

# ARMS AND THE MAN



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November 23, 1911

**THE NATIONAL  
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY**

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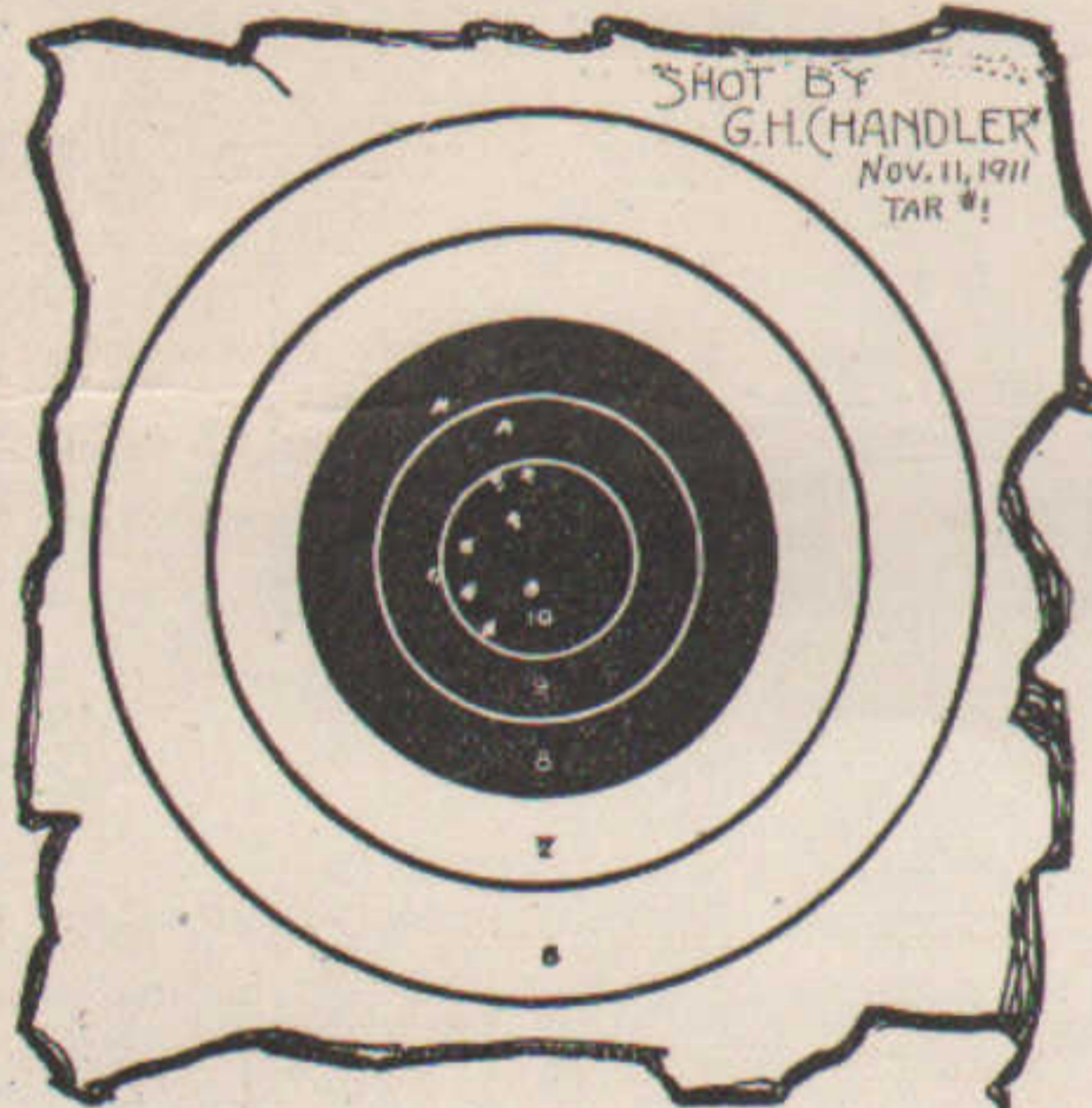
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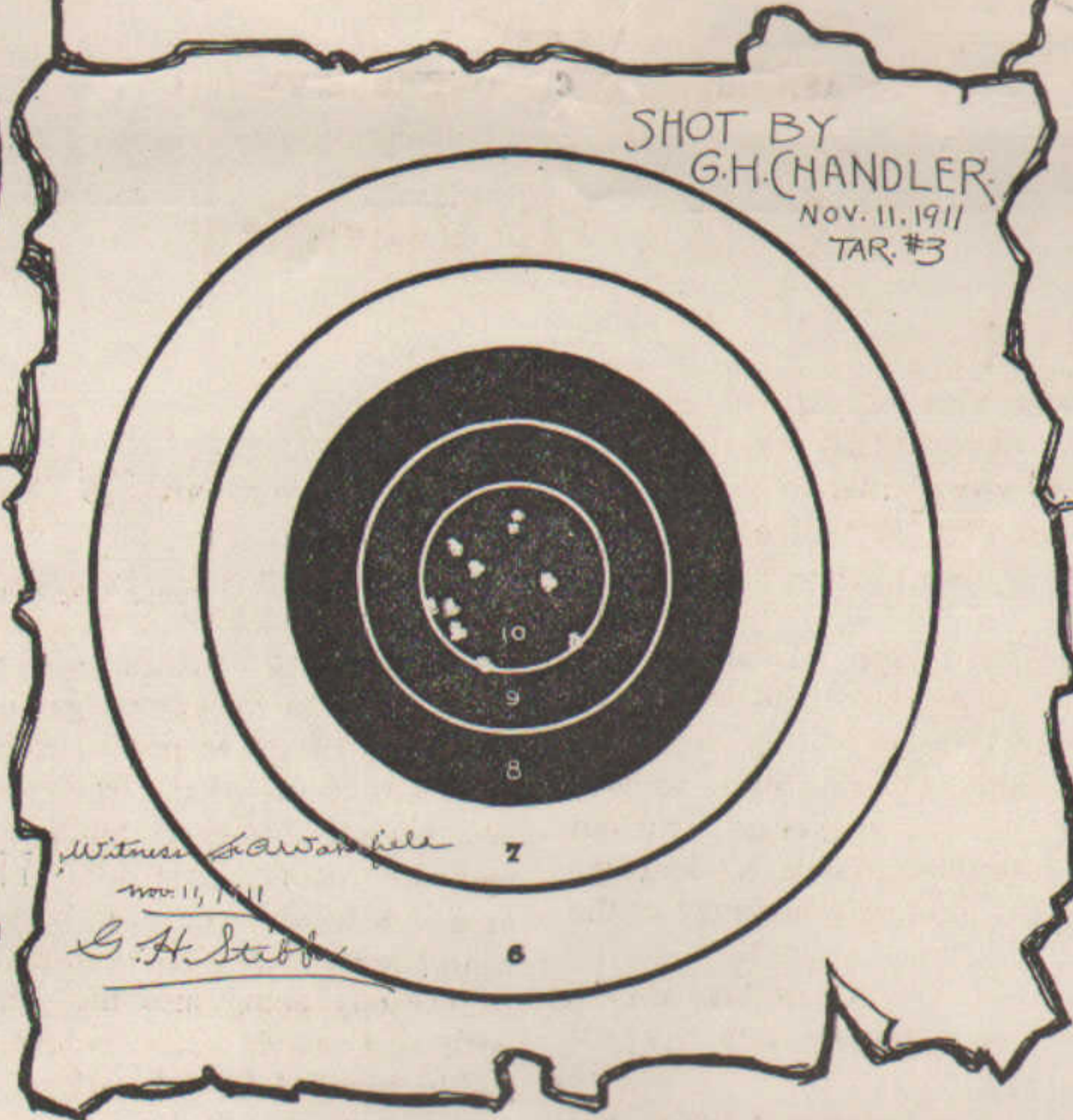
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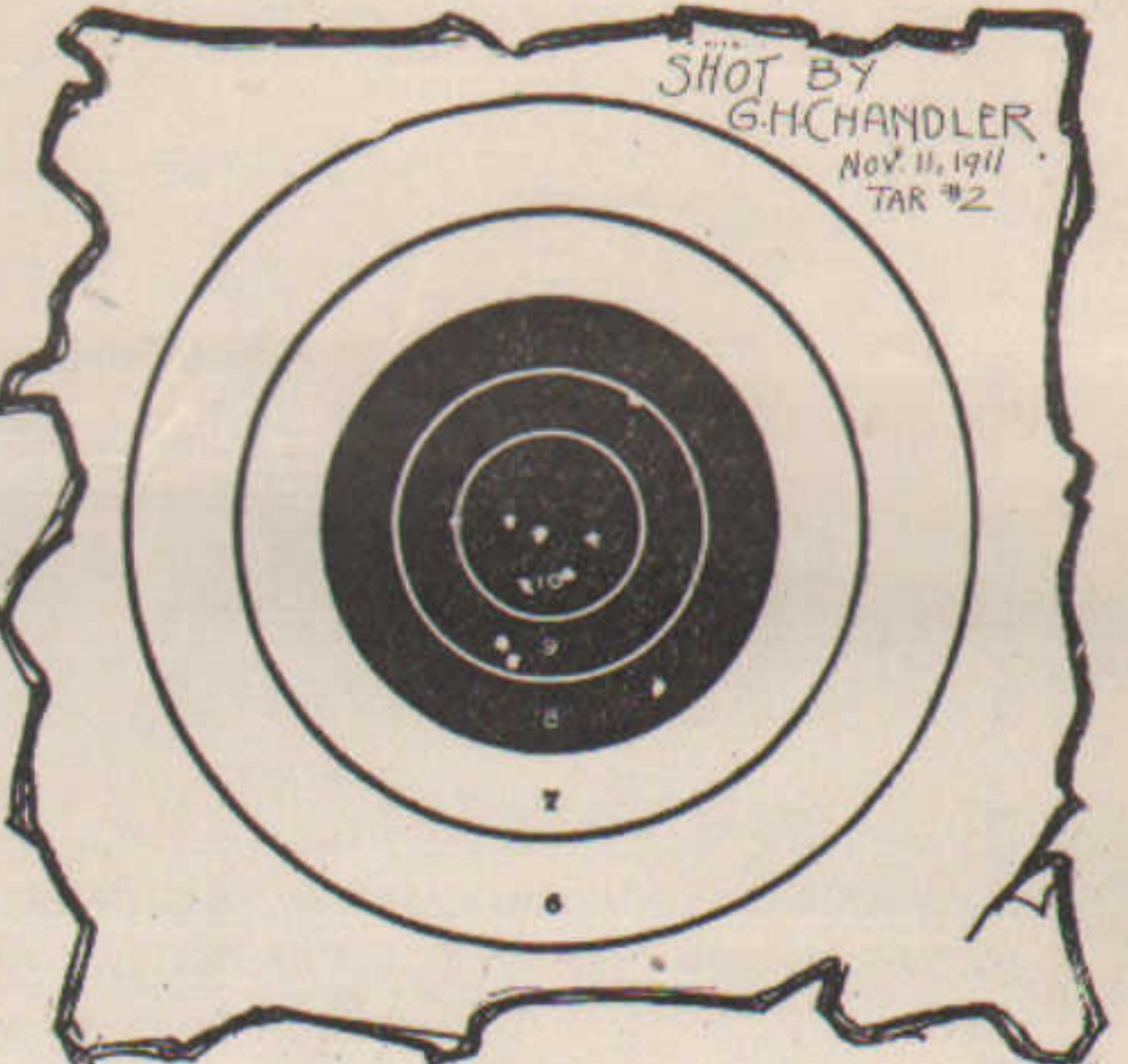
is pretty fair  
shooting!



**No. 1**  $\frac{97}{100}$



**No. 3**  $\frac{100}{100}$



**No. 2**  $\frac{95}{100}$

NOTE.—Target No. 3 duly attested by the Witnesses:  
F. A. Wakefield, Springfield, Mass.  
Col. G. H. Stibbs, Holyoke, Mass.

Saturday, November 11, Mr. G. H. Chandler, shooting at 50 yards, outdoors, before witnesses, at the Springfield (Mass.) Revolver Club Range, made the above consecutive targets in the order given

with a  
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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 23, 1911.

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## The .22 Hi-Velocity.

By E. J. D. NEWETT.

IN THE eastern world, way across the herring pond, has been evolved a science called "ballistics," by virtue of which the results attainable from any specified combination of powder and lead can be computed beforehand, and assuming any particular result to be desired the specification which will attain it, if within the bounds of possibility, can be calculated with certainty.

When I look through your magnificent cartridge catalogues, such for example, as the U. M. C., and find literally hundreds of antique loads which justify their continuance only as a means of keeping in existence equally antique firearms which ought, a decade since, to have found honorable repose on the scrap heap, my sympathies go right out to the unfortunate cartridge maker when ultra-enthusiastic cranks come along and demand additions which promise absolutely nothing on the path of progress.

I humbly submit that behind every suggestion for a new load should be some adequate motive, some promise of a further step towards perfection.

I am fain to allege that in the development of firearms America has practically stood still for the last twenty-five years. For awhile in the transition period between muzzle and breech-loading, when the mechanism of the arm was the first consideration. American ingenuity led the world, but this era has long passed away, and ballistics has since become the paramount consideration.

We can load and fire any arm as quickly and conveniently as we require, but the hitting, ranging and destructive powers of our missiles still afford an ample field for investigation and room for improvement.

Not that American arms are in point of construction and mechanism by any means perfect. Mostly ill-fitting, unhandy, and muzzle-heavy; single-loading despite their heavy and clumsy tubular magazines. America still favors actions functioned by an awkward and unnatural motion, difficult at any time and well nigh impossible when shooting prone, the best and most effective position in which to shoot.

The eastern world has declared for the bolt action and multiple loading box magazines. Practically every army has adopted them, and on a question of type the opinion of the majority should prevail. If America is to regain the lead it must study ballistics and follow the trend of development in mechanism and types.

After this digression I will get back again to my subject.

Mr. Crossman has fairly bubbled over with enthusiasm for a cartridge which does not promise to improve upon a single feature possessed by many already in existence. Let us consider what are the motives justifying a new cartridge. Leaving out such commercial considerations as cost, we may desire to diminish weight, size, and recoil, or to increase range, hitting, and destructive possibilities, and unless some really tangible improvement is accomplished in one or more of these, the new birth will in truth be but a miscarriage.

The .22 Hi-Velocity can be little less in size and weight than many better existing cartridges, and its recoil depends upon the weight of the rifle from which it is fired and may be greater unless this is appropriately adjusted. Its shape promises to become the nearest possible imitation of a stiletto, needing a substantial scabbard to protect the user and itself from injury. Even with the alleged muzzle velocity of 2,800 f. s. unless you are prepared to make the bullet of gold, or at any rate, of some metal having a much higher specific gravity than lead, it is impracticable to attain a high ballistic coefficient in any bullet of .22 caliber, and consequently its initial speed will be rapidly expended in overcoming air resistance, its trajectory must be high, its range short, and its striking energy relatively feeble.

