

ARMS AND THE MAN



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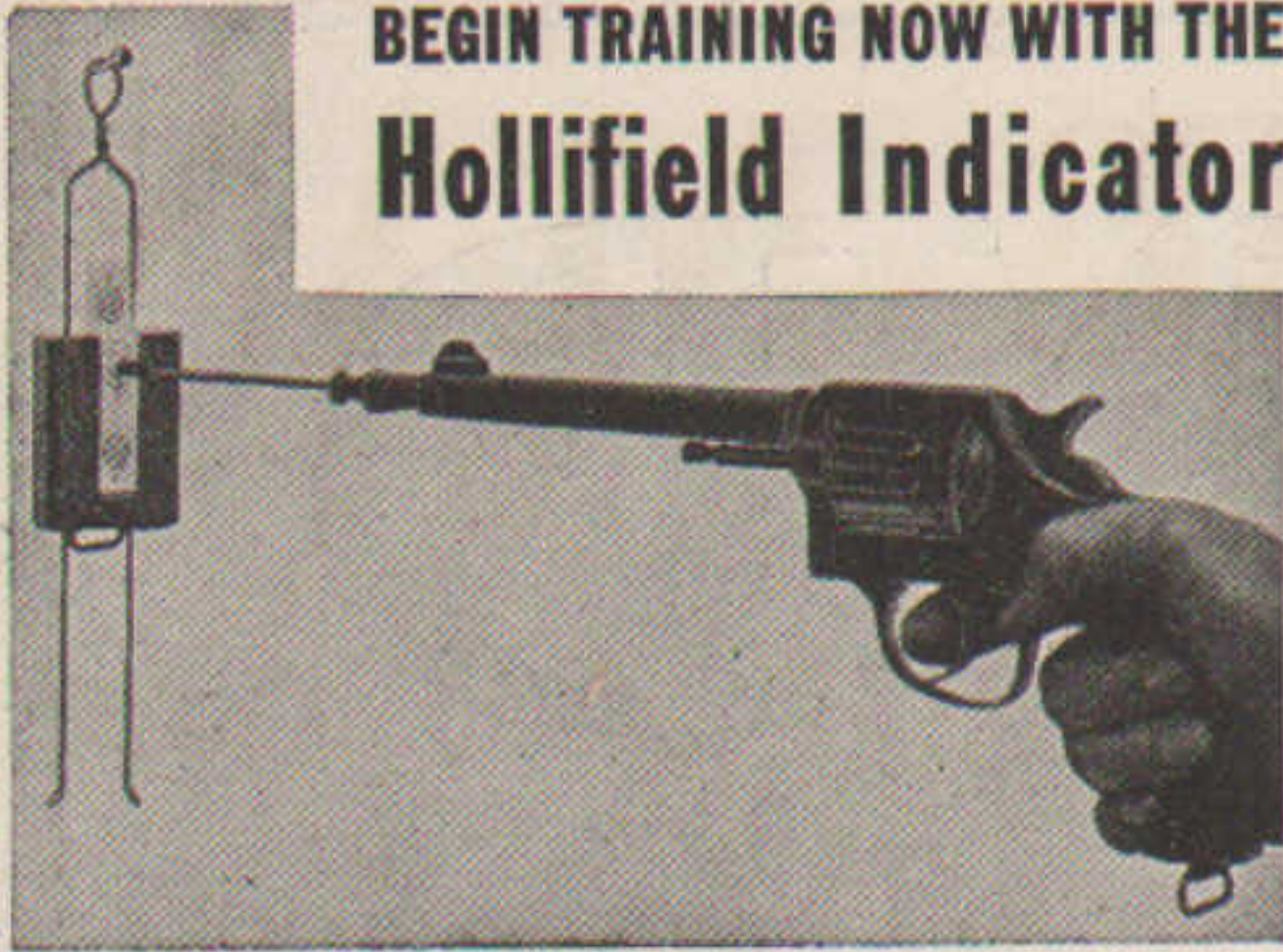
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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 7.

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The Interest of the National Guard in the Regular Army.

BY BRIG. GEN. R. K. EVANS, U. S. A., CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

(A paper read at the late convention of the National Guard Association of the United States.)

THE organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the Army of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States." (Act of April 22, 1898.)

The National armed forces are composed of these two elements. In war they form one and the same army. They must march and fight, triumph or go down in defeat together.

Some years ago there were a number of officers in both the Army and the National Guard who really believed that their respective interests were antagonistic. I remember one officer who was active in preaching from the text: "Keep the militia ignorant, don't teach them anything," and he had his militia counterpart who advocated the doctrine: "Don't increase the regulars, keep them weak, we will do their work in war." I am happy to say that public sentiment in that particular has greatly changed in the last thirty years, and that now the great majority of intelligent thinkers—Americans—regard any effort to stir up discussion or hostility between the Regular Army and the National Guard as narrow, stupid, unpatriotic, and fraught with the greatest danger for the success of our arms in the future.

Just here I will say that I regard my detail as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, as the most responsible and important trust that could have been confided to me, and that my constant effort shall be to promote the fullest co-operation, and to cement the bonds of confidence, comradeship and mutual loyalty between the Regular Army and the National Guard in every possible way. We should borrow from Kentucky her wise and noble motto, and then live up to it—"United we stand, divided we fall."

If you will pardon a personal reference, Caleb, a friend of mine, told me that a National Guard officer had asked him "If I were really interested in the improvement and success of the National Guard." This struck me as being an extraordinary question and I was inclined to be offended by it. But as it has been asked by one, I will answer for all. I am interested to the highest degree, both from motives of patriotism and duty to do everything in my power to make the National Guard a really efficient and dependable element in our military establishment. But even were I lacking in that sentiment, still from the narrowest and most selfish personal motives, I am probably more deeply interested in its success than any other individual, for the simple reason that if the National Guard improve to a conspicuous degree while I am Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, it will go to my credit, and if it does not, it will go to my discredit.

Is it in the interest of the National Guard that we maintain a reasonably strong and efficient Regular Army? This is an important question to which we should give serious consideration. It is time that the National Guard as a body announced a definite, clear and positive policy on this point. The size, efficiency and character of the Regular Army is a question of great importance to the Nation in general, but it is especially important and vital to the National Guard, both individually and collectively.

Undoubtedly the answer to this question is yes. It is eminently in the interest of the National Guard that we maintain a reasonably strong and efficient Regular Army.

The reasons for this "Yes" are too numerous and obvious to require a detailed statement, but among them we will invite attention to a few.

Let us assume that war has been declared, and that the entire National Guard has been called into the service of the United States, pursuant to our Militia Law.

There will probably then be, as there always has been in the past, a demand for an immediate advance of the Army somewhere.

In this situation the duty of acting as advance guard and outposts will naturally fall on the Regular Army. Being permanently maintained organizations they are supposed to be in better shape to move to the front promptly than the militia. Just here it is well to fully realize and appreciate that this Regular Army will be in very poor condition to undertake the important duty of advance guard and outposts if we continue to have our regular organization maintained at a skeleton, peace strength, 90 or 95 per company, without trained reserves to fill the ranks and no possibility of getting recruits after war is declared or even imminent.

We know from past experience and our present intelligence that no appreciable number of men will enlist in the Regular Army when there is a prospect of enlisting with the militia voluntarily. Nevertheless the skeleton army will have to go to the front, while its strength or rather its emaciation progresses at every step. The Regular Army has done this in all our wars from 1812 to 1898, and if we do not change our laws they will do it again.

Here we have the picture. We have a war. Some gentlemen think they want a war. I have four to my credit on my record, and can get along without another. I will say as an apology for those gentlemen who say that they want a war, provided they are telling the truth: that they have probably never seen or been to one.

We are gaily marching to war. Here is our main body, the entire National Guard, 110,000 men. The advance guard, the Regular Army, is marching in front. But what troops and organizations will be marching in that advance guard even if we have concentrated everything on the continent—seventeen regiments of infantry at 90 men per company, and seven hundred per regiment, 11,900 infantry; ten regiments of cavalry, 7,000 sabers, and probably three regiments of field artillery and a battalion of the signal corps, approximating 18,900 men and 72 guns.

We may count on this advance guard of 18,900 men and 72 guns for our organized and active forces today. But if our next war should be belated by two or three years, our advance guard will not be nearly so strong. For, in that time we will certainly have sent several more infantry regiments out of the United States to garrison Honolulu and the Panama Canal Zone, both of which are vital points in our system of National defense, which it is not only folly but madness to leave unguarded, so long as war remains among even the remote possibilities of the future. And with the infantry we must send a certain proportion of supporting artillery, not less than four guns to the thousand rifles.

So that two or three years hence the advance guard for our "Organized and Active Land Forces" will be reduced to 10 or 12 regiments of infantry, 7 or 8 thousand rifles and 40 or 50 guns. Moreover, this advance guard, this flower of our military establishment, will not comprise any known tactical military unit. There will be nothing about it that will approximate a real brigade or division. It will be simply a mob of skeleton organizations in which the infantry and supporting artillery not present in proper proportions to organize the higher units, the brigade and division.

If I had an enemy, and wanted to ruin his reputation and probably at the same time snuff out his life, I would give him command of that aggregation, that advance guard, and order him to take it into battle.

Don't forget—that this is a mold picture we are trying to present.

The time is two weeks after the declaration of war. The newspapers and patriotic orators at the rear will be very patient and indulgent if they allow us even fourteen days before demanding an advance of the Army. On to something, anywhere.

On the other side, we will assume that our organized and active land forces, all we have, 130,000, 20,000 regular and 11,000 National Guard, are advancing against a small field army, four divisions in two corps; 80,000 or 100,000 soldiers, in which there are no raw recruits, and in which the brigade and division have been organized in peace and worked together for years until they can do military team work like a winning football team.

If now you should meet the commanding general of an entire army and ask him if he considered it desirable for his main body, the entire National Guard, to have a reasonably strong and efficient advance guard, there is no doubt in the mind of any sane and sober man what the answer of that general would be to this question.

This idea of moving the Regular Army at the beginning of war for the general duties of an advance guard and outposts to cover the recruitment, the equipment, and mobilization of the National Guard, is one most generally accepted by all who give the subject any consideration.

But when we have a weak, unorganized and inadequate advance guard, what happens to the main body? Read the history of surprises, panics, routes and stampedes, and you find the answer.

Reason number one—for a better Regular Army.

Our military students who labor in the hazy field of imagination concerning our next war and their labors must be mainly imaginary, for we have nothing definite, concrete and complete, in the shape of military laws, policies, or organization which they can use as data, in even making a start in the consideration of plans and problems for the future. Personally, I have had some heart-sickening and uncomfortable experiences in this line of work myself. I once spent the major part of a winter in trying to evolve on paper a mobile army which could offer some resistance to a possible enemy with a reasonable hope of success, from the shifting and unstable nebulae of our Regular Army and our organized militia.

Still these military students work at their task. One of the principal problems at which they labor is the best proportion in which to combine our Regular Army and militia organizations into higher units, brigades and divisions, and armies, in order to get the best work out of them in war. Various solutions have been offered, viz.: 1st, brigades and divisions, all regulars and all militia; 2d, one regular unit to two militia; 3d, two regular units to one militia. But throughout the whole study stands the dark spectre, the hard fact that we have no regular organizations at all fit and ready to go to war with any modern army, and that under our present military law and institutions, it will be impossible for us ever to have such organizations. Why puzzle over combinations of regular units when we know that these units are skeleton organizations, too weak and incomplete to be even trained for field service, and that it will not be practicable to fill them up even with raw recruits, to authorized war strength.

This proportion involves giving every militia organization a regular running mate, to whom for better or for worse, for victory or defeat, the militia unit is fast bound and shocked. If the regular unit is too weak to make the race, then the entire combination goes down to disaster and defeat.

This is the second reason why it is in the interest of the National Guard that we have a reasonably strong and efficient Regular Army.

So much for war conditions. We will now pass to the consideration of a few of the peace units of armies.

First, we have been maintaining adequate garrisons in our over-sea dependencies. We have lately raised the flag in various quarters of the globe. It is now a matter of national honor and—to protect these possessions against foreign aggression, and to insure to them order, and the security of life and property.

While this garrison duty is primarily and certainly the business of the Regular Army, yet the moment that disorder breaks out and a state of war or insurrection maintains, it is in the power of the President under the Militia Law to send any or all of the organized militia to any of our possessions where war exists.

With the present inadequate strength of the Regular Army, compared to our already assumed obligations, it is difficult to see how we could quell an insurrection of any magnitude without calling out a considerable portion of the National Guard.

Second, we are under treaty obligations to maintain order, and to protect life and property in Cuba. We have twice maintained a military occupation of that island. And with a force composed of the Regular Army and volunteers, and with one of regulars and marines. As a suggestion as to the possible magnitude of such an undertaking,

it might be well to recall the fact that for several years before 1898 Spain was unable to accomplish this task with a force of 100,000 soldiers. Should the next intervention be resisted by the population, the National Guard may have an opportunity to show their metal in the Pearl of the Antilles.

Third, the maintenance of neutrality is a solemn duty which the rules of international law impose on every sovereign State. No nation has a right to allow its territory to be made a base for hostile operations against a friendly State. The failure to enforce neutrality on the part of any State is a long step to the forfeiture of its independence and sovereignty, if the injured nation is strong enough to protect itself and elect to pursue this course.

The bare suspicion that a State is unwilling or unable to maintain its neutrality may lead to its annexation by a powerful neighbor who considers that its interests are thereby menaced.

In the latter part of the fifties we sent troops to enforce a neutrality on the northern border, during the Fenian disturbances in Canada. This year has witnessed the concentration of a large part of our army to maintain our neutrality on the southern border.

If at any time the Regular Army is not sufficiently strong to maintain our neutrality, then the National Guard will undoubtedly be called on to assist in the performance of the important international duty.

