

ARMS AND THE MAN

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**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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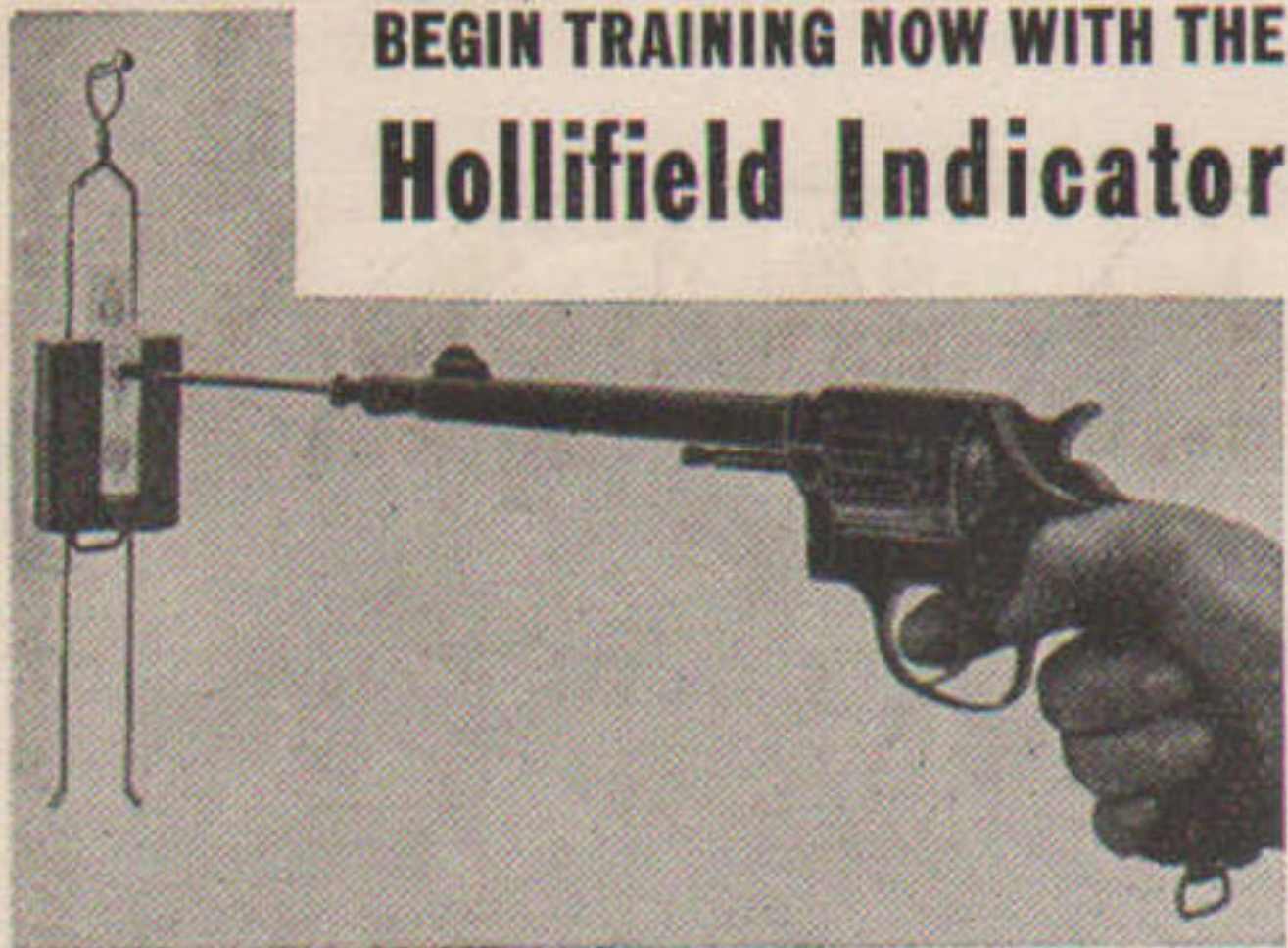
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 19, 1911.

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Kudus and Hoodoos.

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

"Nairobi, Aug. 16, 1911.

THIS is positively the last dope from dear old Africa. "The rifles are full of liquid vaseline and I am full of sorrow. "It is all over but the few years necessary to work up the material.

"This last trek of three months has been a wonder.

"We went first through the 'Thirst;' then through the hordes of Massai, crossed some rivers and arrived in an apparently limitless country of rolling hills with groves of apparent live oaks, and grass valleys between.

"Only when you went to walk around you found that the wooded hills are mountains, the apparent live oaks are big forests, and that the valleys of grass are miles wide.

"Went after the finest trophy in Africa—the great kudu. Got him at the end of six weeks. Caught sight of him far up the mountain just at dusk, in thick, high chapparal, as they always are. By the time I had stalked him it was nearly dark. I could make out the white line of his mane through the glasses, but nothing with the naked eye. Lined up carefully two twigs about twenty feet from me with that white mane. Then I lowered the glass, held a few inches below the twig and let drive. The Springfield took him square in the fore shoulder—152 yards. He leaped into view and I gave him three more. Great joy. Lit a fire to keep off lions and sent the gunbearer to camp for niggers.

"The second best prize we were after was a roan. Got a very large one. Saw him from the top of a mountain about 2 o'clock. He lay under a tree in the valley below. Three and a half hours stalk only to have the wind chop at the last minute. Trailed him up another mountain jumped him, and had the ungodly luck to keel him over at seventy-two yards on the keen jump through cover. Only one we saw.

"Third best prize was a granddaddy buffalo. We had been out all morning investigating Neuman's harte-beeste. I had killed one and sent it to camp. We went down to a little stream near, to have lunch. I was just settling Mrs. White under a shady bush for lunch; the gun-bearers and porters were down stream; Cunninghame was with Mrs. White's mule at a distance.

"The buffalo poked his head out just thirty-three yards from Mrs. White! He looked as big as a battleship—and was about as dangerous. Mrs. W. threw herself flat and held still. I managed to attract the attention of my substitute gun-bearer who wormed his way to me a rifle in each hand.

"You can bet I took a full breath when I got hold of that .405—the Holland was in camp.

"All this time that buffalo grazed peacefully, his head turned the other way. The .405 in the shoulder knocked him off his feet—mind you, he weighs 3,500 pounds!

"Up again like a flash.

"I gave him another in the shoulder, and tried for the brain as he plunged, but merely broke his jaw.

"Cunninghame planted one in his ribs.

"Then he got into the thicket, blundered on for a hundred yards, turned back on the circle and came back toward us. I got five more with the .405 and he quit.

"Now, the average Cape buffalo stands about 4 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 9 inches at the shoulder and weighs a ton. This beast was 5 feet 10 inches at the shoulder, his neck 3 feet through horizontally. His head measures 46 inches across—not on the curve of the horns, but ACROSS, and his horns are 15½ inches W.L. in the base. I've seen lots of buffalo, but nothing to come anywhere near that old Dreadnought.

RUN-IN WITH LIONS.

"Had two good run-ins with lions.

"While the men made camp one noon I wandered across a little canyon alone with the Springfield to see if I could get a line sing-sing we had flushed on coming in. Didn't find him, but bumped two lions at thirty yards. They sat and looked at me, and I looked at them.

"Springfield—two lions? Not for me! So we looked.

"By and by they turned away. When I saw tails instead of yellow eyes, I got bold again. Took a disappearing shot and scraped one. The other, being headed the opposite direction, departed, as I figured he would.

"Mine whipped around and came for me bald-headed. At that period, if I had had time, I should have regretted my decision. I didn't have time. My entire attention was occupied with that Sheard gold bead front sight.

"As a charging lion comes 'fast and irregular,' I gave him a chest whack. Over he went bottom up, and cursing something frightful. I backed out, for the grass was waist high. Made a departure for camp, ate lunch, collected gun-bearers and .405 and returned. Boy took the trail. Went a half mile of pretty jumpy work, and were brought up standing by a preemptory command in front. Put in two .405s which



Porters In From the March.



The Grand-daddy Buffalo and the Country You Get Him In.



A Sample of the Jungle.



Masai With Lion's Mane Hat.



Camp on the Narissara River.

finished the business. Note that the Springfield had initial shock enough to knock him down in his charge; but three hours later he was on deck still.

"Another bit of real lion fun was following eight of them for six hours through waist-high grass. They were but a few yards ahead most of the time, and occasionally I'd catch a glimpse; but I would not open the battle in that fool fashion. I'd have been killed in less than a minute. We urged them gently on, stopping when requested, until finally the procession trailed into a thicket.

"Here a fine old chap, whose job was evidently rear guard, faced around and asked me what in hell I meant by it anyway? I answered with a .405 that went in the left eye and settled the question.

"At another period C and I saw one of the plains leopards spring upon and kill a hartebeeste. Came back later and I hit the beast with the Springfield at 363 yards.

"Next morning came over with a lot of porters. Stationed myself at head of bushy ravine while men and C beat it.

"Beast sneaked out about 100 yards below me, and I bowled it over.

"In spite of my yells of 'angalia,' several of the men ran in, native fashion, whereupon the animal arose, selected his nigger and made after him. Nigger ran around and around, beast one jump behind—I yelling to the rest of the boys to get out of the way of the ricochet.

"At the last moment, just as the animal rose to strike the man down, I got clear space and killed it. The bullet went through, glanced from the hard earth, and went into the back of a man 150 yards away and out of sight in the bush. He was the only man in the bush—hard luck after taking such pains to save my other niggers.

"But that's enough of this sort of dope. It could be strung out indefinitely. What you fellows want is the gun stuff. So here goes.

SHOOTING IRON DOPE.

"SPRINGFIELD: I've fired just 395 cartridges out of this weapon. As in obedience to the wise Britisher's expert advice, I brought out a minimum of 2,000 rounds, the astute mathematician can figure now how much hardware I have left. Of these 395 cartridges I have made 307 hits, killed 185 animals and of those shot at missed forty-nine. The weapon is in good shape, and shoots just as well now as it ever did. In fact, the last ten animals were killed with thirteen shots—all hits—at 160 (running), 270, 268, 348, 151, 210, 196, 230, 391 and 256 yards. Which shows that the metal fouling is not bothering much. I keep it down with a marble brush, clean with boiling water, and use mobil-lubricant in the field. With this weapon I killed a very large eland—these beasts weigh from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds, all my zebra, the greater kudu and roan, wildebeeste four lions (try for them with .405—when I have it), and all the buck. The pointed bullet is good medicine always. African game of all sizes is notoriously tenacious of life, but of the 185 animals of all sorts killed with this gun, 112 were downed with ONE shot each. It is not heavy enough for lion, rhino, buffalo, hippo, or elephant, however, although it will kill any of them, with the pos-

sible exception of buffalo—which is the real tough 'un for punishment; and the rhino except the head shot.

"The .405 Winchester: A bully gun. It stops lions, hit right, in great shape. No gun will stop lion 'hit any old place.' It is sighted to 100 yards, so in quick work I don't have to hold low, and it is of handy length. With it I have fired only seventy shots altogether, making fifty-six hits. Killed twenty-seven animals therewith and missed ten.

"As between the bolt and lever action, I can see no practical difference. I never shoot fast, anyway. There is no dangerous game that can be stopped by a magazine full of lead poured in 'anywhere.' What you want is lead in the right place, and I personally can get it there better by going slow. Therefore, even with charging lions, I take the gun down from my shoulder after each shot, pump in the next cartridge, and begin all over again. No matter how many bull's eyes you can make 'magazine fire,' there is something about quick shooting that stampedes you just a little when you're up against it. Of course my experience is limited and individual, but I've been in the position of either shooting right or climbing a tree just twenty-one times—and no trees.

"The .465 Holland: Thirty-one shots and twenty-nine hits mostly at short range. One buffalo brought down, one or two with the 300-yard lead up. Killed thirteen animals out of sixteen shot at. Except with rhino, never had to fall back on her in emergency, so do not know the precise effect on lion.

"The ranges on the buck are fairly long, averaging the whole eight months in the field, 245 yards for plains and 148 in the bush.

"Don't believe I know anything more, except that the .465 and a dozen cartridges go home with me, and I shall stop off to watch Xman shoot her at a target. If said Xman publishes such of this dope as may interest the general shooting crank, he'd better cut this out, for fear of its effect on his life insurance agent. It takes something weighing not less than a ton at the little end of this pea shooter to make one forget its nasty disposition.

"There are not many sportsmen in this part of the world, yet since I have hit the country fourteen men have been killed by dangerous game—lions, six; rhino, three; buffalo, two; hippo, two, and elephant, one; and a lot more mauled and chewed up.

"Well, be good."

Cut Off Communication.

First Deaf-and-Dumb-Man: "Did your wife scold you when you got home late last night?"

Second Deaf-and-Dumb-Man: "She started to, but I put out the light."—*Harper's Weekly*.

We Believe a Man Wrote This.

Ida—You don't mean to say that Algy called you old and homely?

Alice—Not in exactly those words, but he said if we rode home in the subway I might not get a seat.—*Life*.

GUN GREASE GOSSIP.

By CAPT. LINCOLN RILEY, 1ST INFANTRY, NEB. N. G.

I WISH to correct a few errors in an article on Gun Grease by Mr. Frank Evans, in a recent number of ARMS AND THE MAN. This article is based on a note published over my signature in ARMS AND THE MAN several months ago.

The correct formula for nitro-solvent oil is as follows:

- Acetone1 oz.
- Kerosene1 oz
- Turpentine1 oz
- Sperm oil.....2 oz.

