

ARMS AND THE MAN



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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 2, 1911.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Canto the Second.

The .22 Hi-Power Rifle on Game.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

WE rode, Colby and I, along trails with the scenery dropping pleasantly hundreds of feet from below our very feet. On the "clear" side it rose with equal promptness in a measure to offset the faults of what was missing beyond us. Ahead of us Art's giant white horse stepped blithely along the six-inch shelf, an occasional hindfoot slipping off and sending a shower of dirt rolling and bounding down the house-roof slope.

The "Highway," word used advisedly, crept along the side of a high ridge, which in turn formed one of the walls of Silver Canyon in the Cabrillo Range of the Santa Catalina mountains.

Far below us the bottom of the canyon, in reality, as we later found, a seventy-yard strip of white round stones, was represented by a narrow white streak, the width of a garden path. From it the mountains rose abruptly, on our own side dotted with the green clumps of scrub-oak and holly, on the other, more sunny slope, carpeted with grey brush, with deep canyons for wrinkles.

We were in the goat country where the killers from the ranch over the mountains did not penetrate because of its exceeding roughness. Therefore, Art said, the biggest billys abounded, while exercise was both abundant and cheap.

It was Colby's trip. That .22 gun had occupied his rifle thoughts since the first rumors of its coming. With it on hand he put in three whole days of his vacation, persuading its tester that the only complete trial of its qualities lay over on the Catalina Island. Much of his enthusiasm was due to the exuberance of youth. Colby is young and therefore enthusiastic, even though a whimsical fate did give him a grey moustache and a boy old enough to vote.

Finally we got Wundhammer to rig up a set of temporary mounts for Colby's Winchester 5-power scope, stuck it to the Savage, put open sights on Colby's Sauer-Mausers for 1906 ammunition, and sailed for the island, intending to tickle the billys with the .22 and then slay them with the powerful Mauser while they stopped vexedly, to scratch the place where the .22 had hit.

The trail languidly crept up the side of the ridge and at last gained the top, a spot with less striking scenery, but considerably greater comfort. Ahead of us Art pulled up the white horse and silently pointed down the slope.

There were four of them, hurrying along the brown hillside through the clumps of scrub-oak, three red nannies and a giant black billy with a two-foot spread of horns.

Shooting from the horses in the midst of the up-and-down landscape surrounding us was as risky as ineffective. Therefore, we hustled off our steeds and unlimbered the two-gun battery—with our troubles for our pains—the quartette had vanished from sight.

We tied the horses and proceeded along the ridge. It dropped lower and lower toward the canyon bottom, the comparatively wide top with its patches of oaks giving place to a narrow, rocky razor-back that required some attention to where one put the feet.

Now that big billy had at last fallen upon evil times. A side canyon terminated the ridge along which we walked—and likewise prevented the goat and his three ladies from traveling farther without either turning into the little canyon or dropping to the bottom of the main one.

Thus it happened that as we stood on a rocky point, gazing down into the main canyon and with no thought for the goats we had seen ten minutes before, the three nannies and the one black billy came walking softly around the shoulder of the ridge, 200 feet below us.

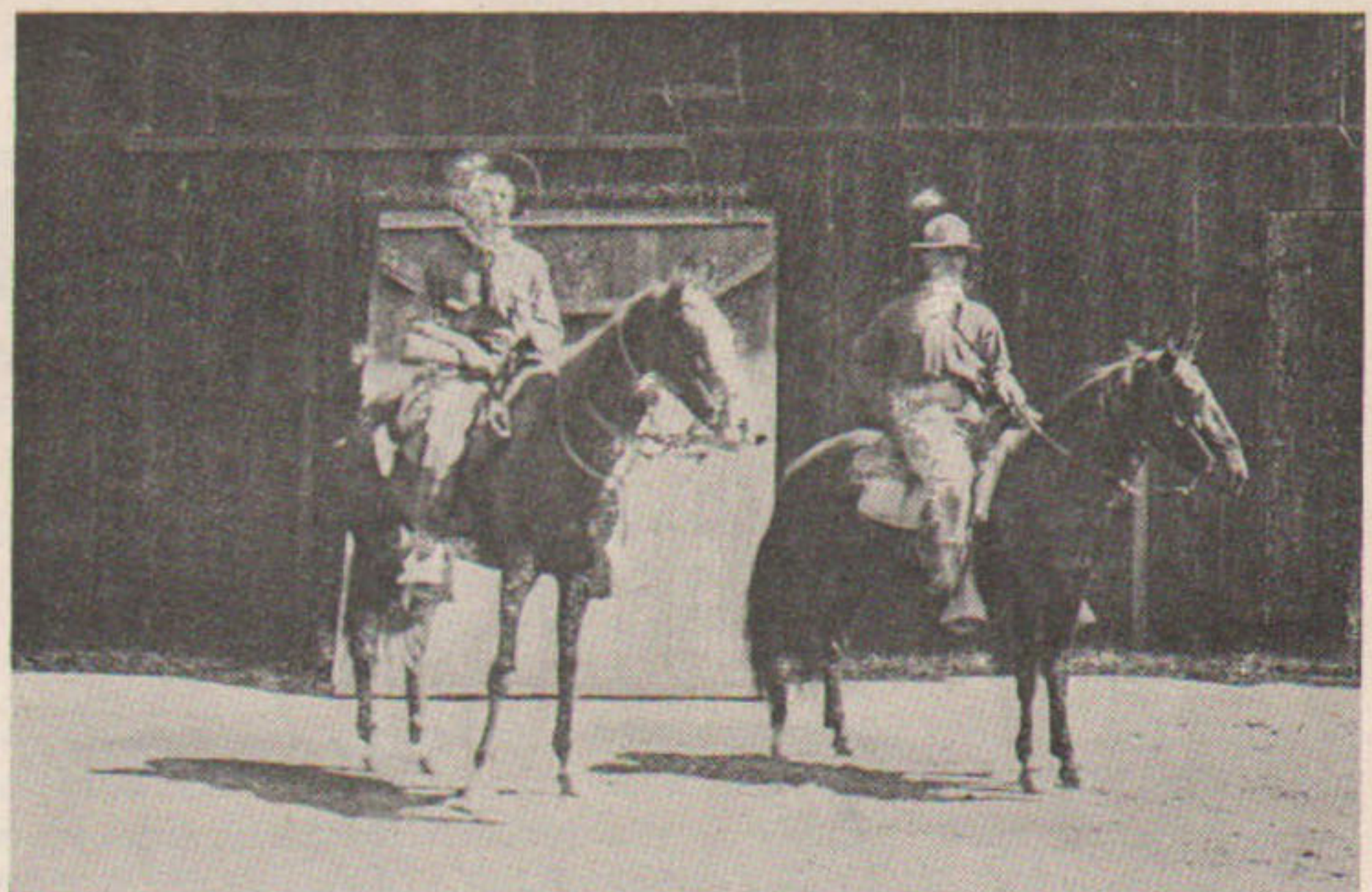
They were embarrassed. They stopped in single file on their little trail and gazed upward at us, uncertain of what to do. They couldn't go backward and they much disliked to go forward under our eyes.

Therefore, while they stood I balanced on one foot on a rock and endeavored with naughty thoughts to get the miserable stingy field of that scope around the big billy. The moment for the tickling was at hand—but the tickler had apparently an exaggerated case of St. Vitus Dance.

I have seen occasional moments, when a combination of lucky guessing and snatching the trigger at the right time enabled me to call two or more shots successfully. That wasn't one of them.

The scope rose with the recoil and blotted out the view.

When I clawed it down again the big billy was running hastily along the trail just below us and the nannies had vanished. Colby's big Mauser roared, but the billy kept going, apparently desiring to be tickled again. I chased him with the dancing circle of light with the



The Departure.

spider web in the center, but never caught up with him. Again Colby shot, but the billy didn't pause. He gained a little ridge below us and stopped as a .22 zipped into the brush ahead of him. Another shell went into the chamber, the scope described airy circles about the black head and horns that protruded above the brush, then once more came the peculiar blotting out of everything that happens when you pull the trigger of a loaded rifle with a telescope on it.

The billy was gone, the last bullet had hit.

We climbed down our ridge and crossed over the steep slope along the goat's own trail. Art had sworn that some of the big bullets had hit and that the goat had a broken foreleg. Also the way the goat stopped when the second .22 had been fired, made us think that one also had hit.

We reached him, lying dead on the rocks below his brush concealment. Instead of the sieve-like carcass we expected to find, the goat bore not a mark, save a little hole just back of the right horn and a break in the skin just between the eyes. Of all those fired, but one bullet had hit. We found the trouble with Colby's gun later on. The trouble with my own lay at its butt end.



At the First Big Billy, Killing Done by the Dark Secret on the Left.

We sawed off the big horns and investigated the path of the little bullet.

It had struck just where the head joins the neck and ranged forward, part of the jacket lodging under the skin of the forehead, the rest of the bullet no one knoweth where.

Two fingers could be pushed in through the trail of the bullet despite the fact that it had traveled through bone all its course. It just grazed the brain, filling the cavity with clotted blood.

The goat was dead—but a .22 Long Rifle would have killed him, striking in that particular spot, even though it would have failed to travel one-fourth the distance of the other .22 missile.

The performance of the bullet was yet in doubt.

We went on down the ridge for the bottom of the big canyon, stopping only while Art carried Colby's cringing hide for cords of cactus spines. The gentleman also spoke frankly about the cactus family, after which revelations we continued our journey.

We followed the windings of the deep canyon toward the sea, miles away. Then we came upon more goats.

An orange hued something stood at the foot of a bank the rushing waters had left along the canyon bed. It was nearly 200 yards away and we were in doubt of its character until it moved. Then we all saw it at once.

Up on the top of the bank moved two other orange colored animals.

Two minutes' experience had taught me that folly is the name of a performance wherein a hunter tries to hold a six-pound rifle on game with a five-power stingy-field telescope to complicate matters. Therefore, I sat down hurriedly and Colby followed suit.

The goat at the foot of the bank stood in shadow. We sat in sunlight, while the rays struck over my left shoulder to the eye-glass of the scope. Therefore, I struggled in vain to find anything that looked like a goat through that circle of alternate glinting light and darkest gloom, while beside me the Mauser roared at one of the goats on the bank. The bullet struck ahead of him as he ran to the right, while Colby mourned in short crisp words. Another bullet killed a flat rock perfectly dead just ahead of the goat, while Colby raged anew.

The goat at the bottom of the bank, confused, ran up the canyon directly for us, then stopped eighty yards away in the sun. The cross-hairs found him and the bullet struck with the sound of an air-filled bladder over a low comedian's head. He kicked, a few purposeless dying kicks, then laid still. A second goat, a little black-and-tan billy, turned across the canyon and ran up the mountainside away from us, with Spitzers from the Mauser to hurry his steps, and various .22's vainly inviting him to stop and be a subject for experiment.

Finally the cross-hairs caught him as he stopped for just a second and again came back the hollow plunk of the striking bullet. He rolled down the mountain thirty feet, then stopped, dead.

Something about that little cartridge had poisoned those goats, nor did it take long for the venom to act.

I climbed up the mountain and dissected the last goat to fall, fully 200 yards away from the rifle.

The bullet had struck him just above the root of the tail and ranged forward, cutting off the ribs from the spine when it got to them, tearing up the meat in awful shape and finally blowing to bits among

the puddled "innards" of the beast. I found nothing of the bullet but tiny bits of lead, the size of pinheads—and not many of these.

Down at the first goat to drop I found that the bullet had struck him in the neck as he stood looking forward. It had torn a great hole down along the neck, had broken the spine to splinters and finally stopped in the right shoulder, breaking that. The bullet itself had disappeared. With a couple of slashes of my knife I took the head right off—nothing remained but the skin and the muscles at one side.

I've seen thirty-thirty holes and 8 mm. Mauser holes in both deer and goats, while I've looked into the wound made in bear by a .38-.55, but not one of these guns tore up the meat as did this .22 tiny projectile. In the last goat I cut up, the bullet traveled fully a foot through meat and bone. The flesh was torn and jagged, showing the explosive force of the little demon. It is a miniature Ross, with the same characteristic effects.

We looked into the case of that blamed Mauser and found that the rear sight was not right for the lateral zero of the rifle by about four feet. Then Colby felt better.

From the ridge, after we shot the black billy, we had gazed down into a side canyon below us and had seen a score of big goats winding their way up among the rocks. The band had a larger proportion of big billies than any Art had seen in his experience.

One of them had a snow-white rump, a black stripe running over the shoulders, and a white neck, the most conspicuous and handsome of all the big billies in the canyon.

We had opened a childish and entirely harmless fire on the big fellow at a range of about 600 yards, mostly down hill, with no effect save that of adding to the speed of the band.

The black and white goat stuck in our thoughts. He was a prize among goats and we wanted him.

Therefore Colby took the .22 and I took the Mauser with but five shells remaining in the magazine, and we retraced our steps, passing the ridge down which we had come and seeking the ridge nearest the canyon of the prize billy.

"You stay here," said Art, a jewel of a guide, "and I'll sneak up this ridge and show myself when I get well up the mountain. Maybe they'll keep on going up if they're in there, then we're stung. Maybe they'll come down, then you fellows ought to get that black and white goat."

We watched him climb up the high ridge and saw two big billies cross the ridge before him and make for healthier climes. Then a low whistle came down to us and Art's voice, "Come up here, quick."

I sat and watched the performance, while Colby hurried up the quarter-mile climb to the beckoning Art. Before he reached the guide I saw the prize goat appear far up in the rocks of the side canyon and start to climb the ridge on which the two hunters were. I whistled to them and pointed, but they had seen him.

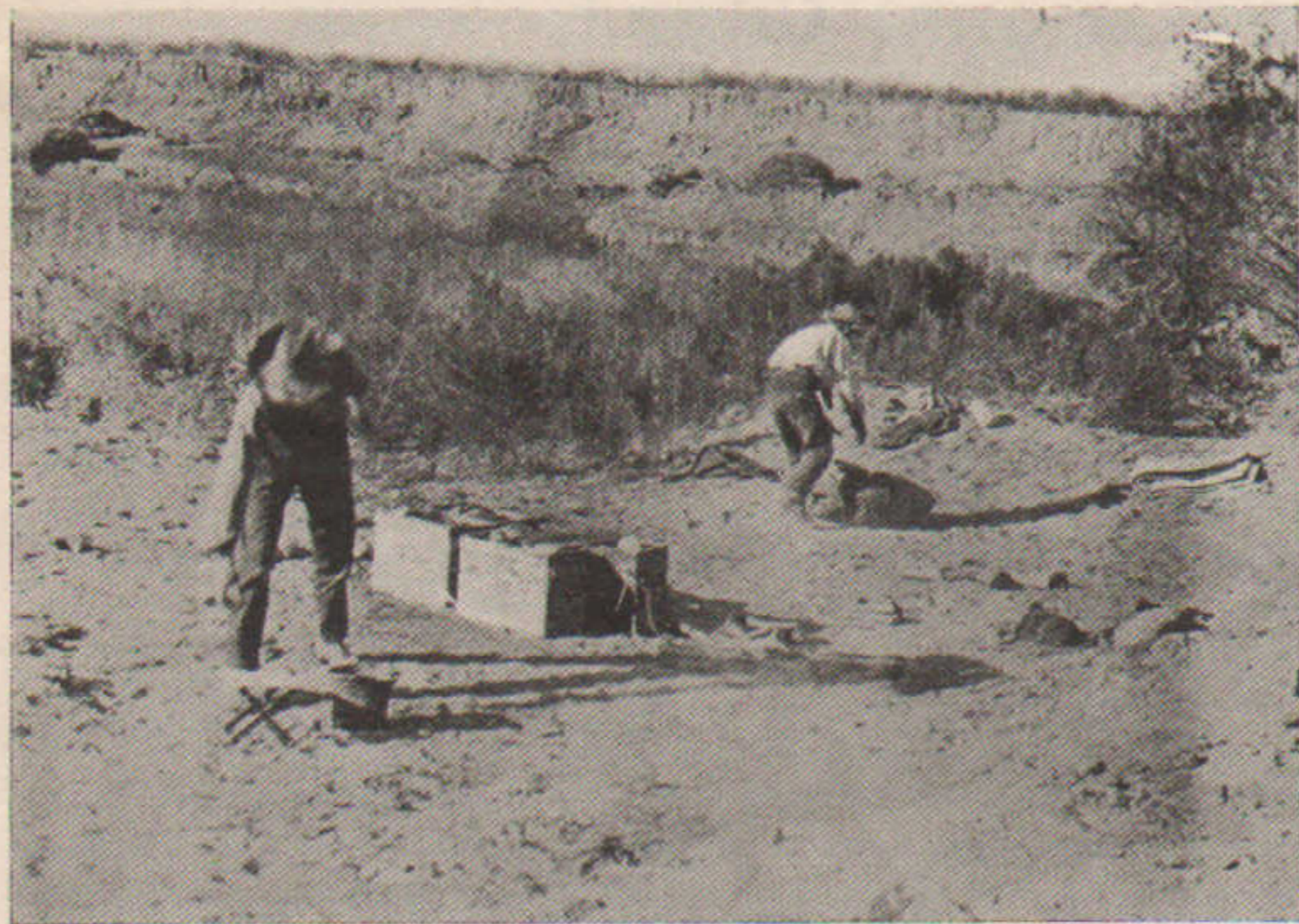
Again the black and white goat came in sight, this time heading for the ridge on the opposite side of the canyon, apparently afraid to cross the ridge in front of the two men close to him.

He disappeared from my sight around a corner of the gulch, far above my head. Then came the spiteful crack of the little rifle. Again it came, then a joyous yowl, "I got him!" And tickled as the lucky hunter himself, I yowled back joyfully.

Far up on the mountain, 400 yards away a band of goats came a-running, making for the main canyon again, anything to get out of that gulch of voices and horrifying crashes. Holding for the tail-ender



The Imp and Its Victim.



Breaking Camp.

in the hopes of hitting the first one far to the right I smoked up the band with the Sauer-Mauser, with the net result of more horror among the goats but no more fatalities.

Then, with the rifle empty and my belt crammed with .22's alone, a big dun-colored billy and his harem of five came around the ridge across the canyon and stopped 50 yards away to size up the situation up the gulch. I stood up to see them run and they saw me for the first time. But they didn't run.

The man of the family sized me up, looked at the Sauer and noted that the bolt was open, gazed into my belt and saw that the shells were too small for the Sauer, and then satisfied, stood wiggling his long beard and watching the two hunters up the gulch. The nannies took the word of the old gentleman that I was a mere harmless idiot who had traded guns and not ammunition, and also gazed placidly at the two goat-skinners above them.

I was wroth. The attitude of those goats was insulting in the extreme. Besides I wanted to see what the sharp point .06 would do to that big billy and I wanted those big horns. Therefore I frisked the web belt without results and gazed into the magazine to see if one of those Bolt action jams hadn't occurred, and went through my pockets to see if a shell had fallen into them—all without results.

I put the black curse on the billy and left for the place where my horns had been cached. Thirty minutes later a happy fellow joined me, a smile a foot wide across his good-looking mug, while behind him an equally happy guide carried a whale of a goat head with a fine spread of horns and black and white markings that outclassed any of the show heads down in Avalon.

The bullet at 250 yards had struck the big goat amidships, three inches below the spine, had gone through and broken the shoulder on the other side. Only the one shot was necessary.

Thus the record of the little gun stood four hits, four goats, and those goats capable of carrying away the lead that would stop a deer.

Carrying the little demon with respect, we went back up the long ridge and headed our horses for the ranch.

Apparently the Savage folks have builded better—or worse than they knew. The rifle is going to be a jewel for deer and such game, amply powerful enough, having a tremendous shock and with a trajectory flatter than the New Springfield. The bullet is, of course, deficient in density. It would have to weigh 87 grains to equal the Springfield and 100 to class with the Ross, but it will not fall off appreciably over game ranges. It is too powerful for small game with the lead point. A dove was blown all to bits—the expression used advisedly, nothing remaining but bits of bloody skin and flesh. A wild turkey would be ruined.

Possibly the full metal patched bullet will prove less destructive but from what we learned of the rifle, the Savage folks will have to cut out two cartridges, one similar to that used on the goats, the other with velocities around 2,000 and using full metal patched bullets. Shooting small game and killing it is very nice, but sometimes the shooter wants to find enough of the game to eat.