From the standpoint of the ballistcian, Mr. Crossman's remarks about

striking energy and velocity are indeed naive. Surely, Mr. Crossman is familiar with the formula  $E = \frac{w v^2}{2g}$  and is aware that velocity is in

all cases a component of energy. Nor is he quite fair in leaving out of the argument the superior destructive effect of the greater striking area of the larger caliber bullet with which he draws a comparison.

There is no dangerous game in America, hence the importance of "stopping effect" is not so fully appreciated as it might be. Experience with game of the kind which flies at you rather than flies from you, has satisfied every big game hunter in the east that in addition to mere foot pounds of striking energy, a bullet must have a large striking area if a dangerous charge is to be stopped. It is true that two tons of charging elephant have been laid out with the little .303, but any hunter deliberately going into the jungle to tackle elephants at forty yards with such squib loads, would be regarded over the water as eminently qualified for a lunatic asylum.

And here I must digress again to plead for the use of more powerful loads even for the relatively harmless game of America. It is, or should be, the ideal of every hunter to kill his game clean. Once in a while I know this is done with such antique pistol loads even as the .44-40, but how often a hit is followed by miles of chase, and how much oftener the unfortunate animal escapes but to linger in agony in some swamp until death mercifully terminates its sufferings. Humanity trembles to think.

Scarce half a dozen American cartridges are really powerful enough for deer, to say nothing of the animals more tenacious of life against which they are commonly used.

Out of the weight, diameter, shape and other features, ballistic science has evolved a mathematical expression called the "ballistic coefficient" and written "C" by which the relative qualities of bullets may be compared. Two bullets having the same "C" and starting at the same velocity will lose speed at the same rate, attain the same range, have the same trajectory and the same striking energy. Let us by this standard compare the proposed .22 Hi-Velocity with the .30 Springfield. The "C" of the former is .261, and of the latter .389.

	Weight of bullet	C	Initial Velocity f. s.	Remaining Velocity at			Striking energy at		
				100 Yds. f. s.	200 Yds. f. s.	300 Yds. f. s.	100 Yds. ft. lbs.	200 Yds. ft. lbs.	300 Yds. ft. lbs.
.22 Hi-Velocity	.68 grs.	.261	2800	2454	2133	1835	908	986	510
.30 Springfield	.150	.389	2700	2470	2251	2042	2030	1685	1387

From the foregoing table it will be seen that though the .22 has a start of 100 feet a second, it loses ground from the muzzle, has got behind at 100 yards, still more so at 200 yards, it is out of the race at 300. Similarly its striking energy has diminished proportionately, and never high, becomes absolutely impotent beyond 100 yards. Moreover, the trajectory will be more curved, and flatness of trajectory is the first and most important of all ballistic qualities.

It is beyond the realms of possibility to construct a bullet of .22 caliber having a good ballistic coefficient. The minimum in useful caliber for weapons aspiring to the name of powerful has been reached in the .30, and until such time as the powder maker shall give us a new propellant from which we can get velocities of 3,500 f. s. to 4,000 f. s. without undue pressure, we cannot further reduce caliber with any hope of advantage. To attempt to attain these velocities by piling up charges of existing powders means huge, unhandy cartridges and pressures which cause the bursting of shells, primers, and worse, of the gun if not made unduly heavy.

### A CATTAIL VS. MUCHOS POTATOES.

Dear Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN:

EVER since I read that engrossing account of the doings of the Mountainville Gun Club, which appeared in a recent number of your excellent publication, my memory has been wandering back to an experience of my boyhood days which had to do with not only a self-supporting gun club, but also as far as I am able to discover, the youngest gun club on record. Thinking others might be interested to know, as the Ladies' Home Journal would put it, "How We Ran a Gun Club on Nothing from Anywhere," I am going to tell how we did it.

The membership of the gun club in question was limited, consisting of myself, in whom at the ripe age of ten the example of a sporting father had inculcated an early passion for firearms, and little brother. Little brother's limitations were many. He had to rest the gun on a tree-stump to fire, and he was too young to be discreet in his descriptions of our activities at the family board. His eligibility consisted in his being the only other member available, the farm being rather isolated.

Being too young to do much farm work other than "thinning corn," our chores were light, and we had little else to do but develop our skill and our equipment, as our allowance was *nil* and at the same time to develop our ingenuity and resourcefulness, which we did to a surprising extent.

The Mountainville Gun Club claims to be the only self-supporting gun club in existence. We give them credit for some originality, but considering the difference in our environment and age we put it all over the potatoes for equipment and could give them cards and spades on economy.

The Mountainville gentlemen acknowledge that they had to buy both powder and shot, but no such wastefulness for us. Father had a wheat-fan with several grades of sieves, and by running flint sand through these we got shot all one size, round, and as hard as any chilled shot on the market. I own up that we had to steal eggs to buy powder, but my conscience is easy on that score. To me it seems a lighter deed to appropriate a superfluous hen-egg or two which the hen has no further use for, or so it would seem, it being coldly abandoned by her, than to distill moonshine whiskey. Of course, I might add for fear of being misunderstood by any Mountainville gentleman whose eye might fall upon this statement, that I have no reference to allusions.

The first trap we had was a board balanced across a log with the bird on one end. To spring this, little brother hit the other end with a club as heavy as he could manage, and away would flit the bird in as pretty a curve as one could wish. At that time we were using green apples, and we could throw these "birds" at angles, the one springing the trap simply dropping behind the log while the gun went off. This did quite well for a time until the apples began to grow scarce. Potatoes, to our juvenile minds, were as remote as the most expensive blue rocks. Our ingenuity was sorely taxed for some time to secure birds. We filled in with tin cans, bottles, and in fact, anything which would show when it was hit.

About this time an accident occurred which rendered it necessary for us to be less open with our practice, and which narrowly escaped being serious. I was careless enough to shoot before little brother had dropped out of range, and the symmetry of one of the youngster's ears was permanently impaired by a charge of scattered flint sand. Maternal authority here interfered, and we were bidden to choose diversions with less of that fascinating element of danger.

We were forced by this unfortunate occurrence to locate the scene of our activities much farther from the house, and fortune favored us here. I had long felt my trap to be primitive and inadequate, and as Little Brother was rapidly increasing in stature and discrimination I felt that something more complicated was needed. The necessity which proves the maternal ancestor so many brilliant discoveries led me to a thicket about a quarter of a mile from our old rendezvous.

I cut a nice hickory sapling, strong and thick yet pliable, about six feet from the ground (tearing rents in my trousers in my ascent and descent thereon which taxed my vaunted ingenuity to explain). Back five feet from this I cut another sapling three feet above the ground. In this I cut notches six inches apart. When the end of the longer sapling was bent back and fitted in one of the notches in the second my trap was set, and I had a device which would throw a high bird or a low one and throw it far and strong. In fact I think this trap would have successfully flung a full sack of wheat about seventy-five feet. Set in one of these notches all I had to do was to pull a string tied to the second sapling.

So much for the trap. But my problem was birds. The hunting season was coming on and I had grave doubts of my ability to hit a rabbit on the wing every shot. One day I saw a crane alight in a marsh near my thicket. Of course I went for him on a run with a full charge of sand in my old muzzle loader. I could just make out his head and long thin neck above the pond, and when I shot I could not see him fly away on account of the smoke. (No my powder was not smokeless.) When it cleared away I saw fine fuzzy feathers floating above the marsh.

I was paralyzed with joy. In fancy I carried home that crane. I saw mother's pride in her son's prowess, whose only evidence so far had been the marksmanship demonstrated on Little Brother's ear. I saw my triumph at father's surprise; in imagination I showed the ungainly corpse to the neighbors for miles around.

Imagine my anger upon discovering that the fuzzy stuff was nothing but cattails. I could not believe my eyes. In a fit of temper I broke one of the heavy heads from its stalk and angrily switched it against my bare leg. Suddenly a brilliant thought struck me. Hastily gathering an armful of the soft brown things I made for my trap in a dead run, Little Brother a short length behind.

Never have I seen such birds as those cattails made. A clay bird can't hold a candle to a cattail when it comes to real realistic realism. When a cattail is thrown like my trap threw them it looks just like a fat brown partridge flitting through the air. When you hit one the thrill that comes from the sight of downy feathers on the air and the thud of the ragged bird on the ground is yours. Green apples were discarded, the tin can rested peacefully on the dump-heap, old bottles lay undisturbed where first thrown. Nothing but cattails were worth while.

One day that fall an uncle who lived in the city came out with a wonderful gun which was so beautiful it almost shook my love for my trusty, time-honored weapon, and took me hunting with him. My practice had given me more than a little skill, and as I look back upon my boyish self, strutting with pride beside him, my old gun over my shoulder I feel that a bit of my strut was justifiable.

Uncle had a beautiful pointer dog, while I was followed by a dingy collie who howled like a foxhound when he struck the trail of a rabbit, but who was death and destruction on dead and wounded birds just the same.

We put up several pretty coveys of birds, and soon we had one scattered through some heavy underbrush with birds flying all around us, when uncle hooked his foot in a running briar and stumbled. Instantly recovering himself, he ejaculated "Damn that briar," threw his gun to his shoulder and killed his bird. I shall never forget the incident. It seemed to me the most wonderful feat I ever witnessed. Long after he had returned to the city with a good bag (which I had helped to fill, I add with due modesty), I used to practice it for hours.

I would set my trap, tie the string around my ankle, and then walk quickly away. When I stumbled from the restraining string I would say just what uncle said, "Damn that briar!" and conscious of Little Brother's eyes bulging with admiration, wheel with the gun to my shoulder and more than half the time I got the cattail.

I am sorry that I am not able to give you the scores we made like the other fellows did, but the fence we used to mark it on has been torn down many years. And, say, I forgot to give you the name of our club. Little Brother's name was Bob and mine is Ben, so we just called it the "Double B" Club.

THE DOUBLE B CLUB,  
Per Centage.

P. S. I might add that I still shoot the shotgun, and I might also add, apropos of nothing in particular that I have since adopted medicine as a profession. My specialty is the ear.

### MORE LIGHT ON THE NITRO SOLVENT FORMULA.

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

THE remarks by Frank Evans in ARMS AND THE MAN of November 9 make it necessary for me to disclaim any attempt on my part to take credit for the nitro-solvent formula. My note in ARMS AND THE MAN of August, 1910, mentions Dr. Hudson as the originator, and makes some explanations of the ingredients. But it seems that Mr. Evans has missed some of the main points.

In his article of September 28 the formula for the nitro-solvent calls for Sperin oil which was surely someone's mistake. An order for Sperin oil would puzzle a drug clerk equal to "Astral oil." How would the average reader know that Sperm oil was intended? It is possible that Albolene may be made from Russian petroleum, but not

from kerosene, as kerosene is a lighter product and distills over first. You might as well try to boil down gasoline to make cup-grease. I challenge the statement that good kerosene which means free from acid, will favor rust. I quote from a well-known automobile book which says:

"Kerosene is much better to clean metal parts than gasoline, for the reason that a piece of metal cleaned with gasoline will easily rust, but kerosene, while cleaning the parts just as well, leaves an oily film which protects the metal from rust."

I believe that very few riflemen expect greasing a metal patch bullet to improve accuracy except as it lessens fouling. However, the Winchester people used grease in the Government competition this year and won out, too. One of their competitors did not use grease and delayed the game somewhat by the necessity of using ammonia solution to get rid of fouling.

I believe that vaseline, as mentioned by Mr. Evans, is hardly the proper lubricant for high power cartridges, because it has too low a fire test. Such a substance may be decomposed by the intense heat and become an abrasive instead of acting as a lubricant. I have found some form of heavy cup-grease, such as mobilubricant satisfactory. But a barrel that is kept clean and free from pits is not so likely to foul much with ammunition as now loaded.

**TO MAKE LEATHER EQUIPMENT LAST.**

**T**HE Ordnance Department of the Army is giving serious consideration to ways and means to care for and preserve leather equipment.

There is necessarily a large loss if leather equipment is not taken care of. A means to the end is put in operation at the Saddlers' School at Rock Island, which was established some four years ago. There special efforts are made to teach the thirty-four saddlers sent from the cavalry regiments of the Army how to care for and how to preserve to the best advantage all leather equipment.

So important does the Ordnance Department consider this branch of instruction to the saddlers of the Army that six weeks to two months out of the eleven months term are devoted to this branch of instruction. The idea is of course that when these men return to their organizations they will be used by their troop commanders to teach all of the men how to best look out for saddles, bridles and leather equipment. The effect of the special instruction being given to saddlers and the result of their passing it on to other enlisted men will be apparent in an increased efficiency for use and a greater length of life of all leather equipment.

**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.  
(Concluded from last week.)

**W**HY, then, do we not organize a mobile army immediately? For several reasons. The first is, that the idea seems never to have occurred to the people in general, or to our very good masters, Congress in particular. Later I will lay at your feet a few remarks on the subject of the responsibility for legislation under our institutions.

Second, we have no laws or regulations under which we can organize units, in peace, higher than the regiment. We know that our regiments are skeleton organizations with only half enough men in the ranks to do the work which our Field Service Regulations require in war.

We must have the authority of definite, specific status for every order and official act. If we had brigades and divisions their commanding generals would be without legal authority to convene courts-martial. Hence they could not enforce discipline and punish serious offenses.

Third, we have not the necessary organizations to make infantry divisions and those that we have are not in the proper proportions to be combined in that unit.

The division is the approved and accepted battle team of the age. It comprises all arms of the service. Its commander has the entire military tool chest at his disposal. Their organizations and proportions of component arms of the service are practically the same in all nations.

The division is about 20,000 men of all arms. A large number of men for one man to command. In order to bring them together and

get co-ordination and good team work out of the entire unit, it is necessary that our divisions be fully organized and equipped in peace, that they be drilled and trained for a considerable time (one or two years) before we put them into battle.

A division consists, under our Field Service Regulations, of:

Three brigades of infantry, of three regiments each—9 infantry regiments; one regiment of cavalry; one brigade of field artillery—2 regiments; one battalion of engineers; one battalion of signal troops, four field hospitals; four ambulance companies; one ammunition train; one supply train; one pack train.

All the great nations except the United States have divisions—fully organized, complete in every detail, and trained in peace to the team work of battle—the infantry attack, the high water mark of military endeavor.

Here is a list of the divisions of the leading nations, organized and trained in peace:

France—Active .....	42
Reserve .....	46
Total .....	88
Germany—Active .....	46
Reserve .....	23
Total .....	69
Russia—In Europe.....	42
In the Caucasus.....	7
In Siberia .....	6
Total .....	55
Turkey—Active ... .....	20
Reserve .....	24
Total .....	44
Austria .....	30
Japan .....	22
Roumania .....	8
China .....	32
England .....	6
United States.....	0

We have today sufficient regular troops in the United States to organize only one complete division. If we should attempt to organize more, we are confronted with the lack of all kinds of troops except cavalry.

In the face of this undoubted deficiency of sufficient regular troops to discharge the peace duties of the army, what is the remedy? Ask Congress to increase the Regular Army.

I hope that I have shown conclusively that it is in the interest of the National Guard that we have a reasonably strong and efficient Regular Army, composed of a mobile army, and the necessary garrison troops.

