard. In 1909, and again in 1910, it was won by G. W. Chesley of Connecticut. His winning score in 1909 was 50, 48 and 45, a total of 143. In 1910 it was 49, 48, 45, 142.

Lieut. W. B. Short secured a good start by putting on a 50 at 600; Richard and Chesley both got 49, with Martin in fourth place



MAJ. W. B. MARTIN, N. J.
Winner of Expert, Mean, and
High in Several Others.

MR. HUGO NEUBURGER, N. Y.
Originator of Swiss Match
and Donor of Trophy.

with 48. At 900 Captain Richard made a possible while Short got 46, Chesley 45 and Martin 47. Captain Richard seemed to have the match all sewed up and the trophy practically on its way to Bloomdale—which, by the way, is the captain's home. But, "you never can tell" is an old adage which often steps in and "the best laid plans of mice and men aofttimes gang a'glee." Twelve hundred yards, as those who have shot over that distance will know, is a real sizzler for high scoring and the man who can put on a 48 out of the possible 50 is certainly going some. Understand, this match is shot with the service rifle and any ammunition. Good scores have been made at this range with the telescope, but it is not on record, so far as the writer knows, at the present time that a 48 has ever been put on before in a match over this range. Something went wrong here with Captain Richard's score. Shooting along finely and holding as he never held before, he got a miss; one of those unaccountable kind that creep into a good score, but notwithstanding this bit of real hard luck, he finished with a 44, and one point behind the winner, Lieutenant Short, whose grand total was 144. Chesley got third place with 139. It was a good match and worth going a long way to witness.

There were 106 entries for the All-comers' Expert at 600 yards, ten shots. In this line-up there were included the best shots of the East and the Middle West. How good they really were will be better understood when it is stated that it took two possibles to win first and second place. Lieut. H. E. Simon and Capt. G. H. Emerson, both of Ohio, finished in that order. G. W. Chesley took third place with 49.

The shooting of Emerson and Simon at Camp Perry this year had attracted considerable attention. They continued their fine work at Sea Girt right from the start and it came to be pretty well understood all about camp that here was the strongest shooting pair in the country today. They were simply invincible; both of them big, strong fellows, capable of enduring a hard season's work without any signs of strain, and well fitted for this kind of shooting. Later in the week they demonstrated their right to the classification mentioned above, for they shot even stronger, and in the Spencer Match at 1200 yards, using a telescope, Simon finished second with 68. Shooting as a pair in the two-man team match, they secured first place with a combined total of 189 out of a possible 200 at the 600 and 1000 yard ranges, dropping but three points at the former and eight at the latter.

In the Owl Match, shot Thursday night, September 7, Simon got second place and Emerson third. As a fitting windup to the meeting Emerson won the Sea Girt Championship.

ON TUESDAY OHIO AND NEW JERSEY DIVIDE HONORS.

The good weather continued on Tuesday and the three matches scheduled for this day, the Cavalry Team Match, the Spencer, and the Hayes, were all run off without a hitch.

The 3rd Infantry took the Cavalry Match with a score of 445; D. C. came in for a share of the honors on this day by the magnificent shooting of Lieut. H. C. Caldwell, who put on the possible of 50 at 600 with nine over. He was hard pressed, however, by George Chesley, who had eight over and Captain Emerson with two over.

Colonel Winder broke into the list of winners and took the Spencer Match which calls for fifteen shots at 1200 and the use of the telescope or open sight as preferred. Simon finished second, also using a telescope, one point behind the winner, and Major Martin, the same old Billy of Olympic fame, shooting the plain open sight, tied Simon's score, but was out ranked. Eight Ohio men showed in the first fifteen places. A practical demonstration of the efficacy of the telescope when it is stated that ten of the fifteen used telescopes while the other five used the open sight. The scores make interesting reading.

THE SWISS AND SPENCER ARE SHOT.

On Wednesday there were but two matches to be disposed of, according to program, and one postponed match. The Swiss Match, a squadded one, calling for two sighting shots at 500 yards and all the bull's-eyes one can make, as usual produced much merriment and good feeling. From the standpoint of being unique and full of interesting situations, the Swiss Match is by far the best on the program.

There was a good gallery, including many ladies, which gave color to the animated scene.

After much preparation the contestant would settle down and take his two sighters, and then get off the first shot for record. It will be recalled that in the first match held in 1909, Dr. Hudson was eliminated from the contest by a quick-witted Marine who announced in stentorian tones when the target had been marked: "Doctor Hudson's first and last shot for record, a 4!"

Since then many riflemen of equal reputation and ability have fired their first and last record shot; some did not reach the target at all, while others got as much as a 4. It was Lieut. George C. Shaw, Captain of the Army Infantry Team of this year, who refused to be eliminated and he did not go out for a 4 until all others had retired. George Chesley took this match last year with ten bulls, and received from Mr. Hugo Neuburger a unique silver Swiss watch, which is one of the best prizes in the list. When Lieutenant Shaw had duplicated Chesley's feat of last year and was declared the winner, Mr. Neuburger, who had come down from New York to witness the match, immediately presented him with a watch similar in design to Chesley's.



TEAM OF SQUADRON A, N. G. N. Y.
Winner of Revolver Team Match.



MR. A. MORGAN POINDEXTER, NEW JERSEY.
Winner of Press Match.

There should be more of these matches, and it was generally remarked by the contestants that it would not make them angry if there were.

The Spencer 1200-yard Silhouette Team Match, drawn up on the lines of the Evans Skirmish Match with the skirmish eliminated, was most spectacular, and witnessed from the clubhouse veranda by a large number of interested on-lookers. The Army Infantry Team was the winner, with four killed; the New Jersey State Team, first team, had three killed. The distance is 1200 yards and the "C" target is used. Twenty cartridges are given to each man who composes the team of six. Firing begins immediately upon the appearance of the targets which remain in the air ten minutes. To be "killed" the kneeling figure in the center must be hit, and when so hit the firer, whose number corresponds to that on the target hit, is withdrawn.