Not Sure.

"See here, Rastus," said the new arrival at the hotel, "do you mean to tell me that this egg is fresh?"

"It was when hit was laid, suh," replied the waiter.

"And when was that, pray?" demanded the guest.

"Ah dunno, Boss," replied Rastus. "Diss yere is mah first season at diss yere hotel, suh."—*Harper's Weekly*.

BELIEVES IN THE AIRP.

CAPT. PAUL W. BECK of the 18th United States Infantry, who with Lieut. T. De Witt Milling and Lieut. Henry H. Arnold who flew at the military aviation meet at Rockingham Park, Salem, N. H., under the auspices of the New England Aviation Company, is a firm believer in the efficacy of the aeroplane as an adjunct to the army. In an interview he pointed out some of the heavier-than-air machine's uses, many of which he and his brother officers will demonstrate at the field.

"I will agree with its critics that the aeroplane is of little use in scouting work for small detachments of men," he said. "But when it comes to actual maneuvers, it is the ablest arm of the service. From an aeroplane at a height of 3,000 feet, a position as safe as on the firing line below, every detail of the disposal of the enemy's troops, his strength, supplies, headquarters, means of communication, deploys, in fact, every movement of a fair-sized body of troops is detected.

"There are many who argue that as an offensive means the aeroplane is negligible. But they do not take into consideration the moral effect on a landing party, or on a wagon train, of a fleet of some 30 aeroplanes circling above them out of effective rifle range, and dropping shrapnel projectiles upon them. We have demonstrated that at a height of a mile we can hit a target the size of a battleship practically every time."

AN OPINION ON THE SULLIVAN LAW.

THE following letter to the secretary of the National Rifle Association was brought about by the secretary writing to Gen. George W. Wingate and asking what effect the so-called "Sullivan pistol law" would have on schoolboy rifle clubs.

It is one of the best opinions we have yet seen on this all-important question and coming from such an eminent lawyer must be accepted by all as a valuable contribution on this seemingly much mooted question.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

Office of the President,

20 Nassau St.

New York City, October 24th, 1911.

Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Jones:

I have received your letter of the 24th inst. There seems to be a general misapprehension as to the meaning of the "Sullivan Law," which has led to all kinds of mistakes.

The law provides that no one can possess a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles or bludgeon, or with intent to use, carry a dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto or any other dangerous or deadly instrument or weapon. If this is done by a man it is a felony; if done by a person under sixteen years of age it is a misdemeanor.

You will observe that this prohibits the possession of blackjacks, slungshots and similar weapons, and prohibits the carrying of the other weapons only with unlawful intent. The reference to other dangerous or deadly instruments, under well-known legal rules relate to weapons such as those described, which are silent weapons and would not refer to a gun or, I think, to a pistol.

The possession of a pistol or other fire-arm of a size which may be concealed upon the person, without a written license is made a misdemeanor in the case of a person over sixteen years of age. If it be carried concealed without such license it is a felony. Neither of these provisions apply to boys under sixteen. The meaning of *concealed weapons* has been decided by the courts to be something which is carried furtively with the intention of hiding them, and does not apply to the carrying of a weapon casually.

Aliens are prohibited from having or carrying firearms or any dangerous or deadly weapons at any time, but this does not apply to the regular and ordinary transportation of firearms as merchandise, nor to sheriffs, policemen or other duly appointed peace officers, nor to duly authorized military or civil organizations when parading.

I myself do not see why the law is not a good one. Any one who has a pistol can get a permit by applying to a police magistrate and without paying any license fee. The published statement that a fee of \$10 must be paid for such a license, is erroneous.

The carrying of concealed weapons is recognized to be a great source of evil and the law is a good one in making it a felony unless a license is previously procured.

There is nothing in the law which prohibits citizens from carrying guns anywhere. You will therefore see that the schoolboy clubs are not affected by it.

Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WINGATE.

In A Deep-Sea Cab.

"You say I had been drinking?"

"Well, you were riding around in a hack with a sailor."

"But had I been drinking?"

"Well, you were ordering him to go aloft and reef sail."—*Washington Herald*.

Field Artillery in the National Guard.

BY MAJ. GEORGE C. LAMBERT, 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, MINN. N. G.

This is one of the papers read at the recent convention of the National Guard Association of the United States. It was prepared by a committee appointed at the last convention held in St. Louis, October 4, 1910, of which Maj. George C. Lambert was the Chairman, for the purpose of showing the need of more Field Artillery units in the Regular Army and National Guard. It is without doubt the most valuable article on the subject ever published.

AT THE last convention of this association, held in St. Louis in October, 1910, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the numerical ratio now existing between the Field Artillery and Infantry of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia is far below the ratio adopted by modern armies,

And whereas, in the opinion of this Association, it is important to improve the efficiency of the existing batteries of the Organized Militia and to encourage the formation and maintenance of additional batteries,

Be it therefore resolved, that a committee of three members be chosen by the chair to study the needs of the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia and the best means of strengthening and improving this branch of the service; this committee to report to the Executive Committee of this Association before the next annual meeting and to request the co-operation of the U. S. Field Artillery in its work.

The President appointed on this committee Brig.-Gen. Frank M. Rumbold, Adjutant-General of Missouri; Capt. John H. Sherburne, 1st Field Artillery, M. V. M., and Maj. George C. Lambert, 1st Field Artillery, M. N. G., chairman. The committee requested and obtained the co-operation of Maj. William J. Snow, 6th Field Artillery, U. S. A., Assistant to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, and Secretary of the United States Field Artillery Association.

The matters presented in this report were thoroughly discussed by the Field Artillery officers of the National Guard and of the Regular Army present at the School of Instruction for Field Artillery held at Fort Riley, Kansas, last June, and adopted at a full meeting of the committee subsequently held in St. Louis, June 16, 1911.

In discussing the needs of the Field Artillery in the National Guard and the means of increasing its efficiency, it is necessary to briefly review the radically changed conditions under which Artillery now operates in the field and its intimate relations with the Infantry arm. In so doing I will freely use the information available in the War Department or contributed by the members of the committee. In a report to the Chief of Staff, Major Snow submitted the following considerations:

RELATION BETWEEN FIELD ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

"The old aphorism 'the Infantry is the Army' is still true, but fire action has, in recent years, so developed that unaided Infantry can no longer advance.

The volume and range of fire from the magazine rifle, the use of smokeless powder, and the evolution of the rapid fire, indirect laying, shielded field gun, have so modified battlefield conditions that movements in the open of Infantry in close order have become practically impossible, and the old battlefield pictures of troops maneuvering on the field gave place in the last war (the far east) to an 'empty battlefield.'"

Nowadays, troops in the presence of each other burrow like moles to escape observation and to secure protection from fire. If we assume for a moment the action of advancing Infantry, which is necessarily more or less exposed, against intrenched Infantry, neither side being assisted by Artillery, we find that theoretically, the loss on each side should be in proportion to the amount of surface exposed, or about 5 to 1; practically it has been found that the ratio is much greater. For, in reality, a man under cover can hardly be reached by the flat trajectory of the small arm; to do so requires an accuracy of fire which Infantry cannot hope to attain under the conditions and emotions of the battlefield. It therefore becomes necessary for the advancing force to receive further assistance than its own rifles to enable it to hold down the fire of the defenders. This is accomplished by the Artillery, which by bursting shrapnel in the air near the enemy's trenches, reaches the personnel behind the trenches, thus preventing these men from rising to fire. Either side being provided with Artillery, the other side must also be provided, for only Artillery can effectively combat Artillery; the Infantry bullet is harmless against Artillery shields, even if it reaches them in the concealed positions which are now recognized as the rule throughout the world. Holding down the enemy's Infantry and Artillery fire by our Artillery enables our own Infantry to advance. In addition, only the heavier projectiles of the Artillery can remove or destroy material obstacles in the way of our advancing Infantry. The result of these conditions is a greater dependence of the Infantry on its Artillery.

In addition to the material result which the Artillery thus accomplishes, this arm is well known to furnish the greatest possible moral support to the Infantry. This fact is recognized by all authorities, and

with the greater nervous tension on the Infantry, due to modern warfare conditions, the need for moral support has also increased; again, the more untrained the Infantry, the greater the need for moral support. Hence, while the Field Artillery is always auxiliary to the Infantry, it has become a *vital, essential, and indispensable* adjunct. Such a thing as a large force of Infantry without Artillery has now become inconceivable; it would not be worth placing in the field.

The union between Infantry and Artillery is so close that in all modern armies the two arms are closely associated in time of peace as well as in war, and the drill regulations of each arm contain copious references to the action of the other arm. In Germany when "the line" is broken of Infantry and Artillery are meant, all other troops being regarded as auxiliary, but these two being always classed together, this intimate relation between Infantry and Field Artillery is not generally understood in the United States.

FIELD ARTILLERY IN FOREIGN ARMIES.

The increasing importance attached to Field Artillery in foreign armies is shown by the following statement of the number of field (light horse and mountain) batteries maintained in 1909. The figures are from VonLoebell's reports, and only the active *standing army* is considered:

Germany.....	has over 570 batteries
France.....	has over 631 batteries
Russia.....	has over 549 batteries
Austria-Hungary.....	has over 325 batteries

As an indication of the strength of minor powers and in Field Artillery, the following is given—the figures are for the year 1909:

Brazil	64 batteries
Bulgaria	90 batteries
Belgium	34 batteries
Chili	22 batteries
Sweden	54 batteries

The United States has but 36 batteries in its standing army.

SHORTAGE OF FIELD ARTILLERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The thirty regiments of Regular Infantry will form three and one third divisions, requiring under the Field Service Regulations six and two-third regiments of light and mountain Artillery; there are in existence five regiments of this Artillery.

The fifteen regiments of Cavalry will supply Cavalry for the divisions mentioned above, and also enough for a Cavalry division requiring one regiment of Horse Artillery; there is one regiment of Horse Artillery in existence.

The three and one-third divisions of Infantry will require three and one-third battalions of heavy Field Artillery; there are none in existence. Of the ten regiments of Field Artillery that are now required therefor, for divisions which may be formed from existing Infantry and Cavalry, we have but six in existence. There are enough Militia Infantry regiments to form about sixteen divisions requiring thirty-two regiments, or 192 batteries of light and mountain Artillery; there are in existence fifty-one batteries. These divisions would require sixteen battalions of heavy Field Artillery; there are none in existence.

The Regular Army therefore contains about one-half as much Artillery as is needed for the Regular Infantry and Cavalry, and the Militia contains about one-fifth or one-sixth as much Artillery as it needs for existing Infantry.

Bearing in mind the close relationship existing between Infantry and Field Artillery, it may be said that the fighting value of unaided or inadequately supported Infantry increases in direct proportion to the number of regiments *only* up to a certain point, beyond this each added regiment of Infantry adds a lessening proportion of increased strength. The forces of the United States have long since passed the point of maximum value and, with our poorly proportioned army (both Regular and Militia, considered together or separately), we have now reached the point where the strength of the army can be most effectively increased, by favoring in effort and money organizations of Field Artillery. In other words, our critical shortage of Field Artillery

should lead us to strain every point to bring what we have to the highest attainable efficiency and then to create more of this arm.

HASTY IMPROVISATION.

The relation of Field Artillery to the other arms, its importance to them and the internal difficulties in organizing, equipping and handling it, have never been understood or appreciated in the United States. There still exists to some extent the opinion that this arm can be improvised or hastily created upon the outbreak of war. This opinion, always ill-founded, is absolutely wrong today.

Misunderstanding as to the Field Artillery in the Civil War led General Hunt, Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac, in his final report, dated June 5, 1865, to state:

I do not hesitate to state that the Field Artillery of this Army (Potomac), although not inferior to any in our service, has been from one-third to one-half less efficient than it ought to have been, while it has cost from one-third to one-half more money than there was any necessity for.

But Artillery conditions in that war were simple as compared to present requirements. The guns were mostly smooth bore, the range was short, the laying appliances were extremely simple, and the principal work in fighting the guns consisted merely in getting them on the line and then firing almost point blank. There were no mathematical computations of firing data; there was no shrapnel fire to adjust in three directions; there was no sheaf of fire to manipulate; there were no delicate, accurate instrumental scales to set, bubbles to center, etc., as is now the case. Such targets as could be reached were at short range and quite visible, consequently no elaborate training in observation and communication was necessary for the personnel.

At the present time, both in the War Department and in the Militia of the several States, Field Artillery is theoretically on the same footing as other arms. In the Militia, a company is largely regarded as a company, whether under the designation of company, troop or battery. As a matter of fact, the Field Artillery is worse off than the other arms because there is an actual hostility among the States against the arm, partially due to lack of understanding and partially to the cost of maintaining it.

The result is that we are drifting along the same way as before the Civil War; but the consequences of such drifting will be more disastrous in the next war, for the requirements to obtain efficiency in Field Artillery are now much greater than they were then. It is now absolutely out of the question to obtain efficient Field Artillery by hasty improvisation. It will be long after our existing Infantry and auxiliary arms, other than Field Artillery, have taken the field before any Artillery support can be obtained from batteries that are organized or created at the outbreak of war. That we are now sadly lacking in artillery for our existing Infantry and Cavalry has been already pointed out.

Proof of the statement that a long time is now required to obtain efficient Field Artillery is seen in the recent war in the far East. The Russians had a gun that overmatched the Japanese in every respect—range, flatness of trajectory, rapidity of fire and weight of projectile—yet it was not until after the first year of the war that the Russian Artillery could cope with the Japanese, or furnish its Infantry the support the Japanese gun furnished its Infantry from the very first battle. This was due simply to the fact that the Russians were unfamiliar with their gun, it being a new one issued to them at the outbreak of the war, and one with which they had never practiced; and in this connection two things must be borne in mind: First, the Russians were already organized, possessing Artillery knowledge and not ignorant untrained men as would be the case in hastily raised batteries in the United States; and second, the gun it took the Russians months and months to learn, even in war, was far more simple than the present rapid-fire gun with which all nations are now equipped. The Russians themselves since the war have adopted the true rapid-fire gun whose use is based on radically different principles from its predecessors and which required an immensely increased amount of training to utilize its inherent powers.

The amount of training required to obtain an effective firing battery is not generally understood in the United States.

RESUME.

An attempt has been made in the foregoing pages to briefly present the Field Artillery situation in the United States. It may be summed up as follows:

1. Considering only existing regiments of Infantry, there is about one-sixth enough Field Artillery to support these regiments.

2. This shortage of Field Artillery would in real war very largely negative the efficiency of the Infantry.

3. In failing to make adequate Artillery provision, we are pursuing a policy diametrically opposed to the rest of the civilized world, or better, we are neglecting to have a policy.

4. The absolute dependence of large masses of Infantry upon its Artillery is not generally understood in the United States.

5. There will appear against us in any large war, special classes of ordnance that we cannot cope with unless we previously get into service the same classes of ordnance now being manufactured by our Ordnance Department.

6. Of the existing Militia Field Artillery, a large part has practically no efficiency at present.

7. The Artillery deficiency cannot be overcome by hastily improvised batteries when the emergency arises.

In the preceding remarks no attempt has been made to entertain certain other important Field Artillery considerations, from which we suffered during the Civil War—such as high organization and ammunition supply—but attention has been concentrated on our present policy of maintaining an inadequate quota of this arm.

SPECIFIC DEFECTS IN MILITIA BATTERIES.

By passing now from a consideration of our generally deplorable condition to the specific defects in existing units of the Organized Militia, we can determine the cause of these defects, and hence the remedies to be applied.

Of the two actions in battle—shock and fire, the latter long ago became the predominating one. Field Artillery is the highest development of fire action—it applies machine and mechanical action more than any other arm. It has no action except fire, but it cannot fire until it gets into its firing position. To get there it must be able to march. Marching is the combined work of men and horses.

Untrained horses may have to be used in war, but an untrained driver on an untrained horse is a poor combination for moving a heavy load. At present drivers are untrained, due to lack of horses with which driving can be learned, but before a man can drive well, which involves the managing of two horses, he must be a sufficiently good driver to be able to devote his undivided attention to his pair without the necessity of devoting attention to his riding. Hence before he can drive he must learn to ride. There is no known way of learning to ride except by mounting a horse and as States make practically no provision for horses the drivers are as a rule poor riders.

Again when pairs of horses are combined into a six-horse team the difficulty of management is further increased. It is not generally appreciated in the service, much less in the United States at large, that a great deal of training is necessary to make a good Artillery driver out of a good rider or other horseman, moreover, in the marching and maneuvering of Artillery there enters not only the skill of the individual drivers, but in addition the non-commissioned officers and officers must possess knowledge as to the management of the horses. This knowledge is not possessed at the present time—nor can it be acquired without the presence of horses.

It is true that as maneuvers Militia batteries as a rule manage to ultimately, with their untrained men and horses, get into position; but it is equally true that usually this is done too slowly and too confusedly to be of use in campaign. And the only reason they are able to do this, even in peace, is on account of having empty ammunition chests. Filling the caisson with ammunition, as in campaign, adds 90 per cent to its weight and under this latter condition the average Militia battery could neither maintain its place in a marching column nor get into its firing position. All of these deficiencies are manifestly due to lack of horses.

Working horses can be maintained in condition only by properly fitted and adjusted harness; but to learn to fit and adjust harness requires horses. Furthermore horses can be maintained in serviceable condition in the field only by proper care; but without horses in time of peace the proper care for them will not be learned. It is safe to assume that if the men have not learned in peace how to care for horses the latter will receive scant attention in campaign with the result that the battery will soon be immobilized.

Hence the first class of deficiencies is:

- (a) Poor riding.
- (b) Poor driving.

- (c) Poor management of six-horse teams.
- (d) Ignorance as to fitting and adjusting harness and saddles.
- (e) Ignorance as to stable duty and care of horses.

The remedy is to have in the battery sufficient horses for instruction purposes. In the very few brilliant exceptions where the battery maintains a nucleus of horses the defects herein stated do not exist to any appreciable degree, conclusively proving that Militia batteries can acquire and apply the necessary knowledge connected with the horse part of the battery if given the requisite facilities.

And, it must be borne in mind that if we include horses in the facilities we must include men to care for them; the number of men need not be great, anywhere from five to twenty; but they should be permanently enlisted in the battery, should care for the horses and also be proficient with all matters properly pertaining to an enlisted man. They could thus act as instructors and would form a nucleus of trained men that would make its influence felt in leavening the mass of other men that might at any time be taken into the battery.

Hence the first need can be summed up by saying it is a nucleus of trained men and horses.

(Concluded next week.)

REVENGE; OR THE STORY OF AN EASY MARK.

BY THE FISHERMAN.

WE always thought he was easy (E. C.) and his actions in deliberately beating us every night (by always shooting a high score) made us anxious to have revenge. Why, he was so determined that we should not get ahead of him that he even imported a five fingered Dutch gun, weighing so much that once pointed at the target it remained anchored there as it required too much exertion to move it. And on top of this monstrosity was fastened a telescope so powerful that the bull's-eye seemed back of the shooter's ear. Beat us! Huh.

Now, who could have a look-in with that sort of thing?

Our chance came one night at the regular Monday shoot after he had been filling us full of stories about his fishing in Idaho. We said something about fishing in the West Fork of the San Gabriel. He (true to his name, E. C.) took the bait and swallowed it.

He demanded to be led to it. He was. Another shooter (?) with a face as shining as his name, Goldie, made the second sucker.

There also joined us my brother, Edwards, and a sawed-off individual with the fishy name of Pike. We met at El Camino on the Sierra Madre car where we found the easy one and the bright one dressed in combination soldier and wild West rigs trying to show off before the female passengers; but the fairies showed their good sense by not noticing them.

After an argument at the foot of the trail, caused by E. C. trying to hire the only burro for his personal use, we finally persuaded him to allow us to pack the animal and start up the trail. After we did start we wished we had let him have the brute, for it was a case of hit, shove, cuss and bang from the bottom to the top.

After much exertion we finally got every one to the top and shifting our packs to our backs we started down the Rattlesnake Trail for the West Fork.

This is the path of which it is more or less truthfully said is three and a half miles down and fourteen miles back and which made a drop of 3,000 feet in three and a half miles.

It was night and the calendar said there was a full moon, but it must have been so full it could not come up. The trail leads down a gully and then takes a dip for the bottom. So did we.

