

ARMS AND THE MAN



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THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
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VOLUME LI. No. 1.

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As the Non-Com is Bent, So the Company's Inclined.

A Paper Prepared for the Instruction of the Non-commissioned Officers, 5th Infantry, M. V. M.

By 1ST. LIEUT. J. I. CHAMBERLAIN, Adj. 2nd Batt., Recorder of Examining Board for N. C. O.

WHEN I was directed by the commanding officer to prepare a paper to be read to you at this June meeting on the qualifications necessary to make an efficient non-commissioned officer, I was somewhat puzzled by the scope of the subject—it seemed like undertaking to write a history of the Art of War—and I was at a loss to know from what side to approach it. I also realized that I was to address an audience which contained a number of men who had seen active service and many who had had longer military experience than I have had. However, "an order is an order," and there was nothing for me to do but to assemble and compile all the information on the subject which I had ever read or heard and add to it such observations as had resulted from my own experience.

I found the preparation of this paper of absorbing interest to myself and, such as it is, I give it to you. Various text-books—notably the "Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual," by Capt. James A. Moss, of the 24th Infantry—have been published and contain a quantity of very valuable information, collected and compiled from the testimony of old and experienced non-commissioned officers of the regular service, and as such, invite the respectful study of all soldiers who take the profession seriously. Nevertheless, it is a fact that our service in the National Guard presents a number of important aspects which differ from anything of which the regular service has any knowledge or experience.

The only excuse for the existence of trained soldiers and armies is the possibility of war at which time we all, both regulars and National Guard, become merged in one force on active service in the field; but, in time of peace, our military life is very different from theirs, and it is our honorable task to so prepare ourselves for war that when we take the field with regular forces, we shall not waste valuable time in becoming as efficient and reliable as they, but be able, immediately on mobilization, to render valuable service to our commanding generals and to the Nation.

In the effort to accomplish the result, our military life divides itself naturally into three phases: First, in the Armory, corresponding in some measure to their garrison life; second, in camps of instruction, where some experience is gained of minor tactics and the drills and ceremonies of an army post, and third, in Field Maneuvers, where we approach very closely to the conditions and responsibilities of active service. In fact, it has been stated that "War is nothing more nor less than Field Maneuvers with the added elements of great physical danger and considerable excitement and confusion."

In each of these three phases, there seem to be the following divisions of responsibility, namely, administration, instruction and discipline. The first two, which embrace the matters of supply, equipment, care of property, paper-work and command, must be borne to a large extent by the officers, but on the non-commissioned officers falls almost the whole burden of the third and most fundamental element of soldiering—discipline—of which the cardinal principle is obedience—instant and unquestioned obedience to any lawful order of a superior.

The soldier who does not instinctively obey an order, because it is an order, but who hesitates or "reasons why," has not grasped the first principle of a soldier's life, and is himself unfit to command men.

IN THE ARMORY.

Situated as most of our companies are, in isolated armories and with

the members using portions of their quarters as a club, the line between the social and the military is often very hard to distinguish, and a good non-commissioned officer in the Armory is one who can combine discretion with authority, without favoritism and without fear of being called "duty-struck." He should bear in mind constantly that when he accepted his appointment from his commanding officer he became a *leader of men*, and, *ex-officio*, a guardian of the reputation of his company. No real soldier will resent a just military reprimand, even from his best friend or his own brother, and while every company is sure to contain a few growlers and kickers, experience has proved that these same "guard-house lawyers" are apt to secretly admire and respect a "non-com" who does his duty without fear or favor. A non-commissioned officer should particularly remember that, in the Armory, he is *always* on duty and should not only set an example of soldierly conduct and dignity, especially in his intercourse with his fellow "non-coms," but should constantly encourage a healthy spirit of loyalty to the Company Commander and to the best interests of the company, while it goes without saying that he will never, by any chance, permit any criticism of officers or orders in the presence of privates or civilians. Experience has also shown that it is the company in which the non-commissioned officers attend to details and continually correct apparent trifles that will prove the most efficient company in the field. Attention to detail becomes a habit which, in turn, is applied to more important matters, and the company which takes pride in the snap and accuracy with which it does things on the drill-floor is also most likely to have the best discipline in camp and in the field. Therefore, it is essential that the non-commissioned officers, who act as guides and file-closers on the drill-floor, should be careful to note and correct minor faults, such as excessive swinging of the arm in marching, improper slope of the rifle at right shoulder, the failure to cut away the hand with snap in the manual and talking and gazing about in ranks. This they should do in a just and dignified manner, and under no circumstances allow the criticism of errors to degenerate into nagging or sarcasm, which is especially resented by men in ranks.

In brief, the non-commissioned officer who is soldierly, reserved, efficient and scrupulously fair in such duties as fall to him in the Armory has the satisfaction of knowing that he is sure of making good with his men and his officers, and that when the time of stress and danger comes, his men will follow and obey him and his officers rely on him. Such a sense of satisfaction, regardless of popularity, means *everything* to the true soldier and is, I think, the whole essence of discipline.

The well-known comparison of a company with a business concern in which the Captain is the proprietor and the First Sergeant the foreman, is doubly applicable to our militia companies, because the First Sergeant, in addition to being the working head of the company and the Company Commander's personal representative, is usually recognized by the other non-commissioned officers and privates as the next in line to be taken into the firm; that is, to become a commissioned officer. The prestige of his position is consequently very great, and on his use of it depends to a tremendous degree the harmony and *esprit de corps* of the company and the comfort and freedom from anxiety of the Company Commander. Under the supervision of the Captain, he has immediate charge of all routine matters pertaining

to the company, and with the assistance of the Quartermaster Sergeant and the Company Clerk, looks after all company and Government property, books, papers, and records; while, in addition, he usually, in our service, has to exercise a fatherly supervision over all the members of the company, settle their minor differences, listen to their troubles and constantly watch his men so as to be able to recommend to the Captain the best men for appointment to corporals.

While he should not, under any circumstances, allow other non-commissioned officers or privates to tell him what he should do, he should, on the other hand, always be open to suggestion, and it need hardly be said, should himself be the personification of military courtesy and should hold the other non-commissioned officers up to the proper standard, always insisting on the use of military titles when addressing each other in the Armory. Above all things, he should not *interfere* with non-commissioned officers to whom he has given certain work, as for example, the instruction of recruits; he should give complete directions before the work is commenced, but after that, the non-commissioned officer in charge should be let alone and only required to produce results. No one should be allowed to approach the Company Commander with complaints without his permission and, in short, the men should be encouraged to look upon him as a good comrade and adviser to whom they can look for information, sympathy and exact justice.

IN CAMP.

When the company goes into a Camp of Instruction discipline becomes much easier of enforcement, because the punishments of extra fatigue, etc., can be used to deter men from infractions of regulations or orders, and certain privileges can be awarded for good conduct.

The organization of the company into squads and sections can now be made more real to the men, because they actually live, sleep and eat together in their squads and under the control of their squad leaders, who are, in turn, under the supervision of the chiefs of sections.

A spirit of healthy rivalry between the squads and sections in the performance of duty usually springs up and is one of the best agents in promoting the efficiency of the company. The non-commissioned officers now have an opportunity to observe their men closely and acquire some knowledge of their personal traits and characters which is very valuable to the First Sergeant and the Company Commander in the administration of the company.

It is easy to tell by a look down the company streets, by day or night, which companies have good non-commissioned officers by the appearance of the tents and other property, the care taken of the rifles, the policing of the street and the dress and conduct of the men off duty and out of quarters.

Promptness in getting the squads out on the company street in the prescribed dress and equipment in time for formations is also a test of the efficiency of the non-commissioned officers, and nothing gives the military observer so poor an opinion of a company as to see distracted men running about the street and quarters at the last note of the "Assembly" with uniforms and equipment hastily and carelessly put on and probably keeping the other companies of the battalion waiting by their tardiness in marching out for a formation.

The First Sergeant should make it a rule to be on the company parade at least three or four minutes before the "Assembly" for formations; but his efforts will be wasted if he does not also insist on the same punctuality on the part of the duty sergeants and corporals.

The daily routine duties of the First Sergeant in camp are numerous and complex, but when systematized, become almost habit, and as any duty sergeant is liable at any moment to be called upon to take up the First Sergeant's work (and incidentally, also, the Quartermaster Sergeant's), it behooves him to prepare himself constantly to be ready to take the place of any of his superiors who is absent from duty by reason of sickness or detail. A good First Sergeant has very little time to himself as the following list will show, and he should be relieved of all minor matters of camp order and discipline by the activity and loyalty of his duty sergeants.

His daily routine duties are briefly, taking reveille roll-call; entering the names of sick on the Sick Report, and sending the report and the sick to the hospital by a non-commissioned officer (generally the non-commissioned officer in charge of the street); making out the Morning Report and the passes, getting the Company Commander to sign them and then taking them to headquarters (and here let me say that it is astonishing how many such reports and papers are submitted to the Adjutant's office with mistakes; they should never be brought to the Captain for his signature until checked up and found correct); forming and inspecting the guard detail and marching it to

Guard Mount; going promptly to headquarters at "First Sergeant's Call" to receive the Morning Report, the guard and fatigue details for the next day and such orders and communications as there may be for the Company Commander; making out the details for the next day and making the proper entries in the Duty Roster; publishing to the company at "Retreat" the guard and fatigue details for the following day and posting the same on the company bulletin-board; notifying the Quartermaster Sergeant of the men who are absent on duty and for whom meals must be saved; forming the company and calling the roll for all drills, ceremonies and other formations, and preparing for the signature of Company Commander all the reports and returns that are to be rendered the next day.

Thus it is evident that the First Sergeant's time and energies are pretty well occupied with his own necessary duties, and he should not be interrupted or distracted by having to quell disorder or settle trivial quarrels.

Guard duty now becomes a very important part of the instruction, and nothing reflects greater credit on the company than to have its details get the reputation of being well instructed in this most essential duty.

As soon as the guard details are posted on the company bulletin-board, it should be the duty of the sergeants, from whose sections men are selected, to ascertain whether or not these men are properly instructed in the duties of a sentinel, can repeat General Orders, and thoroughly understand the proper forms for challenging. A private who is "bucking for orderly" should have a special inspection of his dress and equipment and be given the benefit of all the information in the possession of the Sergeant in the correct manner of reporting for duty, transmitting orders, etc.

Needless to say, the rifles and bayonets of the guard detail should receive minute attention and all the equipment before marching to Guard Mount be above criticism. In fact, it should be a point of honor with the duty sergeants and corporals to make the First Sergeant's inspection of the guard detail a mere formality. He cannot spend his time in elementary instruction in the School of the Soldier and should not be required to do so, if his non-commissioned officers support him loyally.

The senior non-commissioned officer of the Guard always acts as Sergeant of the Guard and, if there be no officer of the Guard, will perform the duties prescribed for the Commander of the Guard. Consequently, he must be thoroughly familiar, not only with the orders and duties of the other non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Guard, but with the added responsibilities of the discipline and command of the Guard in any emergency which may arise.

The Manual of Guard Duty should be his constant companion and he should never be caught napping through ignorance of any ceremony, formation or compliment arising during his tour of duty. Time does not permit me to enumerate these duties, which are carefully prescribed in the Guard Manual, but attention should be directed to some important points which are commonly neglected.

He should remember that "First Sergeant's Call" means *him* as well as the First Sergeants and, when he hears it, should proceed at once to the Adjutant's office and get the Guard Report Book. He should never fail, on leaving the Guard-quarters for any purpose, to mention his destination and the probable duration of his absence to the next in command. When any alarm of a serious nature is raised, he should remember two things—first, to form his Guard as quickly as the men can be made to fall in, and then to make certain that the proper call is blown, and the Commanding Officer and the Officer of the Day are at once notified.

In the discipline of his Guard he should be *nothing short of a martinet* and should try to convey to them a realization of the importance and dignity of the duty. About as unmilitary a thing as I can think of is the jolly and teasing of a sentinel on post by soldiers off duty, and yet I actually saw, at Pine Plains, this very thing occur *in the presence of a Sergeant*; not, I am happy to say, of a Massachusetts outfit! Quoted from A. R., U. S. A.: "Respect for the person and office of a sentinel is as strictly enjoined by military law as that required to be paid to an officer."

Among the ceremonies with which a Sergeant of the Guard should be familiar is the hoisting and lowering of the Post flag at "Reveille" and "Retreat" and he should so drill the details in this duty that they will reflect credit on his instruction under the eyes of the numerous critics at Post Headquarters. The proper folding of the flag into a "cocked hat" at "Retreat" is a very simple matter and yet one which is often bungled.

The other important duty becomes urgent in a Camp of Instruction,

namely, the care of the rifles and bayonets. The Armorer or Company Artificer no longer performs this duty, as in the Armory, and it becomes essential that each Chief of Section and Squad leader should understand the arms in every detail in order that the sole weapons of the infantryman shall not become unserviceable through ignorance or carelessness. Space does not permit me to go into the exceedingly important subject at this time, but the Ordnance Department issues to the companies a very complete Manual with ample illustrations and explicit directions, which every non-commissioned officer should study and digest so as to be able to tell their men what they *must* do and what they *must not* do in order to preserve the efficiency of their arms.

A concise and clearly-written treatise entitled "Our Military Rifle and How to Use It," by Bowman (published by ARMS AND THE MAN in Washington), strips the subject of technicalities and teaches some common-sense expedients in the care of arms in the field. This subject, however, important as it is, belongs to the Ordnance Officer and is hardly my province this evening. It deserves special treatment to do it justice.

(Concluded next week.)

AN HISTORIC MEDAL.

AMONG the old military organizations there are none, perhaps, richer in history and tradition than the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion.

Dating as it does, from 1789, it has the distinction of being the oldest, active military organization in the United States, which has been in continuous existence.

'Twould be interesting to recount the numerous occasions in which this old command has figured in both military and social ways. The wars of 1812, 1863 and 1898 furnished sufficient opportunity for the Blues to demonstrate their patriotism and soldierly valor, while the following few extracts from some old records show them well to the front in the more pleasant activities of social life:

Eleventh of June, 1823, organized their first band.

Eighteenth of September, 1824, assisted in receiving General Lafayette at Yorktown, and on 26th of September at Richmond.

Eleventh of September, 1830, paraded in honor of the French revolution and abdication of Charles X.

Twenty-sixth of July, 1838, received and escorted the President of the United States to the Powhatan House.

Twenty-second of February, 1840, Hon. Henry Clay addressed the Blues at Military Hall.

Thirtieth of October, 1849, joined the funeral procession of ex-President James K. Polk.

Thirteenth of November, 1849, received Maj-Gen. Winfield Scott.

Twenty-first of February, 1850, escorted President Zachary Taylor to the laying of the corner stone of Washington's Monument, Richmond.

Twelfth of July, 1850, went to Washington for President Taylor's funeral.

Twenty-seventh of June, 1851, paraded to receive President Fillmore.

Twenty-fourth of February, 1854, entertained the Washington Greys of Philadelphia.

Twenty-second of February, 1855, guests of Philadelphia militia in that city.

In more recent years the Blues have always acted as escort to the Governor of Virginia at the large expositions, Buffalo, St. Louis and Jamestown, and also participated in many inaugural parades.

1909 the Blues visited the Ancient and Honorable Order of Artillery, of Boston, the 1st and 2nd Companies of Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and the 1st. Light Infantry of Providence, R. I.

Upon the completion of their new Armory, 10th of May, 1910, they entertained at their 121st "birthday party" the above organizations and the Governors of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Va.

Perhaps the most interesting old relic in the possession of the Battalion is a hand-made silver medal, 122 years old, for the best shot in the Battalion, and competed for annually. It measures two and one-third inches across and is three inches long.

On one side is represented a soldier, in colonial uniform—the style is still used as full dress uniform—shooting at a target. As the target appears to be about a dozen feet from the rifleman he probably feels he doesn't require the aid of the sling, as none seems to be shown. On the pin bar is the date, 1798, and on the other side is engraved the coat-of-arms of the United States, with the inscription "Richmond Light Infantry Blues."



MEDAL FOR EXPERTNESS IN MARKSMANSHIP NOW 122 YEARS OLD.

Once a year, on the anniversary of the organization, teams from the four Companies hold a competitive shoot, the individual making the highest score receives the ancient medal.

Owing to its age and historic interest it can never be won outright, ownership always remaining with the Battalion. The present holder won it in 1903, 1910 and 1911.

On account of its size the winner of the old medal rarely adorns his manly chest with it, wearing it only on the evening of the anniversary ball and special Battalion occasions.

PROGRAM FOR THE OLYMPIC MATCHES.

THE program for the Olympic games, which will be held at Stockholm, Sweden, June 29 to July 22, 1912, has just been received.

We will, of course, only pay attention to that portion devoted to shooting, the entries for which close on May 29, 1912.

The days scheduled for the shooting are Saturday, June 29 to Friday, July 5. Inasmuch as this country anticipates sending over a team of rifle and revolver men for participation in these matches, we consider the program of sufficient interest to reproduce in full the shooting events.

MAX. NUMBER OF COMPETITORS FROM EACH NATION.

In each of the individual competitions: 12.
In each of the team competitions: 1 team.

PRIZES IN THE INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.

1st Prize: Gold Olympic Medal; 2nd Prize: Silver Olympic Medal; 3rd Prize: Bronze Olympic Medal.

PRIZES IN THE TEAM EVENTS.

1st Prize: Diploma to the winning team, and Silver-gilt Olympic Medal to each member of the team; 2nd Prize: Silver Olympic Medal to each member of the team; 3rd Prize: Bronze Olympic Medal to each member of the team.

In addition, Lord Westbury's Challenge Cup to the winner of the individual Clay-Bird Shooting (holder, W. H. Ewing, Canada).

ARMY RIFLE SHOOTING.