THURSDAY IS ANOTHER BIG DAY.

Thursday was a grey day, but it did not rain. The light was fairly good and the wind steady. Four matches were run off and most of the honors went to Jersey. Major Martin taking the Meaney Match, which calls for ten shots at 500 yards with a possible and one over. George Chesley also scored a possible, but went out on his eleventh shot. In this connection it is well to mention that all shooting at Sea Girt on the 500-yard target is done on a 16-inch bull's-eye.

The Gould Rapid Fire Team Match went to the 3rd New Jersey with a score of 536. The other two matches on the program were for the revolver men.

In the All-comers' Squadded Revolver Match, Dr. J. R. Hicks of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association made a cleanup, and with the record score of 136 took the match from his nearest competitor, Hans Roedder, also of New York, who scored 130.

The Revolver Team Match brought out three entries, one from Squadron A, New York, and two from the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association. The teams were composed of five men, each of whom fire fifteen shots deliberate fire; time limit one shot a minute, and fifteen shots in three strings of five shots each, ten seconds for each string. The regulation .38 caliber revolver with 4-pound trigger pull is used. The distance is 50 yards.

This is the match in which Tom Keller usually officiates as team captain of the Manhattans. Tom has spurred the team on each year, but somehow or other never to complete victory. Squadron A has annexed the trophy since 1903 and this year's win makes nine consecutive times they have taken the prize. There is a match on the New York State program which is similar to this one, except that the rapid fire calls for five shots in ten seconds instead of fifteen. Thus a correct comparison of scores cannot be made. Last year the Manhattans won the New York State event with a record score of 1145. It is understood that they are going to Blauvelt this year.

The Squadron A team of this year is a mighty strong one. It went to Perry and shot against Colorado, but lost by a few points. The same team was pitted against the Manhattans in the Match Thursday and won it with a score of 1049, which is sixteen points less than its winning score last year. The Manhattans shot thirty points less than their total in 1910.

The Remington-U. M. C. Company Expert Match, which had been postponed from the previous Friday, was shot on this day. The match calls for fifteen shots at 1000, and brought out a fine field. Major Martin put on the best 73 of the two who tied his score and took first place and a fine Remington auto-loading shotgun. Private Fehr took the Remington auto-loading rifle and Captain Semon the repeating rifle, one of which also went to Sergeant Dardingkiller of New York.

In the cool and quiet of the evening, with the distant roar of the surf breaking upon the beaten shore, the only indication of the ocean's nearness, half a hundred shooters assembled at the 800-yard firing point at 7.30 to compete in the Owl Match, which calls for fifteen shots for record and two sighters. The targets were illuminated by placing in front of each at a distance of twenty-four feet acetylene automobile lamps. The light was really good and the bull's-eye stood out in bold relief. Here the Ohio folks cleaned up the field, Captain Semon getting first with a possible and three over, Simon second, 74, and Emerson third, also with 74. Colonel Winder took fourth place with a 73 and W. E. Reynolds, who shot at night for the first time, took fifth with a 73. This night shooting is bound to become popular and it would not surprise a good many if, at the next Camp Perry meeting and other State matches, one match a night should be included in the program.

FRIDAY AND THE DRYDEN.

Early on Friday morning the Dryden Trophy Match, which is the big team contest of the meet, started at 200 yards, with seven teams entered. Last year there were only five, Maryland and Ohio not being present as they were this time. It made a good contest. When the last pair had finished at 200 it was anybody's match. It was, of course, too early to say with any degree of accuracy which team was the probable winner, as anyone of the first five looked good. When the 600-yard stage had been shot it was apparent to all that barring accidents or a spurt on the part of New York, the District of Columbia or the Infantry, that Ohio would win. It was a close race and when the last few pairs were finishing at the 1000 it was exciting enough for even the most enthusiastic. It was the closest contest seen in years, and with only a few remaining shots to be fired, it was apparent that first place lay between New York and Ohio. D. C., Infantry and Cavalry were fighting it out for possession of third place, with D. C. going strong and thirteen up for her last pair. The Distrist finally hung on to third place with one point to the good. If the last shot fired by the Infantrymen had been a five instead of a four it would have tied the D. C. score and given the Infantry Team third place by a ranking score. Ohio finished one point to the good over New York, but New York beat them out by two points for 1000-yard honors. It was the best Dryden contest which has been seen in years.

After the Dryden came the Libbey, which is another one of those freak matches. These matches seem to be to the particular liking of Lieutenant Shaw, who, it will be remembered, took the Swiss. The Libbey is shot at a 1000, each competitor firing two sighting shots and then continuing to shoot as long as he remains in the bull's-eye or 4-ring. Last year this match was won by Colonel Winder with a possible and a 49, getting out for a 3 on his sixth shot, on the third string. His total was 118 out of a possible 120, which is some score. It is impossible to give Lieutenant Shaw's detailed score, but he is given credit for 33 hits. Major Martin was second with 30 hits.

The Press Match was the last one of the day and was productive of much amusement to the spectators. This match is open to bona fide press representatives and is for a handsome loving cup presented by ARMS AND THE MAN. General Spencer and Colonel Reed were on the ground throughout the shooting of the match as well as a large gallery of friends of the newspaper men, each "rooting" for his or her favorite. It was amusing to watch the contestants approach the firing line each laden with a full line of dope. Some of them had shot before and some only a little, but it was really quite surprising how well they all did. William Wolf Smith, the Washington correspondent for the Buffalo News, late Publicity Agent for the National Board, had marked on his scoreboard a beautiful string of goose-eggs. In the center of each appeared a question mark. Finally toward the end of the string he succeeded in getting a two and a three. The outcome was a close race between A. Morgan Pointdexter, who represents an insurance paper, and F. J. Kahrs, representing ARMS AND THE MAN, shooting for place only. It was late in the afternoon when the match was shot and nearing six o'clock. The sky was overcast and dark clouds were scurrying along. Pointdexter's 46 was the better of the two, and he took the trophy with him to Red Bank.

