

ARMS AND THE MAN



Vol. LI, No. 6.

November 9, 1911

**THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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The Oldest Military Organization in the U. S.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1911.

\$3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Army-Accurate.

By "LES SMOKE."

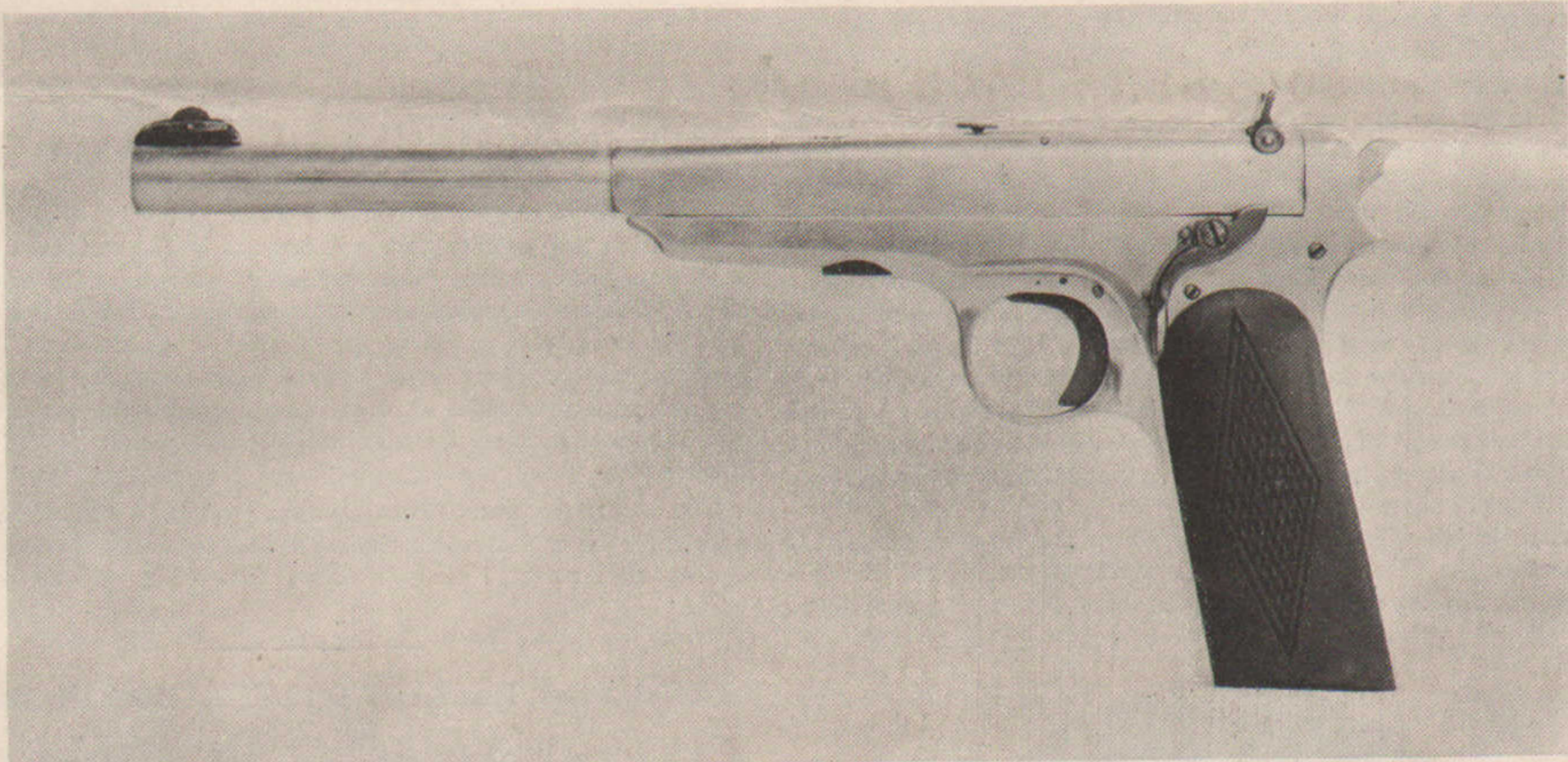
SOUNDS snappy, don't you think? Well, it is and thereby hangs a tale. When Dr. S. J. Fort, in a recent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, in his usual able way referred to the crying need of a twenty-two automatic pistol, he sounded a note which struck a responsive chord in the breast of every pistol shooter who has considered the future demands and needs and is accordingly groping in the dark for enlightenment.

The United States Army, after exhaustive, strenuous and scientific tests, has adopted for a service weapon a forty-five caliber automatic pistol. It is not meet that a formidable weapon of this sort should be fired in an indoor range nor is it always feasible to cut loose with a death dealing weapon of such scope as to range even in the field. Again, were this practicable the shooter must always have staring him in the face the sordid fact that each explosion will nick his bank account to the extent of upwards of six cents.

that his shooting had been done almost entirely with arms of the old-fashioned hand-hold construction, but upon critical examination analyzing one feature at a time his mood changed materially and especially when the inventor went into details, giving the logical reasons, whys and wherefores.

Asked why primarily, he thought the shooting world would be interested in a target pistol of this type he was quick to forecast the future, considering the present trend of thought, and it almost seemed that we could close our eyes and picture everything having gone "automatic," or going "automatic" which would necessarily call for that particular style of stock on account of the cartridge clip which must function through that end of the automatic gun. So, with the old style pistols and revolvers, destined to become obsolete, it naturally follows that we must have a practice gun built on those lines.

Very logical, don't you think? When asked as to the sights on



The Army-Accurate .22 Single Shot Pistol.

To be an accurate marksman requires perfect coordination of brain, muscle and nerve and as the noblest work of God is ever obliged to consider the ignoble value of money, the very consideration at the crucial moment that a squeeze on the trigger will cost him another six cents, is apt to upset the aforesaid coordination and spoil his score.

It was all of this and some other thoughts more or less valuable and pertinent to the sport that caused Col. George W. Peck, Jr., President of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club of Washington, D. C., to come forward with the last word in pistol construction, illustrations of which appear with this article and give a fairly good idea of the result. And so it comes to pass that we have before us a single shot twenty-two caliber target pistol, built along the lines, weight, hand-hold, and everything considered, of the war gun of forty-five caliber. The pattern gun of the Army-Accurate weighs two pounds and a half and has a ten-inch barrel, has a distance between sights of nine and one-quarter inches, while over all it measures an even eleven inches.

When the writer first took this gun in hand he is frank to say that he was not very enthusiastic and this is probably based on the fact

this pistol, which by the way, are as much in a class by themselves as is the unique pistol, he smiled blandly and did not answer for a moment; then in a reminiscent way said: "harsh words and profanity even in the mildest form have always shocked me. Did you ever, when shooting on a team, shudder at the fierce language when some contestant is endeavoring to secure windage or elevation on his sights with a misfit screwdriver? It is fair to presume that you have trembled and said a silent prayer at the awfulness of someone's remarks when, after much labor he has secured the desired windage, set the screws, pulled a finger-nail out by the roots in opening the gun, held perfectly at six o'clock on the bull, secured eleven thirty in the five ring and discovered that in loosing the finger nail he had also accidentally readjusted the sight for a combination mirage and sixty-mile 3 o'clock wind."

And then we saw the point, for it suddenly dawned upon us that no tool of any sort was necessary for adjusting sights and that the gun was of the take-down variety with everything screaming simplicity while all consideration was given to the comfort of the shooter. Here,

then, was a gun, the rear sight being imbedded in a mortise so that the top reach was flush with the top of the barrel, elevation easily secured by the turning of a flat headed screw whereby the pistol could immediately be sighted for upwards of three hundred yards. Windage was likewise secured by the turning of a screw on either side of the sight and, as though not satisfied in having already produced something which would immediately appeal to the heart and fancy of the gun lover a clever arrangement of a multiple disk with an absolute locking device gives the latter the option on any one of five different apertures.

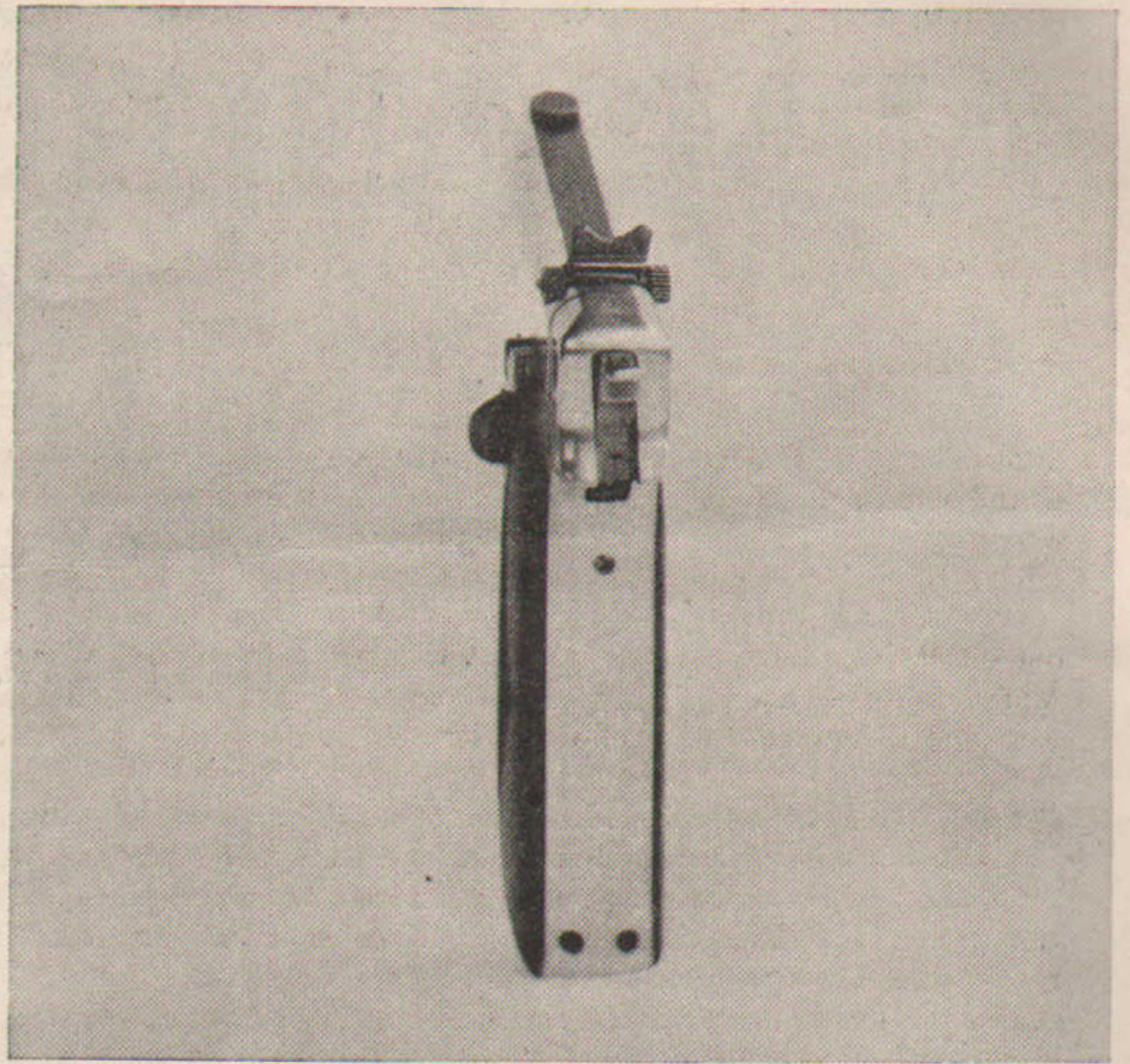
A similar positive locking contrivance becomes part of the front sight which in turn is of the multiple variety giving the shooter the choice of three different sights namely, the regular military sight, target sight and bead sight.

As there is a sermon in stones there is also much to be said on the subject of gun sights but it would seem that the inventor of the Army-Accurate has taken everything into consideration and said it all as evidenced by results. Undoubtedly, still having the broken fingernail and other dire misfortunes in mind, he constructed the opening mechanism to obviate any such disaster with the solution that, while still holding the pistol in the hand naturally a forward pressure with the thumb on the side lever, which can be seen in the accompanying illustration, unlocks the barrel and causes it to open automatically. The advantage of this can be seen at a glance and the ease with which the empty shell may be removed with the left hand and a fresh cartridge inserted is an inspiration. To take the gun down it is only necessary to make about three turns of the flat-headed screw beneath the frame. A forward pressure then on the side lever causes the gun to open in the regular way, when by pulling slightly to the rear on the barrel the same disengages the frame and you find the stock in the right hand and the barrel in the other.

It will be noted from the illustration that no screw appears in the walnut stock and there we find additional creature comfort. If the inventor of the forty-five automatic utilized this stock for a cartridge clip, why have any room go to waste because this happens to be a single-shot target pistol? The query is answered when, upon removing the walnut stock through a simple and handy arrangement the shooter finds a little oil can and field cleaner all read for business.

It would seem that the selection of the name Army-Accurate was a happy thought on the part of the inventor as it covers everything. It is, as stated before, built along the lines of the army pistol and as to its accuracy the evidence produced in this issue will show that there is no chance for argument. Milo B. Atkins, Vice-President of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, who had never had the pistol in his hands before made a 5-shot score of 45, and particular attention is called to the almost phenomenal grouping wherein five consecutive shots at twenty yards can be covered by a twenty-five cent piece, which is smaller than the ten ring of the bull's-eye by one-eighth of an inch, the same going to illustrate that if Mr. Atkinson had taken advantage of his elevation and windage possibilities and adjusted to a slight change, he would have made the group the ultimate hope of all pistol shots—A Possible.

A feature which will appeal particularly to the lover of the Great Out Doors is the ease with which the Army-Accurate may be converted into a sporting rifle. The peculiar arrangement of sights allows



A Rear View, Principally to Show the Unique Sight.

for instant change to fine pin and peep sights, while a clever folding stock does the rest and the lucky man has in hand an accurate rifle which will accommodate either the .22 short, long or long rifle cartridges.

That there is a comfortable niche in the gun world for such a gun is evidenced by the fact that a large number of orders has been placed "at sight" even when the pattern gun was in an embryonic state and the praise which the pistol receives on all sides must be very encouraging to the inventor. At Sea Girt where it was exhibited last August to a number of contestants it called forth enthusiastic and favorable comment generally with always the query "Where can I get one?" That, however, is another story.

In answer to a question on this point Colonel Peck ventured the information that patents were pending and in the meantime some local capitalists were modestly flirting for a more intimate acquaintanceship. With certain civic bodies carrying on a campaign to attract light manufacturing enterprises to the District of Columbia it is not surprising that the Chamber of Commerce is beckoning with a modest but convincing attitude while at least one National armorer of note has suggested a medicine talk for the taking over of the pistol for manufacture.