Just how the proposition to drop his business at an hour's notice and then to spend months or more in camp on the frontier will strike the individual members of the National Guard is a question they can best answer for themselves.

In the present condition of our Regular Army, and in view of the provisions of our Militia Law, which require the entire National Guard to be called out before any volunteers can be organized, the organized militia forces, the probability of being called on at any time to perform or assist in the performance of any of the above duties

Finally, it is believed that it is in the interest of the National Guard individually and collectively, that the Government maintain at all times a sufficiently strong and efficient Regular Army to discharge at least the peace military obligations and duties of the Nation.

It is the duty of the National Guard, especially of its leading members, who compose this convention, to formulate and announce some clear, definite and positive features of a National Military Policy, and to give some serious study and consideration to the question of the military policies and military establishments of the first-class powers of the world.

We are a first-class power in every way except in a military way. This should be a serious reflection for every intelligent patriotic American. Military power has always been the deciding, final factor in the fate of nations—from Joshua to the battle of Mukden—military power has fixed the colors on the map of the world, and has decided what flags shall wave, and which shall be blotted from the list of national standards.

One important question which you gentlemen should fully understand, and understanding, disseminate your knowledge to the people in general, and the Congress in particular, is the great difference between the military establishment, the army in general, and the mobile army, the field army, the army that marches and fights.

It is only the army that marches and fights that can repel invasions, win victories, and bring laurels from across the sea.

To the utter failure to appreciate the radical difference between the mobile army, and the military establishment in general is largely due the deplorable condition of our army at present and in the past.

Every nation that wages a successful war must have first, an adequate mobile army, whose duty is to find and defeat the enemy's army, occupy his territory, sieze his capital and his ports, and force him to make peace on the victor's terms.

But the mobile army cannot act alone, it must have the support of other troops. Garrisons maintained before the war must still be held, and frequently strongly re-inforced. When the invading army enters hostile territory it must establish bases and depots and securely guard them to prevent their destruction. And every mile that it marches into the enemy's country it must leave troops behind it to protect its line of communications.

So that to be ready for war, we must have a mobile army, an army to march and fight, garrison troops, depot and base troops, and lines of communication troops.

So far, we have only had garrison troops in peace. And they have never been sufficiently numerous to discharge even the peace duties of the Army, with economy or due regard to the health of the soldiers. Our infantry is serving nearly half the time in the tropics and faces the prospect of serving even longer periods there unless increased soon.

So this army that is reported in the monthly army list and directory

with a strength of 82,685 men, is not at all in any sense a war army, a mobile army, or any thing that an intelligent man who knows an army from a Sunday school procession could expect to march and fight on short notice. It is, in fact, our little inadequate, peace garrison army.

(Continued next week.)

THE MAINE RESURGENT.

By R. A. ELLIS.

NO ordinary engineering achievement has ever held the acute attention of the world like that now in progress in Havana harbor.

The resurgence of the Maine!—upon it has been focussed the critical interest of our own country, the steadfast gaze of at least one European nation, and the curious, inquiring glance of four or five others.

Diverse constructions have been placed upon the action of the United States in taking steps, at this late day, to raise the wreck of the great battleship, after its long sleep in the dark bed of the Cuban bay.

When the matter was first publicly broached, more than a year ago, many Americans chose to interpret the proceeding as deeply significant, portending very serious things in its issue. Many others, however, have all along claimed that this expensive engineering performance is no more than a necessary, though quite belated, act of "spring cleaning," so to put it, involving a courtesy due from us to a neighbor on whose premises some of our obstructive debris was unfortunately piled up.

Time has passed, a vast amount of work has been done by our commissioners, engineers, and laborers, and still the solution of the matter is not plain to the public gaze.

When the task is finished and Havana harbor cleared of its most notable obstruction, will the riddle be solved? Will the black secret lie bare which long ago went down with our gallant sailors and their mother-ship? Will the strangest, most tragic chapter in all the pages of recent American history need to be reopened and painfully revised? To all such questions we may shortly have the answer.

"Remember the Maine!"—it was a stirring slogan thirteen years ago, arousing the country from center to remotest rim, and hurrying zealous recruits by thousands into the ranks of Army and Navy. "Remember the Maine!"—there was savage bitterness, no less than unassuageable grief in the battle-note. Hundreds of our brave boys had gone down, suddenly, horribly, to undeserved death. The primal call to vengeance is strong in the blood; and, in 1898, it drove our easy and peaceful American lads, by countless scores, to clothe themselves in bluejacket or khaki, and stiffen up rigidly to face Spanish bullets whistling across Cuban hills or cannon raking tropic seas.

But the bitterness died after a while, as such will die. Nationally, at least, we came long ago to give the full benefit of the doubt to Spain, in the matter of that fatal explosion.

Forget the Maine, shall we say, revising the sad shibboleth? Scarcely. But blot out, if possible, all unjust, bitter, or revengeful thoughts in connection with the lost battleship and her gallant crew.

While the official board is still calmly and dispassionately examining the wreck, bit by bit, as it emerges from ooze and blackness, there can come no harm, but rather good, from our reviewing with some detail the great historical catastrophe. In the years since elapsing, thousands of boys and girls, little children then, and unable to comprehend in any wise the bigness of the incident, have grown to young manhood and womanhood, and will be glad, no doubt, to read now the connected story, while many older ones may desire to have their memories refreshed regarding the memorable event.

The fourteenth year is drawing to a close since that New Year's when the Maine and her valiant freight of souls went speeding towards Havana harbor, on a "visit of courtesy" it was diplomatically given out. It was perfectly understood, however, both at home and abroad, that a much deeper significance than the phrase implies, was attached to the movements of the splendid warship, conspicuous in the navy at that period, and just completing her third year's service, having cost us, for building and equipment, four and a half million dollars.

The notorious "De Lome incident" had already transpired, leaving its train of angry feelings behind; and already the American consulate in Havana had been stoned by hostile Spanish citizens. These and a dozen kindred episodes drew the gaze of the world to follow the magnificent battleship as she scudded southward.

On one of those bright, soft January days typical of the clime, Captain Sigsbee gave his good ship in charge to a Spanish pilot, and she



MONUMENT AT KEY WEST TO THE "BOYS OF THE MAINE."
Here Rest 167 American Seamen Whose Bodies Were Recovered at the Time of the Disaster.

slipped softly past the centuries ramparts of old Morro Castle and under the bastioned guns of Las Cabanas, to be anchored, by direction of the harbor master, to "Buoy No. 4," an unusual position, as afterward clearly demonstrated, for a visiting war vessel.

But the next three weeks passed uneventfully. The big ship swung tranquilly to her anchor, and the bluejackets, resting after their racing, took turns at the diversions of the gay little Paris of the western world.

The consensus of the best authorities appears to be that the Maine's full complement of seamen at this period was 370, with 34 officers—a total of 404; but, at the moment of the disaster, only 378, all told, were on board.

On that calm and peaceful night, February 15, 1898, had any premonitions visited the minds of the 266 who were to die before daylight? We shall never know. The one thing we can be sure of is, that most of the poor fellows were serenely asleep in their bunks by 9:30 P. M.

At that hour, it has been said, such was the stillness brooding over the tropic waters, that a blow from a sentry's weapon, striking the deck, was distinctly heard at 200 yards' distance.

At eight bells, the usual rounds of the ship were made, and all reported well.

The officers were in their quarters, most of them still dressed. The sentries and watchers were at their posts. The Captain, in his handsomely appointed cabin, sat writing a letter to his wife.

The swift and awful descent of calamity upon this quiet scene has been most graphically described by Julian Hawthorne, war correspondent in Havana at that period, and almost an eye-witness of the ineffable disaster.

"The heaven of peace and repose was suddenly transformed into a hell of destruction and human agony," he wrote. "There was a dull, resonant roar, partly muffled, as though coming through a heavy veil of intervening substance. Simultaneously, the whole forward portion of the ponderous ship was partly lifted from the water. Then followed a sharper explosion, with outflamings of fire. The crash was so portentous as to deprive some who heard it of their reason, to stun others, to astound many but for 266 gallant seamen it was, if they heard it at all, the last sound that was to ring in their ears in this world."

To add to the greater horrors, were such minor ones as the extinction of all the lights on the water front, by the shock, the shattering and crashing of most of the windows facing the harbor, also of the portholes of adjacent vessels; and, above and beyond all, the upheaving of the vast surface of the bay as if by volcanic forces in sudden outbreak.

Let us follow Mr. Hawthorne again, in his vivid portrayal of the processes of the instant tragedy.

"With a majestic movement the doomed ship reared herself aloft, and then sank back into a wild boiling of maddened waves. Great masses of her iron deckings were torn from her and sent hurtling aloft and afar; fresh explosions of titanic energy, though slight in comparison with that first stupendous cataclysm, rived her shattered hulk asunder, and twisted the plates of steel into tortuous fragments; the awful voices of her dying agony appalled and beat down the power

of human senses to apprehend them. * * * Down she came, mountain-like, sending huge waves across the bay; and, as she settled to her place, other voices, feebler yet more harrowing, became audible; the groans and outcries of dying men, murdered in their sleep, smothering between the iron decks, drowning in the foul water, crushed and pierced and torn to pieces. These cries soon ceased for the most part, and many and many a victim never spoke at all, for death came to them before they were fairly conscious of the catastrophe."

It was the forward portion of the vessel, it will be recalled, which suffered from the direct force of the explosion; and in this the doomed seamen had their sleeping quarters. The stern portion, in which the officers were quartered, suffered little, comparatively, although structurally involved, of course, in the general ruin. So it was that more than two-thirds of the devoted crew went down to immediate death, while only two officers shared their fate, Lieutenant Jenkins and Engineer Merritt, both of whom were on duty, at the fatal moment, in the fore cabin.

From details so sombre and awe-inspiring, the mind turns, with a certain relief, to consider an incident or two illustrating the high courage and devotion to both duty and discipline which shone forth on that night of terrors.

The intrepid and gallant bearing of William Anthony will be remembered when the name of his battleship is possibly forgotten. This "lion-hearted private of marines," as he has been fitly called, was standing his watch when the death-dealing shock came. With all speed possible, across the heaving decks, through bursting flame, flying missiles, and the all-encompassing din of Pandemonium, the dauntless sailor hurried to his Captain's presence, where, saluting as if on parade, heels cracked together and white-gloved hand lifted to visor, he made formal announcement that the ship had suffered an explosion and was going down!

Captain Sigsbee himself, now Rear-Admiral in the Service, observed from first to last the controlled and stoic demeanor of an heroic nature facing supreme trial; and such a bearing could not fail to secure from his subordinates the adequate execution of his quick but composed orders.

Nothing was left undone, no matter how peril-fraught the attempt, to save the survivors, whether on the vessel or struggling, wounded and desperate in the water. Many of those rescued were saved only to die speedily or to linger as life-long cripples.

The living who were picked up from the waves or removed from the burning vessel, were cared for with tenderest consideration, while the bodies of the dead, snatched from the water or from the flames, were removed reverently either to neighboring vessels or at once to the shore. Many instances were recorded of heroic daring and self-sacrifice on the part of the few uninjured seamen, in their efforts to save dying comrades or even to recover mutilated remains.

How mournfully oppressive would such a story prove, but for the lustre of high-hearted courage and unselfish devotion illuminating every line of it!

* * * * *

Thus it was that the Maine went down into her dark mausoleum; and, on February 17, the recovered bodies of 171 of her sons were given temporary interment, with both military and naval honors, in the Cuban cemetery of Cristóbal Colon.

A little later, however, all were removed, to be borne across the waters, in the sombre-draped transports, that they might sleep in their native soil. The remains of Lieutenant Jenkins were sent to his Pennsylvania home, and a few others were carried to Arlington. But the bodies of 167 American seamen had final interment in the beautiful little Protestant cemetery in Key West, where still the graceful tamarinds and cocoas of the tropics wave softly above their graves, and the blue waters they once loved roll murmurously against the island shores.

In the midst of the score on score of white headstones, with the sad "unknown" marking so many, there was shortly erected a very handsome memorial, to commemorate the sorrowful fate of the poor laddies.

The monument is of polished blue granite, 15 feet in height; and this imposing pedestal is surmounted by a bronze figure, heroic cast, of a sailor, who, in one hand, holds an oar lightly poised, blade upward, while the other hand is at his cap. It is a majestic figure, a noble memorial, dignified, profoundly suggestive. Looking on it once, we shall assuredly "Remember the Maine," and likewise honor the Service!

REGARDING THE NEW .22 HIGH POWER SAVAGE.

By N. H. ROBERTS.

AT last it's out! That is, it will be on December 15. What? Why, the new .22 Hi-Power Savage rifle that we have heard vague rumors about at times for more than a year. Judging from Mr. Crossman's very interesting article in the October 26 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, the Savage people have yet considerable work to do on this rifle before it will be very popular. I notice that this new rifle uses the .25-35 shell necked down to .22 caliber and has a neck, to all appearances, as long as the .25-35 shell. From my experience with the .25 high power rifle, and from what I know about the Niedner .22 high power, I can fully agree with Mr. Crossman when he says that this shell "is a mistake from present indications."

For a rifle with such high concentration and such small bore as this the shell is too small and the neck entirely too long. The splitting of the neck of the shells and the bursting of the primers show that the shell is not right somewhere. It appears to be quite certain that the Savage Co., will be obliged to either get out a special powder for this shell, or adopt a larger shell so there will be more powder space and more air space.