THE SEA GIRL CHAMPIONSHIP AND THE FINISH.

The big match of the week and the one which determines the Sea Girt championship for 1911 was the only one scheduled for the final day of the meeting. Ten shots at 200, 600, 900 and 1000 make it a very interesting competition, and one which tries the skill to the limit. It was a close race between Emerson, Wise and Tewes, also a few more, but these three looked like sure winners. Stuart Wise had the best of it up to the 900 stage, where Emerson and he each out on a possible. Wise had two points to the good, but Emerson's 48 at 1000 tied the score and gave the match to the Ohioan because his score at the long range outranked that of Wise. A possible instead of a 49 at a 1000 by Tewes would have given him the match.

It might be remarked here that Colonel Tewes is one of those old-timers who shoots consistently and well at all times, and is a dangerous man at any stage of the game.

The re-entry matches which had been running through the week came to a close Saturday morning. The winners and detailed scores are given with the complete official bulletins which appear below.

AS IT WAS TOLD TO US.

Each year Sea Girt and its environs furnish some thrillers in the shape of personal experiences. None have forgotten how William Wolf Smith in 1909 took a flying trip on a motorcycle from Sea Girt. It was his first experience. He got started all right and managed to maintain a vertical position and keep going, but when he had enough and wished to stop, he didn't know how, so he kept on and on and on, and whent last seen was passing through the Deserted Village of

Allaire. Some say that he rode all night; in fact, until the product of the Standard Oil Company, which furnished his motive power, gave out.

This year it was Tom Davis of the Winchester Company who, at Camp Perry and Sea Girt, is dubbed "Official Dope-getter," and Maj. C. Fred Cook of General Harries' Staff, District of Columbia Militia, whose experience was in the other direction. They couldn't go, even though they wanted to, the circumstances of which were in this wise:

Tom and the Major started from Washington, D. C., in the latter's automobile for a quick trip to Sea Girt. Tom estimated they would reach there in three hours "if everything went well." But there's the rub. It didn't. To tell in detail all the things which befell these two hardy adventurers would take many pages, but a brief outline of their happenings will not be amiss. They made a good start, but somewhere between Washington and Baltimore got stuck in the mud, and there they had to stay for some time until a curious looking vehicle drawn by two mules came along and gave them a tow. After much straining and pulling they were finally extracted from their precarious situation and started for the nearest town. Upon inquiry of their rescuer as to his name and profession, they were bidden to read the legend on the side of the strange wooden wagon. To their dismay and chagrin they read "Dead Animals Removed."

This was but the beginning of a series of mishaps which finally included a broken axle. A wire to Washington brought a new axle on the midnight train and a man to adjust it. It took three days to make that trip and when the machine finally crawled into Sea Girt at two o'clock Monday morning with the two happy but travel-worn wanderers, the trip was voted to be one of the most exciting and expensive for the distance on record. 'Tis said that something like \$500 changed hands en route. A photographer undertook to get a picture of the machine next morning, but it was so thoroughly covered with Jersey real estate that after several futile attempts he gave it up as a bad job.

CAPTAIN WISE ARRIVES BY TRAIN.

Tuesday morning brought to camp Capt. Stuart Wise, I. S. A. P., of the 6th Massachusetts. He explained his delayed arrival by the fact that he had been up in the air with Thomas Sopwith at the Harvard-Boston Aero Meet, Atlantic, Massachusetts, which had held forth from August 26 to September 4. He took with him on the trip a service rifle and some 150 grain ammunition. It was his first experience in an aeroplane and necessarily the first time he had attempted to do any shooting of the particular kind which this trip afforded. A target of plain white paper, five feet square, was placed upon the ground and when the machine had circled the field at a height of about 300 feet the firing began.

The first shot missed the target entirely. The firing continued until a height of about 1500 feet was reached. All but one had found the target. The total score was six hits out of seven.

Captain Wise was very enthusiastic about the trip and stated that at no time did he feel the least bit of nervousness. He said it was a pleasant experience and that it is entirely practicable to do fairly accurate work while going at a speed of about forty or fifty miles an hour. All told, he was up on the air about thirty-five minutes.

COMMERCIAL ROW AND ITS INHABITANTS.

For the first time in the history of Sea Girt a section of the camp was set aside for the commercial concerns who each year maintain quarters at the camp. A row of six or seven full-sized hospital tents were erected between the clubhouse and the administration building. Each tent was electrically lighted and the innovation proved a big success.

Those who were there included Mr. T. H. Keller, Peters Cartridge Company; Mr. C. E. Orr, Western Cartridge Company; Mr. P. J. O'Hare, representing T. J. Conroy; Mr. John Hessian, Remington Arms-U. M. C. Company; Capt. A. F. Laudensack, Winchester Repeating Arms Company; Mr. Fecker, Warner & Swasey Optical Company; Colonel J. J. Dooley, United States Cartridge Company; Mr. Charles Nelson, Savage Arms Company; Colonel J. G. Ewing and Capt. K. K. V. Casey of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company were in attendance throughout the meeting.

There were numerous visitors at the range all through the week, and those who were noticed included Gen. R. Heber Brientnall, formerly Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey; Brig.-Gen. R. K. Evans, who was the Executive Officer of the National Matches; Mr. Keplinger and George R. Benjamin of the Peters Cartridge Company, and Mr. Hebard and Mr. Howell of the U. M. C. Company.

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey of the 15th Cavalry was on the firing line as one of the Assistant Executive Officers and helped materially in making things run smoothly.