The Army-Accurate Arms Company of Washington, D. C., however, may be a fact some day and ARMS AND THE MAN, in any event, wishes all concerned every success, for the good of the glorious game.

THE OLDEST MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN THE U. S.

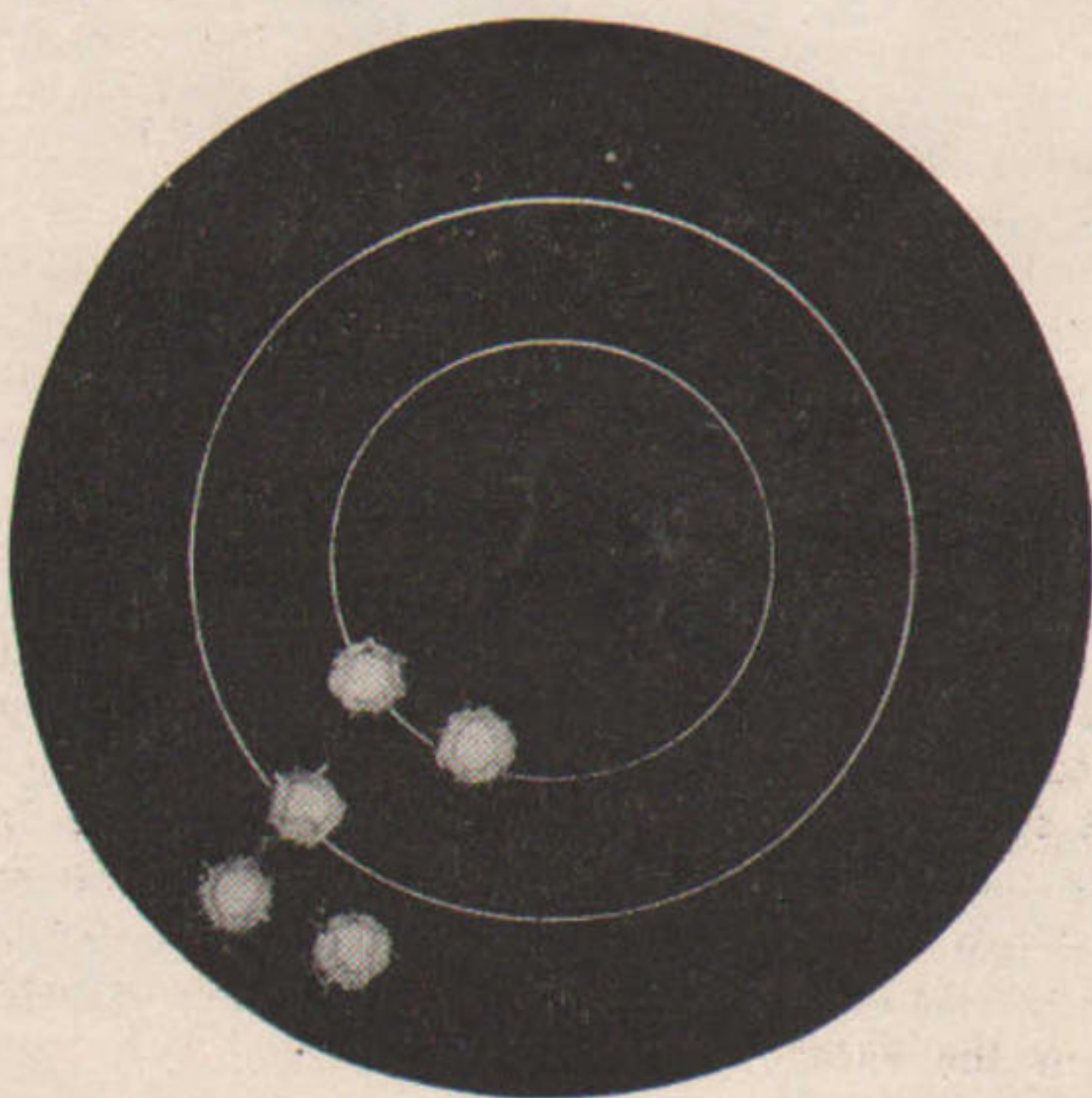
OUR State Army and Navy Journal, a handsome and well-printed publication devoted to the interest of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in its October number takes us seriously to task for the article published in ARMS AND THE MAN of October 5 under the title of "An Historic Medal."

As our information came from a member of the Blues organization who would not knowingly state something which was not true, we have not been imposed upon, as the Journal states.

The Richmond Light Infantry Blues organization dates from the year 1789. According to the Journal the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry dates its organization from November 17, 1774. According to these figures, which are undoubtedly the correct ones, the First Troop is the oldest military organization in the United States which has been in continuous service.

It is only proper, therefore, that we should publish this for the information of all concerned. We take from the Journal the military history of the First Troop.

"Philadelphia possesses the two most valuable relics in the country: that of the old Liberty Bell, which is so dearly cherished throughout the land, and next in importance, the standard devised and presented to the First Troop by Captain Markoe, in 1775. This standard shows



Five shot score of 45 out of a possible 50 by Milo B. Atkinson on the 20-yard indoor range of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, on November 1, using the Army-Accurate .22 single shot and Remington-U. M. C. Lesmok cartridges. Witnessed by Dr. M. E. Harrison and F. J. Kahrs, Secretary.

the thirteen stripes for the first time in any flag, and it suggested "the Striped Union Flag" hoisted at Cambridge in December, 1775. This standard is one of the highly prized relics of the Troop, and is still in good condition.

The first escort duty of the Troop was when General Washington left Philadelphia on June 23, 1775, to take command of the army at Cambridge, Mass. He was escorted by the Troop as far as King's Bridge, N. Y.

FIRST TROOP, PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Originated November 17, 1774, by twenty-eight gentlemen pledged to the side of the Colonies, who armed and equipped themselves as a Troop of Light Horse, the Troop is the oldest organization in the United States that has maintained a continuous active military service.

1775-83.—The Troop was in service as a volunteer command throughout the War of Independence. It paraded under command of Captain Markoe, in a review by General Washington, June 20, 1775, and took part, under Captain Morris, in all military operations in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and was honored by General Washington with a personal letter of thanks in 1777, and again in 1780.

On the 14th day of September, 1787, General Washington honored the Troop by being its guest at a dinner given in his honor at the City Tavern.

1794.—Under Captain Morris, in the command of President Washington, the Troop took part in the campaign to suppress the insurrection of 1794 in Western Pennsylvania.

1799.—The Troop was called into service by President Adams and marched into Northeastern Pennsylvania to put down the insurrection of 1799.

1812-14.—In the Second war with Great Britain the Troop was in service, under Captain Ross, for four months, in 1814, in Maryland.

1847-48.—In the war with Mexico the Troop did not take part as a body, as no volunteer cavalry commands were accepted. Several members received commissions in the regular army, of whom Captain Butler, holding a captain's commission in the Third Regiment, U. S. Dragoons, died in Mexico.

1861-65.—In the Civil War, the Troop, under command of Captain James, was the only volunteer cavalry accepted under the first call of President Lincoln. Upon the return from this duty Captain James was commissioned Colonel Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and died in service. In 1863, it again was in active service as an organization, under command of Cornet Samuel J. Randall, and was mustered out after the battle of Gettysburg. The Troop furnished upwards of seventy officers to the Union Army from among its members.

1898.—In the Spanish-American War every man on the active roll of the Troop volunteered for service in the United States Volunteers. Under Captain Groome the Troop was sworn in May 7, 1898, and discharged November 21, 1898. It took part in the Porto Rico Expedition in General Brooke's Command, and was the first volunteer troop to be landed on the island.

IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

In the service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Troop was on active duty at Harrisburg in 1838; during the railroad riots in 1877; during the riots at Homestead in 1892; at Hazleton in 1897; at Tamaqua and Panther Creek Valley in 1902, and many times in local disturbances of the peace in the city and county of Philadelphia.

From the "Official History of the Militia and National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania," volume 1, we quote:

"Among the relics preserved by the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, none relating to its history possesses more value, or is of greater interest, than the old Standard carried by the Troop during all the campaigns in which it was engaged throughout the Revolutionary struggle, and which has been handed down and through the successive generations of Troopers to the present day. For some time after the assembling of the First Congress in September, 1774, there existed no common flag in use by the classified colonists. The colors which were carried by vessels of all classes and those which were adopted by military bodies, were in most cases the British commercial ensign, which was a plain red flag with the union of the cross of St. George and the saltier of St. Andrew, ornamented with various mottoes and threatening devices, or a flag displaying similar emblems, and in many instances the arms and mottoes of the several colonies, on plain fields of different colors. It would appear that the flags carried by independent military companies at this time were the results of the

inventions of the members or commanders of those bodies, and Captain Markoe while in command of the Troop, following the prevailing custom, and desiring at the same time to present the company which had honored him by placing him at its head, with some token of his affection and respect, had prepared this standard, little thinking when giving the draught to the designer, how important a step he was taking toward the creation of the ensign of the United States.

"The Troop Standard is the first American Flag known to have the thirteen stripes, and it has been thought possible that General Washington remembered this flag, carried by the Troop which accompanied him June, 1775, from Philadelphia to Kingsbridge, New York, en route to take command of the army in Massachusetts, and that it suggested to him a similar symbol for the Flag raised at Cambridge six months later."

ORIGIN OF THE .22 HIGH POWER.

BY CHAS. NEWTON.

MR. CROSSMAN'S excellent account of the Savage .22 high power rifle, published in the October 26 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, expresses some uncertainty as to the origin of the type of cartridge used and he attributes it, as his best judgment, to Mr. Lewis, of Boston.

Inasmuch as the matter might be of some interest, the writer would state that the first .22 caliber high-power cartridge, as far as his knowledge is concerned, was designed and made by him in the winter of 1905 and 6, he using at that time a shell made by tapering down the .25-25 Stevens straight in a straight taper to .22 caliber at the muzzle. The bullet was made by using a copper jacket formed from an unheaded .22 short cartridge shell into which was swedged a lead core.

This was used in woodchuck shooting and target work during the summer of 1906 and an account of its action was published in SHOOTING AND FISHING, the predecessor of ARMS AND THE MAN, for October 4, 1906, and also appeared in Outdoor Life for November, 1906.

At this time three bullets were developed, one weighing 86 grains using the shell of the .22 long rifle cartridge for a jacket, one weighing 66 grains using the shell of the .22 short cartridge for a jacket, and one weighing 50 grains using the shell of the .22 C. B. cap as a jacket.

The 66 grain bullet was used almost entirely and this was loaded with a charge of 14 grains Lightning powder and gave an instrumental velocity of 2,075 feet per second. The writer had the pleasure of the company of Mr. John Taylor Humphrey, then the editor of SHOOTING AND FISHING, at the range when working out this charge and Mr. Humphrey in printing the article in SHOOTING AND FISHING, made some predictions regarding it in an editorial note.

Immediately after the publication of this issue of SHOOTING AND FISHING, in fact the letter was dated November 14, 1906, Mr. Lewis, of Boston, wrote the writer inquiring for further details as to the construction and operation of this cartridge, copies of the first two letters accompanying this article.

Mr. Lewis was very enthusiastic in the matter and immediately made arrangements to have the Stevens Arms and Tool Company make him one of their .044½ English model rifles to take this cartridge and borrowed the chambering reamer for the purpose of making it.

This rifle was made in due course of time and Mr. Lewis then took the matter up with a number of the crack shots at Walnut Hill and the result of this was the development of the rifle made by Mr. Niedner, which has been heretofore described in these columns.

Mr. Arthur E. Book, of Hamilton, Ontario, also had a rifle similar to Mr. Lewis' made at the time and still uses it.

After using this cartridge for two years the writer decided to go after more velocity and tapered down the .28-30 shell in a straight taper to .22 caliber at the muzzle, which enabled him to use 19 grains of Lightning powder and he obtained an instrumental velocity of 2,550 foot seconds.

The writer was in the meantime in correspondence with Dr. H. H. Baker, of Boston, who had become deeply interested in these cartridges through Mr. Lewis' experience, and had had made a reamer for tapering the .28-30 shell in a bottle neck form, and the last mentioned rifle was then rechambered for this cartridge.

In the summer of 1909 the writer took up with the Savage Arms Company the project of adapting a cartridge of this type to their feather weight model repeaters and the .25-35 shell was necked down to .22 to provide the shell, and this charge has been in course of development by the Savage people since that time, with the result indicated by Mr. Crossman.

A year ago the writer, desiring to obtain still further velocity if

possible, necked down the Krag shell to .22 caliber, loading this with 36 grains 1909 Military powder, which charge was after a few hundred rounds cut to 34 grains, owing to the piercing of primers.

Experiments with this cartridge are now underway, but the best velocity which has been obtained from it up to date, using the 34 grains charge, is 3,000 feet per second instrumental or about 3,100 foot seconds actual. The writer has used the identical cartridges used in the Savage rifle with a single shot Winchester, rifled and chambered by the Savage people for two years and has never had any difficulty with the primers piercing, and has fired one of the present Savage rifles 100 rounds with factory ammunition with no pierced primers, therefore is unable to account for Mr. Crossman's experience in the primers piercing.

I see by Mr. Crossman's article that Mr. Knoble has developed a cartridge similar to the writer's from the Krag shell, but do not find any data as to velocities obtained which would be interesting, as the writer is endeavoring to speed this up to 3,500 feet per second if possible, but has been unable so far to obtain any powder which will admit of sufficiently dense loading of the shell to accomplish this purpose, but is still reaching for better powder.

The writer has been in correspondence with Mr. Crossman regarding this cartridge for the past two years and both have been equally anxious for its appearance.

The letters mentioned by Mr. Newton are in the Editor's possession.—*Editor.*

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

INDOOR SHOOTING.

THE National Rifle Association of America, in anticipation of a very active indoor rifle shooting season, will, within a few weeks, move its headquarters to larger and more commodious offices.

The running of the three indoor leagues has nearly doubled the office work, and it has become necessary to engage another clerk to take charge of this branch of the Association's activities.

It appears extremely difficult to get the clubs started with their gallery shooting. Until such work is started it is very hard for the clubs to get a line on whether they will have enough of the right kind of material for the league to organize a team or not.

Circular letters have been going out from the office of the Association to civilian rifle clubs, university and college clubs, and the schoolboy clubs, announcing that the entries for the Interclub League shooting will close on November 25, and that the shooting would begin the week ending December 25; entries for the Intercollegiate League matches will close on December 1 and the matches will begin the second week in January; entries for the Interscholastic League matches will close December 1 and the matches will begin the first week in January.

The first entries to be received for the Interclub League are from the Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club Rifle Association and the Dickinson (N. Dak.) Rifle Club, the Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.; Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio. In the Intercollegiate League Harvard University and Purdue University have sent in their entries.