This formula when properly compounded of pure materials will produce a clear, pale yellow oil. Any druggist can supply it and if bought in quantity is very cheap. The sperm oil has a tendency to get rancid after keeping a long time and a fresh article should always be used. It will keep any length of time after mixing as the other ingredients act as a preservative. The Albolene mentioned by Mr. Evans is not refined kerosene but is a proprietary name for another product of petroleum similar to liquid vaseline or "fluid petrolatum," as the druggists call it. It is not so good for our purpose as good ordinary kerosene, as it lacks the peculiar penetrating and solvent properties.

It is better to keep this oil in a bottle as some of the ingredients have a tendency to evaporate if kept in an oil can with open spout. This oil is sure good stuff and fully deserves all the praise given it in Mr. Evans' article. However, it will not take the place of the ammonia solution for removing metal fouling from high powered rifles of the new Springfield type, as it lacks the chemical properties necessary for cutting the cupro-nickel deposit. But if you keep the bore clean and free from rust the metal fouling will not trouble much. The one cleaning mentioned by Mr. Evans is all right for low pressure rifles and lead bullets, but all high pressure guns should certainly be given a second cleaning after an interval of one or two days.

I always keep a small open can of kerosene in the bottom of my gun cabinet, and believe that the vapor given off assists in preventing rust spots. Try it.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NEWS.

AT a meeting of the executive committee, held October 12, important action was taken of great interest to gallery shooters. It was decided to inaugurate a qualification code for indoor work and a decoration was adopted in the form of a watch fob for issue to members who make the necessary qualifying scores.

The conditions as laid down call for ten shots standing and ten shots prone at seventy-five feet on the N. R. A. gallery target, one to ten count, using .22 caliber rifle with sights other than telescopic.

Qualifying scores in the two classes will consist as follows: Marksman qualification, eighty standing, eighty-five prone. Sharpshooter qualification, ninety standing, ninety-five prone.

Those who qualify as marksman will receive a fob, the medallion and bar being of bronze; the sharpshooter's fob will be of silver. The medallion contains the inscription "Proficiency in indoor rifle shooting," and the ribbon bar the word *Marksman* or *Sharpshooter* and year as the case may be.

It is planned to give a complete fob the first year and for every subsequent qualification a ribbon bar showing the class and year. For the tenth year the ribbon bar will be of gold. This is an extremely handsome and useful prize and there is no doubt that a large per cent of the devotees of indoor rifle shooting will strive to win one of them.

The shooting for qualification must be done on the official target issued for the purpose by the National Rifle Association. All shooting must be done in the presence of two witnesses. Members of the National Rifle Association and members of affiliated organizations will be eligible to compete.

SERVICE RIFLE IN THE WOODS.

A surprisingly large number of National Rifle Association members have provided themselves with the latest model army rifle this fall for use in big game hunting. Many letters have reached the office of the Association from these members telling of the marvelous efficiency of this rifle as a game gun and the great advantage in having an absolutely flat trajectory up to four hundred yards, and throwing a bullet which, apparently, has an explosive effect upon entering the animal. Seldom more than one hit is ever required, with the result that an exceedingly small portion of wounded animals escape.

The government is fortunate in being the possessor of such an all-round good arm—an arm which has already won all of the international championships that are lying around loose, and which now bids fair to lead the strictly hunting rifles at their own game.

INTERCLUB INDOOR MATCHES.

There will soon be issued from the office of the Association a circular letter to all the affiliated civilian rifle clubs in regard to the organization of the indoor leagues for the coming season.

Present indications are that such a large number of clubs will enter these popular matches that it will be necessary to have at least three leagues. Just how to divide these clubs is a problem as there probably will be at least twenty clubs east of the Mississippi and fifteen or more west of the river. Later it may be possible to organize a league in each geographical section of the country. This would result in a battle royal between the winning clubs for the championship of each league.

At the close of the league shooting last spring suggestions were invited from all the clubs as to desired changes in the rules governing the matches, with the result that more than two-thirds of the clubs were satisfied with the present conditions, so that in all probability no change will be made with the exception that the making of the weekly reports will be put up to the club secretary instead of the judge.

ISSUE OF N. R. A. MEDALS.

A circular letter was recently sent to all affiliated organizations that have not made reports of competitions for the medal presented by the Association. It called their attention to this medal and inquiring if the same was desired. The result was that many organizations which had inadvertently overlooked this prize offer of the National Rifle Association hustled to hold a competition for the medal as well as for the Marksman, Sharpshooter and Expert decorations now issued by the Association.

MISSISSIPPI'S FIRST LABOR TROUBLE.

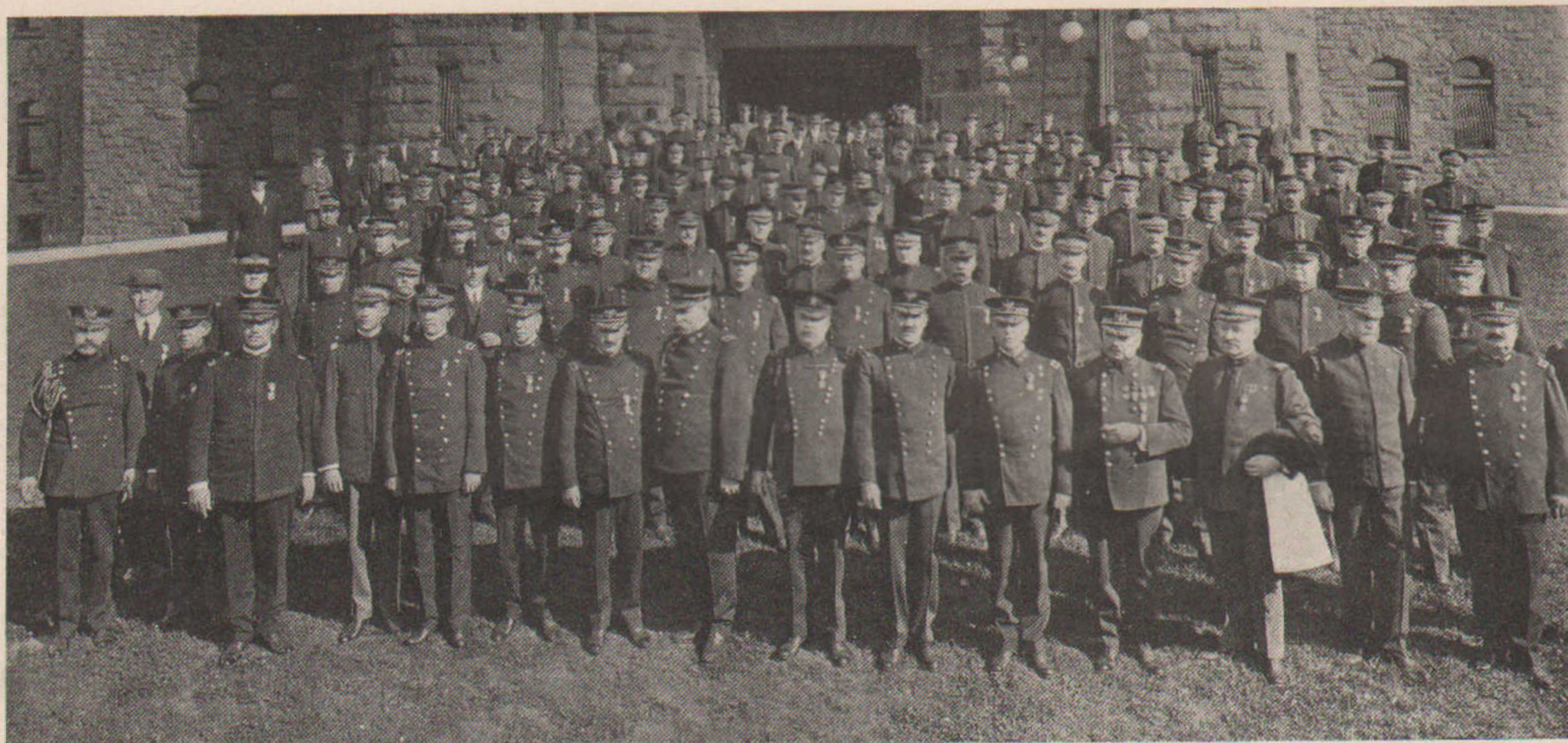
ON September 3, a heavy train of non-union workmen started South on the Illinois Central destined for the McComb (Miss.), shops and New Orleans. At practically every stop they were reported to have indulged in petty thieving and rowdiness, and on their arrival at McComb kept this up, some throwing bricks and firing shots from the windows, with serious results to one citizen. The strikers who witnessed this conduct seem to have armed themselves and shot up the train as it continued South. There were more than a hundred of these non-union men left at McComb and it is claimed that great preparations were made to shoot them up.

The Governor had a call for troops about 6.30 P. M., and by midnight seventy-five men representing three companies, under command of General Arthur Fridge, Adjutant General, had traveled more than a hundred miles, and arrived at McComb to the great relief of various U. S. deputy marshals and guards. Just before the troops arrived an attempt to dynamite the quarters of the non-union men fell short and one of the strikers was seemingly killed by one of his own brothers when trying to approach the shops.

The closing of this snop, practically meaning the stopping of all traffic in this section, the Governor gave the Adjutant General Arthur Fridge, in command an order to call out as many troops as seemed necessary. As there are about sixteen hundred strikers and the property space large and difficult to guard, about three hundred and fifty officers and men were ordered in and established camps on both sides of the property. Col. McCants of the 2nd Infantry, has the east side, and Major Hoskins the west, Col. Baker of the 3rd being in immediate command of troops. The endangered property where the non-union men are housed and working consists of a long sharp triangle of about 800 yards long and 400 yards at its widest point. This is covered by shops, material, and cars and is difficult to properly picket. Platforms have been built on top of the three-story office where two machine guns and a strong searchlight have been mounted.

A clash between the strikers and the militiamen is not anticipated on account of the large force present. The prevention of trouble, after all, is the thing desired. There is no forecasting how long the troops will remain, but drilling and schools have been already established under Captain Fossett, U. S. Infantry.

Water Valley, another shop town north of McComb, became jealous and started trouble on the 5th, and Lieut. Col. Jones, 2nd Infantry, is sitting on the lid there with about 150 officers and men.



The National Guard Association Convention.

APPROXIMATELY three hundred officers of the National Guard, representing the States and the District of Columbia, were present in the 65th Regiment Armory at Buffalo, N. Y., on October 9 when the president, Gen. Thos. J. Stewart of Pennsylvania, called the annual convention of the National Guard Association to order. The invocation was delivered by Chaplain W. F. Fornes of the 65th Infantry, and Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann welcomed the delegates warmly in the name of the city. Mayor Fuhrmann said in part:

"Mr. President and Members of the National Guard of the United States:

"I am glad to come this morning to extend to you a sincere and hearty welcome to the city of Buffalo. Your organization, which stands for law and order and the national defense, necessarily commands the support and respect of every American citizen. Honorable gentlemen that you are in your personal and private life, you appeal to Buffalonians even more strongly by virtue of your connection with the military forces of the United States.

"Here in this city, situated close to the Canadian border, it is no uncommon thing to see, on appropriate occasions, the English and the American flags displayed side by side. None of us are disquieted by the spectacle any more than we are disturbed at the sight of the Irish flag, or the German flag, or the Italian or other flags floating hereabout on significant occasions. Ours is a cosmopolitan city composed of many races and bloods. Happily all of us are living peacefully and usefully together, loyal to the national government and equally loyal to State and city.

"In behalf of 425,000 patriotic citizens, I welcome this great convention to our city; the city which was burned to ashes for its national loyalty during the second war between the United States and Great Britain; the city which has furnished the Republic two honored Presidents—Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland; the city in which William McKinley of blessed memory passed into the unseen world and the city where Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States; the city of the great Free Soil Convention of 1848 and of the Pan-American Exposition of 1901.

"Remain as long as you can with us and enjoy our hospitality every hour of your stay. And when you have returned to your various homes, I trust that you will treasure in your hearts many pleasant memories of your visit to Buffalo."

Brig. Gen. Wm. Verbeck, the Adjutant General of New York, then extended an informal greeting on behalf of the Governor of the State. He said in part:

"I confess that in the early days of my official residence at Albany, I was pessimistic as to the interest taken in military affairs, not only by the public at large, but by the National Guard itself. During the past year I have come into close touch with the guard and with public opinion on this particular subject, and I now feel just as optimistic as I previously felt pessimistic. The legislature of this State is doing a great deal for the guard and will do more. It is in part due to the active co-operation of the legislature that we have been able to more definitely determine that the public is proud of its National Guard and vitally interested in its goings and comings.

"I desire at this time to particularly emphasize the reversal of my earlier opinion as to the guard and its interest. This is a time large with opportunity, and I am glad to say that the guard of this State at least seem to appreciate it."

Gen. William Wilson, President of the New York National Guard Association, extended a formal welcome to the delegates.

Regular routine business, such as receiving credentials of delegates, reading of the minutes of the previous meetings and the report of the Executive Committee occupied all of the morning session. The report of the Executive Committee, of which Gen. Edward C. Young of Illinois, is the chairman, reviewed the efforts of that committee to have the Federal Pay Bill passed at the last session of Congress. The report of the treasurer, Gen. A. J. Storch of Nebraska, showed the balance in the treasury to be \$722.57 as against a balance at the same time last year of \$1,142.10. The difference being due to the expenses incident to securing Congressional action on the pay bill. At 1 o'clock the meeting adjourned for lunch until 2 o'clock, when unfinished business was taken care of and the entertainment program was then followed out. In the evening a review of the 65th Regiment was tendered Gen. Verbeck, who was loud in his praise of the splendid showing made. The session Tuesday was a very busy one. The most important business effecting the association was, of course, the election of officers for the ensuing year. This resulted as follows:

Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Pennsylvania, president; Gen. A. J. Storch, Nebraska, treasurer; Gen. Chas. I. Martin, Kansas, secretary.