The first question is to settle the size of the mobile army. Some may say that this is not a proper question to bring to this convention; but I assert that this is the most eminently important and vital question that can be brought before this body, representing as it does the entire National Guard of the Nation. The National Guard, under our Militia Law, stands ready to be a part of the mobile army in the next year, and the Regular Army contingent of that force will be your partner and running mate in the march and in battle. No man in his sober senses wants a weak, inefficient partner in a fight.

After giving the question long consideration, I say that a mobile army four divisions—exclusive and independent of our garrison troops is the smallest army with which we can morally face our National and international obligations.

Conspicuous weakness in a nation is in the highest degree immoral, as it endangers the continuance of peace, the greatest of all blessings, when it can be enjoyed with honor.

Since I came to be Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, I have studied the Militia Law, and pondered over its various provisions. To my mind, the most striking feature of that important act is the fact that virtually the entire National Guard, taking time by the forelock, anticipating the future, have volunteered in advance for war service, for fighting work in the next war, come when it may, when God or the devil sends it, or whoever deals wars.

That was a noble and patriotic act, worthy of all commendation. It is one of the most comforting and hopeful signs on the pages of

our history and statutes, that the spirit of the old fighting patriotism still breathes in the land.

In pondering on this subject, I have often thought of an incident before Santiago, which I think illustrates the mental attitude of the National Guard in this matter. A few days after the surrender a volunteer regiment just off its transport marched behind our lines in the trenches and began to go into camp. A few of their officers came over to have a talk with us. They did not know what had been happening in Cuba lately, for they had been at sea for some time. So we told them news about the fights, and the surrender and the fevers. Most of us had had an assortment of fevers by that time, and our doctors quarreled over the names of those fevers, and generally had no medicine to give us for anything. Finally one of those volunteer officers, who had been listening attentively to the conversation, seemed to wake up with a start, and said, "Look here, the war is over. The fighting is over, isn't it?" We said, "Yes, we hope so, we have had enough for this season." Then he said, "Well, I want to go home, to Chicago; I came down here to fight. I did not come here to lie in camp and die of fever."

From his standpoint, his contention was correct. He volunteered to fight, to do duty in a mobile army. Lying in camp and dying of fever is one of the peace duties of garrison troops.

I believe that most of the members of the National Guard today will fully sympathize with the mental attitude of my volunteer friend at Santiago on the subject of dying in camp of fever. When I left Cuba, I left my Chicago friend in camp. I do not know how long he remained on peace garrison duty, or whether he finally came home in a bunk or box. Many gentlemen went home from Santiago that season in boxes.

Now all the National Guard has volunteered in advance for mobile army war service. But you have not volunteered for the long, dreary, waiting weeks and months in camps, before and after the shooting and bleeding is over.

All that is in the day's work for the regular garrison troops. They have always done it and they will do it again provided there are any regulars for that work. But if there are no regulars, and the work must be done, then the National Guard will have to do it, as a matter of National military necessity.

#### THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGISLATION.

In discussing any subject involving prospective legislation it is well to carefully consider the nature and character of our government and institutions.

This is primarily and avowedly "A Government of the people, for the people, and by the people." It is not a government by a Congress. Our first experiment in that line was a government by Congress—the Continental Congress—but it was not a conspicuous success. Whenever it got into serious difficulties, it generally sought safety by voluntarily indicating its powers and asking a big, strong, man—George Washington, by name—to act as dictator until the clouds blew by.

We have not repeated that experiment. This is essentially a people's government.

At times in our history the essence of government has drifted away from the people and gotten into the hands of legislative bodies, committees, special interests, and machine politicians. One of the most conspicuous and significant signs of recent times has been a decided reaction against this condition. This reaction has manifested itself by much discussion and some legislation under the various heads of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. The underlying principle has been a desire to get the power back into the hands of the people—and keep it there, where our form of government and the spirit of our institutions intend it shall be.

So the initiative and the responsibility for all legislation is with the people.

We cannot expect Congress to anticipate the future—to run ahead of the hounds, and enact us a fine volume of statutes, just because they are nice and desirable laws in a general way. Congress never has and never will present us with gratuitous legislation. It is not our form of government and it is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions.

Our most important statute is probably our tariff law, for it produces a large part of the money to pay the expenses of the government and at the same time protects a number of interests. Having once passed a tariff law, I believe that Congress would allow it to remain on the statutes books indefinitely if there were not a demand for a change by the people.

The responsibility for all military legislation is with the National Guard, for they are the only appreciable number of our voters who

have any knowledge of or interest in the subject. The Regular Army is negligible in numbers, and moreover, is disfranchised by the incidents of military service.

You all know how little influence and consideration a disfranchised citizen commands.

The history of the Militia Act of 1792 is a striking case of the truth and justice of my contention.

This act showed itself a failure in all our important Indian wars immediately after the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of this government.

In the War of 1812, this act again showed itself not only a failure but a crime, and was sufficient in its inefficiency to have brought about the loss of our dearly bought independence had not the Lord of Hosts saved us through other means and instruments, than by the wisdom and competence of our military legislation.

Yet this antiquated, ridiculous, impracticable, and impossible law remained on our statute books, as our only militia law, and almost our only military legislation of any kind, unaltered, unamended, and unrepealed, for one hundred and ten years!

#### WHY?

Because in that one hundred and ten years there never was an appreciable number of voting Americans who came to Congress with a request or a demand for better military legislation. And that act would have been on the statute books today if the National Guard had not gotten together and demanded its repeal and the enactment of the present Militia Law—the so-called Dick Bill.

The American people certainly owe the National Guard a debt of gratitude for wiping this ridiculous law off the slate, so that we no longer stand the laughing stock of the world in regard to military legislation.

But even now with our present Militia Law, can we yet claim to have a national military policy?

No! Positively and most assuredly, *NO!*

The military policy of a nation is read in its military laws. Those laws which secure, at least, the primary and fundamental necessities in the way of creating and maintaining a military establishment and a mobile army. Among these are:

An enlistment law;

A law providing a trained reserve; and

Laws to create and maintain all the units and organizations necessary to make up great armies.

Nowhere in our Militia Law, or anywhere else in all the pages of our bulky statute books, do we find any legal authority to create these fundamental military necessities.

All of you gentlemen fully appreciate the necessity with us, under our institutions, of having definite, specific, statutory authority for every legal military order issued, and for every dollar expended by the Treasury.

If we had ten millions of men, and ten millions of dollars, we could not make an army out of them, unless we had the laws to cover and legalize the necessary orders and expenditures in the organization of that army.

The National Guard has shown that it can get legislation from Congress by asking for it. You have gotten the Militia Law of 1792 repealed, and you have gotten the present Militia Law enacted. You are going to get your Pay Bill, and you ought to have it, from every consideration of justice, equity and policy.

The Militia Law is a long step in the direction of progress. Still, it is incomplete, and leaves much to be desired. It only reaches half across the abyss, in whose dark depths are hidden the humiliations and disasters which await a nation that war finds without military preparation.

Finally, this proposition is submitted for your serious consideration: The responsibility for military legislation is with the National Guard, and that it is their solemn, special, and patriotic duty to recommend to and ask of Congress, not only necessary legislation for the National Guard itself, but also for the entire military establishment of the Nation, including the Regular Army.

#### ITALIAN AIRSHIPS IN WAR.

"T. B.," a correspondent of the *London News*, makes to that newspaper the following vital statements in relation to the use of airships by Italians:

From a purely military point of view the outstanding feature of the Italian operations in Tripoli has been the successful utilization of aeroplanes for both defensive and offensive purposes.

Too little attention, I believe, has been given in this country to the highly effective work carried out in Tripoli by the officers of the Ital-

ian air corps. The series of reconnaissances undertaken by Captain Piazza on his Blériot monoplane to and from the town and the outskirts of the desert; the dropping of bombs by the military airmen over the Turkish camp at Ain-Zara; lastly, the signal assistance rendered by the flying machines in the desperate battle of October 23 afford, indeed, incontestable evidence of the value of the "fourth arm" in actual warfare.

The success that has attended these important operations is beyond anything anticipated. Leblanc, the "lightning flyer," says the Italians have established the fact that aeroplanes afford ideal means of reconnoitring in war time. Blériot, following in the same strain, says he did not think two years ago when he crossed the Channel that flying machines would so soon be used on or over battlefields.

While our Air Battalion is about to be reinforced and reorganized, and the War Office are actually arranging a competition for military aeroplanes, the publication of a detailed account of the performances of the Italian airmen in and round Tripoli will, I think, be deemed opportune. From the reports of the war correspondents at the front, I have extracted only those parts dealing with the achievements of the officers attached to the "fourth arm."

The army air corps despatched from the Pordenone Military School, near Milan, to Tripoli consisted of only half a dozen aeroplanists, namely, Captain Piazza, Captain Moizzo and Lieutenants Gavotti, Rossi, Roberti, and De Rada. The corps reached the seat of war on October 19th, and one the 22nd Captain Piazza, on his Blériot, made his first flight over the town and the country round, covering a distance of about eighty miles.

In a subsequent reconnaissance the same officer detected the presence of the Turkish and Arab forces some fifteen miles from the Italian headquarters. Previous reports had given the enemy's position as sixty miles away.

The facts detailed hereunder speak for themselves. "The battle which was fought at Tripoli on October 24," writes the correspondent of the *Central News*, "will remain celebrated in military annals as the first engagement to be directed entirely from aeroplanes."

The date here is, I think, wrongly given. The battle referred to must be that of October 23, when the Italians had to withstand the joint attack of the insurgents in the town and that of the Turks and Arabs from outside.

"Three machines were employed," continued the correspondent. "One, operated by Captain Piazza, watched the center; the second, that of Captain Moizzo, hovered over the left; and the third, that of Lieutenant Rossi, was on the right. Each aviator was accompanied by an officer of the general staff, who followed closely the various phases of the combat in his own particular zone.

"These observers were able to write notes of the progress of the battle, which they threw down to those below when the aeroplanes returned at intervals in the direction of the commander-in-chief's position. The commander-in-chief had then merely to regulate the movements of the troops in accordance with the indications furnished by his aerial general staff.

"The system was found excellent in operation, and it worked without a hitch throughout the battle. It was the employment of the aeroplanes which made it possible for the enemy to be attacked in flank and in rear, and the execution wrought by the Italian artillery was also largely due to the observations of the military airmen."

Here is another remarkable incident showing the effectiveness of the flying machine for offensive purposes. In the course of a reconnaissance carried out last week by Lieutenant Gavotte, the officer flew over the Turkish camp at Ain-Lara and dropped four bombs. He stated that one of the bombs took considerable effect, creating a scene of indescribable confusion among the enemy. The soldiers fled in all directions, and the animals stampeded.

Again in the battle fought on October 26, the assistance given by the military aeroplanists proved invaluable. "The aviators," declares the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, "handed in many useful reports regarding the direction of the firing." One need not wonder, therefore, that the Italian War Office have ordered additional machines to complete the scout service throughout the line of occupation.

It is also proposed to send aeroplanes to Erythrea and Italian Somaliland, the latter country being still unexplored.

### LOST CREEK CAVE.

BY ASHMUN BROWN.

**F**ANCIFUL writers assert that the average man can find no more lonesome spot on earth than the heart of a great and strange city. Others assert that no one can really appreciate his own insignificance in the scheme of things as they are unless he stands on the wave-washed deck of a ship in a storm and contemplates the immensity of the forces of nature. There is a measure of truth in all this. However, the loneliest moment of my life was one day when I hung clinging to a soggy rope 1,500 feet under ground, in black darkness, an icy subterranean pond twelve feet below me and a tiny chink in the wall eight feet above.

I have been in great cities and I have been in storms at sea; I have often been lonesome and abased in spirit, but the lonesomeness of that moment on the rope has all other emotions of like character looking like a mint julep on a hot day by comparison.

Weary to the point of exhaustion, without food for ten hours, unable to climb further on the rope, I could only wrap my legs about it,

hang on and try to think. Darkness fifteen hundred feet underground is some darkness. It isn't the ordinary darkness of night, nor yet that of a photographic dark room; it is thick, choking, oppressive. Dank smells roll about you in waves and beat upon your face. The drip of moisture from the stalactites, steady, incessant, pound upon your nerves and strike your ear-drums with stabbing pain.

Lonesome? Realizing what a tiny atom I was in the world? Truly all of that.

And then the voice of good old Dave Walker, himself weak and sick from strain and labor, sounded above me. He dropped a loop of rope to me and, pulling with what strength he had left, gave me sufficient aid to climb the remaining four feet to the chink, worm my way into it as he crawled, backward, out, and there I lay for minutes recovering.

It was all because he and I had decided that we ought to make a thorough and complete examination of a cave that we might write about it and picture it in a Sunday newspaper.

The cave, really one of the wonders of America and yet neglected, lies in the range of hills that divide the valleys of Lost and Warm Springs Creeks a few miles west of Anaconda, Mont. We drove one morning up from the last-named valley 1,800 feet to the summit and readily found the entrance. Some years before a prospector, led by finding a piece of float on the hill below, started to sink at this particular spot. His hole was down some eight or ten feet when his pick suddenly broke through the limestone. Cautiously enlarging the hole, he found that he had driven through the vaulted roof of a chamber some 20 feet high, rudely circular in form and about 18 feet in diameter.

Subsequent explorations discovered other caves opening out of it and descending in a chain to a final depth of 1,500 feet. Early explorers found in one of the lower chambers the bones of a mountain lion indicating another entrance somewhere. That entrance has never yet been discovered.

Arriving at the spot we lost no time in descending. Projecting through the bottom of the prospector's hole we found the top of a ladder. It seemed strong enough to hold and Dave went down first, lighting his way with a candle. Though half rotten and swaying, the old ladder held. Down to Dave I lowered camera and plates, and then, my pockets loaded with candles and matches, I followed.

The chamber was one of rare beauty. On one side the dripping from the limestone rock had built up what, with slight aid of imagination, looked much like an altar, while on another side stalactites and stalagmites formed a very good imitation of a giant pipe organ. The walls of the chamber rose on true Gothic lines to a peak. This miniature cathedral we photographed and then went exploring.

It was fascinating work. Cave after cave was passed, each full of beauty, no two alike, Nature, working with the lime solution having formed queer and often lovely decorations and furnishings for the rooms. Frequently the passage from cave to cave, always leading downward, was easy, but in not a few instances there were grave difficulties.

For instance, in one place the split in the wall was barely two feet wide and then, several feet in, bent and twisted. One had to crawl on his belly, pushing his candle before him, the roof being not more than eighteen inches high, and not sure of what he was going to find. In this instance we found an eight-foot rope dangling to a stalactite, indicating the way was down that, the rope having been left by earlier explorers. One didn't have room to turn, so he had to start down the old and rotten rope head first.

But this experience only served to try us out for the final test, that of entering the last of the caves. Dave knew something about it. Narrowest, lowest of all the entrances was this one. A water-soaked log lay across it, and tied to the center of the log was a rope which led into blackness.

"It's two feet in, then turn at right angles to the right, then two feet straight on and the rope drops to the lake 20 feet," said Dave.