The indoor shooters appear very much interested in the plans of the Association to issue watch fobs for indoor qualification. The official targets for use in such qualifications have been received from the printer, and as soon as circulars containing the conditions under which the firing will take place and showing the watch fobs in colors have been issued, the Association will be ready to take care of requisitions for the official targets. In all probability such issue will be made in about two weeks.

To cap the climax of the indoor work there will probably be another international small-bore match. Nothing has been heard from England for some time in regards to this match, but it is understood that negotiations are underway with other countries looking to their entering teams in the competition.

LEGISLATION.

Conferences are being held with the officials of the War Department looking to a few changes in the rifle practice bill which will be reintroduced at the coming session of Congress. For the purpose of acquiring data to be presented to the military committees of the House and Senate, Secretary Jones, of the Association, has sent to each rifle club a list of questions to be answered bearing upon the purchase of service rifles and ammunition, range facilities, the actual number of

men practicing and other information. It is very important that these questions be answered in full and returned to the Secretary at an early date, as the assembling of Congress is only a few weeks off.

Clubs which have held their competition for the N. R. A. medal and decorations should not delay in sending in their reports. If the club secretary has not the proper blanks on hand to make such report he should write in at once and get them.

DEDICATION OF THE NAVY TRAINING SCHOOL.

AT the naval training station, Lake Bluff, Chicago, on October 28, President Taft delivered a message of peace. He dedicated the \$2,000,000 training school, not to the uses of war, but to the "moral, physical and ethical development of the young men of the nation."

No program of the entertainment prepared for the President during his forty-two days' tour of the nation has presented the impressive picture that was unfolded before the eyes of the national executive.

When the guest of the afternoon stepped out upon a platform that had been erected before the main entrance to the administration building the entire parade ground, with its 25,000 soldiers, sailors and civilians, appeared before him.

Across the foreground was stretched a half-mile ribbon of white uniformed student-sailors. Behind this white line was a darker and deeper one as the throng of visitors from Chicago, Waukegan and from miles up the lake shore were packed into the grounds before the platform.

The background was made up of the numerous dormitories, mess halls and the lake. Half a mile out could be seen the cruiser Wolverine, which joined the shore batteries in the presidential salute of twenty-one guns.

That the picture was appreciated by the visitors was evident. President Taft stood silently looking out over the parade grounds for many minutes before he spoke. Then, to the surprise of many of his audience, he told of the needs for world's peace.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"Admiral Ross, Secretary Meyer, my fellow-citizens:

"I am glad to have the honor of dedicating this magnificent training school, as I now do, to the use of the navy of the United States.

"I congratulate Congressman Foss on being able to see the completion of his labors. Those of us who know how things are done at Washington can understand the unremitting attention that was necessary to bring this about.

"I congratulate Admiral Ross that he is here now to preside over these dedication ceremonies. It is no wonder that he was successful in architectural and contract work, for he is evidently a man, though an old sailor, of wonderful adaptability. Had he not succeeded as a great constructor, he would have succeeded as an orator.

"There is one phase of this ceremony, as I look about this great work, that comes home to me with great force. I see everywhere the evidence of the municipal pride and public spirit of the commercial bodies of Chicago.

"That they should have desired this institution to have been within reasonable distance of their great city is not surprising, but that they should have contributed from their pockets money enough to buy this site and make it possible to be used for the government is an evidence of real patriotism and municipal generosity that I hope this great institution will forever commemorate.

"We are on the banks of the great lakes, with this training school for the purpose of fitting our sailors for war, but I am glad to know that though this be on the border, so to speak, and within water distance of our northern neighbor, Canada, it is still for war purposes entirely in the interior.

"We have no fort, no forces, no navy, and we offer that undefended border on both sides to illustrate the possibility of neighbors living in permanent amity and peace.

GROWTH OF THE NAVY.

"This training station illustrates the growth of our navy and the change of its character. No longer are we dependent on the traditional old sailor, and old tar, who, picturesque as he was, brave and courageous as he was, fighting man as he was, had certain defects that we are glad to make up now in the recruits that we gather not from the sea coast towns, but from the youth, and the sterling youth, of the country.

"The men who serve in the navy today are serving an apprenticeship of an industrial character that will fit them to serve well, after they have left the navy, in trades where knowledge of mechanics and electricity and other trades are necessary.

"The management of a war ship today and its conduct is like the conductor of a great machine shop, and the men are required to have a higher degree of intelligence, greater manual dexterity than the sailors of old.

"It is of the utmost importance and of the highest policy that for the file of the navy we should call upon the youth of the entire country, of the interior as well as the coast, in order that the whole country

may feel that interest in the navy that will nerve it to continue to make the navy as effective as possible until the time shall come, in the ideals of some of us, when no navy and no army may be necessary.

"But until that time, patriotism and prudence require that we should have a navy commensurate with the dignity, with the wealth and the prestige of this nation, and it is well that we should select the men to constitute it from all States in the Union, and have our training stations so placed in the country that they may invite men from the immediate neighborhood and thus cover the entire country, as we now do, with training stations on the Atlantic coast, in the interior at Chicago, and on the Pacific.

"I am delighted to see what wonderful progress has been made since the first of July in the training of these young naval men. I congratulate them. I congratulate the petty officers who have drilled them. I congratulate the admiral who has supervised their training. I dedicate this training school to the uses of the United States navy and for the benefit of the people of the United States.

FIELD ARTILLERY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

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

(Continued from last week.)

MAINTENANCE OF ARTILLERY MATERIAL.

The material issued to each battery of field artillery is expensive, costing approximately eighty thousand dollars. The guns and carriages, sights and quadrants, harnesses and equipments, fire control, instruments, etc., require constant care, frequent adjustment and occasional repairs, by competent mechanics. In the regular batteries a corps of specialists practically devote their entire time to this work. These men are equally needed in militia batteries, but they cannot be expected to give up their employment without adequate compensation. If this material is to be properly cared for, kept in repair and ready for constant use, it is necessary that competent mechanics be hired for that purpose.

TRAINING OF MILITIA BATTERIES.

Batteries capable of delivering an effective fire, adapted to the tactical situation are vital to the infantry; a battery incapable of delivering such fire will be at least merely a useless expense and annoyance, and may be an actual impediment and source of weakness requiring assistance from other arms to extricate it or possibly save it from capture. A battery can be capable of delivering an effective fire *only* when each individual enlisted man in it is thoroughly trained, when the entire personnel is trained to work together, when the captain is a master in handling this machine thus created and in skilfully manipulating the sheaf of fire delivered by the machine. Failure in any part of the above requisites causes the machine to break down, and the very rapidity of fire of the gun will result, within a few minutes, in wasting the entire ammunition carried, for all the ammunition carried with a battery at war strength can be fired away in about half an hour.

The proper training of the personnel in all that relates to fire can be accomplished by militia batteries—but it requires facilities and opportunities, time and money. These four requisites do not at present exist, and hence the untrained condition of the personnel.

Instruction commences with that of the armory and passes up through the state encampment to the culmination in combined maneuvers. An armory should be larger enough to permit placing the four guns in line for instruction in the Firing Battery, and as most of the drilling is done at night, the armory should be so lighted that the scales and bubbles on sights, etc., can be easily read. In addition, there should be a clear space in rear of the gun for the erection of aiming points, and space enough in front for firing sub-caliber cartridges, with a suitable back stop. The armory should also contain a riding ring, or there should be an available one located conveniently thereto.

Assuming that suitable armories have been erected, in which the appropriate elementary indoor instruction for both officers and men has been held, both mounted and dismounted, the State encampments would afford facilities for carrying this instruction to the next higher degree; but these should be artillery encampments, in order that the batteries may receive necessary instruction in the technique of artillery. State troops armed with the small-arm go into camp annually and hold target practice, and in addition the law provides each regiment and separate battalion with an inspector of small-arms practice; yet for the field artillery, which has no action except fire, there is no such requirements, and no provisions for firing instructors; *it is an absolute impossibility to obtain fire efficiency in the field artillery under these*

conditions. Batteries should be required to hold target practice, *as soon as* they have reached such a development as will render such firing instructive to them. Many have not yet reached this stage—and never will unless more encouragement is given them in the future than in the past.

The instruction of field batteries in the Organized Militia is seriously hampered by the lack of text books, blank forms, etc., or rather by the many obstacles which must be overcome in procuring them. The ordnance publications relating to the care and use of the artillery material, as well as blank forms, reports and property returns are not regularly issued to the battery commander. He must learn of their existence by accident or through unofficial sources, and then often procure them through his Congressman. When text books, publications and blank forms, which are deemed essential to the proper administration and instruction of the battery are adopted by the War Department, the necessary copies should be issued direct to the battery and battalion commanders at stated times, in prescribed quantities and without requisition.

RELATION OF THE STATE TO THE FIELD ARTILLERY.

In the States generally the National Guard is still regarded by many as a mere state police force which may be conveniently used to assist civil authorities in the discharge of their ordinary duties. It is considered that field artillery is not an essential part of a police force, and that its prospective use for purely state purposes is too remote to justify the expenditure of state funds for its maintenance. And since the scope of the federal appropriations under Section 1661, R. S., and the act of January 21, 1903, as amended, has been so enlarged as to make them, in effect, a cash addition to the State appropriation, the same policy now governs the expenditure of both.

Before any serious progress can be made with the field artillery of the organized militia, the self-evident truth that a battery of field artillery cannot be maintained on the basis of cost of a company of infantry must be recognized in practice as well as in theory. This principle is now ignored in all the annual appropriations for the militia, the apportionment of which is made by Congress, or left to the discretion of the Secretary of War. It is, therefore, natural that the same policy is followed by the several States where the prospective use of artillery for local purposes is considered to be somewhat remote.

Since the essential conditions for the organization, maintenance and efficient training of field artillery are not found in the same relative proportions in all the States, it is evident that an intelligent distribution of artillery stations in the organized militia will leave some States with little or no field artillery to support; and, in making up this deficiency, the increased burden will fall upon those States where conditions are more favorable. This inequality exists today, though not due to the same causes.

It follows that in the apportionment of federal appropriations, the greater needs of field artillery must be taken into consideration, or else the States maintaining artillery can do so only at the expense of the other branches of the service.

When it is considered that 58 batteries of heavy field artillery are needed to supply the proper quota for the existing infantry of the Regular Army and Organized Militia, and only 36 Regular batteries are available for all purposes, it is at once apparent that upon the Organized Militia must fall the entire burden of providing the 232 batteries of light and mountain artillery, required for both the Regular Army and the Organized Militia at their present strength, not mentioning the horse artillery required for cavalry divisions.

The question thus becomes one of deep national concern, and it is evident that the development of field artillery should not be left entirely to the States.

The War Department is fully aware of the serious situation created by our past neglect of the field artillery and suddenly aggravated by the adoption, throughout the civilized world, of the rapid fire gun and indirect laying. In an official circular (Cir. 14, D. M. A., 1911) recently sent to the State authorities, the Secretary of War sounds the alarm in the following language:

"The greatest deficiency today exists in the Field Artillery, and hence the attention of the State authorities is invited to the urgent desirability of giving special attention to the organization of additional units of this arm. More Field Artillery is essential to render effective the already existing Infantry force. Not only is there a deficiency in the number of organized units of Field Artillery, but unfortunately there is also a deficiency in the amount of material the Federal Government is prepared under the law to supply to the States."

The Department has also in preparation and intends to submit to Congress "a bill to increase the efficiency of the field artillery in the

organized militia," embodying the recommendations which your committee, after careful consideration of this important subject, presents for your approval.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is therefore recommended that, by appropriate legislation and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War and the Militia Board may prescribe, provision be made by Congress.

1. To issue to each battery of field artillery of the organized militia sixteen horses and to each battalion two horses of the field artillery type, provision being made for remounts to maintain this quota.

2. To issue the necessary forage, straw, shoes and veterinary supplies for such horses and for such limited number of additional horses as may be acquired by these organizations or provided for them by the State.

3. To provide for each battery and battalion an annual cash allowance sufficient for the employment of the required help to care for such horses, and for the hire of competent mechanics for the care, maintenance and repair of the artillery material and equipment.

4. To provide cleaning, saddler's and target materials, ammunition and expendable supplies in the proportion of one-half the annual allowance made to regular batteries, and for necessary repairs, replacements and additional issues of material and equipments.

5. To provide for the text books, blanks and publications required for the instruction of the personnel.

6. The cost or value of the foregoing to be charged against a separate and distinct appropriation to be made by Congress.

Your committee believe that such an act would go far toward making the militia artillery efficient, and in this connection present to this Association, as part of this report, the bill prepared along these general lines by direction of the Secretary of War.

After this bill was prepared by the War Department, and referred to the Secretary of War, he directed that it be submitted to the Committee on Field Artillery of this Association. Your committee having carefully considered the measure, recommend that it be approved and that, for the purpose of co-operating with the War Department to further the passage of the bill, a committee of seven members be appointed by the president to act with the executive committee at such time and in such manner as will in no way jeopardize or delay the passage of the pay bill.

SCHOOLBOYS REWARDED.

WINNERS in the recent rifle contest between high school boys of this city at the Marine Corps Range at Winthrop, Md., were recently awarded their prizes. Taking part in the presentation exercises were the Secretary of War, Dr. W. M. Davidson, superintendent of Schools; Capt. James F. Oyster, president of the board of education; Ernest L. Thurston, assistant superintendent of schools; representatives from the high schools and various military organizations and representatives of the student bodies from the several high schools. The ceremonies took place in the assembly hall of the Central High School, lasting nearly two hours. Throughout the entire presentation the highest enthusiasm was shown by the students, the speakers being interrupted from time to time with handclapping and school "yells."

That rifle practice would not create a desire for warfare among the boys who participated in it, but on the other hand, would teach them more truly the real seriousness and terribleness of warfare, and so be an incentive to them to do all in their power to prevent war, was the declaration of Secretary Stimson, in presenting the prizes for the Secretary of War match and the General Oliver match.

"It is an old tradition," said Mr. Stimson, "that the American citizen is ready for his duties, whether in war or peace. On that tradition rests the safety of this country. If we are going to fulfill all our duties as citizens it is necessary not only that we learn how to shoot, but that we learn to use the new military rifle. Some people are afraid that to teach boys to shoot is to teach them to be fond of war. I do not come here to preach that doctrine, however, but the reverse of it."

Superintendent Davidson emphasized the importance of rifle practice. "I don't believe in raising a generation of mollycoddles in our public schools," he said. "We want boys and girls who can get out on the firing line of the world and do their duty. I believe that rifle practice and all those other similar things tend to such a development."

Col. Burton R. Ross, commandant of the cadet regiment, also expressed belief that military training made for more manly boys and better citizens. "The better the soldier the better the scholarship, the manhood and the character of the boy," he declared. "If we can do nothing more than develop good citizenship we have done enough."

FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE.

COL. DANIEL APPLETON, of the 7th Infantry, N. G., N. Y., will complete on Monday his fortieth year of service in the organization which he commands, but at the Colonel's request there will be no celebration of that event. Colonel Appleton enlisted in Company F of the regiment as a private on October 31, 1871. He was promoted to corporal on April 8, 1873, and advanced to sergeant on November 7, of the same year, and on March 9, 1875, he was made first sergeant. On May 23, 1876, he became second lieutenant of his company and on January 13, 1879, he received his commission as captain of the company. When Col. Emmons Clark resigned his command in 1889 Captain Appleton was elected colonel and assumed command of the 7th Regiment on July 18, 1889.

Speaking of Colonel Appleton, Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk said:

"I cannot speak too highly of Colonel Appleton, who is the senior colonel in the State. He has been colonel of the 7th Regiment for twenty-two years and he is undoubtedly the most successful colonel the regiment has ever had. As Col. Emmons Clark was colonel for twenty-five years the regiment has had only two colonels in nearly a half century, which is a remarkable record."

ITALY AND TURKEY—A COMPARISON.

A comparison of the armed strength of Italy and Turkey shows a decided advantage on land for the Turks, but Italy is far the stronger on the sea. The following gives an idea of the relative standing:

Their armies—

	In Peace.	In War.	Available but unorganized.
Italy	225,000	525,000	1,200,000
Turkey	375,000	725,000	2,000,000

Their navies—

	Italy.	Turkey.
Modern battleships	7	0
Second class battleships	5	5
First class cruisers	7	1
Second class cruisers	3	2
Third class cruisers	13	2
Gunboats	13	2
Destroyers	33	4
Torpedo boats	75	8
Submarines	19	0

A FISH STORY.

AS naturally befits a dashing character, soldier of fortune, sportsman and rifleman of national and international fame it is only proper that occasionally he should pull off particularly startling stunt. When this happens the press starts off a story which eventually assumes such proportions and incredulity that even the man who originally wrote the story would not recognize it.

But in this particular case we have information almost first hand. We had waded through an accumulation of press clippings without number, the waste basket was beginning to overflow and we were getting real tired, when there suddenly popped into view a scare head that made us sit up rub our eyes and reach for our favorite pipe.

"Captain McBride wins in Fight with Fish." "Lands Prize Catch of Season in Indiana Single Handed." Well, sir, it just went on to tell how sort of casual like just what took place. Here it is:

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 25.—Capt. H. W. McBride, of the Indiana National Guard, wrested this week from a Fort Wayne fisherman the honor of the biggest fish catch in the State this season when he landed a twenty-pound pike in the first basin of the chain at Lake James, Steuben county. Captain McBride did the stunt single handed, with a pole and line and the regulation small bass hook.

Early in the season Harry Morgan, Indianapolis, caught a fish in Lake Wawasee weighing fourteen pounds, then Samuel Gibson, Muncie, caught one weighing sixteen pounds in Lake James. After this a Fort Wayne fisherman made a catch beating Gibson's one pound, and T. B. Beitman, Muncie, caught one weighing nineteen pounds. But each of these fishermen had assistance.

Captain McBride was shooting ducks and the only tackle in his boat was a pole and line. A twelve-inch bass took the bait, and then the pike struck the bass, the hook penetrating the nose. McBride saved his line by throwing his pole into the lake and following it. This lasted thirty minutes, when the fish was drawn alongside the boat. McBride attempted to grab it through the eyes, this painful method usually taking the life out of a fish, but it snapped at him like a horse.

McBride was finally forced to grab the big fish in his arms and throw it over the side of the boat. This done, a battle royal was on, but the fish had postponed resistance too long, and the army man was on top of him and finally succeeded in tying him. The big catch was shipped to Indianapolis.

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.

WARS OF THE FUTURE.

The mind easily loses itself in a contemplation of the new and strange phases which a modern battle may present: There are the air ship and the dirigible, both as aids to security and information and as more or less useful auxiliaries, defensively or offensively operated. We cannot ignore the gasoline engine as part of a motor truck or gun carriage, or a motorcycle, for scouts and couriers. The telephone has been developed to the point where for field service it is not much heavier than the maximum weight of personal field equipment.

Do you see the possibility of something quite different, surprising and unique occurring in a battle between the armies of two intelligent and progressive people?

It is beyond the power of the imagination to conceive of what might occur. One element in such a situation, which is not yet discussed and one of extraordinary possible effect, is that of communication by wireless telegraph. Scouts, soldiers seeking information of the enemy, may carry a light wireless apparatus with them, by means of which they can establish communication and convey their information anywhere within twenty-five miles of the receiving station.

Such a thing as surprise, except at night or by such a fortuitous combination of circumstances that no one could call it anything but a happy accident,—the approach of one army to another unseen or unheard—*is a dream of the past.*

It would almost be worth the loss of life and the suffering and the havoc unavoidably wrought by war to see a modern battle, for the sake of the increase of knowledge which it would afford us.

Beyond all dodging, these speculations, which may seem idle or not depending upon the mood of the reader, as surely as fate, bring us around to the position long ago assumed by ARMS AND THE MAN, that the next great war between civilized nations will be our last great war. We do believe the making of war common-place, mechanical, and uninteresting, so that it will not appeal to the romantic fighting spirit which has come down to us from hundreds of genera-

tions of warrior ancestors, will put a period once and for all—so long as this civilization lasts and continues to increase—to physical contests between men.

Of course it is our habit to think in these days as men have in all others, that our civilization is not alone the greatest the world has even known, but that it is everlasting. We might do well to pause and consider that civilizations as great have risen, flourished and fallen.

All the large movements of life, all there is to living, seems a repetition in one day of something which has gone before. It seems fair then to assume that our own civilization of which we are so proud, may be wiped out by the hand of God as the moist sponge obliterates figures upon a child's slate, when what few of us be left will go back to barbarism and begin again.

What was it we said in the beginning? 'That one's mind might lose itself in the meanderings through the wilderness of possibilities presented by the modern battle. It is so.

MILITARY SPIRIT.

Some signs which we cannot longer ignore, convince us that unless most determined and intelligent work is done to stimulate and keep alive the military spirit in this country we are soon going to find ourselves hopelessly lacking in this first element of a healthy and normal national life.

It is so hard to believe that we have kept pushing evidences away from us, setting indications aside and misreading the report of our own senses. But it is true. There is a lessening in outward evidences of military spirit and patriotism and it is equally true that this is an accelerating complaint; one which must be recognized, met and removed if we are to see the words "United States of America" printed upon future maps of the world.

From the States, more especially from some of them considered the original birthplace of liberty and patriotic spirit, there come reports of difficulty encountered in enlisting men for the National Guard. There is news of a large number of vacancies in the Military Academy and in the Naval Academy. Recruiting officers experience difficulty in securing men for the Army.

Public orators, preachers and teachers of the people talk a great deal more about arbitration and world-wide peace than they do about preserving the rights and liberties and lives and property of our citizens.

Newspapers and public prints generally, seem to be more interested in pointing the finger of indignant protest at the few rotten places appearing upon the surface of our public affairs, than to consider or discover the canker worm of unpatriotism which is eating away at the heart of the nation.

If the time has come when we can all be socialists together, cast all that we have into a common pot and dip from it with dirty fingers that which shall suffice us for the moment, speaking literally as well as figuratively, then this is very well. National rights can be eradicated; the national lines disposed of, and we and the rest of the hoipolloi shall take pot luck together.

The idea fills us with disgust, as it must, because we know that the time for establishment of the brotherhood of man, the moment for the arrival of the millenium, is not yet. Indeed there seem evidences that it may be some millions of years from us.

We realize that we are in the midst of one of those strange obsessions common to all ages, in which a people, forgetful of their obligations, their rights, their privileges, their plain and manifest duty, sit in besotted ignorance or go in the wrong instead of the right direction, because they will not see the truth; truth which is open and plain and evident for them to see if they would but look.

It is scarcely a case which admits of argument. If there is to continue to be an American Nation we must have pride in our own insti-

tutions, we must support them in peace and in war and we must be willing to fight for them in war and in peace.

Let every man who loves his country renew that love; let each one bestir himself anew to rouse in the breasts of his associates similar feelings to those which possess him, and let him endeavor by whatever means may be most efficacious to bring such enlightenment as will put a stop to what is a ruinous, indeed a suicidal condition, of national affairs.

JUST A FEW REMARKS.

BY FRANK EVANS.

I AM not thin-skinned, nor sensitive, but I don't enjoy being credited with errors that I haven't made. Captain Riley, of Nebraska, in *ARMS AND THE MAN* of October 19, says "he wishes to correct a few errors made by me in my article on 'Gun Grease,' as that article was based on a note published over his signature in *ARMS AND THE MAN* several months ago." Far be it from me to rob the captain of any credit due him for this excellent cleaning compound, but if he will take the trouble to procure a copy of Dr. Hudson's book "Modern Rifle Shooting from the American Standpoint," and then turn to page 139 he will find the following nitro solvent recipe:

Astral oil.....	2 oz.
Acetone	1 oz.
Turpentine	1 oz.
Sperm oil.....	1 oz.

This is the formula I gave in my article and credited it to Dr. Hudson, and it was published in *ARMS AND THE MAN* about a year ago. So much for my "errors."

Captain Riley's formula differs by using 1 ounce of kerosene and 2 ounces of sperm oil.

The captain says albolene is not refined kerosene; may be not. I am not a shark on chemistry, but two first-class pharmacists have told me at widely different times that albolene was refined Russian kerosene. The captain says "it is not so good as ordinary kerosene, as it lacks the peculiar penetrating and solvent properties." Maybe not, but you couldn't convince me that it isn't good enough, because I and others have given it exhaustive and complete tests. Personally, I do not have much admiration of coal oil in its ordinary, common form. If you want a nice even coat of rust on a polished steel surface, cover it with a coat of coal oil and place it in a warm, damp atmosphere for a day or two. In my opinion the acetone is the most valuable ingredient in both formulas, because of its cleaning properties, while turpentine has been used by riflemen ever since the days of Daniel Boone to remove lead from gun barrels.

Well, well, no harm done. In indorsing Dr. Hudson's recipe, I simply aimed to give a wider or renewed information to riflemen of something that had been thoroughly tried out so far as lead bullet rifles were concerned. I disclaimed any knowledge of what it would do in high-powered rifles. High-powered rifles is a closed page to me, although if I were ten or fifteen years younger with eyes that could line-up an open sight, I would take up the subject.

However, I will "nose around," and the other day I was out to the National Guard range and I saw something that made me smile, although I managed to keep my mouth shut, not being certain whether it was I or the military boys that had the laugh coming.

I was plugging away at 300 yards with my Schuetzen rifle—standing, because it was a more natural way for me to shoot than sitting or kneeling—and keeping the shots in the 4-ring, with a bull ever few shots, when some of the guard boys were brought up to beat it. After a few shots that scattered a little a captain produced a thick folded paper from his kit that contained vaseline and rolled the bullet end of the cartridge in it. The shooting then became worse, which was just as I expected, and I wondered why he did it. On inquiring I found the vaseline treatment was a regular part of their "dope," and that "it prevented metal fouling and made the guns shoot better." Does it?

I have been to vaseline—even to the third or fourth trial—to prevent leading in low-power rifles. A gilt-edged rifle that will consistently make 3-inch groups at 200 yards will not keep its shots in a 12-inch circle if the bullets are rolled ever so lightly in vaseline before shooting. But it will stop leading. My observation is that rifles are all the same breed of pups; that they may differ as to degree but not as to kind, and that what affects a .22 short will affect any other old rifle.

HOW OUR GERMAN BROTHERS DO IT.

BY A. CRANK.

DURING the past summer every Schuetzenfest held in the German Empire has been celebrated with particular satisfaction amid significant reminiscences, on account of the fact that 1911 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the first general German shooting festival.

It was in 1861, when the corner-stone was laid for the great German shooting organization which has reached a stage of development that might well set the American patriot to thinking and to wishing that the attainment of a similar ideal would not be concealed in a too distant future.

To be sure, there were local German shooting societies long before 1861, whose membership consisted of the armed citizenship. There were, even in those early days, shooting guilds and larger organizations combining a number of local guilds into a larger body, and these affiliations, which were usually concluded at the great shooting festivals, led in not a few instances to closer relations between the cities represented by the various societies. The shooting festivals themselves assumed almost the importance which the ancient tournaments had for the knights and nobles.

The height of development of these guilds was in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and it lasted well into the eighteenth. Existing paintings of Rembrandt, Frank Hals, and others give a vivid recollection of the glories of the Netherlandish shooting festivals which did so much to unify the various elements of the people and to maintain the population in readiness to protect the borders of their country.

However, in the latter part of the eighteenth century the guilds began to lose considerable of their old ground, until they eked out but a sorry existence. In fact, in a few instances they were even put under the ban of suspicion, because their members, being of an enlightened and progressive class, were usually in favor of a unified Germany, an idea that did not find universal approbation of those highest in authority.

The downward movement of what was left of the old shooting fraternities was suddenly arrested in 1860, finding a capable reformer in Prince Ernst of Coburg-Gotha, himself one of the best marksmen of his time. He made his residence the harbor in which the storm-racked bark of marksmanship found a haven and even encouragement. In July, 1861, Prince Ernst delivered the opening address at the first German Shooters' Day. "The chief aim of the German marksman," said he, "is to guard the honor of the German Fatherland."

In Gotha then assembled shooting enthusiasts from all the German states. The names of four Honor Targets were: "Schleswig-Holstein," "Deutschland," "Herzog-Ernst," and "Thueringen." During this first shooting festival the founding of the German Schuetzenbund, which today has reached unrivaled proportions, was discussed and decided. It is the purpose of the league to include all German shooters in one great fraternity, to foster the art of rifle shooting, to increase the defensive strength of the people, and to insure the members against shooting accidents, and against liabilities resulting from them. The "Bund" is made up of thousands of local societies which in many cases have again taken the ancient name of guild. The local Schuetzen-Fests, or shooting festivals, have become—in west and middle Germany more than in the east—genuine folks-festivals in which the differences of classes and of wealth entirely disappear.

Sociability, however, and merry-making are not the chief aims of the Schuetzen-Fest. Now, as in times of old, the main aim is the attainment of skill in shooting. In nearly every instance the program of the local Schuetzen-Fest alternates shooting for prizes with a competition for the honor of becoming the "Shooters' King," which goes to the marksman who obtains the highest number of points. Then there are visitors' and guests' matches. The title King and First and Second Knight are terms which have survived from the shooting games of the middle ages and have also been adopted by the newly-organized societies. Frequently there are also special honor shoots and targets shot at in honor of the Emperor, the Sovereign of the state, or the ruling Prince.