The National Military weapon of each country according to the latest adopted model, without any alteration or addition.

Team competition ("International"). Distances 200, 400, 500, and 600 metres; teams of 6, with max. 3 reserves; 2 sighters and 15 shots at each range. Individual competition. Distance 600 metres; 5 sighters and 20 shots. Individual competition. Distance 300 metres; 20 shots in 2 series:

One series of 10 shots (4 lying down, 4 kneeling, and 2 standing), at stationary target, 140 x 170 centimetres divided into 5 zones. Time limit, 3 min. 2 sighters.

One series of 10 shots (5 lying down and 5 kneeling) at a half-figure. Time limit, 3 min. No sighters.

SHOOTING WITH ANY RIFLE.

Fore and Back Sight Open.

Team competition. Distance 300 metres. Teams of 6, with max. 3 reserves. 120 shots (40 standing, 40 kneeling, and 40 lying down). 10 sighters in each position.

Individual competition. Distance 300 metres. 120 shots (40 standing, 40 kneeling, and 40 lying down). 10 sighters in each position.

MINIATURE-RIFLE SHOOTING.

Any breech-loading rifle, with calibre not exceeding 6 mm., using miniature ammunition intended for competition.

Any fore and back sight, except magnifying or telescopic.

Team competition. Distance 50 metres. Teams of 4, with max. 2 reserves. 40 shots in 4 series of 10 shots each. 4 sighters. Target: white, with black bull's-eye.

Individual competition. Distance 50 metres. Same regulations as for team competition.

Team competition. Distance 25 metres. Teams of 4, with max. 2 reserves. 25 shots in 5 series of 5 shots each. 2 sighters. Target (disappearing): reduced whole-figure, 12 centimetres high, divided into zones. The target will appear 25 times, each time for 3 second, with intervals of 5 seconds between the appearances.

Individual competition. Distance 25 metres. Same regulations as for team competition.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL SHOOTING.

Any revolver or pistol with open fore and back sight. Ammunition with metal cartridge case.

Team competition. Distance 50 metres. Teams of 4, with max. 2 reserves. 60 shots in 10 series of 6 shots each. 2 sighters. Target; white, 50 centimetres in diam., divided into 10 zones, 2½ centimetres between each, counting from 1 to 10. Bullseye black, 20 centimetres in diam. Position: standing, right or left hand, with arm extended.

Individual competition. Distance 50 metres. Same regulations as for team competition.

Duel-Shooting. Team competition. Distance 30 metres. Teams of 4, with max. 2 reserves. 30 shots in 6 series of 5 shots each. 2 sighters. Target: whole-figure, 1.7 metre high, divided into zones. The target will appear 30 times, each time for 3 seconds, with intervals of 10 seconds between the appearances. Starting position: arm stretched downwards, the muzzle turned towards the ground.

Duel-Shooting. Individual competition. Distance 30 metres. Same regulations as for team competition.

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING.

Team competition. Teams of 6, with max. 3 reserves. 3 Stages.

1st stage: Teams shoot at 20 birds per man in 2 rounds; 2nd stage: Teams shoot at 30 birds per man in 2 rounds; 3rd stage: Teams shoot at 50 birds per man in 3 rounds.

Individual competition.

3 Stages.

1st stage: Teams shoot at 20 birds per man in 2 rounds; 2nd stage: Teams shoot at 30 birds per man in 2 rounds; 3rd stage: Teams shoot at 50 birds per man in 4 rounds.

VI. RUNNING DEER SHOOTING.

Rifles of Any Construction and Calibre.

Team competition. Distance 100 metres. Single shots. Teams of 4, with max. 2 reserves. 10 shots, one at each run. 2 sighters. Any position.

Individual competition. Distance 100 metres. Single shots. Same regulations as for team competition.

Individual competition. Distance 100 metres. Double shot. 20 shots, 2 at each run. 2 sighters. Any position.

A NEW GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the American Game Protective and Propagation Society, with its principal office in New York City, were filed with Secretary of State Lazansky September 24. The organization will be National in character and work for the protection and propagation of game throughout the country. The movement has the endorsement of former President Roosevelt and a number of prominent sportsmen.

The Association has selected the following officers: President, John B. Burnham, former Deputy Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner; Treasurer and Counsel, William S. Haskell, of New York City; Secretary, George M. Fayles, of Troy.

The Association will have an Advisory Board of thirty members, and also various advisory committees, including Committees on Membership, Organization, Game Protection, Game Propagation, State and Federal Laws, Forestry and Fish Culture.

President Burnham, in explaining the purposes of the new organization, made the following statement:

"The incorporation of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association marks a new era in game protection from the standpoint of the sportsmen. The game laws of the different States are complex and contradictory, favoring one locality at the expense of another, and in many sections they are very poorly enforced or not enforced at all. There is no uniformity between the laws of different States where game conditions are similar, and there is no general effective protection of migratory game birds, such as wild fowl and woodcock, over a large part of the country. In many States there are no limits set on the number of birds that can be killed by any

sportsman at one time. In New York, for instance, there is no limit on the bag of wild fowl that can be taken. Without improved conditions in the laws themselves and in their enforcement, the wild game of the country is bound to be exterminated.

"No one knows this better than the manufacturers of arms and ammunition, and with an eye to the future they have contributed the funds for launching a National game protective association and for endowing it for the next five years. The companies represented are the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, The Remington Arms Company and Union Metallic Cartridge Company, The J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, The Marlin Fire Arms Company, The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, The American Powder Mills, The United States Cartridge Company, The Peters Cartridge Company, The United Lead Company and the Western Cartridge Company. Other manufacturers will be invited to join in the movement, and contributions from sportsmen are also requested in sums from one dollar to twenty-five thousand dollars. Payment of the latter sum creates the donor a benefactor of the Association.

"The Association will not only work for a National law protecting migratory birds and for bag limits in the various States, but it will also co-operate with the various State and National game protective organizations and aid them in the enforcement of existing laws. For this purpose, it will have its own wardens. It will also give medals for meritorious work in game protection.

"It will further the work of game propagation. In a country where five hundred thousand shotguns and rifles are sold annually, it is apparent that the time has come where in many sections the only shooting that can be had will be from propagated species." Ex-President Roosevelt has written Mr. Burnham, President of the new association, the following letter:

"New York, September 19th, 1911.

"MY DEAR MR. BURNHAM:

"I have read the Constitution and By-laws of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association. I need hardly say that I unqualifiedly believe in the purpose of this association, and it should have the backing of all good citizens. In particular, I wish to express my real pleasure at the farsightedness which has induced the arms and ammunition men of the country to take the lead in organizing such an association as this.

"All lovers of Nature should believe in the work of the association. All sportsmen of even a moderate capacity for forethought should back up such a movement. But unfortunately, our experience in the past has shown us that too often both sportsmen, and manufacturers of guns and ammunition, not to speak of dealers in game, have shown a shortsightedness as to their own interests well nigh inexplicable. The market gunners, for instance, have often been foremost in opposing the laws which alone could render their profession permanent. If the market gunners of Long Island had possessed the same intelligent forethought and intelligent care for their own interests that the hunters and dwellers in and on the borders of the wilderness Maine have shown, there would now be an abundance of wild fowl and shore birds on Long Island, and there would have been no need whatever for the drastic legislation for the protection of game which it has been necessary to pass in this State of New York.

"The extermination of the wild pigeon has not only been a blot upon American civilization, has not only robbed us of a most typical and interesting American bird, whose presence was a real asset to the country, but has been a severe misfortune to the very people whose reckless greed did most in causing the extermination. The experience of Maine has shown that even beasts like moose and deer can be protected with entire success, and that to the inhabitants of the neighborhood a live moose or deer in the woods is in mere money return worth many hundred times the value of the dead carcass.

"Not only from altruistic motives, from motives of real patriotism, but from motives of self-interest, our people ought at once to put a stop to the destruction of wild life, and especially to the process of exterminating game birds and beasts in our country. The arms and ammunition men are bound to see their manufacturers diminish if there are no game birds and animals to attract the sportsman afield; and their interests and his are identical. The supply must be conserved. The manufacturers are showing sound public spirit as well as farsighted recognition of their own interests in starting this movement. They should be backed up by every sportsman worthy of the name, and by every lover of Nature, and every good citizen. The purpose of the association is to focus popular attention on the immediate need of conserving the remnant of American wild game. It is imperatively necessary to create a popular sentiment favorable to the increase of game by propagation, and with this purpose, not only to work for better game laws, but for the better enforcement of the game laws. The bag that can be taken in a day by any sportsman should be limited by law, and there should be National legislation to protect migratory game birds. Probably every man fit to pass judgment on the subject at all, already believes in these purposes, but in order to secure their being put into practical operation, it is necessary to have co-operative effort. Your association provides the necessary working organization. I bespeak for it the hearty support of all good citizens.

"Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION TROPHY DISPLAY.

A POPULAR feature of the headquarters tent of the National Rifle Association of America at Camp Perry this year was the display of rifle shooting trophies and medals.

All of the prominent trophies had been assembled and so arranged that they could be seen by all the competitors and visitors at camp, thus enabling the enlisted men as well as the officers to view the historic trophies and medals which they all were striving for.

In previous years such trophies as had been assembled at Camp Perry were on view in the assembly hall of the Ohio State Rifle Association club house where only the officers and their ladies congregated.

The display contained several very valuable additions to the already handsome list of prizes. Of the well-known rifle shooting trophies in this country, the only ones absent from the above collection were the National Team Trophy, the historic Hilton Trophy, the Soldier of Marathon and the Dryden Trophy of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

Taking the above trophies in their numerical order, as shown in the illustration, they are:

sented by the National Rifle Association to State Associations for a member's competition.

Number eight, the oldest trophy of all—the Leech Cup. This cup has been in competition since 1874.

Number nine is the Wimbledon Cup, which is almost as old as the Leech Cup; it was put in competition the year following—1875.

Number ten, the Revolver Team championship shield.

Number eleven, the Catrow Cup.

Number twelve, the Cavalry Cup. This is another new trophy which was presented by the Marine Corps Rifle Team of 1910 to the Cavalry, and goes to the cavalryman making the highest score in the President's Match.

Number thirteen is the Enlisted Men's Trophy—a new trophy purchased by the enlisted men of the U. S. Marine Corps and is shot for by teams of enlisted men only. It was won this year for the first time by the U. S. Navy Team.

Number fourteen is the Herrick Trophy—an Ohio match for interstate competition.

It is the intention of the National Rifle Association to carry out this idea of assembling the trophies and prizes for exhibition in its head-



THE N. R. A. TENT AT PERRY—NIGHT-TIME.
 Day or Night it Was a Busy Place, and for the First Time Everyone Was Given an Opportunity to View These Historic Trophies.

Number one. The National Defence Trophy, which can hardly be called a trophy, as it is not awarded to the winner of a match, but to the Company in each State which qualifies the greatest number of marksmen during the year. A supply of these trophies have been presented by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company to the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department to be awarded as above mentioned. Every State in the Union having eighteen Companies or less may secure one of these trophies on application; a State having thirty-six Companies up to and including fifty-four, may secure two; a State with fifty-four or more, may secure three.

Number two is the new United States Trophy—a trophy, which in time, will become the most historical and most sought for in this country. It was won this year for the first time by the U. S. Navy Team, with the National Guard second, Army third and Marine Corps fourth.

Number three is the Adjutant General's cup of the Ohio State Rifle Association.

Number four, the Evans Service Skirmish cup.

Number five, the Marine Corps cup.

Number six, the Rumbold Regiment Trophy, which is a hammered silver punch bowl.

Number seven is the new State Association shield now being pre-

pared in subsequent years.

In many ways the headquarters of the National Rifle Association was a complete success. In the rear of where the trophies were shown was fitted up a club room for the use of the members of the Association. Many a congenial gathering assembled here to swap stories and refresh themselves after the arduous work upon the range. The flow of wit and other things was constant.

May the hospitality dispensed by the Secretary of the National Rifle Association never grow less.

NIGHT SHOOTING BY COAST ARTILLERY.

IN THE artillery district of New London, Conn., nine companies of the coast artillery corps held target practice at night between September 13 and September 21 with 3-inch rifles, which developed remarkable accuracy. This was the first time night service target practice on a large scale under service conditions had been held by coast artillery troops.

By means of searchlights and patrol boats a large light zone was provided, in which the companies could fire from the shore batteries at targets being towed from the sea toward the fortifications. The shells were equipped with burning tracers, which marked their paths

during the flights. A target with a canvas screen, 10 feet by 24 feet was towed by a tug, and the companies opened fire on it.

Each company was allowed eighteen record shots, and the ranges were about 2,300 yards. The average percentage of hits for all companies was about 50. Two companies made 16 hits out of 18 shots, which was considered remarkably good for firing at night. The elapsed time for firing eighteen rounds per company averaged about 40 to 50 seconds.

This year all companies assigned to rapid-fire guns are being exercised at night firing. This firing is held at eleven different harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and insular possessions. The results have gratified the War Department.

ITALY AND TURKEY AT WAR.

LIKE a thunderbolt from a clear sky came the announcement that these two great countries had gone to war. There was no warning given, no interchange of notes or diplomatic proceeding—nothing but a swift ultimatum and the beginning of hostilities.

In the division of Mediterranean territory, Italy has let it be understood that she will have her share.

It will probably be brief and bloodless. The questions at issue are not serious enough to warrant a long and fiercely waged war.

Even as this is written negotiations are under way for a quick settlement of difficulties. If they should prove successful then no great harm has been done beyond the sinking of a few ships of Turkey and the interruptions of diplomatic relations.

THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

IT is nearly two years since the War Office decided to invite gun-makers and inventors to submit patterns and designs for an automatic service rifle, and up to the present very little has been accomplished in the way of experiments beyond a few trials at Woolwich, Hythe and Bisley, says the *Canadian Military Gazette*. The authorities are waiting to see what Germany and other military powers intend to do in the matter, before committing themselves to considerable outlay in re-arming the Regular forces with an approved rifle. It would seem that the War Office is content to let things slacken a bit since a new-pointed bullet has been issued to the troops.

This bullet has given rise to quite a storm of complaints throughout the service, for it is notorious for the fouling of the rifle-bore through the breaking up of the cupro-nickel casing, when firing takes place. This fact reduces the value of the new bullet to that of former patterns, so far as trajectory and muzzle velocity is concerned, and renders it of little value in quick-firing tests. Many soldiers are beginning to dislike the new bullet, for it certainly spoils accurate shooting. Questions are being asked on all sides as to what the War Office is doing in the matter of automatic rifles, and the answer is simple. The authorities are not going to hurry. They prefer to take time in considering such an important item, and do not wish to rashly commit themselves to injudicious expenditure of public funds.

The agitation regarding aperture sights and their usefulness on active service crops up regularly at Bisley meetings. The War Office has so far refused to adopt this sight for the Army, and the musketry experts at Whitehall and Hythe are content to watch its effects upon shooting during the R. N. A. meeting. I am told by a friend in the Department of the M. G. O., at the War Office, that nothing will be done to settle the question of these sights for some time to come. The authorities consider them of little value in actual warfare, as the range of vision is restricted, and other technical objections have been raised. They are looked upon as mere aids to target shooting and not of any great military value. This is the present opinion of many officers who control the business of arming our troops with the best rifle. They are quite satisfied with the present windguage sight and leave the question of aperture sights to individuals who compete at Bisley.

ARMY OFFICERS DELIVER MAIL.

CARRYING United States mail by aeroplane and the Postmaster General of the United States acting as postman in delivering mail on one occasion has attracted much attention.

A sack of mail has been carried daily by aeroplane from Nassau Boulevard Aviation Field, Long Island, where the Post Office Department established "Aerial Station No. 1," to a temporary station at

Mineola. Postmaster General Hitchcock, who is deeply interested in the progress of aviation, with special reference to the future use of the aeroplane as a mail carrier, came over from Washington to watch the experiment.

He saw Capt. Paul W. Beck, of the United States Army, carry a sack of mail in his 75 horsepower Curtiss biplane with such ease and safety that he determined to make a trip as a passenger with Captain Beck and personally drop the sack of mail at the station at Mineola. This trip was successfully made on September 27, Postmaster General Hitchcock carrying a sack containing 162 letters and 1,400 post cards and dropping it within a few feet of the point where the postman awaited it.

He was so impressed that he is now convinced that the aeroplane may be used to great advantage in carrying mail between isolated communities and between points where wide and expensive detours must now be made, such, as for instance, points on opposite sides of the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River in Arizona and in Alaska.

New York has seen splendid flying at Nassau Boulevard, L. I., during the past week, where several European aviators of reputation and many of the leading birdmen of America have met in competition. The meet at Nassau has been notable for the number of military officers taking part. Capt. Paul W. Beck, U. S. A., and Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, U. S. N., have been particularly prominent in winning prizes with their Curtiss biplanes, and Lieutenants Milling and Arnold, also of the Army, have been almost equally successful.

SHOOTING AT 1,400 YARDS.

IT IS generally supposed by American riflemen that England is short on long ranges. This is true to a certain extent. We were somewhat surprised, however, to read in a recent number of the N. R. A. Journal an account of a rifle match which took place on Colonel Hopton's range at Canon Frome. As a means of comparison with some of our own scores which have been made at the 1200-yard range, which it will be noticed is also included, the scores which follow will make interesting reading.