COLUMBIA TROPHY MATCH.

	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Total.
	200	500	600	900	
1. 4th Regiment, N. G., N. J.	257	270	270	267	1064
2. 2nd Regiment, N. G., N. J.	248	275	269	262	1054
3. 3rd Regiment, N. G., N. J.	251	253	248	272	1024
4. 1st Regiment, N. G., N. J.	241	261	253	256	1011

INTERSTATE REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

Name.	200 600 1,000			Total.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	
Lieut. Ralph Alderman	41	47	44	132
Lieut. H. C. Caldwell	42	49	46	137
Lieut. Thomas Brown	39	43	42	129
Sergt. Robert Clouser	43	49	43	135



Peters CARTRIDGES

Supreme on 1,200-Yd. Range!

ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD was made with PETERS .30 Caliber Ammunition at the Sea Girt Military Tournament, September 1 to 9, 1911. Lieut. W. B. Short, N. Y. N. G., won the Nevada Trophy Match. Score, 144 out of a possible 150, including

48 out of 50 at 1,200 Yards

The Severest Test of Military Ammunition and the Greatest Score Ever Made at This Extreme Distance

Riflemen agree that this performance not only evidences the marvelous skill and judgement of the shooter, but the almost unbelievable accuracy of the ammunition

The Red **(P)** Cartridges Won 7 Firsts, 3 Seconds, 5 Thirds and 4 Fourth Places at Sea Girt, as Follows:

NEVADA TROPHY MATCH	600, 900 and 1,200 Yards	1st. Lieut. W. B. Short
COLUMBIA TROPHY MATCH	200, 500, 600 and 900 Yards	1st. 4th Regt. N. G. N. J. 3rd. 3rd " " "
OFFICERS' AND INSPECTORS' MATCH	600 and 1,000 Yards	1st. Capt. Owen Smith 2nd. Lieut. A. E. Rothrock 4th. Capt. Ben South
COMPANY TEAM MATCH	200 and 500 Yards	1st. Co. C, 4th Inf. N. G. N. J. 3rd. Co. I, 3rd " " "
COMPANY TEAM MATCH (Tyro)	200 and 200 Yards	1st. Co. C, 4th " " " 4th. Co. A, 4th " " "
VETERAN ORGANIZATION MATCH	200 Yards	1st. 4th Regt. " " " 3rd. 2nd Troop N. G. Pa.
CAVALRY TEAM MATCH	200 and 500 Yards	1st. 3rd Inf. N. G. N. J.
SPENCER SILHOUETTE TEAM MATCH	1,200 Yards	2nd. N. J. 1st Team 3rd. N. J. 2nd Team
INTERSTATE REG. TEAM MATCH	200, 600 and 1,000 Yards	2nd. 4th Inf. N. G. N. J.
SWISS TROPHY MATCH	500 Yards	3rd. Lieut. J. O. Stemple 4th. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes
HAYES MATCH	600 Yards	4th. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes

Peters

.30 Cal. Cartridges were used by 4 out of 8 members of the Ohio Team at Camp Perry, which won the Herrick Trophy by a score of 1732 out of 1800—A WORLD'S RECORD.

Peters

.38 Cal. Cartridges were used by Dr. J. H. Snook in winning the Revolver Aggregate at Camp Perry, and establishing a WORLD'S RECORD on the National Revolver Match Course, 477 out of 500.

Insist upon having **Peters** AMMUNITION—No other is "as good"

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 98 Chambers St., T. H. Keller, Mgr. SAN FRANCISCO: 608-612 Howard St., J. S. French, Mgr. NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine St., E. F. Leckert, Mgr.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

No bulletin has been issued since May 24, 1911.

Encampment Requirements.

The requirements imposed by paragraph 280 of the Militia Regulations, 1910, that enlisted men of the Organized Militia must be in service three months, before the beginning of an encampment to permit them to participate therein, applies only to the joint Regular Army and Organized Militia field service held under Section 15 of the Militia Law. The requirement does not apply to state encampments held under Section 14 of the Militia Law.

Issues of Ammunition.

The Secretary of War has ruled that no free issues of ammunition for target practice of the Organized Militia, under the provisions of Section 21 of the Militia Law, will be made while funds remain to the credit of a state under either of the Federal appropriations.

Requisitions for Supplies.

All requisitions for military supplies presented to the War Department, must bear the signature of the Governor, unless the Adjutant General of the State has been designated by the Governor to sign such documents in his name. If the Adjutant General has been authorized to sign official documents in the name of the Governor, the documents must bear the original signature of the Adjutant General. Fac similes of signatures should never be used on official documents. If the Adjutant General is designated by the Governor to sign requisitions and other documents for the Governor, the letter or order in which such authority is given must be forwarded to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for file. The certificate as to the fiscal year must be written on the face of the requisition above the signature of the Governor, or above that of the Adjutant General, when the latter is authorized to sign for the Governor.

Staff Department Organization.

The creation of staff departments should be limited to the actual requirements of the Organized Militia and to the minimum number of officers necessary to perform staff duties. One officer may perform the duties of more than one staff position. For instance, an officer of the Adjutant General's Department may hold a commission in that Department and at the same time be detailed to perform duties in the Quartermaster's Department or other departments as may be found necessary.

National Guard in Field Hospitals.

Members of the Organized Militia may be admitted to field hospitals of the Army only while attending national rifle contests or joint camps of instruction under Section 15, Militia Law.

Reimbursement Only on Receipts.

Reimbursement from Federal funds of moneys advanced should not be made to any person other than the one who produces receipts showing that he made advances and is therefore entitled to the reimbursement. The United States is not concerned with the manner in which settlement may be effected by the claimant with a third person.

Rules For Examination of Recruits.