The great shooting festival of the German Schuetzenbund takes place once every three years. Only members of the "Bund" are entitled to participate in matches, also invited foreign shooters and Germans whose occupation makes it impossible for them to join the "Bund." Shooting is offhand at 175 meters (225 yards) and from a muzzle rest at 300 meters (about 383 yards). The 175-meter bull's-eye is 30 centimeters or 11.8 inches in diameter, and the 300-meter bull's-eye, 60 centimeters or 23.6 inches. Only one rearsight or peep in combination with a plain front sight is permitted. Telescopes are barred.

According to the constitution of the "Bund" two obligatory targets are named "Germany" and "Home," and one-fourth of the often very valuable trophies and considerable money prizes must be apportioned to these two targets.

The traditional Schuetzen rifle—the elaborate affair which comes equipped with a multitude of mechanical and scientific aids in the shape of false muzzles, throated chambers, telescopes, apertures, vents, palm rests, finger grips, special stocks, bullet seaters, and what-nots, is fast giving way in Germany to straight military shooting. The number of military targets at Schuetzen-Fests is increasing rapidly.

Several years ago, the German Government gave an additional impetus to military shooting by authorizing the sale of many thousands of model .71-.84 Mausers to German citizens at the price of two and a half marks (about sixty cents) a piece. With an appropriate load of bulk smokeless powder these rifles make an excellent target arm.

It goes without saying that the German Shooters' Societies are important factors in furthering the virtues of comradeship and patriotism. Every member must help to maintain harmony, friendship and sociability. A transgression of the rules of gentlemanly conduct brings about a money fine which is doubled and trebled when the offense is repeated.

The German shooters also have their patron saint in the person of Saint Sabastian, an early Christian martyr who was tortured to death by arrow shots under Diocletian. As said before, the German shooting festivals of this summer and their good results give ample proof that our German brothers adhere with unswerving fidelity to their watchword, "Train eye and hand for the Fatherland."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A Company to be Proud of

Company H, Sixth Infantry, M. V. M., is an organization that any commanding officer might well be proud of. Capt. Duncan M. Stewart, the commanding officer, has just notified the National Rifle Association that his company qualified forty-four experts and seven marksmen this year, with a figure of merit of 186.27 against forty-three experts and twelve marksmen last year with a figure of 178.18. You may be sure that there are not a great many organizations with such a fine record. We will be glad to hear of those that have so we may give them proper credit. We congratulate Captain Stewart, the company, regiment, State, and country, in fact, everybody who has had anything to do with the building up of this magnificent institution.

Ohio National Guard Association Meeting.

A school for officers of the Ohio National Guard will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Ohio National Guard Association, which takes place in Toledo, November 20. Armory schools will be instituted in all line organizations, the purpose being to instruct officers in the practical application of principles and rules. Col. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., Columbus, Ohio, is the Inspector-Instructor.

Officers' Schools in New Hampshire.

Schools for officers in New Hampshire will be held twice each month beginning November 1 and ending May 31, 1912, in each town where there is an organization. Capt. E. V. D. Murphy, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, on duty with the State troops, is the Inspector-Instructor in charge of the work. The drill season for the State troops began November 1 and will continue until May 21, 1912. Non-commissioned officers' schools will be held in each organized weekly. The commanding officers will be the instructor. A machine gun company has been added to the First Infantry.

Rifle Matches in Washington.

Company I, Second Infantry, was the winner of the Company Team Match for the Governor's Trophy held recently at the Fort Lawton range in Seattle. Company E, Second Infantry took second place and a trophy. Gold and silver medals for first and second place in the Individual Skirmish Match went to First Lieut. H. R. Humphrey, Second Infantry, and Capt. C. S. Sapp, C. A. R. C., respectively. The State troops come in for high praise at the hands of Maj. John H. Wholley, U. S. A. Inspector-Instructor, in his report covering the annual encampment in July last.

Inspections in Delaware.

The State troops will undergo inspection at the hands of Maj. C. A. Short, Inspector General of the State forces, beginning November 23.

Record Rifle Season in Pennsylvania.

It has been a record season for the Pennsylvania troops and the fine showing made in rifle practice is a source of gratification to those responsible for the interest taken. Plans for increasing the scope of the State Rifle Association of Pennsylvania are now under way, and its influence is expected to assume larger proportions than ever before. The State Rifle Association of Pennsylvania was incorporated under

the laws of Pennsylvania in 1880. The charter members were Gen. J. A. Hartranft, Gen. J. W. Latta, Gen. George R. Snowden, Col. J. C. W. Frishmuth, Maj. J. H. Burroughs, Col. George H. North and Col. Silas W. Pettit. Subsequently the association was revived by Capt. Frank B. Bower, Quartermaster Hugh Craig, Jr., and Maj. D. S. B. Chew, Maj. Henry Reed Hatfield and Maj. E. C. Goddard. The present by-laws were adopted in 1906. The association has forced to the front within the last three or four years, so that its interest has been felt in other States as well as Pennsylvania. This year marked the first season for interstate competition. The rifle associations of New Jersey and New York have been regarded for years as foremost in the United States, but as the membership of the Pennsylvania Association already exceeds 150, it is expected to reach the same prominence. The association is regarded as a valuable auxiliary to the National Guard. Efforts are being made to extend the work for next year and it is confidently expected that matches under its auspices will in time become as popular as those held by the New Jersey Association at Sea Girt. Prizes have been more attractive each year and the competitions more spirited, until these matches are watched with great interest by the entire Guard.

Arizona Has Correspondence School.

The State is right up to the minute when it comes to making an efficient organization of its troops. A correspondence school has been established which will be conducted by Lieut. F. F. Jewett, detailed by the War Department.

New York Officers Will Retire.

The following named officers will be retired in January as having reached the age limit set by law: Col. Joseph G. Story, Assistant Adjutant General, New York city; Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the First Brigade, New York city; Maj. Albert H. Briggs, Fourth Brigade, medical corps, Buffalo; Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, chief of coast artillery, Brooklyn; Maj. William M. Kirby, ordnance department, Auburn; Capt. William H. Palmer, Ordnance Department, Seventh Infantry, New York city; Chaplain William C. P. Rhoades, Thirteenth Artillery District, Brooklyn; Chaplain Albert F. Tenney, Tenth Infantry, Pelham Manor.

More About the Sullivan Pistol Law.

Supreme Court Justice Pendleton decided on November 3, that when the New York Legislature passed the Sullivan anti-firearms law, requiring persons owning revolvers to get a permit for them, it did not intend that the law should apply to persons keeping revolvers at home for the protection of the household. The court accordingly sustained a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Joseph F. Darling, who got himself arrested for the purpose of testing the law as applied to revolvers in one's home.

Darling, who is a lawyer, went to some trouble to test the law. He contended, that if the law is applied to householders, it will simply advertise to the criminal classes the householders who have revolvers and those who have not, by compelling the owners to get licenses. Justice Pendleton upheld this contention.

MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION

Cannot Enlist.

A man receiving a pension from the Government on account of wounds received in action, or for any other form of disability, could not be enlisted in the Regular Service, and should not be enlisted in the National Guard.

The Winder Target System.

The Winder target supplies, annual, are supplied by the Department to the Militia, but no annual allowance of these supplies has been established. Action has been taken by the Department to ascertain, if practicable, what would constitute an annual allowance for issue to the militia of the improved armory target, and as soon as this information is obtained, the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories and of the District of Columbia will be advised.

Revolver Equipment for Infantry.

Paragraph 12, Bulletin of Militia Notes, October 16, 1911, Division of Militia Affairs, is amended to read as follows:

"In respect to the number of revolvers to be considered necessary for the Infantry Regiments, the provisions of paragraph 242, Militia Regulations, 1910, require only the revolver equipment for the non-commissioned officers' staff, band and musicians. It is *not* necessary for Sergeants of Infantry to be equipped with the revolver, revolver holsters, and cartridge boxes, specified in paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 23, War Department, February 2, 1906, which are for police and provost-duty, in the regular army and are held to have no application to the equipment of the organized militia."

A Good Inspection Rule.

While it is very desirable that there should be as few absentees as possible from the annual inspection required by Section 14 of the Militia Law, the practice followed in some cases of taking men out of sick beds in order that they be counted present should not be permitted, as it is unnecessary, and dangerous to the health of the men.

Communications Intended for War Department.

In official correspondence with the War Department, it is held that where an official communication from a State or Territory, is addressed to the Secretary of War, it should be signed by the Governor, or by the Commanding General, District of Columbia Militia. On the other hand, official correspondence signed by the Adjutant General of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, should be addressed to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs. It is not considered in accordance with proper military etiquette for any official letter addressed to the Secretary of War to be signed by an official except the Governor, or Acting Governor, of a State or Territory, or the Commanding General of the District of Columbia. Official communications from members of the Organized Militia intended for the War Department should, in all cases, be addressed to the Adjutant General of the State or Territory.

Regarding Reports.

Paragraph 350, Militia Regulations, 1910, which requires quarterly reports from the Adjutant General concerning the duties performed by the non-commissioned officer detailed with the Organized Militia, has been amended so as to require a report on the same form (Division of Militia Affairs, Form No. 42) by the Adjutant General when an enlisted man is relieved from duty with the Organized Militia by War Department orders, or his detail is terminated by desertion, death, or discharge.

Land for Rifle Ranges.

Hereafter when a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia desires to purchase land and other property for target ranges, under the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, the tract of land, or other property so selected, shall be inspected by an officer of the Regular Army, not on duty with the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, concerned in the purchase. After reviewing the report of the inspecting officer, the Secretary of War will determine whether or not the purchase will be authorized.

Transportation of Inspector-Instructors.

Officers of the Regular Army detailed on duty as inspector-instructors with the Organized Militia of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, are entitled to their actual, reasonable expenses when ordered on official business, such as tours of instruction or inspection, by the authorities of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. In determining these expenses, the provisions of Circular No. 85, War Department, October 20, 1908, will govern, except that in place of mileage, the actual cost of railroad and other transportation expenses will be taken.

The expenses of officers ordered by the War Department to make the inspection under Section 14 of the Militia Law are met as provided in Circular No. 85, War Department, October 20, 1908, wherein the State pays from the appropriation under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, the officers' expenses in excess of mileage received from the United States, upon accounts certified to them from the office of the Paymaster General of the Army. Under present laws, the State is put to no expense for the officers detailed to make the field inspections under Section 3, of the Militia Law.

It has been held that the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, is not expected or required to pay the mess expenses of inspector-instructors or other Regular Army officers on duty at encampments, or maneuver camps.

Instruction for Disbursing Officers.

The attention of disbursing officers of the Organized Militia is called to the requirement of the Treasury Department in regard to the numbering of vouchers to their accounts current, as published in paragraph 206, Militia Regulations, 1910. This requirement provides that all vouchers be numbered consecutively throughout a fiscal year, and that no number shall be repeated during a fiscal year. This requirement is frequently violated, and the violation causes a great deal of avoidable correspondence between the Auditor for the War Department and the disbursing officer. The instructions issued for the guidance of disbursing officers should be strictly followed.

Commutation of Rations.

The following change in the commutation of rations for non-commissioned officers on duty with the Organized Militia has been made:

"An enlisted man, detailed on duty with the Organized Militia of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, will receive commutation of rations, to be paid by the Chief Commissary of the territorial division in which he is serving, at the rate of \$1.125 a day. That amount shall also be considered to cover subsistence for any and all travel performed by him on business relating to the Organized Militia under competent orders from the Adjutant General of such State or Territory, or from the Commanding General, District of Columbia Militia. (General Orders, No. 136, War Department, October 7, 1911, paragraph 3.)

A Canvas Bucket and Basin.

A canvas bucket and a canvas basin for the use of officers, conforming to the sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, have been adopted and will be kept on hand by the Quartermaster's Department. They may be purchased for cash under Section 17 of

the Militia Law. (General Orders, No. 136, War Department, October 7, 1911, paragraph 4.)

Drill Regulations for Signal Corps.

Drill Regulations for Field Companies of the Signal Corps, 1911, are now available for issue, at a cost of 30 cents a copy on requisition; and 50 cents a copy when purchased through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

A Decision Regarding Disbursing Officers.

In a recent case the Secretary of War decided that, as disbursing officers are appointed upon the recommendation of the Governors of the respective States, their resignations should be properly forwarded through the same authority. With reference to a suggestion that the War Department designate an officer of the Pay Department to visit a State and by personal interview assist a disbursing officer in meeting the views of the Department, while it is the aim of the Division of Militia Affairs, to assist the Organized Militia in every way possible, it is not regarded as feasible to detail officers of the Pay Department to the different States for the purpose of instructing disbursing officers. The regulations contain provisions and explicit instruction for the disbursement of Federal funds, in so far as it is possible to promulgate rules. In the disbursement of funds necessarily many cases may arise in which it would be impracticable to give a decision beforehand, and which can be adjudicated only when these papers reach the Auditor for the War Department. Conditions in this respect in the Organized Militia are no different than in the Regular Army. In both cases, the settlement of many accounts is a matter involving some delay and correspondence.

Marking of Uniforms and Equipment.

All articles of uniform clothing and equipment, issued to individual soldiers of the Organized Militia, should be stenciled, or otherwise marked, with the company number and letter, and the proper designation of the regiment and State, in order to prevent interchange and loss by theft or other causes. Care should be taken to mark outside uniforms on a double fold of cloth.

Recruiting in the Organized Militia.

Recruiting for the Organized Militia is conducted in accordance with the laws and regulations of the particular State or Territory, and blank forms conforming to those laws and regulations are used, and not forms furnished by the United States.

A militia organization does not lose its State or Territorial status by being mustered into the service of the United States. It returns to that status upon being mustered out of the service of the United States, and its disposition thereafter is a matter of State concern. State blanks are, therefore, used for all recruiting that is done for such an organization while it is in the service of the United States.

Photographic Supplies for Engineers.

In reply to a question concerning the purposes for which photographic and drawing supplies are furnished an Engineer Company of the Organized Militia, it is held that, "The photographic and drawing supplies furnished to Engineer Companies of the Regular Army and Militia, are designed to be expended in taking photographs of military operations, formations or construction for military purposes, and for the instruction of officers and men in photography, military mapping or military engineering."

Typhoid Innoculation Material.

Owing to the recent extensive demands from the various States and Territories for the typhoid prophylactic, the War Department has found it necessary to charge against the Federal allotments, or as a purchase for cash, the actual cost of the material, which is approximately 12½ cents for each individual inoculated. To this end, it is advised that requisitions be made in proper form, if these medical supplies are desired.

The National Defense Trophy.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, will present National Defense Trophies to each State and Territory, for award to organizations skilled in rifle practice, under conditions set forth in a pamphlet, a copy of which can be received by writing either to the Rifle Smokeless Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, or to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs. The conditions of award require a report from the Adjutant General of the State, Territory or the District of Columbia, to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, who selects the organizations to be given the trophies.