1ST DAY.					
	15 shots.		20 shots.		Ttl.
	900	1000	1100	1200	
Colonel Hopton	69	65	93	91	318
Mr. Lane-Joynt	69	68	86	87	310
					628
Colonel Sandeman	61	60	90	75	286
Major Ranken	72	65	87	82	306
					592
2ND DAY.					
	20 shots.		15 shots.		Ttl.
	1100	1200	1300	1400	
Colonel Hopton	88	85	71	69	313
Mr. Lane-Joynt	76	82	68	62	288
					601
Colonel Sandeman	87	79	69	63	298
Major Ranken	91	81	62	55	289
					587
	900	1000	1100	1200	Ttl.
Colonel Hopton	69	70	96	95	330
Captain Savile	70	70	77	81	298
					628
Colonel Mellish	72	71	87	85	315
Mr. Rogers	70	71	90	84	315
					630
	1100	1200	1300	1400	Ttl.
Colonel Hopton	87	81	61	56	285
Captain Savile	78	82	70	65	295
					580
Colonel Mellish	87	77	64	65	293
Mr. Rogers	73	71	59	65	268
					561
Result.					
	1st day.		2nd day.		Ttl.
Col. Hopton and Capt. Saville	628		580		1208
Colonel Mellish and Mr. Rogers	630		561		1191

ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

JAMES A. DRAIN, Editor

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

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

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

PAY FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Federal Pay Bill under which a fairly reasonable rate of pay for the National Guard would be available annually from Federal funds has failed to receive favorable attention from Congress. When we say that it has failed to receive favorable attention we do not mean that the letter or the spirit of the proposed law were disapproved by Congress. The meaning intended to be conveyed is simply that Congress failed to act favorably upon the measure. All of those potent forces which may be rallied to the support of this necessary legislation must be put into action to secure the adoption of this beneficent law at the next session of Congress.

There must be a "get-together" program adopted by the National Guard, the Army and the War Department, and every person, agency or organization which can be employed to strengthen the cause of this legislation so imperatively needed must be brought to bear upon Congress.

The National Guard Association of the United States in its annual convention at Buffalo, October 9, 10 and 11, must give point, effect, and coherent and intelligent direction to efforts in behalf of the bill by the formulation of an aggressive campaign to begin as soon as it is outlined and continue until the bill has received enough votes in Congress to pass and become a law by the signature of the President.

An illustration of what a system of pay for the National Guard may accomplish is afforded by the experience of the State of Utah. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, the Adjutant General of Utah, prepared and presented to the last legislature of his state, the one which met in 1911, a pay bill by which enlisted men of the Utah National Guard who attend four drills per month receive \$1 for each drill. For three drills a less sum, for two a still smaller sum is provided. To the officers there is a small annual payment conditioned upon competency and service.

The bill received the favorable attention of the Utah Legislature and became a law in June. Under its operation immediate improvement was noted upon every hand. Drill reports showed attendance of practically 100% for all organizations. Company commanders had in their hands a lever powerful enough to compel the attendance of men and the

lever was largely automatic in its action.

Coupled with the direct benefit accruing to the organization through the added incentive for attendance on account of the money involved, was an added dignity which the idea of pay lent to the service. The Utah men seemed to feel that provision to pay them for their drills placed the stamp of official approval upon their work. The result was in every way good.

We cannot expect the same result to follow in all of the States, because the organizations are as different and various as are the physical characteristics of the different portions of the country. What we can confidently hope for, is similar results, and in every case these should be of a favorable character.

If there are organizations which desire to accept no pay from the Government for ordered drill duty, there is no reason why such organizations should not decline to receive the pay, or receive it and turn it over to some worthy public use.

On the other hand a large majority of the National Guardsmen in most of the States are young and comparatively poor men, with their way to make in the world. Even the few dollars which the Federal Pay Bill would give to them for their military service would be of use. They cannot be wholly paid for the sacrifices of energy and money and time which they make but Federal pay on the proposed plan will partially compensate them.

The equity of the case all lies on the side of the National Guardsman. Less than 120,000 of these patriotic men are serving as officers and men in the Organized Militia of the United States, while over 12,000,000 of their fellow citizens equally liable to military service, able-bodied and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years are either indifferent or scornful of their obligations.

A man worth the powder to blow him up who enjoys the privileges accorded a citizen of the United States, should be willing to enter the military service of his country or else to dig deeply into his pocket if necessary to help pay the cost of maintaining those who *are* willing to serve.

A crisis has been reached in the affairs of the National Guard: Carried onward and upward by the zeal and patriotic devotion of its officers and men, it has step by step through its own volition, with carefully considered purpose and definite desire, increased the obligations of service until they are now greater than any sensible man should be expected to bear except in time of war without receiving some pecuniary compensation therefor.

The National Guard has demonstrated to the country its deep seated desire to be of use in peace and in war. The National Guard has shown the Army that it was not only willing but in a degree able (a degree far beyond what might be expected under the circumstances) to step into the first line with the Army to resist the first onslaught of an enemy.

But the National Guard can be made still more efficient; its usefulness and value to the nation as a part of the armed forces can be very greatly increased; and the unjust burden which is now imposed upon this patriotic body of citizens can be materially lightened if the Federal Government does more of its part by furnishing Federal pay. And not alone will the money thus received be a benefit but the moral effect will be beyond calculation.

The National Guard is a part of this nation. It is an institution, a settled, fixed and definite portion of the commonwealth, just as much so as the Constitution of the United States, our Courts or the Army or the Navy. This being so, every effort which is calculated to make it more nearly what it should be;—that is a training school for officers and men in peace for service in war, an aid to civil authorities in time of local disturbance, and a part of the first line with the Army for war,—should be made.

He who opposes the doing of these necessary things is a criminal. He who is indifferent is almost equally culpable. It is the first duty

of every citizen to be interested in those activities of his nation which shall make her fit to fend for herself amongst the nations of the world.

All talk of peace universal, arbitration treaties all-powerful, of the overwhelming influence of that desire for the brotherhood of man claimed by Utopians to be locked in every human breast, is idle and foolish.

Men's hearts must be remade before the doctrine of force gives way to the gentle ministrations of the dove of peace. And until that change is come, up to the moment when men most desire the good of their fellows above every earthly thing, we shall need armies and navies because we shall have to expect war.

As an insurance against war, as a fender to protect us from the shocks and disturbances of threatened war, the National Guard, strong, competent, capable as it can be made, with the Army and the Navy and the Marine Corps, made as good as they can be made, the military establishment involving all of these units, is as vital to our welfare as a heart to the existence of a man.

THE LOSS OF THE LIBERTE.

ONE of the finest battleships of France was lost on September 25. The *Liberté* while anchored in the harbor of Toulon, on the Mediterranean, was destroyed by an explosion of the magazines which hurled into eternity nearly 250 men and wounded about 150.

There were 135 tons of powder aboard the ship. Illustrating the force which this powder developed upon exploding, it may be said that an armor plate weighing 37 tons was hurled a distance of 225 yards to another ship, the *Republique*, injuring the latter so badly that she will be put out of commission for months.

A series of calamities has befallen the navy of France since 1906, which has caused the loss of 2 battleships, 2 cruisers, 2 submarines and 1 destroyer. Five other battleships have been badly damaged.

The percentage is too great. Something should be done, and that at once, to safeguard the lives of the men who man the ships. It is nothing short of criminal to allow these accidents to go on unchecked. We should feel pride in our own navy which is sown up in safeguards for the lives of our men, but we should not grow neglectful in our security.

NICKELING.

THE success of the 1911 King's Prizeman, who used a nickel composition has brought this subject into great prominence.

"The nickeling of our barrels is a subject which must be foremost in the minds of every rifle shot who has to use our present bullet. My object in this article is to bring before my fellow marksmen a system which I have adopted for the last three years, during which time I have never been troubled by nickel. I hope that others who have met with similar success will give us the benefit of the method they have pursued, so that we may find out what it is best for us to do.

"At the close of shooting for the day I thoroughly clean the barrel with K. N. S. and occasionally polish with motty paste. I start shooting with a dry barrel and never do anything to it until my last shot for the day has been fired. My method is based upon the theory that immediately a shot is fired, the whole of the bore becomes coated with the substance of the envelope of the bullet, and this coat is slightly increased with each subsequent discharge. With a barrel in good condition this increase is very slight and the deposit is uniform. Directly any attempt is made to remove this deposit, the attempt must be thorough; wiping out between the ranges is the mistake. The deposit is only partly and not uniformly removed, and no matter how many patches are used, some of the oil must remain soaked into the deposit where it is thickest, with the result that at the next discharge this oil is carbonized, and an extremely hard, rough and irregular surface established in some part of the bore—hence the so-called nickeling.

"No doubt some will say, but how about the corrosion of the poor barrel between the first shot at nine in the morning and the last at seven in the evening? The answer is that they need not trouble about this; corrosion goes on as long as there is any of the substance of the envelope in the barrel; little or much makes no appreciable difference and the pressure of oil does little to stop it. During the late meeting

some men were using a greasy graphite compound smeared on the bullet to prevent nickeling. If this is really efficient, let its use be not only continued but enforced. If, on the other hand, it does not really overcome the difficulty, the old rule against greasing the bullet should be reinstated."—HENRY LATTEY, *N. R. A. Journal*, England.

PORTABLE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OUTFIT FOR THE ARMY.

THE English Marconi company has brought out a portable equipment for the cavalry which was illustrated by slides at the recent annual meeting of the British Association.

The equipment was described in the English publication, "Engineering," as follows:

Of these equipments, one was arranged for cavalry use, the limit of weight per horse being fixed at 185 pounds, and the actual weight a little less. The whole outfit was carried by four horses, and there were four more carrying riders in attendance. No. 1 horse carried the aerial and various odds and ends arranged in two boxes, which simply hook on to the special saddle used. No. 2 horse carried the high-tension equipment on one side, and the low-frequency plant on the other. The high-tension portion was sealed into an hermetically-closed box, and was therefore weather-proof. The low-frequency instrument-box opened out, leaving all necessary parts accessible to the operator. The third horse carried the petrol engine and the dynamo used for generating the primary current, and also the requisite supplies of petrol.

The saddle itself could be lifted off by four men and rested on the ground, and then formed the framework supporting the engine and the dynamo. These were connected by a flexible shaft, which was removed when the saddle was replaced on horseback. The fourth horse carried the two masts, each of which consisted of ten lengths, each six feet long. These were hollow hexagons in section, so as to be light, strong and capable of being closely packed. The earth used was a mat of copper gauze. The aerial was stretched between the two masts as a horizontal conductor, 350 feet long. The sending apparatus was connected at one end of this, and a directed wave was obtained, the strength of wave being much greater in one direction than elsewhere. This plan had, he said, great advantages for military equipments. The saddle framings were all constructed out of bicycle tubing, padded to fit the horse, and each saddle would stand when rested on the ground.

With skilled men the time needed to erect the plan ready for working was nine minutes and to dismantle and pack it again, six minutes. With unskilled hands in Turkey, the equipment, at the first time of asking, had been erected in twenty-one minutes. The infantry set was identically the same equipment, but carried in two carts. The power needed was 400 watts, and the range, even in mountainous regions, was twenty miles. Over moderately hilly country it was 75 km., and over sea, 100 miles. A more powerful equipment with a generator yielding 1½ kw. was also supplied, and this had a range of 200 miles. In this case the height of the mast was 80 feet instead of 60 feet. The generator supplied 300 sparks per second. This equipment was all carried on a single motor-car.

Capt. Sankey, in reply to a query as to whether it was necessary for the attendant at the receiving end to be always listening, said that the operator at the receiving end had to wear the telephonist's apparatus, but this was no great drawback, as he could be reading a novel until called.

ANOTHER NEW EXPLOSIVE.

It is stated in the current issue of the "Sporting Goods Gazette" that a powder manufacturing plant is to be established on the Columbia River with a capacity of 40,000 pounds a day. While a mining engineer, Wayne Darlington, of Philadelphia, was examining mining properties in British Columbia, he is said to have stumbled, by accident, upon the new product. When making experiments with the new explosive, "Lionite," some interesting developments followed. Sealing himself and companion in a room and burning the powder for an hour it was ascertained that no headache or other effects were noticed. Several sticks of the powder were lighted in the open and there was no explosion. A bullet from a revolver was fired into the explosive and a hammer even used on it, but nothing happened. It could only be exploded by heating to 225 degrees, centigrade, and only then in confinement.

At Fisher's Landing, about nine miles above Vancouver on the Columbia River, thirteen ounces, or a few cents' worth, of "Lionite," was put in an inch hole and exploded by a fuse. The rock was unseamed, being a tough boulder worn smooth by water action, and weighed perhaps 100 tons. The explosion of the thirteen ounces split it clear around.

The second shot, fifteen ounces, broke into shape for easy handling onto a barge, a rock weighing about twelve tons.

The third shot was designed to show whether the powder could be made to split a rock evenly without shattering it, and two and one-half ounces were put in a three-foot hole in a five-ton rock. The rock was split into four pieces, virtually quarters.

Six shots were made in all, and in each instance the discovery was tested against dynamite.

GETTING CATALINA'S GOAT.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

PART IV.

(Continued from last week.)

SOME time before I had written Sir Charles Ross for bullets that had been fired into flesh—wood proved nothing. He wrote back that the bullets with which he killed Scotch stags had blown to bits and had left nothing to send—all of which I read with a grin of polite disbelief. He has an apology coming to him.

We left the billy and worked our slow way along the precipitous mountainside to where the prize billy had fallen into a little crevice torn out by the water. As we turned a corner to where we had seen him go down, a plain black billy, minus any pretty white markings, minus any beard to speak of, and minus those fine horns, rose to his feet and half fell, half staggered a few feet down the mountain. The caps were on the telescope but the metallic sights were not obscured. The goat went down again with a bullet through the back, this time for good.

I had shot the wrong goat, while the prize had galloped off unscathed.

He had been knocked off his feet by the bullet and had laid where he struck—anchored—until our coming. I had slipped in the plain 160-grain hollow point bullet before taking the long shot—and it had failed to do the work of the copper tubes, although the goat stayed put.

We worked down to him and took him most thoroughly to pieces to trace the work of the two bullets.

GOATS ARE HARD TO KILL.

The shot that had anchored him until we arrived had struck him two inches to the right of the tail as he ran away, ranging forward and breaking the foreshoulder, tearing on its way through the liver and lungs but missing the heart. Yet the goat had lived for a half hour, then attempted to get away. I believed Art in his statement that the goats would carry more lead than a buck.

Imbedded in the bones of the shoulder I found the only substantial portion of a Ross bullet we saw during the trip, after it had struck game. This bullet, the hollow nose referred to, not a copper tube, had gone to pieces in the shoulder, but had not torn up the interior as had the copper tubes. The fragment left consisted of the round base of the jacket and a jagged half inch strip of the side—no core whatever. The wound channel resembled the ordinary course of a soft nose bullet.

The last copper tube, fired to finish the goat, struck two inches to the left of the spine, back of the shoulders, and breaking the same great hole through the heavy ribs, had gone to pieces in the lung cavity, breaking the left shoulder and converting its path to the usual Hamburg steak consistency.

I am fully convinced that one of the big, able bodied billies would carry off .405's without trouble if they didn't strike a fatal spot.

Of the second copper tube bullet, we found not a shred, the distance was but forty yards or so and it had blown to bits with its terrific velocity.

Below us, at the bottom of a little walled-in place in the gulch, lay the Madam's black nannie. We could not reach her, but knew what the bullet had done, the useless hindquarters in her struggles bespoke the spine shot. Likewise the struggle that finally carried her over the cliff showed what might have happened with a prize buck that we wanted badly. The soft point did not anchor the beasts.

Coming down the mountain we had frightened out of the cactus a young red billy, which had climbed the crags at the summit and then stood and gazed at us, not 70 yards away. We grinned at him and passed him by. Later, as we learned, he climbed the crags and came down close to the lady, gazing her in the eye and daring her to shoot. His impudence was enough, he crossed the crest and went down the canyon beyond where the lady sat. Finally, when he came in sight on the ridge beyond, 300 yards away, the Mauser roared at him, but the big soft point bullet dropped far below him, failing to hold up as had the Spitzers.

Targeting up the rifle I had found that the Spitzers struck three feet higher than the 236 grain bullets, due both to the higher velocity and to the different flip of the light barrel. The mixture of the ammunition played hob with hits until the Spitzers had been used up. About that time we quit hunting.

SOME FAR-AWAY GOATS.

As the three of us sat, later on, gazing over the mesa from which we had come, we spotted a small band of goats idling along at the



The One That Wrecked the Camera.

base of the mountain, 500 yards away and nearly 500 feet below us. Art borrowed the Mauser for a moment, ran up the sights and dropped two bullets so close to a big goat that the gravel must have flicked his sides.

The band turned and came hurrying along the base of the mountain for us. Art, gazing through the glasses, became excited.

"Let him have it, Mrs. C.," he called, that first fellow is a beauty, the best one we've seen yet. "Let him come closer, don't move, whatever you do, they don't see us." He hurriedly passed the Mauser back to the lady and we sat watching the approaching goats.

The leading one was a female—and like others, she spoiled the fun. The half dozen were within 300 yards, they paused at the edge of a deep, narrow, barranca for an instant, then she glanced up and saw us. She made just one dive into the little gulch that crossed the mesa, then disappeared from sight.

The patriarch followed suit. The others scattered and galloped off across the level ground, suddenly conscious of some danger close by.

A moment later the patriarch leaped into sight from the edge of the ravine, this time much farther off toward the edge of the canyon where we had first shot that morning.

A big 8 m.m. bullet hissed over his back—the sights were still up in the air from the long range shooting. A Ross bullet struck behind him. Then the lady smoked that goat across the mesa, the bullets hitting close enough to scare him worse each shot, yet not close enough to get the horns for us.

That was the first goat I saw that got down and ran in deadly earnest, ran for all that was in him. He reminded me of the difference between that jack-rabbit and the greyhound. Perhaps you've heard about him.

THE DOG AND THE RABBIT.

The hound, being young and boastful, started out after a jack, with the announcement that he was going to get that rabbit. In an hour or so he came back, minus any rabbit or any signs of one, on his chops.