Most of the morning session was devoted to the reading of an excellent paper prepared by Maj. George C. Lambert of the 1st Field Artillery, Minn. N. G., on "The Opportunity for Artillery for National Guard Services." This paper will be printed in ARMS AND THE MAN.

General Evans, chief of the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department, spoke on his plan which calls for the division of the United States into military districts. It being understood that each division shall furnish a certain number of recruits during a state of war. Should a district fail to provide its full quota the authorities may then step in and by conscription secure the number provided for by law.

General Evans proposed the scheme to the National Guard Association for its approval with the ultimate object of presenting it to Congress for action by that body. It seemed to be the opinion of a majority of the delegates that the scheme is not adapted to conditions existing in this country and could never be put in successful operation. The whole proposition was referred to the committee on legislation.

In the afternoon the delegates made the trip to Niagara Falls and returned in time to witness the review by Gen. Thos. J. Stewart of the 74th Infantry, the regiment that recruited in thirty days its strength to over one thousand. At the conclusion of the review the Adjutant General of the State of New York presented long service medals to Maj. Arthur Kemp and several other members of the regiment.

Capt. H. B. Thomason, Medical Corps, U. S. A., read a most interesting and valuable paper on "Sanitation." Maj. James Hutchinson, 71st Inf. N. G. N. Y., delivered a very fine paper on "Benefits of the Maneuvers to National Guard Officers." Capt. J. F. O'Ryan, Field Artillery, N. Y., and Maj. William J. Snow, 3rd Field Artillery, U. S. A., collaborated with Major Lambert on "Opportunity for Artillery in National Guard Service."



GEN. THOMAS J. STEWART,
Re-elected President of the Association.

Capt. Edw. Carpenter, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., delivered a most instructive talk on the coast artillery reserves of the organized militia. He spoke of the War Department's attitude and appreciation of the great improvement shown by the organization; he also discussed Dummy Armament Equipment in Armories, and gave as his opinion that when this equipment was supplied to the troops in the national guard service that much greater improvement would be shown all along the line.

On the pay bill Col. Leedy of Luray, Va., spoke at length and aroused considerable enthusiasm as he warmed to his subject. He had the delegates with him to the last minute and it is safe to predict that if such a flow of oratory could be delivered to those gentlemen on Capitol Hill, who hold the fate of the bill in their hands, the legislation necessary would be enacted immediately and unanimously.

Next to the pay bill the most important business before the convention was the report of the legislative committee, of which Maj. Gen. Edw. C. Young of Illinois, is the chairman.

Militia officer's camps of instruction was the subject selected by Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, General Staff, U. S. A. It is hoped to reproduce this article in full in a subsequent number of ARMS AND THE MAN, lack of space only forbidding at the present time.

The selection of the place for the next annual meeting was the last order of business on the program, and as only one bid for the convention was made it will go to Norfolk, Va., by unanimous choice of the convention. The meeting then adjourned.

THE U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.

By "LES SMOKE."

THE Secretary-Treasurer of the United States Revolver Association has sent out a letter to the various revolver clubs asking for criticism and suggestions for the 1911-12 indoor league matches. The series should start as soon as possible and not later than the middle of November. It is going to be a big year for the league and after a try-out of two seasons the rules governing the contests should be made such as to suit all entrants.

There are a few suggestions which are in order and are hereby presented for the information of the clubs and to the executive committee of the U. S. R. A. for consideration and adoption.

In clubs of any consequence there are at least fifteen enthusiasts who would rather shoot than eat, certainly ten. Allowing only five men to compete on a team prevents the other five or ten, as the case might be, from competing. Here's where I stop to argue the point. The original purpose of those who conceived the league idea was to encourage every man who owned a revolver or pistol to shoot it and as often as possible. The constitution of the Association says: *Article 11—Object.* "The object of this Association shall be the encouragement of revolver and pistol shooting." All right then, let the good work go on.

Did I hear a voice say "But we give them all a show by letting them compete for a place on the team."

True, you do. But as we all very well know there are at least five

men who will make the team every week. What, then, becomes of the other five or ten. "Oh," you will naturally say, "they go off in a corner and shoot by themselves."

Don't you believe it. They go off in a corner by themselves all right, but they don't shoot.

Understand me, I don't mean that the team should be composed of ten men. Oh, no. What I mean is that ten men should shoot as a team under team conditions and the five high scores selected for record.

The Association may come forward with the cry that this will mean a lot of extra work and double the amount of targets, thereby increasing operating expenses. Yet, if the Association sticks to its present plan of sending out numbered targets for each match and demanding their return to be scored, it will increase the expenses. This plan might have been a good one in the old days. Then there were a few wise ones who tried to put one over the Association and everybody else. In every case they came to grief and thereafter stood alone. Now, happy to say, the membership of the Association is not besmirched with this kind.

A good plan would seem to be to appoint in each club, where there is no local governor, a representative of the Association to supervise the shooting and do the scoring, send in a report to headquarters and keep the targets in his possession in case of a close decision between two clubs. The targets could then be returned to the secretary-treasurer for verification. If this governor or representative cannot be trusted to see that all conditions are lived up to and that no crooked work goes on then there is no need for his services in any other capacity and he is of no use to anybody. Of course in the annual championship matches it is a different proposition and the present plan should be followed.

The only changes then, I would recommend, would be to let teams consist of ten men, five high scores to count for record. Targets to be used, those sent the club by the Association. The necessary number for each match and dated. Entrance fee of \$10 should be sufficient to cover all expenses and leave a profit for the Association.

With these modifications in the rules I believe that the present season will be the best in the history of the Association.

GUN TO FIGHT AEROS.

BEFORE the fleet begins its spectacular mimic naval battle off the Chesapeake capes in September to repel combined surface, submarine, and overhead attack, it will have the use of a new navy aeroplane gun invented by the navy bureau of ordnance. Plans for the new gun have been worked out by Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U. S. N., chief of the bureau, and his assistants, and the gun is now under construction at the Washington navy yard. It will be the first of this type of armament ever carried by an American war vessel.

The model is a one-pounder, with a special mount that permits it to be elevated at any angle, and a sighting apparatus that allows range finding and accurate sighting when firing overhead. The rifle is to be put to actual test during mimic battle when the fleet fires at aeroplanes in the form of kites flown from ships.

In the overhead attack on the fleet the kites must be hit before they get too close or the score will count against the fleet. The assumption will be that the aeroplanes are engaged in scouting and in carrying important messages for the enemy.

AIRSHIPS HAVE ADVANTAGE.

With the present armament which battleships carry, it is extremely difficult to cope at all with the air craft. Only the Colt rifles are available to fire at them as they swoop down from above, and experts, basing their opinions on what they already have seen at Provincetown and elsewhere, say the riflemen have practically no chance to bring down an aeroplane keeping at respectful distance and going at high speed.

If the new one-pounder type of gun proves successful, the bureau of ordnance will enlarge the model to the three-inch type. This is to be the regulation aeroplane gun of the service.

The two problems which made the most difficulty in working out the new gun were of mount and sighting. The latter is considered even more intricate than the former. In firing an ordinary rifle of any size, ordnance experts know about the trajectory which the projectile will follow. But when firing in the air, the trajectory follows no prescribed course, so far as known.

It is anticipated that the mimic battle in September will be the most "warlike" that the United States navy has ever engaged in. The fleet of 21 battleships, under command of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, is to face attack from torpedoboat destroyers, submarines, and aircraft.

Blank torpedoes are to be fired by the submarines, and real shot fired by the fleet at the targets representing the craft opposing it.—*Washington Post*.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE TROPHY.

IN presenting the National Defense Trophy to the several States, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company had two objects in view: First, increasing the number of bona fide military riflemen throughout the United States; second, raising the standard of excellence where it should be raised, in the military unit, by creating reasons for maximum enlistment and an *esprit de corps* through unit competition.

For the past ten years the Rifle Smokeless Division of the Du Pont Company has labored assiduously to promote military rifle practice throughout the nation. It has been at the call of any State desiring aid in laying out ranges; in range construction; in coaching. It has written and published text-books concerning rifle shooting and range construction. It will continue to work along this line.

The Rifle Smokeless Division is a very small and unimportant part of the Du Pont Company; but because the company is patriotic, because it believes that the division is striving to do good and patriotic work, and therefore is helping to make for peace, it allows it to continue and backs it up. Hence, the National Defence Trophy.

Application may be made through the adjutants general of the several States to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, with copy to the Rifle Smokeless Division, Du Pont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

NUMBER OF TROPHIES TO EACH STATE.

Under 20 units—1 marked 1st honors.

20 to 32 units—2 marked 1st Honors—2nd Honors.

Over 40 units—3 marked 1st Honors—2nd Honors—3rd Honors.

First Honors awarded to the company, troop or battery of the National Guard or Division of the Naval Militia, qualifying the greatest number of marksmen or better during the target year, or prior to November 1st. Second Honors to the second unit. Third Honors to the third unit.

CONDITIONS.

The competition is open to all companies, troops, batteries, signal companies or engineer companies of the National Guard or Division of the Naval Militia of the State to which the trophy is presented.

No unit can be considered as a prize winner which has not shot the minimum number of men allowed to the unit by the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department or the Secretary of the Navy.

The unit qualifying the greatest number of marksmen or better will be awarded the trophy, with the exception that no unit can be given credit for qualifying more than 100 per cent. A report to be made on number qualified and not on figure of merit.

Units shall not be given credit for having qualified 100 per cent of strength unless all names (including those discharged or dropped) appearing on the roll at the quarterly return, September 30th, have qualified; in case no quarterly return is required by the State, all names (including those discharged or dropped) appearing on the roll September 30th.

Qualifications must be made under Special Course "C" or the course approved of by the Division of Militia Affairs.

All qualifications must be made prior to November 1st. In the majority of States the target season closes October 31st. The States that have a target season open after October 31st shall carry over qualifications made after this date and credit them on the records of the following year.

The rule in Special Course "C" which carries over qualifications shall not apply for this trophy. No credit will be given for a qualification as marksman assumed. The minimum score necessary to qualify a man as marksman at the ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards must actually have been shot in the year for which the trophy is claimed.

When two or more organizations qualify all of their men, or 100 per cent of strength, as marksmen or better, then a figure of merit based on such arbitrary valuations as shall obtain at the time shall be employed to determine the winner.

As soon as possible after November 1st the Adjutant General of the State shall forward to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, U. S. A., a report showing the number of men qualifying in each company, troop, battery, signal company or engineer company of the National Guard or Division of the Naval Militia, together with a roster of the names of the men of the different organizations, as shown on the quarterly return of September 30th, or on the roll of September 30th.

All engraving on the trophy shall be in the same style and wording as the following:

1912

Troop B

1st Cavalry, National Guard

The unit winning the trophy shall be awarded the same before the 10th of January succeeding the winning. The trophy shall be held by it until the first of the following December, when the trophy will be returned to the Adjutant General, to be prepared for the next winter.

That the trophy may be awarded promptly at the time designated, it is necessary that the reports of the firing in each State be at hand not later than the 1st of January. Reports not in by that time will not be considered.

The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs shall have the right to recall any or all of these trophies if in his opinion the foregoing conditions are not complied with.

Upon application to the Chief of Militia Affairs, with copy to Rifle Smokeless Division, E. I. du Pont Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, trophies will be expressed as soon as possible. The contract with Reed & Barton Company of New York calls for deliveries not later than January 1, 1912.

CHEER UP, MAJOR, WE TOO HAVE BEEN THERE.

IN the last issue of the Grand Rapids Battalion Bulletin, a most worthy little publication, there appear the following lines which are not half bad, and in which there is a vein of humor that will be appreciated by those riflemen who know what it means to have a bad day at the butts. The lines are an extract from a letter sent to Capt. Wm. B. Kalmbach, an old friend of Maj. M. J. Phillips, I. S. A. P., Mich. He wrote: "Dear Bill: Don't tell anyone where I am. Just listen to my tale of woe" (coming from under the bed):

The shooter came home in the dead of night;
His manner was blue and his face was white.
He left the train where the station was not,
And he dodged the pavement as though it was hot
He took to the alleys, he slunk from the light,
Like a cat that's been trimmed in a backfence fight.
As he slunk he muttered: "Ah, woe is me!
I shoot like a drygoods clerk on a spree.

"My trigger-finger declines to obey,
On the 'skirm' I run like a load of hay;
At rapid fire I'm a bloomin' joke,
At two hundred slow, the butts I poke;
At six hundred yards I'm an awful scream,
At a thousand I'm naught but an evil dream.
Whoever told me I knew how to shoot?"
And an owl, in a nearby tree, said: "Hoot!"

To his own back door he came in a trance,
And his own watch-dog took a yard of his pants;
His wife couldn't see who it was in the gloom,
And she whacked her downcast spouse with a broom.
But the shooter said, in his weary tones:
"Keep it up, Mariar, and break some bones!
For if ever a lobster deserved the club,
It's your aimless, useless, worthless hub!

"I've robbed the state of the cash it's paid,
I only show worth when I'm on parade;
I'm metal-fouled and my sight is rubbed bright,
And my trigger-pull is about four pounds light.
So get me a sandwich, an old one will do,
And I'll retire from the public view."
He slunk up the stair when these words had been said,
For three days now he's been under the bed.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.