A Dental Corps for the Organized Militia.

Section 3 of the Militia Law requires the Organized Militia to conform to the organization, armament, and discipline of the Regular Army. The Act of March 3, 1911, authorizes a Dental Corps to be attached to the Medical Department, prescribing certain limitations as to numbers of this corps. The Dental Corps is a part of the Regular Establishment, and in the opinion of this office, the Organized Militia would be authorized to attach to its Medical Department a Dental Corps in conformity with the proportion prescribed by the Act of March 3, 1911, and the officers of such corps, when on duty, would be entitled to pay out of the Federal funds allotted to the State.

Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

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

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

The National Rifle Academy.

On last Monday night, it being the last Monday of October, we held the first re-entry match between the Philadelphia range and the Boston range. This match was a telegraphic one and was shot according to the following conditions:

The match will be determined by the range winning the greatest number of matches in eight, these matches occurring on the last Monday of each month, excepting December, and that month it will be the last Tuesday, as Christmas comes on the day before. The matches are open to all of the members of clubs or individuals affiliated with the National Rifle Academy and from ten to one hundred and fifty or two hundred can compete, or even a larger number for the rifle team or the revolver team.

The best ten scores of the evening for both rifle and revolver are to be taken as representative scores of the ranges. At the end of the competition, which will be the closing of the season, an all-range team will be selected from the range which has won the majority of competitions and this team will be determined by the number of times each man's name has appeared as being one of the high ten men during the previous competitions of this match.

There is no restriction on the rifle, the sight, the trigger pull or weight, nor caliber, and no restriction on ammunition other than if greater than .25 caliber, reduced charges must be used. The same is true of the revolver or pistol and there are no restrictions regarding length of barrel or military or target sights. Any caliber may be used or any automatic pistol may be used.

A cup will be given to each man on the team, with the seal of the National Rifle Academy; also engraved with his name and stating "All-range Team," and the year. There will be two teams for each of the ranges, one with the rifle and one with the revolver.

This competition is arousing a good deal of enthusiasm and it is planned to make the second shoot a big one, have the shooting finished by ten o'clock at night and the results immediately telegraphed to Philadelphia and vice versa, so that the returns will be at the different ranges by eleven.

The results of our first competition follow.

INTER-CITY MATCH.

October 30th, 1911.

RIFLE—Philadelphia; score, 1750.

PISTOL—Boston; score, 1986.

BOSTON.

Rifle.

	Stdg.	Prone.	Tot.
Miles Standish.....	93	94	187
G. F. Hoffman.....	85	92	177
C. W. Kelley.....	87	90	177
Dr. W. C. Miner.....	84	91	175
H. A. Hill.....	80	91	171
Kingsley Burnham.....	72	96	168
W. S. Gibbons.....	74	89	163
Fletcher Robie.....	74	89	163
C. W. Davis.....	71	89	160
E. B. Clifford.....	70	86	156
Total.....			1697

Revolver.

G. F. Hoffman.....	227
W. H. Murphy.....	227
W. E. Fennell.....	219
H. A. Hill.....	208
Dr. W. C. Miner.....	204
C. W. Davis.....	197

Fletcher Robie.....	184
C. W. Kelley.....	183
Robert Burns.....	174
M. M. Townsend.....	163
Total.....	1986

PHILADELPHIA.

Rifle.

	Stdg.	Prone.	Tot.
George Hugh Smith.....	89	98	187
Nathan Sperring.....	82	98	180
Harry Overbaugh.....	91	89	180
W. N. Patrick.....	83	95	178
Dr. R. L. Dubbs.....	88	88	176
J. C. Schnerring.....	82	94	176
E. H. Williamson, Jr.....	85	88	173
H. L. Reeves.....	81	90	171
Dr. W. H. Ricker.....	77	92	169
P. S. Newbold.....	70	90	160
Total.....			1750

Revolver.

H. L. Reeves.....	215
Dr. R. L. Dubbs.....	214
G. H. Smith.....	205
W. J. Maybee.....	203
J. C. Schnerring.....	202
N. Sperring.....	197
Dr. W. J. Ricker.....	194
W. N. Patrick.....	189
S. K. Haines.....	165
P. S. Newbold.....	77
Total.....	1861

The Baltimore Revolver Association.

The Fourth Regiment Armory presented a curious combination, last Friday night, with a banquet upstairs in honor of Baker and Herzog, the great Maryland ball players, and while that feast of reason and flow of soul was being fought to a finish, certain members of the local pistol and revolver shooters were punching holes in the targets downstairs.

Notice of the function in the papers evidently scared off some of the lesser lights and only nine men reported for practice.

This being the first time the men have been together for indoor practice and most of them trying out new guns, the scores were rather ragged. Secretary Wilmer announced that a team has been entered in the U. S. R. A. League match for the season and stated rather frankly that those who wanted a place on this team would have to show him their qualifications before the line-up would be published. However, it is fair to predict the following membership, Ordnance: Sergeant Renahan, Captain E. A. Smith, J. S. Reese, S. G. Wilmer, C. Hebel, Major S. J. Fort, C. Goddard, R. J. Mulliken, with two others yet undecided.

Charley Hebel was about the only one to put up reasonably good scores and he appeared to have his officer's model Colt sighted in to perfection, turning in two scores, one of 82, the other 88, that placed him high man for the evening. Major Fort had a new Smith & Wesson 10-inch barrel, single-shot pistol, and also the time of his life working out a scheme to prevent bullet holes appearing elsewhere than in the black. When he announced his readiness to proceed with a score, the best he could do was a total of 167 for twenty shots. Dr. Mulliken is now the proud possessor of an officer's model Colt revolver, guaranteed by Hurlburt to shoot "plum center." This gun is only one of a numerous family bearing the same name that he possesses and when he handed in a total

of 160, accomplished with the new pet, breathed a sigh of relief and satisfaction.

Three new and enthusiastic members, Sharp, Naylor and Walters, made their debut and a favorable impression with the older men. All three shoot the Colt military revolver, and with a little more coaching ought to show team caliber.

Strenuous Mr. Reese came in and shot a score, then vanished. Later it was found that he had gone to a local theater to see a pair of vaudeville pistol and rifle shooters do their stunts, possibly to collect some information for future reference in the team shoots.

Scores in detail:

Hebel.....	82	88	Reese.....	78	80
Fort.....	83	84	Sharp.....	67	73
Mulliken.....	80	80	Naylor.....	56	60
Wilmer.....	76	79	Walters.....	47	50

U. S. R. A. League Rules.

The following supplementary conditions have been added to the rules and regulations of the United States Revolver Association League, 1911-12 indoor contest:

Each club may at its option shoot in any match from five to ten men and pick the scores of the highest five. By reason of this change, the maximum club expense to be limited to \$10.00.

Clubs will be classified in groups of four as in last contest. No club shall be eligible to a prize in a lower class than that in which it was listed at the close of the last contest.

Clubs entering for the first time shall be eligible to any class.

Entries to close November 18th. The matches to begin the week of December 3rd to 9th.

All questions not covered by the rules shall be decided by a majority vote of the executive committee of this association.

Five silver medals will be awarded to the first team and five bronze medals to the second team in each class.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, Wash., D. C.

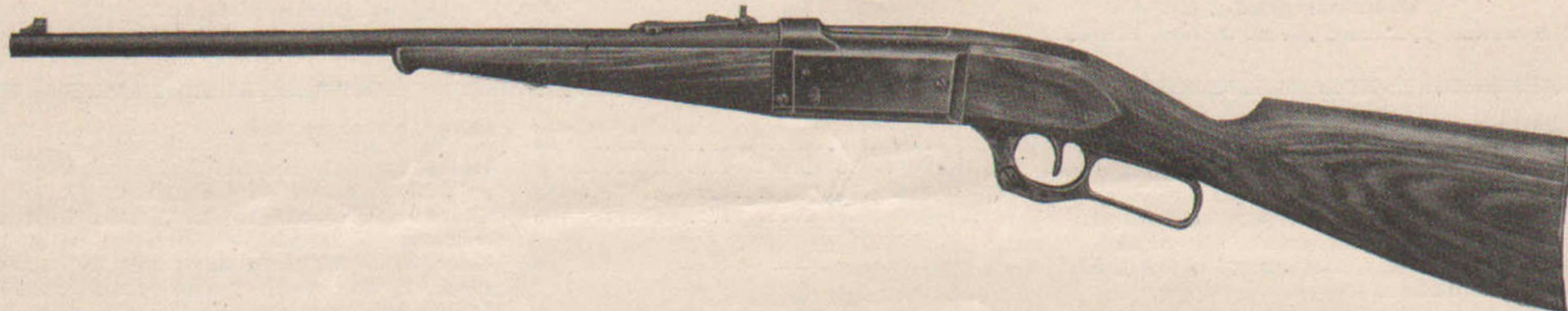
The initial meeting of the indoor season was held at the range, 424 Ninth St., N. W., on Wednesday night, November 1. This is the regular club practice night. The team shoots on Saturday night. There was a goodly bunch on hand to participate in the festivities planned, which consisted principally of trying to line up the sights on a black object 20 yards away, representing the center of a Standard American target, but which persisted in gyrating in a manner most annoying. There were a few whose persuasive argument in the shape of a .38 Military had good effect.

"Old Scout Holt," whose timid and retiring



"Have not thy cloak to make when it begins to rain."

TWO POUNDS LIGHTER ALL DAY LONG



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 right 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 (6¼ 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 that 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.



The Savage Featherweight .22 Cal. High Power Rifle will be ready about December 15th.

This same rifle is furnished in .303, .25-35 and .30-30 Calibers.

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

disposition is such as does not permit him to become really conspicuous, started off the season with a good 205 with the pistol. With the pistol, Atkinson copped out a 45 and 43. With the revolver a 39.

There were a number of strange faces this night, among whom we must mention the son of our illustrious president, Mr. Gerald Peck, Banker, of Chicago.

After a short demonstration of his ability to perforate anything in the neighborhood of the black center, we can only say if he totes a gun, "God help the yeggman who tackles him!"

Well, Saturday night came around and also the bunch, eager to try conclusions with the elusive black. Holt was again the star performer, and a 223, the highest score he ever made, gave him a good start for the season's average.

Portland, Oregon Revolver Club

We are sending you scores herewith made in and out of doors the past week by the Portland Revolver Club.

OUT OF DOORS.					
Armstrong	95	99	95	94	97—480
Saunders	90	93	92	93	88—456
Wilson	88	92	87	95	93—455
Moore	88	87	90	93	89—446
Craddock	87	87	85	90	90—439
INDOORS.					
F. L. Sanders	94	86	94	95	92—461
	91	89	86	89	85—440
Geo. W. Wilson	92	86	93	88	96—455
	91	87	88	79	87—432
Geo. Armstrong	91	92	90	89	97—459
	89	89	92	89	89—448
Capt. J. T. Moore	87	96	84	92	88—447
	91	88	91	88	93—451
Walter Hansen	89	88	97	84	88—446
Berkey	96	74	83	88	90—431
Hildeman	87	89	88	81	82—427
	82	86	76	88	93—425
Prescott	78	84	86	88	88—424
	77	86	89	79	78—409

Harry Armstrong	74	92	83	72	79—400
Dr. Geo. Cathey	72	75	80	82	86—395
Blair	68	55	63	73	69—330
Abraham	94	75	78	82	86—415
Hubbard	87	90	98	92	85—452
Newhall	75	82	81	80	75—393
Peterson	61	54	69	60	67—311
Bates	61	51	67	39	64—282

"NIPPER NINE."

Zettler Rifle Club, New York.

Scores made at its first practice shoot of the season at headquarters, 159 W. 23d Street. All shooting, offhand at 75 feet, on German ring target, possible 1250:

A. Begerow	234	222	233	242	239—1170
F. M. Bund	240	238	236	243	243—1200
F. Hecking	239	242	233	222	234—1170
J. Kaufmann	242	244	247	245	241—1219
T. H. Keller	224	223	229	236	246—1158
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	237	237	240	230	238—1182
P. A. Raymond	239	240	233	241	236—1189
C. A. Schrag	230	230	228	236	233—1157
W. A. Tewes	246	247	244	245	245—1227
B. Zettler	232	233	237	235	239—1176
C. Zettler	236	244	247	245	241—1213

Los Angeles, Cal., Revolver Club.

The hunting season is playing havoc with the attendance of the Los Angeles Revolver Club on its Bishop Street range, but the indoor range is better attended.

Only 3 regular standbys and 3 new members shot over the 50-yard route on Sunday, Oct. 29. W. E. Smith made a 50-shot score of 456, Dr. L. M. Packard made 456-455 and 458, while J. E. Holcomb would not let his scores be sent in because he could not make any possibles. It does not take much to peeve Jim.

Los Angeles has read with amusement and much interest the challenge hurled at the Golden Gates by the Portlanders since Mr. Armstrong joined the latter club. It goes without saying that Mr. Armstrong would na-

turally strengthen any club, and it may be well for Los Angeles that he was not on the Portland team during our two engagements, but when they tackle Frisco they will know they have been in a sure enough match.

Inasmuch as Gorman and Armstrong have tied for 50-shot revolver record, and since they are old teammates, it would be interesting to see what they would do to each other, and Los Angeles sincerely hopes this match can be arranged.

However, we doubt if it will, for the Golden Gates called off our last match until a more favorable time, and we naturally assume that Los Angeles will get the first consideration. Anyhow, Mr. Armstrong stipulated in his challenge that the date be not later than the fourth Sunday in October. It is an uncertain proposition to arrange a match for November on account of the rains, but if a match is pulled off between these teams it would have to be soon.

Mr. Armstrong mentions the open challenge appearing in ARMS AND THE MAN, presumably sent in by the Golden Gates. Down in this neck of the woods we were not aware that any open challenge had been sent in by any club excepting Los Angeles, and that was sent in on two occasions, besides letters were sent directly to several clubs. We have been carrying a chip on our shoulder for the last 8 months, and we feel bad to think that we may have let some match slip from us.

Mr. Armstrong's conditions of 5 revolvers and 5 pistols, 50 yards with 50 shots each, is the best combination that could be arranged. We shot 4 out of our 5 matches under those conditions this last summer, and it proved entirely satisfactory.

Inasmuch as Los Angeles has connected up twice each with Portland and Golden Gate, we are doubly anxious to have the two latter clubs fight it out. We are sorry that nothing materialized from Captain Larson's offer of a cup, for the 10-man team championship of the Pacific Coast. Maybe it will come through next season. We hope so.

GOSSIP.

BY "LES SMOKE."

Field Marshal Earl Roberts, V. C., says: "Marksmanship is eight parts in ten of the training of a soldier." The other two parts must be hard-tack and coffee.