We started down a grade so steep that you have to bend so far back to keep right side up that your head often gets in the way of your feet. E. C. tried a short cut. We fished him out of the brush a couple of hundred yards down the slope, and after untangling Goldie from him, got him started on the straight and narrow way. At first he expressed doubt of ever reaching the bottom and then became afraid he would.

There was no monotony about the journey; it was a case of walk a little, cuss a little, slide a lot. Of all the clumsy idiots I've ever had with me that bunch were certainly the limit. It kept me busy dodging the landslides and avalanches of humanity that insisted on trying to coast to the bottom instead of keeping on their own feet.

Well, anyhow, they lost my respect as sports (and some of them also lost much of a very useful region of the pants as well). After an hour's traveling and after I had been called most of the names in the

dictionary and many that were not, we brought up against the side of a mountain. E. C. wanted to know if we were at the bottom. I told him we were, but we would have to go over the top and then down a few miles to reach the river.

By dint of much running and dodging I managed to reach the top ahead of the angry bunch. The only thing that saved me was the fact that they insisted on shooting at me and, of course, they could not hit me that way.

We finally crossed the brush-covered mesa that leads to the stream where we made camp for the night.

In the morning we dug up our fishing tackle.

The Xman brought out a club that would be considered about right for whales, a reel with 300 or 400 yards of tuna line and some hooks large enough for sharks.

He seemed a little offended when I offered him a piece of rope to string the fish on. With great glee he ran to the first pool and said he would catch all the fish there before going to the next one.

He did. Just then his feet slipped (he would wear elk skin shoes) and after we pulled him out there was not a fish in that pool.

When we got back for grub and counted the fish, I had 50, the limit; Pike 49 (He was accused of catching his by making a noise like a fish), Edwards 17, my brother 9, Goldie a few, and the single one said he had caught 10, but they were so large he had to let them go to keep from being eaten alive. As we knew his past reputation for veracity, we forgave him and pretended to believe his story, but felt a little hurt that one with so much practice in the art could not tell a better lie than that.

The next morning we started for home over the Sturtevant Trail, a little jaunt of 17 miles.

About half way to the summit it began to rain and then someone pulled loose the stopper and the rest of the flood came down.

E. C. was well clad for the weather with buckskin soles on his shoes and a sweater on his back (he had some other things on, too, of course).

The sweater was a great idea, as it kept the rain from going to waste—but not to waist—and the buckskin shoes soon got so slippery that he did not have to walk, even if he had been able to.

After a slide of about an hour we reach Sturtevant's Camp, where we ate our dinner.

The only excitement was caused by a stranger in camp who wanted to lick Xman, claiming that he was shivering so hard that the stove-pipe kept coming down and the plates jumped off the table.

This may be a slander, but at any rate a picture I took of him looked like he had six heads instead of one (of solid ivory).

In an hour the rain let up a little until we got a couple of miles down the trail and then came on harder than ever.

The lightning struck a pine near by and the thunder deafened us and wonders will never cease! E. C., for once in his life, kept still for a full minute.

After eleven miles of skating we reached the bottom and the cars.

E. C. has already spoken for a chance to go with me next time, but as I caught him trying out several hand guns at the range and saying, "Now, darn you, take that," he'll not go with me if I see him first. Besides, one has to draw the line some where and one might as well begin with simple ones and combinations of both.

THE FLEET ON DRESS PARADE

THERE is assembled in New York harbor this week the greatest fleet of war vessels ever concentrated at any one time and place in the history of the country. Therefore, it is a momentous occasion and one which will, barring an untoward event, do more to arouse public interest in the naval establishment than a full page advertisement in every newspaper in the land. It seems to be a case of stirring the pride and patriotism which lurks in the breast of every true American.

All told one hundred and two ships will pass in review before the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, and hundreds of thousands of patriotic citizens who will feel a just pride in such a formidable armada.

It may be that we are trying to "show off." Maybe we are but we need not be ashamed of that which we are showing. We look for much good to result from this notable assemblage.

The Right Time.

Patient—"I want you to give me something for these awful pains in my back."

Doctor—"All right; take one of these pills fifteen minutes before you feel the pain coming on."

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.

WHATEVER IS—

It should be the first task of man to so orient himself toward life that every stage of it shall seem the best. Never should it be possible for an intelligent human being to look back and say "Oh, I wish I were in that time again."

Instead, his thought should be: "I am glad I am where I am, and as I am. This is the best time for me. It can only be bettered by times to come. In it with the opportunities which are mine I may do very many things of consequence. It is true those things which I do may not appear of consequence to the world in general, but I know and the great Source of All knows, that to do any thing well is an act of importance."

Events are not to be measured by the value placed upon them by the world. We doubt if any man ever gained much ground in any direction who was not prepared to bear without too much heart-burning and pain the revilings of the multitude.

Nor do we suppose any human creature capable of carrying the banner of progress an appreciable distance in any direction with a head turned backward and eyes curious to see if any praise.

Blame or praise, approval or disapproval, congratulation or condemnation, should seem of importance to the man who would go far only in so much as they effect his usefulness; only in such degree as they increase or limit his power to accomplish his appointed tasks.

That is a hard lesson to learn, because naturally we all like to be praised and we dislike to be blamed. As little children, we prefer to be patted on the head and caressed, rather than to be corrected and scolded. As little children our parents think for us; grown to be men we must do our own thinking.

Then it were lucky if every young man could be convinced of the whole, fair and worthy truth of all we have been saying. Public opinion when the question of right or wrong is involved may or may not be correct. We would not have you mistake our meaning. We do not refer to conventional matters, nor would we suggest that one be unconventional. Far from it. We consider that conventionality throws many safeguards around people who have to live in a

world full of temptations, but conventional acts, properly so denominated, are easily recognizable as such.

We differentiate between these and those steps which a man must take upon his own responsibility, regardless of what others may think. For instance: two political parties present their platforms for the approval of a voter. The man has been raised up a democrat. He sees much good in the principles initiated by the opposing party. More good than his own party offers. If he changes his political faith he is called a turncoat and his party damns him quite heartily.

If he thinks he is right; if he is sure of his ground, anticipation of the sting of blame should no more deter him from taking the step than thought of praise from those he joins should actuate him toward taking it.

In other words, a man should be a *man*. He should do what he thinks is right, regardless of the effect upon his popularity, and the operation of this dictum may be only limited to those few cases where men are large enough—really great men, indeed rarely found—to be able to see when a situation requires an abatement of the rule for the purpose of saving their usefulness. Such as they are few.

It is safer for all of us to *always* do what we believe to be right, so far as lies within our power.

THE ARMY AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Dealing with the problems which must be solved before the United States is fit to call herself a nation military experts are brought face to face with the question of the relative usefulness and value of the Army and of the National Guard.

The question is a very large one. In its ramifications it extends to the first stone of the foundation of this government. In its disposition, due weight must be attached to every historical event since the feeble little colonies gave their first pining cry of distress at the rough handling of Mother England and began to sit up and take notice. A contemplation of our peace activities as well as our war movements is recommended as indispensable.

The editor of this paper stands in an enviable position. Upon the one hand his friends in the Army, and they are many, tell him what they think. On the other hand, his former intimate associates of the National Guard organizations in every State in the Union tell him still more.

The best men in each branch tell him the same things. The least good men in either service tell him the best things about their own organization and the worst of the others. The truth has been found levied upon and made their own by the best men in the Army and by the best men in the National Guard, and that truth is here:

That we are compelled by force of circumstances beyond our control to have an Army, to have a National Guard, and to have a volunteer army to supplement these for the emergencies of war. If it be true,—and it is true,—that we must have an Army and we must have a National Guard, then it is also true that if we consult the best interests of the nation we should make both of these as good as they can be made. And further, that we make them both of such material and fashion them in such a manner that in time of war they will lend themselves most favorably to the use which will then have to be made of them.

To say that the Army is the sole repository of military knowledge and skill and valor is as wrong as it is to declare that the National Guardsman is as good a soldier as the Regular. Each offering must be rejected. The Army has its good features; in many ways it is man for man the best army in the world, but it is not perfect.

The National Guard has its merits, but it is far from being all that it can be made. It cannot be compared with the Army because the National Guardsman only serves a portion of his time and even the utmost industry can only partially qualify him, as a soldier.

As well say that the man who spends thirty nights a year on an

average for three years attending law school at night is as good a lawyer as the man who has been graduated from a first-class law school, as to say that the National Guardsman is as good a soldier as the professional soldier. Of course he is not, and in the nature of things he never can be as good, other conditions being equal.

The National Guardsman is possessed of many soldierly qualities. A surprisingly large number of them, in view of his lack of advantages, but, as we have pointed out on more than one previous occasion, he should never for a moment be compared to the Regular.

The comparison should lie; on this side, the Regular with the best professional soldier in the world; on the other side; our National Guardsman, with the raw, untrained volunteer.

BOLT ACTION RIFLE SPEED POSSIBILITIES.

BY CHAS. NEWTON.

IN the July 6th issue of ARMS AND THE MAN appeared an article under the above caption, consisting in part of a letter from E. C. Crossman, and in part of one by Lieut. Townsend Whelen, reporting the results of a test for speed of accurate fire with a Krag rifle. This combination deserves a measure of attention.

To review recent history a little, not for information as much as for illustration, the discussion of the respective merits of bolt action rifles, as compared with lever action, started about three years ago, when Mr. Crossman, of Los Angeles, was permitted to inspect a Mannlicher rifle belonging to a friend. He at once discovered virtues in the bolt action, which had remained hidden from him during the five or six years he had used the Krag rifle extensively (*Outdoor Life* for April, 1908), and at once proclaimed the discovery through the columns of the *National Sportsman* for August, 1908. This was followed by similar articles in all the different sportsman publications, Mr. Crossman carrying the discussion to workmanship, to balance, to finish, to power, and to pretty nearly everything, all to the disadvantage of the American arms, and incidentally changing his allegiance from the Mannlicher to the Mauser, thence to the New Springfield, and at last reports to the Ross.

During this period we were treated to discussions of how the American rifles would balk and jam, would chew up cartridges, were inaccurate, were poorly finished, were deficient in power, were awkward and ill-balanced, could not be cleaned from the breech, and a large number of other points upon which any sportsman could pass judgment, hence were harmless, until it was proclaimed that the lever action rifles were deficient in strength. Here interest was aroused until the matter was discussed somewhat, the record of the New Springfield at Camp Perry in 1910 made public, and the peremptory call for a single instance in which any modern lever action rifle had ever given way in the action remained unaware when this was dropped.

However, the lever action enthusiasts had mentioned that the speed of aimed fire of the lever action was greater than that of the bolt action, which must be disproved.

Lieut. Whelen had discussed the general question somewhat, in another publication, and the writer had taken part in the discussion, and the Lieutenant who had been quoted as saying that the lever action possessed much greater speed than the bolt, qualified this by imposing a limitation where this ceased to be true. He stated that where the recoil was considerable the rule did not apply, and that with rifles having as much or more recoil than the Krag, one type was as fast as the other. I quote him as follows:

"Now we come to where the difference in rapidity of aimed fire in the two actions ceases to exist. Take the Winchester model 1886, 45-70-500 smokeless, recoil 15.22 foot pounds, and the New Springfield, model 1903 cartridge, recoil 16.13 foot pounds, or the Mauser 8 mm, recoil about the same; the recoil of all these rifles is about the same, and it will require one as long to get his equilibrium, to regain his balance and steady down, after firing a shot from one as from the other. In this case, the average time required will probably be a little over a second. During that second, while one cannot aim, the action can still be worked. While the recoil pushes one back and one regains his balance and steadiness and gets his eye again into the line of sights, there is plenty of time to work either action. At the end of the second both guns are loaded, both ready to fire, as soon as aim can be caught and trigger pulled; here the lever is no faster than the bolt, the bolt no faster than the lever. With heavily charged cartridges one action has no advantage over the other as far as the rapidity of accurately aimed fire is concerned.

"The good old 30-40 cartridge seems to be just about where the lever action loses its advantage in this respect. I have three sporting 30-40 rifles, a Winchester, model 1895, a Krag, and a New Springfield. (The Springfield takes a 1903 cartridge, but I load it to give exactly the same results as the 30-40). In my hands the Krag is the fastest, followed by the Winchester, with the Springfield last." (*Outdoor Life* for March, 1911, p. 292.)

Therefore we see the importance of recoil in retarding speed of fire.

Mr. Crossman had not been invited to this party, but no sooner was it over than he took the writer to account. In the April 20th issue of this paper he first demonstrates conclusively by argument that the lever is not faster than the bolt; then he proves it by shooting a New Springfield five shots in seven seconds, and has another man, whose familiarity and skill with the lever action rifle is duly certified, fire five shots from a 44-40 Winchester in 6 seconds, 6½ seconds and 8½ seconds, incidentally missing the target in the 6-second string. Having made this showing, Mr. Crossman challenged the writer to a shooting match, which challenge was declined, for reasons stated. However, we have the record which Mr. Crossman thought good enough to hang up for inspection, viz: five shots in seven seconds.

In the July 6th issue of this paper Mr. Crossman publishes a report of a time trial by Lieutenant Whelen, he firing two strings of five shots each at a range of fifteen paces, offhand, and first making a five-inch group in 5½ seconds, and the second time keeping on a 10 x 12 inch board in five seconds. This record is published under the heading of *Possibilities*, and it doubtless does actually represent about the limit of "Speed Possibilities" with a bolt action rifle, since Lieutenant Whelen is one of the greatest rifle shots in the world, and thoroughly at home and proficient in the rapid fire game, which means a great deal of training in preparation for just such work.

There would seem to be little excuse for publishing this article, after the report of the tests of Ashley Haines and his brother, reported in *Outdoor Life* for October, 1911, in which they did the trick with lever action guns in time varying from 2 1-5 seconds to 4 2-5 seconds, making much better groups than Lieutenant Whelen, including a group measuring 3½ inches from outsides of shot holes, made with a .33 Winchester in 2 4-5 seconds, but the Haines brothers are somewhat familiar with repeating rifles and the use thereof; they live in a big game country and have had more experience in the line of rapid fire work than many men who want to go to the woods and get a deer, and this without getting their head blown off by an insufficiently strong gun. Also, the repeating rifle is primarily designed for the purpose of firing second and succeeding shots rapidly and accurately. For the first shot the repeater is no better than the single shot, but its peculiar virtues come in play *after* the first shot is fired; and here I state that the best sporting repeater is the one which will, without unduly sacrificing other desirable qualities, get off those succeeding shots with the greatest speed and accuracy.

It may be presumed that those discussions are written and published for the benefit of such prospective or actual users of rifles as may not be thoroughly familiar with both types of rifles, and have not the opportunity to become familiar with them without giving up their cash for a gun which they do not know whether or not they will like after they get it. Five minutes spent in a gun store, manipulating the actions of the two types of rifles, is more instructive than all the discussion, acrimonious or otherwise, which has even been printed; and after such inspection, if they prefer to screw and unscrew the action of a bolt action rifle, that is their privilege. Likewise if they prefer to swing the lever of a lever action repeater, they may be humored in the same way, always provided they have the price. The man who is familiar with the actions of the two types, through actual use, needs no advice on the subject.

However, it is the ordinary sportsman who does not train for rapid fire matches, but who wants to take his gun, go hunting, come back, oil it up and put it away until the next hunt, who is most concerned in the matter. He does not want to drill throughout the year, that he may make decent time winding and unwinding his bolt while the deer is showing his usual courtesy of the white flag, but wants a gun that he can shoot with reasonably well, without making it a life business. The question is, with what rifle can the ordinary sportsman do the best work.

The writer has done considerable rifle shooting during the past decade, but he has been a follower of the, to quote Brother Crossman, "somewhat effeminate" Schuetzen game. He first owned a repeater in 1898, purchasing it because he could not get a high-power rifle in a single shot, except the 30-40, and this seemed a little too high. He used it solely at slow fire work for four years, when it was laid aside for a single shot. He has owned bolt action rifles for the

past ten years, now owning seven of them, all repeaters, and owns five lever action repeaters, but uses none of these further than to line up the sights, work up a suitable cartridge, and lay them away against the time of need when he may go after big game. He had never, until he made the test hereinafter mentioned, attempted to fire a second shot rapidly from a repeater, and the long, patient hold of the Schuetzen rifleman is but poor training for a rapid fire match.

However, on Sept. 23d, 1911, as he was going to the range for the afternoon, he bought a box of 20 cartridges for the model 1895 Winchester rifle, .35 caliber, borrowed a rifle in which to shoot them and a stop watch with which to take the time. This outfit was chosen for the reason that the rifle gives almost exactly twice the recoil of the Krag, which Lieutenant Whelen used. The rifle was a new one, just from the factory, and had never been fired since leaving that place. The sights were the ordinary factory "crotch" rear and German silver front, with which all stock rifles are fitted. All the preparation made was to wipe out the heavy grease from the barrel. The model was comparatively strange as the writer had never fired a rifle of that model more than a dozen times in his life, it being one that he had never owned. Thus was he equipped for an unfamiliar game, with a rifle of strange model and of heavy recoil and with but an apology for sights, particularly for quick work.

On the other hand, Lieut Whelen passed by the Mauser and the New Springfield, around which most of the discussion has been waged, and took the Krag, because it was the fastest in his hands, and regardless of the fact that the model takes but the one cartridge, and that one which is practically out of date for a big game cartridge owing to lack of power.

The writer fired four strings of five shots each, there being just twenty cartridges in the box. The conditions were exactly the same as those specified in Lieutenant Whelen's report, viz: Range, 15 paces; position, offhand without strap; time taken from report of first shot to report of fifth shot. The target was about an inch smaller than Lieutenant Whelen's, being $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 11 inches and having a $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bull's-eye in the center. The following scores were made:

First score—Time, five seconds. Four bull's-eyes and one at 2 o'clock, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from center of bull. All would hit a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ring.

Second score—Time lost through accident in letting stop watch slip and accidentally releasing stop hand in regrasping it.

Third score—Time, 4 2-5 seconds. Four shots in 4 o'clock group measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across; farthest shot of this group from center of bull, 2 inches away. Fifth shot, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches from center of bull at 5 o'clock. Largest diameter of group of five shots, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Fourth score—Time, 4 seconds. One shot near center of bull. Four shots forming group at 5 o'clock. Four-shot group 2 inches across. Farthest shot from center of bull, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Maximum diameter of group of five shots, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Of the entire fifteen shots, the time of which was taken, fourteen struck within $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the center of the bull's-eye and one $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the center, and I submit that the location of the shots on the target is of some importance in a test of this kind, and it will be noted that the time improved constantly after the first string, the last string fired being the smallest group and made in the quickest time of all, thus indicating the effect of practice.

The above shooting is not submitted as a "record," as exceptionally good shooting, or as shooting good enough to be worthy of publication, but merely as showing what an ordinary man can do at an entirely new game with a strange weapon, with strange sights, and one having very heavy recoil, as against one of the leading riflemen in the world, who is thoroughly familiar with the rapid fire game from constant practice for matches, using his favorite and fastest selected weapon.

These scores can be duplicated and beaten by any riflemen of any experience whatsoever and can be beaten by the writer, as each effort gives more practice in the manipulation of the mechanism of the rifle and consequently greater speed. On the other hand it is doubtful if anyone living, except E. C. Crossman, can materially improve Lieutenant Whelen's score or time with a bolt action rifle, and particularly with a bolt action rifle having anything like the recoil of the .35 caliber Springfield model 1895.

Mr. Crossman, I concede, will be able to beat not only Lieutenant Whelen's score and record, but that of Mr. Haines, as well as the writer.

Enter the Ross.

THE FUNNELLESS DESTROYER.

ALTHOUGH due publicity has been given to the fact that the Admiralty has placed orders for a number of new destroyers, the most important item of all appears to have passed without comment, which is that one of them is to be fitted with internal combustion engines. Last year there were many vague rumors going round to the effect that orders had been given for a motor battleship, and a great deal was written about the funnelless warship and the approaching revolution in naval architecture. As theories, most of the suggestions and prophecies advanced had no doubt much to recommend them, the only fault being that they were rather too previous in view of the fact that the Admiralty had made no official statement as to their intentions. Now, however, we are on the eve of seeing the first funnelless war vessel.