I notice that Mr. Crossman states in his article that the *first* .22 high power rifle was made for Mr. L. Lewis. I think he is wrong there. Mr. Niedner is an honorary member of the Manchester Rifle and Pistol Club, I have had considerable correspondence with him regarding high power rifles, am very well acquainted with him, and I have heard him state that the first .22 high power rifle he made was for Dr. Baker, of Boston. Mr. Crossman also states that the *original* .22 high power shell was the .32-40. I venture to suggest that he is again wrong; because Mr. Niedner has stated here that he made the *FIRST* .22 high power rifle for Dr. Baker and that it used the .28-30 shell. Mr. Niedner succeeded in making a group of ten consecutive shots at 50 yards, machine rest, with this rifle and the entire group could be covered by the head of the .28-30 shell.

Finally Mr. Niedner, Dr. Baker or Mr. Lewis decided that the .32-40 shell would be a better shell for the purpose and the change was made. I am quite certain that Mr. Niedner stated that the rifle he made for Mr. Lewis was the first that used the .32-40 shell.

Mr. Crossman appears to be quite surprised that he and others are able to see the .22 high power bullet in flight. I may say that I have frequently seen the bullets from my .25 high power rifle of Niedner make, and with 28 or 30 grains Lightning the 86-grain bullet has a higher velocity than the bullet from the .22 Savage high power, according to Mr. Crossman. Persons who were standing near when I shot the .25 high power rifle have often remarked that "I can see that bullet on the way to the target." When the light is right and the observer stands in the right position, the bullet from high power rifles can easily be seen.

Now please take particular notice of the most surprising thing in Mr. Crossman's article. I refer to that sentence wherein he states that this .22 high power Savage "is the BEST DEER RIFLE EVER MADE." Now just think of that statement from the great bolt action rifle champion, and the man who in his previous article on "Getting Catalina's Goat" tried to have everybody believe that the *ONLY* rifle worth taking into the hunting field is the Ross.

Who would ever have thought that Crossman, of all men, would ever have advocated going after an inoffensive, timid deer with one of the "slower than molasses" lever rifles? Verily the day of miracles is not past.

Can it be possible that Mr. Haines and Mr. Topperwein have, by their articles on the lever action rifle published in Outdoor Life, convinced Mr. Crossman of the error of his ways of thinking in regard to the bolt action rifle? If not, what has caused this change of heart on his part? If Mr. Crossman continues to fall from grace in this manner we may soon expect to see him advocating, in the public press, the use of the old cap and ball, muzzle loading rifle for deer shooting.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

WE appropriate in turn from the Army and Navy Journal some interesting ideas credited to the London Times, summed up in the rather sensational title, "German Army a Sham."

We think, perhaps, that is stating the case a trifle strongly, and would dislike to see our own military authorities rely without questioning upon its truth, were a condition other than friendly to exist between ourselves and the country alleged to be maintaining the sham.

The paragrapher states that new German naval enthusiasm is having a damaging effect upon the army and the naval force is proving

more attractive to officers than the army, going on to say that the nation, moreover, is declared to be becoming less military and more commercial than formerly. The corps officers are less simple in their life and tastes and less exclusively professional than of old. Commerce is beginning to attract the class that hitherto regarded only the army as a career for a gentleman.

The army appears to have trained itself stale. The ceaseless round of intensive drilling has reduced it to a machine while individuality, freshness and initiative are crushed out. Secure in its self-confidence the army thinks there can be no difficulty in carrying out military operations which the armies of other peoples have found impracticable. The cavalry is said to be equipped with out-of-date material and to have become slow and ineffective. The methods of firing in vogue appear so inferior that the army can make no pretensions to measure itself against the French army apart from numbers and confidence. Its high state of organization does not present signs of superiority over the best foreign models and in some ways it does not rise above the level of the second rate."

This is a somewhat enlightening view of any military establishment, particularly of a country whose organization has been brought to such a high degree of efficiency as that popularly attributed to Germany, and perhaps has more than a grain of truth for its nucleus.

WHAT NOISES DO TO FISH.

EXPERIMENTS which have been conducted by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce and Labor, to determine the effect of explosive sounds such as those produced by motor boats, and guns upon fishes, have been made public in a pamphlet put out as Bureau of Fisheries Document Number 752.

Professor G. H. Parker, Harvard University, is the author of the pamphlet, which embodies the observations of the Department.

His conclusion is that the sound of motor boat exhausts whether in the air or in the water has little or no effect upon the fish. The noises produced by motor boats, says the Professor, have only a slight and local influence on fishes, not only because the noises that are likely to be heard in the water are very faint, but probably because they reach the fish in the most favorable way for non-stimulation.

"The noises produced by motor boats have only a slight and local influence on fishes, not only because the noises that really get into the water are very faint, but probably because they reach the fish in the most favorable way for non-stimulation. Most persons who have experimented with the effects of sound on fishes have been struck with the fact that after a fish has responded once or twice to a given sound, it often ceases to respond to further stimulation for some considerable time, and in experiments of this kind it is usual to allow relatively long intervals of time to elapse between tests in order that the fishes may return to a receptive state. In the approach of a motor boat the sound that first reaches the fish must be far too faint to call forth any response, and this sound grows so gradually in intensity and with such rapid reiteration that the fish probably acquires the state of nonreaction to sound by the time the stimulus has grown to such an intensity as would have been effective had a single shock been delivered at once to the fish. The gradual approach of the boat, then, does away with the element of contrast between silence and loud noise, and the result is just the reverse of that of stimulation, so often seen in the application of minimal stimuli to sense organs; the fish fails to respond.

On the question of the effect of gun shot sounds upon fishes in summing the whole case up the author says:

If this explanation of the general ineffectiveness of motor boats in disturbing fishes is correct, then these animals ought to be responsive at least to single, loud noises generated close to the water. As long ago as 1782 Hunter demonstrated that fishes were responsive to the discharge of a fowling piece. In his account of the internal ears of fishes he states that—

In the year 1762, when I was in Portugal, I observed in a nobleman's garden near Lisbon a small fishpond, full of different kinds of fish. Its bottom was level with the ground and was made by forming a bank all round. There was a shrubbery close to it. Whilst I was lying on the bank, observing the fish swim about I desired a gentleman who was with me to take a loaded gun and go behind the shrubs and fire it. The reason for going behind the shrubs was that there might not be the least reflection of light. The instant the report was made the fish appeared to be all of one mind, for they vanished instantaneously into the mud at the bottom, raising as it were a cloud of mud.

In about five minutes after they began to appear, till the whole came forth again.

It is quite evident from this observation by Hunter that fishes can be disturbed by the discharge of a gun in the air, even when it is some distance from them.

To test the effect of single, loud noises on fishes several *Fundulus* were liberated in a cage, and after they had become quieted a fowling piece was discharged a few feet from them, but in such a position that they could not see it. At the report of the gun most of the fishes gave a single leap forward and to one side. This was several times repeated at considerable intervals and invariably with the same results. Bait was then thrown into the cage, and while the *Fundulus* were busy tussling with this food the gun was again discharged. They immediately forsook the bait, but in half a minute they had returned to it with full vigor. From these tests it is evident that *Fundulus* is easily disturbed by such a noise in the air as the discharge of a gun, but it is also evident that this disturbance is of a very temporary kind.

To ascertain something of the strength of the sound stimulus that caused the *Fundulus* to react an observer dove under the water, and while he was there the gun was discharged in much the same relation to him as it had been to the fishes. Although the report of the gun in the air was almost deafening, when it was heard under a foot or so of water it resembled the pop of a soda-water bottle both in quality and in intensity. This great reduction in intensity of the sound, as in the case of the motor-boat sounds, results from the reflection of most of the sound from the surface of the water, and hence its failure to enter the water. Yet the little that did enter the water sufficed to stimulate the fishes.

Fundulus is known to be quite sensitive to sound, but the fact that it lives under water renders it relatively inaccessible to sounds, since most sounds originate in the air. This explains why *Fundulus* and most other fishes fail to respond to the human voice. It is not that the human voice in itself is not strong enough to stimulate a fish, but rather that so little sound from it enters the water that stimulation is impossible. The surface between water and air is for fishes an effective screen through which very little sound can pass.

With the view of ascertaining something of the effectiveness of a gun report as a stimulus for *Fundulus*, trials were made by firing the gun at various distances from the cage of fish. *Fundulus* invariably responded to the discharge of the gun at 100 feet from the cage; they usually responded at 200 feet; but they never responded at 500 feet. From these observations it is evident that the effect of the report of a gun is distinctly local and in this respect it resembles the motor-boat noises.

It would be a matter of great interest to ascertain what influence the firing of heavy guns has on fishes, but thus far no good opportunity for prosecuting such investigations has been found. Through the courtesy of the commanding officer of the United States revenue cutter *Gresham* it was possible to study the effect of the explosion of a saluting charge of 2 pounds of powder from a 6-pound howitzer. In these tests a considerable number of *Fundulus* were retained in a cage and the tests made at varying distances from the gun. At 2,000 feet no response was given to the report, and the same was true at 1,000 feet. Within 30 feet of the gun the conditions for accurate observation, because of the heavy detonation, were very unfavorable, but the response at this position was at most only momentary and certainly not more striking than the reaction to the report from a fowling piece.

From these observations it seems quite clear that single, loud noises generated in the air enter water to a small extent, but in sufficient volume to disturb momentarily fishes that are in the immediate vicinity. But even this limited disturbance does not seem to be produced by the ordinary motor boat which, partly because of the faintness of its sound under water and partly because of the gradual increase and decrease of the sound in intensity as the boat approaches and recedes, is relatively inert so far as many fish are concerned.

The problem of the relation of fishes to sounds is almost always taken up from the standpoint of negative reaction, in that it is assumed that noise drives fishes away. It must be remembered, however, that there are fishes, like the drumfish and especially the squeteague, that produce noises which are without much doubt concerned with bringing the sexes together in the breeding season and that these noises, therefore, are not repellant but serve to attract. Cases of this kind show that it is possible that even artificial noises, if appropriate in character, might attract fishes, for sound, even when disagreeable to the human ear, is not of necessity always disturbing to fishes and might even serve as a lure."

Go a Way Back and Sit Down.

**Foreign Soldiers Shoot in the Dark.
SCORE OF 197 OUT OF 200 AT 800 YARDS.**

MAJOR WINDER'S TOP NOTCHER MAKES THE RECORD.

**Marksmen get in more hits at midnight than
fire control secures in daylight.
The sight the thing.**

WAKE UP, WAR OFFICE.

Although the above literal reprint from the Rifleshoot, England, was not intended to be read in the dark, it gives an amusing idea of the evident surprise with which Englishmen greeted the accounts of the "Owl Match" at Camp Perry last fall. Englishmen can shoot; some of them can shoot well at longer ranges than Americans attempt, as far as that is concerned, but Major Winder's "top notcher" at the camp-fire target judging by the interest excited, went further than he expected.

From the comment following the above headlines we gather that night-shooting in England is a thing unknown, but that it will be adopted as a regular part of the instruction of the British rifle expert we do not doubt. The possibilities of night-shooting in future conflicts are infinite, and we reiterate our prophesy that it will be carried to a great degree of perfection in our own target practice of the future.

NO. 5421.

BY W. M. PUGH.

THE above recorded number in this article relates to a recently purchased .38 Colt Automatic Pistol, which was tried out at the range at Fort McHenry the afternoon of November 11th by the purchaser and his two friends, Captain Yates, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and Mr. S. G. Wilmer, Baltimore Revolver Association. Let it at once be recorded that the amateur who now owns this Colt auto pistol is extremely well satisfied with his purchase. Much has been written about automatic pistols in recent years, but the matter usually has been in the form of Government reports or the technical language; what follows comes from an amateur writer and shootist after careful tests by himself and friends; these friends having along for purposes of comparison, a Smith & Wesson .38 Military and a .38 Colt Officers' model. Now when a man thinks of buying a pistol or revolver he usually desires to know these facts for *sure*.

Will the purchase in mind shoot straight?

Will it shoot hard?

Will it function with certainty, speed and smoothness?

Is it a safe arm to carry under the practical conditions of drawing and having it ready for instant use?

Will it be easy to dismount clean and keep in repairs?

Is it in compact form to be carried and drawn with celerity?

The tests of the Colt Auto. .38 Saturday afternoon, included our criticisms of it along all the aforementioned points and it won out. As to accuracy the Captain and Mr. Wilmer shot but very little better with their revolvers, to which they have been accustomed for years; while "The Amateur" shot with No. 5421 just about his usual average when compared with shooting done the year past with .38 Colt and Smith & Wesson. As to power the bullets surely did tear and fiercely splinter the tough logs of the target frame backing, indicating a knockdown power up to the limits of the cartridge.

As to mechanical movement, it may be said that it functioned smoothly, without balk or jam, so much so that each one of the three present spoke of this fact with some emphasis, while the "amateur" was so loud in his praise as to elicit the quiet tip from Wilmer, "Pugh has surely gone dippy over that auto pistol, Captain, don't you think?" and Captain Yates thought, but as usual smiled his diplomatic smile and shook his head knowingly.

The very important item of safety in this arm under all conditions of practical use is at once apparent; for while most of the auto pistols of today when carried with a cartridge in the barrel, must have the hammer set at full cock with safety "on" it is seen in the Colt, that

after a cartridge is pumped in the chamber the hammer may be let down, it being of the rebounding type and so rests off the primer, perfectly safe, yet the arm may be drawn and while doing so "thumb cocked" like a single action pistol with this first shot gotten off, lighting fast with aim, then the magazine reserve pured in on the enemy to smother and blanket his fire; in this respect the arm outclassed any pistol or revolver now made.

After firing No. 5421 was dismounted cleaned and assembled ready for use in three minutes, with just the cleaning rod and oil can and not even a screw driver; lastly it is of an ideal form as to shape and compactness for carrying, when needed for defense.

To sum up briefly in the opinion of the amateur, it outclasses any revolving or automatic pistol yet seen, which criticism is given with some regret, for this same amateur has surely been very friendly to the revolving arms made by the Colt and Smith & Wesson people, he must in justice to all acknowledge the truth and tell it, smartly saluting this new king of one hand arms—No. 5421 .38 Colt Auto. Pistol.