"Thought you were going to get that rabbit," said the old dog, lying in the shade of the wagon.

"Get him, hell," snapped the footsore youngster, "that rabbit was runnin' for his life, I was just runnin' for a dinner."

Up to that time all the goats we had seen had apparently been running with nothing more serious than a dinner in their thoughts.

With the ammunition supply considerably diminished, we climbed down the steep mountain, crossed over the mesa, and sought the lady's first goat, the black fellow that dropped to the Spitzer.

As we crossed the mesa we noticed a string of goats just disappearing into a shallow gulch at the lower end, leading toward the big mountain. There were five of them. The last, a black billy, walked slowly and seemed to be hurt.

"He's been hit by somebody, probably one of the herders from the ranch," said Art, watching the goat with his glasses.

I had but ten rounds left for the Ross, to get a shot at the goat required a brisk run, so I handed the lady the Ross, took the Mauser and ran down the mesa to clear a ridge, beyond which the quintette

would come into sight when they left the little ravine. In a moment they cleared the trees along the ravine, a good 400 yards off, walking in the single file of the goat tribe. Only four of them came into sight. Then finally came the fifth, a good 50 yards behind the others.

The Sheard bead glimmered for a second just ahead of him, then the big bullet kicked up a spurt of dust that made me think I had missed him. The bullet had landed, however. He turned and came running back toward me on three legs, the right foreleg hanging useless, broken below the body. He disappeared into the ravine, and a little later again came into sight, 150 yards away, running along the side of the hill, and making good time.

ALMOST A SPECTRE GOAT.

For a moment after I shot I almost believed that he was a spectre. The big bullet, fired as he ran broadside, kicked up a puff of dust just behind the billy, while the "plunk" of the bullet came plainly to our ears. He leaped a little higher, bleated to show his acknowledgment of the attention, and never broke his stride. He shot behind a clump of brush, disappearing for an instant.

"Did I miss him," I yelled back at Art who stood with the glasses on the goat.

"Naw, the bullet went right through him," he returned. "What did I tell you about them carrying off lead?"

Again he came into sight and once more the Mauser swung with him. This time he went down to stay but even then didn't die instantly but grunted and struggled for a moment.

The bullet that went through him struck behind the shoulders and had gone straight through him without tearing up enough even to knock the goat from his feet. Perhaps the Spitzer cannot be relied upon to do the work every time, but I'd prefer that to the soft point that merely drills a hole when it fails to strike bone.

Likewise, a sight like that is somewhat shaky to the nerves, seeing your bullet kick dust behind the goat, hearing it strike, hearing the goat bleat and then seeing him not even slacken his pace. It was dark in the shadows of the trees, the goat was black and ill-defined in the gloom—I was almost ready to avow a belief in ghosts.



We Found the Lady's Black Billy Lying Where He Went Down.

We found the lady's black billy lying in the edge of the brush where he went down. He had laid in the sun for several hours, looked like a beer keg amidsthips, so we didn't dissect.

The bullet had struck him just abaft of the right shoulder as he stood nearly facing the rifle, had ranged back and broken the spine. It did not leave the body and from what we could tell, had imbedded itself in the spinal column. The goat died more promptly than any of those shot with the soft points at much closer range. This was the largest of the crowd we had shot, weighing about 150 pounds, but small compared with some of those we had seen—but not stopped.

The big orange goat likewise was not dissected, but had been hit back of the shoulder and apparently was in the same shape as the others hit by the copper tube.

We arrived at the Middle Ranch about dark. It was like dropping

into a new country, as we rode over a little ridge, and, from the brown hills, entered into a green, cool, well kept ranch with fruit trees fifty years old, berry vines and all the accompaniments of the best Eastern farm.

A big, rawboned, blue-eyed giant, in charge of things ranchwise, met us and made us at home. In spite of the dozen men working at the ranch, sheep herding and the like, the place was one of the most lonesome spots imaginable. Its canyon opened out on the Pacific—on the open seaside—a few miles below and the roar of the breakers on stormy days carries up to the house.

We had a supper that was the best we had tasted on the island, everything fresh from the fine mutton down to—or up to, if you are a vegetarian—the vegetables just off the patch and the fruit just off the nearby trees.

The ranchman quickly put an end to any scruples we had over shooting the goats, even though they were hard to get at and were killed to demonstrate a new bullet.

(Concluded next week.)

NOT SO SERIOUS.

An Excusable Mistake.

The irascible old gentleman had ordered a chicken, but when he got it he wasn't satisfied—some people never are.

"Waiter," he yelled, "bring a charge of dynamite and a hatchet and an extra double steam-power coke-hammer. This chicken's got to be carved, even if it is made of Dreadnought steel."

The waiter was desolate. "Very sorry, sir," he said, "but that always was a peculiar bird. It even objected to be killed, though we always do everything with the greatest of kindness. But this bird, sir, actually flew away, and we had to shoot it, sir—yes, shoot it—it flew onto the top of a house and—"

"Say no more," said the old gentleman. "I see it all now. You shot at it and brought down the weathercock by mistake. John, my friend, all is forgiven."—*Tit-Bits*.

What's In a Name?

"So your name is Tommy Johnson and your mother's name is Smith?"

"Yes, miss; you see she married again and I didn't."—*Black and White*.

The Twig Was Already Bent.

There's a dear wee pink li'l baby on this train. A few minutes ago an elderly man stopped to peek-a-boo at it.

"A fine youngster," he said to its demure mother. "I hope you will bring him up to be an upright, conscientious man."

"Yes," smiles the young mamma, "but I'm afraid it will be a bit difficult."

"Pshaw!" says he, "as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

"I know it," agreed mamma, "but this twig is bent on being a girl, and we are inclined to let it go at that."—*Portland Oregonian*.

Help the Heathen.

Bobby had worn his mother's patience to the limit.

"You are a perfect little heathen!" she remarked, giving way at last.

"Do you mean it?" demanded Bobby.

"I do indeed," said his mother.

"Then say, Ma," said Bobby, "why can't I keep that ten cents a week you gimme for the Sunday-school collection? I guess I'm as hard up as any of the rest of 'em."—*Harper's Weekly*.

HERE AND THERE.

An Interesting Competition.

The Adjutant-General of Massachusetts announces in orders rules for the service rifle competition of 1911.

The contest is open to teams of seventeen enlisted men from any company; field equipment and uniform are required. Each team is to march from the Cambridge State Armory to the rifle range at Wakefield and sixteen of the men will then fire five shots at 500, 300 and 200 yards. Straggling is not allowed and in general such conditions as would obtain upon a march are insisted upon.

The first team to complete the march scores 45, decreasing by fives the scoring continues down to the ninth team which is entitled to five points. The shooting score is graded in a similar manner.

Cash Book for Disbursing Officers.

Cash books for disbursing officers are not issued by the War Department. Any suitable book may be used for the purpose of keeping a record of disbursements and of funds on hand.

Detailed to Maine.

Capt. Marcellus D. Spinks, Coast Artillery Corps, and 1st Lieut. Edward Butcher, 15th Infantry, have been detailed as instructors of the organized militia of the State of Maine.

Experimental Bomb-throwing.

Much interest is being manifested by the War Department in experiments which have to do with throwing bombs from aircraft. The principal experiment involves the dropping of 200-pound death-dealing missiles from rapidly moving machines at a height of about 2,000 feet.

A sergeant of the Army, an expert on explosives, has been detailed for duty at College Park, Maryland, where it is said these experiments will take place shortly. It is also quite probable that Sandy Hook will witness a good part of the work.

A New Torpedo.

It has just been learned in this country that a new torpedo which has a range of ten thousand yards has been brought out in England. The information which led to the discovery that such a torpedo existed was inadvertently given out by one of the British officers who stated that practice could not be had in the inland bays because none of them would give a range of over 9000 yards. If it is true that the new missile is effective at this range, then England has something on this country.

Massachusetts Competitions.

The State competitions for the winning teams in regimental and battalion matches for 1911 will be held at Wakefield on Thursday, October 12. Teams consist of ten shooting men, each firing five shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. A trophy is given to the team making the highest score.

Good Shooting Company in New Jersey.

Company E, of the 2nd Infantry, stationed in Trenton, is given credit for the highest figure of merit in rifle practice in the State for the season of 1911. Its figure is 141.5. There are twenty-five expert riflemen in the company, fifteen sharpshooters and nineteen marksmen. This is a record of which any company may well be proud. The total strength is 59, and there are no first, second, third or fourth class men. Every man is either an expert, sharpshooter, or marksman. Its commanding officer is Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., and he is to be congratulated upon having such a splendid company.

New Armory for Pittsburg.

The Coraopolis Cavalry Troop of the Pennsylvania National Guard has under consideration the construction of a new building which will have maximum dimensions of 180 by 250 feet. The plans call for mediæval castle style of architecture. The roof of the building will be covered with slate and asphalt, and the drill hall roof will be of curved glass. When used for drilling purposes the finished floor will be covered with two-inch planks and about four inches of tan bark making a suitable surface for the horses.

In the basement will be located an up-to-date rifle range and all of the other accessories which go to make up a modern armory equipment.

New Organizations in Washington.

Upon the recommendation of the Military Board a company of infantry will be formed at the University of Washington. Any student above the age of twenty-one years who has had the military service required by law is eligible for appointment as commanding officer. The Military Board has also recommended that a machine gun company of infantry be formed at Spokane.

Another Engine of Destruction.

What is considered the most destructive weapon yet designed for the annihilation of aircraft has just been perfected by the German military establishment.

It is in the form of a turret on a heavy automobile frame of which the motive power is steam. It is a product of the Krupp plant.

Rifle Competition in Maine.

Beginning October 3 a Camp of Instruction in rifle practice will be held on the State range in Auburn, at which time the Annual Small Arms Competition for the State will be held. Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, Chief Ordnance Officer, will be in command. The Company Team Match, Company Team Tyro, Artillery and Infantry Team Match, the Frank M. Low Match and the Evening Press Match are those included in the program.

Michigan News.

It has just been published in orders dated September 11 that Col. George B. McCaughna, commanding 3rd Infantry, has been placed upon the retired list on account of removing from the State.

Awards of prizes to the winners who participated in a camp of instruction of rifle practice, held at Camp Abbey on the Detroit range, were made as follows:

Regimental Team Match—To 3rd Infantry, score, 2,605; Revolver Team Match—Troop B, 1st Cavalry, score, 761; McMillan Trophy, Company Team Match—Co. A, 3rd Infantry, score, 1,360; Veterans' Trophy—Co. G, 1st Infantry, score, 485; Evening Press Trophy—Co. L, 2nd Infantry, score, 505; Fordney Trophy—Co. C, 3rd Infantry, score, 499; Ellis Trophy—Co. A, Engineers, score, 357; Post

Skirmish—To 3rd Infantry, score, 466; Chalmers Pioneer Trophy—To 2nd Infantry, score, 224; Individual Revolver Medal—Maj. J. E. Mead, Medical Dept., score, 47; Wagner-Wimbledon Match—Sergt. K. C. Wohlgenuth, Co. K, 2nd Infantry, score, 70.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.*Range Officer at National Matches.*

If an officer of the Organized Militia is sent to the National Match as a range officer representing the Organized Militia of a State, he is entitled to be given the pay of his grade, from the date of departure from his home station to the date of return thereto, and the actual cost of his travel to and from the match. He is not entitled to any other allowances. If an officer of the Organized Militia is sent, not as a range officer nor as a member of a State team, he is not entitled to either pay or transportation from funds allotted to the State, under Section 1161, Revised Statutes.

Donation of Obsolete Ordnance.

Donations of obsolete ordnance are limited to "Soldiers' monuments associations, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and municipal corporations." There is no authority of law for the donations of obsolete ordnance to a State.

Of Interest to Disbursing Officers.

Books of checks on the Assistant Treasurers of the United States are issued by them to the disbursing officers of the Organized Militia who have funds on deposit in the subtreasuries. (Paragraph 167, Militia Regulations, 1910.)

Gunnery and Explosives for Field Artillery.

The Department has for distribution a publication entitled, "Gunnery and Explosives for Field Artillery Officers," which, it is thought should be in the hands of all officers of field artillery of the Organized Militia, and in the libraries of the batteries. Recitations on this book form part of the Garrison School course of all field artillery officers of the Regular Army, and they are also examined in it for promotion. The cost of the publication is thirty cents a copy, and it may be obtained as a charge under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, or as a purchase for cash under Section 17 of the Militia Law.

New Drill Regulations Soon.

New Infantry Drill Regulations have been adopted for the use of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, and it is expected they will be ready for issue some time in October. The estimated cost is twenty cents a copy. This publication may be obtained as a charge against the allotment to a State under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, or as a purchase under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

Medical Reserve Corps Commissions.

An individual holding a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, can, according to law, accept a commission in the Medical Corps of the Organized Militia of a State. There is no precedent or authority known to this office, however, whereby an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, could be assigned to duty with the Organized Militia as a Medical Reserve officer unless the Organized Militia was in the service of the United States.

Special Course C Qualifications.

Members of the Organized Militia who pursue the same course of rifle practice as that prescribed for the Regular Army, are entitled to receive the insignia similar to those issued to members of the Regular Army. Paragraph 359, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1903, provides that a soldier having requalified as an expert rifleman or as a sharpshooter, will be issued a silver bar for each requalification as such, militiamen, therefore, who complete the regular prescribed course are entitled to the insignia provided for in the paragraph cited.

It is the intent of Special Course "C," that where special regulations are not prescribed, the regulations laid down for practice in the Regular Army will govern. There is no reference to the issue of bars for requalifications as expert riflemen in the regulations governing small-arms firing under Special Course "C," but since such bars are issued to the Regular Army, they may be issued to members of the Organized Militia who complete the course prescribed in Paragraph 157, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, except, however, that the bars will be of bronze instead of silver.

Must Wait for Annual Allotment.

No State has a right to incur an obligation which can be made a charge against the allotments of appropriation for any subsequent year, there being no authority to incur any obligation in advance of the annual allotment.

Cleaning Rods on Requisition.

Attention is invited to the fact that barrack cleaning rods, of a length suitable for cleaning rifles from the breech, can be obtained for issue to the Organized Militia on requisition of the Governor in the usual way, as a charge against the allotment to a State, under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, or under Section 13 of the Militia Law, or as a purchase for each from State funds, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

These cleaning rods cost twenty-three cents each, and should be issued at the rate of one to each eight rifles.

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol

Headquarters of the N. R. A.
Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Lieut. A. S. Jones, Hibbs Bldg.

Headquarters U. S. R. A.
Springfield, Mass.
Secretary, J. B. Crabtree, 525 Main St.

At 300 Yards.

"Fire five shots at 300 yards at your target, commence firing," or words to that effect might have been heard at the Fort McHenry range last Saturday afternoon on the occasion of the regular meeting of the Baltimore Revolver Association. Inspired by the turkey shooters of Kentucky, who began this ultra-modern sport, members of the Oriole aggregation decided to have some of it and designated an afternoon, which was apparently not a good thing to do, as but a few of the unterrified made their appearance. As the only real artist among the boys, James Stone Reese, had been appointed a committee of one to furnish the turkey and had a nice, thick sheet of tar paper all ready to cut into shape, but just as he reached the middle of the sacred precincts of the Fort, right in front of the parade ground, his automobile broke down, and then and there was trouble. The sentinel did not know whether to arrest the car or the driver and while he was looking over the drill regulations, Mr. Reese hired a pair of mules and made a get-a-way. There being no turkey, Captain Yates, the Post Chaplain, provided a target in the shape of an old wash boiler, about the dollar size, that was no larger than a small turkey anyhow, and had the merit, if it was hit you could hear it and the marker could not cheat you out of your hit. Well, this antique piece of bric-a-brac was securely fastened to the butt, surrounded by nice white sheets of paper and the men got busy.

Mr. Reese having seen his cherished car safely out of the clutches of the regular army, came back and sent ten 38 caliber bullets down the range. Some hit in the ground before reaching the butt, others hit the butt, but none hit the boiler. Sergeant Renehan, the pride of the Fourth Infantry, clipped the edge with his eighth shot and was hailed as the first winner. Major Fort got two shots close to the tin thing, but not close enough to warrant him taking home a mythical turkey. Wilmer had his officer's model with the sights all fixed for the distance, theoretically only, for the marker persisted in waving the red flag.

About this time, a stout, handsome gentleman strolled into the group. This was the famous Meredith Janvier, Baltimore's crack photographer, and as the sequel proved some shooter, too, for his second shot was a dead center. Like Davy Crockett, Mr. Janvier positively refused to shoot again until some one else duplicated or beat his score.

Messrs. Dougherty, Smith, Capt. E. A. Smith, the Post Chaplain, all tried their luck without avail, the boiler skillfully evaded their bullets quite as well as a turkey could have done, and to let these amateurs have another chance to get something for Sunday dinner, the squad moved up to 200 yards. This was easy, for every one got a hole in the target, though it would not be fair to say how many shots were fired in the effort. Everybody having won something and demonstrated that Maryland, as well as Kentucky, has some long range revolver shooters, bags were packed and the shooters hied their homeward way.

On the level, there is some class to this 300-yard thing. It has "chuck-a-luck" and the "shell" game backed into the far distance, and if you only have ammunition enough and time enough there is no reason why a turkey can't be hit at this distance, especially if it is roped and tied so it can't get away.

The Association will begin its indoor season somewhat sooner this year than usual if a team is entered in the U. S. R. A. League team match. President Mulliken has been empowered to act in making entrance of a

team and from expressions of approval by prospective members, Baltimore will surely be represented in the 1911-12 race, even if she does come first, counting from the other end, when the last shot is fired.

Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

The 37th annual shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club took place on the 26th at Union Hill Schutzen Park, under most unfavorable weather conditions, which probably was the cause of the poor attendance. Still creditable scores were made, owing in a great measure to the fact that most participants used telescopic sights. On the target of Honor, which was open to members only, the scores in three shots, possible 75, were:

L. P. Hansen..... 71	C. Zettler..... 63
A. Hubalek... .. 70	R. Schwanamann.. 62
M. Dorrler..... 69	A. F. Laudersack.. 62
H. M. Pope..... 68	J. W. Hessian.... 60
F. C. Ross..... 67	F. Busch, Jr..... 60
F. L. Smith..... 67	O. C. Boyce..... 60
B. Zettler..... 65	F. M. Bund..... 60
J. Williams..... 65	W. A. Tewes..... 58
J. Kaufmann..... 65	Gus Zimmerman.. 57
P. F. Schmitt.... 65	F. Hecking..... 55
G. L. Amouraux.. 65	A. Begerow..... 53
G. Schlicht..... 65	J. Muzzin..... 39
T. H. Keller..... 64	C. A. Schrag..... 39

Ring Target. Tickets of 3 shots, possible 75. Best 2 tickets for 1st five prizes, single tickets for the rest:

A. Hubalek... 74 71	M. Baal.....68
H. M. Pope... 71 70	W. Keim.....67
J. W. Hessian.. 70 70	G. L. Amouraux67
W. A. Tewes.. 72 68	B. Zettler.....66
F. C. Ross.... 70 69	F. L. Smith...65
J. Williams, Jr 70 69	M. Dorrler....65
A. F. Laudersack 69	P. F. Schmitt..64
G. Schlicht.... 69	R. Schwanaman64
J. J. Young... 69	L. P. Hansen...63
J. Kaufman... 69	A. Bergerow...63
O. Smith..... 68	

Premiums for best 5 tickets:
A. Hubalek.....74 71 70 69 67 351
H. M. Pope.....71 70 70 68 66 345
A. F. Laudensack...69 69 69 67 63 337
J. Williams, Jr.....70 68 67 66 65 336

Bulls Eye Target:
Degrees

A. Hubalek... 19	A. F. Laudersack 44
W. Keim..... 25	G. Zimmerman. 52
R. Schwaneman 31	O. C. Boyce.... 53
F. C. Ross.... 31½	F. M. Bund.... 65
T. H. Keller... 34	J. Johnson..... 67½
H. M. Pope... 36½	W. A. Tewes.. 67½
J. Kaufman.. 37	G. Schlicht.... 73
L. P. Hansen.. 41	F. L. Smith.... 78
J. W. Hessian.. 43	F. Busch, Jr... 78

Premiums for most:
F. C. Ross..... 45 G. Schlicht..... 26
W. Keim..... 41 A. F. Landensack 22
A. Hubalek... 31
1st bulls eye, F. C. Ross.
Last bulls eye, C. A. Schrag.

Zettler Trophy: One ticket of three shots to each shooter:
W. Keim..... 71 J. Williams..... 66
F. C. Ross..... 70 R. Schwanemann.. 65
W. A. Tewes.... 69 G. Amouraux.... 65
J. W. Hessian... 68 J. J. Young..... 65
H. M. Pope..... 68 A. Begerow..... 65
M. Baal..... 67

U. S. R. A. Matches in Utah.

The following scores were made in the U. S. R. A. Match in Utah.
State:

"A" MATCH.
Sergt. O. L. Dyer, 76, 80, 74, 80, 85—395.
Sergt.-Maj. J. Sidorowicz, 76, 75, 80, 83, 76—390.

H. J. Bodmer, 70, 76, 81, 72, 76—375.
John Van Nort, 65, 76, 70, 80, 82—373.
L. F. Wire, 73, 73, 71, 72, 81—370.
Fred Taylor, 70, 76, 77, 69, 78—370.
Sergeant G. E. Kelsch, 80, 68, 72, 68, 73—361.
B. B. Ellerbeck, 76, 79, 61, 64, 77—357.
C. T. Letchfield, 74, 81, 55, 68, 70—348.
W. B. Albertson, 72, 72, 66, 54, 73—237.
Sergt. J. Lynett, 55, 67, 65, 57, 61—305.
Capt. R. H. Sillman, 58, 62, 44, 73, 53—290.
William McConahay, 38, 67, 46, 53, 51—271.

"B" MATCH.
Sergt.-Maj. J. Sidorowicz, 95, 84, 93, 86, 84—442.
H. J. Bodmer, 78, 87, 79, 87, 82—413.
R. G. Merrill, 65, 74, 62, 54, 56—311.

"D" MATCH.
L. F. Wire, 33, 26, 24, 28, 31—142.
L. F. Wire, 14, 26, 32, 15, 32—119.
Fred Taylor, 21, 23, 26, 20, 23—113.
W. B. Albertson, 5, 6, 20, 11, 16—58.
William McConahay, 6, 10, 5, 12, 19—52.
Capt. R. H. Silliman, 5, 5, 5, 7, 14—36.

Los Angeles Revolver Club.

Once more some of the members of the Los Angeles Revolver Club almost "extinguished" themselves over the outdoor championships. One and all, thus far, are unanimous in voicing the sentiment, that Mr. Crabtree furnish us nice, docile, beautiful targets, instead of the wriggles and twisters he has been sending out.

It is hard enough to puncture the 10-ring, when the target is stationary, but when it is jumping around—of course our guns had to wiggle a little bit to keep up, you know.

Mr. A. H. Isbell of Juven, Arizona, came out to the range carrying a .38 caliber revolver with a 6-inch barrel and plain sights. Well, what he didn't do to those targets was a caution. He explained it by saying that he "shot them when they drifted by." His score of 441 is a corker, and it may have been lucky for some of these topnotchers, that he didn't use a target revolver with reduced loads, as he used factory loads in this match. We hope that he will win something or other when Santa Crabtree hands out his Xmas presents.

Some of the members refused to enter on account of being "indisposed." Those that did shoot only emphasized the statements of the writer, that our club members nearly always shoot close together. Anyhow, we can jingle our honor medals and console each other with the thought that it might have been worse. So much for the pistol.

As for the revolver the conditions were changed, and as usual the scores should have been higher—we think. Anyhow they might have been worse, too.

In our regular monthly Bull's-eye Match, R. J. Fraser becomes permanent owner of the medal, having won it 3 times in a row. He came out to the range with blood in his eye and 200 cartridges in his grip. You can see he was bound to win, so we had to let him have it. Well, he earned it.

He shot those same 200 cartridges for an average of almost 92.

Scores follow for U. S. R. A. matches:

MATCH A.
A. H. Isbell..... 89 84 89 93 86—441
W. E. Smith..... 72 83 93 86 90—424
Dr. L. M. Packard.. 80 84 83 84 85—416

MATCH B.
Dr. L. M. Packard.. 82 89 84 94 88—437
R. J. Fraser..... 86 88 83 89 89—435
W. E. Smith..... 83 86 88 91 87—435

SCORES FOR BULL'S-EYE MATCH.

R. J. Fraser (twelve 10's)...	93	88	94	—275
Dr. L. M. Packard (ten 10's)	85	94	92	—271
J. E. Holcomb (ten 10's)....	81	94	84	—259
W. E. Smith				

PRACTICE, 50 YARDS.

Fraser	93	92	89	91	93	99	92	90
	87	93	88	96	90	90	96	91
Packard	91	92	93	90	88			
Smith	88	92	94					
Holcomb	84	85	90					
Isbell	89	89						

Results of U. S. R. A. Matches.

Following unofficial scores were made on the range of the Colonial Revolver Club, St. Louis, Mo., in the annual championship matches of the United States Revolver Association. All scores subject to official checking by Secretary Crabtree:

REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Match A.

C. C. Crossman.....	85	85	67	88	87—432
Dr. Kronld.....	85	87	83	89	87—431
Dr. Moore.....	95	89	81	81	84—430
Geo. C. Olcott.....	87	79	86	88	89—429
R. J. Russell.....	91	81	78	89	90—429
W. C. Ayer.....	85	81	76	83	85—410
Thirty-eight	78	84	76	82	82—402
L. M. Pumsey.....	82	73	73	84	77—389
Louis Ebert.....	65	55	65	40	58—283

PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Match B.

C. C. Crossman.....	84	95	89	86	84—438
Dr. Kronld.....	91	83	84	86	89—433
W. C. Ayer.....	81	86	87	88	87—429
Geo. C. Olcott.....	85	87	86	79	85—422
Dr. Moore.....	79	87	85	80	88—419
W. L. Schrader.....	81	79	88	84	84—416
L. M. Pumsey, Jr....	72	76	69	83	89—389
Louis Ebert.....	64	61	70	68	53—306

MILITARY REVOLVER—RAPID FIRE.

Match C.

W. H. Spencer.....	28	40	36	39	40
	39	31	35	43	32
	39	33	29	32	26—522
W. C. Ayer.....	40	31	38	27	35
	33	29	36	35	26
	38	34	39	29	41—511
C. C. Crossman.....	44	31	31	32	23
	41	41	38	41	32
	22	23	28	37	31—495
Geo. C. Olcott.....	37	38	22	33	29
	37	34	25	27	28
	32	28	26	32	31—469

MILITARY REVOLVER—RAPID FIRE.

Match D.

C. C. Crossman.....	39	39	25	34	32—169
W. C. Ayer.....	38	31	39	27	34—169
F. G. Ingalls.....	32	25	36	32	36—151
Geo. C. Olcott.....	34	29	35	29	24—151
Louis Ebert.....	8	13	27	6	0—54

REVOLVER TEAM MATCH—RAPID FIRE.

Match E.

Ayer	31	30	46	29	26—162
Crossman	44	31	32	24	30—161
Orr	45	42	42	38	50—217
Olcott	30	30	34	28	32—154

Team total.....694

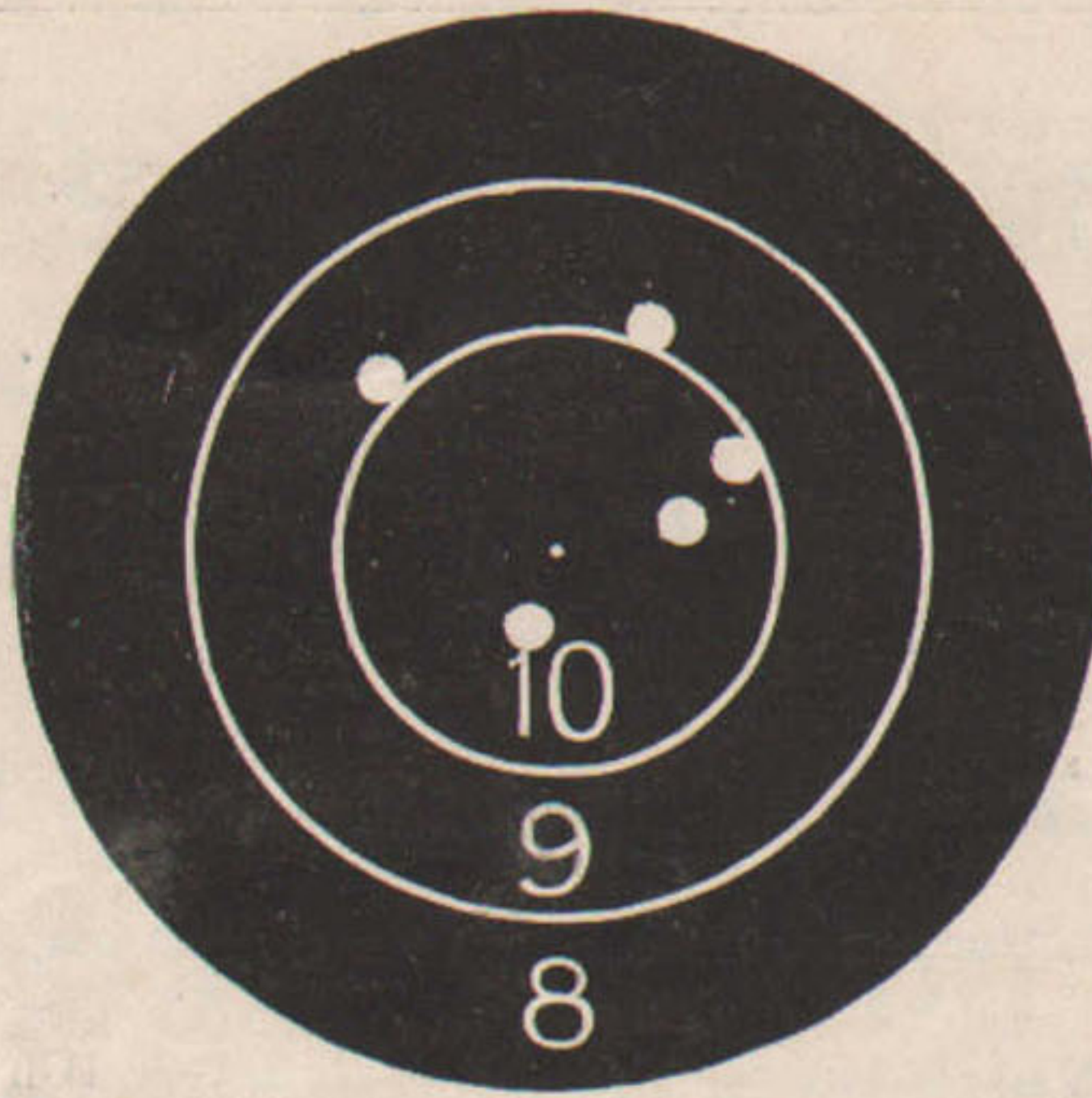
POCKET REVOLVER—RAPID FIRE.

Match F.

W. C. Ayer.....	37	37	41	35	38—189
Dr. Moore.....	29	41	40	41	37—188
Crossman	31	43	34	37	39—184
Olcott	35	37	41	34	37—184
Thirty-eight	33	18	36	32	30—149
Ebert	19	34	5	26	16—100

In the outdoor championship matches of the U. S. R. A., Mr. C. E. Orr of East Alton, Ill., shooting on range of the Colonial Revolver Club, made the following unofficial scores:

Match A.....	90	86	90	87	82—435
Match B.....	93	85	86	85	85—434
Match C.....	35	44	44	44	40—207
	38	36	42	44	38—198
	40	35	36	45	37—193
Total.....					598
Match D.....	39	41	39	42	41—202



Fac simile of 5-shot score by C. E. Orr, of the Colonial Revolver Club, St. Louis, in Match E. Total score for 25 shots, 217. If not a record, what is it?

Orr is a member of the Colonial Club and shot in the team race. His score of 217 is probably the best ever made at rapid fire. His last string of five shots counted a possible—five straight 10's. Time for this string being only 12 seconds.

New York State Shoot.

The eighth annual meeting of the New York State Rifle Association was held at the New York State rifle range at Blauvelt, N. Y., from September 18 to 23 inclusive. It was really the official opening of the new range, which has been in course of construction for about three years. It is located in Rockland County on the line of the West Shore Railroad and twenty-two miles from New York. To get to Blauvelt from New York it is necessary to cross the river to Weehawken and take a train ride of about one hour.

When one sees the range for the first time he is liable to be disappointed. While it has all the modern equipment of an up to date range it lacks the comforts which some of the large ranges in the country afford. It is an almost inaccessible place to reach on account of the broken surface of the country. Before the range is reached a steep climb up a very long hill is necessary. It is claimed that the range is in condition at the present time to handle, as far as shooting is concerned, the National Matches, but what would be done with the three thousand odd men who would make up the camp is a question which cannot be answered at this time.

There are fifty targets at each of the 200, 300, 600 and 1,000 yard ranges. In skirmish over the 600-yard range, it is said that on account of terraces, one man may be fifteen or twenty feet above his next door neighbor. Much ground had been filled in and a large amount of blasting done before it even began to resemble a rifle range. That is one reason why such slow progress has been made. Nearly \$400,000 has been expended on the range so far, and it is not yet near to completion. However, this is the condition the range was in when the matches were begun on Monday, September 18.

The first match called was the Company Team; seven shots at 200, 300 and 600 yards. The strong shooting team of Company C, of the Fourth New Jersey, which shot so well at Sea Girt, won by five points over Company F, of the 2nd New York, with a score of 360.

The Old Guard Trophy Match was called in the afternoon and won by the 7th Regiment Rifle Club. The Italian Rifle Association of New York tied the score, but was out-ranked.

Tuesday, the Cruikshank Trophy Match, open to teams of six men firing seven shots at 200 and 600 yards, was won by the 2nd Infantry, of the District of Columbia, with a score of 366, two points more than that made by the 4th New Jersey. It was a D. C. day sure enough, for the 2nd Infantry also won the 71st Regiment Trophy Match, which calls for teams of six and ten shots for each man at 200 yards rapid fire and one skirmish run. It was a runaway match for the District of

Columbia men, their score of 758 being fifteen points better than that of the second team, the 7th Infantry N. G. N. Y.

On Wednesday there was only one match to shoot, the Thurston, which is open to everybody and calls for fifteen shots at 600 and 1,000. G. W. Chesley, with but ten down, won the match with a score of 140, Arthur Kemp taking second with 136, and W. A. Tewes third, with 133. Capt. W. H. Richard won this match in 1910.

Thursday there was the New York State Rifle Association Match, the only one scheduled, and this was won by J. W. Hessian, with a score of 185. The conditions call for seven shots at 200, 600 and 1,000 and one skirmish run. Sergt. W. F. Leushner won the match in 1910.

Friday was given over to the McAlpin Trophy Match, a team event of eight men to each. The ranges were 200, 600 and 1,000, ten shots at each distance. It was a struggle between New York and the District of Columbia, the former finally winning out with a lead of but seven points.