It was too narrow a hole to fuss with a candle, so sticking his in his pocket he wiggled in, feet first. He grunted and gasped and then the slack in the rope was taken up with a jerk that yanked the log against the wall. The sound of a distant splash told me he had reached bottom.

"All right," he yelled. "Come on with the stuff."

It took me two trips through the hole, head first, to take the photographic equipment through and lower it to him. By that time I was soaked with the drip of the wall, but did not notice it in the interest of the moment. The third time through I went feet first and had an easy time, having located the rope accurately, and the manner in which it slipped around a stalactite.

The chamber of the lake was about 25 feet in diameter, the water occupying all but a narrow beach. Here, after an examination of the place, we doused the candles and in the dark changed plates by touch in the holders, and then took some flash lights.

"Why, Dave, it's half-past four," said I, looking at my watch, when this had been accomplished. And just then both of us began to feel the reaction following the long strain, and a chill caught each of us. "We've got to get out of here," said Dave, when the first chattering of teeth passed.

While I held the candle he swarmed slowly and painfully up the rope. It took him about five minutes. Presently, having reversed ends, his head looked down upon me and he called for the camera and equipment. Up they went.

Stuffing my candle in my pocket, but sick and weary through all my body, I began the climb. More than half way up another chill caught me, and then it was I spent ten minutes hanging in mid-air and feeling lonesome, until Dave got enough strength back to help me.

The long, hard climb up to the topmost cave was torture, even though the worst phase of the journey was the passage from the lake. How good that bit of fading blue, a tiny, jagged square in the roof, when we reached the upper chamber!

For half an hour, it must have been, we lay in a heap at the foot of the ladder, comfortable in the assurance that the danger was nearly over, but too weary to start up the ladder. Suddenly the square was darkened and a voice yelled "Hey!" We were so startled that for an instant we did not reply. Was it merely a freak of imagination?

"Hey!" shouted the voice again, and we could see a man scrambling down the ladder. We couldn't see him clearly, but he certainly looked good to us. That favorable impression was confirmed when he produced a small flat bottle from which Dave and I each took a pull. After that it was no trick to climb the ladder and get out into the twilight.

Our rescuer, for so we looked upon him, Arsene Dumachel, a French-Canadian miner, fussed over us like a mother. He harnessed up our old gray mare, bundled us into the buckboard and drove us to his home, a place the beauty of which I shall never forget. It was a simple log cabin, set in a grove amid a lawn that covered the mountain top, a lawn on which bloomed masses of glorious wild flowers, and that broke and fell away in terraces. Inside the cabin was of exquisite cleanliness, and oh, how comfy it looked!

Presently we were stripped and rubbed down and wrapped in blankets and put into big, rude arm chairs that Dumachel had made for himself, and then came a delicious supper, good tobacco and good talk.

Dumachel was a character. A miner and prospector, he had just back of the cabin a tiny mine of his own containing some fairly good gold ore, but all over the surrounding country—he had no neighbors in miles—he had other prospect holes. Fifteen years he had spent on the hill, pounding out enough free gold to give him the necessities of life, but always rather expecting for the bonanza. Happy, content in his middle-aged bachelordom, he yet looked forward with certainty to the time when he would strike the big mine and go back to Montreal.

The cave adjoined one of his claims. "Not for a year," said he, "has anyone been down there. This morning when working on a prospect across the gulch I saw you go in, and I kept looking all day for you to come out. I know those ropes are rotten—I put them in there four years ago to help visitors—and when you didn't appear I got scared. I was fearful that something had happened to you. My," the big-hearted, gentle soul sighed in conclusion, "I was glad to find you all right. Tomorrow I am going to put new ropes in there. Someone might get hurt."

#### A CONTRIBUTION TO THE BOLT vs. LEVER CONTROVERSY.

In the columns of *Outdoor Life*, a monthly devoted to the interests of lever action riflemen and motorboat enthusiasts, there appeared about a month and a half ago, some 16 pages of matter demonstrating conclusively that the bolt action is not a good gun because a lever action of light recoil could be fired quite rapidly.

My name and that of Lieut. Whelen appear quite frequently in this assortment of 16 pages. I am also told through the pages of this publication that if suitable acknowledgments are received from me, or if a silence thick enough to cut prevails in my neighborhood, then will the hatchet be buried forever. The article is not quite clear as to what form my acknowledgments should take, or what I should acknowledge.

However, a month's absence from the city after the various sorts of fauna afforded by the Siskiyou and pressure of work before my departure prevented me from preparing the "suitable acknowledgments," and I worry lest my failure to do so be construed as the aforesaid silence, the other alternative that would cause the burial of the cutting instrument.

Lest the excavation for the reception of the tomahawk be prepared in vain, I take this occasion to mention to the gentleman writing this speed of fire series that I am preparing the acknowledgments desired by him, using my own judgment as to their form and the matter contained therein. Lest disappointment be his portion, I suggest that the ground-breaking ceremony be postponed until after the publication of the *mea culpa* article to which my name will be signed.

Under ordinary circumstances this note should have been directed to the publication which contained the before-mentioned 16 pages. In this case a peculiar condition of affairs prevails, and I am compelled to annoy the editor of some other sporting publication to print my communication.

The conditions consist, first, of an absolute embargo against communications signed by my name. Second, of an absolute embargo against communications on the subject of the bolt action rifle. Third, of a peculiar code of ethics on the part of this gentleman, who is editor of the Arms and Ammunition Department, the said ethics allowing him to cut, alter, deface and otherwise take liberties with signed MSS, and to print the said altered MSS over the signatures of those writing them.

Thus, a sentence reading "The bolt action rifle is more reliable, more simple and more dependable than any lever action," could be made to take a slightly different meaning by the simple insertion of the small and harmless word "Not," in the place where it would do the most good.

For the said reasons, I am driven to the columns of "the inoffensive bystander," to make my reply.

As proof that I am not in error as to the conditions prevailing, nor blinded by any prejudice I may have in the matter, I ask you to print the appended extract from the columns of the *Minneapolis Daily News*, written by Mr. C. L. Gilman, secretary of the Minneapolis Rifle and Revolver Club, manager of the N. R. A. Western League, a non-partisan and entirely fair writer on the subject of arms and ammunition, and a man who is a friend of the lever gun and able to see its good points. Further comment at the present time is not necessary.

The "suitable acknowledgments" shall follow in due course.

EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

MR. GILMAN SAID.

*Outdoor Life* for this month contains a lengthy report of some extraordinarily fast shooting with lever action rifles by Adolph Topperwein, a fancy shot employed by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Last month it published the results of some similar experiments in fast shooting done by its arms and ammunition editor, Ashley Haines.

Both these articles profess to be in reply to alleged statements of advocates of the bolt-action guns to the effect that the bolt could be operated as rapidly, in aimed shooting, as the lever on guns of equal power and recoil. They are outspoken in their condemnation of the bolt-action type of arms.

Considering the bitterness of the controversy which has raged in the sportsmen's press over this subject, the tone of these articles is as legitimate as is the publication of the interesting data they contain.

But in view of the fact that *Outdoor Life* has barred the bolt-action advocates from its columns; that it has made frequent and emphatic statements that no future reference to this bolt-lever controversy would be permitted in its pages, the unfairness of the attack on the bolt-action rifle, commanded by its own department editor, is about the limit in the way of unsportsmanlike conduct.

Reference to the September issue of *Outdoor Life* will show an article dealing with several shooting questions over the signature of the editor of this department of *The News*. With this article is a note by Mr. Haines stating that certain lines of stars which interrupt it show where reference to the "bolt-lever controversy" had been eliminated. These eliminated passages were a reply to a palpable lie regarding the operation of the Mauser type of safety perpetrated by an alleged "practical shooter" and published in full by *Outdoor Life*. This instance is cited simply to show how tightly *Outdoor Life* sealed its columns against any word in favor of the bolt-action before launching its campaign to discredit a type of arm which enjoys the esteem, not of a few fanatics alone, but the great army of intelligent American sportsmen regardless of whether they find it suited to their individual taste or not.

Gagging your opponent has never been regarded as a legitimate method of winning a debate.

This department has never taken a partisan stand on the "bolt-lever controversy." It knows and appreciates the merits of both types and has always endeavored to present them fairly to its readers. Greater rapidity of fire it has always conceded to the lever action, and it has no quarrel with *Outdoor Life* for undertaking to prove this to its readers.

But it has no sympathy with the attempt to leave the lever action the master of the field by refusing to allow the advocates of the bolt-action to either disprove its evidence or point out those other advantages which every sane sportsman admits the bolt action to possess and which—conceding for the time that the lever delivers its fire more rapidly—outweigh the single factor of speed in the minds of a constantly growing number of intelligent American rifle users.

*Outdoor Life* stands on trial for its fairness and unless its columns are soon opened to the champions of the bolt—even to E. C. Crossman and Lieut. Whelen, who are reported to be persona non grata around the office of *Outdoor Life*—it will stand convicted of as flagrant a piece of unfair play as has ever been perpetrated.



# 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 CHINESE SITUATION.

The vast ungoverned and ungovernable forces of China are seething in revolution.

No people produce the impression of queerness more clearly upon the Anglo-Saxon than the Chinese; and their government is as strange as they. Years would scarcely suffice for a superficial understanding of all of the intricacies of the situation.

The Chinese are not knit together by any strong bonds of national feeling; they have no patriotism as we western people understand that word.

Whether the rank and file of the Chinese population be fit for self-government is a question which only one who knew the Chinaman intimately could answer. Probably from their own standpoint they are. Their standards are so different from ours that what might seem good government to us would appear bad government to them, and they might be right at that.

The Chinaman is very greatly underestimated in the West. He is far superior to the native of Japan in many respects, but he is not so quick to seize upon new things as his island cousin, and that has given the men of the Mikado a lead.

China is so large, she has so many people and such vast natural resources that what might be a situation fraught with no particular menace to the peace of the world becomes by its bigness a dangerous one.

Japan is very greatly concerned, as her latest action indicates. She asked the nations for power to act for them if it became necessary to send troops into China, but before an answer could be returned she landed a force in Cheefoo. Besides, she has two full infantry divisions in Korea, and how many mobilized at home no one knows. Meanwhile what is actually taking place in China is a matter of doubt.

The State Department in Washington has been reported as considering the question of sending American troops from Manila to China, and that might be done, but what we could send would not be a drop in the bucket as compared to the force Japan could put in. The situation is not one for a nervous patriot.

## A BRITISH RIFLE.

Although our information on the subject is meager, we gather that the selection of a shoulder arm of a newer and better pattern for the Army of Great Britain is shortly to be made.

It is understood that the adoption of an automatic will not be considered, a satisfactory type of magazine being deemed a wiser choice. The military authorities are giving the matter much careful thought, and no small degree of investigation and experimentation will take place before a conclusion is reached.

The caliber will probably be about .280; that seems pretty well decided upon. In this is seen the influence of the superior excellence in accuracy and general effectiveness of the Ross .280 which, everything considered, is the most perfect type of rifle in existence. The ballistic qualities—that is the capacity to get a bullet over a given distance with a flat trajectory, a minimum recoil and satisfactory accuracy—of the Ross .280 clearly mark it as a distinct advance over other existing arms.

One naturally wonders why the British Government does not adopt the Ross out of hand. They are not liable to make anything better and the chances are that an attempt to evolve something different will result in nothing so good.

The unavoidable inferiority of something "just as good" is well known, and recognized. If the merit of an article is appreciated to a sufficient extent to make it worth copying those having a free right of selection would usually be wise to insist upon the original of proven virtue, and not allow themselves to be put off on any pretext with a substitute. Moreover in avoiding the details of an accepted type, say of a rifle, there is a likelihood that considerable defects will creep in.

There may be politics in the British situation, but that seems hard to believe, though it must be admitted that such things have been known. However, if any political or selfish reason should stand in the way of the adoption of the eminently superior Ross .280 rifle by the Mother Country there will be in the case such shame as Englishmen have rarely been called upon to feel for the acts of their countrymen.

## KEEP ON GROWING.

Professor Eliot, late president of Harvard, is quoted as expressing some rather severe criticisms on the subject of loss of human life, involved in aeronautical experiments. It seems a somewhat axiomatic statement that "He who flies must fall."

None may deny that the death rate among those men who undertake to voyage the air is higher than is altogether consistent with the peace of mind of those who own these adventurous souls as relatives or friends.

We apprehend it to be rather unlikely that any insurance company should list *air* operators as desirable risks, yet there seems to be a lack of argument on the side of those who would advocate the abolition of all experiments with air machines because of the possibilities of danger or death involved.

Every new movement, each attempt to carve out of the unknown something which partakes of the qualities of progress, involves sacrifice; of most of those things which men hold dear. Life, and leisure, and energy and money, all must be yielded up in a greater or less measure as an offering upon the altar of Progress. The extra hazard involved in navigating the air is an indispensable part of man's activities in his advance toward the domination of all of the elements, earth, air and water.

You cannot get away from it any more than you can avoid the destruction of the original seed kernel when the little sprout springs from it to grow great and flourish as a new, strong plant.

If we are to sit down and say that we shall not do anything which

involves risk to life, limb, peace of mind or property, then we shall find ourselves growing old and fat before our time and dying of sheer inanition.

Is it not better to die, even though one die young, doing or attempting to do some worthy thing, than to perish after a greater span of years spent in sloth and idleness?

We apprehend that there will be no cessation in the efforts of those who feel called upon to conquer the air, on account of the danger involved. Those souls too tame to attempt the trials would fail through that same lack of courage, were they to try. Nor will it avail for any to speak words of protest against aeronautical experiments. They are unavoidable, a part of the spirit of improvement of the times which is a part of these and they must go on at whatever cost.

### SANITARY TACTICS.

THE different arms have their varying tactics, of course, and experts have not been wanting to furnish dissertations and instructive treatises for them. It has remained for Maj. E. L. Munson, General Staff, to give us "The Principles of Sanitary Tactics," the work being a handbook on the use of medical department detachments and organizations in campaign.

Major Munson is the Assistant Commandant, Field Service School, for Medical Officers, Leavenworth, and senior instructor in the Department Care of Troops, School of the Line and Staff College. He is qualified by character and attainments as well as experience to deal with his subject as it should be dealt with.

The book has been adopted by the War Department and it will be listed in the forthcoming bulletin of the Bureau of Militia Affairs as one of the books which may be secured as a charge against State allotments under the Federal appropriation to assist in the support of the militia.

The book is intended quite as much for the information of line officers as medical officers, since the best use and proper tactical direction of medical department organizations are of concern to commanders serving with other troops. In fact, practically no tactical problems, whether on the map, at maneuvers or in actual war can be properly considered without regard to the sanitary troops.

Contact, assumed or actual, always implies battle losses, and it means much to commanders to have their sanitary troops so disposed and directed as to bring quick and sure relief to sufferers for humanitarian reasons, while it is most important in a tactical sense to have the fighting agents relieved from the encumbrance of wounded. You might compare the condition of any army under fire with that of a tree which has dead, broken and useless branches. These must be cleared away or the real fruit of the tree will be reduced in quantity and greatly lowered in quality.