GREAT BRITAIN THINKS SO, TOO.

SOME observations of a British Service contemporary, the Broad Arrow, on a subject affecting military preparation are so just and so pertinent as to offer wholesome food for reflection. The commentator says:

"The idea that we shall have long notice of war vitiates our whole military and naval policy. It encourages us to depend on 'muddling through' when the risk is so tremendous as to be suicidal. To doubt it is to reflect on the patriotism of our statesmen. If, for instance, Lord Haldane is not bitten by the illusion that we shall have ample warning of the imminence of war, his six months' plan for the training of the Territorials is an insult to his intelligence.

But it may be said that he depends on the Navy and Expeditionary Force to secure time for his Home Force to materialize as a disciplined army. In that case the vicious circle widens, since the Navy is entrusted with tasks for which no provision is made in maintaining its strength. If it is to be manacled to the shores of these islands to enable us to take those measures for defence which our idleness and selfishness prevent us from taking now, how can it, in war time, perform its proper function, which is offensive?"

Moreover, what are we doing to protect the trade routes along which passes our food supply? Nothing at all, and less than nothing to solve the question of feeding our hungry millions—the nightmare of the Admiralty when it thinks of war. We are simply trusting to the chance that we shall always be able to avert a conflict with a Great Power, or to its courtesy in giving us due notice of its intention. If the Bosnian Crisis, the swoop on Agadir, the fortification of the Panama Canal, and the annexation of Tripoli do not awaken us out of our apathy, what will, unless our own humiliation, when it may be too late?"

The delusion which permits this apathy is unfortunately not exclusively British. Its prevalence in America makes faint the hope of adequate military preparation before the frightful spur of savage war shall awake a sleeping people to their peril.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

A rather amusing story, said to have been reproduced from the Louisville *Herald*, makes Dempsey G. Wren the hero. Whether it is true or not does not matter, but the numerous situations unexpectedly encountered make it interesting reading.

It appears that he is a towering physically perfect giant of Kentucky, twenty-eight years old, who stands six feet nine inches high in his stocking feet and weighs 220 pounds. He passed all physical examinations with ease, but was declared to be "too big for Uncle Sam," greatly to his disappointment. Captain Dockery gazed upon this massive mountain of man, and three times wired the War Department in Washington asking special permission to sign Wren up for service, but the officials wired back that Wren's huge size would practically "bust up" the symmetry of the Army. They declined to take him.

When the War Department declined to enlist Wren for the Infantry Captain Dockery wired back asking permission to sign him for the mountain batteries, where physical giants might be welcome, for dismounting and remounting the heavy cannons transported on mules' backs. The War Department again wired back that Wren is too big for any department of the Army. All his uniforms would have to be made to order; the longest barracks bed would be too short for him. If on guard he would be too tall to stand in a sentry box during severely cold weather. He would have trouble getting his knees under an ordinary barracks table while at his meals. An ordinary sized inspecting officer would have to stand on a chair to inspect him.

Wren took his rejection very hard. Captain Dockery advised him to try Barnum and Bailey's circus, but he said he was going back to farming again.

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.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN CONFERENCE.

Before the event we predicted that the Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States which was to be held at Buffalo last month would be one of the most important gatherings of the kind ever held.

The prediction was justified. The representative body of National Guardsmen who attended as delegates; the presence during the deliberations of Gen. R. K. Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and other prominent and able officers of the Army; the harmonious and wise consideration and disposition of all questions which arose, the enlightening discussions upon serious service subjects all added their quota to make the event a great success.

Of new things done this convention may not offer as much as some previous meetings, but should the legitimate results which could be expected from what took place at the Convention follow in regular order it will be proved in time to have been a convocation of great consequence.

The chief and central topic of discussion was of course Federal pay for the National Guard. The Executive Committee of the Association made its report of progress and offered suggestions for future guidance. The status of this legislation is probably well known to all of our readers.

Most diligent efforts were made to induce Congress to pass a Federal pay bill which had been agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association and the War Department, but conditions which were in no sense the fault of those in charge of the bill made it impracticable to secure favorable action from the last Congress.

The Executive Committee recommended that no other legislation carrying an appropriation be asked of Congress until the pay bill had been disposed of and the convention gave its approval to this sensible suggestion.

The most earnest exhortations were made for a "get-together" policy on the part of National Guardsmen, and these will no doubt have their effect. *The pay bill can be passed if all National Guardsmen do every-*

thing they can to secure the passage of the bill.

It is a case where every man who has interest and power should increase that interest and exercise that power to accomplish a beneficent and highly necessary end.

There was evidence in the convention of an increase in the good feeling between the Army and the National Guard which has grown up in recent years, and which should receive from every patriotic man whether of the Army, the National Guard or outside of these, the fullest and most hearty support.

The accomplishment of any important improvement in the military conditions of the country unquestionably depends upon a thorough understanding and entire harmony between the Army and the National Guard.

There seems to be a fuller appreciation than ever before on the part of officers of each of these organizations of the worth and worthiness of the other. A continuance of this feeling and an increase of its fervor cannot but result in good for both services and the whole country.

A PIECE OF PEACE.

Properly considered and intelligently interpreted the Peace Treaties signed by President Taft on behalf of this country with the representatives of France and Great Britain on August 3 should tend to maintain a condition of peace between these nations.

The probable result for the immediate future will be great congratulation among members of peace bodies who will over-estimate the importance and significance of these pacts. It is in that over-estimation that actual danger lies.

The chances of war will be increased if the American people, made over-confident by what they believe are impassible barriers between this country and war, shall fail to take such reasonable and sensible precautions in the way of military preparation as shall afford the nation some opportunity to put forth a part at least of its real strength in the event of a quarrel which cannot be settled peaceably.

Courts have existed for a great many years in the United States as well as in other countries, but there is no record up to this moment of courts being able to settle *all* differences or to do away with crime.

National crimes, that is, crimes of one nation against another, are apt to spell war. They are just as apt to bring an armed conflict after peace treaties have been written as they were before. The agreements make no difference in that respect.

No nation in these days deliberately goes about looking for a chance to wage war, but no nation worthy to exist will endure injustice and outrageous mistreatment from another without righteous resentment and a vigorous effort to adequately punish.

"Vengeance is Mine, Saith the Lord, I will repay" was meant for man, it was applicable to man, but yet man has not grown to such moral stature as to be willing to leave vengeance to God as he should. When men feel that way, even before all of them feel so, nations will be willing to leave the arbitrament of their differences to tribunals constituted to hear them.

If the new peace treaties do not lull us into a false sleep and cause us to lessen those small efforts which we are feebly putting forth to partially prepare the country for an adequate military defence, then they will do good and not harm, because in so far as they contribute to a definite, specific expression of a desire to avoid war, they are good, regardless of the fact that given a just cause of quarrel they will not be worth a tenth part of the value of the paper they are written upon.

Let the people of the three great Nations concerned in these treaties continue to think that they are unwilling to war with each other and in time the effect may be that they will be less inclined to fight. It seems reasonable to suppose that this will be true.

We do not anticipate the effect upon Great Britain or France

will be to cause them to disarm, or to diminish their military establishments. Probably looking upon their example Americans will not be led astray by a false idea that peace treaties are surely the heralds of disarmament, at any rate, we hope this may be the case.

SOME HUMOURS OF SHOOTING.

BY RALPH W. BELL.

THOSE sportsmen who lack a sense of humour have little idea of what they miss. Luckily for themselves and for everyone else, they are comparatively few, for sometimes a single member of a shooting party will cast unrelieved gloom over the whole affair, should he be totally ungifted with "the saving grace." On the other hand, there is the man who stays to finish a good story when everyone is waiting for him to go to his proper stand. There is a time and place for everything, and when one is waiting for the first "Mark over!" it is difficult to "suffer a bore gladly," and surely there is no greater bore than the man who tells you his one favourite anecdote on each and every occasion of your meeting him. However, this failing is by no means confined to sportsmen. It is a somewhat dangerous task to make an attempt at telling shooting stories. Some of them are certain to be "chestnuts," and those which are true in every detail are usually considered the most exaggerated, so that the narrator is sure to be thought either a liar or a plagiarist, and generally both. The following story, whatever else it may be, is true!

A Mr. Jones and a Mr. Robinson went to shoot on a large estate, taking their dogs with them. They had three days' splendid sport; their dogs, everything, worked perfectly, and when finally, loaded with game, they set off to the station to catch the last train to town, they were pleased with themselves and all the world. Jones' dog, "Rover," was a large retriever, and his master noticed that, owing, as he supposed to his arduous labours, he had, like Cassius, "a lean and hungry look." The game was stowed away safely under the seat, and the two friends smoked and chatted unconcernedly until the station was reached. "Hullo! what the dickens have you done with the game? called out Jones, hunting under the seat; "and where's 'Rover' got to?" "Under the seat opposite you," answered Robinson. "I've got my dog, but 'Rover' must be in there still." Jones peered under the seat, but he couldn't see a sign of the game, although he soon caught sight of "Rover," crouching in the far corner. "Come on, 'Rover'; come out, sir," called Jones, and Rover came—but slowly. He crawled to his master's feet, and with sad yet introspective gaze licked his master's hand. Evidently the dog had not been properly fed, and temptation had been too much for him. "Rover" had demolished the game in toto, save for a few feathers!

Two friends went shooting over a considerable area of rough ground, unpreserved, but quite sporting none the less. One of them, called George by his companion, was very tall and wore a green Tyrolean hat. The other, a very short man, wore a soft hat something like a sombrero, and answered to the name of Robert. They had with them a half-broken dog. The pair recalled some of Leech's drawings. After a couple of hours they were nearly out of cartridges, but they had apparently left their game behind; at all events, it was not to be seen, nor was it in their pockets. The dog also was invisible. "Con-found it, George," said the little man, "how can we shoot anything without the dog to retrieve it?" George shook his head sadly. Then suddenly, with a dramatic gesture worthy of Coquelin aine, he crouched behind a hedge and pointed with a quivering forefinger. Robert crept on hands and knees to his side and had a look. On the far side of the next field was a large covey of partridges. The sportsmen looked at each other meaningly. "We will keep this to ourselves, Robert. What?" "My dear sir, I won't tell a soul!" Without further parley George slunk down the lane, keeping well under cover. In ten minutes there was a thunderous double report, and the startled covey rose swiftly and made off to pastures new. They passed easily over Robert, and he aimed at them, but did not fire. Afterwards he explained that this was due to an attack of "hunter's grip." Then he looked through the hedge to count the basely slain. He rubbed his eyes and looked again. There was a large hole in the turf—only that, and nothing more. When the two sportsmen met they appeared to have much to say to each other of a heated nature. The dog put in a belated appearance at this unfortunate moment. He suffered; but not in silence. An hour later Robert had one cartridge left and carried a rabbit, and George was out of ammunition, but a pheasant swung from his belt. The dog, rioting in a small bit of undergrowth, put something up on the far side, which flapped with much noise. "Don't shoot, it's a——" called George; but it was too late. A distant

volley of oaths was followed by silence, and in a few moments the farmer appeared holding up by the neck a fine Dorking cock. After paying for it the sportsmen went home. Strangely enough, they never even smiled over their day's sport. Yet they both had a sense of humor!

But it is by no means the indifferent shots only who provide food for mirth. Lord Walsingham recalls the story of a man, an excellent shot, but criminally careless and very excitable. At a shooting party he was given a wide berth, but as he was a really fine shot, and had never done anything more than pepper his victims with pellets at too long a range to do any damage, he was not barred. But one day Smith shot a beater rather badly. He was unfeignedly sorry, cursed himself and his luck, and, vowing he would cease shooting for ever, gave his gun to an attendant. Suddenly a straggling beater cried, "Mark 'cock!" This was too much for Smith. Snatching his gun from the man to whom he had given it when saying his shooting days were over, he fired at the woodcock as it wheeled and managed to kill it. But he shot the man who had called "Mark!" as well, wounding him severely.

A landowner, whom we will call Curtiss, went out one evening accompanied by the head keeper to have a look round. It was in August, and he took his gun with him, meaning to slay a few rabbits. All went well, and Mr. Curtiss was returning home in high feather, as the shooting prospects were excellent. Coming along a hedge, several rabbits bolted into the bury nearby, and one or two were shot. Unfortunately, a third was wounded, and managed to scramble into a thick part of the hedge. Then ensued a tremendous hunt for the poor bunny, as Mr. Curtiss would not leave it to suffer. All at once he caught sight of it, as he thought, and fired quickly. The keeper went forward to pick up the rabbit, but when he reached the spot, to his master's intense surprise, the man so far forgot himself as to swear audibly. "Hawkins!" said Mr. Curtiss sharply. Hawkins turned. "Beg pardon, sir," he said, "but look at this." Mr. Curtiss advanced, and when he reached the spot he paled visibly. Nine young pheasants, stone dead, lay in a little heap where the rabbit should have been. Anxiously the murderer looked round, but the harvesters at work nearby had evidently seen nothing, so he swore the keeper to secrecy, half a sovereign changed hands, and the slain were hurriedly bestowed in Mr. Curtiss' pockets. Late that night he buried the slaughtered birds deep in the garden. The following day the Curtisses had a tennis party, and most of the neighborhood attended. Tea was served on the lawn, and suddenly Mr. Curtiss saw, to his horror, that his spaniel "Fan" was exhuming the remains from the flower bed. With a wild leap from his chair he sped towards the well-intentioned animal, but 'twas too late. The corpses were already exposed, and an explanation had to be made. The episode will never be forgotten, nor does it ever fail to raise a smile when it is spoken of by any of those who were present.