Rules governing the examination of recruits for enlistment in the Regular Army at the present time are published in General Orders, No. 66, War Department, April 18, 1910. This order supersedes the Epitome of Tripler's Manual, which is no longer issued to the Army.

Cost of Medicines.

Hospital charges for the cost of medicines used in the treatment of officers constitute a proper charge against the allotment to the State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes. (Paragraph 277, Militia Regulations, 1910.)

Transportation Not Payable.

The expenses for transportation, or expenses on a mileage basis, of an officer detailed by the War Department, to visit, preceding the date of the summer encampment, the headquarters of the several military organizations of a State for the purpose of giving instruction in the matter of issuing and handling the ration for troops while in field service, cannot be paid from Section 1661, Revised Statutes.

Federal Property Cannot be Sold to Individuals.

United States property cannot be sold by the War Department to individual members of the Organized Militia, either directly or through the military authorities of the State. Under the provisions of Section 17, Militia Law, any State may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase, for cash, from the War Department, military supplies, but payment must be made from State funds, and the request to purchase must contain the statement that the supplies are required for the use of the Organized Militia of the State. After such purchase has been made the supplies become the property of the State and the War Department is not concerned with their disposition.

Cannot Buy Cremeline.

The cost of cremeline to be used to spray trees on a rifle range belonging to the United States is not a proper charge against the allotment to a State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes.

Master Electricians.

Master electricians and other enlisted specialists of the Coast Artillery Corps performing work of their positions, even though holding State warrants for their grades, if they have not been examined in accordance with General Orders, No. 170, War Department, September 9, 1910, and if their names have not been announced in orders of the War Department, cannot be given the pay of their grades, from Federal funds for services performed during joint coast defense exercises.

Arms to Ambulance Companies.

When ambulance companies are organized, there will be issued to the commanding officer of each company, upon requisition:

12 revolvers, caliber .38, model 1903;

12 boxes, cartridge, revolver, caliber .38;

12 holsters, revolver, Colt, caliber .38, and the requisite number of cartridges, ball, caliber .38, for use therewith, not to exceed forty rounds for each revolver issued.

(G. O., No. 82, W. D., Washington, June 17, 1911.)

Small Arms Regulations.

A board of officers will meet in September to consider the revision of the Small Arms Firing Regulations. It is acknowledged that revision is necessary. Quick action is not to be expected. The purpose is expressed at the War Department to take all the time necessary to make the new regulations conform to what are admitted to be conditions radically different from those which existed when the present regulations were adopted.

Army Medical School.

The Army Medical School at Washington which commences its next course of instruction October 2, will have a large class of young officers in attendance. Thirty-eight have already qualified for admission and there are fourteen applicants to take the examination September 5. All who qualify for attendance are appointed 1st Lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps, while those who graduate will of course be given commissions as 1st Lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Army.

Infantry Drill Regulations Approved.

The Chief of Staff has approved the Infantry Drill Regulations submitted to him by the board, of which Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison was president. In their approved form they will be sent to the printer immediately. Copies should be ready for distribution to the Army and the National Guard in about a month.

Prevention of Rolling.

The well-known instability of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers makes the thought of any plan to keep them more upon an even keel one of much pleasantness. Experiments are being conducted with the torpedo boat destroyer "Worden" in which a gyroscope has been installed. It seems very probable that this means may prove efficacious for abating the turbulence of these bucking broncos of the deep.

Secretary of the Navy Abroad.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer is making an extended inspection of navy yards and docks abroad. He has lately been in England where every facility was afforded him to examine every feature of navy ship or shore life which interested him.

Vermont Companies in Competition.

Company F, Northfield, 1st Infantry, Vermont National Guard, Company M, Burlington, Company A, Rutland, finished in the order named, their contest for high company in rifle practice during the matches just concluded.

French Airmen Rewarded.

During the French Army maneuvers, many famous French aviators will demonstrate their capacity. The Minister of War has announced that Crosses of the Legion of Honor and medals will be disposed for distinguished services among the aeroplane reserve. Airmen with the army will be distributed equally between two opposing forces and careful observation of the operations of the bird-men will be a task imposed upon all officers.

To Save Submarines.

An Italian marine engineer has invented a type of testing dock for submarine boats which is expected to overcome most of the perils and vexations attendant upon deep-sea submerging trials necessary for all such craft.

The testing dock is a floating device of steel which can be hermetically sealed after a submarine has entered one end. The dock is brought to the right floating position until the submarine may enter; the gate is then closed and the entire space around the vessel is flooded. Pressures and the general capacity of the submarine may be tested without hazard in this way.

Bulletins of the National Match Available.

Captain Morton C. Mumma, 2nd Cavalry, who was Statistical Officer of the 1911 National Matches, has written to us that he has a number of final bulletins of the National Team Match and a few sets of the special bulletins of individual scores which he will be glad to send to those who ask for them as long as the supply holds out. He may be addressed at Iowa City, Iowa.

A New Minnesota Brigadier.

Charles McC. Reeve, lately Colonel of the 1st Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, has been promoted to be Brigadier General.

Erle D. Luce, Major, 1st Infantry, stepped into General Reeve's place as Colonel; brigade staff officers have been made as follows:

Edward G. Falk, Captain and Adjutant, promoted to Major and Adjutant General July 17, 1911.

Arthur J. Stobbart, Captain and Quartermaster, promoted to Major and Commissary July 17, 1911.

George T. Daly, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, promoted to Major and Ordnance Officer July 17, 1911.

Florida Encampment.

1st Brigade, National Guard of Florida, will indulge in field service for eight days at the State Camp Ground, Blackpoint, on the St. John's River, commencing September 19.

Washington Rifle Matches.

The Annual Company Team and Individual Skirmish Matches of the National Guard, of Washington, will take place on the Fort Lawton Range, Seattle, September 21, 22 and 23.

Massachusetts Reports.