(On His 86th Birthday, Oct. 20, 1911.)

A man of strength looks backward o'er his path
And in his proud achievement well may rest;
Since to the world such work is manifest
As wrought in peace, or in the battle's wrath,
Makes heroes ever in the aftermath!

As when the sun sunk low adown the west
At Gettysburg, obeying War's behest,
He won the words Columbia ever saith:
"Behold a warrior crowned for work well done!
Stopping an army by the power of will!
Thus giving unto Freedom second birth
Through saving all the Nation's Fathers won!
Daniel E. Sickles, future times will tell
Among the truly great names of the earth!"

HYLAND C. KIRK,
Historian Second Army Corps.

Washington, D. C.

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.

TOO MANY SOCIETIES.

The habit of joining things seems to be growing upon us Americans. Every time you turn around you are able to perceive a brand-new society organized. Societies for The Removal of Corns and Bunions by Faith, with a Lord High Admiral as Chief Over-officer, and Past-boatswain's Mate as Custodian of the Cutting Knives. The Ancient and Honorable Society of Ding Foo Doodads, with General Mushen-Slush Chief Pop-Gun Operator, with nothing less than a colonel in the whole kaboodle. Brilliant uniforms, too, and weapons to make the God of War quake.

A lot of this miscellaneous harboring of strange societies and thoughts, this confounding of something which means well with something which amounts to nothing, is a direct result of the pent-up military ardor of our people. Pent-up, because it has no natural outlet or legitimate chance for expression.

If every boy in each and all of our schools had military drill, and if all of the men who have able bodies should upon graduation from the schools serve for a reasonable length of time with the Colors, in a national army, there would be fewer societies and a larger number of good citizens.

Societies, many of them, with laudable purposes, many of them useful and valuable to the nation, are copied and aped by a thousand others, which are directly injurious, outside of the drain which they make upon the time and energy of our men.

We saw the other day in the newspapers an account of how one of such societies was going into a camp of ten days several thousand strong, the camp commanded by generals, colonels and other dignitaries with military titles. You can imagine, anyone can easily conceive, of the mistaken ideas such a camp would give those in it of military life, and how participation in such a camp through membership in the society would debar a great many men from becoming part of a real military establishment.

We Americans are not a bad people. We are not even such a blame fool people as we seem. We have just gotten into an unfortunate rut. A good, big, fierce, hard-fought war might bring us to our senses, as physic does a man when he is over-fed and underworked.

It would not be by any means an unmitigated misfortune if Japan or some other militant nation should decide to fight us tomorrow.

Any country with more than a handful of people would give us a good deal of difficulty in the beginning of a war, but we should win in the end, no matter with whom we should fight and the result might well be extremely beneficial.

There is too much, entirely too much, mushy slush in this country today, and far too little of the manly, virile qualities upon which as upon strong shoulders, the burdens of good government and sane living should be and must be borne.

THOSE THAT DO NOT SERVE SHALL NOT VOTE.

An English pamphleteer, Burton, has offered to the world an essay which he calls "Suffrage and Service." It is not our purpose to review the work at this time; it seems an excellent production, containing many sane ideas and helpful thoughts. What we propose to do is to discuss one of the propositions advanced by Mr. Burton.

He offers as an alternative to conscription or some form of direct compulsion into military service, the suggestion that those citizens who do not qualify themselves for military service by joining some corps shall not be allowed to vote.

He assumes, as every sensible student of the situation must assume, that a modern nation would be better off with some form of conscription than it could possibly be with an untrained, undisciplined population, no matter how patriotic.

He would make the exercise of the franchise right depend upon a man's military service. In other words the citizen who had no certificate showing a reasonable amount, say two years, of military training, would cease to be a citizen so far as his competency to express an opinion by ballot was concerned.

This is not an altogether unreasonable suggestion. The injustice of allowing a small number of citizens to bear the military burdens which should be distributed among the whole masculine millions of the population is at once and strikingly evident to anyone who considers the question.

The very least that a citizen of a free Republic can do is to prepare himself for serving her in a military capacity, for the double purpose of increasing his usefulness to the country, if he is called forth as a soldier, and to add to his chances to escape the disabilities incident to ignorance while in the occupation of a soldier.

The situation in which a Nation such as the United States finds herself, is very much like that of a poor old woman, who, having borne a large family of children in the evening of her days bereft of every means of support, depends upon the free-will offerings of those her offspring. If these be weaklings without knowledge of how to fend for themselves, they will have difficulty in serving the mother and the poor old lady may go to the poorhouse, although her children really love her and when roused have a genuine desire to serve her.

In the face of the increasing sentiment in the United States against military preparation and in opposition to every form of prudent arrangement of national affairs during peace that there shall not be chaos during war, it might not be a bad plan for Americans to urge exclusion from the ballot for those who have not seen military service, and also universal and nation-wide conscription. No one supposes that conscription is now possible in this country. Probably it never will be, but there is no doubt that conscription would be the best thing for us that could happen.

If this is true, why would it not be well for those who realize what is an indisputable fact, to urge conscription, and thus perhaps take from the fire something more than would be secured by urging less adequate preparatory steps.

If the ardent peace advocates are going to continue their campaign they have but a step until they urge disarmament with emphasis enough to secure what they request. Those who appreciate the full folly of such a mistaken attitude might do well to consider going to the other extreme.

HANDING IT OUT.

In the October issue of that excellent magazine, the Texas Field and National Guardsman, under the head of "National Guard," we ran into the following, backed off, sat down and then had a good laugh, and the laugh was not on Oscar, oh dear, no, it was on the other fellow who had it handed to him in great shape. It is too good to keep, so we hand it along to those friends of Col. Oscar Guessaz who will, we are sure, applaud him for his action.

GIVE US CREDIT.

The Daily Light of San Antonio, bearing the date of September 8, hands the Texas Rifle Team the following stuff which it evidently thinks funny:

CONFIDENCE BETRAYED.

"This paper feels that it has a distinct grievance against the members of the rifle team that represented the State of Texas at the national tournament just closed at Camp Perry, Ohio.

"On two separate occasions this paper has called attention to the poor shooting that, to it, seemed to be characteristic of the people of Illinois in general, and of the residents of Chicago in particular. When the 'gun men,' or the cheap imitations thereof, were roaming the streets of Chicago making the thoroughfares highly dangerous for everybody at whom they were not actually shooting, this paper, in a spirit of brotherly kindness offered to send a few missionaries who would reveal to the police, the 'gun men' and the general public of Chicago, the secrets of really fine shooting.

"This offer was renewed when a man stood on one of the most congested street crossings in that city—and no streets in the world are more congested than those of Chicago—with a rifle in his hand and bombarded the passing crowd. His percentage of hits was only 625. A blind man, hung head downward in a barrel, could do better shooting than that through the bung hole. After publishing the account of this really painful exhibition this paper again offered to send to Chicago a few gentlemen of modest demeanor who would give free instruction to Chicago in the gentle art of blowing the liver out of another fellow at one shot. This tender of good offices, was, like the first, declined.

"Naturally these kindly offers would never have been made had not this paper felt certain that any man, Texas born, can do more execution with a bean shooter than a native of Illinois can wreak with a twelve-inch gun. It now feels that its confidence has been betrayed.

"What happens? Texas sends a rifle team to the national tournament at Camp Perry. It is only fair to assume that when a State sends men to a national contest that it selects the best men it can find within its borders. It is therefore doing no injustice to Texas to say that she sent the best she had. This rifle team, this aggregation of experts on whom Texas so confidently counted, finished twenty-second. That could have been forgiven, but the Texas team finished four notches behind Illinois which held the eighteenth place.

"Of course the members of this rifle team did the best thing they could. They struggled to the end like Texas thoroughbreds, but for all that this paper feels that the poor shooting of which they were guilty has placed it in a false position."

There is no doubt but that the Illinois team handed us just a little lime in the national match, when they finished three numbers above us, but when they have not always done that well, and for the edification and information of the knock-kneed, pucillanamous, ink-be-grimed, unright, scandal-monger and talent-destroying biped who attempts to throw dirt at our shooting reputation we want to say that the little lime which we soon absorbed in our toddy was not a marker to the case of lemons we handed, not only the Illinois team, but the entire aggregation of shooting cranks at Camp Perry, when the Texas Second Infantry Regimental Team wrested from all of them the splendid trophy emblematic of every good thing that goes into the make-up of a beverage of the gods. It is of solid silver, and quietly reposes in the shaded precincts of the State capitol, which by the way is not altogether dry. 'Tis a goodly punch bowl and is made of honest silver, whose handsome outlines were hammered out by an artisan with real red American blood flowing throughout his anatomy. It has been known to hold three quarts of the blood of Bacchus and can acquit itself, as nobly with the mellow dew of Gambrinus, to say nothing about its splendid behavior when it contains just enough of the spirit of Barleycorn, a little of Nature's moisture, angostura cut bias—you know the rest—the makings of a good punch. I say, instead of lambasting the home folks where they didn't win, would it not be better, you vampire, to give us credit for what we did do? If you had been at the distribution of prizes, you land-locked-near prohibitionist, you might have heard the vociferous applause of the multitude of soldiers, goodly men of the army, the navy, the marine corps and of the national guard herald our winning of that trophy with wild huzzahs. There were gold medals, you lop-eared and short-sighted misfit, and each and every man of the team has one now blazing on his manly bosom, the admired of the admired. Allow us to say, as we pass by, that like any other sport—it takes just a little luck, or at least the absence of bad luck, along with steady nerves and good shooting in order to win prizes at the American Rifle Competition, for there the giants of the world meet, and children are left at home with the women. The best talent is there, militant and strong, and while we regret the step backward into Class "B," after having basked in the sunshine of the fast company which composes Class "A," we bow to the inevitable, congratulate the good fellows who beat us at

this time and turn our eyes to the future, not forgetting the lessons of the past. Keep your eye on us next year, Mr. Light, and if you give us one-thousandth part of the notice you usually give to a fist-cuff between a dirty nigger and a dirtier white man you will have served your God and your country much better than you did when you poked alleged fun at the Texas Rifle Team.

THE NATIONAL GUARD*Mississippi Troops on Strike Duty.*

The entire 3rd Infantry of the Mississippi National Guard was ordered out on Oct. 3. This action was necessary and due to the fact that an Illinois Central train carrying strike breakers bound for New Orleans while passing through McComb, Miss., was badly shot up by strike sympathizers. Adjutant General Fridge is in command.

Shooting in Delaware.

The rain and gales interfered somewhat with the annual tournament of the Delaware National Guard on the State range, near New Castle on Oct. 8. Nevertheless, the seventy men who participated made good scores.

The team representing Company F of Wilmington, carried off first honors, and won the State medal match and the Lea trophy, which is a bronze challenge cup, offered by former Governor Preston Lea.

Capt. James A. Ellison, of Company C, won the revolver match for officers, Lieut. F. B. Harkins was second. Color Sergeant E. L. Manion won the revolver match for non-commissioned officers.

Pennsylvania Plans.

Maj. Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Infantry, U. S. A., has been detailed by the War Department for duty with the Organized Militia of Pennsylvania as Inspector Instructor, and has been assigned to co-operate with Maj. Gen. C. B. Dougherty, Commanding the Division, in formulating plans leading to a uniformity of instruction. Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., 5th Field Artillery, U. S. A., has been assigned for duty as Inspector Instructor with batteries B and C, Field Artillery; for the several troops of Cavalry Capt. Edward B. Winans, 4th Cavalry, U. S. A. A company has been formed at McKeesport, Pa., and will be known as Company K, 14th Infantry. Capt. William J. Best is the commanding officer.

General Orders from the Adjutant-General's office at Harrisburg, dated September 30, give the results of the National Rifle and Revolver Competitions of the National Guard for the year 1911. The report is made by Col. Frank K. Patterson, Instructor of Small Arms Practice, and is a model which some of the other States would do well to follow.

Rifle Range for Texas.

Capt. C. L. Test, of Austin, A. I. S. A. P. of the 2nd Infantry, has been in Houston with the idea of locating a rifle range for the Infantry and Cavalry organizations stationed at that place. Captain Test has been detailed by Gen. A. G. Hutchings to pass upon the recommended sites for rifle ranges. It is likely that the rifle range at Galveston will be enlarged.

Connecticut Retirement.

Twenty-five years of service in the Connecticut National Guard, from a private to the commanding officer of the 2nd Infantry, is the fine record of that brilliant officer, Col. J. E. Geddes. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, McCabe, will, in all probability, be promoted to the Colonelcy.

New Jersey May Abandon Sea Girt as Training Camp.

Inasmuch as the plan of abandoning State camp grounds seems to be prevalent just now, it is not surprising therefore that the report comes to us that the Adjutant-General of New Jersey is advocating the abandonment of Sea Girt as a training ground for the State troops. It is understood that General Sadler will recommend to the State Legislature at its next session that the range be retained merely for rifle training purposes and the State purchase, or lease for a long term, a suitable tract of land in the northern part of the State where the troops may maneuver and camp under normal conditions. It is expected that much opposition will be met with when the Adjutant-General's proposition is advanced.

Artillery in Austria.

The strength of the artillery of an Austrian division of twelve battalions has now been fixed at thirty-six field guns, eighteen field howitzers, and four heavy 6-inch howitzers. The new field howitzer is not yet issued; it is a 4-inch quick-firer, fully shielded, throwing a 32-pound shell at angles up to 70 degrees. The sights are graduated so that the elevation is always given in terms of the range, thus assimilating the fire discipline to that of the field-gun batteries.

New Adjutant General in Georgia.