There are in England a number of ladies' rifle clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. and the sport seems to be growing in popularity among the fair sex. Using the Service rifle, a number have made remarkable scores at 200 and 500 yards, one possible being scored at the latter range. There are special matches open to ladies only at Malta, the Naval Rifle Range, where competition is keen and exciting. Imagine the consternation it would cause should such a match be put on at Perry. There are few, indeed, ladies who shoot in this country, but nevertheless, they follow the game very closely, especially those whose husbands journey annually to Perry.

The Canadian Bisley team for 1912 is at this early date practically selected. We might do well to begin even now considering the advisability of making an early start for the selection of the 1912 Olympian team. The sending of a team to Sweden has been authorized and much valuable time could be saved if preliminary plans were made even now. The matches occur the latter part of June. It will take two months of hard work to round out a team which would be representative. It means, therefore, that early in the spring practice and try-outs for places will begin. The matter will undoubtedly come up for discussion at the N. R. A. meeting in January.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

Referring to "Les Smoke's" gossip in the Oct. 10 issue, regarding the Inter-Club League matches for this winter, and to his invitation to kickers to place their kicks now, while the kicking is still good—there seems to be, to the writer, no logical reason why the rules should not be amended so as to allow a peep sight placed in the rear of the firing pin by those who prefer it so. I presume the reason for the rule as it stands, was to make the rifles used, conform in some degree to the military arm—the same line of reasoning that defined the position. Inasmuch, however, as the rules permit the use of any and all descriptions of sights, both front and rear, simply defining the position of the rear sight; and as nearly all the clubs that are on to their jobs are using or will use some form of aperture front sight, in connection with many kinds of rear peeps, none of which, except the Krag rear conform in the remotest degree with the service sights, it would seem that this line of reasoning has been emasculated. Why not, then, allow the use of a peep sight on the tang? Many shooters will have noted that it is vastly more difficult to see through a peep on the barrel under indoor conditions than it is in daylight shooting. The scores of many individuals would be greatly improved if they were permitted the use of a peep sight on the tang. As the sights now permitted have not the slightest resemblance to any known service sight, and as consequently, the rule limiting the position of the rear sight is clearly absurd, I, for one, want to make a long, loud roar that I be allowed to put a peep sight on the tang of my rifle. I want the rules amended to this effect, and if not, I would like to see the arguments as to why not. I kick.

Very truly yours,

W. B. KNOBLE.

The Zettlers have started the indoor season. Our old friend Colonel Tewes tops the list with 1227 out of 1250. The shooting is done offhand at 75 feet on the 25-ring target, possible for 5-shot, 125; ten shots, 250; fifty shots, 1250; 100 shots, 2500. The record for this kind of shooting is held by Arthur Hubalek of Brooklyn, N. Y., 2484 out of the possible 2500.

Old Scout Pugh says that when he picked up the October 26 issue and noted what "Les Smoke" had to say in regard to "ciliary muscle and aged shootists," quoting recent scores of "Old Man" Dietz; he was about to lift his hat to this same "Les Smoke" and admit a shot right plum in the middle of the black; he is glad he delayed this hat lifting function however, for on opening ARMS AND THE MAN for November 2, he notes his theories as to young men with quick acting ciliary muscles are still "toppers," and in support calls "Les Smoke's" attention to young man Lane and a couple of other young looking winning faces, viz.: Hanford and Armstrong.

With this center shot the old scout shifts his quid of "Navy" takes a half point of right wind and a pinch more of elevation and—misses the saw dust box by a foot. Curses!

We find an all-powerful hunch creeping over us that the Rose City (meaning Portland, Oregon) boys will make it a most interesting session this year in the U. S. R. A. League. It will be remembered that last year this club made a most creditable race, but with the addition of one of the best pistol and revolver shots in this country on its team—well, maybe our hunch is no hunch at all. A glance at the scores of the Portland club in another column will make the shivers chase up and down the spine of the bravest knight of the trigger.

See that the Monumental City will be represented in the Revolver League. Well, that's nice. The fine Italian hand of one Major Fort is evident here. No use talking each club has got to have one hustler. Still the Baltimore Revolver Association is a pretty wide-awake organization. From where this is written the scribe can see a gentle reminder of a hot scrap between the Baltimore club and the National Capitals. Used to have intercity competition and all that sort of thing. Well, we licked them and got the clock which ticks merrily on (that is, when the office boy has not forgotten to wind her up). It now looks as though they will have a chance to get back at us this winter.

Tacoma comes through with a suggestion which sounds pretty good. It appears elsewhere in this column. After reading it and if it looks good to them we would be glad if the clubs which intend to enter the N. R. A. Interclub League will let us have their opinions. The N. R. A. will be glad to consider anything reasonable.

Club secretaries will bear in mind when sending in scores to mention the conditions under which the scores were shot. For instance, a score of 133 doesn't mean anything unless one knows what target was used and the distance it was shot at.

Mrs. C. C. Crossman, of St. Louis, was the only lady contestant in the Outdoor Championship Matches of the U. S. R. A. Her ability with the hand gun is sufficient to keep her far from last place and just far enough from the top notchers to make it interesting for them.

Shooting for ladies, by Walter Winans, is the latest contribution on the subject. In the first chapter "First Lessons" there is discussed the question of the best rifles for ladies' use. He discourages the use of the military or semi-military and favors the sporting type. He suggests that while shooting it is most becoming for a lady to look neat in regard to dress and thinks that all ungainly attitudes and eccentricities be eliminated. The book has not yet been sent out in this country for review, but no doubt it will be received shortly. There are chapters, of course, devoted to pistol and revolver shooting.

A New Cartridge Factory.

D. H. Armstrong, Secretary and one of the largest stockholders of the National Cartridge Co., has given to a syndicate of San Francisco capitalists, a sixty days' option to purchase the controlling interest in the U. S. patents, special machinery and business of

the local bullet factory, for \$150,000.

Arrangements are now being completed to have the lubricated wire patched bullets carefully tested by a well known rifle expert, at the Presidio in San Francisco, with a view of having the new ammunition adopted by the government for general use.

Part of the plan includes the erection of a new two-story cement factory building on the river front, near the present steamboat landing. The new factory would probably employ about 200 hands.

Boston Revolver Club.

The sixth shooting season of the club will be opened at the new quarters, 117 Federal St., on Wednesday evening, November 8th. The accommodations at the new range are much more extensive than any we have before enjoyed and are excellent in every way.

An attractive list of matches has been planned by the Range Committee, among them, some entirely new to the club, which we are confident will prove very popular. Full particulars will be posted at the range.

Several new members have been added to our list during the last year.

W. L. DARLING,
Secretary.

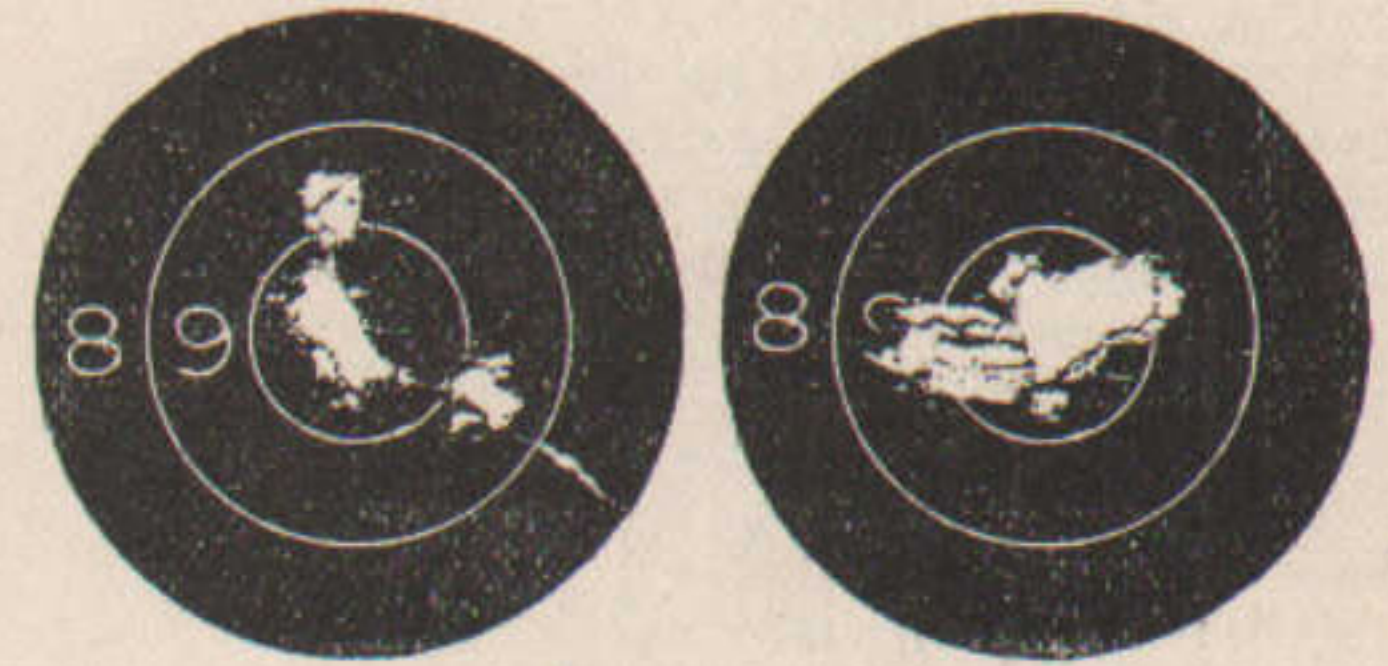
Baltimore Revolver Association

After considerable correspondence with Secretary Crabtree, of the U. S. R. A., the conditions required for proper entry of a team from Oysterville have filtered through the brain tissue of the Board of Governors and at a called meeting enough red tape was unwound to permit the Treasurer to separate sundry amounts of cash from the war chest and add it to the account of the aforesaid U. S. R. A., thereby making ten members of the B. R. A. eligible to shoot as a team in the presently-to-be-shot League matches. In thus rudely butting into trouble and a national state-wide contest, the B. R. A. fully recognizes its temerity, but despite shaky knees and more or less weakness about spinal columns proposes to stay in the game to the finish. The Fourth Regiment Armory range will again be used by the Association and indoor practice begins Friday evening of this week. Visiting knights of the trigger are always welcome.

Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland.

At the weekly shoot of the Cuyahoga Rifle Club a new match was shot, which proved an unqualified success.

The conditions were as follows: Position, offhand; number of shots, 2 sighting and 10 record; rifle, any .22 caliber complying with



the N. R. A. rules, indoor regulations; ammunition, any.

All shooters whose average has been above 30 to shoot in "A" class. All below 70 in

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“B” class. All entry fees to be divided into the following prizes:

- “A” Class first, 35 per cent.
- “A” Class second, 25 per cent.
- “B” Class first, 25 per cent.
- “B” Class second, 15 per cent.

This division of the money gave every member a good chance for a prize, and the match was as keenly contested as if an enormous amount were at stake.

Frank Koska took first place with a score of 83, W. C. Andrews second with an 80. In “B” Class G. W. Eason was first with a 73, and J. Humphrey second with a 66.

The star performance of the evening was a perfect score produced by C. W. Woodyatt, using the regular .22 caliber musket with aperture sights conforming to N. R. A. regulations.

Following is the 25-yard prone score:

W. C. Woodyatt...100	W. C. Andrews... 90
G. L. Hale..... 96	G. W. Eason..... 88
W. F. Lenn..... 93	C. H. Coleman... 71
Van Artsdalen... 92	W. L. Wonder... 59
Otto Schmidt.... 91	

TELESCOPE SCORES.

F. Koska..... 99	E. E. Tindall.... 91
J. Humphrey.... 99	

Targets were made by C. W. Woodyatt at 25 yards prone with .22 caliber rifle, aperture front and rear sights, in front of firing pin. Two sighting shots and ten for record, all cutting nicely into the half center.

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

I beg to hand you herewith an account of our regular shoot on November 5. There were five riflemen present. As our range is only 200 yards we have to be thankful and satisfied. We were all pleased and surprised to see that the proprietor of the park in which

the range is located had built an excellent new shooting house, replacing one that was quite uncomfortable. Under good weather conditions and from our new shack, we all enjoyed shooting at the regulation A target with our trusty Springfields. As this was the first shoot after the adoption of our club percentage medals, there were also two members shooting on our 50-yard revolver range. All of us passed the 80 per cent scores by making at least 40 on each of two strings. One man on each range passed the 90 per cent score by making at least 45 twice.

The individual scores are as follows:

H. Otto.....	47 44 44 44 45 46 44 43
F. Keister..	43 43 41 43 47 42 44 44 45 43 44
C. Gebhard.....	42 40 37 37 41 43 38 38 44
F. Christensen.....	45 43 42 44 43 41
E. Coler.....	39 42 42 44 40 45 37 41
B. Glaser, .22 caliber pistol—	
	82 80 85 83 86 83 75 81 78 84 89 89 80
H. Roedder, .38 caliber revolver, hand-loaded ammunition—	
	90 89 90 93 88 94
.22 caliber pistol—	
	89 90 88 92 96



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The Philadelphia Rifle Association.

The weekly competitions of this Association were shot Saturday November 4, 1911, on the Arlington range, Lansdowne Avenue and Cedar Lane, near Llanerch, Pa.

There was a small attendance despite the perfect weather, but some good scores were made. Sperring obtained his honor score with a 66 and Reeves added two 94's to his pistol record. Dill's 91 with a revolver was also good work.

O. H. MATCH.

N. Sperring.....	218	211	207	202	
Williamson	218	217	207	204	203

HONOR TARGET 3-SHOTS.

N. Sperring (silver cup).....	24	21	21	66
Williams	24	24	23	71

MILITARY MATCH.

Dr. Davis.....	41	40	40	39
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50 YARDS REVOLVER MATCH.

H. A. Dill.....	91	89	89	89	88	87
-----------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

50 YARDS PISTOL MATCH.

H. L. Reeves.....	94	94	89
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The Philadelphia Rifle Association takes pleasure in announcing the beginning of its indoor shooting season. We have engaged for the season a portion of the range of the National Rifle Academy, where we have excellent facilities for our work this winter, and on this account our members are very enthusiastic over the work now before them. We will be represented in the N. R. A. and U. S. R. A. indoor matches; in fact, we don't intend to miss anything that is worth while.

On account of the fine arrangements at the National Rifle Academy range we have added a prone match to our schedule and it is proving a huge success, this will also enable us to do some good work in the N. R. A. matches. The scores of November 2nd:

RIFLE.