No details have been made public as to the type of engine to be used, but it is fair to assume that the Diesel type will be selected, as it has hitherto proved to be the best for purposes of marine propulsion. Its chief characteristics are compactness, smooth running and reliability. Ignition is caused by oil being injected into a combustion chamber heated by compression. It is extremely interesting to compare the weight, space and consumption of fuel by an internal-combustion engine with that of the ordinary steam-engine. Taking a steam-engine of 16,000 h.p. as a standard, Mr. James Mackenzie, of the Institute of Naval Architects, has shown recently that the average weight is 1,585 tons, the space taken up is about 7,250 square feet, and the consumption of fuel per hour at full speed 1.6 pounds. An oil-engine of similar power, on the other hand, weighs approximately 750 tons, uses 4,110 square feet of space, and consumes 0.6 pounds of fuel. It will be seen, therefore, that the saving in weight works out at 835 tons, while something like 3,140 square feet of extra space are available and the consumption of fuel is economised enormously.

Other advantages are the saving of labor (which, it has been calculated, amounts in the case of the oil-engine to about 75 per cent.), the abolition of the terrible stokehold, and, perhaps the most important of all, the total elimination of that bugbear of all destroyer commanders, flaring funnels. The significance of this last consideration hardly needs emphasis, in so far that, as every naval officer knows, more night attacks fail through this cause than, perhaps, any other. From the point of view of the battleship commander, the motor destroyer must be a new terror. Not only is the possibility of her being betrayed by flaring funnels removed, but she also presents a smaller target and, since she has no boilers, is far less vulnerable than the ordinary vessel. Again, the fact that she has no funnels enables her gunners to train their weapons in all directions, thus possibly adding something like 25 per cent. to her fighting power.

The huge saving in bunker-space is another point to be considered, whilst the ease and rapidity with which oil fuel can be transhipped and carried makes it peculiarly suitable for small craft which have to keep the sea for long periods. Some idea of the tremendous saving in time and labor by using oil may be gathered from the fact that liquid fuel can be transhipped at the rate of five tons a minute—that is to say, a single pipe will transfer in one hour five times as much fuel as would require ten men working five hours at a stretch to effect with a similar quantity of coal. In a paper read by Sir Fortescue Flannery at the Institute of Naval Architecture it was shown that with liquid fuel 90 per cent. is saved in bunker-space, 50 per cent. in weight, and about 75 per cent. in labor.

The arguments in favor of oil fuel for warships apply with even greater force to small craft. The engines could be placed almost below the water-line, thus making them practically invulnerable to gun-fire, the radius of action would be tremendously extended, such a flotilla would be independent of coaling stations, the number and size of the guns could be greatly increased, and more torpedoes could be carried. Hitherto oil fuel has been used in the Navy purely as a substitute for coal as a boiler-heater, and this, whilst effecting various economies, has still necessitated the cumbersome steam machinery and unhealthy stokehold.

The decision of the Admiralty, coming as it does after so many unauthorized rumors, marks the first real step towards a new type of war vessel which, in the course of a comparatively few years, may render obsolete the huge super-Dreadnoughts of to-day.—*Army and Navy Gazette, England.*

Her Program.

"Ah, say, Miz Mandy, am yo' program full?"

"Lordee, no, Mr. Lumley. It takes mo' 'an a san'wich an' two olives to fill mah program."

NOT SO SERIOUS.*A Dilemma.*

"We may have difficulty in compelling those insurrectos to surrender their arms," said the South American president.

"Will they insist on continuing the fight?"

"No; but most of them have pawned their rifles and lost the tickets.—Washington Star.

Well Trained Elocutionist.

"Your daughter should attend my school of elocution."

"She shan't! She's attended one and she's positively—"

"Ah, but I teach a new system. When my pupils are asked to recite they are trained to refuse."—*Toledo Blade.*

No Time to Shave.

What a stubby beard Burlap seems to be carrying around on his face most of the time."

"Yes. It takes him so long to sharpen his razor that he can't take time to shave."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Diplomat.

As Mr. Compton looked down at his waistcoat he discovered that it lacked a button. "And I asked my wife to sew it on more firmly, last night," he said to his commuter neighbor in the train. "I don't see how she forgot it."

"Don't ever ask her to mend anything," said his friend. "I learned a better way before I'd been married a year. When I want anything mended, say a shirt, for instance, I take it under my arm, all mussed up, and open the closet door and sing out to my wife, 'Where's the ragbag, Peggy?'"

"What do you want of the ragbag?" She'll ask me.

"Oh, I thought I'd throw this away," I tell her, and squeeze it a little tighter under my arm.

"Let me see what you have there," she'll say, and I'll mutter something about worn out old thing! while I hand it to her.

"Why, James Holland!" she'll say, when she's spread it out and looked it over in a hurry, "I am surprised at you! This is perfectly good. It doesn't need a single thing except—" And then and there she sits down to mend it, looking as if I'd made her a present."—*Youth's Companion.*

MRS. MAXON PROTESTS.

Anthony Hope's latest society novel is a sordid and not in the least convincing recital of the woes of a young married woman, who, having no particular cause for complaint other than a most successful and therefore busy husband, finds herself after the manner of her kind, possessed of a yearning for "freedom."

Her method of acquiring this commodity, popularly believed a marketable one, provided the protesting one may purchase proper legal aid, includes the annexation of a lover, who after a suitable period has elapsed, unable to live down the unreasonable attitude of Society in such cases, passes on, leaving her to a third venture which we are left to believe proves successful.

So far as we are able to discern it is the long-suffering public rather than the anaemic and restless Mrs. Maxon who has a right to protest. The book offers a good example of what a good woman may not do.

It may be obtained at any bookstore or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Harper & Bros., for \$1.35 net.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.*New Armory in Iowa.*

The fine new armory of Company M, Fifty-third at Cedar Falls, was formally dedicated on October 16. Governor Carroll was the presiding officer. It was a brilliant affair and participated in by many notable citizens of the State, including the Adjutant General, Guy E. Logan.

Massachusetts Drill and Instruction Season.

The State has made plans for the training indoors of its troops from the period beginning October 19 to May 31, 1912. The season is divided; that is, one period is called Winter Training, ending January 31 and the other Spring Training beginning February 1. Schools for the instruction of field and staff officers will be held from time to time. A school for brigade officers will also be conducted. Lectures and non-commissioned officers' schools are also included in the program. It is a most thorough course of study which the State has mapped out for its troops and much general good may be expected to result therefrom.

The First Corps Cadets will celebrate its 170th anniversary very shortly. Many distinguished visitors are expected to be present.

Maine Right in Line.

At the request of the Secretary of War and in accordance with the provisions of The Military Law relating to enlistments the following War Recruiting System has been established for the National Guard of the State of Maine.

In all cities and towns where there is but a single company belonging to an organization of the National Guard, the junior subaltern officer will be recruiting officer for war.

In cities and towns where there are two or more companies belonging to an organization of the National Guard, the Commanding Officer of such organization will, in orders, designate a war recruiting

officer to act for all companies stationed in such city or town. For the purposes of war recruiting, Lewiston and Auburn will be considered as one city.

The Chief Surgeon, Medical Corps, will designate a junior officer of the Medical Corps to act as war recruiting officer for the sanitary troops. He will notify such officer of his designation and will report the same to this office.

War recruiting officers will make special study of the requirements of the recruiting service as set forth in Article LXVII, Army Regulations, 1910, and will by application to this office secure necessary blank forms.

When any organization of the National Guard is called into the service of the United States its recruiting officer will at once begin recruiting the same to war strength as fixed by Field Service Regulations.

When the local organization goes to the State Mobilization Camp the recruiting officer will remain behind with a suitable detail of enlisted men and continue recruiting, forwarding all recruits to the State Mobilization Camp. The recruiting officer and his party will rejoin their proper organization before the latter leaves the Mobilization Camp.

Before leaving the State, after being called into the service of the United States, each regiment or separate battalion will establish a recruiting party to recruit for its organization during the continuance of the war.

A general recruiting party for all militia organizations for this State will be maintained at the State Mobilization Camp.

All recruits will be forwarded through the State Mobilization Camp where they will be thoroughly examined physically, fully armed and equipped, and instructed as far as time permits.

Michigan School for Officers.

Beginning November 1 and until April 31, 1912, a correspondence school for officers will be maintained under direction of Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th U. S. Infantry, detailed with the Michigan National Guard. The subjects will include Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, Military Law, Camp Sanitation, Care of the Rifle and Equipment, Course of Tactics. A comprehensive scheme of instruction has been planned for the winter which should greatly benefit the commissioned and non-commissioned personnel.

New Jersey Shows Increase.

The Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, has made his annual report for the season of 1911. It is a good report because it shows an increase in practically all classes. It is said that the figure of merit of the Infantry and Cavalry organizations, 63 per cent, is the highest in the organization's history. New Jersey seems to have taken on added interest in its efficient troops.

Connecticut News.

After giving the State twenty-five years of his service Col. James Geddes has been retired upon his own application from active service and the command of the Second Infantry. From private to Colonel of his own regiment is his record, one truly to be proud of.

Good Program for Wisconsin.

The course of instruction for the Wisconsin National Guard for the season 1911-1912, is announced as follows:

Beginning with the issue of the infantry drill regulations due effort will be made by all officers to study the book carefully.

The armory work during the fall and winter months will be devoted in part to perfecting each company in the mechanism of both the close and extended order drill. It should be remembered as this work progresses that accuracy in the close order drill will give discipline and that knowledge of the mechanism of the extended order drill will be the foundation for intelligent and more satisfactory tactical work in the field.

In addition to weekly drills, non-commissioned officers schools, and when they can be profitably arranged schools for the privates, will be held from time to time conducted by a sergeant from the United States Army detailed to the company for this and other instructional purposes.

Preceding the opening of the target season instruction in gallery practice will be given each company.

As soon as weather conditions will permit, each company will make practice marches to and from the home station taking advantage of such occasions to give instruction in extended order, guard duty and simple forms of tactical exercises.

The qualifications on the range should be begun promptly with the opening of the target season and as many men qualified as possible before the annual encampments.

Instructions in close order drill, guard duty and all ceremonies will be in charge of General Charles King, under his detail to the state by the War Department. All questions in reference to this work will be sent to the Adjutant General who will refer them to him for explanation or comment. General King will make such visits for instruction at company stations as he may deem necessary.

All of the school work, including correspondence school, conferences at company stations, and regimental schools, will be conducted from The Adjutant General's Office by Captain Edgar T. Collins, 6th U. S. Infantry, under his detail to the state by the War Department and assignment to the Governor's Staff. Captain Collins will outline the course of instruction, prepare the letters and problems for the correspondence school, and will from time to time announce to and arrange with the proper officers for conferences at the company stations and regimental schools. He will direct and supervise all tactical instruction given by the sergeants detailed from the United States Army. He will also have charge of the annual officers school at Camp Douglas.

W. C. Ayer, Missouri.....	429
Herman Thomas, Pennsylvania.....	428
A. M. Poulson, California.....	427
M. W. Fox, Panama.....	426
A. G. Paul Palen, Arizona.....	425
Col. W. H. Whigam, Illinois.....	425
John Turner, Illinois.....	424
L. H. Bruns, Washington.....	423
W. H. Christie, California.....	423
George C. Olcott, Missouri.....	422
J. E. Silliman, New York.....	422
T. J. Biesel, Rhode Island.....	421
George W. Wilson, Oregon.....	420
Dr. M. R. Moore, Missouri.....	419
William Almy, Rhode Island.....	418
W. L. Schrader, Missouri.....	416
H. A. Bayles, New York.....	415
H. J. Bodner, Utah.....	413
Dr. F. A. Scgtt, Washington.....	413
Lieut. S. Peterson, Illinois.....	412
W. C. Bartholomew, Washington.....	411
Howard B. Dennis, Washington.....	409
W. R. Burnett, California.....	407
H. A. Gray, Rhode Island.....	406
Dr. D. A. Atkin, Pennsylvania.....	404
M. Hayes, New York.....	404
George Springsguth, Illinois.....	403
L. M. Rumsey, Jr., Missouri.....	389
Stuart Scott, New York.....	388
L. O. Howard, Arizona.....	386
Capt. H. A. Eck, Illinois.....	375
George B. Neill, Illinois.....	368
G. J. Davis, Arizona.....	367
Tom Ribelin, Arizona.....	364
C. T. Letchfield, Utah.....	348
R. G. Merrill, Utah.....	311

L. B. Smith, New York.....	532
Col. W. H. Whigam, Illinois.....	526
Parmly Hanford, New York.....	525
A. H. Spencer, Missouri.....	524
A. W. Putnam, New York.....	524
Thomas Le Boutillier, New York.....	520
William C. Ayer, Missouri.....	511
Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York.....	504
C. B. Larzelere, Panama.....	504
William Macnaughton, Massachusetts.....	503
C. C. Crossman, Missouri.....	496
John A. Dietz, New York.....	495
Herman Thomas, Pennsylvania.....	495
George Armstrong, Washington.....	483
George C. Olcott, Missouri.....	469
Jacob Acors, Panama.....	353
J. Bernson, Panama.....	311
J. B. Cooper, Panama.....	282
L. A. McIntire, Panama.....	241

FIRST CAVALRY, ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

Lieut. S. Peterson.....	192
J. L. Byrne.....	180
W. H. Whigam.....	178
John Turner.....	175
Total.....	725

COLONIAL REVOLVER CLUB.

C. E. Orr.....	216
W. C. Ayer.....	162
C. C. Crossman.....	161
G. C. Olcott.....	154
Total.....	693

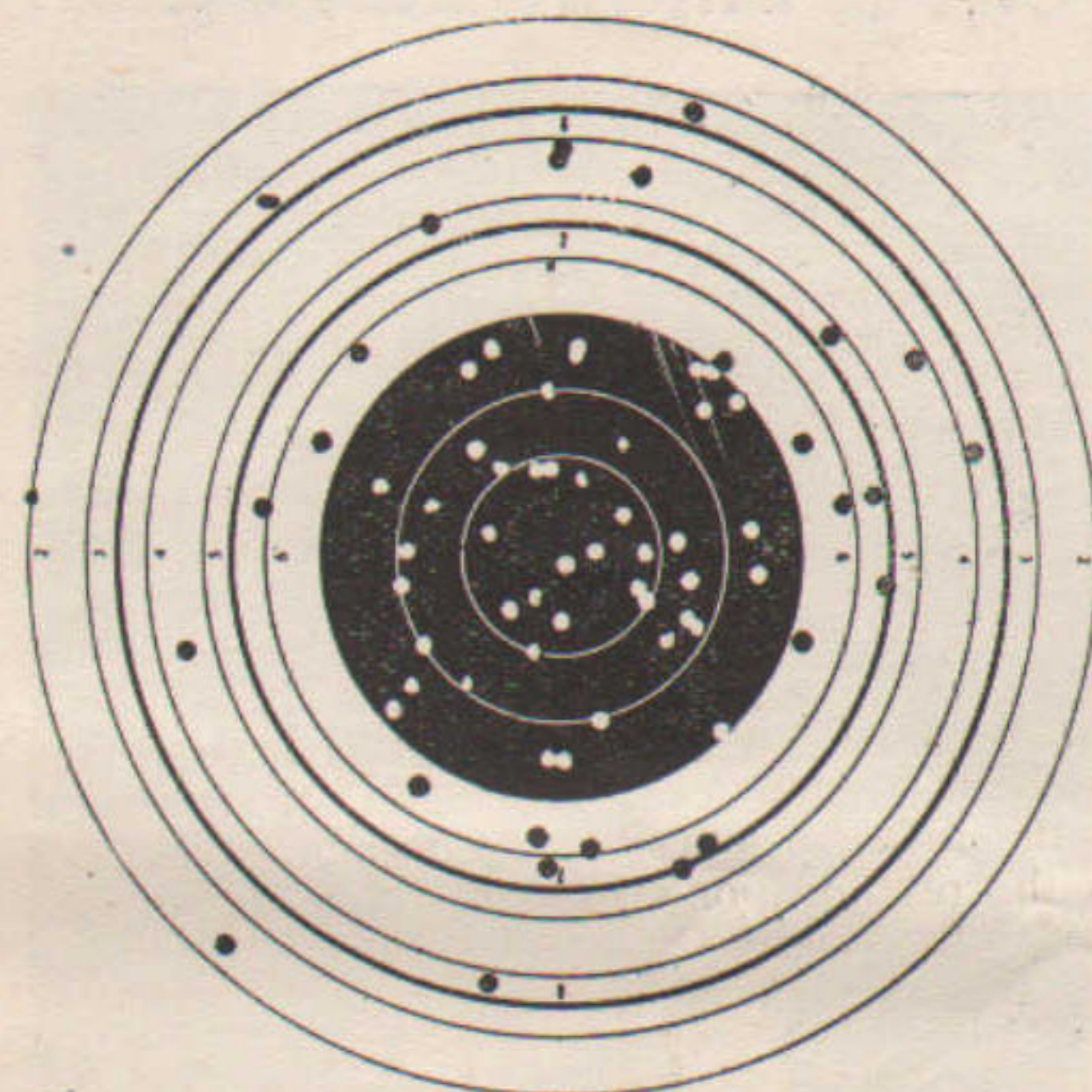
MANHATTAN RIFLE AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION.

A. P. Lane.....	209
John A. Dietz.....	172
Parmly Hanford.....	160
Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d.....	140
Total.....	681

SQUADRON A, CAVALRY, NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK.

Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	187
A. W. Putnam.....	167
L. B. Smith.....	161
F. W. Wurster, Jr.....	133
Total.....	650

MATCH F. POCKET REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.
Entrance fee \$2, covering both National and State championships to members not in arrears for dues. To all other persons, \$4.
Score. Twenty-five shots fired in strings of five shots each. Five shots only to a target. Cleaning not allowed.



Composite target of winning score of 605 in Match C, Military Revolver Championship, 15 consecutive strings of 5 shots, each on the Standard American Target at 50 yards, each string shot in the time limit of 15 seconds by A. P. Lane, of New York. He shot a .38 Smith & Wesson Military and Remington-U. M. C. cartridges.

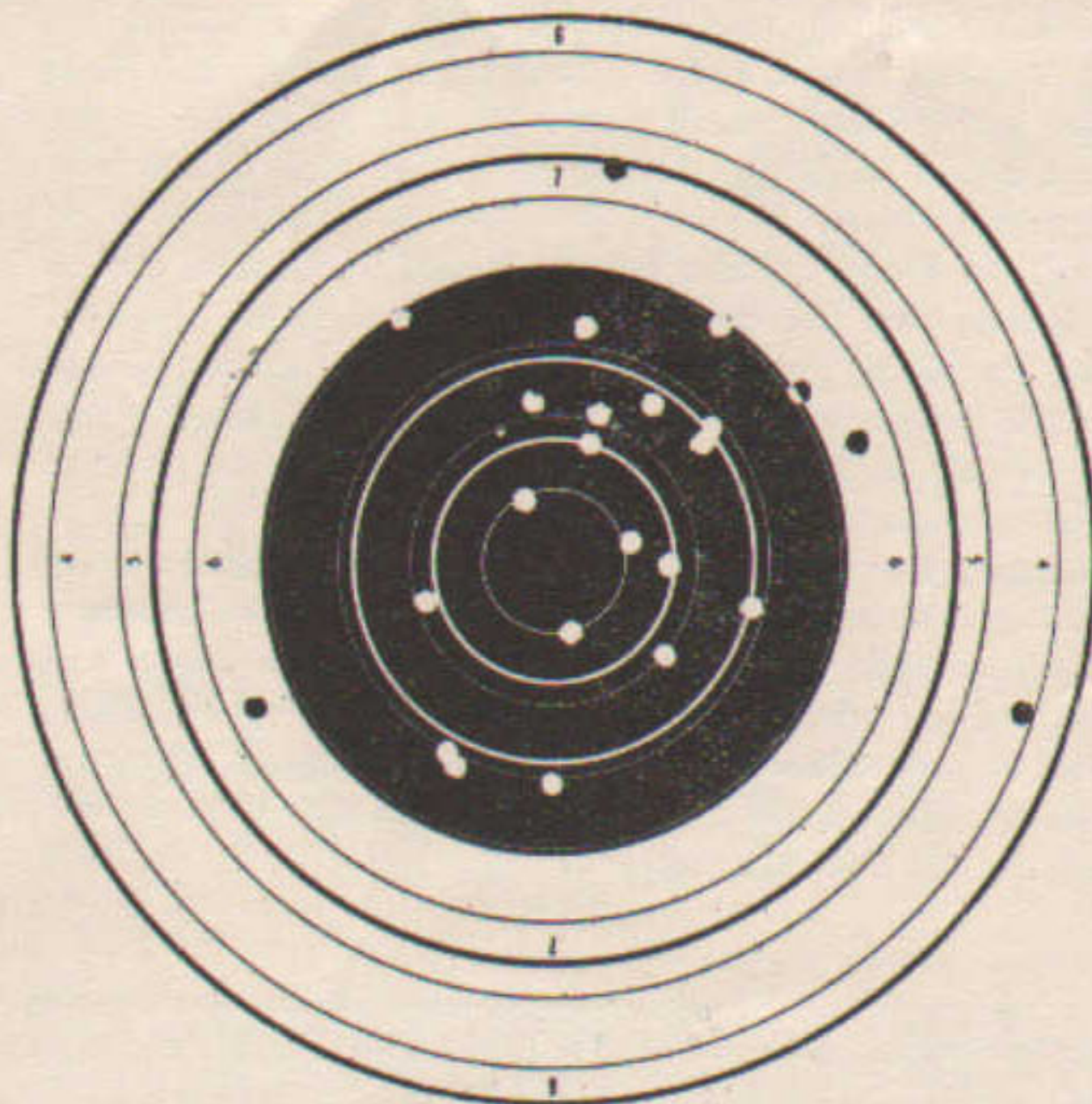
MATCH C. MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards, fifteen consecutive strings of five shots each. No cleaning allowed; arm, any military revolver, or any military magazine pistol within the rules; ammunition, the full charge service cartridge, or equivalent factory loaded ammunition approved by the executive committee. The score must be completed on the same day. Entrance fee as in Match A.