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts, has directed each commissioned officer of the mobile units of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia to make a brief report direct to his office on the recent tours of duty of the Massachusetts organizations.

National Guard of Maine Improves.

Genl. Elliott C. Dill, the Adjutant General of Maine, speaking at a luncheon of the Portland Board of Trade, made an earnest appeal for the business men of Portland to encourage young men in their employ to join the National Guard.

He said the National Guard of Maine was improving steadily year by year, a statement which the reports of the United States inspecting officers will bear out.

Good Camp for Utah.

The Utah National Guard had a very successful tour of field duty during the early part of August. Officers responsible pronounce it the best encampment Utah has ever experienced.

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

September 18-23—Eighth Annual Tournament of the New York State Rifle Association at Blauvelt Rifle Range.

September 26—Thirty-seventh Annual Shooting Festival of the Zettler Rifle Club at Union Hill, N. J.

October 17-20—St. Louis, Mo. The Interstate Association's second Post Season Tournament, under the auspices of the Sunset Hill Country Club; \$1,000 added money. Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary-Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.

In the report of the Manhattans, shooting at Greenville, which appears in another column, there is much of interest. For instance, Parmly Hanford's score shows a 98, 97 and 100, the possible. Great shooting, that. John Dietz had two 98's to his credit. Fred Alexander one 98.

The United States Revolver Association Matches for New York and vicinity will be shot at Greenville, N. J., Armbruster's Park. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 14, 15 and 16. All those who wish to participate will find someone there to look after their comfort.

John Dietz and Dr. Hicks had it out at Greenville on Labor Day, and as the scores will show, the Doctor put up a score which is undoubtedly the highest ever recorded. It is a wonderful score and one that does not happen every day. We saw the Doctor at Sea Girt later in the week and he was feeling pretty good about it.

Harry Pope is pretty active these days. You can find him at Greenville almost any Saturday or holiday. He is shooting very well, too, and enjoys the game as much as he ever did.

Shooting Some at Greenville.

I enclose you scores made at Greenville the past two Saturdays. On the 26th the 50-shot match between Dorrler and Keim took place, and Hubalek came over to see the fun, after they had got started Hubalek said to Pope, now just for fun and something wet, you and I will shoot along with them, so it was Dorrler against Keim and Hubalek against Pope.

and neither match was settled till the last shot was fired. Hubalek was finished 5 shots ahead of Pope with 1098 and it did not seem as if Pope could crawl through, when a fortunate spurt gave him 120 for the last 5 shots and the match with 1105.

The scores:

Table with scores for Dorrler (217, 208, 224, 221, 209) and Keim (210, 208, 214, 224, 215).

Table with scores for Pope (216, 233, 214, 215, 230) and Hubalek (224, 226, 213, 217, 218).

Table with scores for Keim (224, 221, 203) and Pope (224, 221).

After the 50 shots were over everybody was thirsty, so a 10-shot match was shot to see who would pay, it came out this way:

Table with scores for Pope (238), Hubalek (224), Keim (214), and Dorrler (203).

That being settled Mike still was unsatisfied, so he said: "Now Hubalek and I will shoot Pope and Keim to see who will pay for the supper," and he found out:

Table with scores for Keim (224) and Pope (221).

Table with scores for Hubalek (201) and Dorrler (retired).

Hubalek's four-fold trigger slipped on him on the 7th shot, and Mike blew off in the ground and cleaned up.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2ND.

On the rifle range the attendance was small, Dorrler, who is working overtime, did not show up, so Pope and Keim shot a 50-shot score, the former allowing 20 points handicap, which he did not get back, and, in fact, was lucky to get any of it back.

Table with scores for Keim (213, 219, 223, 232, 234).

1121 + 20 = 1141

Table with scores for Pope (221, 225, 222, 231, 232).

1131

Kleim will not get so many next time. While the rifle range was thus busy, the 50-yard revolver range was working overtime. Parmley Hanford came round after months of absence, and though the commencement of his 100-shot pistol score showed a little off his old form, to that he still remembered how to shoot, he finished up with 921 with a 99 in it.

Hanford, .22 pistol— 88 94 89 91 88 93 99 97 93—921

Table with scores for Dietz (.22 pistol) (93, 97, 98, 94, 473).

Table with scores for Dr. Hicks (.38 S. & W. revolver, Pope barrel) (88, 93, 92, 94, 463, 95, 98, 94, 92, 476).

In this shooting the Doctor used the Manhattan load for the first time in this gun; seems good.

The total of the ten final shots is 98, from which it seems that the Doctor is somewhat of a finisher. We predict that if he will take this outfit over to police headquarters and introduce it to his friend and old comrade, Commissioner Waldo, that may be he will be in luck next time.

Smith & Wesson HEAVY FRAME TARGET REVOLVER . Model 1911



A Long-Felt Want Supplied

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

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber22 Long Rifle
 Barrel6 inches
 Chambers6
 Weight23 ounces
 PullUnder 4 lbs.
 SightsS. & W. Target
 GripCheckered Wood
 Made of Circassian Walnut, inlaid with S. & W. Gold Monogram.