Georgia has just appointed a new adjutant general to take the place of Gen. A. J. Scott, Brig. Gen. Wm. Gray Obear, recently Quartermaster General. It is predicted that under General Obear the Georgia troops will gain in general efficiency.

Military Surgeons to Meet in Baltimore.

At the recent convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held in Milwaukee, Baltimore was selected as the next meeting place of the association.

Surgeon Charles P. Wortenbaker, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, was named as president of the body; Maj. Charles Lynch, of the Medical Corps, United States Army, secretary and editor, and Maj. Herbert Alonzo Arnold, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, treasurer.

Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, delivered his annual address to the surgeons at the closing meeting.

Minnesota National Guard Meeting.

The annual meeting of the officers of the Minnesota National Guard came to an end on September 26, with the election of officers. Col. E. D. Luce, of Minneapolis, was elected president; Capt. George Leach, Minneapolis, vice-president; Capt. K. A. Franklin, Duluth, secretary; Maj. J. H. Hart, St. Paul, treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Minneapolis.

Capt. Albert Pfaender, of New Ulm, told of the close relations existing between the militia of the State and the Legislature.

Testing Firearms in Belgium.

All firearms produced in Belgium are required to be tested at the Government proving grounds. The following table shows the number tested during 1909 and 1910:

Class.	1909 Number.	1910 Number.
Flobert rifles	99,804	76,139
Military small arms.....	8,109	4,850
Pistols—		
Automatic	158,308	139,583
Horse	28,160	38,964
Remade army rifles.....	60,168	3,141
Revolvers	621,774	437,943
Shotguns—		
Double-barrel	242,464	202,635
Single-barrel	103,987	254,427
Total	1,322,774	1,157,682

In 1909 there was \$11,456 worth of cartridges and shells exported through Liege to the United States, as against \$6,644 in 1910. Firearms and parts, \$124,406 in 1909, and \$56,832 in 1910; gun barrels, \$125,178 in 1909, and \$106,509 in 1910.

Drill Season in Connecticut.

The drill season in the State of Connecticut will commence November 1 and continue to and including May 31, 1912. Four gallery practice rifles of the 1903 model, caliber .22, have been issued to each organization. The caliber .30, same model, will therefore no longer be used. An order, typical of those which emanate from the Adjutant-General's office, has been issued regarding the present drill season and contains words of caution and advice in terms which cannot be misunderstood. Connecticut is well up with the States leading in efficiency, and this condition is due in a large measure to the indefatigable efforts of its Adjutant-General, Brig. Gen. George M. Cole.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.*Applies to Man and Rifle.*

Circular No. 16, War Department, Division of Militia Affairs, Washington, August 21, 1911, which prescribes an allowance of cleaning materials, applies to all troops of the Organized Militia, armed with the United States Magazine Rifle, caliber .30, Model of 1903, in so far as practicable.

It has been held that the allowance of cleaning materials, prescribed for infantry companies by Circular No. 16, cited above, may be issued to all organizations armed with the rifle, including cavalry, engineer and Coast Artillery Reserves. This allowance is prescribed for the care of the rifle, and the personal equipment of the soldier, and does not include amounts necessary for horse equipments. There is no objection to using the excess of neatsfoot oil in preserving the shoes.

Regular Officer Must Pay Own Mess Bill.

A State, Territory, or the District of Columbia is not required or expected to pay the mess bill of any officer of the Regular Army on duty with the Organized Militia either at an encampment or elsewhere.

Revolver Equipment for Infantry.

In respect to the number of revolvers to be considered necessary for the infantry regiments, the provisions of paragraph 242, Militia Regulations, 1910, will be held to govern, requiring therefore, only the revolver equipment for the non-commissioned officers staff, band and company musicians, under paragraph 242, Militia Regulations. It is considered necessary for sergeants of infantry to be equipped with the revolver, revolver holsters, and cartridge boxes, specified in paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 23, War Department, February 2, 1906, which are for police and provost duty only.

A Decision by the Comptroller.

A certain voucher in favor of Captain — of the Organized Militia for expenses for Pullman service, was forwarded by the Adjutant General of the State of —, with request for a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as to whether payment on same would be made. The decision of the Comptroller follows:

"It appears in this case that requests for sleeping car accommodations for Captain — and the four other officers were issued, but when ready to be used it was found that they were lost or misplaced; that they were subsequently found and returned to the Quartermaster General of the State who issued them, and were by him canceled and destroyed. It appears further that Captain — engaged and paid for berths for himself and four other officers, amounting to the sums stated in the submitted voucher.

"Upon the facts thus appearing, if the rate charged is the customary tariff rate between the places indicated, and the account is otherwise correct, I am of the opinion that its payment is authorized only upon the understanding that Captain — was in charge of the detachment of officers traveling as above indicated. If such was not the case, I do not think that Captain — is entitled to reimbursement of the entire amount indicated in the voucher."

Typewriters for Inspector-Instructors.

The Secretary of War has decided that typewriters may be supplied to officers detailed as Inspector-Instructors of militia upon properly approved requests, when such officers are not on duty at State capitals or at other places where office facilities of States of militia organizations can be made available for their use.

Attendance at Drills.

In regard to attendance at drills, attention is invited to Section 18 of Militia Law, with reference to the following requirements:

1. Participation in practice marches or camps of instruction for at least five consecutive days.

2. Assembly for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous, or for target practice, not less than twenty-four times.

First. Relative to participation for five consecutive days in practice marches or camps of instruction, Section 18 of the Militia Law, requires this attendance "when not excused by the Governor." It is therefore clearly within the province of the Governor to excuse organizations from so attending, and this provision is inserted in the law apparently for the purpose of enabling the State to meet an emergency which might arise during that part of the year usually devoted to encampments.

Second. As to the requirement for assembly for drills or target practice twenty-four times per year, it is not within the province of the Governor to set this aside, his authority to excuse applying to the five consecutive days of encampment or practice march only.

As to the character of the twenty-four assemblies or rendezvous, they may be for either "drill and instruction" or for "target practice." It is merely necessary that the number of assemblies for drill and instruction added to the number of assemblies for target practice shall be at least twenty-four per year. There being fifty-two weeks in the year, manifestly twenty-four meetings is not an unreasonable requirement. It therefore becomes necessary merely to determine what constitutes an assembly or rendezvous for target practice, or for drill and instruction. Clearly the law contemplates that these shall be so interpreted as to secure reasonably beneficial results.

Accordingly, the Secretary of War has decided that to constitute a rendezvous either for drill and instruction or for target practice, there must be present at least one commissioned officer and a minimum enlisted attendance of thirty-five men for each company, troop, or battery of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, engineers, and signal corps, and sixty per centum of the enrolled strength of medical units. But with the further idea of carrying on a progressive scheme of instruction passing from smaller to larger subdivisions or units, and also of affording the States every facility for meeting the requirement of the law as to the number of drills, it has been decided that a smaller number of enlisted men than thirty-five may drill or have target practice and yet take credit for this work toward securing the twenty-four drill and target firings. Thus, if there are two platoons in the company and each one holds one drill, this would be counted as one of the twenty-four, provided the aggregate attendance at the platoon drills were at least one officer and thirty-five enlisted men. Similarly, if the company contained four sections, and each section held one drill, it would count as one of the twenty-four drills, provided the aggregate attendance were one officer and thirty-five enlisted men. Again, were one officer and an average of seven enlisted men present at five target firings, it would count as one of the twenty-four assemblies or rendezvous.

But, in all these cases it is necessary that certain other conditions be also fulfilled. Thus, if the same platoon with the same men drill four times, in neither case could it be considered as one company drill. The idea is to impart instruction to the entire personnel of the company, and this would not be accomplished by limiting the instruction to a small part of the company only, as for instance, one section, no matter how many drills that particular section might hold, if the other three sections had no instruction, or practically none. It has therefore been decided that credit for drills of less than thirty-five enlisted men can only be taken, when the different men or individuals who attend, number at least thirty-five. For instance, if seventeen men attended one of the platoon drills and eighteen different men attended one of the other platoon drills, credit could be taken for one of the twenty-four drills required. And in the same way, to illustrate, if one officer and ten enlisted men attended one target firing, eighteen different men another, and seven another, it would count as one of the twenty-four drills or rendezvous required.

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.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Eighteenth Annual Election Day 100-shot Championship Match of the Zettler Rifle Club, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., November 11.

Washington Schoolboys Shoot.

As the good ship "Wakefield" left her moorings on the lower Potomac River last Saturday morning, October 14, she had on board besides the Captain and crew, approximately 150 Washington schoolboys, the superintendent of schools, Mr. W. M. Davidson; members of the schoolboard, an army officer or two, several members of the press and a squad from the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club. It was a glorious morning, one of those early autumn mornings for which Washington is noted.

The boat was bound for the United States Marine Corps Rifle Range at Winthrop, Md., and so were the boys. The Secretary of the Navy had very kindly placed the range at the disposal of the school authorities for the third annual outdoor shoot of the Washington schoolboys. The Interscholastic Rifle Association of Washington, D. C., had the responsibility of handling the shoot, and Dr. W. M. Phelps, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, ran things in a way which reflected much credit to him and his organization.

It was a fair-sized battalion that marched from the boat to the landing and thence to the firing points where everything was in readiness. The targets were all manned, and a scorer and non-commissioned officer as instructor assigned each target. Owing to a fog encountered on the river the range was not reached until eleven o'clock, but five minutes after the battalion was in front of the targets the firing began. That's the way they do it in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Harry Lay, commandant of the post, directed the firing in that capable and courteous that has characterized him at Camp Perry. Who is there who has never heard his clear "ready on the right, ready on the left, ready on the firing line." However, we will leave Captain Lay for the present and tell something about the shooting.

There were twenty targets available at 200 yards and the constant reports of the .30 caliber Springfields told plainer than mere words that Young America was doing his duty to country and State. The opportunity is not often given to witness such a number of boys firing on a well appointed military range. The school officials enjoyed it immensely. Lieutenant Price, Quartermaster of the post, had charge of one section and made things rustle.

Junior Marksman qualification was in order first and this occupied the time until the order to close firing and march to the mess hall for lunch.

The officials were entertained at the Commandant's bungalow, which nestles in a grove of pines at the river side. It is a beautiful spot, except when a shell from one of the 14-inch guns from Indian Head goes rumbling along above.

Captain Lay's Philippine boy "Cebu," the same boy, who at Camp Perry, when three local attendants could not serve the thirty odd officers, jumped in and cooked for the whole outfit and served besides and nobody had to wait!

Luncheon was over all too soon and at about 1.30 the firing was resumed.

The first event was the company team match open to teams of four cadets from each company of the High School Cadet Corps; range 200 yards; standing position, two sighting shots and seven record shots. The prize in

this event is the William B. Hibbs silver cup, with silver medals for the individual members of the winning team. This event was won by Company H of Western, in 1909, and by Company B of Central, in 1910.

The prizes were won by the team representing Company G of Business High School, with a score of 103. Company L of Technical High School and Company B of Central, tied for second place with scores of 87. Company A, Central, was third; score 84. The other companies, with their scores, in order, were: Company H, Western, 72; Company I, Central, 71; Company C, Technical, 69; Company F, Eastern, 62; Company E, Business, 62; Company M, Western, 59.

The first event of the afternoon was the interclub match for the schoolboy rifle club championship of the District of Columbia, a trophy presented by the National Rifle Association and individual medals for the members of the winning team, these medals being presented by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, U. S. Army. The match was open to teams of four boys from any preparatory school rifle club in the District, 200 yards range, standing position, two sighting shots and ten shots for record. The match was won by the team representing Technical High School, with a score of 144. The team from Central was second, with 143; Business, third, 140; Western, fourth, 137; Eastern, fifth, 101.

The final event, the interschool team match, shot for the team championship of the District, was a keenly contested match, as the trophy was the Du Pont championship silver cup, which becomes the property of the school winning it the greatest number of times in seven years, while the individual members of the winning teams receive medals. This was open to teams of ten boys from any preparatory school of the District. Ten shots were fired standing and ten shots prone, but owing to the lateness of the hour the event was decided on the scores made in ten shots standing. The event was won in 1909 by Western High School, and McKinley Manual Training High School won last year. The team representing Central won the 1911 competition, with a total score of 408. Western was second, with 382; Technical, third, 380; Business, fourth, 365; Eastern, fifth, 336.

The Secretary of War cup match was won by P. Gibson of Technical High School, with an aggregate score of 87. J. M. Marks of Central was second, his aggregate score being 81. This match was for a silver cup donated by J. M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, the contestant making the highest aggregate score in the interschool and interclub team matches winning. The cup was won for the first time in 1909, by W. H. Wells of McKinley Manual Training School, while N. W. Miller of Central was the 1910 winner.

The match for the individual championship of the Washington High School Cadet Corps and the championship medal presented by Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, assistant secretary of war, was won by R. B. Ransom of Central, with a score of 86.

The Chamber of Commerce match for the individual school boy championship of the District of Columbia, trophies being a gold and enamel badge to the marksman making the highest score and the Times cup to the school represented, was won by W. G. Wells of Technical High School, his score being 87, P. Gibson, also of Technical, and R. B. Ransom of Central tied for second place with scores of 86. The cup is to become the property of the school winning it three times. It was won in 1909 and 1910 by Central.

Every one, from Supt. Davidson and Dr. Phelps down to the smallest knickerbockered lad making his first trip to the range, was loud

in praise of the management of the tournament. As the boys marched for the boat at the conclusion of the shoot, a stop was made, in front of the commanding officer's quarters and three cheers were given for Capt. Lay, Lieut. Price and the Marine Corps, the weather man and any one else who had contributed in any way to the pleasure of the day.