This is of course but one phase of the usefulness of medical detachments. In the prevention of disease, and in all of those activities which have for their result the placing of physically fit men in the fighting line where and when most needed, the medical department is all powerful.

The more reason, then, why every officer should know, not alone what the medical department can be expected to do, but also what relation the department bears to other arms in their various uses.

The book is intended to give general information relating to sanitary tactics as a whole and to accomplish the standardization of instruction therein. It is an extremely useful and valuable book, which lacking from an officer's library, will produce the same effect as the loss of a front tooth from an even, healthy set.

As said, the book may be drawn by states upon requisition. The agent for its sale is the United States Cavalry Association, Leavenworth, Kans.

#### *His Talent.*

Settlement Worker—So this is your small brother. What does he do all day?

Little Mother—Smoke a cigarette for the lady bub, and swallow de stub!—Harper's Bazar.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY.

Special report of new work undertaken, of modifications in supplies for the service, and of experiments and tests made by the Ordnance Department during the months of September and October.

#### *The Ordnance Board.*

Test of 6-inch gun, model 1908MII and of 6-inch B. C., model of 1910.

The behavior of the gun was satisfactory. The carriage was very satisfactory. Minor modifications recommended.

Test of experimental sight and quadrant for the 2.95 mountain gun. Considered as satisfactory as can be expected in a sight designed for removal before each shot.

Test to determine whether the ammunition for the 16-inch gun can be handled and maneuvered readily by hand. No difficulty will be found in loading the 16-inch gun by hand.

#### *Watertown Arsenal.*

Manufacture 16 sets electric wiring for 12-inch M. C., model of 1896, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Manufacture 117 hydraulic buffers for ammunition truck, 8-inch D. C., model of 1896, for issue in general.

#### *Sandy Hook Proving Ground.*

Test of 4-8-inch cast iron projectiles received from Fort Caswell, N. C. (from a lot of 24 of these projectiles the bands of which were badly dented), to determine whether rebanding was necessary. The above projectiles, also four with perfect bands, were fired alternately from 8-inch gun with service velocity, the results with both types of bands were very uniform, as follows:

Mean M. V. dented bands 2205, maximum variation 8 f. s.

Mean M. V. perfect bands 2206, maximum variation 21 f. s.

#### *Frankford Arsenal.*

Shrapnel for 12-inch mortar. An experimental lot of 25 has been completed and is now undergoing test at Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

Hydraulic testing devices. A device for testing the bases of 3-inch shrapnel cases up to include the rotating band for porosity and structural strength has been completed and is now in use in connection with the manufacture of all high explosive shrapnel cases. The design of an hydraulic bomb has been submitted to the Chief of Ordnance for approval in connection with a proposed method of testing common steel shell for porosity and structural strength.

Smoke bombs and traps. The design and development of a smoke bomb and trap for use in simulating the burst of shrapnel has been completed and the manufacture of 2 sets of bomb traps and 2 sets of poles is nearly completed. One pole device is of the extension type which can be raised by means of pulleys. The smoke charge is contained in a metallic cup which can be raised and fired at any desired height on the pole. The second pole device consists of a pole with telescoping joints which is raised without the use of pulleys and ropes. The bomb trap consists of service .30 caliber, model of 1903, rifle mounted upon a sled and throwing the bomb in a manner similar to the projection of a rifle grenade. This bomb is provided with a friction primer. The lanyard, of any desired length, is attached to this friction primer and secured to the bomb trap so that the combustion of the smoke charge can be made to occur at any desired altitude up to approximately 100 feet.

Sights for mobile artillery. One experimental sight shank for 4.7-inch field gun is being manufactured for test. Provision is made for ranges up to 9,400 yards.

Sights for seacoast guns. One 3-inch telescopic sight, model of 1904, is being altered by the addition of an extra worm for use in making deflection corrections. This sight will later be submitted for service test. Experiments are being made to determine the most practicable manner of closing the reticule chamber of 3-inch telescopic sight to prevent the access of moisture and dirt.

Fire control instruments. There has been undertaken the design and manufacture of one range correction slide rule for mortars, by means of which ranges will be converted into elevations with the necessary corrections.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

#### *General Harries to Louisville.*

Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District National Guard, has removed his residence from Washington to Louisville, Ky.

His departure was made the occasion of a banquet tendered him by two hundred prominent men of the District of Columbia. The terms in which those present wished God-speed to General Harries in his transfer to the Blue Grass State, were of such unquestionable earnestness and warmth as to make most evident the regard felt for him by the Washingtonians.

The farewell dinner was given at the New Willard Hotel and among those present were many of the best known and most influential men of the National Capital.

General Harries has not resigned his commission in the District Guard, although ultimately of course he will do so. His strong desire to assist the efforts which the District men are making to secure an appropriation for a suitable armory in Washington has impelled him to retain his commission for a time.

#### *An Armory for an Iowa Company.*

Company K, 55th Infantry, Iowa National Guard, Corning, has just had the pleasant sensation of participating in the dedication of its own fine new armory.

The Governor of Iowa, the Adjutant General, Gen. Guy E. Logan, Colonel Bennett, Regimental Commander, Congressman Towner and other distinguished guests lent dignity and distinction to the occasion.

The armory, which cost about \$12,000, has been built through the efforts of Capt. Claude M. Stanley, Company Commander, and the members of the Company, assisted in their laudable endeavors by the patriotic citizens of Corning.

In his address General Logan, after praising the members of the Company for what had been done, said he had recently attended the

dedication of six or seven new armories in the State, and he knew of at least three more under construction. These facts speak well for the enterprise of Iowa National Guardsmen.

*American Airp for Russia.*

Announcement has just been made by the Curtiss Company, of New York, of the sale of a hydro-aeroplane, of the type in use in the United States Navy, to the Russian Aerial League of St. Petersburg.

This machine is equipped with 75 horsepower motor, carries a passenger in addition to the operator, and has the dual control which permits of two aviators operating the machine alternately, which is of undeniable importance during an extended flight.

*Infantry Drill Regulations Adopted.*

A number of the States, among which Pennsylvania and Florida are seen to be included, have already issued orders adopting the system of Drill Regulations for Infantry of the Army approved by the Secretary of War August 19, 1911.

In the case of Pennsylvania the order for the adoption of the new regulations contains a memorandum showing some of the most important differences between the old and the new regulations.

The memorandum was prepared under the supervision of Maj. Charles S. Farnsworth, U. S. A., Inspector-Instructor.

*Iowa Instruction.*

Requisitions have been promulgated by General Logan, the Adjutant General of Iowa, for a comprehensive officers' school course to continue from November 1 to April 30. Two hours a week furnishes a basis during the period named. There will be weekly instruction sheets and assigned lessons.

The regimental schools will take place in March, continuing for two days each. The brigade school in April, three days. The course seems well-conceived and it is clearly explained in the order.

*Nebraska Instruction.*

The course of study for the officers of the Nebraska National Guard during the winter of 1911-12 embraces the following subjects:

The course of study in Military Hygiene will be taken by all officers. The other subjects by all officers except chaplains and medical officers. The Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911.

"The Elements of Military Hygiene," by Maj. P. M. Ashburn.

"Tactical Principles and Problems," by Capt. M. E. Hanna.

Small Arms Firing Regulations.

At the date of the inspection of the officer's organization by the officer designated by the War Department (January-April, 1912) each company officer will be given such practical test as may be possible under armory conditions, and such further verbal test as will demonstrate his knowledge of Parts I, II and III, Infantry Drill Regulations.

**MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.**

*Federal Funds Cannot Be Used.*

The decision published in paragraph 23, Bulletin of November 1, 1911, upon the subject of the expenses of Regular Army officers ordered to travel by State or Territorial authority, referred solely to the question of the determination of their expenses. Federal funds cannot be used to pay the expenses of Regular Army officers traveling under orders from the State or Territorial authorities.

*Reimbursement of Private Expenditures.*

A voucher for reimbursement of private funds used in payment of public accounts must show the necessity of the transaction and be supported by the original receipted bills of those to whom the money was paid. The voucher should be prepared on Form No. 22; certification as to the correctness and justness of the claim should be made by the person claiming reimbursement, and the voucher should be approved for payment by the Governor of the State, or the Adjutant General, on behalf of the Governor. The exact nature of services rendered, or of articles purchased, must be shown on each voucher.

*Relative Rank of Officers.*

The relative rank of officers, non-commissioned and petty officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia, is as follows:

<i>National Guard</i> Major General Brigadier General Colonel Lieutenant Colonel Major Captain First Lieutenant Second Lieutenant Sergeant Major First Sergeant Sergeant Corporal	<i>Naval Militia</i> Rear Admiral Commodore Captain Commander Lieutenant Commander Lieutenant Lieutenant, Junior Grade Ensign Chief petty officer Petty officer, First class Petty officer, Second class Petty officer, Third class
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However, the grade of commodore ceased to exist as a grade of rank on the active list of the Navy of the United States on March 3, 1899, and the nine junior rear admirals are authorized to receive the pay and allowances of brigadier generals of the Army.

*Prices of Clothing in Circular 17.*

The prices of the articles of clothing to be dropped from the Gov-

ernor's return for the year ending December 31, 1911, should be those shown in Circular No. 17, Division of Militia Affairs, October 24, 1910.

*Spare Parts for Ambulances.*

Spare parts and other accessories pertaining to ambulances are not supplied on a requisition for "ambulances" unless specifically called for. These spare parts consist of the articles specified in paragraph 906, Manual for the Medical Department, 1911, and are supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, with the exception of litters and contents of boxes of dressings and hospital stores, which are supplied by the Medical Department. Care should be taken to submit separate requisitions for the Quartermaster's and Medical property.

*Khaki Caps Should Be Worn.*

Khaki caps, service, are not to be considered obsolete, but should be continued in service until worn out.

*Regarding New Equipment.*

The Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, contemplate that first sergeants of the Regular Army will be armed with a saber for garrison duty, but this saber will not be available for issue until the new infantry equipment is supplied to the Regular Army. Authority has been given to equip first sergeants with revolvers, in place of the rifle, for both garrison and field service.

The company signal flags prescribed in paragraph 45, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, will shortly be issued to the Regular Army, and requisitions should be submitted by the States and Territories for the equipment of the infantry of the Organized Militia. The flags are supplied by the Signal Corps.

In a regiment in which it is impracticable to make the permanent battalion division alphabetically, the flags of a battalion are, nevertheless, as shown in paragraph 45, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911. For example, the flags of a First Battalion, comprising Companies F, H, K, M, will be those given to Companies A, B, C, D, and so on throughout the regiment.

Whistles will form part of the equipment of sergeants and musicians, for field service.

*Are Not New Companies.*

A certain State had twenty-four companies of Infantry, two of which were mustered out, so that the inspecting officer reported the State's enlisted strength decreased, resulting in a reduction of the State's allotment under Section 13 of the Militia Law. Later on, another company was mustered out, on account of the poor showing it made, making the total number of companies in the State twenty-one. Since that time three "new companies" were organized, and the State requests that they, or at least two of them, be equipped from the unallotted funds provided by Section 13 of the Militia Law. The Assistant Secretary of War in 1910 decided that such companies are not "new" companies, and therefore the unallotted funds cannot be used to equip them. In addition to this, the State should have on hand the equipment for the three organizations which were disbanded, and this equipment should be available for the companies since organized.

*Expenses of Officers Attending School.*

The expense to the United States, on account of officers of the Organized Militia attending garrison schools, is limited by Section 16 of the Militia Law, strictly to mileage, commutation of quarters, heat, light, and subsistence. (See paragraphs 341 and 342, Militia Regulations, 1910.)

There is no authority under the law for the use of Federal funds to pay for forage for a horse, or commutation of same, of an officer attending a service school of the Army.

*Allotment of Funds Divided Into Two Parts.*

The allotment of funds under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, for the fiscal year 1913, will be divided into two parts, proportionate to eight months and three days and to the balance of the year. The first portion will be allotted in accordance with the existing representation of the States, and the balance in accordance with the new representation which will go into effect on March 4, 1913, under the new Apportionment Act.

*Clothing Allowance.*

After a State has been granted a clothing allowance by the Secretary of War, and the Governor thereof has accepted the said allowance, the State is authorized to drop from its annual return of quartermaster's supplies, clothing to the full amount of the allowance.

After the acceptance of the clothing allowance, the State is restricted in drawing clothing to the amount of the allowance, but there is nothing which requires the State to draw clothing to the full extent thereof.

Any part of the amount represented by the allowance which is not used for the purpose of procuring clothing, may be utilized to procure any articles of equipment issuable under the provisions of Section 13 of the Militia Law.

If the State does not wish to accept the clothing allowance, notification to that effect should be communicated to the Division of Militia Affairs as soon as practicable.

*Principles of Sanitary Tactics.*

"Principles of Sanitary Tactics," by Maj. E. L. Munson, Medical Corps, United States Army, Senior Instructor, Department Care of Troops, in the Army School of the Line and the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has recently come from the press and can be purchased under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, by the Organized Militia, at a cost of \$1.50 per copy.

The book is commended for tactical study to medical officers of the Organized Militia.

# Rifle, Revolver and Pistol.

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

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

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 9-16, 1912. 16th Annual Indoor Championship match and prize shoot under the auspices of Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West 23rd Street, N. Y. City. F. Hecking, Secretary.

### The Baltimore Revolver Association.

"There was a sound of revelry by night," or things to that effect in and about the Fourth Regiment Armory last week when the members of the above-named galaxy of near-shots met to exchange harmless persiflage and shoot. The revelry was extremely mild being in the hands of certain Methodist Church workers endeavoring to separate good coin of the realm from the unfortunates tolled into the decoys, said decoys being termed a "Bazaar" as a whole, the returns, if any, to assist a local hospital.

So with the sweet strains of an orchestra, and the smell of fried oysters filling the atmosphere, sundry scores, good, bad and indifferent, were made and safely tabulated in the records. Nothing like a church bazaar could scare this bunch on the eve of offering their scalps to the enemy.

Secretary Wilmer has at last opened up and announced the team members who will endeavor to establish a reputation for the Association in the league contest—Renehan, Reese, Smith, Goddard, Mulliken, Fort, Wilmer, Hebel, Sharpe, Yates. It has been the pride and boast of the Association that its chosen weapon for practice has always been the military revolver with service charge and such honors as have been won individually or collectively have been scored with that weapon and ammunition. To make sudden change from this revolver to the target-sighted pistol or revolver has been rather a decided innovation, but all the men who have interested themselves in the coming contest have bravely endured the change in conditions, tried to forget all they knew about one weapon and learn all they could about the new ones taken up, with gratifying results so far. The finish is not yet history.

Ordnance-Sergeant Renehan has accumulated a 10-inch S. & W. Capt. E. A. Smith has been flirting with the same make of gun. Major Fort swears by, and sometimes, at one of that breed; Wilmer and Goddard use a 6-inch S. & W. That looks like a squad from Springfield, but wait until you take a look at the bunch from Hartford—Mulliken, Hebel, Sharpe and Yates, all allied under the banner of the rampant Colt, caliber .38, and carefully hand-loaded ammunition. Those shooting the single-shot pistols seem to think Tom Keller's semi-smokeless long rifle cartridge about the real thing.