This revolver will be marketed only through this office

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

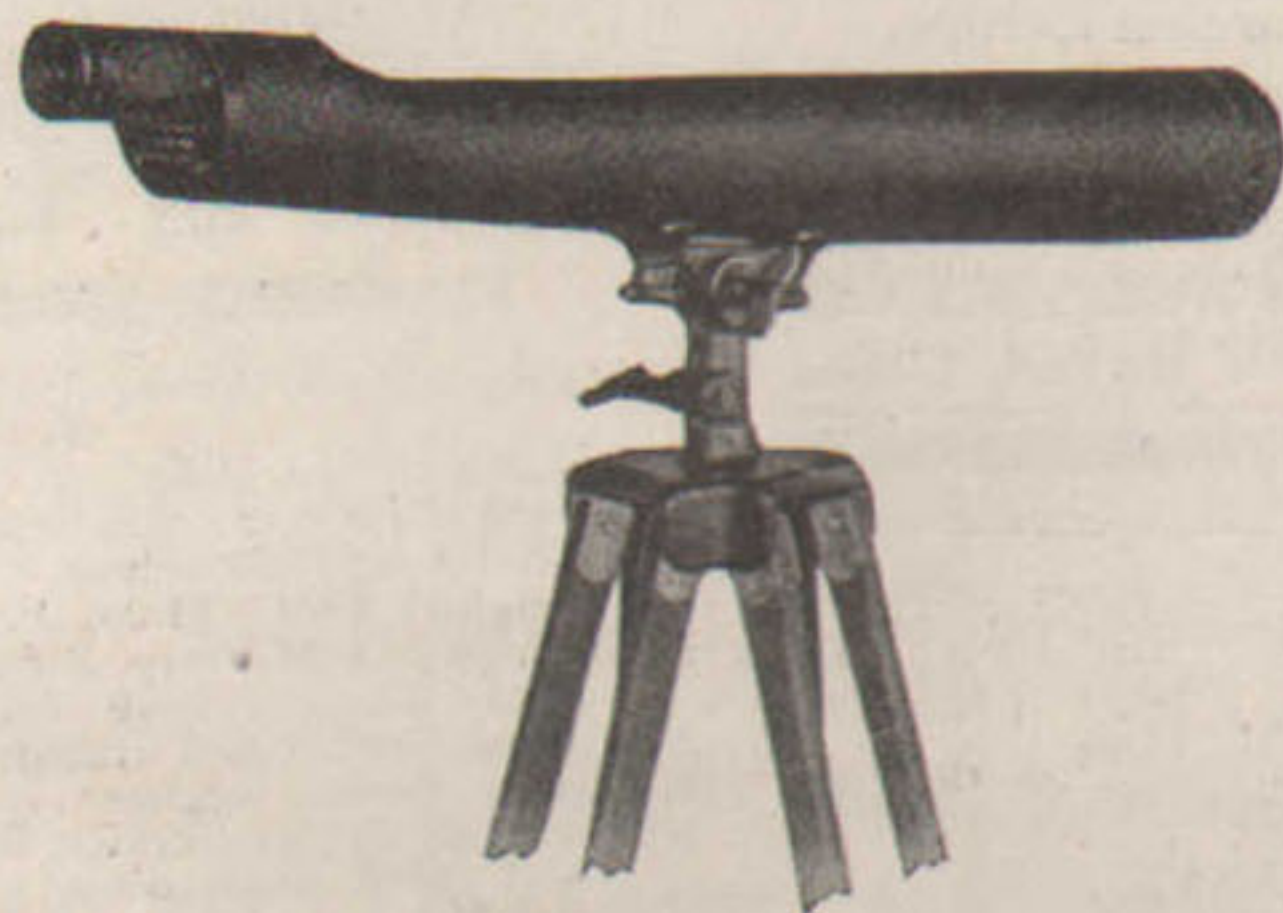
The retail price of this revolver is \$20

If your dealer does not carry it in stock, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. N. Y. or S. F. drafts or P. O. order preferred Address all communications to

PHIL. B. BEKEART COMPANY
 Pacific Coast Branch, 717 Market St. San Francisco, California

THE WARNER & SWASEY

Prism Terrestrial Telescope



Is used extensively by members of the National Guard in making observations during target practice; and its high degree of efficiency, its convenient size and light weight have often called forth the remark—"Give me that little black telescope."

THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY
 CLEVELAND



SAVAGE The Perfect Pocket Gun

ACCURATE—Locked action insures high and uniform velocity. As accurate as a single-shot. Anatomically designed grip, perfectly adapted to snap-shooting.

RELIABLE—Cartridge always under positive control. Contact points of mechanism absolutely prevent any lost motion of cartridges that might affect operation. Strong spiral spring acting directly on firing pin insures quick ignition and makes misfire impossible.

DURABLE—All steel used approved by U. S. Government inspectors. All springs spiral—no screws. Every point subject to wear or strain hardened. Locked action reduces recoil as well as shock to mechanism. "Hi-pressure" smokeless steel barrel.

SAFE—Positive intercepting safety withdraws firing pin from sear, preventing possibility of accidental discharge.

RAPID—Spring-actuated safety, placed right and swinging in the right direction, makes first shot quick. Magazine contains ten cartridges, which, with one in the chamber, place eleven shots at the command of the shooter. Empty magazine is expelled with the pistol hand, permitting instantaneous insertion of a loaded one, and insuring high rate of sustained fire.

CONVENIENT—Small, light and compact. Completely dismantled without tools.

No other pistol possesses these features. Write us for particulars.

Savage Arms Company, 489 Savage Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

The Sport Alluring.

In general, trap shooting consists of shooting with a shotgun at targets thrown from traps. The targets or "pigeons" are composed of river silt and tar, moulded into a shape similar to that of a saucer. These are impelled by the releasing of a strong spring when the word "pull" is called to the trap boy.

The shooters, in squads, usually of five, take their places sixteen or more yards in the rear of the traps and shoot in rotation.

Your skilled trap shooter is a fellow with steel nerves, quick and unerring judgment, and unfaltering action. In the majority of cases these positive, manly qualities were as latent in the trap shooter as they are in the average man, until the devotee of the trap and gun took up this most fascinating of recreations.

Few sports are as scientific as trap shooting. The rapid calculation of lead, elevation, angle, etc., the nice decision and instant action, quicken the eye and hand, and develop qualities which make for success in the affairs of life. Work at the traps drives away brain fog, for the reason that it requires intense concentration on a pleasurable pursuit. Thus, the brain worker finds real relaxation in trap shooting, without the physical exhaustion which in many games more than offsets the good effects of the mental diversion.