A rather funny story is told of a keeper who had been for a short time a chauffeur. Out one day with his master, the latter, a peppery old gentleman not noted for killing his game cleanly, said after hitting a bird, or rather several birds, in the tail, "There, Stanton, you saw I hit that last bird deuced hard, now, didn't you? Why the blazes doesn't he fall—what?" Stanton rubbed his head thoughtfully. "Well, sir," said he, "you seem to 'it 'em all right in the differential, but you don't never plug the engines!"

Keepers very often have a very caustic wit, which, though used with perfect respect of a kind, will give the unfortunate "man with the gun" a thorough taking down. A very inferior shot whose turn had come to be the point gun, was betraying his complete ignorance of shooting very thoroughly. He blamed his guns, his cartridges, his loader, everything and everybody, except himself, in the manner common to such individuals, and finished with a tirade against the gun-maker from whom he had bought his beautiful pair of weapons. "He charged me through the nose, bai Jove!" said our friend, by way of impressing the keeper who stood close at hand: "and the deuced guns are simply beastly." The keeper surveyed him grimly before he said quietly, "Maybe you'd get more luck, sir, if you was to shoot from the left shoulder for a bit!"

It is sometimes asked that sportsmen should bring their dogs with them, and occasionally this has unpleasant results. A certain Mr. Grey, having paid ten pounds for, as he thought, a thoroughly good retriever, very foolishly took the dog with him to a shoot without having tried him previously. At the first stand he began to plume himself, for the dog behaved beautifully. Later he was sent off to retrieve. He was gone a very long time, but at last he came back, without a bird. Grey grew angry, and marched off to the spot where he knew for certain a couple of pheasants had fallen. Judge of his

horror when he found that all that remained was a couple of heads! The dog was worse than useless, and had to be killed!

A lady who wished ardently to be thought a keen sportswoman was walking about the gardens of a country house where she was staying, when a cock pheasant got up to roost, cocketing as they always do. "Oh, Mr. Smith, do tell me if the sound that pheasant makes had any colloquial name," she gushed. "Yes; it is usually spoken of as cocketing," answered Mr. Smith. The next evening some members of the house party were walking home through the woods, when a hen and a cock pheasant flew up to roost quite close at hand. "Mr. Smith," called Miss Space, wishing to air her newly acquired information, "did you hear that pheasant cocketing, and the hen-bird hennet in reply?"

There are few ladies who would say nowadays that it is most cruel to make the birds fly by beating them, but many of the fair sex, though daily endeavoring to grow more manlike, find sport and sporting term rather a stumbling block now and then. The truth of the following story is vouched for. A young lady out walking with the guns for the first time said to her companion, "Mr. Blank, will you tell me what a mark looks like?" Mr. B. looked perplexed, and then said, "Oh, it's generally something you shoot at, in the sporting sense, you know." "Yes, yes," answered the girl impatiently, "but is it a bird or a—a ground game?" This time Blank was convinced of the lunacy of his companion, but the first "Mark over!" came to his ears and he forbore to flee. "I'll tell you afterwards," he said, soothingly. "You might have shown me that one, Mr. Blank," the sweet young thing pouted; "a man called out that there was a mark, over, just a moment ago!—*Shooting Times and British Sportsman.*

NOT SO SERIOUS.

Safer and Saner.

"You encourage your son in writing sentimental poetry?"
"Well," replied Farmer Cornrossel, "I don't exactly encourage him. But I'd rather he'd print that sort of thing in the weekly paper than put it into letters that might get read before a jury."—*Washington Star.*

Which One Was It?

A distinguished novelist recently found himself traveling in a train with two very talkative women. Having recognized him from his published portraits they opened fire upon him in regard to his novels, praising them in a manner which was unendurable to the sensitive author. Presently the train entered a tunnel, and in the darkness the novelist raised the back of his hand to his lips and kissed it soundly. When light returned he found the two women regarding one another in icy silence. Addressing them with great suavity, he said: "Ah, ladies, the one regret of my life will be that I shall never know which of you it was that kissed me!"

Where Ignorance is Bliss.

How ignorant some men can be of the more elementary details surprises many folk who are not acquainted with the less experienced clubs, but one who has mixed with clubmen all over the country will readily call instances to mind. There is, for instance, the tale of the policeman, who was told that a certain competition must be shot for with "open sights." "But I can't shoot at all," he said, "unless I shut one eye!" And he had been shooting for over a year!—*The Marksman, London.*

The One With the Hat On.

A farmer who hasn't been one very long—in other words, a city man who has heard the call of the soil and has since then been playing at farming—this person is a big, fat man. But he has a small son who has no reverence, either for farmers or fathers. A stranger motored up to the old place the other day, and shouted: "Bub, where is your father."
"Out in the pig pen," replied the boy promptly.
Then, as the traveler started for the pig pen the boy added:
"Father's the one with a hat on!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Too Good to Be True.

A South Dakota railroad is noted for its execrable roadbed. A new brakeman was making his first run over the road at night and was standing in the center of the car, grimly clutching the seats to keep erect. Suddenly the train struck a smooth place in the track and slid along without a sound. Seizing his lantern, the brakeman ran for the door. "Jump for your lives," he shouted. "She's off the track!"

Where the Photograph Came From.

IN ARMS AND THE MAN of October 19, there appeared a very fine photograph which showed the officers of the National Guard from all parts of the United States in attendance at the annual convention of their association. We should have given credit to the Buffalo News for the use of this photograph. It was simply an oversight and we are sorry.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

New Armory in Oregon.

Woodburn, Oregon, is to have a fine new armory for its military organization, Company I, Third Infantry, Oregon National Guard. The building is being erected under the direction of the Military Board and will cost about \$20,000, and is expected to be completed before the first of the year. It is a magnificent structure and any company of National Guardsmen should be proud to call it their home.

New Troop of Cavalry for Pennsylvania.

On November 2, Col. Albert J. Logan, representing the Adjutant General of the State, assisted by Adjutant C. B. Mehard, of the 18th Regiment, mustered into the Pennsylvania National Guard, Troop H, Squadron B, Cavalry Corps, N. G. P. The troop was organized several months ago by Capt. C. C. McGovern. Troop H completes the necessary number of units in the Cavalry Corps of the State.

Silver Service for the Utah.

A magnificent and beautiful silver service designed for the battleship bearing the State's name was formally presented to the ship on November 6 by Governor Spry and a delegation of prominent citizens. There are 129 pieces, which make it one of the most complete services ever presented. The service cost approximately \$10,000.

Long Service Medals for North Carolina.

Beginning January 1, 1912, the State will issue medals to officers and enlisted men whose names appear on the active and retired list, and who have performed honest and faithful and continuous service. For ten and fifteen years service a bronze badge. For fifteen or between fifteen and twenty years, a silver badge. For twenty, and between twenty and twenty-five years, a silver badge with one silver bar. For twenty-five years, a gold badge, and for every five years additional service a gold bar will be added.

Reappointments in Illinois.

Brig. Gen. Frank S. Dixon has been reappointed by the State of Illinois to rank as brigadier general from January 1, 1910. Col. Richings J. Shand is reappointed Adjutant General to rank as colonel from March 11, 1905. Col. Stephen O. Tripp is reappointed Assistant Quartermaster General to rank as colonel from January 1, 1910.

Details in Massachusetts.

The following permanent details of commissioned and non-commissioned officers for duty with the National Guard of the State have been announced in orders as follows:

As Instructor of Infantry, Sergt. H. J. Pond, 2nd Infantry, U. S. A. Sergt. H. L. Lowell, 2nd Infantry, U. S. A.

As Inspector-Instructors: Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cavalry, U. S. A., Cavalry Branch, M. V. M.; Capt. Russell P. Reeder, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Coast Artillery Branch, M. V. M.; 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 3d Field Artillery, U. S. A., Field Artillery Branch, M. V. M.

As Instructors of Field Artillery: Sergt. John S. Norman, Battery D, 1st Field Artillery, U. S. A.; Sergt. George E. Mason, Battery F, 3d Field Artillery, U. S. A.; Sergt. Herman Leprohon, Battery A, 5th Field Artillery, U. S. A.

A Change in Michigan.

Company E, Second Infantry, Michigan National Guard, has been organized as a battery of field artillery, and designated as Battery B, while B of the Signal Corps is converted into Company E, Second Infantry.

Rifle Instruction in Louisiana.

Camps of Instruction in Rifle Practice for the Louisiana National Guard commenced November 13 at the Lake Charles range and the Beauregard range in the Palmetto State. All organizations will be taken to the ranges and carried through the prescribed course. Two full shooting days will be allowed.

Col. L. A. Toombs, Inspector General of Rifle Practice was in charge of Beauregard Range and Major Bryson Vallas, range officer.

Capt. D. W. Eddy, 1st Infantry, had charge of the Lake Charles range with Capt. W. S. Hero, Troop A, Cavalry, range officer.

Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 16th Infantry, Inspector-Instructor, visited each of the camps for the purpose of making a report.

Over the Phone.

"He hasn't slept all night, doctor," said Mrs. Blinks over the phone, describing her husband's symptoms, "and this morning he complains of aches in his bones, and a general headachy feeling. Is there anything I can do?"

Just then the wires crossed with the phone connection of the dog-fancier.

"Sure!" came the response. "Bring him in this afternoon and I'll cut his ears for you."

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.

Manchester Rifle and Pistol Club.

SECOND SPASM.
BY N. H. ROBERTS.

On Saturday, October 21, we were scheduled to shoot the skirmish runs and at 300, 500 and 600 yards on the Military Range, and this was to be our last practice on this range for this season.

When Saturday morning dawned we found it was sprinkling and as the day advanced the rain increased. As the skirmish runs were to be shot in the forenoon, this rain prepared the skirmish field so that it would be nice and moist and soft for our heavy men to lie on. During the forenoon, in spite of the rain, nice, long, wet grass and nice little puddles of water to lie in, the following runs were made: E. A. Hayes, three 5's and seven 4's; total, 43. Dr. J. F. Robinson, three 5's and seven 4's; total, 43. C. H. Carlton, three 5's and three 4's; total 27. F. B. Tracy and L. B. Schwartz also shot the skirmish runs, but resulted in severely puncturing the circumambient atmosphere without doing much damage to the targets.

In explanation of this poor shooting on the part of these two gentlemen, let it be stated that Tracy was trying out, for the very first time, a brand-new Krag, just out of the box that morning, and which he had not had time to separate thoroughly from the nice thick coat of cosmic that was given it, inside and out, at the Springfield Arsenal, neither had he gotten well enough acquainted with it to call it by its first name.

Schwartz—well, he was shooting a Springfield that he had never been introduced to; consequently was nervous, or the rain drops got into his eyes, so that he could not make the long run of "bullets all in the same hole" (?) for which he is so famous. If he could have made the skirmish run with his pet .22 Savage rifle and "pepper-box" sight, there would not have been any figure left on the target.

Some one will remark that these skirmish runs show very low scores. Sure they do, if you look at them one way only. But, dear reader, have you ever made a skirmish run on the present target? If so, did you make better than three 5's and seven 4's the first time you ever shot it? Or if you have shot the skirmish run in the rain, with nice wet grass and plenty of little pools of water to lie down in, how much better than 43 can you make for your first trial? Our Dr. Robinson never shot the skirmish run before in his life and I do not believe he had even seen it shot before. Our members get a chance to shoot the skirmish run only a very few times each during the season. If they get a total of 40 or better on the first trial at it, they usually have to be satisfied and let that score stand, for the chances are that they will not get the opportunity to better that on account of the very limited range facilities that we have. We hope next year to have more practice on the skirmish runs. Of course our skirmish scores are low compared with the scores that some of the regular army men, and those who have had plenty of practice at this game, can make.

Only six men showed up at the range that day on account of the inclement weather. However, not even a cold, steady rain could extinguish the ardor of the six who were present, and after lunch, while waiting to see if it would clear off, Range Keeper Stacey suggested that we shoot rapid fire at 200 yards. We accordingly proceeded to limber up at that range and the following scores were made: E. A. Hayes, 25; C. H. Carleton, 37; F. B. Tracy, 34.

After this we adjourned to the 600 yards range where those who had not secured the necessary qualification for sharpshooter picked out a nice wet spot of grass to lie on and with the cold rain running down the back of their necks, made the following scores: Hayes, 40; Tracy, 32 (said his ammunition was too old, or too young, but it is some that we bought from our Uncle Sam at \$15 per M.); Schwartz, 38.

The rain at last drove us from the range, but those who were present felt that they had accomplished something as they had picked up some of the scores that they needed to qualify as sharpshooter in spite of the rain which had kept others at home.

The military officers in charge of the range decided that on account of the rain on October 21, we should have the use of the range again on October 28, for which privilege we were very grateful. October 28 was a pleasant day, rather cool and plenty of wind blowing across the range to keep the game from becoming too easy. Skirmish runs were shot in the forenoon by the following: F. B. Tracy, having assiduously cultivated the acquaintance for the past week of that new Krag, was able to make three 5's and seven 4's, total, 43; but he failed to open the throttle wide enough to get all his shots off in the prescribed time and was penalized 10 points, thus leaving him 33 for his effort. Schwartz again tried the hop, skip and jump game, but had lost his nerve and the best he could do was four 5's and two 4's, total, 28.

At the rapid fire stage we had but two men to qualify. Hayes made 31; J. H. Fitzgerald, 37.

At the 300 yards range three men lacked the necessary qualifying scores and proceeded to secure them. J. S. Marsh scored 40; Schwartz, 39; Tracy, 38.

At 500 yards Schwartz picked up 41; Tracy, 43, and Hayes, 45. The 600 yards range next received the attention of three men who had not qualified. Tracy made 41, Twaddle 41, and our hard-working, kind-hearted secretary, F. R. Vose, did not want to make these men envious, so made 41 also.