Owing to early start many of the boys left the city without having had breakfast. The hot coffee and sandwiches served on the boat took the chill off and put the hungry lads in good humor. The trip home was made in good time and every tired, but happy, boy voted the shoot a huge success.

Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the annual N. R. A. Medal Match of this organization, the following members competed. The weather was very hazy so that the targets were almost invisible, consequently scores are low. Hoffman was high man. Distance 200 yards, 2 sighters and 10 shots for one record.

Hoffman	42	Christensen	39
Squibb	41	Gebhard	39
Otto	41	Coler	39
Roedder	41	Glaser	38
Duncan	40	Kister	36
Corsa	40		

Co. A, 6th Infantry, Makes Record.

A new State record of 673 for 200, 500, and 600 yard ranges at slow fire with military rifles was established on the State range by Company A, Sixth Regiment, of this town today, giving the company the militia championship. The previous record of 649 was made by the same company two weeks ago. The possible score was 750, and the totals at the three ranges were 212, 235, and 236. Eight other organizations of ten men each competed with the following result: Company B, Second Infantry, 626; Company H, Eighth Infantry, 618; Sixth Company Coast Artillery, 612; Company F, Fifth Infantry, 609; Company A, First Cadets, 590; Company B, Second Cadets, 571; Company B, Cavalry, 547, and Company L, Ninth Infantry, 472.

Adrain, Mich., Rifle Club.

Just a few minutes before the duck season opens we rise to remark that it is about time to get ready for the indoor matches this winter. Last year the Adrain Rifle Club barely caught the last car and got into the shoot at the last moment with nothing but their native modesty and enthusiasm. It required all the rest of the winter for them to catch up with the procession and master the rudiments of the game, and they had just struck their gait when the contest was over.

This year the said aggregation proposes to get a running start and land somewhere in the first division. We hardly expect to beat St. Paul, but you never can tell! Anyway we have ordered more rifles and a supply of selected ammunition and made some improvements in our range and started practice. If we don't get a few scalps this year, it will be time to call out the reserves!

A few days ago we enjoyed a visit from Capt. W. H. Richard, of the Winchester Rod and Gun Club. He had his pet target rifle with him, with which to give practical illustrations of his theories, and he certainly gave us some invaluable dope that will be of great benefit to the team this winter. Captain Richard is making a tour of the West this fall, visiting most of the Rifle Clubs, and we would very much like to read an article from his

able pen concerning this trip and what the other fellows are doing.

We understand there will be few, if any, changes in the regulations and conditions governing the matches this winter, and this suits us all right. We especially commend the rule allowing ten men to shoot for each club and the five highest scores to be counted. This serves to stimulate interest among the members and encourages the younger members to keep up their practice and get on the team. We have some young members this fall who are showing very good form and give every promise of getting into fast company another year and that is the best feature of the situation.

It is earnestly hoped the reports earlier in the season of the large increase in the number of clubs necessitating a third league this winter, will turn out to be well founded and official information and instruction from Lieutenant Jones on the winter's sport is now the most interesting matter in prospect.

MAGPIE.

Taunton Indoor Rifle League.

There is a great deal of shooting going on in Taunton, Mass., just now. On October 2 the league started the indoor season with eleven teams. These are made up principally of the manufacturing concerns and included are the S. W. V. and Y. M. C. A. Each week the numbers of one of the clubs acts as range officers and this proves a very satisfactory arrangement. All shooting is done in the Armory at 75 feet on the N. R. A. gallery target. A. T. Dean is the secretary and needless to say is a live wire.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Wampechos	1	0	1,000
Spring Brooks	1	0	1,000
S. W. V.	1	0	1,000
Whittentons	1	0	1,000
M. M. W.	1	0	1,000
9th Co.	0	1	.000
Highlands	0	1	.000
Unions	0	1	.000
Echos	0	1	.000
Washingtons	0	1	.000

*Y. M. C. A.

*Have not shot yet.

CLUB RECORDS.

Highest team total—Wampechos, 402.
Highest single string—Dean, Wampechos, 94.

STRINGS ABOVE 70.

Dean, Wampechos	94
Howes, Highlands	88
Richards, Whittentons	86
Rivard, Wampechos	86
Ratter, Spring Brooks	80
Vaughn, Unions	79
Robinson, S. W. V.	79
Broadhurst, S. W. V.	78
Metcalf, Spring Brooks	78
Shepard, Highlands	77
Rogers, 9th Co.	77
P. C. Taylor, Wampechos	76
Totten, S. W. V.	76
Devers, M. M. W.	76
Fuller, Echos	75
Ballard, Spring Brooks	75
H. Duffy, Spring Brooks	74
H. Woodward, Wampechos	73
Mager, Wampechos	73
Strange, 9th Co.	72
Harrington, Wampechos	72
Gallagher, 9th Co.	71
McKendrick, Unions	71
Gilman Spring Brooks	71
Coughlin, 9th Co.	71
Atwood, Highlands	71

Company H, 6th Infantry, M. V. M. Wins Hike.

Massachusetts has inaugurated an innovation in the way of a real test of shooting ability and all-round efficiency. The competition, open to squads of 17 men, including at least three noncommissioned officers, consisted of a 15-mile march from the Cambridge Armory to the State rifle range at Wakefield, and the firing of five shots each by 16 members of each squad at the 500, 300 and 200 yard ranges.

In the total scoring, the points were divided as follows: Marching, 45; appearance and condition at end of the march, 10; shooting, 45. The squads were penalized three points for each man who dropped out on the march, and also three points for each man less than the full 17 in each squad at the start.

Squad.	Mar.	Condition and appearance.	Shooting.	Ttl.
Co. H, 6th	34	8.83	45	87.83
Co. F, 6th	33	9.33	25	67.33
Co. I, 8th	17	8.83	35	60.33
7th Co., CAC	4	10.	40	54.00
8th Co., CAC	24	9.33	20	53.33
Co. A, 6th	6	10.	30	46.00
Co. C, 9th	20	8.33	10	38.33
Co. H, 5th	1	9.50	15	25.50

Federal Rifle and Revolver Club.

The Federal Rifle and Revolver Club held its first annual outdoor shoot for the National Rifle Association gold medal Tuesday afternoon, October 11, at the Bay State Military Range at Wakefield. Fourteen men reported on the firing line.

We were especially lucky to have a very fine day, inasmuch as bad weather has been ruling for the past month, and the scores were fairly good, considering that a number of our members had never shot the Springfield before. There were but five rifles for the fourteen men, so several men had to shoot the same rifle. This delayed the match considerably and some of the scores would undoubtedly have been better had each man had his own rifle.

Gibson, who was last to shoot on the 200-yard range, started off with a 48 and looked like a sure winner, with the next highest man, Patten, a 46 and Robey a 44. At 300 Gibson held his own with a 44, only two shooting higher, Patten 45 and Robey 45. But at 500 Gibson shot late and was handicapped by the darkness, so was able to pull out only with a 42, making an aggregate of 134, which got third. At 500, Chapman, who never fired a Springfield before, got the surprisingly good score of 50. This so affected him that he refused to part with his score card and I am afraid we cannot give him his leather medal on that account. He will undoubtedly make a head-liner with some experience.

G. F. Hoffman also managed to pull out a 50 at 500, with the addition of two fives for sighting shots, making twelve consecutive bulls and a total of 135, outranking Patten for first place, who also got 135.

Robey, who had been shooting in good form, got a "miss" for his last shot at 500. Immediately the air was filled with remark No. 10. "That is a mistake. I saw the red disc." The scorer said he did, too, but it was a wavy motion which put the laugh on Robey. Both targets were re-marked and the wave continued, which settled the question so far as the score was concerned. It is, however, still open in the mind of one, Robey. The executive officer this morning had a telephone from North Reading stating that the four had been found out there by one of the score boys. He told him to bring it in to Robey and a reward would be paid to him. Will let you know details later.

The shoot was very successful. All enjoyed themselves and the club will undoubtedly have a large number shooting outdoors next season. Capt. W. R. Murphy, the executive officer of the match, had his hands so full that he just missed getting a place.

The indoor shooting will begin very soon now, just as quickly as the matches can be decided on and we know how the indoor league will be arranged, whether by sections or according to the strength of the clubs competing. I think the best way is to have an eastern, central and western league and have the winners of each league shoot off for first place. In any event, the Federal Rifle and Revolver Club will be well up near the head.

In addition to the gold medal, the Federal Club put up two cups for second and third.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	Ttl.
G. F. Hoffman	41	44	50	135
W. E. Patten	46	45	44	135

R. E. Gibson	48	44	42	134
W. R. Murphy	42	43	48	133
G. B. Sawyer	41	43	47	131
F. G. Robey	44	45	41	130
P. V. Monk	41	42	45	128
W. C. Miner	42	37	45	124
F. F. B. Chapman	34	38	50	122
W. E. Fennell	42	38	34	114
Miles Standish	43	36	33	112
G. A. Rice	39	30	27	96
W. S. Gibbons	28	35	32	95
C. T. Kich	33	26	12	71

Eleven of these men qualified for "Marksman" buttons and there would have been a number of "Sharpshooters" and "Expert" qualifications had there been time.

Cuyahoga Rifle Club.

The Cuyahoga Rifle Club headquarters and range at 3919 Lorain Ave., Cleveland, O., has just elected the following new officers: President, M. M. Foster; vice-president, W. C. Andrews; treasurer, Wm. Kelly, and secretary, Geo. L. Hale.

This club consists of about 20 active members, four of whom shot on the American team in the International Small Bore Match. These, W. C. Andrews, who tied for high place with the splendid score of 499 out of 500, M. M. Foster, Capt. J. C. Semon and F. C. Frey.

Mr. Frey has since withdrawn and Capt. J. C. Semon, the well-known military shot, has been compelled to drop out, as his duties as Inspector of Small Arms Practice and his work on the Ohio State Team precluded the possibility of his giving the club the attention he felt necessary.

The target used in the International Small Bore Match has been adopted as the club's official target and some excellent scores have been made. The prospects are splendid for a real live team to participate in the N. R. A. Inter-club Matches.

The following are the practice scores of the weekly shoot held Monday evening, October 9:

J. Humphrey	98	R. C. Du Rand	90
M. M. Foster	95	G. L. Hale	90
W. C. Andrews	97	H. P. Van Arts'en	93
C. W. Woodyatt	94	E. E. Tindall	89
F. Hoska	94	W. F. Lenn	82

GOSSIP.

BY LES SMOKE.

Early indications point toward this season being one of the most active and interesting the sport of indoor rifle shooting has ever witnessed. Most of the clubs are making preparations to do some cleaning up in the N. R. A. Inter-club League and unless we are very much mistaken there are going to be scores hung up this year that will make some of the wise ones think they are seeing things. There have been some wonderful new shots developed and they are coming all the time. The Cuyahoga Rifle Club, with about twenty real live ones, is going to make it very interesting for some clubs. For their first practice shoot they have put on some scores that give an accurate indication of what may be expected later on.

Wonder if the Winchester boys will have to fight it out with Butte again this year? Don't think so? Well, maybe they won't. Come to think of it, it looks like a dark horse year to me. Why shouldn't some one of the clubs, for example, those that shot last year have had plenty of experience, come through with a smashing bunch of good scores and carry everything before them. It isn't impossible. It isn't any more improbable than Butte's sudden jump from a season's average of about 965 to a winning score of 993. It is as Captain Richard has said to the writer, a proposition of getting down to good earnest work and using the rifle as it should be used. Such a little thing as the proper use of the sling is enough to raise one's average ten points. In each club one can find two or three men, always one, who shoot phenomenally

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well. If you should analyze this man's shooting you would find that he works systematically, that is to say, he studies all of those little points which are so essential in the making of good scores. He is in the shoot for all there is in him and his enthusiasm carries him beyond his fellow shooters. Of course it is not to be expected that clubs which possess inferior weapons and equipment will make phenomenal scores, but then if they are beaten they should not "ball" the other fellow out because he won handily, or happens to be making his living by being employed by a firearms or ammunition company. That is not the right spirit. The fact that there are

five men, more or less, on the Winchester Rod and Gun Club team who are employed by the concern whose name their club bears, should not be the basis for an argument in favor of the veriest amateur. As a matter of information, which the writer has on the best of authority, the membership in the Winchester Rod and Gun Club is close to two hundred. Of this large number there are about an even dozen who know what the dark, crowded little range in the basement looks like. The other 188 odd use the club merely as a place to amuse themselves, such as with billiards, bowling, etc. The Winchester Company does not contribute toward the support

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WORK PERFECTLY IN ANY MAKE OF GUN

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of the club in any way. Let the best man win. We asked Secretary Jones, the other day, what he was doing about the Inter-club League series and he told us that everything was going along nicely and that the matches would start the week ending Dec. 23rd. It seems quite likely that it will be necessary to organize three leagues for this one big affair. It is rather early to tell however, but should the entries not number over thirty clubs, all told two leagues will be sufficient, that is a Western and an Eastern. No radical changes are contemplated; the only important one to be made will be to make the secretary of the club responsible for sending in a prompt report of the shooting. This is a good idea and one that the clubs themselves will hail with satisfaction. We do, anyway. Last year the action, or lack of action, by one or two N. R. A. Judges made us so mad we almost bit our eyebrows. A letter will shortly go to prospective entrants in the inter-club league which will contain all necessary information. It has been suggested by one or two clubs that it would be a good idea to make an amendment to the rules which will allow the rear sight to be moved back of the firing pin. The editor of this department would really like to know if anyone is in favor of any real changes being made. If so, he will assure those who send in the dope that it will be presented to the N. R. A. for consideration. If there is any real merit in the changes suggested they will be made. The proper time to kick is right now—not after the matches have begun. So get busy boys and knock while the knockings good.