This week's practice consisted in each man sighting in if he chose to do so, then firing twenty shots in strings of ten, S. A. target reduced, twenty yards. Fort totaled 166 with a pair of 83's Renehan pulled a 77 then piled an 87 on it for 164, Captain Smith's first ten netted 84, the second 79, giving him third place with 163, Hebel got an 83, then fell for a 77, the first score below 80 this season placing him fourth, Goddard taking fifth place with 81 and 74, these five men aggregating a total of 808 points out of the possible 1,000, which is not so bad considering.

Wilmer turned in a total of 151, Mulliken 150, the former shooting a pistol, the latter a Colt service model, his new Officer's model not having arrived. The team may lose the valued service of J. S. Reese in this match, due to serious trouble with his eyes. Fortunately Mr. Reese's love of the game will keep him with the boys, even if the oculist cannot fix him up to shoot. "Genial Jimmy," as they call him, would be sadly missed from the corterie of those who followed his lead in

organizing and making the Association a success.

One member of Troop A has come into the game and shot for the first time last week. Trooper Neeson has a Marine Corps model Colt for practice, wisely discarding the regulation Colt issued by the State.

FORT.

## GOSSIP.

BY "LES SMOKE."

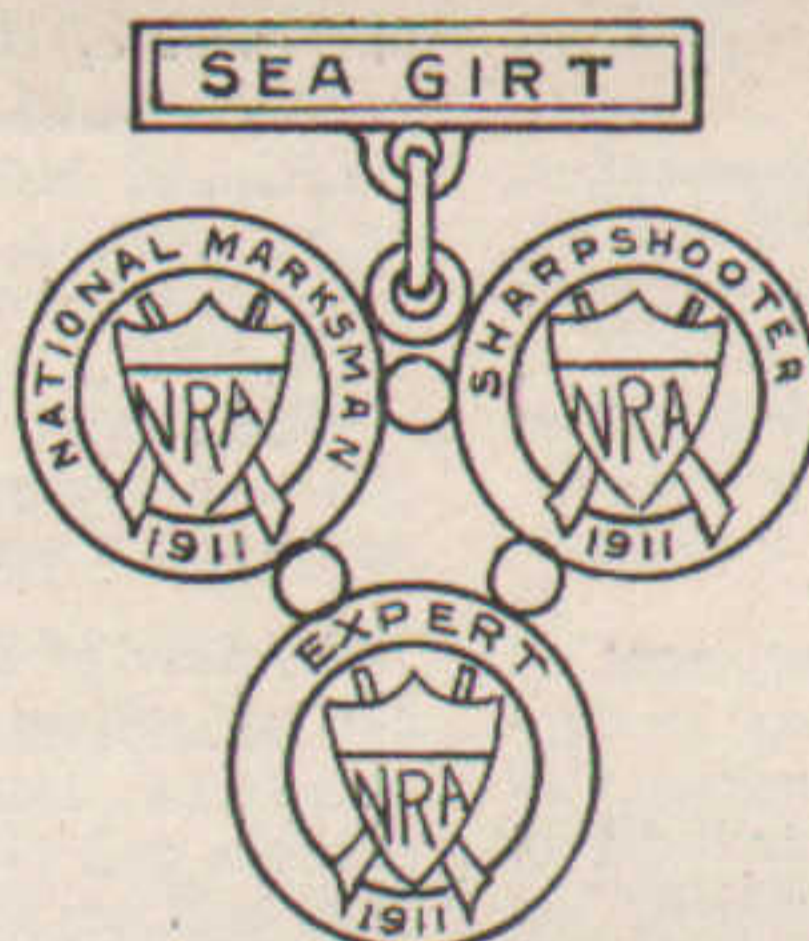
Dear "Les Smoke,"

From time to time I see a lot of stuff in regard to the civilian shots at Sea Girt, Camp Perry, etc. Military shooting for the civilian is great sport.

I'm really not in a position to say much about the civilian shooters, except to express surprise that there are not more men that take up the sport.

Military or long range shooting is certainly as interesting and as good sport as trap-shooting. I've tried both, and I doubt if it is much more expensive.

Certainly no one could ask for a better time than can be had at Sea Girt during the first week in September, I speak only of Sea Girt as all my shooting has been done there. It is a beautiful place, within a very few minutes of New Jersey's famous resorts, and there is certainly as much satisfaction in seeing the big white disk come up at six, eight or a thousand as there is in the cloud of dust from the elusive blue rock.



I can think of only one way to interest civilians, give them a match at say two or three hundred yards open only to sporting rifles. I believe that if such a match were well advertised a great many men who go hunting would come out. I personally know a dozen men who would give a great deal for a chance to shoot their hunting rifles once in a while besides the one or two weeks they spend in the woods.

As it is now, no effort is made to interest the civilian and not only that, it is made too hard for him. He hasn't got a Springfield and wouldn't know how to get one if he wanted it. He's up against men who are making a business of long range shooting and besides he doesn't understand the game.

But if you can get him out once and let him shoot his 30-30 or .405 at two or three hundred yards, I think you'll find him asking questions, and then if he gets a little encouragement lend him a Springfield, and if he doesn't fall in love with it, he doesn't know a gun, and ought not to be allowed to shoot anyway.

The enclosed design is something I worked up for a watch fob or in fact anything in the way of ornamentation you might wish to use it for.

Yours,

GEO. L. SCHENCK.

Dear "Les Smoke."

I thought I would drop you a line and let you know that we are still on earth. The Winchester Rod and Gun Club voted last night to enter a team in the inter-club matches. Some of the boys are getting uneasy and are anxious to begin shooting, while some will need a little coaxing to bring them around again. I expect to see some big scores made this year by a number of the teams and there ought to be some mighty interesting matches this winter. Captain Richard is in St. Paul, getting ready to start on a hunting trip up near the Canadian border. He is going with some of the St. Paul bunch. After leaving the train he expects to make a canoe trip of about thirty miles back into the woods. He says he expects to get all kinds of game from red squirrel to moose. He also says honor bright that the lakes up there are so full of fish and ducks that they push each other out over the banks. Well, I wished him all kinds of good luck and I hope he doesn't come down with a bump. Won't we have some stories this winter, when the Captain gets back? Well, you bet. What? Sure, mine's ice cream, too. Vanilla, please.

New Haven, Conn.

"CAP."

I would like to place my name just below that of W. B. Knoble in the "Kicks Recorded" column in the N. R. A. records, and for the same reason. His recent letter is exactly the kick I have had coming, and I am under great obligations to him for putting it so plainly. Under these circumstances it seems as if the least I can do is to shout "me, too!"

One look at the Hessian model Stevens rifle, designed especially for the N. R. A. indoor match, will show that in the matter of sights, with aperture front and large cup in rear, they have gone just as far from the military pattern as it is possible to go in "iron" sights. After going that far, personally I can see no reason for an arbitrary rule that calls for the rear sight in front of the firing pin. A straight military match is one thing, but when contestants are allowed to jockey with their sights to the extent now allowed, I believe in taking all limits off and allowing each man to use such sights as suit him best.

I notice there is talk of another International Small Bore Match. The last one allowed the use of telescopes, I believe, and probably this one will do the same. Why not, then, modify the terms of this winter's match to conform with the rules of the International match and then everybody will be in shape to take part in it when it comes off?

It was not my intention when I started this "kick" to go so far as to advocate the use of telescope sights, for this year at least, but I can't see any reason at all why a rear sight on the tang should not be allowed, especially as it will allow some of us old-timers, whose eyes are getting dim, to get into the N. R. A. indoor matches, which the present "rear sight in front of the firing pin" rule practically bars us from.

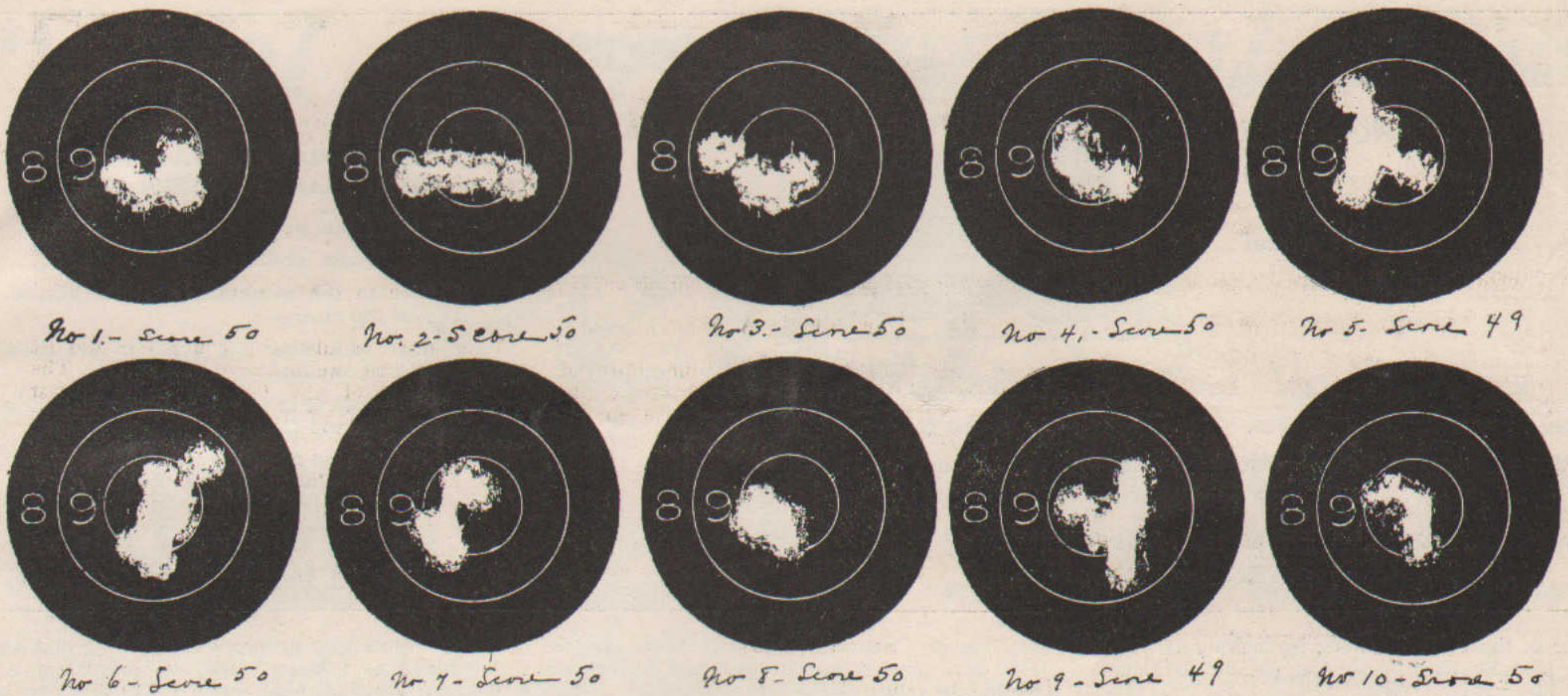
MILES STANDISH.

Dorchester, Mass.

### Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Park Rifle Club recently held a short practice at the range and made the following scores:

					Ttl.
Dietrich	50	50	47	47	194
Disbrow	49	49	48	48	194
Graffin	48	47	49	48	192
Vanstone	48	48	46	47	189
King	47	47	44	49	187
Barnes	48	47	44	45	184



Score of 498 out of a possible 500, by Mr. Jarvis Williams, of the Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., shooting at 75 feet, prone, under N. R. A. rules. He used a .22 caliber Stevens Ideal .044½ rifle and Remington-U. M. C. long rifle cartridges.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Jarvis Williams of the Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., we are allowed to publish 10 consecutive targets he recently made in practice on the 75-foot range of the above club. This shooting was done in the prone position under N. R. A. rules and witnessed by the range officer, H. E. Gaffine. The rifle used was a .22 caliber .044½ Stevens Ideal; ammunition Remington-U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok. The total score is 498 out of a possible 500.

The Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., will be reorganized and compete for the Interclub National Rifle Association championship for 1912. This was decided on at a meeting held recently in President D. Gay Stivers' office, when the various aspects of the question were considered. Tentative plans for the preliminary work were discussed and indications pointed to 50 men competing for place on the team. The club probably will use the old range under the State Savings Bank this winter.

The only difficulty confronting the club was regarding financial backing, and it was thought that this would be met, in view of the two consecutive national awards made the local team. Only one man of last year's squad will be missing, the late Thomas Booth. Under the rules adopted by the national association 10 men compete each night and the score of the five highest men counts.

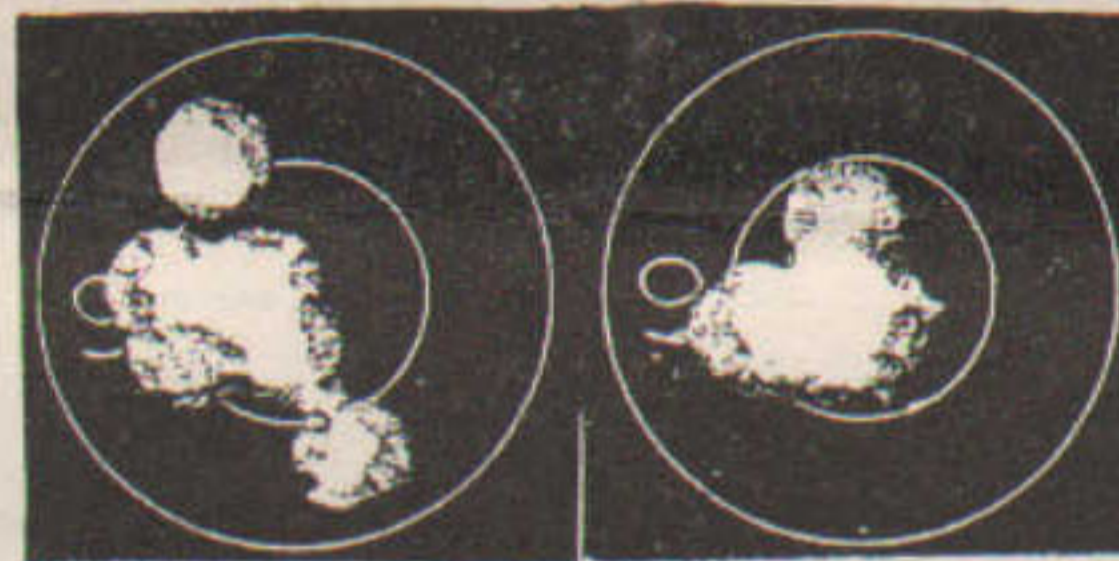
The election of officers of the club is held every January. The present officers are D. Gay Stivers, president; A. T. Morgan, treasurer. No election has been held to fill the secretaryship, made vacant by the death of Tom Booth.

Parmly Hanford and William Wadsworth have gone to farming up York State. Apples, I believe, are their specialty. Wonder if they are planning to practice up a bit on the farm to sort of keep their hand in. Might not be a bad idea to use the apples as targets. Just think what fun it would be picking off a tree full of nice red fruit instead of climbing up after them. That 10-inch pistol of Parmly's would come in mighty handy to clip off the stems. Wadsworth might catch them as they fall and use them to try the "fade-away," or the drop curve. Oh! joy!