We expect this ends our shooting at ranges over 200 yards for this season, as the Military Range closes on November 1st. The club will continue the regular weekly shoots at the "Crooked Pine Range" until about Thanksgiving, if the weather permits. We plan to close the season with a turkey shoot (not one of the Kentucky 300 yards revolver breed) at 200 yards, German ring target, and rifle, any sights, any trigger pull, any ammunition, any position including rest.

One sighter and three record shots will constitute a score, and will separate the shooter from fifty cents of Uncle Sam's coin. Re-entries not allowed. This match is open to everybody, non-members as well as members of the club. There will also be a revolver match at the same place, and suitable prizes will be offered. This match will also be open to everybody, entrance fee is 25 cents for five shots in the International Pistol Target. Any pistol, revolver or automatic pistol, any sights, any trigger pull, any ammunition may be used. This turkey shoot and revolver match will be held on Saturday, November 25th.

During the target season we have qualified in the N. R. A. course, five marksmen, ten sharpshooters and one expert. We ought to have done better; but we cannot qualify those who stay at home. I believe that every one who really wanted to qualify as sharpshooter—that is, every one who really stuck to the game in earnest—has been able to do so. We wish that every man in the club would have taken hold and qualified as sharpshooter or expert,

and they all could have done so if they would have taken hold of the game in earnest. We wish others might have gone after the expert qualification, but the writer is the only one who has thus far tried it. Next year we hope to qualify a dozen or more experts and the rest of the club as sharpshooter or marksman.

The score of N. H. Roberts with .25 caliber high power rifle, telescope sight, counting 79 and published in your October 26th issue should have stated that it was shot with muzzle rest, instead of off hand.

Annual Election Day Match.

The eighteenth annual Election Day 100-shot Match, held as usual under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York city, was held at Union Hill, N. J., on November 7. About the usual number of shooters were on hand. Fred Ross came down from Springfield, Mass.; Jack Hunziker from Hartford, Capt. A. F. Laudensack, New Haven, Conn.; J. Kaufmann, Valley Stream, New York, and the balance from New York and vicinity.

It was a good match, however, and the race a close one. Dr. W. G. Hudson won with a score of 2254, but Arthur Hubalek, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was only three points behind the winner. The feature of the shooting was the two ten-shot scores of 235 each made by Arthur Hubalek.

Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York—

21	24	24	22	24	23	24	20	21	23	—226
21	23	21	24	24	22	23	22	24	23	—227
23	21	23	22	23	19	23	21	23	23	—221
22	25	23	23	21	20	24	22	22	21	—223
24	24	22	24	24	24	22	21	25	23	—233
23	25	24	22	24	22	19	25	23	23	—230
22	23	20	16	23	23	23	19	20	21	—210
20	21	23	25	19	23	24	24	24	22	—225
22	23	22	24	21	24	22	22	23	24	—227
21	22	25	20	24	25	24	24	24	25	—232
2254										

A. Hubalek, Brooklyn, N. Y.—

20	23	24	23	21	21	23	22	23	23	—223
23	22	23	25	24	23	24	23	25	23	—235
25	23	24	23	24	22	23	24	23	24	—235
24	22	22	23	25	22	21	23	22	23	—227
16	23	20	22	22	23	23	22	21	22	—214
24	19	20	23	23	24	23	23	23	24	—226
24	23	23	23	23	25	21	23	20	23	—228
25	21	22	24	23	25	20	24	21	19	—224
21	16	24	24	20	21	23	23	21	23	—216
23	24	21	24	24	21	23	20	22	21	—223
2251										

F. C. Ross, Springfield, Mass.—

18	24	23	23	23	21	20	23	20	23	—218
23	24	20	23	12	21	22	18	25	22	—210
24	22	22	25	25	21	18	22	24	21	—229
24	22	21	21	22	16	22	25	18	22	—213
24	19	19	21	29	19	20	24	23	24	—217
23	22	21	21	24	22	24	23	22	25	—227
23	25	21	23	24	23	24	23	23	21	—230
23	24	24	21	23	21	22	21	19	21	—219
24	25	23	20	22	18	24	24	25	25	—230
22	25	22	25	22	21	23	23	23	24	—230
2223										

H. M. Pope, Jersey City, N. J.—
221 230 223 224 218 221 213 217 224 215 2206
J. Henziker, Hartford, Conn.—
225 206 224 206 212 219 234 216 221 222 2185
A. F. Laudensack, New Haven, Conn.—
210 226 222 210 223 207 229 223 215 212 2177
W. Keim, Brooklyn, N. Y.—
222 215 225 219 205 204 220 217 208 215 2150
G. Schlicht, Guttenberg, N. J.—
216 214 217 213 214 217 214 216 209 211 2141
J. Kaufmann, Valley Stream, N. Y.—
196 226 186 211 226 216 211 206 221 217 2116

THE WESTERN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

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

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

THROWN FROM WESTERN AUTOMATIC TRAPS

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

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

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

L. P. Hansen, Jersey City, N. J.—	207 206 189 215 209 208 194 215 224 223 2090
G. L. Amouroux, New York—	215 216 188 192 219 207 195 212 225 204 2073
P. F. Lahm, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	201 203 207 206 214 211 195 204 214 217 2072
P. Andrassy, Brooklyn, N. Y.—	194 204 202 225 225 209 221 213 208 165 2066
F. M. Bund, New York—	193 199 195 210 215 208 201 197 204 184 2006
J. Andt, West Hoboken, N. J.—	211 189 210 177 202 211 206 201 180 212 1999
B. Zettler, New York—	186 191 195 213 209 197 201 207 204 188 1981
J. Muzziv, New York—	168 208 211 185 197 212 196 193 189 178 1937
A. Begerow, Newark, N. J.—	196 171 203 187 202 183 210 190 197 159 1898
R. Goldthwaite, Hoboken, N. J.—	176 201 193 146 198 185 192 216 137 197 1861
J. Johnson, Jersey City, N. J.—	159 186 179 202 185 185 165 182 171 180 1804
C. A. Schrag, New York—	150 193 152 194 172 166 142 182 166 164 1681
F. Hagens, North Bergen, N. J.—	186 182 165 157 142 160 137 196 187 169 1681

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

At the mid-weekly practice shoot of the club on Wednesday, Nov. 1, there was another good attendance of regulars and irregulars. All indications point to a most active season. The scores still show a woeful lack of practice, but things are picking up and by the time the U. S. R. A. League schedule begins we expect to be in fine fettle:

SCORES AT 20 YARDS INDOORS ON NOVEMBER 1; POSSIBLE, 50.

					Ttl.	
F. Holt	44	33	46	39	47	209
F. J. Kahrs	37	42	40	40	41	200
M. B. Atkinson	48	40				
Lieut. J. S. Upham	44	46				
G. W. Peck, revolver	32					
A. Mellen	39					
G. W. Peck, pistol	37	39				

On Saturday night, November 11, there was an old-fashioned turnout and from 7 until 10.30, the entire five trolley carriers were in use. High honors for the evening went to Milo B. Atkinson, who shot the Army-Accurate .22 single-shot pistol, which was described in last week's issue. His grouping was fine, but an occasional wild shot, due to lack of practice, pulled down an otherwise good score. His total was 207 and 212 or 419 for fifty shots.

M. B. Atkinson	35	42	44	44	45	207
	43	45	42	40	42	212
Capt. F. W. Holt	43	45	41	33	40	202
	42	42	40	38	47	209
Col. G. W. Peck	41	35	41	38	42	197
	41	43	44	39	36	203
Lieut. J. S. Upham	42	33	37	43	38	193
	37	41	47	37	36	198
Capt. S. Ferree	43	39	44	37	45	208
	44					
Lieut. W. M. Farrow	40	40				
W. J. Macdonnall	39	39				
George W. Talbott	43	35	39	30		
F. J. Kahrs	38	36	36			

The Baltimore Revolver Association.

Secretary Wilmer was an early visitor to the Fourth Regiment range last Friday night bringing with him a pile of targets and a lot of dope from Springfield about the coming league match. Being a new entry the Orioles are wondering about that class question. It would be so nice to drop into a class with a few teams from asylums for the blind, but there is probably no such luck. Most likely we'll be caught up with the Springfield, Manhattan and others of that kind. Of course a close contest with the Baltimore suburb (Washington) outfit will be welcome. The "Man on Wheels" said something about a clock in last week's issue, but its ticking is not a circumstance to the tickle of the large silver cup that we so rudely captured from the Dee Cees.

Medical Student Goddard was the first victim to hand targets to the scorer and from sundry violent objurgations upon the military revolver made by the soon-to-be medico. It is likely that another convert will be made for the .22 caliber and adjustable sights. In this new game the military arm is hopelessly in the rear when pitted against its better equipped relatives, so "Officer's Model" Colt revolvers and single-shot pistols are appearing numerously.

Wilmer has a Colt .22 revolver and seems to think it some pumpkins, but had some punk cartridges, hence punk scores. That's always the way, as soon as a fellow gets one thing right there is something else found wrong.

Major Fort has a pistol with as long a barrel as the rules permit, and when he handed in a total of 92 for a ten-shot string, there were some mean enough to say that the muzzle of the pistol reached far enough down the range to punch its own holes in the target. It was not long enough to punch more than 84 for the next string, but that was sufficient to help top Mulliken's score for high place.

James Stone Reese got a whole lot of ideas from the vaudeville shooting stars last week, but left his eyeglasses home and was unable to utilize his new dope. Member-elect Naylor brought along a new pistol case and a lot of personally loaded cartridges, each containing among other things, six grains of Bullseye powder. Fortunately he confided this trifling error to the bystanders before shooting, hence there was no catastrophe.

With properly loaded stuff, Bre'r Naylor handed in several good strings. The commanding officer of Troop A, M. N. G., has had an invitation extended him and his merry men to join the Association and Trooper Neeson scouted around the range for an hour or two, looking things over, promising to bring his gun and a few more troopers next time.

Dr. Smith managed to get away from his office and patients long enough to empty a box of cartridges and find out the astonishing fact that he was not "holding very well, thank you." These medical men are great jolliers and this one is no exception.

Well, the fracas begins Dec. 3d, and from the looks of things in this city, the boys will be right there every week. The scheme of permitting ten men to shoot and pick the five high totals, is a good one for it makes every man shoot his darndest to keep up among the high men.

Those names not mentioned, but appearing in the score totals are excepted by special request until they put up good scores.

Twenty shots, Standard American target, reduced for twenty yards, ten shots to the string:

Fort	92	84	176
Mulliken	86	86	172
Smith	75	74	149
Naylor	76	72	148
Renehan	67	76	143
Wilmer	69	70	139
Goddard	63	70	133
Reese	57	70	127

FORT.

GOSSIP.

BY "LES SMOKE."

Mr. George Armstrong, Portland, Oregon, says: "We have received no reply from our challenge to the G. G. R. & P. Club, and as the rainy season is now on here, I presume the match is off.

"The boys are getting in some good practice

“steel where steel belongs”

Peters

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embody the latest and greatest improvement in shot-gun ammunition—*steel* in the *head* and *rim*, where it *must* be in order to afford protection to the shooter. Absolutely the handsomest, best constructed and finest shooting goods ever produced. **Peters** “Target” and “High Gun”—*medium priced shells*—are superior to *high priced* brands of other makes. Try them for your fall field shooting.

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and rapidly rounding into form for the coming Indoor League. We feel very confident of making a good showing from the start.

“The proposition of shooting ten men on a team in the indoor league having been allowed, was received with pleasure by this club and the club desires to thank your valuable paper for its assistance in securing this arrangement.

“At our last meeting ‘yours truly’ had the honor of being elected team captain for this team in the coming Indoor League and I want to say that I expect great results. If you don’t get tired, I will try and send some comments on our shooting now and then.

“It would have warmed your heart to have seen the enthusiasm of our boys at the last monthly meeting. Among the propositions on the table was the one to locate a new indoor range as the present one is in a poor condition and entirely too small. The financial problem was the main obstacle but the way donations practically rained in for about five minutes soon relieved our minds on that score. We are now looking for a good location to establish a new, up-to-date range.

“It certainly is a pleasure to meet such people as the members of this club—no particular millionaires and most of the boys have to work for a living. I am proud of my membership in the Portland Revolver Club.”

Capt. Julian E. Yates, C. A. C., Post Chaplain, U. S. A., has been transferred from his present post of duty to Fort Howard. Genuine regret is felt by all the boys who as members of the Revolver Association of Baltimore, have had the pleasure of shooting at the Fort Range, where the genial captain held forth as shooting master—Fort Howard being but a cannon shot removed from Fort McHenry and like it also on the Patapsco River. It is safe to say members of the club will pay calls down that way, for of a verity the captain will pilot them out next summer in a boat to where the famous channel crab does most abound.

St. Louis Central Sharpshooters' Association.

A chilly discouraging rain fell all of Sunday afternoon, November 5, but even that failed to keep seven of the cranks of the Centrals from their regular weekly practice shoot. To make things interesting two teams of three men were picked with Fred Pauly and Johnny Wiget for captains, each team shooting ten shots. Wiget’s team was victorious. After refreshments were had at the expense of the losing team another match was shot with the same captains but the worthy president of the St. Louis Centrals took the place of George Cole who shot on Wiget’s team and Wiget’s team was again the winner. The scores are given below with the other scores shot by each man:

TEAM MATCH NO. 1. WIGET’S TEAM.

J. L. Wiget—
22 24 22 22 23 21 21 24 20 19—218
Tobe Watkins—
21 21 25 24 19 22 23 21 25 21—222
Geo. Cole—
25 20 21 19 14 23 17 21 21 12—193
633

PAULY’S TEAM.

Fred Pauly—
21 16 25 22 24 21 21 20 24 23—217
Wm. Roessler—
21 22 22 21 17 24 21 23 22 24—217
W. A. Alexander—
23 17 17 18 23 20 22 20 17 20—197
631

TEAM MATCH NO. 2. WIGET’S TEAM.