Timing. Each string of five shots shall be fired within fifteen seconds from the word of command, "Fire." *Not until then may the contestant cock, raise and aim his weapon.* At the expiration of fifteen seconds the timekeeper will call "Time." If a shot is fired after time is called, the shot of highest count will be deducted from the score. The time of each string must be entered on its corresponding target, and signed by the timer. Misfires and shots lost on account of the arm becoming disabled or accidentally discharged will be scored zero.

Prizes as in Match A. A bronze honor medal will be awarded to every competitor, not a prize winner, making a score of 500 or better.

A. P. Lane, New York—	42	39	40	36	44—201
	34	42	48	43	34—201
	41	39	38	42	43—203—605
C. E. Orr, Illinois—	35	44	44	44	40—207
	38	36	42	44	38—198
	40	35	36	45	37—193—598
Lieut. S. Peterson, Illinois—	36	38	42	44	41—201
	41	37	42	37	39—196
	26	37	33	31	30—157—554
L. D. Cornish, Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama—	40	40	33	32	33—178
	37	41	42	36	33—189
	29	41	37	28	39—174—541
John Turner, Chicago, Illinois—	40	25	36	39	30—170
	36	35	36	40	34—181
	40	42	38	35	31—186—537



Composite target of winning score of 203 in Match D, Military Record Match, 25 shots in strings of 5, 15 seconds to each string on the Standard American Target by A. P. Lane, of New York. He shot a .38 Smith & Wesson Military and Remington-U. M. C. cartridges.

MATCH D. MILITARY RECORD MATCH.

A re-entry match open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots each; entrance fee, paid members \$1, others \$2; entries unlimited. Arm, ammunition, and timing as in Match C.

Prizes: First, the custody for one year of the gold trophy with the name of the winner suitably engraved thereon. This trophy becomes the property of the competitor winning it three times, not necessarily consecutively. Second, a silver medal. Third, a bronze medal.

A bronze honor medal will be awarded for a score of 175 or better which wins no other prize. This match has no State honors.

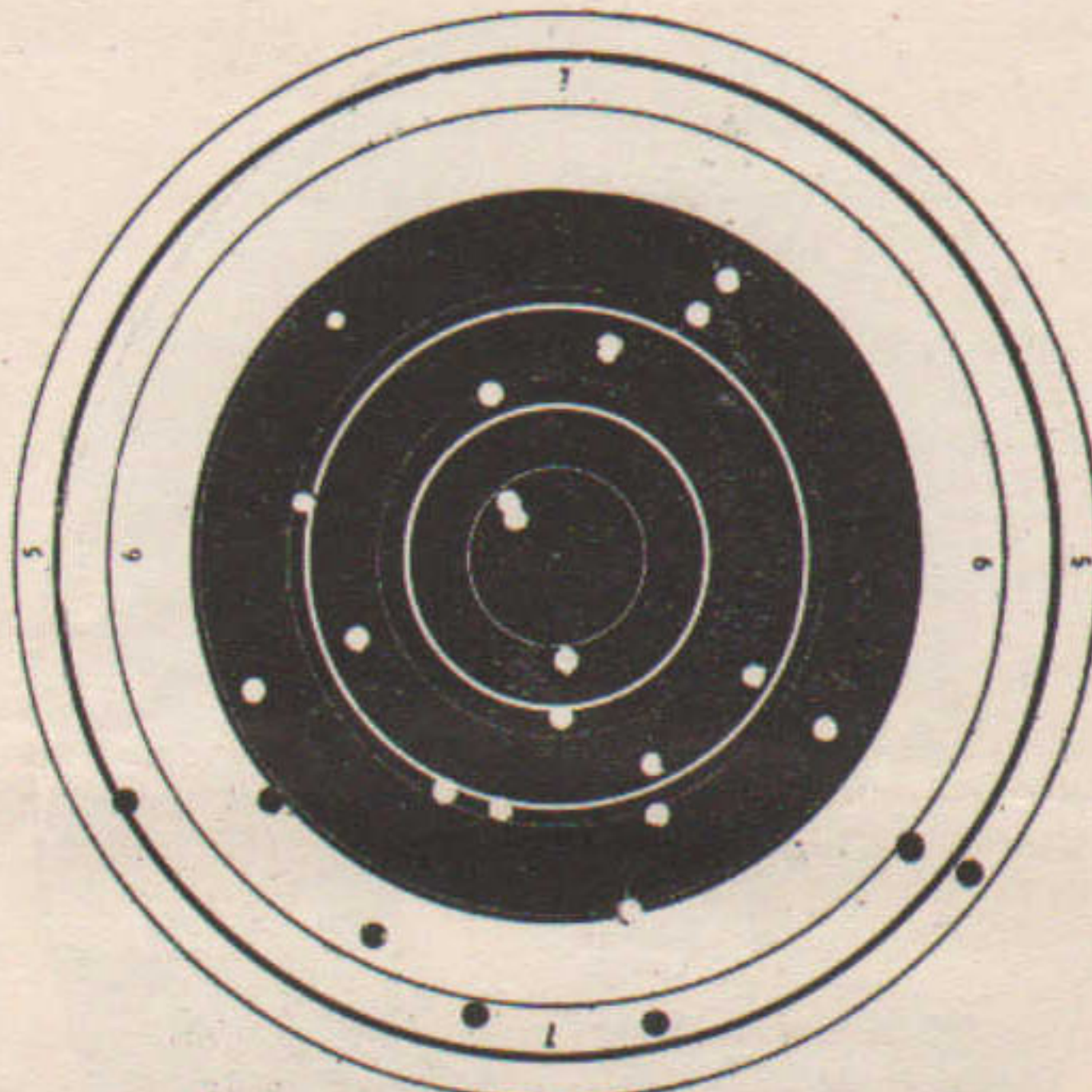
A. P. Lane, New York.....	42	42	45	36	43—208
C. E. Orr, Illinois.....	41	44	38	38	41—202
L. D. Cornish, Panama.....	32	43	45	39	38—198
Col. W. H. Whigam, Illinois.....	193				
Thomas Le Boutillier, New York.....	193				
Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York.....	186				
A. W. Putnam, New York.....	184				
William Macnaughton, Massachusetts.....	184				
Capt. John H. Van Nort, Utah.....	178				
Lieut. S. Peterson, Illinois.....	177				
L. B. Smith, New York.....	171				
John Turner, Illinois.....	171				
C. B. Larzelere, Panama.....	169				
C. C. Crossman, Missouri.....	169				
William C. Ayer, Missouri.....	169				
Herman Thomas, Pennsylvania.....	167				
J. L. Byrne, Illinois.....	161				
George C. Olcott, Missouri.....	151				
J. Bernson, Panama.....	154				
F. G. Ingalls, Missouri.....	151				
L. F. Wire, Utah.....	145				
F. W. Wurster, Jr., New York.....	126				
Fred Taylor, Utah.....	113				
M. W. Sarsfield, Massachusetts.....	87				
C. H. Jennings, Massachusetts.....	75				
W. B. Albertson, Utah.....	58				
William McConahay, Utah.....	58				
Capt. R. H. Sillman, Utah.....	36				

MATCH E. MILITARY REVOLVER TEAM MATCH.

Open to one team of four men from any regularly organized Rifle or Revolver Club, the police force of any city, or any regiment, battalion, or separate organization from any of the organized military or naval forces of any civilized country.

Distance, 50 yards; five consecutive strings of five shots each; other conditions as in Match C; entrance fee, \$10 to affiliated clubs, \$15 to all others. No re-entries.

Prizes. First, the custody of the Winan's trophy for a year and a gold medal to the winning organization, with the names of the team, the date, and the score inscribed thereon. Second, a silver medal to each team member. Third, a bronze medal to each team member.



Composite target of winning score in Match F, Pocket Revolver Championship, by A. P. Lane, of New York, score 211, 25 shots at 50 yards on the Standard American Target, in strings of 5, 30 seconds to each string. He shot a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver and Remington-U. M. C. cartridges.

Weapon. Any pocket revolver of at least 32 caliber. Magazine pistols not allowed.

Magazine weight, two pounds; maximum length of barrel, four inches. (Measure the barrel carefully, many are over length.)

Minimum trigger-pull, four pounds. (Test this carefully.)

Sights must be such as will permit the weapon to be drawn quickly from pocket or holster.

Ammunition. Full factory charge. Ammunition must be brought to the firing line in unbroken boxes with the manufacturer's label intact. Reloaded ammunition not allowed.

Timing. Each string of five shots shall be fired within thirty seconds from the word of command, "Fire"; otherwise as in Match C.

The time of each string must be entered on the target and signed by the timer.

Prizes. National, as in Match A.

State. For five or more State entries the following will be awarded: First, a gold and silver medal. Second, a silver medal. Third, a bronze medal. A bronze honor medal will be awarded any score of 175 or better which wins no other prize.

A. P. Lane, New York.....	40	45	44	40	42—211
John A. Dietz, New York.....	37	48	38	41	40—204
C. E. Orr, Illinois.....	39	41	39	42	41—202
Dr. J. R. Hicks, New York.....	42	36	38	45	37—198
Col. W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill.—	36	41	42	42	35—196
Lieut. S. Peterson, Illinois.....	191				
William C. Ayer, Missouri.....	188				
Dr. M. R. Moore, Missouri.....	188				
J. L. Byrne, Illinois.....	187				
Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d New York.....	185				
C. W. Klett, California.....	184				
George C. Olcott, Missouri.....	184				
C. C. Crossman, Missouri.....	184				
Parmly Hanford, New York.....	180				
H. A. Hill, Massachusetts.....	179				

Annual Outdoor Revolver Championships.

By "LES SMOKE."

For the twelfth time the annual outdoor championship matches with the target pistol, revolver, pocket revolver and the military arm of the service have been held contemporaneously in all parts of the United States and its possessions, the Philippine Islands and the Isthmus of Panama. The contests as usual being under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association and its representatives.

This year the matches were scheduled to be held from September 10 to 17, inclusive, one week earlier than in 1910. High scoring marked the matches from beginning to end.

Four new records have been established which means that four old ones have been broken.

In Match A, for the revolver championship, George Armstrong, of Seattle, raised the record five points, scoring 467. It is a beautiful score. Only 3 shots in the white, a 7 and two 6's at 2 o'clock. Up to this time Dr. R. H. Sayre, of New York, has held the record with a score of 462 which he made in 1908.

In Match B for the Pistol Championship, Parmly Hanford scored 466 which gave him the honors, but the 468 made by J. E. Gorman in 1908, 468, still stands.



Mr. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Portland, Oregon.
Winner of the Revolver Championship of the U. S.

In Match C for the Military Revolver Championship received a severe jolt when Alfred P. Lane, that impetuous youngster of New York, took the honors with a score of 605 and incidentally broke the record for this match. The previous best score was 591 made last year by Lieut. Col. Wallae H. Whigam, of Chicago.

Match D, the Military Record event, also went to Lane with a score of 208, just seven points below the best previous score, made by Samuel Peterson, of Chicago, last year, when he won this match with 215. The score of Lane's, however, is the second best in this match.

Match E for the Military Revolver Team Championship went to the First Squadron, Illinois Cavalry, for the second time, and that, too, with a record score of 725, beating their own score of last year by seventeen points.

And once more "Sure Shot" Lane romps in a winner. This time in Match F for the Pocket Revolver Championship and with another record score. Ye Gods, will it never stop and is there no limit? Makes me think of "Burning Daylight" in one of Jack London's stories whose limit in a poker game is the sky.

It will, therefore, be seen that it was a great year for "Record Bustin'." It was a pretty close race though, all through. In Match A John Dietz was only eight points behind Armstrong's score of 467. The pistol championship brought out some real thrillers, however. Here J. E. Gorman tied the winner's score

of 466. Analysis of the detail score and composite target shows that Hanford's shot of the lowest value counted a 7, the only one of the black, at 12 o'clock, while Gorman had a 6 in his. The U. S. R. A. rule for ties says "by the fewest number of shots of lowest count." This rule, of course, applies where there is but one range. If there were more than one range then the tie would be decided by the score at the longest distance.

A. P. Lane came mighty close to making it four firsts by putting on a score of 465 in the pistol match, and taking third place. Dr. Hicks and John Dietz tied on 458 for fourth and fifth place, but the doctor had one 6 and two 7's, while Dietz had one 6 and four 7's.

C. E. Orr's 25-shot string of 207 in Match C was a beauty and the best one of the lot, but his score in the Revolver Team Match under the same conditions was a corker. It counted 216. In fact this is undoubtedly a record. If it isn't what is it? Lane was the runner up, with a 209.

Lane, however, was not satisfied with just merely taking first in the three matches so ran up the pressure a little and took high aggregate honors also, and that, too, with a record total, 1,236. John Dietz got second place with 1,220, and Parmly Hanford third, with 1,204. Doesn't this look like a monopoly by the Manhattans?

The work of Dr. Hicks and C. E. Orr deserves attention; each showed up well in three matches.

Did we hear some one remark that Springfield, the home town of the association, is not represented in the matches this year., Right you are. They are very conspicuous by their absence. What has become of Axtell, Calkins, Castaldini, Dolfin, Wakefield? Echo answers, "No one knows." We really all do not wish to appear too rambunctious, but it certainly does look like a mighty poor example the home town is setting.

The Philippine Islands have not yet been heard from officially. Of course, it takes quite some time for the mail to get here, so it is not surprising to find their official scores missing.

Someone is doing good missionary work in Utah. The initial efforts at that place by Lieut. J. S. Upham are bearing fruit. No less than thirteen of the entries in Match A came from that State. California, however, leads with fifteen entries in Match B.

Panama comes in for its share of honors by L. D. Cornish winning fourth place in the Military Revolver Match, and again in the Military Record Match.



Mr. PARMLY HANFORD, New York.
Winner of the Pistol Championship of the U. S.

Here are the results summarized:

AT A GLANCE.

MATCH A. REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

George Armstrong.....	90	92	96	95	94-467
John A. Dietz.....	93	91	87	93	95-459
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	87	90	89	96	93-455
Parmly Hanford.....	87	89	93	92	92-453
E. C. Parkhurst.....	92	92	90	89	88-451

MATCH B. PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Parmly Hanford.....	90	97	93	90	96-466
J. E. Gorman.....	93	94	97	89	93-466
A. P. Lane.....	92	92	90	95	96-465
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	92	91	91	92	92-458
J. A. Dietz.....	88	89	94	92	95-458

MATCH C. MILITARY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lieut. S. Peterson.....	201	196	157-554
A. P. Lane.....	201	201	203-605
C. E. Orr.....	207	198	193-598
L. D. Cornish.....	178	189	174-541
John Turner.....	170	181	186-537

MATCH D. MILITARY RECORD MATCH.

A. P. Lane.....	42	42	45	46	43-208
C. E. Orr.....	41	44	38	38	41-202
L. D. Cornish.....	32	43	45	39	39-198

MATCH E. MILITARY REVOLVER TEAM MATCH.

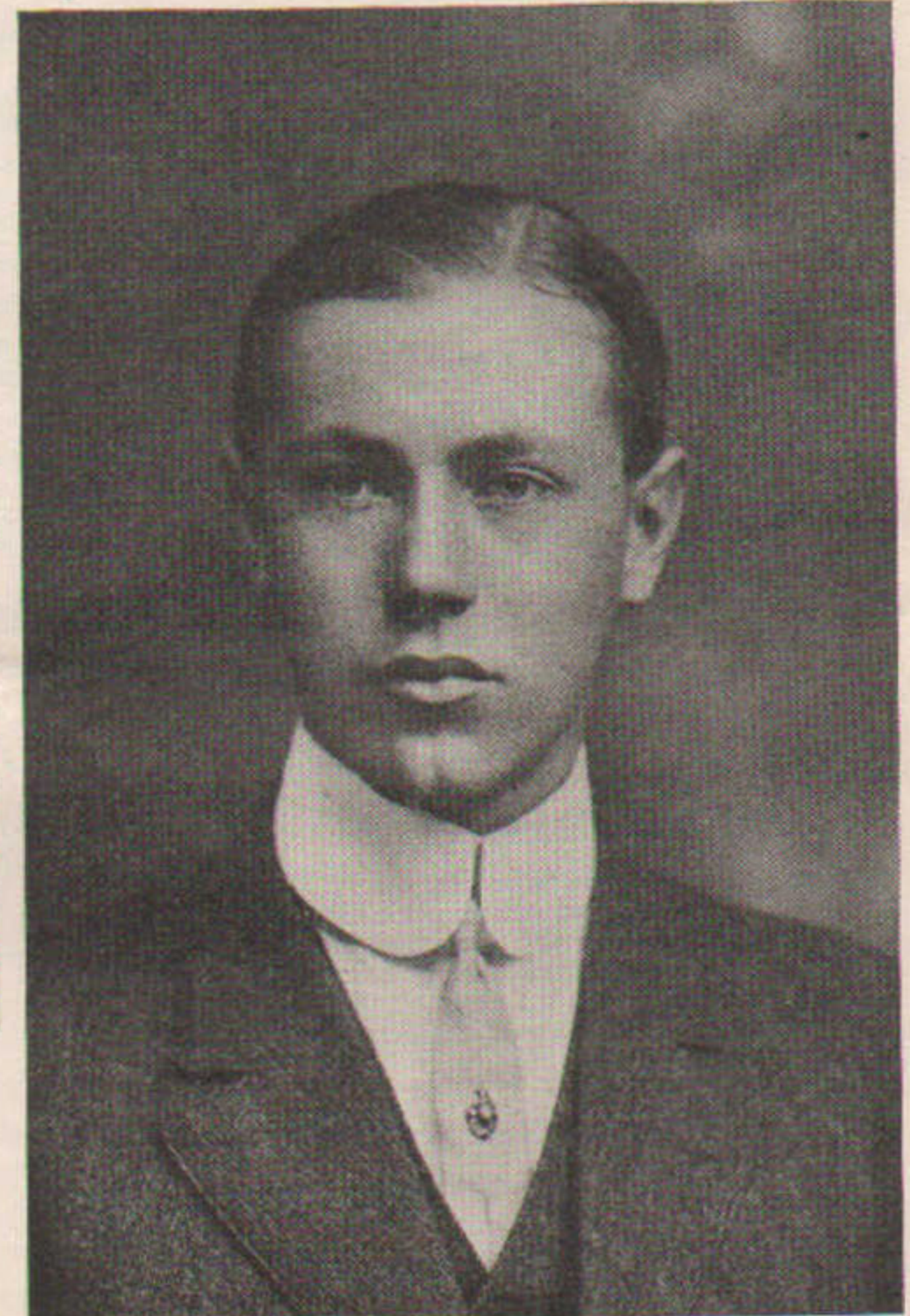
First Squadron Cavalry, Illinois N. G.....	725
Colonial Revolver Club, St. Louis, Mo.....	693
Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, N. Y.....	681

MATCH F. POCKET REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. P. Lane.....	40	45	44	40	42-211
John A. Dietz.....	37	48	38	41	40-204
C. E. Orr.....	39	41	39	42	41-202
Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	42	36	38	45	37-198
Col. W. H. Whigam.....	38	41	42	42	35-196

AGGREGATES.