First Lieutenant Ben. H. Pope, 8th Infantry, stationed at Presidio of Monterey, says: "Here in the very land of dope, your periodical figures in as a part of the game." That's better than some one saying, "Your darn old sheet is no good."

**Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.**

At the weekly shoot of the club Humphrey, Andrews and Foster connected with the 10 ring with their first sighting shots and stayed there until the pit men were weary of running up tens. Of course, they used telescopic sights shot from the prone position, but the shots were grouped so nicely that a new target was used for every seven shots, in order to determine their position.



Humphrey ran up 24 consecutive tens before one crept out of the elusive 10 ring. Andrews went out on his twenty-first shot, and Foster, who was using a special cartridge, ran out of ammunition on his fourteenth shot, but at the rate he was going the string of tens he might have run is simply a matter of conjecture as his second string of seven was much better than his first.

We are reproducing the two targets which show the clean cut hole made by the special bullet designed by W. C. Andrews.

Foster used the regular long rifle cartridge from which he extracted the factory bullet and substituted the sharp shoulder special one.

The remainder of the club used the regulation N. R. A. sights in front of the firing pin and minus the glass.

- Following are scores:
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| F. Koska.....99    | E. E. Tindall....89 |
| Van Artsdalen...97 | Wm. Kelly.....89    |
| G. L. Hale.....94  | G. W. Eason.....89  |
| C. W. Woodyatt..91 | R. C. Du Rand...86  |
| W. F. Lenn.....90  | W. L. Wonder....79  |

A new club in the other side of the city has just been organized and Monday night is going to make us smoke up and look out for our laurels in an offhand match, the result of which we will give in our next.

This match will be with any .22 caliber rifle, any sights, and any ammunition, and inasmuch as we have devoted a great deal of time to the prone shooting it looks as if the East End Rifle Club will give us a run for our money as they are said to be strong on the offhand game.

We hope to become so aggressive that the

Fort Pitt Club will some day notice us and say some things, sarcastic or otherwise, about us for we want recognition of some kind, and are in the game to stay.

GEO. L. HALE, Sec.

**National Rifle Academy.**

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday evening, November 26, 1911, on the range of National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

W. J. Maybee won the cup for first possible prone.

RIFLE PRONE POSITION. TARGET—N. R. A. 1 TO 10 COUNT.

W. J. Mabee.....	100	100	94
H. L. Reeves.....	93		
E. H. Williamson, Jr.	91	97	95 95
P. W. Allison.....	81	87	79.
R. S. Newbold.....	86	91	93 95 97 96

RIFLE OFFHAND. GERMAN RING TARGET.

W. L. Nodell—	216	219	224	221	227	215	215	211	221
H. L. Reeves—	237	239							
E. H. Williamson, Jr.—	232	236	234						
John G. Schnerring—	243	243	246	246	246	245	243	243	
R. S. Newbold—	244	237	236	245	233				

PISTOL TARGET STANDARD AMERICAN.

Dr. G. G. Davis...	72	81	79	83	76	80	87
M. J. Maybee....	85	86	90	86	86		
H. L. Reeves.....	88	84	87	86			
John T. Oliver....	29	42	59	52			
Wm. N. Patrick...78	86						
Dr. Wm. Quicksall.	83	81	89	86	88		
George H. Smith..	.93						

**Shell Mound Park, Emeryville, Cal**

Today, November 12, being the annual closing of Shell Mound Park picnic season, which is always marked by a grand public turkey shoot, the annual turkey shoots of the Nord-dentscher Scheutzen Club, Germania Schuetzen Club, and the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, and the annual public prize shoot of the S. F. Turner Scheutzen was the reason for such a large congregation of rifle and pistol shots. Every target was in operation, 21 in all; every booth was plum full of marksmen standing in line awaiting their turn to fire their shot. It certainly was one beautiful California day.

The champion rifle shot, A. Strecker, carried away the high honors in the Public Prize

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**American Design and  
Construction**



Simple, compact, light. Large field, clear definition, freedom from strain on the eyes. These are some of the features that make our glasses favorites with all who use them.

THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

### SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE—

**CALIFORNIA OFFERS A MORE VARIED  
FIELD THAN ANY OTHER STATE—**

Small game nearly everywhere—

Wild goats at Catalina—

Deer in the mountains and foothills all over the State—

Bear and other big game in the more remote counties—

Trout fishing in nearly all of the mountain streams and lakes—

The leaping funa, greatest game fish, off the Southern Coast—

For particulars  
SEE AGENTS

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC**

Shoot of the S. F. Turners, by making 74 out of a possible 75 in 3 shot at the 25 German ring, 200 yards.

J. E. Gorman, our famous pistol shot rolled up 50 shots with a score of 486 in the regular monthly shoot of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club. His scores were made with the pasteur system not on clean targets. C. W. Randall also did some good shooting well above the 90 mark. C. Linder kept above the 90 mark. W. F. Blasse made 232 and 231 on the 25 German ring, 200 yards, in 10 shots. He was also high in the Golden Gate Club for the day.

H. Huber and D. Schwormstede with 216 divided honors for high score in the Nord-dentscher Club.

W. F. Blasse took the first place in the Germania Scheutzen Club with 221.

The S. F. Scheutzen Verin held their monthly bulley shoot and F. P. Schuster got the best center.

#### Providence, R. I., Revolver Club.

Herewith you will find some of the doings of the Providence Revolver Club for the last week. On Wednesday evening we shot the first leg of a return match with the Aquidnecks (a Newport local club) and as we got trimmed on the first match, two out of three, we have not much to say about it, except that it got our "Dutch" up and we went after them hammer and tongs and wiped out all past blots. Conditions, 5 men to a team, 20 shots per man, 25 yards offhand, German ring target, artificial light, no score outside 18 ring to count. Any sight excepting glass.

##### PROVIDENCE REVOLVER CLUB.

H. W. Powel.....	232	238	470
J. A. Easton.....	222	239	461
Wm. Almy.....	231	239	470
F. Coggeshall.....	233	237	470
P. E. Brooks.....	241	239	480
	1159	1192	2351

Average, 470 per man.

##### AQUIDNECK RIFLE CLUB.

A. R. Anthony.....	231	237	469
J. R. Chase.....	218	231	449
H. R. Chase.....	222	228	450
J. D. Chase.....	225	227	452
F. Spooner.....	219	237	456
	1,115	1,160	2,275

Average, 455 per man.

The next evening the club shot its regular weekly match with small attendance, but good scores. "Bishop" Brooks topped the list for net scores with a fine 490 with his last targets having seven clean 25's not breaking the ring and 3 warts that went for 24's and caused more "hot air" and "cusses" than "Jeff's" outers. Almy, with aperture sights, made a nice 242, but couldn't stand prosperity, while Coggeshall, with pinhead sight, made a 241 and 236, which, with his handicap, gave him

the match. "Sausage" Easton and "Little Jeff" shot their same old gait and landed in the middle as usual.

The real fun for the night came on the single shot match. Spooner started with a 25 well in, Brooks got one about as good, Bissel crept in a little nearer center and then to end the agony Almy landed one nearly dead center and cinched the match. The other two getting spills.

Coggeshall.....	241	236	16—493
Spooner.....	232	235	22—489
Easton.....	226	232	28—486
Brooks.....	243	247	10—480
Bissel.....	225	232	22—479
Almy.....	242	227	..—469

On Saturday the club held its annual revolver championship at Providence, for club cup to be won three times in succession for possession. Conditions, 50 shots, 50 yards, any revolver, U. S. R. A. rules to govern.

Only six of the members turned out, the rest probably being afraid of the sharks. (An unnecessary fear as a glance at the scores will show). The bunch shot in bum form, even George, the winner shooting below his usual form, and "Doctor," I mean E. C. Parkhurst, who landed in the first five in the National shoot, got a 72 for his first target and the laugh from the rest. "Billy" Almy had his troubles as he seems to be lately on the Providence range. "Jeff" Bissel, after hitting anywhere but the black with his own gun, picked up "Mutt" Miller's new .22 pistol and after getting a 10 for his first shot told "Mutt" he could beat him with his own gun and did (3 points). "Alphabet" Coultees otherwise known as A. B. Coultees, came in so that Miller would not have to take last place and held it by a good safe margin.

Geo. Joslin.....	85	90	86	87	85—433
	.38 S. & W.				
E. C. Parkhurst.....	72	86	89	84	87—418
	.38 Colt.				
Wm. Almy.....	77	82	80	82	76—397
	.38 Colt.				
T. J. Bissel.....	78	82	76	77	77—390
	.22 S. & W.				
Bert Miller.....	80	82	74	81	70—387
	.22 S. & W.				
A. B. Coultees.....	51	27	56	52	51—237
	.38 Colt.				

(Signed) JEFF,  
Local Secretary.

#### 71st Infantry Rifle Club, N. G. N. Y.

The rifle club of the Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. N. Y., was reorganized for the season last night in the armory on Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The occasion was celebrated by an individual re-entry match with prizes for non-winners. Col. William C. Bates was elected president; Gen. E. A. McAlpin, first vice-president; Capt. W. A. Delamater, second vice-president; Capt. C. F. True, treasurer; Lieut. L. W. Thompson, secretary; Private R. H. Lummis, assistant secretary.

An interesting program of matches was announced as follows: Nov. 10, individual re-entry; Nov. 17, novice and revolver; Nov. 24 and Dec. 1, class cup; Dec. 8, three prize; Dec. 15, same as Nov. 17; Dec. 22, handicap; Dec. 29, Seventy-first Veterans' Association match and individual re-entry; Jan. 5, miss and out; Jan. 12 and 19, same as Nov. 24; Jan. 26, same as Nov. 17.

The club was organized in December, 1910. It has since grown steadily until now its roster numbers 150 members. It won the First Brigade match at the Blaauvelt range on Sept. 26, defeating the Seventh Infantry by four points.

#### Taunton, Mass., Indoor Rifle League.

The sixth week of the Taunton indoor Rifle League series was a very interesting one and saw several changes in the standing of the teams and in the individual average list. The Wampecho-S. W. V. match was a record breaker in total points shot 399-392-791, each close to the record and the total for both being the highest scored in any one match.

The Wampechos by winning are now in the lead and still have a clean record. The Highlands had the high total, however, with 401, two below the record. The Y. M. C. A. also shot well with 372 and stepped up a peg, while the Unions also won and passed both the Ninth Co. and M. M. W., the latter not shooting.

Robinson, of the "Vets," had the banner single string of the week with 90, which landed him in fourth place. Howes made a small gain on the leader by scoring 87 to A. T. Dean's 86 and H. Woodward's 84 put him above Broadhurst. Davis with 82, Rudolph with 81 and Hathaway, Harrington and Couchlin with 80 all made good gains, Davis who, got a poor start early in the series, just missing getting into the published list by one-sixth of a point. In addition to the scores mentioned there were 26 strings shot between 70 and 80. In the contests for the various team prizes Robinson went ahead of Broadhurst in the S. W. V. by breaking the tie of last week and the only other change was in Rogers replacing Strange in the Ninth Co.

##### STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Wampechos .....	5	0	1.000
S. W. V.....	5	1	.833
Highlands .....	4	2	.666
Whittentons .....	4	2	.666
Y. M. C. A.....	3	2	.600
Unions .....	3	3	.500
Ninth Co.....	2	3	.400
M. M. W.....	2	3	.400
Spring Brooks.....	2	4	.334
Echos .....	0	5	.000
Washington .....	0	5	.000

##### CLUB RECORDS.

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

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

Well, we certainly got a good start on the indoor season last Wednesday night. We put on the President's Monthly Medal Competition for the first time. This is a rather unique match. The conditions are that each week the contestants shall fire 25 shots with any .22 revolver or pistol, in shells of five. His standing in the match shall be determined by the number of tens he makes.

For the first week Lieut. Ralph Alderman is the winner, with seven tens to his credit. The contest runs for four weeks, when the first, second and third place medals are awarded. At the end of the season gold, silver and bronze medals for first, second and third places will be awarded.

As an incentive to get members out this scheme cannot be beaten.

The club is booming along in great shape and the weekly attendance is increasing rapidly. All on account of the medal competition and the coming league matches.

The highest 25-shot score to date since the opening of the indoor season has been made by Milo B. Atkinson, 221. Best 5-shot score, a possible, by Capt. Sheridan Terree, the reproduction of which appears herewith.

STANDING, FIRST WEEK, MEDAL CONTEST.

	Tens.	Ttl.
Lieut. Ralph Alderman	7	
Capt. F. W. Holt	6	
Col. George W. Peck, Jr.	5	
Milo B. Atkinson	5	
Capt. Sheridan Ferree	5	
Paul Bischoff	4	
J. C. Bunn	4	
Lieut. J. S. Upham	3	
W. J. Macdonnall	2	
Capt. F. W. Holt	41 40 44 43 41	209
	42 45 38 38 37	200
	41 44 40 40 37	202
	40 39 43 46 39	207
	42 37 38 39 42	198
Milo B. Atkinson	39 45 35 44 42	205
	43 43 44 47 44	221
	39 44 44 46 46	219
	45 45 45 45	
	46 45 46 47	
Capt. Sheridan Ferree	44 46 39 46 40	215
	40 42 43 39 47	211
Geo. W. Peck, Jr.	40 38 40 41 38	197
	35 42 41 36 41	195
	41 36 41 42 35	195
Lieut. J. S. Upham	37 41 32 37 40	187
	— — — — —	210
Paul Bischoff	34 47 39 37 36	193
	42 40 43 35 40	200
W. J. Macdonnall	39 40 38 36 38	191

	43 40 43 38 35	199
	33 37 39 39 40	188
J. C. Bunn	41 38 45 40 39	203
	45 47 42 43	
Lieut. R. Alderman	39 40 46 44 39	208
F. J. Kahrs	34 46 43 41 40	204
A. Mellen	35 40	
John Cole	38 40 45 35 30	188
	38 40	