J. L. Wiget—
22 19 17 24 24 21 24 19 25 23—218
Tobe Watkins—
24 22 24 21 21 21 24 18 20 22—217
Ed. Von Eitzen—
15 17 22 20 22 23 20 19 23 10—191
626

PAULY’S TEAM.

Fred Pauly—
20 24 21 23 19 18 21 25 18 14—203
Wm. Roessler—
23 18 19 23 24 24 24 21 24 20—220
W. A. Alexander—
13 19 12 22 24 23 18 19 22 21—193
616

Other scores all shooting done off hand at 200 yards on German Ring Target, Possible 250 points per ten shot string.

Tobe Watkins.....207 222 217—646
J. L. Wiget.....218 218
Fred Pauly.....215 217 203—635
W. A. Alexander.....180 197 193—570
Wm. Roessler.....213 217 220—650
Ed. Von Eitzen.....195 191
Geo. Cole.....193
TOBE.

Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, O.

At the Monday night shoot of the club, both matches were taken into camp by W. C. Andrews, the well-known military shot who was well up in several matches of the National Rifle Association at Camp Perry this year, and got away with either first or a nice piece of money in practically every match of the Ohio State shoot a few weeks later.

Thirteen of the members shot .22 caliber rifles eligible in every way for the N. R. A. Indoor Matches. Nine of these were well into the 90’s in the 25 yards prone match using regular N. R. A. target.

25-YARD PRONE MATCH.

W. C. Andrews....98 F. C. Frey.....92
K. Koska.....95 Wm. Kelley.....92
R. C. Du Rand....94 G. W. Eason.....85
M. M. Foster.....93 W. L. Wonder....84
G. L. Hale.....93 W. F. Lenn.....75
Van Artsdalen....93 Otto Schmidt....55
C. W. Woodyatt...93

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THE NEW SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

In the Re-Entry Offhand Match the club was divided into A and B class shooters. In A class W. C. Andrews won first money with an 87, M. M. Foster second with 86, and G. L. Hale third with 85.

In B class W. F. Lenn won first money with a 70, W. L. Wonder second with 54, and O. Schmidt third with 50.

RE-ENTRY OFFHAND MATCH.

W. C. Andrews.....87	Van Artsdalen.....75
M. M. Foster.....86	C. W. Woodyatt...71
G. L. Hale.....85	W. F. Lenn.....70
F. Koska.....82	J. Humphrey.....70
W. M. Kelley.....80	W. L. Eason.....66
F. C. Frey.....79	G. W. Wonder.....54
R. C. Du Rand....78	O. Schmidt.....50

GEO. HALE, Secretary.

National Rifle Academy, Philadelphia.

SCORES OF THE PHILADELPHIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Made at their weekly shoot, November 9th, at the range of the National Rifle Academy:

Pistol.

R. S. Newbold.....75	79	78	69	87	70	70	74
Nathan Spering.....73	82	83					
Dr. W. Quicksall....80	79	83	85				
Geo. Hugh Smith....88	88						

Rifle, Prone, N. R. A. Target, 1 to 10 count.

E. H. Williamson, Jr...86	91	85	90	92	87	94
W. J. Maybee.....98	98	99	99	97		
P. W. Allison.....90	95	89	82	94		
Nathan Spering.....92	93					
W. H. Patrick.....86	84					

Rifle, Off-Hand, German Ring Target.

R. S. Newbold.....245	238	241	241
D. Stubbs.....223	232		
W. L. Nodell.....212	215	221	212 214 221

Independent New York Schuetzen.

The Independents, Capt. Gus. Zimmerman held their first indoor practice shoot of the season 1911-1912, at Zettler's gallery, 159 W. 23d Street. On the ring target each member was entitled to two target of ten shots each, possible 500.

The scores:

Gus. Zimmerman 494,	A. Begerow 470,	F. Liegibel 464,	W. Soell 451,	Geo. T. Zimmerman 450,	F. W. Daub 447,	H. J. Behrens 434,	C. McGuire 433.
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Best bull's-eye: F. Liegibel 33, Gus Zimmerman 41, W. Soell 52, C. McGuire 103, F. W. Daub 108.

Old Guard of Massachusetts.

An old-fashioned target shoot was held on the range of the Medford Company of the Fifth Infantry on October 26 by the Old Guard of Massachusetts, and the result showed that many of the "old boys" had not forgotten their early training in shooting straight. Many of the scores made—the 200-yard range only being used—will compare favorably with the best.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Ball Edes was in charge of the matches, Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds acting as statistical officer. The prizes were handed to the winners by the statistical officer. More than sixty past and present officers of the militia, with a number of guests, attended. Prize winners and scores:

Association match—	
Capt. D. M. Stewart.....	22
Capt. G. H. Dickson.....	22
Lieut.-Col. R. B. Edes.....	21

Veterans' match—	
Lieut. H. L. Smith.....	23
Lieut.-Comdr. F. H. Turnbull.....	22
Lieut.-Col. R. B. Edes.....	22

Old-timers' match (25 years)—	
Lieut. Wm. J. Fitzmeyer.....	7
Lieut. C. M. Cook.....	7
Lieut. G. W. Brooks.....	4

Old timers' match (12 years)—	
Capt. H. S. Bean.....	21
Capt. Wm. S. Pepperel.....	21
Lieut. T. F. McGuire.....	21

Active match—	
Capt. Stuart W. Wise.....	25
Capt. D. M. Stewart.....	23
Capt. Geo. H. Dickson.....	23

Consolation match—	
Lieut. G. W. Cole.....	24
Lieut. S. J. Wilde.....	22
Capt. C. W. Leech.....	21
Brig.-Gen. W. B. Emery.....	21
Maj. Marshall Underwood.....	21

The match for the medal of the National Rifle Association, 10 shots to score, was won by Capt. G. H. Dickson; score, 46.

Tanana Rifle Club, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Because of the approach of the cold weather and the necessity of rushing matters, members of the Tanana Rifle Club, who received their arms and ammunition from the Rock Island arsenal only four days before, were out on the range on October 1 shooting through two three-range matches or tournaments, that will be annual affairs hereafter. All of the men were new to their guns and hence it was as fair to one as to another.

All of the members are well pleased with the rifles and their accuracy, for the guns are wonderful weapons. Some very good work was done with them yesterday, the best score of the day being that of R. D. Morgan, who on the 600-yard range made 24 out of a possible 25. Morgan won the Suter trophy with a score of 62, while Feddersen got his initials on the Mendham trophy with a score of 62.

There were 24 contestants for the Suter

trophy and 18 for the Mendham. A number of the members of the club, when they have shot one more string on the 200-yard range, will be eligible for the marksmen's buttons issued by the National Association.

The prize winners were:

SUTER TROPHY—200, 300 AND 500 YARDS.

- First Prize, Suter cup—R. D. Morgan, 62.
- Second Prize, Stone marten cap—Sam Feddersen, 61.
- Third Prize—H. C. Jackson, 58.
- Fourth Prize—F. C. Adams, 52. Fifth Prize, \$3 cash—Joe Enos, 50. Sixth Prize, \$2 cash—Ferguson, 47.

MENDHAM TROPHY—300, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

- First Prize, Mendham cup—Sam Feddersen, 62.
- Second Prize, sweater coat—R. D. Morgan, 60.
- Third Prize—H. C. Jackson, 55.
- Fourth Prize—H. L. Freeman, 53. Fifth Prize, \$3 cash—A. L. Carpenter, 51. Sixth Prize, \$2 cash—A. Greerty, 48. Seventh Prize, \$1 cash—Guy Erwin, 39.

Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal.

Today, November 5, was one of the finest of the season and the attendance for a first Sunday of the month could not be better. Weather conditions were ideal, not a bit of wind, no intense heat, a steady light and every thing in the marksman's favor.

It was the regular monthly medal and bulls-eye shoot of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club, Oakland Turner Schuetzen, Deutscher Krieger Schuetzen Section and Medal shoot of the Independent Rifles.

The scores of the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club were very good, and to be considered that no re-entry or picked scores are allowed, a member is credited with two 10-shot scores whether they are good or bad.

This club is about to wind up its year's work for the season of 1911, the indoor rifle shoot will end Friday, Nov. 10, 1911, the indoor pistol shoot on Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1911. The outdoor shooting will be ended on Sunday, December 3, 1911, when the annual King shoot, banquet and distributing of prizes. As this will be the tenth annual, it is expected to be one of the greatest affairs in the club's history.

In the champion class on the 200-yard rifle range, 25-ring target, E. Schurbaum was high man with scores of 210-212. K. O. Kipdren was high man in the first class with scores of 202-208. The first place in the second class fell to H. W. Khinenbroich, scored 175-185. F. A. McLaughlin took the high score in the third class with 164-175.

On the pistol range C. W. Linder made the best scores in the champion class. They were 89-93, while King Harris made 89-85. Champion J. E. Gorman made 92: Capt. Geo. Larson and A. M. Poulsen each made 82-90 and divided honors for first place in the first class. In the third class some shooting was done. R. S. Wixson made 92 and 93, while W. H. Christie made 90 and 88. C. W. Seeley took first place in the third class with 73-79.

At a meeting held here on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, 1911, by the Bay Cities Club of the U. S. R. A., a committee of three were appointed, namely, H. A. Harris, C. Randall and Wm. A. Siebe to secure the finest shots possible to enter a team in the next indoor league of the U. S. R. A. The secretary was instructed to notify the 1915 shooting committee that the pistol shooting should be made a part of the program. The members of the respective clubs were instructed to urge upon their delegates that they boost for pistol and revolver contests.

We have been down to Los Angeles for two weeks. Very sorry we were unable to visit the boys of the Los Angeles Revolver Club; would have done so had it not been for the illness of Capt. L. Siebe which brought me home in haste. Business cares and other matters are due to my not reporting regularly. As lots of outdoor shooting as well as indoor will be held here, we expect to keep the sporting papers filled with news.

A special bull's-eye shoot was held on the 50-yard range competing for the merchandise prizes which were left over from the anniver-

sary prize shoot. It was a lively contest and the first prize fell to C. M. Kraul. Twenty-two prizes were distributed.

Much interest was taken in the public prize shoot, held by the German-American League of California. Two gold medals and one silver one were donated to the league, and they were shot for on the 6th bull's-eye for the best center. Capt. J. D. Heise won one, D. Schwormstede the other, and E. Schierbaum the silver medal. Much interest was taken in the shoot and well attended.

Shooting here until Christmas will be booming. On the 12th of November every available target will be used, consisting of 18 200-yard rifle targets and 8 pistol targets. Two clubs will hold their final shoots this year, namely, the Golden Gate Pistol and Rifle Club and the Shell Mound Pistol and Rifle Club. Both clubs will hold a grand banquet to close the season of 1911.

Taunton Indoor League

The fourth week of the series was full of good shooting, in both individual and team totals. The Wampechos had the high total with 394, within eight points of the present record, held by them; the Highlands shot 386 and the Spanish War Veterans, Whittentons, Y. M. C. A., and Spring Brooks also shot well. In the individual work Dean and Howes led with 86 each, but the latter gained a little on the leader as his score was better than his average, while Dean was below his figures. Broadhurst shot 85, H. Woodward 84, Hutchins 82, Richards and Shepard 80, and several others were close to that mark. For the team prizes there are but two changes: Broadhurst replaces Robinson in the S. W. V., and Sellars leads the Mason Machine Works in place of Devers. The summary:

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
S. W. V.....	4	0	1.000
Wampechos	3	0	1.000
Highlands	3	1	.750
Whittentons	3	1	.750
9th Co.....	2	2	.500
M. M. W.....	2	2	.500
Y. M. C. A.....	1	2	.333
Spring Brooks.....	1	3	.250
Unions	1	3	.250
Echos	0	3	.000
Washingtons	0	3	.000

CLUB RECORDS.

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

There was some high class marksmanship shown in the fifth week of the series, the breaking of the team total record by the Wampechos being a feature. This team set the mark at 402 in its first match and raised it to 403 last week. The Spanish War Veterans shot very close to record figures with 399; the Highlands, 384, and the Y. M. C. A. and Whittentons each 370. The "Vets" and Wampechos still lead with clean records, but as they meet this week, one or the other is bound to lose.

In the individual work Robinson and Crowell led with 89 each and H. Woodward and Rivard turned in 87 and 86, respectively, all making good gains and Rivard going into third place. Dean lowered his average just one point with 84 and Howe fell off two points. MacKendrick scored an even 80 and Barden, Sellars, Josslyn, Davis and Crapo each shot 79. Besides those mentioned there were 20 strings shot between 70 and 80, which shows good work. The summary:

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Wampechos	4	0	1.000
S. W. V.....	5	0	1.000
Whittentons	4	1	.800
Highlands	3	2	.600
Ninth Co.....	2	2	.500
Y. M. C. A.....	2	2	.500
M. M. W.....	2	3	.400
Unions	2	3	.400
Spring Brooks.....	1	4	.200
Echos	0	4	.000
Washingtons	0	4	.000

CLUB RECORDS.

Highest team total—Wampechos, 403. Highest single string—Dean Wampechos, 94.



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lon, 20; W. F. Jensen, 19; F. A. McHugh, 7; W. B. Smith, Jr., 13; Ed. Banks, 24; L. L. Jerrell, 17; R. S. Prindell, 21; Dr. Bullock, 17.

RIFLE BALL SCORES.

J. G. Grier, 1, 2, 8; L. C. S. Dorsey, 8; W. Hammond, 5, 6, 7, 6, 6, 11, 6, 7, 7; W. A. Shafter, 4; J. E. Doremus, 1, 2.

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol practice scores: D. Appleby, 98, 86, 86, 91, 83, 88, 86; L. C. S. Dorsey, 78, 82, 84; L. du Pont, 84; I du Pont, 79.

Fifty-yard revolver and pistol qualification scores: I. du Pont, 85, 88; L. du Pont, 82, 94; W. S. Weldon, 63, 64, 38.