A. P. Lane.....	1236
John Dietz.....	1220
Parmly Hanford.....	1204



Mr. ALFRED P. LANE, New York.
Winner of Pocket Revolver and Military Revolver Championship, Military Record Match and the Grand Aggregate.

Here are some startling figures to be considered. First of all there has been a falling off in entries over last year of 25 per cent. I would like to say that there were more entries than ever before. But that would be telling something which is untrue. Truth compels me to give the following figures:

Entries in 1910.	Entries in 1911.
Match A.....100	Match A..... 75
Match B..... 96	Match B..... 74
Match C..... 36	Match C..... 24
Match D..... 33	Match D..... 28
Match E..... 5	Match E..... 4
Match F..... 49	Match F..... 30

Now it stands to reason there is something wrong. These matches should keep on growing. Interest in the sport keep right up, so then should the entries in the championship events. The entries and interest in the coming league matches this winter will be a good index on conditions.

Some say that a week or two later in the season would be preferable, one reason being that a great many are away on vacations or that just returning they are too busy to give up the time necessary for practice, etc. This sounds reasonable and there may be something in it. At any rate the executive committee might go into the matter and really see if it would be better for all concerned to shoot the matches a week or two later in the season.

Undoubtedly every one who either shoots in these matches or just likes to read the dope is interested to know what are the highest scores ever made in the championship contests. Here they are:

RECORDS AS THEY NOW STAND.

Match	Year	Score
Match A, George Armstrong, Seattle	1911	467
Match B, J. E. Gorman, San Francisco	1908	468
Match C, A. P. Lane, New York	1911	605
Match D, Samuel Peterson, Chicago	1910	215
Match E, First Squadron, Illinois N. G.	1911	725
Match F, A. P. Lane, New York	1911	211

The winning of Match A by George Armstrong, now of Portland, Oregon, is a very deserving one. It is the first time he has won a first place in the outdoor matches and his brilliant work in putting up a record-breaking score is all the more creditable. He has set a mark which will be a real achievement for some one to reach, but in this day of perfect equipment it is a much easier proposition than in the old days of experiment and theory.

Parmly Hanford's score of 466 in Match B is another notable performance. He won this match in 1907 with a score of 455, and it was the only time up to this year that he had won first place in the outdoor championships, despite the fact that he has done some wonderful work with the target pistol.

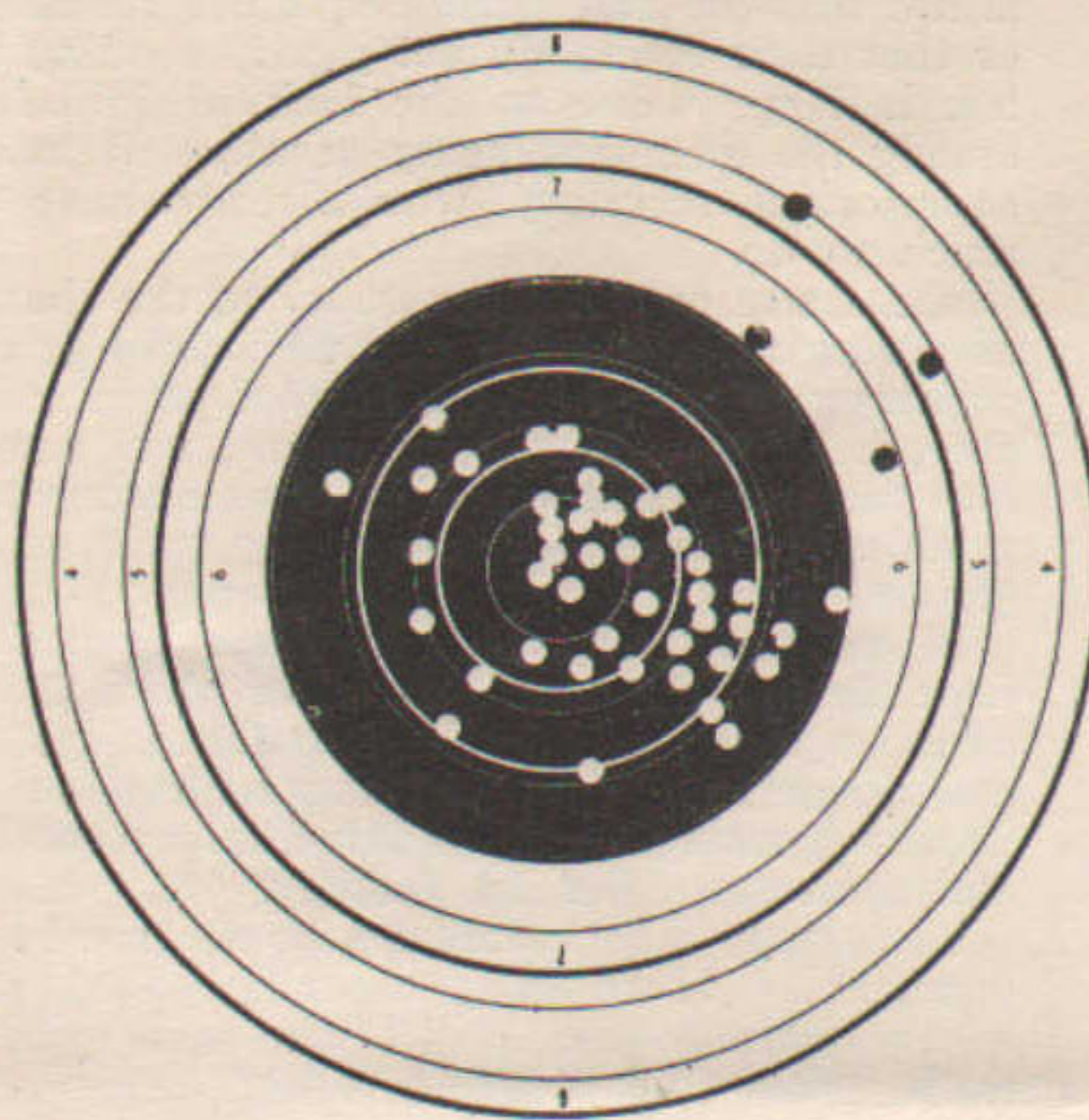
As far back as 1902 they must have had good tools to work with for Tom Anderton won the pistol match with a score of 463. How the general standard has increased, may be better appreciated when it is stated that the present secretary of the U. S. R. A., J. B. Crabtree, won the match in 1900, with a score of 427.

It is the invincible Lane, though, in whom interest is most centered. He signalized his entry with the first place winners by taking three matches, two with record scores. That he has a great future before him goes without saying and what he may do in time to come is beyond conjecture. His rapid rise amongst the leading pistol and revolver experts has been no flash in the pan. He has done it by sheer force of purpose and that indomitable grit which must be present in all who succeed in whatever line of endeavor. The protégé of the Manhattans and Father Silliman, therefore, takes a prominent place in the hall of fame of revolverists and pistolists.

The victory of the First Squadron of Cavalry, Illinois, N. G., in Match E for the second time shows that in the National Guard organization there is interest in these annual contests.

It is really surprising that more of the civilian clubs do not enter this important event. The shooting is of the most practical kind, 5 shots in 15 seconds, and from the spectacular alone should encourage more entries.

All in all it has been a great year and the only regret is that there are not more entries in these important and interesting contests of skill with the hand arm.



Composite target of winning score of 467 in Match A, Any Revolver Championship, 50 shots at 50 yards on Standard American Target by George Armstrong, Seattle, Wash. He shot a .38 Smith & Wesson Special revolver and Remington-U. M. C. mid-range cartridges.

MATCH A. ANY REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entrance fee, covering both national and State championships, to members not in arrears for dues, \$3; all others, \$5.

Score. Fifty shots in five strings of ten shots each, fired within one hour from the time of the first shot. Only ten shots may be fired at a target.

Weapon. Any revolver. Maximum length of barrel, including cylinder, ten inches; minimum trigger-pull, two and one-half pounds applied three-eighths of an inch from the end of trigger.

Sights. Open, in front of the hammer and not more than ten inches apart.

Ammunition. Any. Loading. The weapon may not be used as a single-loader, but must be charged with six and then four rounds.

Cleaning. Weapons may be cleaned in this match, but no time allowance will be given for it.

Prizes. National. First, gold medal and custody of the cup for one year. Second, gold and silver medal. Third, silver medal. Fourth, silver and bronze medal. Fifth, bronze medal. A bronze medal will be awarded each score of 425 or better that wins no other prize.

State, (for three entries). First, a silver and gold medal. Second, a silver medal. For more than three State entries a bronze medal will be awarded the third best score.

George Armstrong, Seattle, Wash.—

6	9	10	10	10	7	10	8	10	10	90
10	8	9	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	92
10	10	10	9	8	10	10	9	10	10	96
10	8	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	95
10	10	7	9	10	10	10	10	8	10	94
467										

John A. Dietz, New York—

10	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	7	10	93
9	7	9	7	10	9	10	10	10	10	91
10	8	8	10	9	9	8	8	9	8	87
10	9	8	9	9	10	9	10	9	9	93
10	8	10	10	9	10	9	9	10	10	95
459										

J. R. Hicks, New York—

8	10	9	10	9	10	9	8	10	10	93
9	10	9	7	9	9	7	10	8	9	87
9	10	8	9	8	9	10	9	8	10	90
10	9	8	10	7	9	9	9	9	9	89
10	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	96
455										

Parmly Hanford, New York—

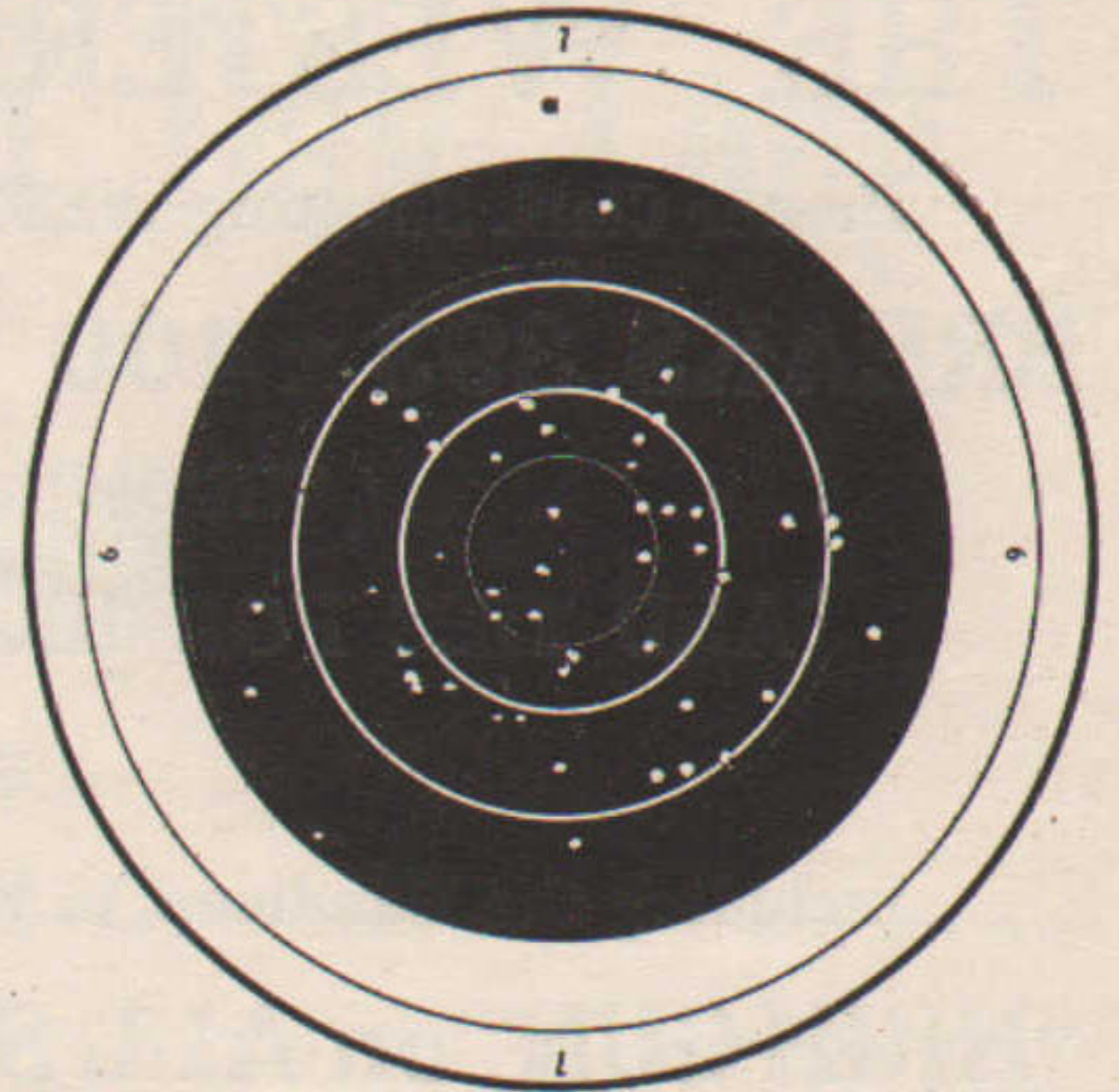
10	8	8	10	8	8	7	10	9	9	87
10	9	8	9	10	9	7	10	8	9	89
10	8	9	9	10	9	9	10	8	9	93
10	9	9	10	9	8	10	8	9	10	92
10	9	10	10	9	8	8	9	10	9	92
453										

E. C. Parkhurst, Providence, R. I.—

10	7	10	9	8	9	9	10	10	10	92
10	9	7	9	10	10	10	7	10	10	92
10	10	8	9	9	10	8	9	9	9	90
8	10	9	10	8	10	8	6	10	10	89
9	7	10	9	7	8	9	10	9	10	88
451										

Thos. LeBoutillier, New York	448
J. E. Gorman, California	446
A. H. Isbell, Arizona	441
O. I. Olson, Minnesota	441
A. P. Lane, New York	439
Lieut. H. L. Wathall, Utah	438
Joe McManus, Minnesota	436
C. E. Orr, Illinois	435
Geo. E. Joslin, Massachusetts	435
C. W. Linder, California	434
C. C. Crossman, Missouri	432
Ed. Kronndl, Missouri	431
J. L. Byrne, Illinois	431
Hans Roedder, New York	431
C. H. Bean, Illinois	430
Dr. M. R. Moore, Missouri	430
Col. W. H. Whigam, Illinois	429
George C. Olcott, Missouri	429
R. J. Russell, Missouri	429
Herman Thomas, Pennsylvania	426
C. W. Randall, Jr., California	426
Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York	424
W. C. Prichard, California	419
W. E. Smith, California	419
Frank Fromm, Washington	419
Dr. L. M. Packard, California	416
H. A. Hill, Massachusetts	415
Dr. D. A. Atkinson, Pennsylvania	415
L. D. Cornish, Panama	414
Herbert C. Miller, Rhode Island	414
A. Sorenson, Illinois	413
Lieut. F. E. Smith, Minnesota	413
William C. Ayer, Missouri	410
H. A. Bayles, New York	410
John Turner, Illinois	404
Mrs. Jessie Crossman, Missouri	402
H. A. Gray, Rhode Island	402
H. A. Scofield, Washington	402
Lieut. S. Peterson, Illinois	399
Stuart Scott, New York	397
William Almy, Rhode Island	397
G. P. Sanborn, New York	396
Sergt. O. L. Dyer, Utah	395
J. Bernson, Panama	394
M. W. Fox, Panama	394
C. B. Larzelere, Panama	394
Sergt. Maj. J. Sidorowicz, Utah	390
R. M. Rumsey, Jr., Missouri	389
A. G. Paul Palen, Arizona	388
Howard B. Dennis, Washington	385
L. O. Howard, Arizona	378
H. J. Bodner, Utah	375
Capt. John H. Van Nort, Utah	373
L. F. Wire, Utah	370
Fred Taylor, Utah	370
T. J. Biesel, Rhode Island	369
L. M. Leislv, Washington	368
Sergt. G. E. Kelsch, Utah	361
T. E. L. Lipsey, Panama	357
B. E. Ellerbeck, Utah	357
G. J. Davis, Arizona	353
William J. Molloy, Illinois	349
Dr. A. A. Yungblut, Ohio	344
W. B. Albertson, Utah	337
Tom Ribelin, Arizona	331
Sergt. T. Lynett, Utah	305
Capt. R. H. Sillman, Utah	286

William McConahay, Utah	271
H. A. Harris, California	Withdraw
William A. Siebe, California	Withdraw



Composite target of winning score of 466 in Match B, Any Pistol Championship, 50 shots at 50 yards on Standard American Target by Parmly Hanford, of New York. He shot a .22 Smith & Wesson 10-inch pistol, and Remington-U. M. C., Lesmoke cartridges.

MATCH B. PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entrance fee as in Match A. Score. Fifty shots in five strings of ten shots each, fired within one hour from the time of the first shot. Ten shots only to a target.

Weapon. Any pistol. Maximum length of barrel, ten inches; minimum trigger-pull, two pounds applied three-eighths of an inch from the end of the trigger. Sights. Open, in front of the hammer, and not more than ten inches apart.

Ammunition. Any. Cleaning. As in Match A. Prizes as in Match A. Honor medals for scores of 435 or better.

Parmly Hanford, New York—

10	10	10	10	9	8	8	9	9	7	90
10	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	97
9	9	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	93
9	8	10	8	10	9	10	9	9	8	90
10	10	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	96
466										

J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal—

9	10	8	10	8	10	9	9	10	9	93
7	10	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	10	94
9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	97
10	8	9	9	10	8	6	10	9	10	89
10	10	9	8	8	10	9	10	10	9	93
466										

A. P. Lane, New York—

7	9	10	10	9	10	8	10	10	9	92
9	10	10	8	10	9	8	8	10	10	92
10	8	9	9	10	9	9	8	8	10	90
10	10	9	8	9	10	9	10	10	10	95
9	9	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	96
465										

J. R. Hicks, New York—

10	9	9	7	9	9	10	9	10	10	92
7	10	8	10	10	8	8	10	10	10	91
10	10	9	10	10	9	6	9	8	10	91
10	10	9	9	9	10	8	10	9	8	92
10	9	9	8	10	10	9	9	10	8	92
458										

J. E. Gorman, California	466
J. A. Dietz, New York	466
George Armstrong, Washington	455
Frank Fromm, Washington	454
O. I. Olson, Minnesota	452
George E. Joslin, Massachusetts	446
F. C. Hacheney, Oregon	444
Sergt. Maj. J. Sidorowicz, Utah	442
A. Hayne, California	442
H. A. Harris, California	442
T. F. Huntington, California	441
Thomas LeBoutillier, New York	441
R. Mills, California	438
C. C. Crossman, Missouri	438
R. H. Sayre, New York	438
L. D. Cornish, Panama	438
C. W. Randall, Jr., California	437
W. A. Siebe, California	437
Dr. L. M. Packard, California	437
G. P. Sanborn, New York	437
H. C. Miller, Rhode Island	437
R. C. Frazer, California	435
Hans Roedder, New York	435
Harry S. Freed, Pennsylvania	435
W. E. Smith, California	434
C. E. Orr, Illinois	434
J. L. Byrne, Illinois	434
C. B. Larzelere, Panama	434
Ed. Kronndl, Missouri	433
Dr. C. W. Clarke, Pennsylvania	433
Walter Hansen, Oregon	433
W. C. Prichard, California	432
Dr. R. A. Summers, California	432
Dr. George A. Cathey, Oregon	430
J. Bernson, Panama	430

THE WESTERN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

Homer Clark Shooting WESTERN Shells ^{LOADED} WITH WESTERN (Velonite) Smokeless Powder

BREAKS 393 x 400 WESTERN ("WHITE FLYER") TARGETS

THROWN FROM WESTERN AUTOMATIC TRAPS

AND TIES FOR HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE HONORS AT OMAHA, NEB. - AUG. 8th-10th -

Including the Handicap, in Which He Broke 95 x 100 from 22 Yard Mark, Mr. Clark Was
"HIGH GUN" on ALL SINGLE TARGETS in REGULAR PROGRAM
 AND ALSO MADE THE EXCELLENT RUNS OF 132 AND 117 STRAIGHT

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

George Armstrong, Washington.....	178
A. A. Tenney, Massachusetts.....	173
L. D. Cornish, Panama.....	167
C. B. Larzelere, Panama.....	161
A. Hayne California.....	159
John Turner, Illinois.....	156
George E. Joslin, Massachusetts.....	155
Mrs. Jessie Crossman, Missouri.....	149
Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York.....	146
W. B. Knobble, Washington.....	13*
Dr. F. A. Scott, Washington.....	13*
M. W. Fox, Panama.....	127
J. Bernson, Panama.....	124
C. H. Jennings, Massachusetts.....	107
T. E. L. Lipsey, Panama.....	105
Lief Liefson, Washington.....	59

GRAND AGGREGATE MEDALS.