On Saturday, the last day of the meeting, the Revolver Team Match was the only one remaining to be shot. This was the annual scrap between the Manhattans of New York and Squadron A. Since 1904 the Squadron has won the match five times and the Manhattans twice. It was one of the closest matches ever shot between these two organizations, there being but three points separating them at the finish, the difference being in favor of the Squadron, which scored 1,060. This makes the sixth time the Squadron has taken the match.

It was a most successful meeting, the attendance was good, and with the exception of a scarcity of markers, due to the fact that the surrounding country is mostly given over to farming and men familiar with this kind of work being unwilling to come up from New York.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

	200	300	600	Agg.
1. Co. C, 4th N. J.....	121	115	124	360
2. Co. F, 2d N. Y.....	110	114	131	355
3. Troop 2, Squad. A, N. Y....	108	113	121	342

MCALPIN TROPHY MATCH.

	200	600	1,000	Agg.
1. New York				
Capt. G. W. Corwin.....	39	45	41	125
Ord. Sergt. G. W. Lent..	45	47	42	134
Maj. A. Kemp.....	44	45	46	135
Q. M. Sergt. F. M. Dardinkiller	44	47	40	131
Lieut. W. B. Short.....	45	47	42	134
1st Sergt. L. P. Knust...	41	45	47	133
Capt. A. E. Wells.....	43	46	45	134
Ord. Sergt. G. E. Bryant.	43	47	38	128

Totals	344	369	341	1,054
2. District of Columbia..	330	363	354	1,047
3. New Jersey.....	327	346	305	978

CRUIKSHANK TROPHY MATCH.

	200	600	Total.
Second Infantry, D. C.			
Capt. F. H. Heidenreich.....	30	31	61
Lieut. J. A. Cole.....	28	29	57
Private C. E. Groome.....	30	32	62
Private J. W. Payne.....	29	32	61
Capt. F. H. Holt.....	27	32	59
Lieut. L. A. Clausel.....	31	35	66

Totals	175	191	366
4th Infantry, N. J.....	178	186	364
71st Infantry, N. Y.....	172	190	362
7th Infantry, N. Y.....	174	179	353
12th Infantry, N. Y.....	168	184	352
47th Infantry, N. Y.....	150	182	332
12th Infantry, N. Y., No. 2....	162	166	328
7th Infantry, N. Y., No. 2....	164	161	325
71st Infantry, N. Y., No. 2....	158	164	322
47th Infantry, N. Y., No. 2....	160	161	321

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TROPHY MATCH.

	R.F.	Sk.	Tal
2d Infantry, D. C.....	268	490	758
7th Infantry, N. Y., No. 1....	230	372	602
71st Infantry, N. Y.....	231	343	574
Squadron A, N. Y.....	162	325	497
2d Infantry, N. Y.....	190	277	467
4th Infantry, N. J.....	180	270	450
7th Infantry, N. Y., No. 2....	211	218	429
71st Infantry, N. Y., No. 2....	186	214	400
12th Infantry, N. Y.....	132	198	330

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7th Infantry, N. G., N. Y., 259 Italian Rifle Association.

THURSTON MATCH.

	600	1,000	Agg.
1. G. W. Chesley.....	70	70	140
2. Arthur Kemp.....	70	66	136
3. W. A. Tewes.....	68	65	133
4. A. E. Wells.....	67	64	131
5. W. B. Martin.....	69	61	130

N. Y. STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

	S.F.	Skir.	Agg.
1. J. W. Hessian.....	95	90	188
2. R. Alderman.....	94	87	181
3. G. H. Doyle.....	88	90	178
4. G. W. Lent.....	90	86	176
5. J. K. Boles.....	86	84	170

WINGATE ALL-COMERS SHORT RANGE MATCH.

1, G. W. Chesley, 138; 2, C. De Felice, 138; 3, J. K. Boles, 137; 4, W. A. Tewes, 137; 5, L. Reali, 135.

ROGERS ALL-COMERS MID-RANGE MATCH.

1, W. B. Martin, 149; 2, G. W. Chesley, 146;

3, J. W. Hessian, 144; 4, R. B. Trumble, 143; 5, A. Kemp, 143.

ROE ALL-COMERS LONG RANGE MATCH.

1, J. W. Hessian, 144; 2, G. W. Chesley, 140; 3, W. B. Martin, 138; 4, R. B. Trumble, 137; 5, J. R. Dabb, 135.

SKIRMISH AND RAPID FIRE MATCH.

	Skir.	R.F.	Agg.
1. A. Kemp.....	95	43	138
2. H. E. Crall.....	87	35	122
3. W. B. Short.....	78	36	114

REVOLVER TEAM MATCH.

1. Squadron A, New York.....1,060
 2. Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.....1,057

Providence Revolver Club.

The week of September 10, the Providence Revolver Club got together for the annual outdoor matches and tried to put up a few respectable scores (some did, others, no!). In Match B, Joslin gave us all a beating, but as

his scores go in for Massachusetts, Miller's 437 takes first for Rhode Island, Biesel and Almy next in order, and Gray taking last place of the bunch.

In Match A, all kinds of things happened. Parkhurst spread himself in pretty good style and put up a very respectable 451. Joslin got a good 435, while Miller was satisfied with 414. Gray, with a borrowed gun which he had shot but once, came out nicely at 402, closely followed by Almy. Biesel—well, he got what he got—but his trousers are still smoking from the toboggan.

MATCH A.

Geo. E. Joslin (Mass.)...87 86 95 84 83—435
 E. C. Parkhurst (R. I.)...92 92 90 89 88—451
 H. C. Miller (R. I.)...84 80 78 89 83—414
 H. A. Gray (R. I.)...85 79 79 82 77—402
 Wm. Almy (R. I.)...82 78 79 81 77—397
 T. J. Biesel (R. I.)...66 74 72 79 78—369

MATCH B.

Geo. E. Joslin (Mass.)...83 96 89 91 87—446
 H. C. Miller (R. I.)...88 89 90 85 84—437
 T. J. Biesel (R. I.)...90 84 83 89 75—421
 W. Almy (R. I.)...82 91 84 84 90—418
 H. A. Gray (R. I.)...71 81 91 80 83—406

MATCH F.

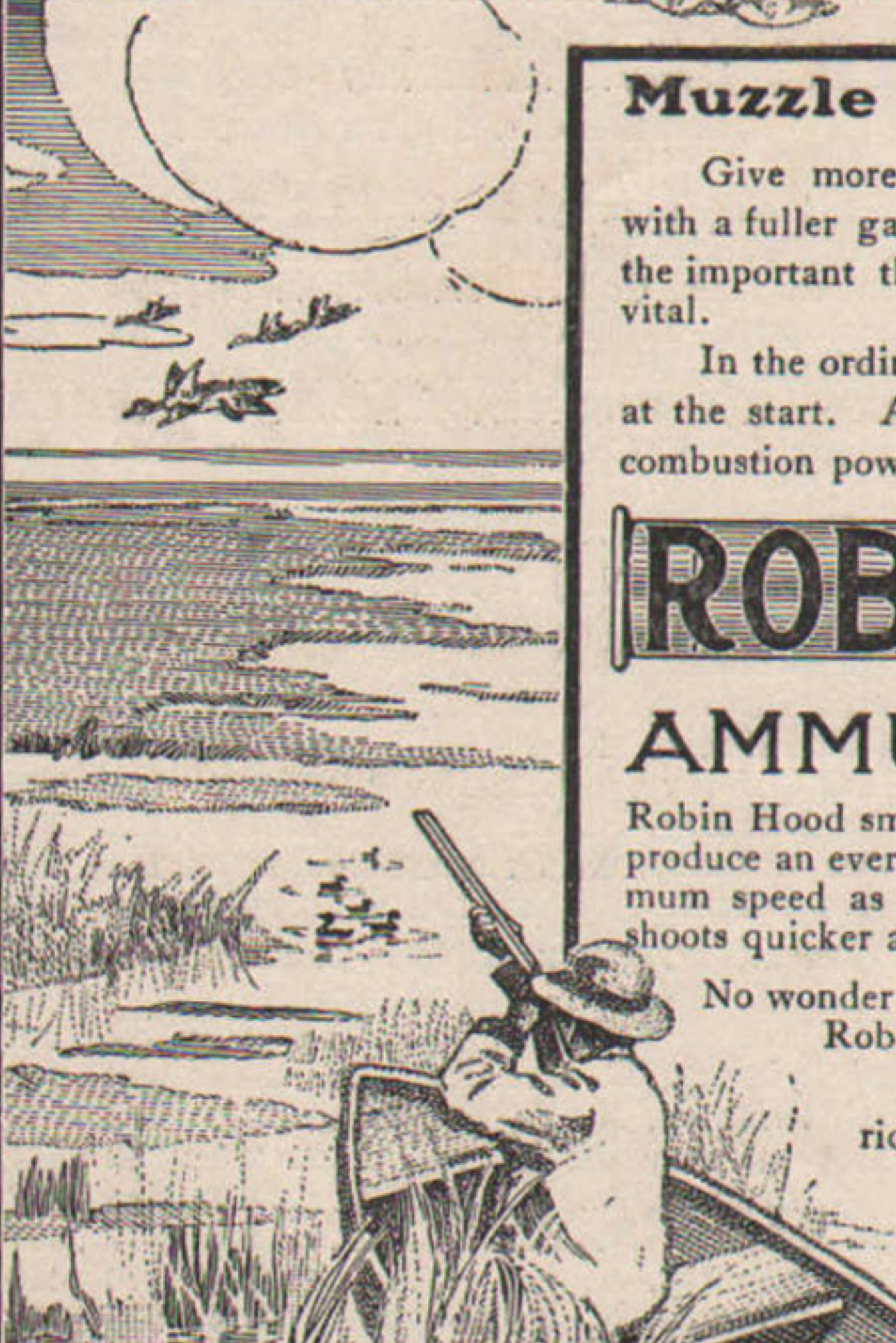
Geo. E. Joslin.....26 33 31 28 37—155

This week's rifle match (September 22) was one of the best. Brooks and Coggeshall tied then tied again on a 5-shot shoot-off, and on the next Brooks won out by 2 points. Peckham and Easton also had a match between them and tied, Peckham winning on the shoot-off.

In the bullseye match, Almy scored an almost perfect center, while Biesel and Peckham were only about 1/16 off.

The scores:

Brooks.....	233	240	0—473
Coggeshall.....	235	238	0—473
Almy.....	229	238	0—467
Peckham.....	222	226	10—458




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Easton	227	226	5-458
Henderson	225	224	6-455
Spooner	226	228	0-454
Biesel	226	224	0-450

The bunch were unable to head off Brooks on his winning streak, and from the road it looks as if the Handicap Cup is heading his way; one more, and "Bishop" buys the liquid. The rest seemed to be afraid of getting away from each other for fear of getting lost, so five of them grouped their net score within 3 points of each other, at the following results:

	1st.	2nd.	Hdcp.	tal
P. Brooks	236	241	0	477
J. Peckham	235	223	10	468
W. Henderson	229	231	6	466
W. Almy	228	233	0	461
F. Coggeshall	232	228	0	460
J. Biesel	228	231	0	459
J. Easton	224	225	5	454
W. Spooner	210	214	30	454
H. Chase	205	217	30	452

The revolver cranks of the crowd got out their revolvers for the first time this season at the indoor range and had a 30-shot match, and as usual, everything was cussed except the man behind the gun. A glance at the scores may explain why.

W. Almy	78	86	80-244
J. Biesel	80	65	72-217
H. Gray	72	67	78-207

Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg.

Saturday, Sept. 30, was a busy day on the Fort Pitt range. The Restricted Match at 200 yards proved to be a hummer and produced 15 entries. The boys carrying handicaps were out for blood and gave the bull a merry chase. Olsen, the winner, to prove his nerves and breathing apparatus were in good shape stopped during his string to engage in a friendly wrestling bout with P. Paulsen, and then calmly finished out with a 45.

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By CAPT. M. E. HANNA, General Staff, U. S. A.

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Tracy, the dude of the bunch, came down to the firing line in his shooting togs topped off with a derby hat and with this lopsided combination, had the nerve to put on a 46, but carried two points handicap and landed second. Henry Paulsen landed third, thereby putting it on the old man. Peder is a veteran rifleman and has evidently put the right stuff in the boys. The average score for the match, 15 men shooting, was 43 2/3. Not bad for 200.

Several of the boys were out to shoot over the other ranges to complete their qualifications for Course C.

About that little argument we had with Butler on September 9th, the account of which appeared last week, we wish to say that we have our hats off to Butler.

We haven't looked up the dope, but we take their word for the fact that they shattered some records. We feel that they did. We don't believe any civilian rifle club in the country had any business in Butler that day. It was the first time this summer that we have taken the gaff in a match, and we have had no trouble in getting our hats on since. Anyway, we made them go some. Reminds us of the oil man that struck this burg during the oil boom. Started out with a fat roll and the declaration that he was going to drink up all the whiskey in town. Started at some of the dives along the water front where they hand out the hitrosolvent at 10 cents per throw, and wound up in the lobster palaces where they serve it to music and set you back two bits.

When interviewed during the ice cap stage, he reluctantly admitted that there had remained a small supply, but "he had made 'em raise the price." We can testify to the royal entertainment given us at the bang-up little hotel, and the good fellowship of the Butler bunch.

We note the colossal consolidation in the southwestern metropolis, and have a pretty definite idea of one bunch they will be gunning for. Don't let our esteemed Attorney General hear of this. But how did Crossman hear of the green suits? Did that combination go to the expense of sending a scout way over here just to see how we did it? Our secrets in the future must be more carefully guarded.

200 YARD RESTRICTED MATCH.

H. G. Olsen.....	45	1	44
Chas. Tracy.....	46	2	44
H. Paulson.....	44	1	43
T. C. Beal.....	45	2	43
O. W. Hammer.....	43		
M. C. Hazlett.....	46	4	42
E. A. Waugaman.....	42		
D. A. Atkinson.....	42		
F. B. Fisher.....	43	1	42
George Snyder.....	42		
R. E. Brown.....	42		
P. Paulson.....	44	4	40
G. Bassett.....	39		
F. C. Douds.....	39		
R. V. Swanton.....	39		

1000 YARD RECORD.

F. C. Douds.....	45
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G. Bassett.....	40
800 YARD RECORD.	
F. C. Douds.....	47
G. Bassett.....	41
R. E. Brown.....	40
500 YARD RECORD.	
D. A. Atkinson.....	49
M. C. Hazlett.....	45
F. B. Fisher.....	44
R. V. Swanton.....	44
H. Paulson.....	43
300 YARD RECORD.	
T. C. Beal.....	45
R. E. Brown.....	42
G. Bassett.....	40

Los Angeles Revolver Club.

After reading over the scores published by the Manhattans, we have begun to wonder if there are any more at home like them. Such undue familiarity with the ten ring!! It is bad enough for one member to make a 97 or 98, but when it seems to be an epidemic which all of the Manhattans have caught, it is high time they were taking something for it.

Los Angeles has been anxious all along to prescribe that certain little pill, and it may have been well for us that our services were not demanded. Just what they might have done to us in a match, would resemble the "slaughter of the innocents." When any man can stand up and open at 98 without turning a hair, we begin to feel shaky, but when he opens up a possible—well, we feel as though somebody had better come.

Seriously, though, we congratulate the Manhattans on their fine showing. It is certainly great stuff, and will make the foreign sports wonder what will happen to them in 1912. Here's hoping their scores will never grow less, unless—they will take us on for that match.

It will take a lot of nerve for the rest of the clubs to send in reports after the last report of those Manhattans. We are tickled to death if we can make a 95 once in awhile, let alone grabbing the whole smear.

Anyhow, certain persons may be wondering how we came out with the Golden Gates in our last match, and as nothing has been published concerning the match thus far (Sept. 23rd), we send in a full report with all due apologies to all concerned. This match was shot on Aug. 27, 1911, and was as follows:

REVOLVERS.

LOS ANGELES.

J. W. Siefert.....	90	93	87	91	93	454
L. M. Packard.....	86	87	86	90	92	441
A. B. Douglas.....	87	85	89	87	91	439
W. R. Cutts.....	83	84	86	85	88	426
H. D. Thaxter.....	76	81	79	83	85	404

2164

GOLDEN GATES.