The first merchandise shoot of the season at the Wilmington Gun Club in South Wilmington proved very successful. About 30 marksmen faced the traps to take part in the day's sport. The weather conditions were perfect and the clear blue sky as a background made the "blue rocks" comparatively easy to see.

State champion J. B. McHugh and J. G. Roberson, led the field throughout. McHugh carried off honors in the special 25 target event, and Roberson took first prize in the merchandise shoot.

In Class 1, Messrs. Roberson, Willis and I. Turner were the winners. Dr. Buckmaster, Messrs. Edmundson, N. K. Smith and J. J. Magahern won the prizes donated for Class 2. Messrs. Robinson, Godwin, C. Buckmaster and E. H. Hawk took home the prizes for the third class. The prizes in Classes 4 and 5 were taken care of by Messrs. David, Dr. Betts, U. Jackson, C. E. Springer, J. Bradford, A. Hickman, and J. Davis.

The merchandise event was the feature of the day. Roberson, Willis, Turner, McHugh and Dr. Rumford tied with a score of 23 out of 25 targets. In the shootoff Roberson qualified by outshooting the field and captured first prize.

Scores in the merchandise event were as follows:

L. D. Willis, 23; N. K. Smith, 21; H. Cannon, 6; J. W. Cann, 21; G. Burroughs, 20; H. Buckmaster, 21; J. B. McHugh, 23; I. Turner, 23; J. Roberson, 23; W. Edmundson, 21; M. Smith, 10; J. Bradford, 14; A. Hickman, 14; J. D. Davis, 13; S. G. David, 17; C. Buckmaster, 19; Dr. H. Betts, 17; Dr. S. Rumford, 23; G. Godwin, 19; W. James, 8; R. Tadman, 8; C. E. Springer, 15; C. Robinson, 19; J. Jackson, 17; J. J. Magahern, 20; E. F. Hawk, 18.

Remington-U. M. C. Wins.

The Second Annual Post Series Tournament held under the auspices of the Sunset Hill Country Club, St. Louis, Mo., October 17-20, was a very successful tournament, and as usual in Interstate Tournaments, Remington-U. M. C. products were found in the hands of the majority of the contestants. J. R. Graham, the well-known amateur from Chicago, Ill., was high amateur on singles and doubles, scoring 931 out of 1,000 with Remington-U. M. C. pump and shells. J. S. Young was second, scoring 916, using Remington-U. M. C. gun and shells, J. Barto making the excellent score of 897 with steel lined shells. Graham, Young and Barto were first, second and third amateurs on the singles only, scoring respectively, 764, 756 and 753, using Remington-U. M. C. products; while on doubles only, Graham, Young and A. C. Connor finished in order named. Connor also used the Red Ball brand. L. S. German was second professional on singles and doubles, scoring 938 out of 1,000 with Remington-U. M. C. shells. R. W. Clancy tied for first place on doubles only, scoring 174 out of 200 with Arrow shells. W. H. Heer, with his Remington-U. M. C. gun and Arrow shells made the highest score on doubles, 48 out of 50. On preliminary day, L. S. German won the August A. Busch trophy with Remington-U. M. C. Arrow shells, making the excellent score of 99 out of 100. In that match R. W. Clancy was second, scoring 98 out of 100 with Arrow shells, and O. H. Nutt scored 96 out of 100 with Remington-U. M. C. shells.

F. A. Weatherhead, of Laurel, Mont., successfully defended the "Brownlee Challenge Trophy" at Butte, Mont., using Remington-U. M. C. pump and Nitro Club shells.

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The Du Pont Gun Club.

Wilmington, Del., November 9, 1911.

On December 17, 1911, the Du Pont Gun Club will be one year old, and it seems fitting that the first anniversary should be recognized in some way.

In talking this matter over with some of the the members, we have decided to hold an anniversary shoot. It will be held Saturday, December 16. As the 17th falls on Sunday, the selected date, of course, is the most satisfactory one we could pick out.

It is our intention, at the present writing, to have a 100 target distance handicap race, with some attractive prizes which will be given a little later, when our plans crystalize. The entrance for this handicap trophy race, will be \$2 which will include lunch and price of targets. The shoot will probably start at 11 a. m., entries closing at 1:30.

It is now our idea to provide a separate trophy for professionals, as we feel that the success of our club, is due in no small measure to the assistance rendered us by the professional shooters. We hope to have one or two rather unique features which will appeal to the contestants.

Mr. Lloyd R. Lewis, of Atglen, Pa., will cashier the shoot and will be assisted by Mr. T. S. Chalfant and the other officers of the

It is barely possible that during the anniversary shoot Mr. George Lyon and Mr. Lester German will shoot for the E. C. Cup, emblematic of the target championship of the world. We have installed at the club, five expert traps which will be used for this race, and will be in use at any time from now on. As our plans materialize, we will keep you posted. Won't you please give this proposed shoot the publicity which we feel sure you will agree with us it deserves?

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in this matter, I am

T. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

Owing to the invitation shoot at the Wilmington Gun Club the attendance at the regular weekly shoot of the du Pont Gun Club was unusually small. The weather conditions were ideal. The feature was the run of Edward Banks, who broke 94 out of 100 targets. H. P. Carlon led in Class B of the Coleman du Pont merchandise shoot; Z. H. Lofland led in Class C; Dr. Bullock and E. H. Ford tied in Class D. The scores follow:

G. F. Lord, 15; L. C. Lynn, 18; E. H. Ford, 17; D. R. Rutter, 16; R. L. Conner, 13; J. B. Grier, 12; A. J. Curley, 18; R. C. McCardle, 18; F. P. Ewing, 20; T. W. Mathewson, 19; T. E. Doremus, 13; J. W. Anderson, Jr., 19; W. M. Hammond, 14; D. A. Grier, 13; J. H. Minnick, 18; William Coyne, 17; H. P. Car-

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1911, Mr. J. R. Taylor " " " " " " " " " " " "	2,038 " " 2,100 " " "	.97

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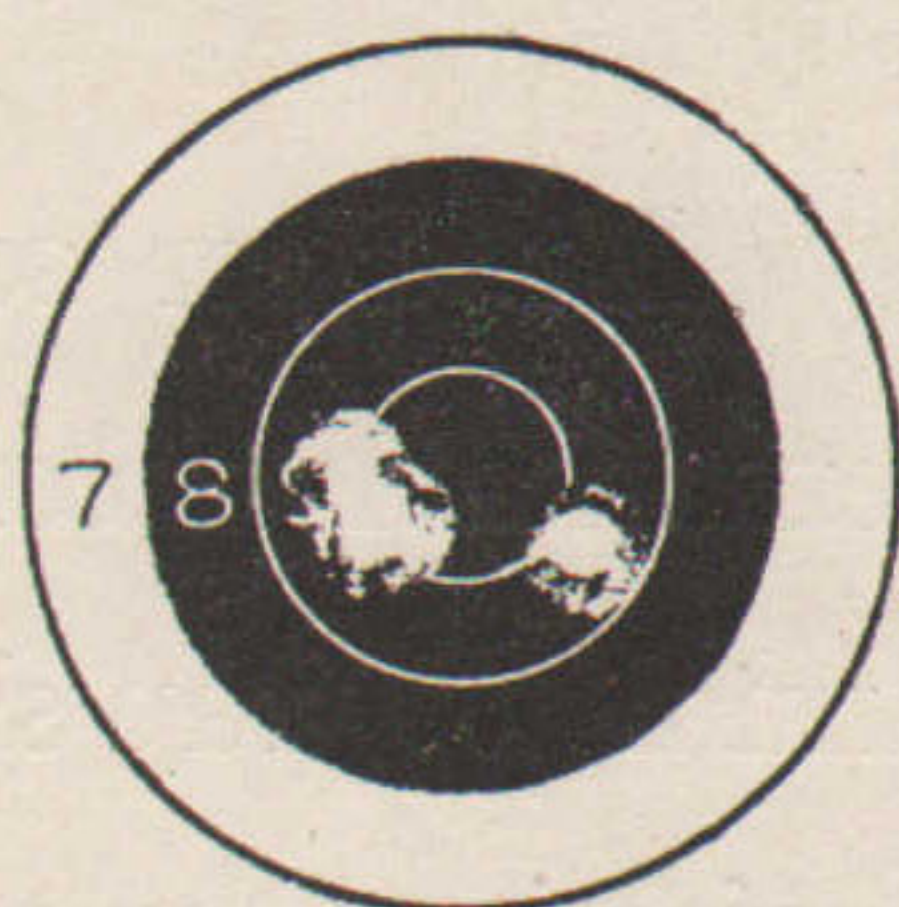
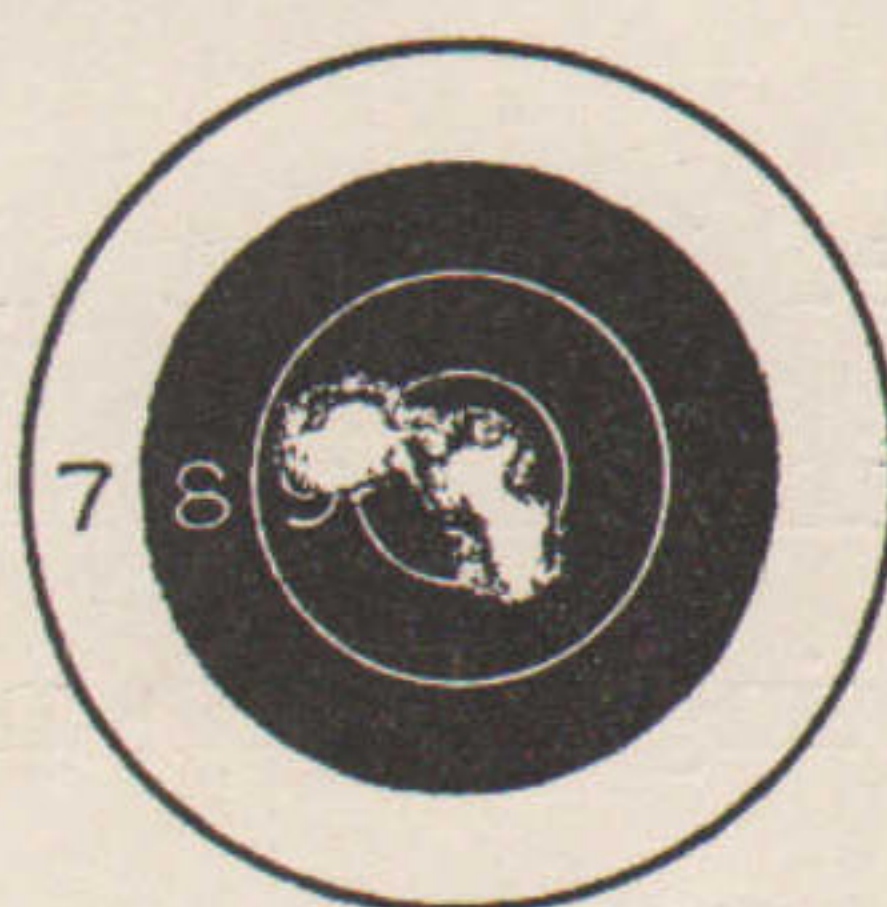
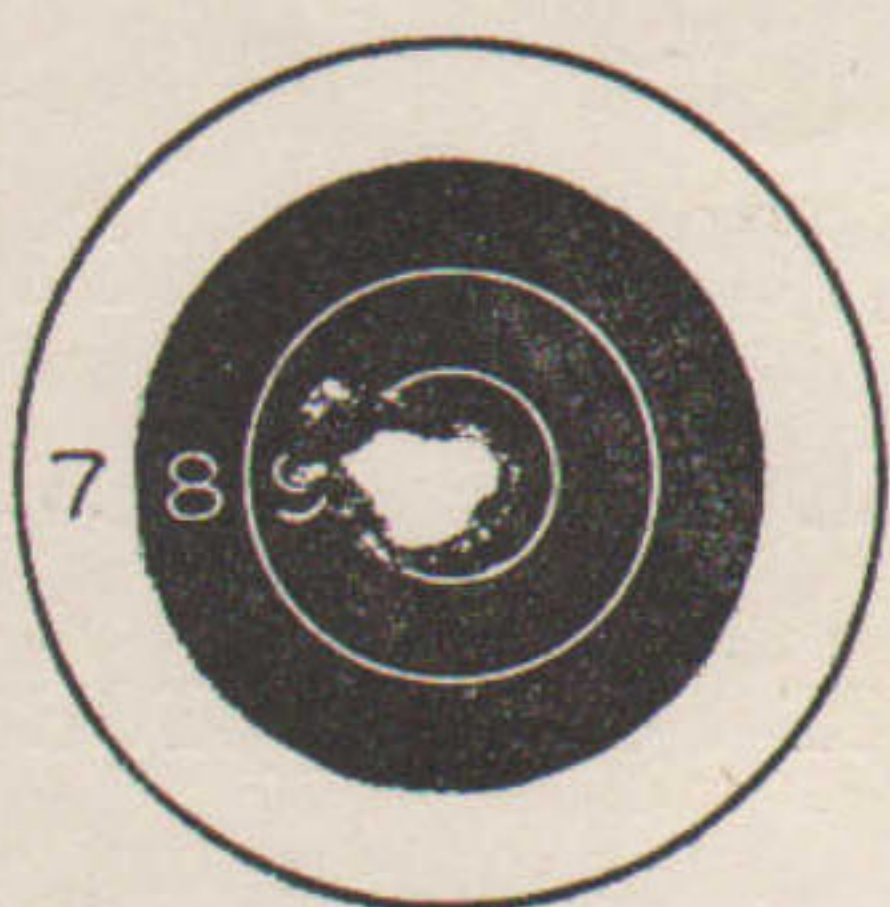
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