A series of medals, emblematic of distinguished honor, will be awarded to contestants who average highest.

The aggregates are computed by adding to the total scores of Matches A, B, and F, one-fifth of the total score of Match C.

First, a gold medal. Second, a silver medal. Third, a bronze medal.

A. P. Lane.....	1,236
John Dietz.....	1,226
Parmly Hanford.....	1,204

Unofficial results from the Philippine Islands:

ZAMBOANGA CLUB.

United States Revolver Association Outdoor Matches 1911.

Name	A	B	C	D	E	F
Lieut. Loughborough.....	406	370	513	181	...	203
Lieut. Upham.....	407	357	488	169	171	170
Lieut. Crafton.....	368	393	...	...	...	...
Sergt. Hogue.....	395	386	434	159	...	183
Lieut. McNalley.....	391	...	...	...	...	155
Lieut. Heath.....	...	382	...	...	...	...
Capt. Hocker.....	368	...	...	...	...	...
Lieut. Torrey.....	150	withdrew	...	...	...	...

PAST PERFORMANCES.

MATCH A.

1911. George Armstrong.....	467
1910. Dr. J. R. Hicks.....	458
1909. Dr. I. R. Calkins.....	455
1908. Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	462
1907. John A. Dietz.....	445
1906. John A. Dietz.....	444
1905. John A. Dietz.....	455
1904. Dr. I. R. Calkins.....	451
1903. J. E. Gorman.....	454
1902. Thomas Anderton.....	438
1901. John A. Dietz.....	419
1900. A. L. A. Himmelwright.....	422

MATCH B.

1911. Parmly Hanford.....	466
1910. John A. Dietz.....	462
1909. Dr. I. R. Calkins.....	464
1908. J. E. Gorman.....	468
1907. Parmly Hanford.....	455
1906. John A. Dietz.....	448
1905. John A. Dietz.....	465
1904. E. H. Kessler.....	464
1903. Thomas Anderton.....	457
1902. Thomas Anderton.....	463
1901. Thomas Anderton.....	453
1900. J. B. Crabtree.....	427

MATCH C.

1911. A. P. Lane.....	605
1910. W. H. Whigam.....	591
1909. W. H. Whigam.....	580
1908. C. F. Armstrong.....	568
1907. Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	536
1906. Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	583
1905. Thomas Le Boutillier.....	504
1904. Thomas Anderton.....	585
1903. Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	565
1902. Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	579
1901. Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	325
1900. Dr. R. H. Sayre.....	300

MATCH D.

1911. A. P. Lane.....	208
1910. Samuel Peterson.....	215
1909. C. F. G. Armstrong.....	204
1908. C. F. G. Armstrong.....	194
1907. Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d.....	191
1906. Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d.....	192
1905. Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d.....	178
1904. Thomas Anderton.....	206
1903. Thomas Anderton.....	202
1902. Thomas Anderton.....	206

MATCH E.

1911. First Squadron, Illinois National Guard....	725
1910. First Squadron, Illinois National Guard....	708
1909. Squadron A, National Guard, New York....	698

MATCH F.

1911. A. P. Lane.....	211
1910. C. E. Orr.....	202
1909. C. W. Klett.....	203

Whereupon Fort Pitt Takes the Stand

Well, Well, that was some rise we got from Manchester, N. H. Noticed some more of our friends dropped in for a few words. Good work, come again.

I fear Mr. Roberts has taken a wrong construction of the little jokes with which I wound up a recent article. I do not understand how the gentleman from New Hampshire could possibly figure a dig at "the little struggling clubs" (to use his phrase), for whom we have the greatest respect. We have too lately passed through the same stage to throw any bricks.

At the close of the season about three years ago the Fort Pitt Club found itself facing a good-sized deficit. The management of the club at this time was taken in hand by five or six of the boys who put the same kind of push and attention into club affairs that they were giving to their regular business, with the result that since that time we have installed two new targets, built a range house and have a fairly comfortable balance in the bank.

We believe, however, that a very important adjunct to the success of a rifle club is publicity. The publishing of your weekly scores in the local papers lets your fellow townsman know that there is a rifle club doing business in the immediate vicinity, perhaps gets some

of them interested and brings them to the range. This usually means a few new members who help bear the expense and permit the improvement of the range facilities.

The publishing of the scores in ARMS AND THE MAN lets the other fellow know what you are doing and tends to bring the clubs into closer touch one with the other. It makes no difference that your scores do not top the list every week. I believe as good an incentive to get and hold a man's interest, and make him dig for a higher efficiency, is the knowledge that his scores are to be published.

In looking over the N. R. A. report for 1910 we notice listed 94 civilian rifle clubs. Out of this number we see reports of scores of only about five or six with any degree of regularity. Truly a beautiful showing. It is not that the rest have died a natural death or that their scores do not justify sending in, but is largely due to the lack of initiative among the members, being usually left to an overworked secretary who already has too much to do.

We desire to plead not guilty to the charge of posing as one of the two rifle clubs in the country; we have held the bag too often while the other fellow picked the plums, and butted into too many gentlemen of class during our rambles, to have developed any such exaggerated idea.

If we have fed you too much Fort Pitt dope during the past season, or through an effort to inject a little life into the doings on the range have conveyed the impression of vainful boasting, we have failed in our motive and desire to offer an apology.

We like to take advantage, however, of any opportunity of boosting the rifle game, and believe like "Willie Pool," who said with a wink, "That it pays to advertise." Ever hear that one? Hope to tell it to you some time.

That was good interesting stuff from Mr. Roberts and we desire to say to the others, "Go thou and do likewise."

Portland, Oregon Revolver Club

Added zest has been given to our shooting lately, though some of our boys do not know that vacation time is over for the season. Dr. Cathey and Detective Craddock are adding points to their previous best every month. Our fellow member, Vic Hood, is down from his ranch and informs us that he is a horticulturist, whatever that is. We have reason to suppose that this is not the best way of training for pistol shooting and will not mar our (the club's) reputation by giving the num-

Two Pounds Lighter All Day Long



The Savage Featherweight .22 Cal. High Power Rifle

Suppose you take two pounds of weight off your rifle and hand it to the other fellow to carry for you. Make him carry it mile after mile all day long and make him bring it into camp.

What's the result? He comes into camp all fagged out with shoulders and arms aching, while you return as happy as a man who has hunted all day long with the Savage Featherweight (6½ lbs.)

Go to your gun dealer today and compare for yourself the Savage Featherweight with any rifle, American or imported, regardless of price.

With your eyes shut, let the salesman hand you one, then the other. Note the weight. Test the Balance, observe the beautiful graceful lines of the Savage Featherweight.

Remember, too, it is the only rifle that cocks on the closing stroke of the lever. This means your gun is held steady at the shoulder when you are firing fast.

The Savage .303 bullet strikes a ton blow. It is getting every sort of game from African elephants to Greenland walrus. What rifle does more?



Send for catalogue giving full description of our famous rifle.

SAVAGE ARMS COMPANY, 4911 Savage Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

ber of good cartridges that went wild of the bull's-eye from "Rapid Fire" Hood's gun. Following are other scores, the first of which again breaks our State record in an effort to better the American record:

George Armstrong—
 10 10 10 10 10 9 10 8 9 10—98
 10 10 10 9 9 10 10 9 10 10—97
 9 10 10 10 9 10 10 10 10 9—97
 9 10 10 10 10 8 10 10 9 10—96
 10 10 10 8 9 10 10 10 9 9—95

481
 F. L. Sanders*.....91 89 89 91 93—453
 George Wilson.....91 92 90 88 91—452
 Walter Hansen.....92 87 90 90 92—451
 Capt. J. T. Moore.....89 93 90 93 85—450
 R. H. Craddock.....89 91 84 90 91—445
 Dr. George Cathey.....86 94 83 92 87—439
 *Revolver, .38 S. & W. All others pistol. Distance, 50 yards. Little wind. Light changeable account clouds.

"NIPPER NINE."

Pistol Shooting in the Philippines

The following scores have been sent to us by Lieut. J. S. Upham, who has just returned from the Philippines to take up his detail as Commandant of the Maryland Agricultural College at College Park:

Three class medals were competed for, there being no second class at the time, the silver medal was awarded to second high man in first class.

Target, Standard American: range, 50 yards; match was shot on three successive Sundays, 25 shots each day; arms, strictly military; rules, U. S. R. A.

ZAMBOANGA MEDAL MATCH.

	Tot.	Tot.	Tot.	
	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	Agg.
1st		3rd	2nd	
Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	

First Class—

Lieut. Loughborough 185 188 174 547
 (Gold Club Medal.)

Lieut. Upham.....	191	191	154	536
(2nd, Silver Club Medal.)				
Sergt. Hogue.....	183	164	175	522
(3rd, Silver Club Medal.)				
Lieut. Cody.....	168	162	146	476
Lieut. Heath.....	185	167	117	469
Third Class—				
Lieut. Torrey.....	171		82	253
(Bronze Club Medal.)				
Lieut. Singleton.....	104		54	158

Culebra Pistol Club, Canal Zone

At the recent election of officers of the club for the ensuing year the following were chosen:

President, L. D. Cornish; vice president, C. B. Larzere; secretary, J. Bernson; treasurer, T. E. L. Lipsey. Executive Committee, Messrs. L. D. Cornish (ex-officio), W. L. C. Perry, C. S. Boyd, M. W. Fox, and F. F. Sterns.

Citizens Rifle & Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.

A number of enthusiastic members of the Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club took the early morning train for Bushnells Basin Rifle Range last Thursday morning to enjoy their third annual outdoor shoot.

The day was ideal and by nine o'clock Acting Range Officer Bickle had his corps of markers ready to start the matches at the 200-yard range.

Several of the club's best shots were on hand ready to cop out the medal presented by the National Rifle Association, which was won this year by James R. Gooding, J. S. Nichols following one point behind with a score of 128 (and winning the second prize—a year's subscription kindly donated by THE ARMS AND THE MAN), C. U. D. Hobbie getting third place.

The first stage in the Member's Match was followed by the National Marksman's Match, the Rapid Fire Match at 200 yards, and the Intermediate Match at 300 yards, with the revolver target being used in between.

At 12.30 the order was given to cease firing while the members had lunch.

A 1 P. M. the second stages of the Member's Match and the National Marksman's Match, the Mid-Range, and Extra Series was resumed at 500 and 600 yards.

The wind came up pretty strong in the afternoon, making good scores difficult.

The final scores showed J. S. Nichols captured the beautiful Cup given in the National Marksman's Match and first in the Mid-Range Match and Extra Series Match, with Gooding and Bickle close seconds. Had not Bickle been so busy attending to his duties, the scores in some of these matches might have been different, as he is one of the club's best shots, and did not have time in some of the events to even finish his scores, and in those he did shoot, was interrupted several times to look after his duties as range officer.

C. D. U. Hobbie, the club's president, carried off the honors in the revolver matches, winning the Championship Cup in slow and rapid fire. Below are given the winners of the three highest men in the matches.

REVOLVER MATCHES.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

	S.F.	R.F.	Total
C. D. U. Hobbie.....	38	27	65
L. F. Sherman.....	39	24	63
J. S. Nichols.....	34	20	54

DELIBERATE FIRE.

L. F. Sherman.....	76
C. D. U. Hobbie.....	75
J. S. Nichols.....	67

RAPID FIRE.

C. D. U. Hobbie.....	53
L. F. Sherman.....	45
Dr. Proseus.....	32

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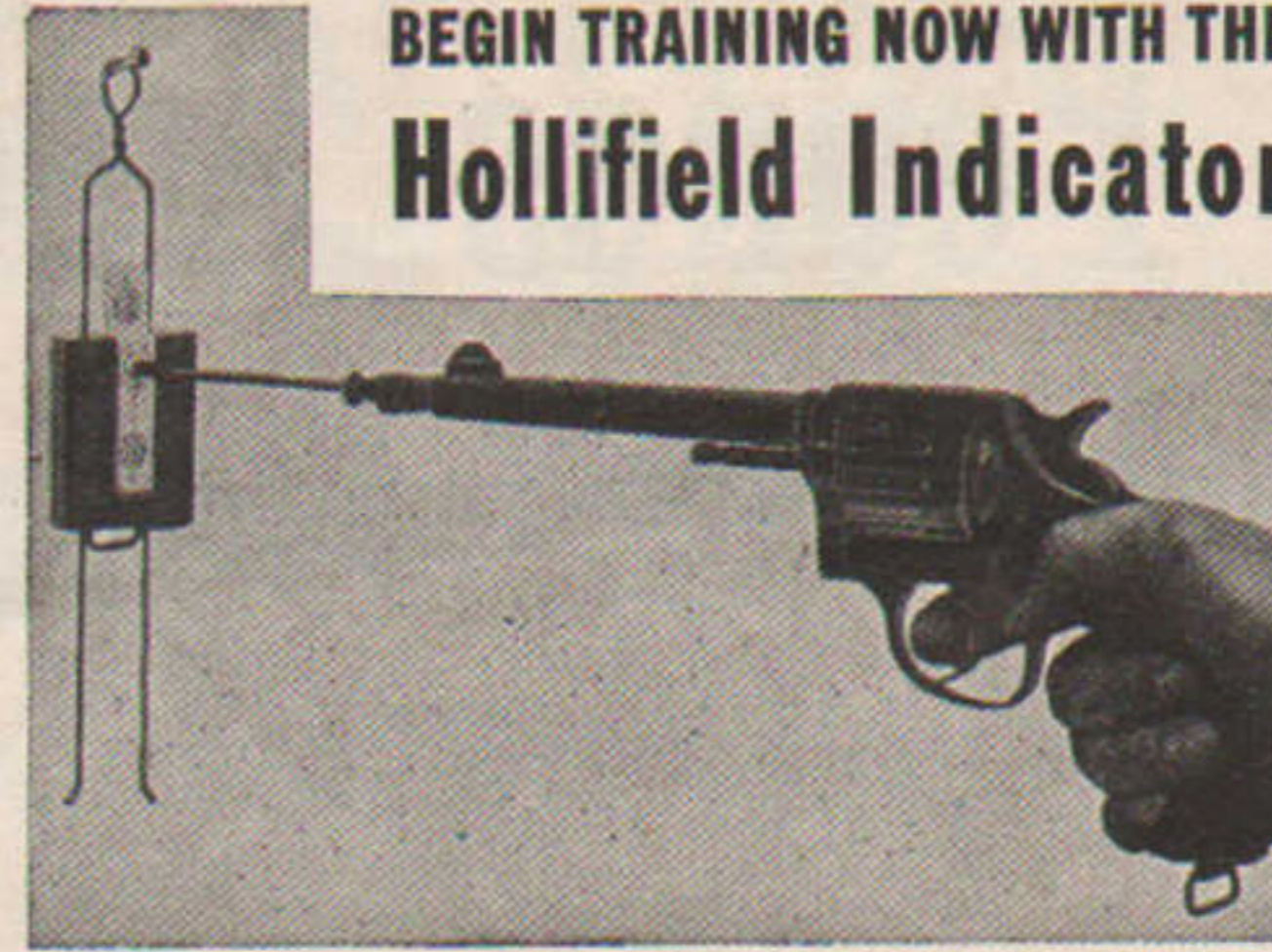
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RIFLE MATCHES.

MEMBER'S MATCH.

	200	300	500	Ttl.
J. R. Gooding.....	42	43	44	129
James S. Nichols.....	41	43	44	128
C. D. U. Hobbie.....	36	43	42	121
B. Bickle.....	37	36	47	120
A. M. Lindsay, Jr. (Tyro).....	36	36	42	114

NATIONAL MARKSMAN MATCH.

	200	300	500	Ttl.
J. S. Nichols.....	49	44	47	134
James R. Gooding.....	42	42	44	128
C. D. U. Hobbie.....	36	43	43	122
A. Le Roy (Tyro).....	38	40	33	111

RAPID FIRE MATCH.

	200 Yds.
James R. Gooding.....	42
B. H. Bickle.....	37
A. M. Lindsay, Jr. (Tyro).....	29

INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

	300 Yds.
J. S. Nichols.....	30
J. R. Gooding.....	30
A. Le Roy (Tyro).....	29

MID-RANGE MATCH.

	500	600	Ttl.
J. S. Nichols.....	24	24	48
B. Bickle.....	23	23	46
J. R. Gooding.....	24	22	46

EXTRA SERIES MATCH.

	600
J. S. Nichols.....	31
J. R. Gooding.....	30
B. Bickle.....	29

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The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this Association were shot Saturday, October 21, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne Avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

In spite of a drizzling rain and northwest gale, four of the faithful appeared at the range and two were well repaid for their efforts. Dr. Davis pulled a nice juicy 47 on the military match, putting him in first place so far, and Dr. Palmer got two 94's with the pistol.

200 YARDS RIFLE—RECORD MATCH.

H. A. Dill.....	179	167
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O. H. MATCH.

Williamson.....	218	212	202	198
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HONOR TARGET 3-SHOTS.

Williamson.....	59
Dill.....	46

MILITARY MATCH.

Dr. Davis.....	47	46	43	43
----------------	----	----	----	----

50 YARDS PISTOL MATCH.

Dr. Palmer.....	94	94	92	88	88	86
H. A. Dill.....	88	85	82			

The weekly competitions of this association were shot Saturday, Oct. 28, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne avenue and Cedar lane, near Llanerch, Pa. In spite of perfect weather conditions the attendance was not very large. Some of the contestants however, had good scores. H. L. Reeves had a very high pistol average, and Range Master Dill succeeded in winning his silver honor score with a 66.

200 YARDS RIFLE—RECORD MATCH.

Dr. Dubbs.....	210	210	207	202
H. A. Dill.....	192	189	180	

O. H. MATCH.

C. V. Spering.....	208	206	206
Williamson.....	204	183	

HONOR TARGET 3-SHOTS.

Dr. Dubbs.....	23	21	23—67
H. A. Dill.....	22	22	22—66

C. V. Spering.....	23	22	16—61
Williamson.....	21	21	16—58

MILITARY MATCH.

H. A. Dill.....	43	43	42	42
Williamson.....	42	40	40	

50 YARDS PISTOL MATCH.

H. L. Reeves—	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	6—95
H. L. Reeves.....	94	91	91						
Williamson.....	87	83	73						

Taunton Indoor Rifle League.

The Wampechos and Spanish War Veterans again won in the second week of the T. I. R. C. series, while the Y. M. C. A. won its first match, and these three teams lead with a clean record. The Highlands also won and put up the high team total of the week with 384, with the "Vets" second with 377. The 9th Co. was the other winning team. In the individual work Howes had the honor string with 92 and this put him in the lead by one point over Dean, who shot 84. Richards' 85, Shepard's 83, and Robinson's 82 were the other strings over 80, several others shooting close to that mark. This week the Wampechos do not shoot and will have charge of the range. The summary:

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Wampechos.....	2	0	1.000
S. W. V.....	2	0	1.000
Y. M. C. A.....	1	0	1.000
Spring Brooks.....	1	1	.500
Highlands.....	1	1	.500
Whittentons.....	1	1	.500
9th Co.....	1	1	.500
M. M. W.....	1	1	.500
Echos.....	0	1	.000
Unions.....	0	2	.000
Washingtons.....	0	2	.000

183—LONGEST STRAIGHT RUN—183

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CLUB RECORDS.