J. E. Gorman.....	89	92	88	91	90	450
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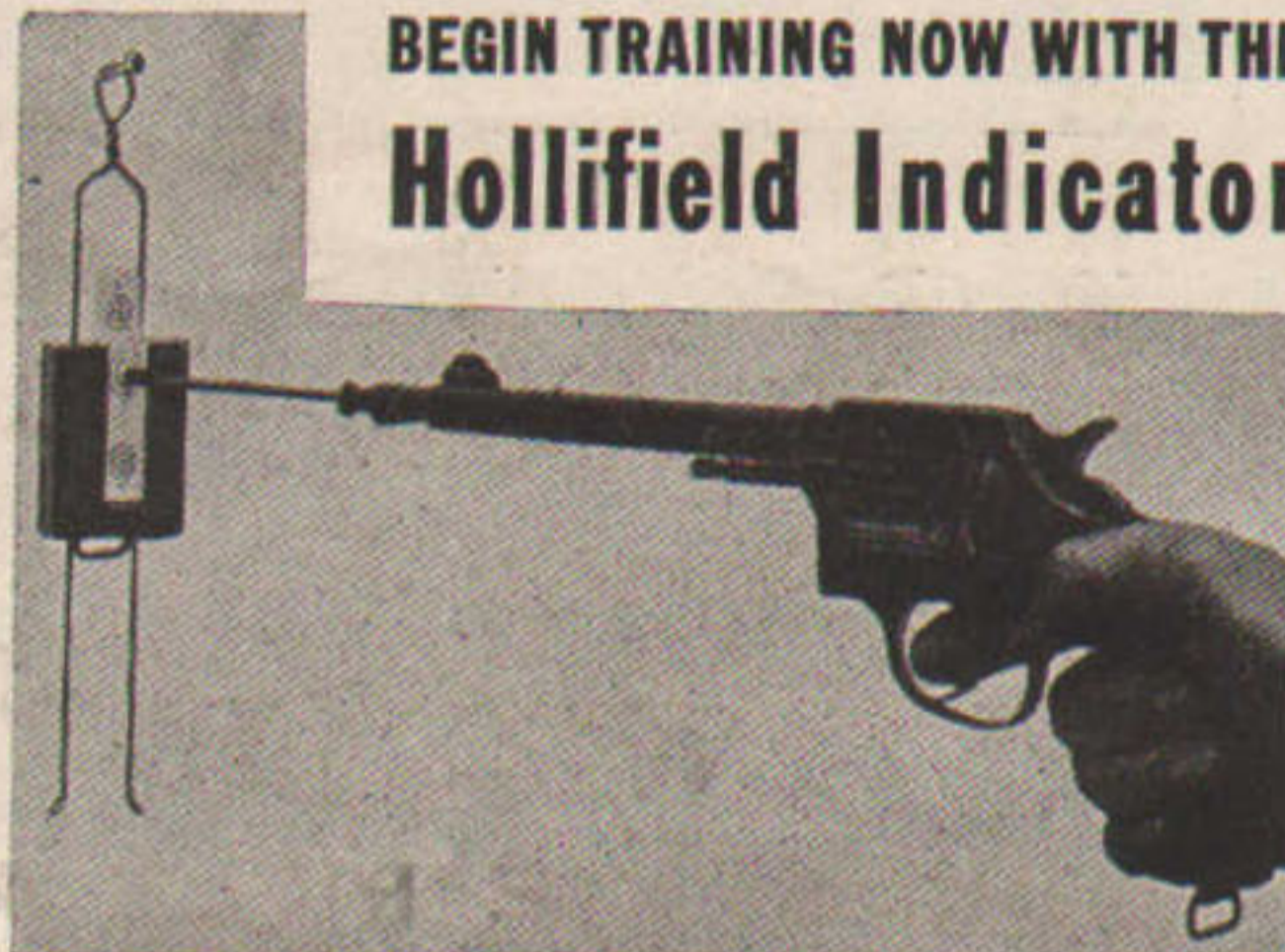
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at the several military shooting tournaments of 1911. Users of **PETERS** cartridges at The Ohio State Rifle Association tournament at Camp Perry, September, 19-22, won 15 first places, 11 second, 9 thirds, 10 fourths and numerous others. The same superior shooting qualities were also in evidence at the Pennsylvania State Rifle Association Matches, September 11-14. Here is the list, which for want of space, shows only the firsts:

OHIO STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES

Lilley Medal Match . . . 1st. Capt. E. W. Eddy	Experts' Aggregate . . . 1st. W. C. Andrews	Experts' 1,000 Yd. Match, 1st. Ensign J. Schwarzkopf
Hall Medal Match . . . 1st. Lt. Ernest Miller	Novice Aggregate . . . 1st. Priv. Fred Coffee	State Individual Match . 1st. W. C. Andrews
Clement Medal Match . . 1st. Priv. Fred Webber	Championship Regimental Team Match . . . 1st. Fifth Infantry	Skirmish Run . . . 1st. Priv. Ralph Mertz
Second Brigade Novice Match, 1st. Priv. Bert Miller	Bryant Novice Match . . 1st. Priv. Fred Coffee	Naval Brigade Trophy . 1st. 1st Battalion O. N. M.
Experts' Short Range Match, 1st. W. C. Andrews		O. N. G. Co. Team Match, 1st. Co. A, Fifth Infantry
Experts' 600 Yard Match . 1st. W. C. Andrews		

PENNSYLVANIA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES

Pennsylvania Long Range Match, 1st. Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes (1,000 yards)	Short Range Match . . . 1st. Capt. C. F. Sylvester	Members' Match . . . 1st. Lt.-Col. W. A. Tewes
Individual Rapid Fire Match . 1st. Capt. C. F. Sylvester	Keystone Long Range Match . 1st. Capt. C. F. Sylvester	Two Man Team Match . . . 2nd. Lt.-Col. Tewes and Capt. Sylvester

The Red **P** Cartridges Won 17 Firsts, 6 Seconds, 13 Thirds and 6 Fourth Places at Sea Girt

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.

Peters .30 Cal. Cartridges were used by Lieut. W. B. Short in the Nevada Trophy Match at Sea Girt when he established a NEW WORLD'S RECORD, 48 out of 50 at 1,200 yards.

Peters .38 Cal. Cartridges were used by Dr. J. R. Hicks in the All-Comers Squadded Revolver Match, score 136 out of 150—ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD.

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

R. P. Prentus86	83	84	87	85	425
C. W. Linder85	85	87	79	87	423
G. W. Barley84	88	83	78	80	413
J. Trego82	81	85	81	84	413
					2124

PISTOLS.

LOS ANGELES.

I. C. Douglas88	88	90	88	92	446
R. J. Fraser86	91	88	90	90	445
W. E. Smith91	89	83	91	84	438
J. E. Holcomb81	87	84	81	90	423
E. G. Richardson87	84	81	84	82	418
					2170

GOLDEN GATES.

W. C. Prichard91	94	89	91	95	460
O. Lillemo91	89	86	89	92	447
C. W. Randall90	90	90	82	84	436
A. J. Brannagan84	86	83	81	83	419
C. P. Whaley80	86	80	83	80	409
					2171

Los Angeles total, 4334. Golden Gates total, 4295.

Los Angeles wishes to say right here that when it comes to the Indoor League series, she favors the idea of permitting as many as 10 men to shoot, the highest five to count as the team. That gives the whole bunch the chance to flirt with the festive ten ring, and makes the team representative as it cannot be expected that a man will always shoot at his best.

Inasmuch as the contemplated match with the Golden Gates was called off, only a few members of the Los Angeles Revolver Club attended the Bishop Street range on September 24. The scores were a lot better than the same members made in Match B, but as far as the writer can ascertain, no possibles were registered.

The Angel City boys are beginning their indoor practice, with the faint hope that their team will make a fair showing in the coming Indoor League. It will require a little experimenting to get the proper background, so that the strong light of the eight 100-power Tungsten's will be toned down.

"Kid" Royce has returned, and demonstrated the fact that he can still shoot, although he has had very little practice during the last few months.

The score follows:

R. J. Fraser—	91 92 94 92 93 92 93 88 89 92—916
Dr. G. O. Royce—	91 87 90 89 88 90 89 94 94 90—902
W. E. Smith—	89 88 91 95 91 95
W. R. Cutts—	76 71 80 78 75 76

mediate vicinity of the "turkey." Great sport, though.

Los Angeles suggests that 10 men shoot on a team and 5 best scores count for record. We told Mr. Axtell about this last winter. It works well elsewhere, why not here?

George Chesley and John Hessian cleaned up some at the New York state matches at Blauvelt recently. "Ches" got 2 firsts and 2 seconds, while Hessian got 2 firsts.

The 1st Infantry, N. G. Mo., expects to have a team represented in the N. R. A. League matches this winter. Can't make us mad that way.

If A. C. Hurlburt of the Colt Company wasn't the most popular man at Camp Perry this year, who was? He was a real walking souvenir store. "Where is that Colt man," got to be painful after a bit, but he made a hit.

It is a continual struggle between Squadron A of New York and the Manhattans, to see which is the best at team rapid and timed fire. Last year the Manhattans won the New York State team match from the Squadron, while the latter captured the New Jersey State event. This year the Squadron cleaned up both matches, but it was a close race at Blauvelt, only 3 points difference. The Squadron has won the New Jersey State team match nine consecutive times. Awful, isn't it?

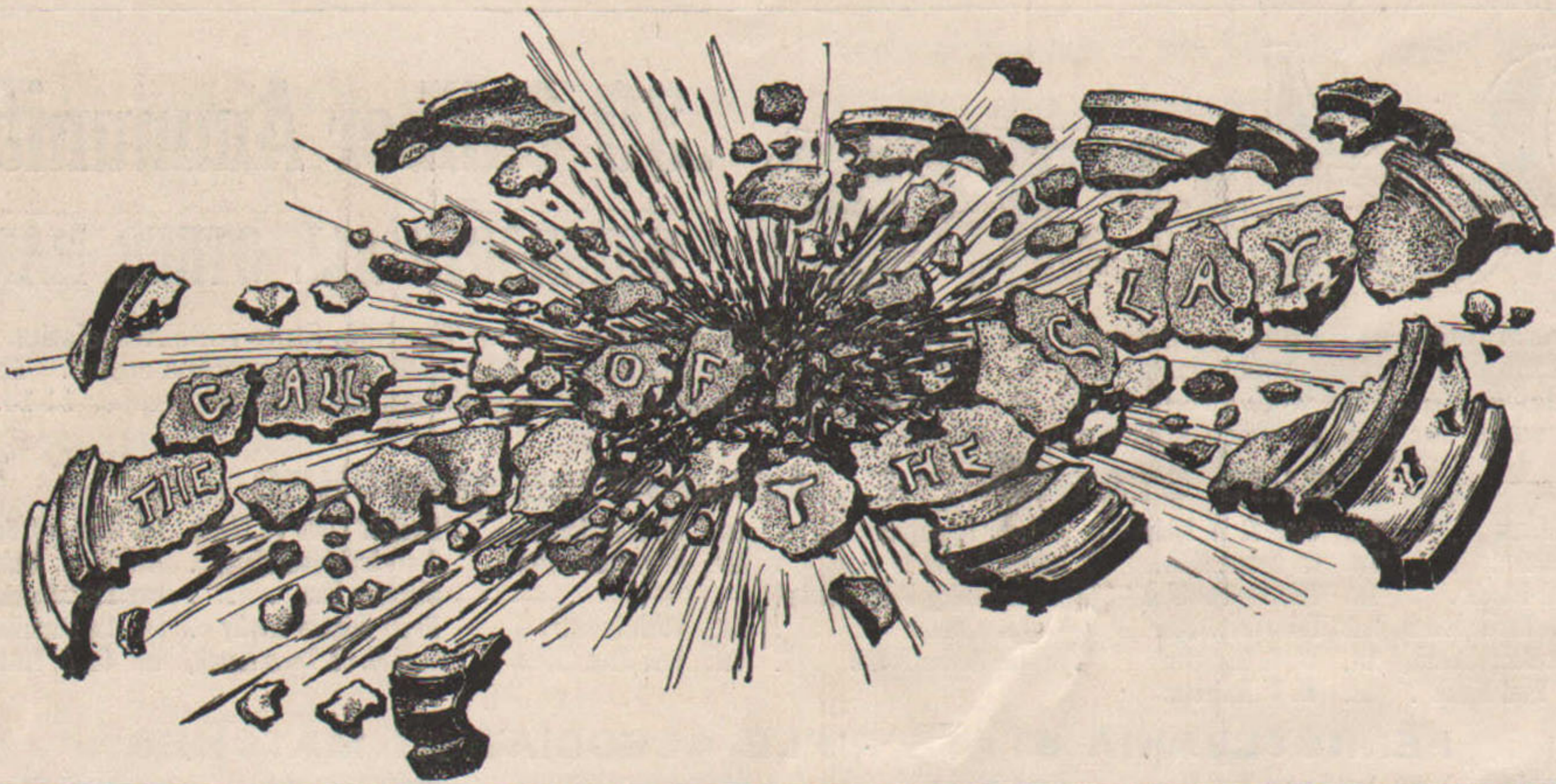
The report of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, which appears in this issue, is a gem of its kind. Who wouldn't read the stuff, dog gone it. Why, it's good enough to put on the front page. Bright, breezy, and anything but sordid. Hon to it, old scouts, and let's have some more. Our capacity, like the oil man, is unlimited, and we promise not to raise the price.

GOSSIP.

By LES SMOKE.

Well, it's time for the U. S. R. A. to get busy and give us some dope on the indoor revolver league matches for this winter. The association headquarters is not giving out much news these days. The example of the N. R. A. might be emulated with good results. For instance, it gets out a letter every once in awhile giving such details as "3 new life members," so and so, etc., and some dope about the league matches. Boost the game is the slogan and it can only be done by telling the shooting public something about it.

The Baltimore Revolver Association tried some 300-yard shooting the other day and were very much pleased with the result. It seems that the only safe place was in the im-



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

The Post Season Tournament.

The Interstate Association's Second Post Season Tournament will be held at St. Louis, Mo., October 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1911, under the auspices of the Sunset Hill Country Club.

The Post Season Tournament in 1910 was in the nature of an experiment. To restrict the number of entries to any tournament, making certain qualifications requisite for the eligibility of a contestant, was something new in the annals of trap shooting tournaments. The experience gained at Indianapolis, Ind., October 18-21, 1910, was sufficient for the members of The Interstate Association, and the Second Annual Post Season Tournament of the Association has now been arranged for.

As last year's tournament at Indianapolis marked a new departure in the line of tournament giving, so this year's Post Season Tournament will register the recognition by The Interstate Association of a trap shooting center, which, by virtue of its enthusiasm in the sport, warrants the selection of St. Louis, Mo., as the point at which the Second Annual Post Season Tournament shall be held.

To the Sunset Hill Country Club belongs in a great measure the honor of bringing what is already a classic (as well as "classy") event to Missouri. The officials of that club are not working for anything but glory. Their hope is to interest more of their members in the sport of trap shooting by virtue of holding this tournament on the property of the club. As a proof of the way in which the members of the Sunset Hill Country Club are willing to meet contestants in the Post Season Tournament more than half way, may be quoted the following: "The Sunset Hill Country Club is very complete, being equipped with 100 lockers, shower baths, lounging rooms, retiring rooms, etc., all of which will be open to the contestants who take part in the tournament."

To those who attend the Second Annual Post Season Tournament is promised not only "a shoot for shooters," but also something out of the ordinary in the way of scenery and general surroundings of the shooting grounds. The home of the Sunset Hill Country Club is situated on an eminence overlooking the lovely valley of the Meramec, with the foothills of the matchless Ozarks forming a part of the wonderful vista.

The conditions governing eligibility to compete at this tournament, the strict, safeguarding of the amateur's interests, the program itself, and instructions how to reach the grounds of the Sunset Hill Country Club, will be furnished on application.

Mr. August A. Busch, a member of the Sunset Hill Country Club, and to whose generous enthusiasm and good taste the Club

owes its attractive building and grounds, will donate a trophy to be competed for under the following conditions:

One hundred single targets, 16 yards rise, open to both amateurs and professionals, entrance price of targets only. In case of a tie, the tie will be shot off at 20 targets per man.

The Busch trophy event will be shot in five strings of 20 targets each, and an optional sweepstakes will be conducted on each event. The optional sweepstakes will be open to amateurs only, and the entrance fee will be \$2.00 per event. The purses will be divided in accordance with the Rose System, ratio points 4-3-2-1.

There are eight practice events at 25 targets each, and one event at 25 double targets.

The second, third and fourth days' program is duplicated.

Richmond, Va., Gun Club.

The shoot Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30, was a pronounced success and the score made were very good under the conditions, as the last string of twenty-five was shot in the dark, and it required two referees to decide the broken targets.

The championship race was the most spirited contest pulled off this season, and it remained for the last target to decide this most coveted honor.

Anderson, Brown and Hillsman had a very exciting race, and it was a guess who would win out, but Anderson held his nerve and won out by one bird, and the championship of Richmond for 1911 was awarded to him by unanimous consent of the club, thus winning the five dollars in gold donated by William Pugh.

Brown and Hillsman made a strong fight and deserves much credit for their good showing, and but for darkness would have made a better, probably.

Keene and Hammond, Jr., tied for the handicap prize, each scoring eighty-four per cent, with handicap added, the tie will be shot off next Saturday in a fifty bird race, or the next shoot held by the club, and should either contestant be absent, the prize will be awarded to the one present.

William Pugh, the donor of the prize for the championship, declined to enter the competition, but shot at twenty-five, scoring twenty-four, or ninety-six per cent, being high average for the shoot.

The shoot closed the schedule for the season, but the management has acceded to the request of several shooters, and will shoot each Saturday during the month of October, weather permitting.

	25	50	75	100
Anderson	24	46	69	90
Deep Run	24	47	68	89

Flora	23	46	68	88
Hammond	24	47	68	87
Lawrence	22	44	64	83
Keene	22	42	62	80
Hammond, Jr	23	44	63	77
Lohman	22	42	64	74
Parker	23	43	65	72
Fairfield	21	41	68	75
Patrick Henry	17	34	52	68
Tignor	21	37	42	67
Wm. Pugh	24			
Lane	10			

Wilmington, Del., Gun Club.

One of the largest attendances that has appeared at a regular Saturday afternoon shoot the Du Pont Gun Club was present on September 30 when L. D. Willis won the State championship from Edward Banks, by the rather uninteresting score of 93 to 88. Banks was off form and shot badly, not having the advantage in any event. The scores were:

L. D. Willis.....	24	24	22	23—93
Edward Banks....	22	23	21	22—88

Much interest was taken in this contest, and immediately after the completion of the shoot, the winner was challenged by J. B. McHugh.

Sixty-seven contestants took part in the regular shoot and some fine scoring was seen. A. B. Richardson made a 24, and W. S. Colfax, Jr., of Haskill, N. J., made a straight 25. S. Touchton and T. W. Keithley also each made a 24.

The two two-man team contests also were interesting, though the scores were poor.

In the T. Coleman du Pont Merchandise Event, Class A, was tied for at 24 by A. B. Richardson, E. E. du Pont and S. Touchton. Class B was tied for at 22 by Victor du Pont and H. P. Carlon. Dr. A. Patterson won Class C, breaking 23, while Arthur J. Curley took Class D by a break of 19.