With a full understanding and appreciation of trap shooting by the public at large, it must, solely on its merits, eventually become the premier of American sports.

But not alone in America has trap shooting gained a high place, for in Europe "the king of sports" has become "the sport of kings," and a number of the crowned heads may frequently be seen at the traps. Of course members of court circles follow the lead of their rulers, as do many of the lesser subjects. And thus the sport is fast becoming world wide, and must grow wherever the red blood

of sportsmanship courses through men's veins and the primeval hunting instinct survives.

Let a typical shooter tell, in his own words, just what happens twenty-five, fifty or a hundred times during an afternoon back of the traps.

"PULL! BANG! PUFF! DEAD!"

"This is the death song of the clay pigeon, sung by the trap shooter whose alert, tense figure firmly grasps his shotgun as he bites off the word that sends an involuntary thrill of expectancy through the crowd in front of a gun clubhouse. The trap is tripped, a small saucer shaped clay pigeon streaks through the air at a pace that makes a Teal duck's flight resemble the lazy flapping of a crow. Like part of an automatic machine the gun jumps into action. It stiffens against the shooter's shoulder for a second like the index finger of an accusing hand, a flash and a report follow one another faster than the human mind can transmit the message, but in that brief interval the pride of some clay pigeon factory has been shattered to atoms. The judge's call and the scorer's entry are made before the smoking shell hits the ground and the next gunner of this human battery of the times of peace calls for the second bird and the shoot is on. Sounds kind of natural, doesn't it? We have all seen them start that way."

The Pinehurst Midwinter Handicap.

The positive announcement of Mr. Luther Squier, duPont's expert, will manage the fifth annual Midwinter Handicap Trap Shooting Tournament at Pinehurst, North Carolina, January 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1912, gives added prominence to this classic event, for his reputation is international. No man on either side of the two seas, knows the rules of the game as Mr. Squier knows them, and rare tact makes it possible for him to enforce as no

other manager has ever enforced. In the vernacular of the firing squad: "Squier is white to the core and plays the game square, and above the table from deal to dividend."

No detail escapes his observant eye and he possesses the rare faculty of securing results, not explanations, from those under him. Always the contestant receives careful attention, and positive answers. If "No. 1" insists that the left-quarter bird is low and "No. 2" declares its high, "Luther" immediately sets them right. Unlike the dispute over the lobster's color, both men cannot be correct, and Mr. Squier avoids the middle road. He is never negative because he knows, and the absolute accuracy of this knowledge carries immediate conviction.

While the dates set are January 24, 25, 26, and 27, the event will round out the full week, many gathering for practice during the week previous. For both January 24 and 25, ten, twenty-target sweeps are scheduled; the hundred-target preliminary on the 26th, preceded by five twenty-target sweeps, and the same program preceding the Handicap on the 27th. In all events, there will be additional optional sweepstakes, the Squier money-back system so generally popular being in effect.

The New .22 Cadet Rifle.

The Remington U. M. C. Company, always abreast of the times, recently put out a new .22 calibre single shot rifle called the Cadet.

This rifle is especially designed for the use of military organizations such as the Boy Scouts and church brigades.

Its light weight, simplicity of action, strength, durability, easy take-down and accuracy of fire, particularly adapt it to the purpose for which it was designed—the training of young men at an early age in military tactics and sharpshooting.

Like all other arms of Remington U. M. C. make, this rifle possesses, in addition to every

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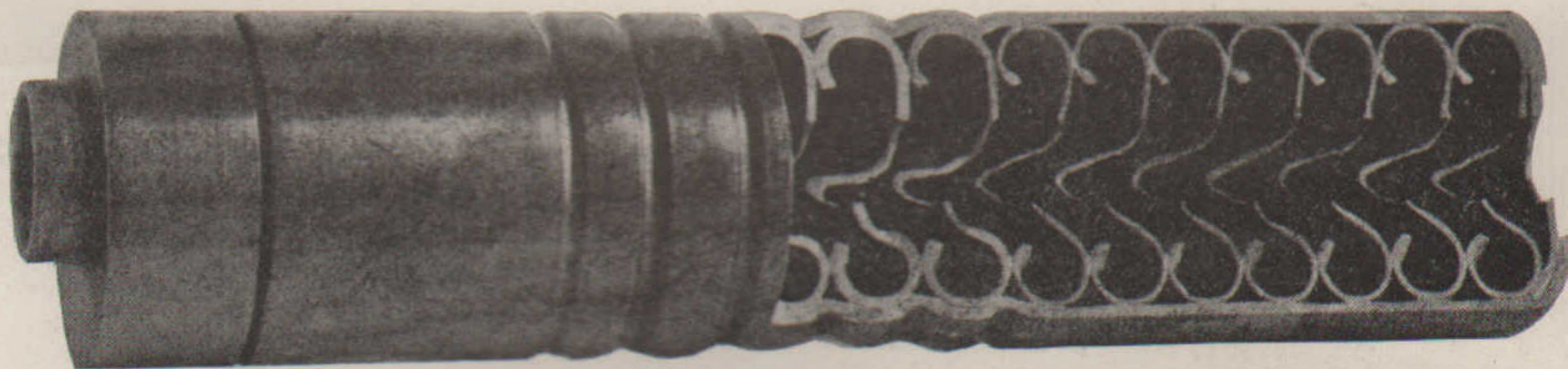
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Or take Big Game Hunting:—You know how convenient and enjoyable a .22 cal. rifle is in the woods and around the camp. Yet you hate to shoot it because of its noise and the probability of driving big game out of the region. A SILENCER meets this situation exactly. **WHY DON'T YOU HAVE ONE?**



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No corrosive or erosive effects	{ Low temperature of burning. Barrels cleaned easily—residue easily wiped out. Careful tests prove conclusively no erosion.
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