Had word from "Gus" Reising the other day that he is pulling off some stunts across the big pond. Last heard from he was headed for Austria-Hungary. While working the automatic stunt in England "Gus" beat his Springfield record by a good margin. Nelson of the Savage Company and Reising of Colt seem to be about the last word in fast manipulators of the .45 automatic.

The National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Washington, D. C., held its annual meeting and election of officers on October 14 and after a two-hour session, which by the way was the liveliest in the history of the organization, a new president and vice-president were elected and the balance of incumbents held in office.

The retiring president, Capt. Sheridan Ferree, had held the office for four years and in that time had performed yeoman service in helping to build up a club with a National reputation. The club now has the honor of having for its president Col. George W. Peck, Jr. (the Bad Boy of the house of Peck, and the real bad boy), who will guide the destinies of the club for the ensuing year. While Colonel Peck hovers dangerously close to the half-century mark, he is still the same bad boy as of old, and as a lover of the great outdoors, the rifle, pistol and shotgun, he is, of course, keenly interested in the game from every viewpoint and it is safe to predict that under his able guidance the club will grow and prosper. The secretary, F. J. Kahrs and Treasurer W. J. Macdonnell, were re-elected to office. Capt. Thos. F. McAnnaly, District of Columbia National Guard, was appointed range officer. The weekly practice night is Wednesday and the club will continue to shoot at its range, 424 Ninth Street, N. W. The secretary was authorized to enter a team in the U. S. R. indoor league. The club team will shoot on Saturday night.

The gallery season shoot for the season 1911-12 of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York City, will begin on October 24 and end on April 9, shoots being held every Tuesday evening. Conditions and program may be had by addressing F. Hecking, secretary, 159 West 23d Street, New York.

1st Infantry, N. G. Mo.

At the recent shoot of the regiment the following scores were made by the winners

in the events scheduled for revolver. Very few took part in the rifle matches on account of the heavy rain, but the revolver men went the route. Scores out of possible 50 at each stage:

	SLOW FIRE.	
Ayer		49
Crossman		48
	TIMED FIRE.	
Ayer		50
Ingalls		50
Crossman		50
	RAPID FIRE, 25 YARDS.	
Crossman		50
Ayer		49
	RAPID FIRE, 15 YARDS.	
Spencer		50
Ayer		50
Ingalls		50
Crossman		50

Darkness prevented shoot-off, except at 15 yards, which was won by W. H. Spencer.

KEEP YOUR RAZOR SHARP

Don't blame the razor if it dulls quickly. Maybe it's your fault. Rub a few drops of 3-in-One oil on your razor strop. When leather is pliable strop as usual. Any razor will cut easier, better and stay sharp longer. After using, draw blade between thumb and finger moistened with 3-in-One. This prevents rust, keeps edge smooth and keen, always sharp and ready for immediate use. Don't scrape your face. Use 3-in-One on your razor and shave right. **FREE** Write for liberal free sample and special scientific circular. Try it yourself. **3-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY, 104 New St., New York.**

Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburg.

Saturday, October 14, saw the windup of the record and match schedule on the range. Along about this time of year in our region the weather man commences to hand out a brand with a foot ball tag attached, so it behooves us to think of holing up for the winter. We fear that the bulletins of the little argument taking place on the Polo grounds proved too great an attraction for some of the faithful, the attendance suffering as a result.

Those on the job, however, were very busy and burned quite a load of pyro in the endeavor to fatten up their batting averages. The winner of the season's championship has not as yet been determined, but the winner will have an average very close to 44 for all shots fired during the season on all ranges.

M. C. Hazlett, who would almost as soon shoot 200 as attend prayer meeting, wandered out with the determination of starting something. He did. After warming up with a couple of 45s, he took a flying start on his third string. Reaching the half in 24, he advanced his spark a trifle just to keep the bearings cool and finished out with 48, incidentally raising the club record one point. Next season, as a handicap, we are going to insist that he shoot this range prone.

The match of the day was at 500 yards, and was won by G. A. Snyder. The win was a popular one as George has been a consistent plugger and one of the most loyal supporters of the club. R. E. Brown, one of our regular team men, but who has been absent from the city the greater part of the season, being runner up.

Just before they blew out the light up in the sky, and while the rest of us were groping our way toward the club house, P. Paulson clawed out a 49 at 500, and Peder's eyes have been going to the bad. Just for this Peder is made a member of the Moon-Eyed Brigade.

What has happened to the rest of the N. R. A. clubs throughout the country that we don't see anything more about their shooting? They have a live one in Los Angeles, but what's the matter with the rest of the bunch? Are their members all too lazy to tear off a few lines a week, or are their scores all so punk they don't want to see them in print? Unless some of them get busy we are going to conclude the latter is the case.

Five hundred yards match—G. A. Snyder 47, R. E. Brown, 47, E. A. Waugaman 46, G. H. Stewart 45, F. B. Fisher 43, C. C. Borchers 41, G. Teter 40, R. Boyd 38.

Eight hundred yards—P. Paulsen 47, N. R. Lippincott 44.

Five hundred yards—P. Paulsen 49, H. G. Olsen 47, M. C. Hazlett 45, O. W. Hammer 45, E. A. Waugaman 45.

Three hundred yards—F. B. Fisher 44, E. A. Waugaman 44, N. R. Lippincott 43, Charles Leacy 43.

Two hundred yards—M. C. Hazlett 48, D. A. Atkinson 45, E. A. Waugaman 45, G. Olsen 45, G. Teter 44, P. Paulsen 44, F. B. Fisher 44, O. W. Hammer 43, N. R. Lippincott 43.

Warren, Ohio, Rifle and Revolver Club.

The first practice shoot of the season for the club's revolver team was held on Monday night, October 10. There are a number of matches scheduled for the rifle and revolver teams during the coming winter. It will be a busy season, you can bet, and the club intends to make it interesting for somebody. Hale Crosby is the team captain.

The scores were made under regular U. S. R. A. conditions with revolver and pistol at 200 yards.

Hale Crosby, .38..... 49 45 37 37 47—215
C. M. Scott .38..... 38 39 43 43 43—206
Clyde Osborn, .38..... 44 44 39 39 36—202
W. Smith, .22, 10-inch... 37 36 37 36 41—187
E. W. Lodwick, .38..... 39 38 36 36 39—187

At Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Oct. 5, Mr. H. Schlicher of Allentown, using Peters factory-loaded shells, won high amateur average, 141 out of 150.

THE CALL OF THE CLAY.**Du Pont Gun Club's Registered Shoot.**

The two-day registered tournament held by the du Pont Gun Club failed to draw a large entry list, due no doubt to the fact that the first day opened up very unpleasant. In fact, there was no representation from Philadelphia from which city we hoped to draw at least two squads. On Wednesday the rain delayed the shooting until 10.30 when the events were started, notice being given locally and by telephone to Philadelphia that shooters arriving on the grounds by 1.30 would be allowed to shoot up.

A. B. Richardson of Dover, Del., former State champion, was the only contestant to make any spectacular scores during the first day. His 148 out of 150 was exceptionally good. Lester German was second with 145, and Eugene E. du Pont, who shot so well during the Eastern Handicap, was third with 144.

The "Wolf" event at 50 targets made the most attractive feature for the day. It was won by Wm. M. Foord of Wilmington with a score of 44 out of 50. Neaf Apgar was high in the event with 45, German tying with the winner. The "Wolf" event was a new feature for eastern shooters although it is quite popular in the Middle West. The conditions governing the 50 targets being, all contestants to stand at 18 yards and the targets to be thrown from 65 to 80 yards, and it may be said in passing that the targets were about as mean as possibly could be thrown, the trap boys having been instructed to do their worst. From a glance at the scores it will be seen that some of the shooters require quite a little practice if they wish to become proficient in making good scores on such targets.

Thursday opened very pleasant and quite a few additional shooters were on hand, a squad from Philadelphia making their appearance.

The cross winds made shooting rather difficult but good scores were the order of the day. W. S. Colfax, Jr., formerly of Pompton Lakes, now a resident of Wilmington, Del., went down the line with only four misses out of his 150 targets, with a run of 103. E. H. Storr started like a whirlwind, breaking his first 60 straight and missing one in his fifth event. He finished with 144, tying with H. L. Worthington for second place.

The Wawaset Trophy Event at 100 targets, open to amateurs and professionals living within a radius of 200 miles of Wilmington, was tied for by Neaf Apgar and H. L. Worthington. In the shoot-off at 25 targets H. L. Worthington won by a score of 23 to 21. The Wawaset Trophy is one that was put in competition by the Wawaset Gun Club, Wilmington, Del., in 1906. The trophy was held by Wm. Foord and was redeemed by the du Pont Gun Club and put in open competition at this tournament. The trophy remains the property of the Wawaset Club until after final ownership has been decided, this to be decided after the trophy has been shot for and won 18 different times. In the final shoot only those who have their names engraved on it are eligible.

The Western Union and Postal Companies both had wires with operators at the clubhouse to accommodate reporters for local and Philadelphia papers.

The trade was represented by Geo. L. Lyon and G. F. Clark of Remington U. M. C. Company; F. Fay of the Stevens Arms & Tool Company; T. H. Keller, Jr., of the Hunter Arms Company; Tom Keller, Neaf Apgar, and Emory Storr of the Peters Cartridge Company; Lester S. German of the E. I. du Pont Powder Company; H. L. Worthington and J. Mowell Hawkins of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Mr. Hawkins being on the grounds during the first day but did not shoot, retiring gracefully in favor of Mr. Worthington, who has the Wilmington territory in his district, and from the scores made it will be seen that Mr. Worthington certainly did his duty. The genial J. F. Pratt of the E. K. Tryon Company, Philadelphia, was on hand with his kit of tools making himself useful when a gun went wrong. The office was in charge of Lloyd R. Lewis and T. S. Chalfant of the du Pont Company. Nothing further

need be said regarding the handling of that branch of the shoot as the work of these gentlemen was as usual above criticism.

The scores follow.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1911.

Ttl.	
F. J. Hine... 136	H. L. Worthing'n 144
W. S. Colfax, Jr. 142	Wm. M. Foord... 137
C. O. Williams... 138	L. D. Willis..... 133
Geo. L. Lyon... 138	H. P. Carlon.... 112
M. J. Salades... 103	V. du Pont..... 115
H. Buchwalbut... 142	T. B. Rogers.... 129
W. Edmundson... 118	H. Winchester .. 123
F. Fay 130	J. T. Skelly..... 132
T. H. Keyer, Jr. 130	A. B. Richardson 148
Neaf Apgar.... 143	E. Banks 141
L. S. German... 145	W. A. Joslyn.... 134
E. E. du Pont... 144	Z. H. Lofland... 112
J. B. McHugh... 139	W. G. Wood.... 123
Eugene du Pont. 95	

WOLF EVENT.

Ttl.	
W. S. Colfax, Jr. 30	H. P. Carlon..... 37
C. O. Williams... 35	V. du Pont..... 31
G. L. Lyon..... 44	T. B. Rogers.... 36
H. Buckwalter... 43	H. Winchester... 37
W. Edmanson.... 32	J. T. Skelly..... 31
F. Fay..... 27	A. B. Richardson. 41
N. Apgar 45	E. Banks..... 37
L. S. German.... 44	Thorpe Martin... 35
E. E. du Pont... 37	Clyde Leedom.... 25
J. B. McHugh... 37	P. Pennington... 18
H. L. Worthington 40	F. H. Simon..... 34
Wm. Foord 44	W. O. Smith..... 22
L. D. Willis..... 39	

THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1911.

Ttl.	
Shot at..... 150	L. D. Willis..... 137
F. J. Hine... 127	T. B. Rogers.... 110
W. S. Colfax, Jr. 146	H. Winchester... 123
C. C. Williams... 139	H. P. Carlon.... 123
Geo. L. Lyon.... 136	V. du Pont..... 112
M. J. Salades... 99	T. H. Keller, Sr. 116
A. B. Richardson 138	Geo. H. Simon... 135
W. Edmundson . 123	H. M. Dodson... 114
F. Fay..... 130	Eugene du Pont. 104
T. H. Keller, Jr. 116	Edward Banks... 127
Neaf Apgar 134	J. T. Skelly..... 130
L. S. German... 142	Alexis I. du Pont 98
E. E. du Pont... 138	W. A. Joslyn.... 125
J. B. McHugh... 128	Z. H. Lofland... 101
H. L. Worthing'n 144	E. H. Storr..... 144
W. M. Foord... 133	H. R. England... 121
J. F. Pratt..... 112	W. G. Wood.... 109
Geo. F. Clark... 118	N. K. Smith.... 30
Geo. W. Lindley. 103	J. Cox..... 21
C. V. Keenan .. 99	F. Slear..... 10
G. F. Hamlin.... 117	

WAWASET TROPHY EVENT.

Ttl.	
Shot at.....100	L. D. Willis..... 80
W. S. Colfax, Jr. 88	T. B. Rogers.... 86
M. J. Salades... 77	V. du Pont..... 76
J. F. Pratt..... 75	T. H. Keller, Sr. 71
G. F. Clark..... 76	Edward Banks... 90
G. E. Hamlin.... 87	E. H. Storr..... 90
A. B. Richardson. 88	N. K. Smith..... 65
F. Fay..... 86	Thorpe Martin... 67
T. H. Keller, Jr.. 70	H. Winchester... 87
N. Apgar..... 94	H. P. Carlon.... 78
J. T. Skelly..... 78	W. Edmundson.. 84
L. S. German.... 92	T. E. Doremus... 78
E. E. du Pont... 86	C. O. Williams... 89
J. B. McHugh... 86	G. H. Simon.... 91
H. L. Worthington 94	H. M. Dodson... 78
William Foord... 91	

SHOOT-OFF OF TIE.