Standing—									
E. H. Williamson, Jr.....	236	236	241						
H. Overbaugh.....	244	241	238	244	242	241	247		
J. G. Schneering—	242	242	241	245	245	242	240	244	248
J. D. Jaques.....	228	239	238	231	231				
W. N. Patrick.....	230	233							
Prone—									
N. Sperring.....	85	91	86	91	96	94			
P. W. Allison.....	93	88							
R. S. Newbold.....	93	91	94	90	90				
E. H. Williamson.....	90	91	90	94					
Revolver—									
H. L. Reeves.....	91	95							
Wm. Quicksall.....	78	81	93						
W. N. Patrick.....	82	79							
P. W. Allison.....	75								
W. J. Maybee.....	88	85	86	90	88				

The Call of the Clay.

Analostan Gun Club, Wash., D. C.

"Uncle Billy" Wagner, that famous old sportsman of the District of Columbia, early in the present season, donated to the members of the Analostan Gun Club the "Wagner Gold Medal." It is a very fine trophy and of considerable value. Uncle Billy's idea in presenting this medal was to see who the man was that could shoot most consistently through the first 12 contests of the season and break the greatest number of targets in the first 25-target event at each shoot.

Everett Dufour, late captain of the club, is that man. His score of 271 out of 300 is by far the best made.

WAGNER GOLD MEDAL.

Following are the scores made by members of the club in the contest for the Wagner Gold Medal. The contest was to be at 300 targets and the first 25 shot at by a member on any regular shooting day was to be counted:

25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25—	300	
Dufour—	25 21 20 22 20 23 25 22 23 23 23 24—	271
Taylor, M.—	23 20 22 21 22 22 22 22 23 22 24 23—	266
Wise, C. B.—	20 21 23 21 22 24 21 21 23 23 24 21—	264
Steubener—	22 21 24 23 23 22 22 23 16 23 22 22—	263
Stine—	18 23 19 23 22 22 23 25 21 20 23 21—	260
Harrison—	22 21 16 24 22 22 20 20 23 21 21 25—	257
Peck—	17 21 24 24 20 18 18 23 23 23 19 22—	252
Wagner—	23 21 23 24 22 21 17 18 24 17 24 18—	252
Parsons—	21 18 22 19 19 24 23 22 18 19 21 18—	244
Taylor, Dr.—	13 12 20 23 19 22 22 22 23 24 22 22—	244
Wilson, C. S.—	17 23 16 15 21 21 20 22 23 19 21 22—	240
Monroe—	21 20 20 22 20 18 19 23 18 18 17 17—	233
Green—	19 18 17 21 15 19 23 15 15 17 17 19—	215
Talbot—	17 23 22 10 13 17 17 22 19 25 17 24—	206

The New York Clay Bird Season.

Inside of another week the gunners of almost all of the metropolitan trapshooting clubs will be hard at work trying to "kill" the tiny bluerocks. The Bergen Beach Gun Club already has begun its fall season, and next Saturday the Marine and Field Club and the New York Athletic Club both will hold the first shoot of their respective years. The traps at Travers Island were opened on Saturday for practice shooting, and a fair field of gunners reported. The Crescent Athletic Club will not start its season until election day. For at least one more season, the New Moon gunners again will shoot at Bay Ridge.

The traps at Owl's Head are ready for the sport, and according to the shooting committee, the season promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the New Moon Club. There will be the regular weekly and holiday shoots, and in addition, there is a plan on foot to promote a series of interclub contests against the gunners of the New York Athletic and other big organizations. There also is a possibility of the Crescent Athletic Club giving a big invitation shoot this winter. Last season, the club gave such an event, and it was one of the most successful meetings of the winter.

The New York Athletic Club will, of course, manage the national championship again this winter. The shoot will take place in December, and is expected to bring more than 200 marksmen to the firing line. The championship has grown wonderfully in popularity in the past few years, and always brings together the best amateurs in the country. Like the Crescent Athletic Club, the Winged Foot marksmen will hold weekly and holiday shoots throughout the winter.

The Marine and Field Club is expecting an unusually interesting season. Heretofore the Bath Beach gunners have been compelled to shoot under exceptionally trying conditions. Not only have they been forced to shoot into the sun, but as a rule the firing line at Bath Beach was facing dead into the wind. Although it made the traps unusually "sporty," the conditions were such that it was absolutely impossible to make good scores. Last year the Marine and Field Club built a long pier and this winter the organization will

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try the experiment of shooting from the end of the deck. The traps have been so arranged that the marksmen will not be compelled to face the sun and this is expected to wonderfully help the men.

Monthly series prizes have been offered for the winter. The November Cup will start on election day and is expected to bring out a large field of gunners. Contests for the other series prizes will be held on Saturdays only. In addition to the regular events there will be many special shoots throughout the winter. The club is planning an exhibition shoot by professionals on Saturday, November 11. All the best "pro" gunners in the vicinity have been asked to take part in the contest.

Logansport, Ind., Gun Club.

The opening day of the Logansport, Ind., Gun Club shoot was auspicious and MacLachlan and Cadwallader dropped only 10 targets each during the entire day, but the second day was more of a duck day than to be up to the traps, a nasty drizzling cold day, although it did not deter the shooters from being on the grounds and professionals, amateurs and rain came together resulting in almost a tie between pro's and amateurs and rain low, a cold, drizzling rain continued throughout the day.

A. E. MacLachlan, of Grays Lake, Ill., carrying off high amateur score and W. D. Stannard high for professionals with H. W. Cadwallader only one target behind, but "Cad" was lost anyway, although he has a standing invitation to come back to this territory any time. Matthews came in for 3rd, Barr 4th and Van Nest 5th.

The club appreciated the assistance given to the secretary by James Barr during the entire shoot and also at a previous shoot, but "Jimmy" is not contented unless he is busy. George Williamson, Muncie, Ind., came in for 2nd amateur, tied with C. C. Collins, Aldine, Ind., Collins did a little shooting at doubles at the close of the day, making better scores than at singles, breaking 20 and 24 straight each time. Dr. Stroughn, Waveland, Ind., 3rd, Kit Shepardson 4th, and W. N. Wise 5th. Dr. O. F. Britton, Indianapolis, was doing some good shooting and was high when he quit at 190 targets on account of rain and to give some of the "older" men a show. George Wagoner, Peru, was presented with a silver cup which he had won at a previous shoot given by the club.

Professionals	Shot at	Bke.
Stannard	350	329
Cadwallader	350	328
Mathews	350	318
Barr	350	309
Van Nest	350	279
Amateurs		
MacLachlan	350	328
Williamson	350	325
C. C. Collins	350	325
Dr. Stroughn	350	321
Shepardson	350	320
Wise	350	318
C. W. Thomas	350	311
George Cuppy	350	264
J. T. Park	350	312
George Wagoner	350	313
E. E. Howard	350	291
T. H. Perry	350	307
F. W. Lewis	350	277
Edmondson	350	302
Penn	350	309
C. E. Janson	350	308
J. Bales	155	139
E. N. Morris	150	115
J. W. Harris	75	60
H. A. Collins	175	143
John Miller	175	136
E. Brown	175	157
C. Nickel	175	157
Dr. Britton	190	173
H. M. Creviston	80	47
M. C. Roush	65	52
Fred Freeman	95	70

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

Joseph B. McHugh won the Delaware State amateur marksman championship on Satur-

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For Sale by ARMS AND THE MAN Washington, D. C.

day afternoon by defeating Lawrence D. Willis, 92 to 90. Eugene E. du Pont challenged the winner. The match will be decided this Saturday or the following Saturday at the du Pont traps.

The result of yesterday's shoot by rounds was:

Small table showing scores for McHugh and Willis.

Fifty-two marksmen were before the traps. Charles H. Newcomb, one of the best amateur shots in the country, was a visitor. He broke 94 out of 100. W. S. Colfax, Jr., of this city, was high gun of the day with 96 out of 100 and 22 in 12-pair doubles. Stanley Tuch-

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The Marlin Firearms Co.

41 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

JAMES A. DRAIN ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS 1502 H STREET, NORTHWEST WASHINGTON, D. C.

Table listing names and scores: F. Izenberg, D. Appleby, J. W. Anderson, C. L. Walker.

The 50-yard revolver and pistol practice scores were:

Table listing names and scores: L. C. S. Dorsey, D. Appleby, C. L. Walker.

Montclair Gun Club.

The third leg for the Member's Trophy, fall 1911, was run off on November 4, Crane being high man in the first tryout with 25 points to his credit (Event 1). Messrs. Atwater, Boxall and Frazie re-entered and tied Crane (Event No. 3), and in the shootoff of the tie Atwater beat out the other three men. This gives Atwater two legs and Boxall one leg with trophy.

The next shoot of the club will be held on November 14th.

Montclair scores:

Table showing target scores for J. C. Atwater, G. W. Boxall, I. S. Crane, Y. S. Frazee, J. H. Francisco, E. Winslow.

Peters Paragraphs.

At Covington, Ind., Oct. 25, Mr. C. C. Collins of Alldine won high amateur average, out of 100, Mr. A. Glover second with 90, and Mr. Rogle third with 89. All of these gentlemen used Peters shells, as did Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, who won high general average, 97 out of 100.

At Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 26, Mr. H. Schlicher of Allentown won high amateur average, 135 out of 150, and Mr. Neaf Apgar second general average, 139, both with Peters shells.

THE SMALLEST BIBLE 10c

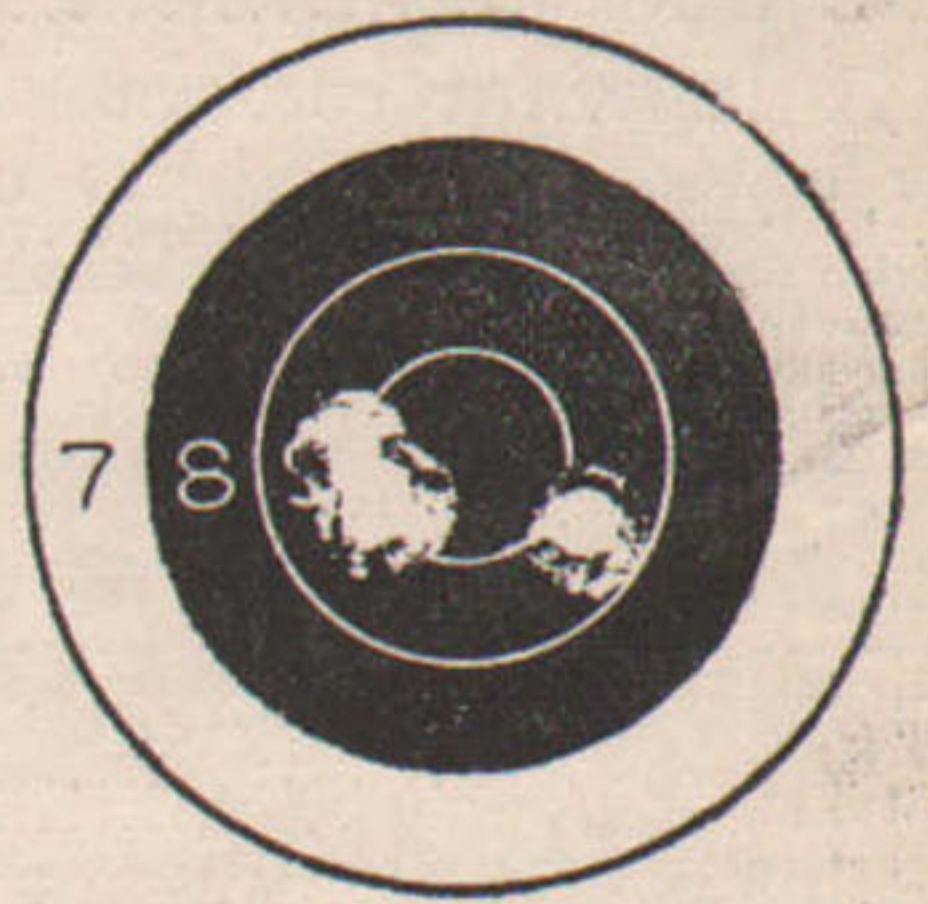
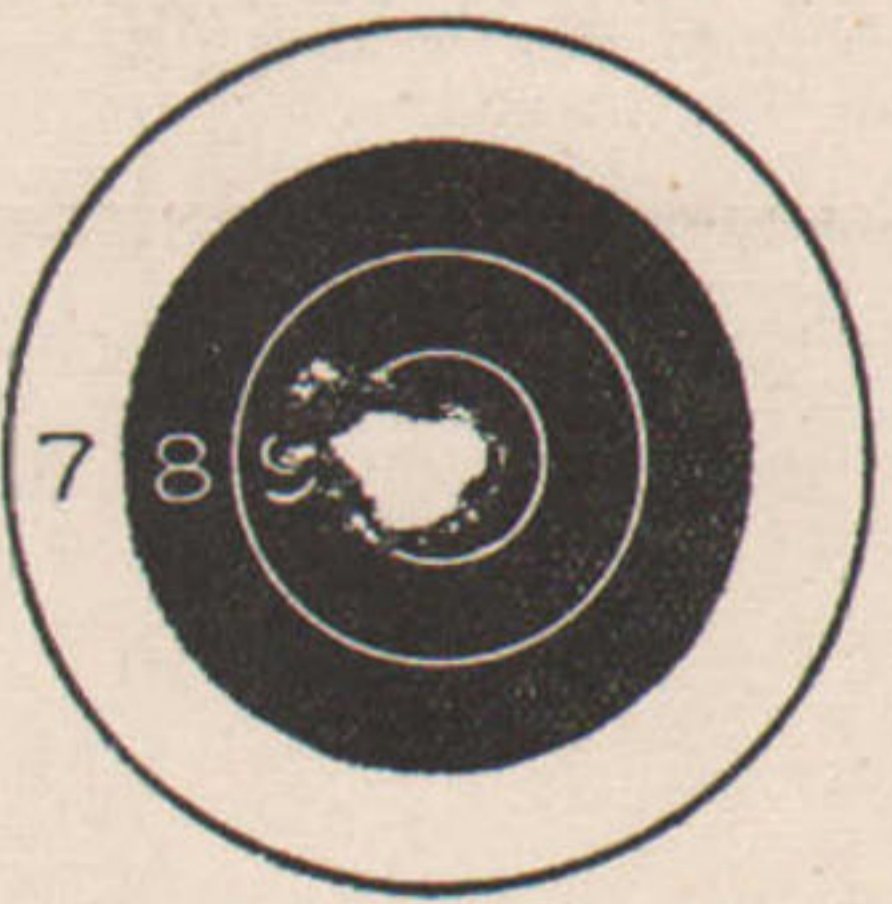
on Earth! Size of postage stamp, New Testament illustrated, 200 pages; sample 10c; per doz. 75c. AGENTS WANTED. The biggest wonder of the Twentieth Century. Coin \$5.00 a day selling them. SERVICE SUPPLY COMPANY Dept. G, 15th and Passyunk Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.

Table listing names and scores: C. W. Pierce, Dr. W. S. Weedon.

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