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

AVERAGES 70 OR HIGHER.

Howes, Highlands.....	90
Dean, Wampechos.....	89
Richards, Whittentons.....	85½
Robinson, S. W. V.....	85½
Shepard, Highlands.....	80
Ratter, Spring Brooks.....	78
Metcalf, Spring Brooks.....	77½
Broadhurst, S. W. V.....	75
Mager, Wampechos.....	75
Gilman, Spring Brooks.....	75
*Parks, Y. M. C. A.....	75
Rudolph, Whittentons.....	73½
P. C. Taylor, Wampechos.....	73
Totten, S. W. V.....	73
Vaughan, Unions.....	72½
MacKendrick, Unions.....	72½
Coughlin, 9th Co.....	72
Atwood, Highlands.....	72
Hathaway, S. W. V.....	72
*E. Lincoln, Y. M. C. A.....	70

*One string only.

LEADERS FOR TEAM PRIZES.

Wampechos, Dean.....	89
S. W. V., Robinson.....	80½
Y. M. C. A., Parks.....	75
Spring Brooks, Ratter.....	78
Highlands, Howes.....	90
Whittentons, Richards.....	85½
9th Co., Coughlin.....	72
M. M. W., Devers.....	69
Echos, Fuller.....	75
Unions, Vaughan.....	72½
Unions, MacKendrick.....	72½
Washingtons, Helland.....	66

Taunton Indoor League

The scores were rather low, as a rule, in the third week of the series, although three of the teams shot totals of 380 or better. The

Spanish War Veterans won their third straight match and take the lead, the Wampechos not shooting. The Highlands, Whittentons and Mason Machine Works also won and are tied in that order. The other winning team was the Unions, their first victory. The “Vets” had the highest total with 387.

In the individual work Howes had a bad week and dropped below Dean. Several of the men made good gains in average, Stedman having the high string of the week with 85. Shepard, Richards, Broadhurst and Ratter also shot over 80. There were three changes in the contests for the special team cups. Stedman replaced Parks for the lead in the Y. M. C. A., Strange went above Coughlin in the 9th Co., and MacKendrick broke his tie with Vaughan in the Unions. The summary:

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
S. W. V.....	3	0	1.000
Wampechos.....	2	0	1.000
Highlands.....	2	1	.666
Whittentons.....	2	1	.666
M. M. W.....	2	1	.666
Y. M. C. A.....	1	1	.500
Spring Brooks.....	1	2	.333
9th Co.....	1	2	.333
Unions.....	1	2	.333
Echos.....	0	2	.000
Washingtons.....	0	3	.000

CLUB RECORDS.

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

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.

The annual closing festival of the season at Shell Mound Park will take place on Sunday, November 12. Special attractions have been arranged for the occasion, including a public prize shoot, turkey shoot and competition for other prizes.

Frank H. Bremer, shooting in the Golden

Gate Club competition, equaled the Pacific Coast record for twenty consecutive shots on the 25-ring target, with a total of 464 in two ten-shot scores. He also made 233 points in a ten-shot score in the Redmen Schuetzen Company medal competition, the record score of that organization.

The following are the principal scores of the day:

The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein monthly medal shoot, expert class—Otto A. Bremer 204, George A. Pattberg 213; champion class, N. Ahrens 214; first class, Captain Charles Oldag 189; second class, Major Edward M. Stehn 159; third class, Adolph Hubner 195; fourth class; F. P. Rathjens 192, Dr. S. B. Lyon 160.

Turkey shoot—Winners of three highest prizes: Otto Leincke 67, George A. Pattberg 66, N. Ahrens 64.

Germania Schuetzen Club, monthly bull's-eye shoot—C. M. Henderson 243, W. G. Hoffman 298, B. Jonas 421, F. R. Pritchard 464, W. F. Blasse 554, Louis Bendel 594, E. Hoffman 677, G. Gunther 763, F. P. Schuster 793, Captain John E. Klein 800, Herman Huber 805, M. F. Blasse 888, Otto A. Bremer 892, H. Zecher 1149, George A. Pattberg 1151, George H. Bahrs 1220, D. A. Huntermann 1420, George Fricke 1631, S. Heino 1738, Charles Bendel 1935.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, monthly competition, rifle scores, German ring target, 200 yards—W. G. Hoffmann 226, 220, 222, 225, 229; F. S. Sweet, 153; W. F. Blasse, 220, 222, 219, 227; A. J. Brannagan, 211, 210, 221, 227, 215, 221; M. W. Housner, 214, 215, 224; August Studer, 208, 208; F. A. Garrabrant, 205, 217; D. W. McLaughlin, 224, 226; Dr. S. B. Lyon, 177, 177; F. O. Bratton, 224, 208, 218, 221; Frank H. Bremer, 233, 231, 224; C. M. Henderson, 232; C. E. Barber, 129, 169; K. O. Kindgren, 208; J. G. Day, 211, 210; J. F. Bridges, 220; E. Schierbaum, 202, 215, 216; Martin Blasse, 220.

Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, monthly competition, pistol scores—C. W. Linder, 93, 91, 89; O. Lillemo, 87, 89; R. W. Jones, 87; C. W. Randall, 93, 91, 93, 91, 93; M. W. Housner, 74, 85, 73; Dr. S. B. Lyon, 86, 63, 67, 69, 68; W. C. Pritchard, 90, 88, 91, 88, 91, 95; James E. Gorman, 96, 97, 93; Appleyard, 80, 80, 80.

Cuyahoga Rifle Club

At the weekly shoot of the Cuyahoga Rifle Club on Monday evening, Oct. 22, the old enthusiasm began to manifest itself, both in attendance and high scoring.

E. E. Tindall, one of the new members, won the gold medal with a score of 96. In the regular club scores G. S. Hale, C. W. Woodyatt and H. P. Van Artsdalen were tied for high place. In the spirited shoot-off Woodyatt and Hale were still tied, but in the next round Hale won out.

Following are the scores in detail:

OFFHAND MATCH.

W. C. Andrews...82	G. L. Hale.....97
G. L. Hale.....79	E. E. Tindall....96
W. C. Woodyatt..78	C. W. Woodyatt..96
Wm. Kelley.....75	W. C. Andrews...96
W. F. Lenn.....67	Van Artsdalen...95
J. Humphrey.....67	W. Woodworth...92
F. L. Butler.....63	J. Humphrey.....91
R. C. Du Rand...61	W. L. Wonder...89
Van Artsdalen...56	F. L. Butler.....88
Otto Schmidt....56	R. C. Du Rand...88
W. Woodworth...56	W. F. Lenn.....85
G. W. Eason.....59	Wm. Kelley.....82
E. E. Tindall....47	S. Berthold.....82
S. Berthold.....45	G. W. Eason.....80
W. L. Wonder...46	O. Schmidt.....57

THE CALL OF THE CLAY.

Professional Averages for 1911

Following is the official Interstate Association list of Professional averages for 1911, with the names of contestants, total number of targets shot at, total number of targets scored and percentages.

The averages for single targets are based on a minimum of 2,000 targets shot at in the Southern Handicap, Pacific Coast Handicap, Grand American Handicap, Eastern Handicap, Western Handicap and Post Season Tournaments, as per Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

The averages for double targets are based on taking part in two of the tournaments named as a minimum, as per Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

AVERAGES FOR SINGLE TARGETS.

Name and Address.	Shot at.	Bke.	Pct.
Taylor, J. R., Columbus, O.	2100	2038	.9704
Bills, F. G., Chicago, Ill.	2100	2036	.9695
Spencer, C. G., St. Louis, Mo.	2100	2035	.9666
German, L. S., Aberdeen, Md.	2100	2029	.9661
Heer, W. H., Guthrie, Okla.	2100	2022	.9623
O'Brien, Ed., Florence, Kans.	250	210	.8400
Gilbert, F., Spirit Lake, Ia.	2100	1995	.9500
Day, Jas. S., Memphis, Tenn.	2100	1977	.9414
Skelly, J. T., Wilmington, Del.	2100	1909	.9096

AVERAGES FOR DOUBLE TARGETS.

Name and Address.	Shot at.	Bke.	Pct.
Gilbert, F., Spirit Lake, Ia.	550	490	.8909
German, L. S., Aberdeen, Md.	550	480	.8727
Clancy, R. W., Chicago, Ill.	350	301	.8600
Hawkins, J. M., Baltimore, Md.	200	171	.8550
Bills, F. G., Chicago, Ill.	550	470	.8545
Lyon, G. L., Durham, N. C.	450	380	.8444
Heikes, R. O., Dayton, O.	350	295	.8428
O'Brien, Ed., Florence, Kans.	250	210	.8400
Heer, W. H., Guthrie, Okla.	500	419	.8380
Stevens, H. H., Ros'le Pk., N. J.	200	166	.8300
Spencer, C. G., St. Louis, Mo.	550	451	.8200
Gibbs, H. D., Union City, Tenn.	400	322	.8050
Day, J. S., Memphis, Tenn.	550	441	.8018
Maxwell, G. W., Hastings, Nebr.	300	240	.8000
Huff, W., Macon, Ga.	500	398	.7960
Henderson, W., Lexington, Ken.	300	236	.7866
Crosby, W. R., O'Fallon, Ill.	550	432	.7854
Welles, H. S., N. Y. City, N. Y.	200	157	.7850
Topperwein, Mrs. Ad., San Antonio, Tex.	200	155	.7750
Clark, H., Upper Alton, Ill.	400	310	.7750
Taylor, J. R., Columbus, O.	550	424	.7709
Dickey, O. R., Boston, Mass.	300	228	.7600
Freeman, H. D., Col. Pk., Ga.	200	151	.7550
Skelly, J. T., Wilmington, Del.	400	291	.7275

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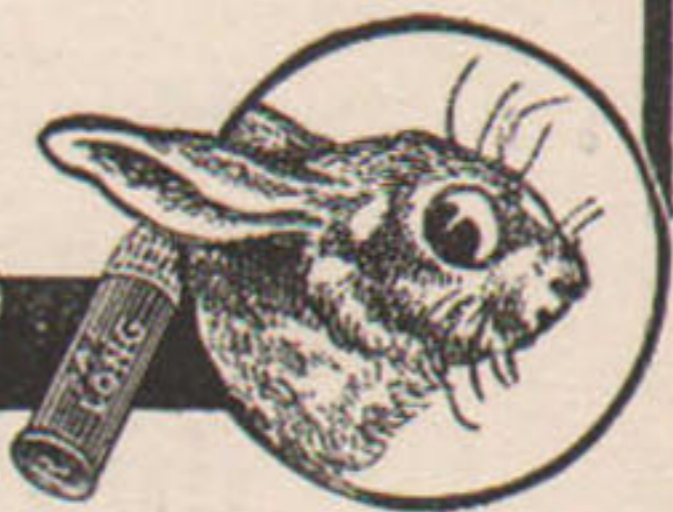
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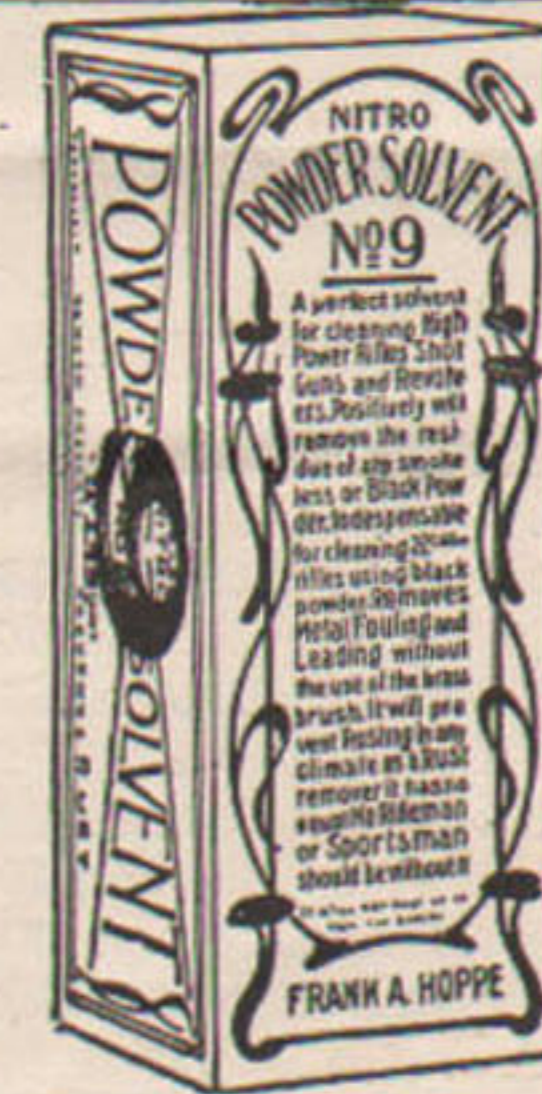
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Works and Office - - PATERSON, N. J.

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25, 1911.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

The places for holding the Grand American Handicap, Eastern Handicap, Western Handicap, Southern Handicap and Pacific Coast Handicap Tournaments next year will be decided at the annual meeting of the Interstate Association, scheduled for December 7, next. Gun clubs that intend applying for any of said tournaments should send their applications to the undersigned, at 219 Coltart Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., so that they will reach him on or before December 1.

Yours very truly,
ELMER E. SHANER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

The DuPont Gun Club, shooting under difficult conditions, on Saturday, lost the second match in the Philadelphia Trap Shooters' League to the Highland Shooting Association by sixteen targets. The local club was weakened by the absence of some of its star marksmen, but regardless of the fact put up a fast race.

Joslyn and Everett led the duPont men with but two misses in the string of fifty. The scores were made under the hardest conditions.

State Champion L. D. Willis shot with the club and did some good work, his total score being 93 out of 100 targets. In the league race he made a 49. The scores follow:

HIGHLAND CLUB.	DUPONT CLUB.
Tausey 50	Joslyn 45
McCarthy 49	Everett 48
Kahler 49	Roberson 47
Hoover 49	Colfax 46
Crothers 45	Bush 45
David 45	McHugh 43
Wolstencroft 44	Winchester 43
Davis 43	Hammond 42
Meehan 43	E. E. duPont.... 42
Clark 42	Turner 40
Total 459	Total 445

OTHER SCORES MADE.

Edge Hill—Dalton, 42; Herman, 42; Wentz, 41; Cooper, 41; Johnson, 40; Lindley, 39; L. Lee, 40; Biddle, 40; Harkins, 39; Mullen, 39; Dalton, 38; Roche, 38; Mawson, 36; Kallack, 36; Meehan, Jr., 34; Perry, 33; Flannagan, 27; Laurent, 27; *Edson, 33; *Wilson, 45; *Bowers, 44; *Umstead, 37.

duPont—Walker Mathewson, 39; Conner, 38; Carlon, 38; McMullen, 37; Highfield, 39; Tomlinson, 37; R. S. Wood, 36; Smith, 36; Martin, 35; Curley, 34; J. W. Anderson, Jr., 32; Doremas, 29; Wood, 27; Dr. Betts, 26; *Hessian, 42; *L. D. Willis, 49.

*Scores not eligible in race.

The regular merchandise events at the duPont Club were called off Saturday owing to the fact that most of the shooters were at Edge Hill. The scores of those who were at the traps follow:

G. F. Lord, 52 out of 75; J. W. Matthews,

36 out of 50; D. D. Poffenberger, 20 out of 50; J. H. Minnick, 81 out 100; J. H. Campbell, 27 out of 50; W. Edmanson, 85 out of 100; J. R. Bailey, 18 out of 25; J. W. Cann, 29 out of 50; W. S. Gavan, 58 out of 75; S. Tughton, 87 out of 100; D. A. Grier, 28 out of 60; W. B. Smith, Jr., 13 out 25; Dr. S. C. Rumford, 19 out of 25; John Grier, 24 out of 50; A. M. Lindsay, 36 out of 50; W. A. Casey, 36 out of 50; B. Self, 28 out of 50; George Shaffer, 15 out of 25.

RIFLE SCORES.

C. L. Walker, 64, 63; J. Cann, 59; D. Appleby, 73, 71, 70, 79; W. A. Shafer, 63; Miss Bergman, 41, 22; Miss Heckmann, 51, 35; Enoch Moore, 60.

PISTOL SCORES.

D. Appleby, 87, 84, 89, 85, 51, 86, 87; C. L. Walker, 51, 44.

Wilkes-Barre Gun Club.

Forty-four shooters participated in the third annual registered target tournament of the Wilkes-Barre Gun Club at Sans Souci Park on Oct. 5. The honors went to outside shooters, the Sunbury team capturing three handsome silver cups by each members breaking 25 targets straight. Howard Schlicher of Allentown, was high amateur with a score of 141 out of a possible 150. Kirkwood finished first among the professionals with 145, breaking his last ninety-nine targets straight.

The race for high amateur honors was close between Schlicher and J. A. Jones, the latter president of the local club. Jones in starting on his second event had the misfortune to get a particle of burnt powder in his left eye and the member gave him considerable trouble throughout the shoot. He finished a close second, however, only two birds behind the "flying Dutchman." One hundred and fifty targets constituted the program.

Lawrence 121	Van Stark..... 118
Hartman 129	German 119
Howell 131	Hardenberg 119
Lloyd Lewis..... 131	Bitterling 112
Keller 123	Dohn 92
Fay 123	Curts 107
181	Rishel Closs 93
Stroh 132	A. Lewis..... 110
J. A. Jones..... 139	Klippel 100
Sked 139	Kemmerer 72
Schlicker 141	Conrad 101
Kirkwood 145	C. Waters..... 111
Apgar 143	Mayers 100

Remington-U. M. C. Winnings.

The official scores of the winners of the 1911 U. S. R. A. Outdoor Championship Matches show that Rem.-U. M. C. ammunition won all the individual matches and also the Grand Aggregate. A. P. Lane, of New York City, won the lion's share of the matches, capturing the Military Revolver Championship with a score of 605 out of 750 with Rem.-U. M. C. .38 S. & W. special ammunition. This score is a world's record. Lane also captured the Military Record Match,

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scoring 208 out of 250 with the same ammunition; also, the Pocket Revolver Championship, scoring 211 out of 250, using the same ammunition. In winning the Grand Aggregate, Lane made the score of 1236 out of 1400, which is another world's record. Match "A" Revolver Championship was captured by Geo. Armstrong, who scored 467 out of 500, using Rem.-U. M. C. .38 S. & W. special target mid-range, while the Pistol Championship was won by Parmly Hanford, of New York City, who scored 466 out of 500 with Rem.-U. M. C. .22 L. R. Lesmok. 1911 Revolver Outdoor Matches were certainly a clean-up for Rem.-U. M. C. ammunition.

W. E. Corfield won first amateur average at the Gouverneur, N. Y., tournament, October 24, scoring 110 out of 120 with Rem.-U. M. C. nitro club shells.

At Huntington, W. Va., October 20, J. A. Smith captured first amateur average, 140 out of 150 with Rem.-U. M. C. shells.

At Logansport, Ind., Rem.-U. M. C. products were much in evidence. A. F. MacLachlan captured first amateur average, 328 out of 350, using Rem.-U. M. C. shells and pump. W. L. Strong was third amateur, scoring 321 out of 350, also using Rem.-U. M. C. shells and pump. The majority of the contestants relied on steel lined shells.

Peters Paragraphs.

At the post season tournament, St. Louis, Oct. 17-20, the longest straight run made by any amateur or professional was made by Mr. Walter Huff, who broke 183 without a miss, using Peters shells. Mr. C. A. Young had an unfinished run of 96 on the last day of the tournament, and on the following day, Oct. 21, at Cincinnati, broke 100 straight, making an unfinished run of 196. This also was done with Peters shells.

Mr. C. A. Young won high general average at the Cincinnati Gun Club, Oct. 22, 95 out of 100, with Peters shells. High amateur was William Donald, of Felicity, Ohio, also with Peters shells.

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At Logansport, Ind., Oct. 19-20, Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, shooting Peters shells, won second general average, 328 out of 350.

Mr. F. M. Fay, of the Stevens Arms Co., won second professional average at DuBois, Pa., Oct. 18-19, 361 out of 400, using Peters factory-loaded shells.

Mr. Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters factory-loaded shells, won high general average at Newton, N. J., Oct. 21, 193 out of 200.

Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, using Peters factory-loaded target shells with "steel where steel belongs," won high general average at Winchester, Ky., 194 out of 200.

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