Shot at 25 targets:
H. L. Worthington 23 Neaf Apgar..... 21

Brief History of the Westy Hogan Tournament.**First Tournament—1907.**

Total number of entries, 63. High amateur average won by G. E. Painter, of Pittsburg, Pa., score 364 out of 380; G. S. McCarthy, of Philadelphia, Pa., second, 361, and A. B. Richardson, of Dover, Del., third, with 356. W. M. Foord, of Wilmington, Del., and E. L. Wilson tied on 49 out of 50 in the Westy Hogan Amateur Championship. Mr. Foord

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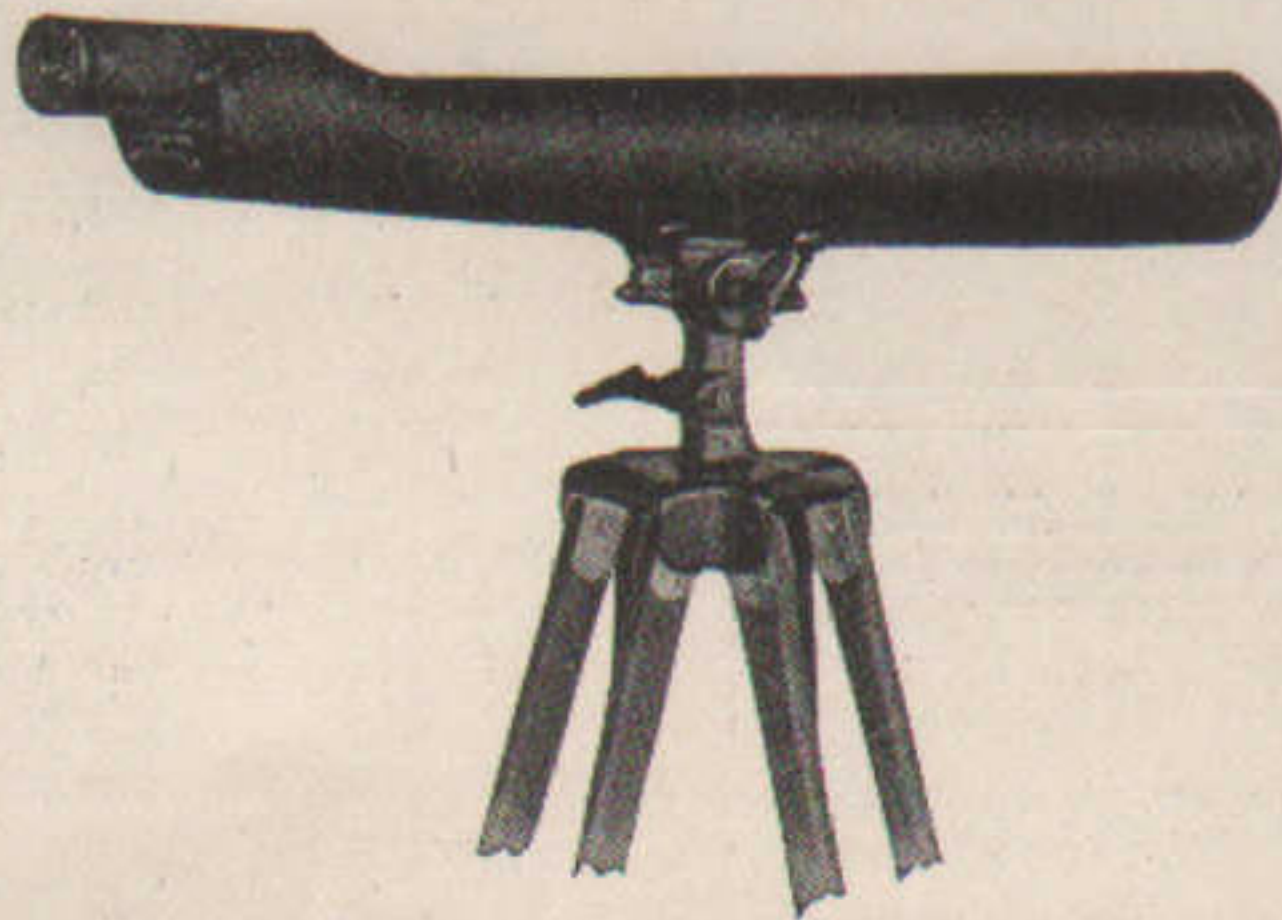
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THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

was the winner of the shoot off, with a straight score of 25.

Second Tournament—1908.

Total number of entries, 104. High amateur average won by G. S. McCarthy, score 499 out of 515; G. E. Painter, second, 498; W. M. Foord, third, 497. G. E. Painter, G. L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., and H. I. Hess, of Nanticoke, Pa., tied on 50 straight in the Westy Hogan Amateur Championship. Mr. Painter was the winner of the shoot off, with a score of 99 out of 100.

Third Tournament—1909.

Total number of entries, 178. High amateur average won by Wm. Wolstencroft, of Philadelphia, Pa., score 547 out of 560; W. M. Foord, second, 541; Woolfolk Henderson, of Lexington, Ky., third, 539. The Westy Hogan Amateur Championship was won by Dr. F. W. Matthews, of Trenton, N. J., with a score of 98 out of 100. F. E. Foltz, of McClure, Ohio, and Woolfolk Henderson tied on 84 out of 50 pair in the Westy Hogan Amateur Championship at Double Targets. Mr. Foltz won the shoot off.

Fourth Tournament—1910.

Total number of entries, 233. High amateur average won by J. R. Graham, of Ingleside, Ill., score 489 out of 500; F. S. Wright, of South Wales, N. Y., second, 483; C. H. New-

comb, of Philadelphia, Pa., third, 480. J. R. Graham and Fred. Coleman, of Hegius, Pa., tied on 96 out of 100 in the Westy Hogan Amateur Championship. Mr. Graham was the winner of the shoot off, with a score of 58 out of 60. The Westy Hogan Amateur Championship at Double Targets was won by F. D. Kelsey, of East Aurora, N. Y., with a score of 46 out of 25 pair.

Fifth Tournament—1911.

Total number of entries about 290. High amateur average won by Joseph Jennings, of Toronto, Canada, score 434 out of 450; second, H. E. Buckwalter, Royersford, Pa., score 433 out of 450; third, Wm. Ridlev, What Cheer, Iowa, score 432 out of 450. H. E. Buckwalter won Westy Hogan Amateur Championship, score 98 out of 100, after a shoot off. The Westy Hogan Amateur Championship at double targets was won by George L. Lyon, of Durham, N. C., after a shoot off.

Analostan Gun Club, Washington, D. C.

William Wagner was high gun at the weekly shoot of the Club on Saturday, Oct. 14, as he broke 90 targets out of 100 shots. Dr. M. E. Harrison was best at the double targets. Scores:

SINGLE TARGETS.

	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
William Wagner.....	100	90	.900
George W. Peck, Jr.....	100	88	.880
Dr. E. M. Harrison.....	100	87	.870
C. B. Wise.....	100	85	.850
A. D. Stine.....	100	76	.760
J. M. Green.....	140	86	.614
J. A. Smith.....	100	49	.490
Samuel A. Luttrell.....	50	40	.800
M. D. Hogan.....	50	40	.800
C. S. Wilson.....	50	36	.760
W. M. Willis.....	50	36	.760

W. D. Delaney.....	50	30	.600
Totals	990	743	.750

DOUBLE TARGETS.

	Shot at.	Broke.	Pct.
Sam Luttrell.....	48	20	.604
Miles Taylor.....	48	28	.583
Dr. M. E. Harrison.....	48	32	.666
W. D. Monroe.....	48	24	.500
Dr. A. V. Parsons.....	24	16	.666
George W. Peck, Jr.....	24	14	.583
Totals	240	143	.595

Peters Paragraphs.

At the New York State Rifle Association meeting, Sept. 18-23, the Company Team Match was won by Company C of the Fourth Infantry, N. J., using Peters cartridges. Dr. DeFelice tied for first place in the Wingate All-Comers' Short Range Match and Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes was third in this match and the Thurston Match. The Italian Rifle Association was second in the Old Guard Trophy Match. All these wins were made with Peters 30 caliber ammunition.

At LaGrange, Texas, Sept. 24, Mr. Nick Arie won high amateur average, 110 out of 125, and Mr. H. A. Murrelle high general average, 114, both using Peters factory-loaded shells.

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2nd POST SEASON TOURNAMENT, OCT. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1911

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NEW YORK

At the Westy Hogan Tournament, Sept. 20-23, the popularity and fine shooting qualities of Peters shells were advertised not only by many high scores, but by a large number of contestants using them. Mr. W. S. Colfax, a comparative new-comer in the shooting game, but one who will make the best of the experts travel a fast pace to beat him, won second general average for the entire tournament with 434 out of 450, with Peters shells. Messrs. Neaf Apgar and J. T. Skelly won sixth and seventh professional averages respectively, scoring 425 and 424, both using Peters shells. Mr. Colfax scored 98 in the Westy Hogan championship; Messrs. Skelly and Day 97 each, and E. H. Storr 96. On practice day, Sept. 19, Mr. Lon Fisher of Columbus, Ohio, made high score over all professionals and amateurs with 98 out of 100 singles and 19 out of 20 doubles. These scores were all made with Peters shells, the kind that won the 1911 Grand American Handicap with a world's record score.

Scoring 120 out of 125 with with Peters shells, Mr. H. W. Cadwallader won high general average at Danforth, Ill., October 11.

At Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 10, Mr. Bart Lewis won high amateur average with Peters shells, 189 out of 200.

With Rem-UMC.

A. L. Ivins won the Cosmopolitan amateur championship at Bergen Beach October 12th, outshooting a field of 60 shooters with his Rem-U. M. C. pump and Arrow shells. His score was 94 out of 100. Ivins seems to have the habit of winning the "Cosmopolitan," as he also captured this classic event last year with his Rem-U. M. C. pump.

Still another State championship has been won with Rem-U. M. C. steel lined shells. Wm. Wettleaf of Nichols, Iowa, won the Iowa State championship October 12, scoring 97 out of 100 with Arrow shells.

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Columbus, Ohio

W. L. Straughan won second amateur average at the Crawfordsville, Ind., tournament October 6, scoring 193 out of 210 with his Rem-U. M. C. pump and shells.

Dr. F. M. Edwards was first amateur at the Columbus, Ohio, tournament October 4-5, scoring 279 out of 300 with Rem-U. M. C. shells.

W. E. Corfield won first amateur average at the Norwood tournament October 5, scoring 102 out of 125 with Nitro Club shells.

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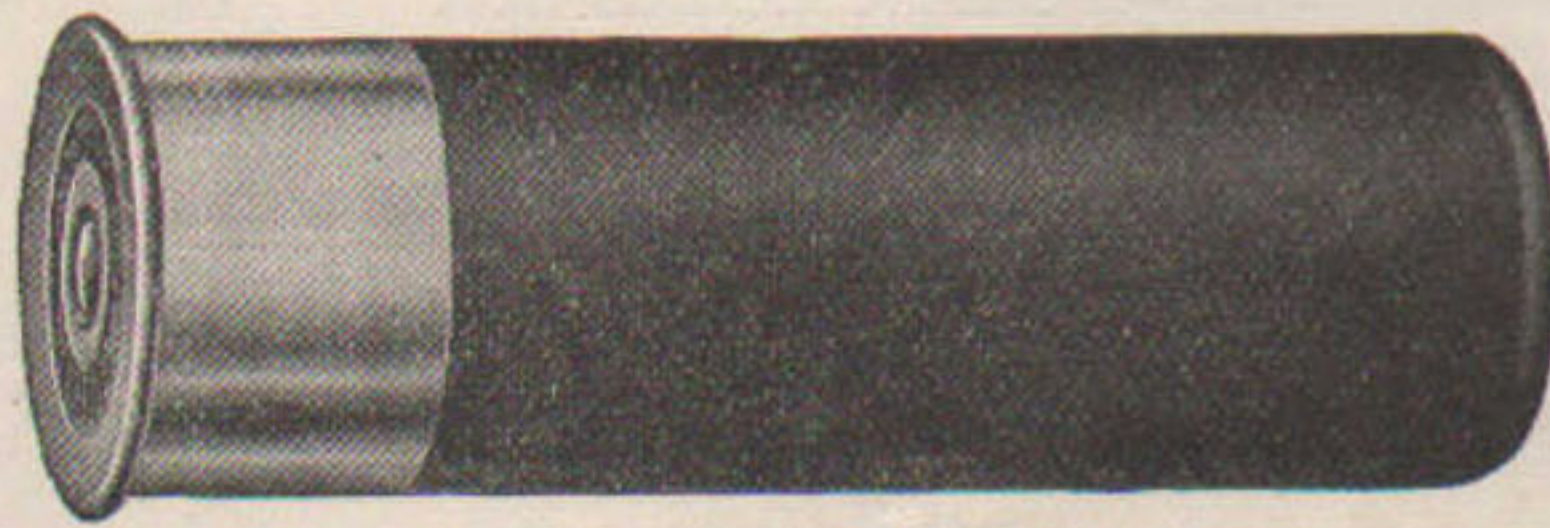
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