The club will hold a registered shoot on October 11 and 12, with \$100 added to the Squier Money-Back System. Many shooters of note from out of town are planning to attend. This is expected to be on a par with the Eastern Handicap, recently held here.

The scores made yesterday were:

TWO-MAN TEAM RACE.				
William Coyne.....	11			12
W. A. Joslyn.....	21			20—64
N. K. Smith.....	18			16
Thorpe Martin.....	20			19—73
T. W. Mathewson.....	22			21
I. Turner.....	20			17—80
S. Touchton.....	20			23
Dr. S. Steele.....	21			20—84

REGULAR WEEKLY SHOOT.

H. W. Bush, 17; Dr. S. Steele, 21; W. A.

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Chambers6
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GripChecked Wood
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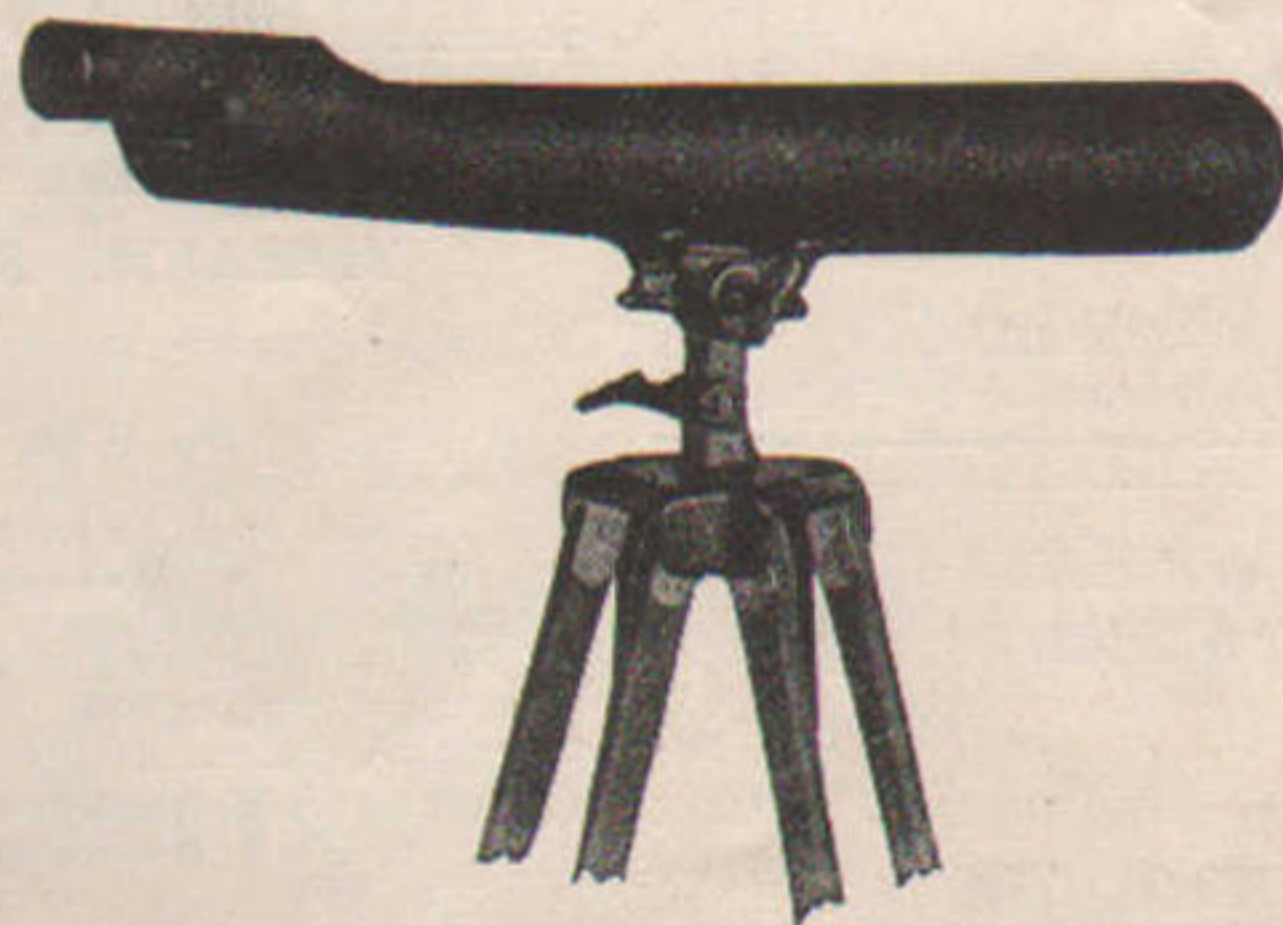
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Joslyn, 20; N. K. Smith, 16; Thorpe Martin, 19; William Edmunson, 19; I. Turner, 18; D. D. Poffenberger, 17; L. D. Willis, 22; L. C. Lyon, 10; D. J. Dougherty, 22; J. B. McHugh, 22; Victor du Pont, 22; J. J. Magahern, 17; H. S. McComb, 15; T. W. Mathewson, 17; J. T. Birch, 8; R. Whitworth, 20; G. H. Mitchell, 15; T. P. Ewing, 20; J. E. Miller, 4; L. M. Lowe, 14; A. J. Curley, 19; J. W. Mathews, 22; H. First, 16; D. A. Grier, 19; W. A. Casey, 17; Dr. J. W. Schoffstall, 20; J. T. Skelly, 22; William Foord, 24; J. A. MacMullen, 13; W. F. Jensen, 15; Charles Harkins, 7; W. J. Highfield, 12; J. G. Highfield, 3; R. S. Robinson, 13; William G. Wood, 18; William Hammond, 19; A. B. Richardson, 24; W. H. Sweede, 12; D. J. Reese, 16; J. A. Campbell, 15; W. H. Reed, 19; S. J. Newman, 19; S. G. David, 11; W. A. Simpson, 15; H. P. Carlon, 22; R. L. Naudain, 17; William Ryan, 15; A. Richards, 21; C. De Feo, 19; R. B. Robinson, 10; C. A. Kenworthy, 11; W. T. Colfax, Jr., 25; J. W. Anderson, Jr., 18; T. W. Keithley, 24; C. L. Walker, 18; J. B. Grier, 15; H. J. Nickel, 10; W. B. Smith, Jr., 12; Dr. A. Patterson, 23; D. Lindsay, 16; Z. H. Lofland, 22; J. H. Minnick, 18; S. Touchton, 24; R. P. Choate, 20; R. L. Conner, 20.

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol practice scores: L. C. S. Dorsey, 76, 78, 80, 80; D. Appleby, 89, 80, 91, 93, 84, 91, 85, 87, 87, 88; H. England, 75.

Fifty-yard rifle (.22 caliber) practice scores: J. B. Grier, 52; Mrs. H. T. Reid, 40; C. H. Shepard, 72, 70; J. Sheppard, 69, 53.

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol qualification: E. S. Ackart, 87.

Colt's Army Special.

This year's revolver shooting at the big Camp Perry (O.) tournament is of particular interest to our readers because of the high degree of skill shown by the contestants in

the most practical series of matches that can be applied to the hand arm. Many high scores are made at various times by the "expert target shooter" who takes his time in firing a given number of shots at an eight-inch bull at 50 yards, but the military game at the National shoot tries the skill of the best of the deliberate fire men because of the varying distances, the smaller bullseyes and time limit. Be it known that all shooting is done on the Army A-1 target with a five-inch bull and to make a creditable score at 75 yards with an allowance of only twenty seconds to a shot, using a fixed sight revolver with not less than a four-pound pull, is a test of practical expertness, and while this same size bull is also used at 50, 25 and 15 yards, at which latter distance it has been said by shooters standing before the butts for the first time that one "could hit it with a stone," it must be understood that the nearer the target, the shorter the time allowance. For instance, at 15 yards five shots must be fired in eight seconds.

This year's winner of the National Rifle Association Revolver Grand Aggregate was Dr. J. H. Snook of Columbus, O., who averaged 460 out of a possible 500 points for eight days' shooting over the course (one score at each range each day), and who made a world's record of 477 with his favorite Colt's Army Special Revolver.

Close at his heels was Sergt. C. E. Orr (winner of the National Pistol Match in 1908), who also pinned his faith to a Colt Army Special and used the same arm at the later Sea Girt Shoot where he landed the popular "Bobber Match" and "Any Revolver Match." Here, too, Dr. Snook won the "All Comer's Rapia Fire Military Match," and tied for first place in the "All Comer's Military Revolver Match."

The big revolver event of the year—the National Revolver Match—was won by E. D.

Myrick of the U. S. Navy, who also captured the Special Gold Medal for highest score at Timed Fire; the other two Special Gold Medals being won by Lieut. Wm. C. Stoll, U. S. Infantry and Capt. Morton C. Mumma, 2d U. S. Cavalry, for highest scores at Timed and Rapid Fire, respectively, everyone using the popular Colt which again proved its superior accuracy and dependability for practical rapid work in match shooting.

Not the least important of the seasons revolver matches is that known as the "Novice," won this year by Charles Dreschel of New York, with a Colt Army Special.

Noiseless Practice With the Automatic Pistol.

We have learned from a reliable source, that the Hollifield target practice rod indicator has been successfully adapted to the Savage automatic pistol and makes, with this arm, a most interesting and instructive game, which is enjoyed by all as such, there being no noise, no smoke, and no danger, and yet all the skill of an expert is required to shoot a top-notch score. The practice is of the greatest possible benefit to would-be users of this pistol, although the automatic mechanism is not automatically operated. Take a look at it, at the first opportunity, and see what you think of it. It is so simple.

Remington-U. M. C. News.

Mr. George L. Lyon, who won the "E. C." trophy emblematic of the Inanimate Target Championship of the World from a field of 15 of the best shots of the country at the recent Westy Hogan tournament, has accepted the challenge of Mr. Lester S. German and has agreed to defend the famous trophy on the grounds of the Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Delaware, the date to be announced later. It was the wish of some that this match

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be shot during the Wilmington tournament, October 11th and 12th, but owing to Mr. Lyon's business engagements, it was decided to postpone the match.

At the De Queen, Arkansas, tournament, September 20-22, J. E. Chatfield won first amateur average with the excellent score of 467 out of 500. Chatfield used REM-UMC steel lined arrow shells, as did the winner of the third amateur average, Frank Rosbach, who is a comparatively new shooter. Chatfield also won the handicap medal, 48 out of 50, from 20 yards, with REM-UMC steel lined shells.

With his REM-UMC Pump and Nitro Club shells, C. V. Wells tied for first amateur average at Wichita, Kansas, shoot, September 20-21, scoring 277 out of 300. W. H. Heer captured first professional average, making the fine score of 296 out of 300 with his REM-UMC gun and shells.

Peters Paragraphs.

At Twin Bridges, Mont., September 15-16, Mr. Nat. Stork, shooting Peters' factory loaded shells, won high general average, 270 out of 300.

Mr. L. H. Fitzsimmons won high professional average at Ames, Iowa, September 21, with Peters' shells, score 184 out of 200.

At Wakarusa, Ind., September 22, Mr. C. A. Young won high general average, 174 out of 180, and on the following day at Elkhart, was again high over all amateurs and professionals, 146 out of 150.

Mr. L. H. Fitzsimmons won high professional average at Adel, Iowa, September 22, scoring 184 out of 200.

Mr. George L. Carter won high general average at Gretna, Neb., September 22, 184 out of 200, and Mr. F. W. Cobb, at Stuart, Neb., was high amateur, 172 out of 200, both using Peters' shells.

At Knoxville, Tenn., September 18, Mr. Howard Van Gilder, of Knoxville, tied for high amateur average, score 179 out of 200. Mr. Van Gilder is a comparative newcomer in

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the trapshooting game, but has developed remarkable ability in an unusually short space of time. Mr. P. B. Plummer won second general average at this tournament, 184 out of 200. Both Messrs. Plummer and Van Gilder shot Peters' shells.

At Armstrong, Mo., September 20-22, Mr. Harvey Dixon, winner of the 1911 Grand American Handicap, won high general average with the score of 291 out of 300. He shot Peters' factory loaded shells, the same as he used in making his score of 99 out of 100 from 20 yards in the Grand American.

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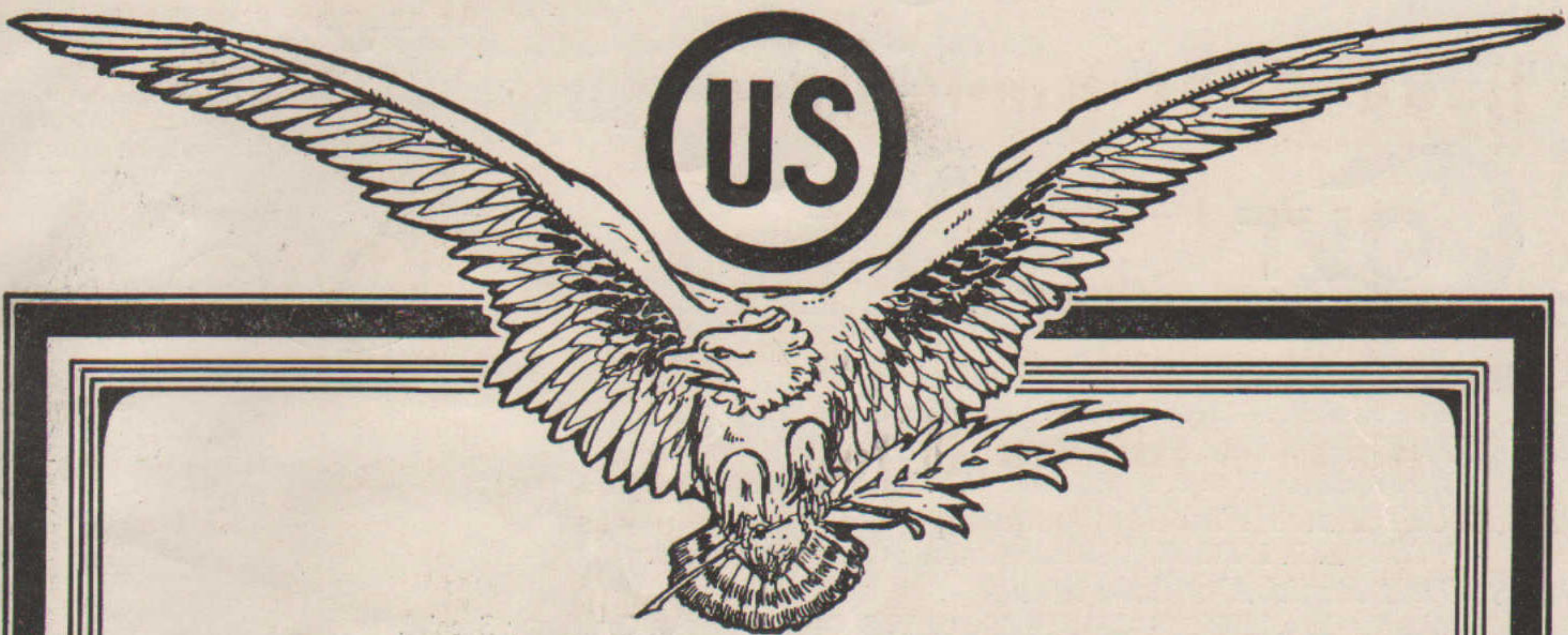
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Minimum amount of fouling due to moist burning qualities. |
| Cleanliness | { Complete combustion.
Barrels clean easily.
Residue easily wiped out. |
| Low pressure | |
| No corrosive or erosive effects | { Low temperature of burning.
Barrels cleaned easily—residue easily wiped out.
Careful tests prove conclusively no erosion. |
| Pleasant to shoot | { Partly smokeless—does not fill galleries with smoke.
The slight smoke easily dissipates.
Noise from report less than Black Powder. |

Cost of Ammunition—Same as for Black Powder Cartridges.

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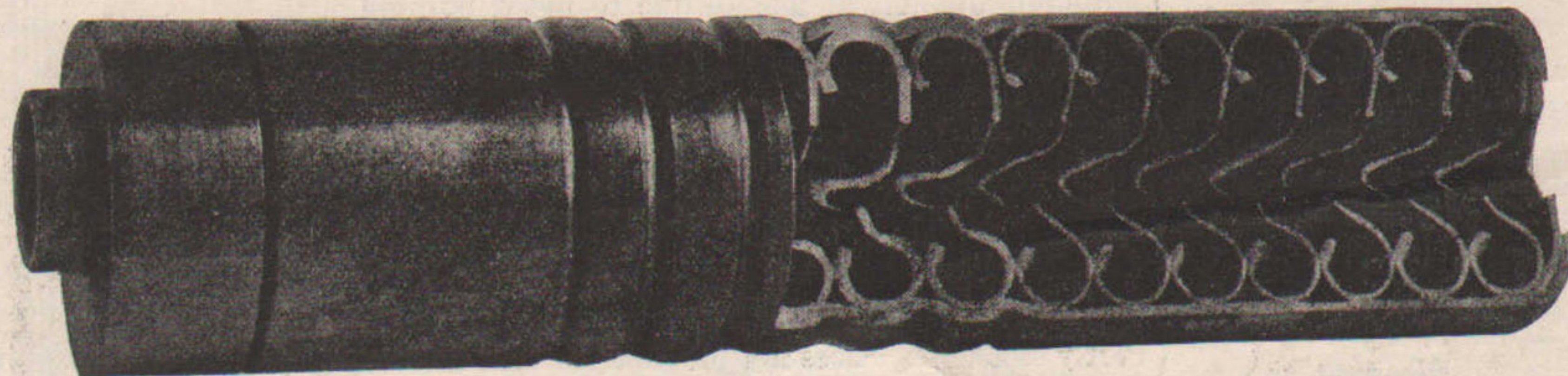
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