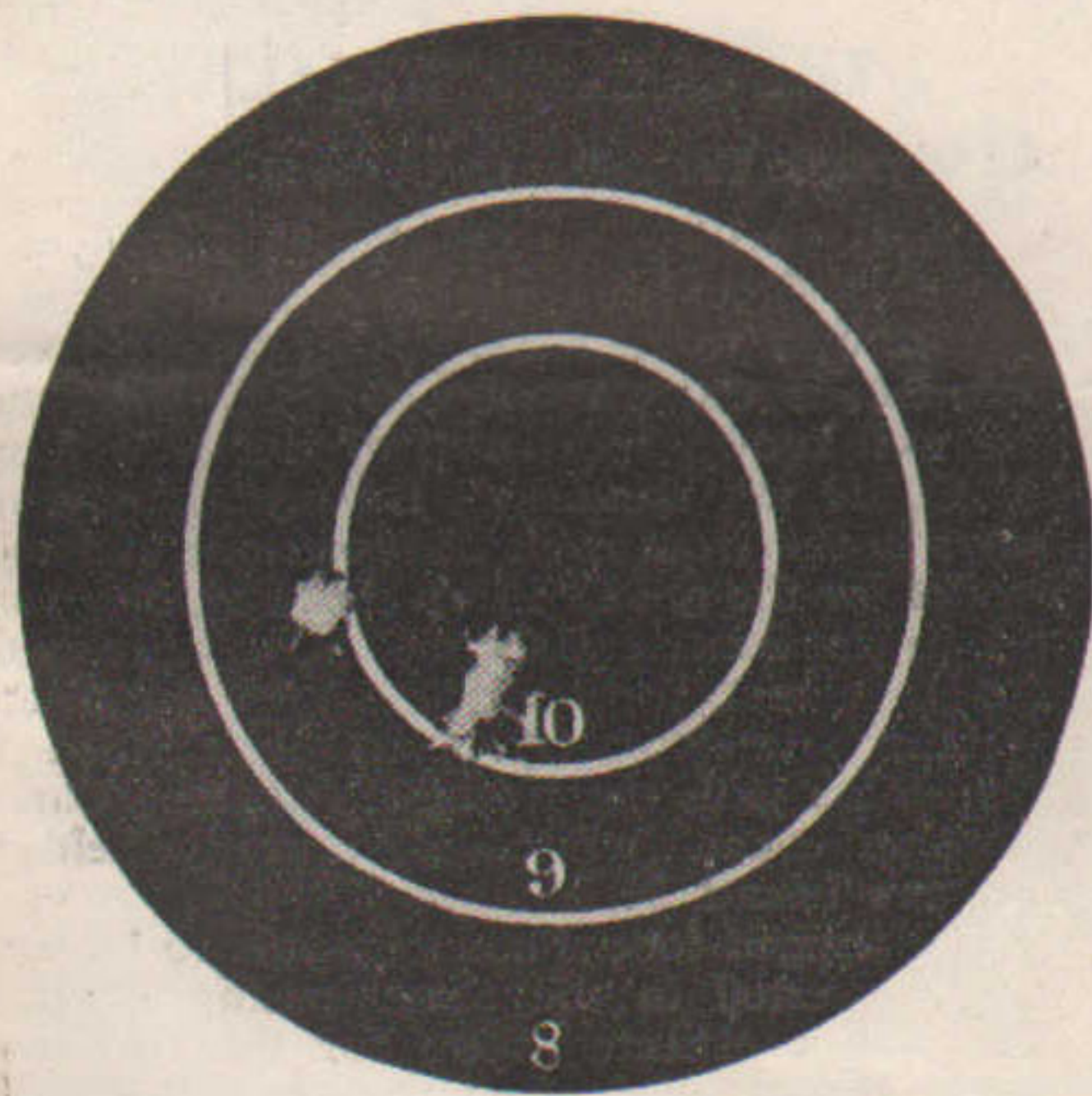
**Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

On November 10 the sturdy tail end of a gale which made things interesting along the New England coast, did its full share in keeping scores at a level that furnished no temptations for feeling “cocky.” The high wind also kept the attendance down to the five inep-erables, Keister, Otto, Christensen, Coler and Gebhard, to which add Corsa who busied himself at the 50-yard revolver range. Scores were as follows.

200 YARDS OFFHAND.

Heister	40 45 43 44 42 40 41 44 42 41 47
Otto	39 42 43 43 39 38 41 42 43
Christensen	40 37 44 42 46 43 33
Coler	39 35 38 40 38 39 33 41 38
Gebhard	40 39 42 40 36 40 37 36 40
Corsa (38 S.& W.)	81 82 70 87 63 87 79 75

The Cypress Hills Club enjoys a distinction which is rare, if not unique, in the Empire State, that of being able to shoot Sundays. Needless to say, we count ourselves lucky and are thankful to fate for so signal a preference. Each first and third Sunday morning the faithful, like a lot of sinful beggars, sneak down the side of the hill to the shooting shack and revel in the clandestine enjoyment of the pastime which gives our peace advocates a conniption fit every time they hear of it. For it is not wicked to bear arms, and sinful to strive for mastery in their use.



Possible 5 shot score of 50 at 20 yards, indoors by Capt. Sheridan Ferree, made with .22 Smith & Wesson single shot pistol, 10 inch barrel, and Peters-Stevens-Pope armory cartridges, long rifle.

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Has it not become the soft-pedaled maxim of those who view the mere sight of Uncle Sam's defensive weapon with holy horror—like, for instance, the Hon. St. Christopher Sullivan—that it is more in keeping with the heritage of our ancestors to turn the other side of your face when you receive a whack on the jaw, than to up and whack back?

Even when a number of us went to Sea Girt recently we felt ourselves in the position of the organ grinder's monkey—like stepchildren we were "always in the way," and only the courtesy of Major Grant stood out in pleasing contrast to an ungenerous spirit of un-friendliness. In Japan, particularly in the vicinity of Tokio, where civilian rifle clubs abound, the government ranges are open to all, and at all times.

But, then, we don't live in Japan.

#### **Smith & Wesson Revolver Club. Springfield, Mass.**

G. H. Chandler made a perfect score of 100 last evening at a practice shoot of the Smith & Wesson Revolver Club at the Carlisle Brook range. He used a .22 single-shot 1911 Smith & Wesson model. Other scores made in practice follow:

##### **50 YARDS—PISTOL.**

G. H. Chandler	.....	97	95	100				
G. W. Rice, Jr.	.....	90	86	87	90			
Lieut. Guthrie	.....	83	79	76				
Maj. F. A. Wakefield	..	92	93	88				
F. C. Withee	.....	87	87	86	84	71	82	84

##### **20 YARDS—PISTOL.**

F. O. Klakring—	90	84	92	85	84	89	89	88	91	87	88	91	82	96
George W. Rice, Jr.—	93	86	88	87	84	85	87	87	77	74	72	84	84	
F. T. Withee	.....	81												
L. P. Castaldini	.....	82	82	71	73	92								
P. J. Dofen	.....	91	92	85	87	93	93							

#### **Providence, R. I., Revolver Club.**

Scores for the Providence Revolver Club match this week, held under rather trying conditions, were fair. A strong cross wind and a good cold night, and an open range is not a good combination. Easton won out with a good net score and handicap.

##### **SCORES AND CONDITIONS.**

German ring target, 20 shots; possible 500, any sight except glass, offhand:

	Hdcp.	Ttl.
Easton	..... 229	237 28 494
Almy	..... 237	237 10 484
Spooner	..... 237	222 22 481
Biesel	..... 232	223 22 467

Coggeshall	.....	222	229	16	467
Brooks	.....	235	240	10	465

Bullseye match won by Biesel with 6° shot.  
Practice score with scope:

Brooks	.....	247	245	243	245	247	1227
Biesel	.....	238	232				
Albro	.....	241	237				

On Thanksgiving Day the Newport bunch will hold their annual open matches. Any one who likes the German ring game and are in the neighborhood are invited to come out and try their luck, and we will be more than pleased to have them present.

The list of events are:

50 shot match, 4 prizes and 1 special for best 10-shot target.

10-shot match, three prizes.

5-shot re-entry match, best 3 targets to count, three prizes.

Bullseye match, prize for best center, best two and best three shots.

25-shot Creedmore match, possible 125, 3 prizes.

50-shot pistol or revolver match, N. S. R. A. rules, to be shot at 50 yards standard American target, 2 to 4 prizes according to entries.

30-shot bullseye match, only tens to count.

The condition for the German ring matches are 25 yards offhand, any .22 caliber rifle, any sights, except telescope, any trigger pull.

T. J. BIESEL,  
Local Secretary.

#### **Indoor Shooting in Indiana.**

Making a perfect score on reduced targets and finishing first in the individual competition, Capt. H. W. McBride, of Indianapolis, inspector of small arms practice of the National Guard of Indiana, created unlimited excitement on the closing night of the revolver shoot held under the auspices of Battery B at the armory, corner of Superior Street and Spy Run avenue. Captain McBride finished with a score of 73 out of a possible 75, and during one event in the re-entry made five perfect shots, placing all in the bullseye.

A toss of the coin decided the winner of the second place in the individual competition. Lieutenant Otto Brintzenhofe, of Battery B, was tied by Capt. Albert Black, of Albion, both having a score of 72 shots out of a possible 75. The shooting might have continued indefinitely, as both contestants showed exceptional form, but the hour was late and Captain Black was compelled to hurry to board the interurban car leaving the city for his home.

The last evening's time was occupied wholly by re-entry contestants. A large audience was in attendance, adding interest to the event, the first of its kind ever held in the city. Battery

B teams won all team prizes, including cups and cash, while Captain McBride takes away the individual first prize. Captain Black, of Albion, won three cups, one copper and two pewter, for shooting the best scores in classes B, C and D of the previous events. Lieutenant Otto Brintzenhofe won a large trophy shield and a silver cup on his individual shots, and Capt. C. E. Reese, military instructor at Concordia College, carried off one of the other trophy shields.

Captain McBride	.....	73
Lieutenant Brintzenhofe	.....	72
Captain Black	.....	72

#### **Rifle and Revolver Shooting at the Du Pont Grounds, Wilmington, Del.**

The following 50 yard pistol practice scores on Standard American target, were made last week: D. Appleby, 88, 83, 85, 93; K. K. V. Casey, 90, 76; L. du Pont, 92; S. B. Miller, 57, 53; 50 yards pistol qualification scores, Dr. W. S. Weedon, 69, 65, 72, 72.

50 yard rifle practice scores, German ring target: C. W. Pierce, 206, 231, 214, 228, 229; Dr. Hudson, 238; D. Appleby, 227, 242, 236; C. L. Walk, 222, 216, 224; E. Dunlap, 206, 220; William Rommel, 221, 197, 219, 181; E. Moore, 156; J. Murnberg, 199, 202, 218, 192; W. E. Taylor, 174, 187, 185; L. C. S. Dorsey, 221, 224.

Ball trap scores were as follows: W. Wood, 3, 2, 2, 7, 6; W. A. Shafer, 5; Simpson, 2, 3, 3, 6; W. Hammond, 7, 11, 8, 9.

#### **THE CALL OF THE CLAY.**

##### **An Olympic Trap Shooting Team.**

America will be represented in the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, in the summer of 1912 by a wonderfully strong amateur combination, if the plan of Charles W. Billings, the well-known sportsman of the New York A. C., do not miscarry. Billings, who is always in the front rank of sportsmen and who works for the good of trap shooting, has written to the American Olympic Committee asking permission to hold a try-out for a strictly amateur American team to be decided in connection with the National Amateur Championship event, which is annually held at Travers Island, N. Y.

The winged-foot shooter intends to have an event inserted in the championship program that will constitute a test for the American team. From the leading men in this event a team of American trap shooters will be picked to make the trip to Europe. Invitations will be sent to all the leading amateurs of the country to take part in the try-outs at Travers



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By this means, for the first time on record a  
strictly amateur team will defend America's  
honor in an international trap shooting cham-  
pionship. With such stars as Jay Graham,  
Jesse Young, Harvey Dixon, C. B. Eaton,  
Charles Newcomb, Frank B. Stephenson, Geo.  
S. McCarthy, F. S. Wright, Harry Kahler, C.  
C. Collins, E. J. Chingren, E. S. Rogers, R. L.  
Spotts, Chan Powers, John Livingstone, Dr.  
W. F. Clarke, George Painter, W. T. Laslie,  
C. W. Billings and a number of others to  
choose from America can turn out a team that  
will be difficult to beat. There is no particular  
association that is undertaking the project of  
arranging for the selection of the team and  
each gunner will be forced to pay his own ex-  
penses to the try-out. Billings, however, has  
written to the Olympic Committee regarding  
the plan, and is willing to take charge of the  
arrangements if the committee agrees. As try-  
out events are necessary in all branches of  
athletics for the choice of men for the Ameri-  
can team, and as this is absolutely in charge  
of the American Committee, any action the  
committee takes will be final.

All those selected by the committee are in-  
cluded in the American Olympic games team.  
International matches for individual, five-men,  
10 and 20-man championships will be decided.

### Du Pont Gun Club, Wilmington, Del.

In one of the most warmly contested shoots  
ever held at the traps of the Du Pont Gun  
Club, J. B. McHugh defeated E. E. Du Pont  
by the score of 138 to 135, and successfully de-  
fended the Delaware State Amateur Cham-  
pionship cup and title. Two extra rounds of  
25 "blue rocks" each were thrown from the  
traps before McHugh could be called the  
champion.

At the end of the first one hundred targets,  
each man had broken 92, and in the first ad-  
ditional round of 25 they again tied with a  
total of 115. Du Pont's downfall came in the  
final extra frame. McHugh missed but two,  
while Du Pont let five slip from his gun. At  
the close of the match W. S. Colfax, Jr.,  
challenged the winner. The shoot will take  
place in a few weeks.

W. S. Colfax made the best score of the  
day, 96 of the elusive discs falling before his  
aim. Runs of 25 straight were made by J. T.  
Skelly, J. T. Robertson, L. D. Willis and W.  
S. Colfax of this city, and Lester S. German  
of Aberdeen, Md. Walter Huff of Macon, Ga.,  
broke 95 out of 100.

After successfully defending the Class B  
challenge cup for several times, W. M. Ham-  
mond was defeated by T. W. Mathewson, the  
score being 40 to 35.

The winners in the weekly shoot for the  
Coleman Du Pont merchandise prizes were:  
Class A, Eugene Du Pont, 23 out of 25; Class  
B, T. Robertson, 23 out of 25; Class C, G. F.  
Ford, 23 out of 25.

The full score follows:

Edward Banks, 22 out of 25; W. M. Ham-  
mond, 23; J. B. McHugh, 22; L. D. Willis, 22;  
L. S. German, 21; T. E. Deromus, 14; W. A.  
Ioslyn, 19; Thorpe Martin, 22; W. J. High-  
field 15; William Coyne, 20; I. Turner, 14;  
W. A. Casey, 17; T. W. Mathewson, 21; J. A.  
MacMullen, 14; William Edmanson, 23; J.  
W. Cann, 23; William G. Wood, 20; S. G.  
David, 18; Vic Du Pont, 20; J. J. Maga-  
hern, 20; J. T. Roberson, 25; S. Tuchton, 21;  
Walter Huff, 24; W. S. Simpson, 17; G. F.  
Lord, 23; R. L. Conner, 17; E. A. W. Everitt,  
22; Clyde Leedum, 15; L. C. Lyon, 20; E. E.  
Du Pont, 20; J. A. Campbell, 16; J. T. Skelly,  
19; T. W. Keithley, 18; Dr. Horace Betts, 20;  
J. W. Anderson, Jr., 15; W. F. Jensen, 8; L.  
C. Whealton, 19; S. J. Newman, 19; E. P.  
Van Gelder, 10; W. B. Smith, Jr., 13; A. T.  
Whealton, 11; P. T. Guest, 20; H. P. Carlon,  
18; W. S. Colfax, Jr., 24; Eugene Du Pont, 23.

On Thanksgiving Day we expect to hold a  
rousing turkey shoot. There will be fifteen  
turkeys for competition at the traps, while  
the rifle range will have three turkeys for dis-  
tribution among their shooters.

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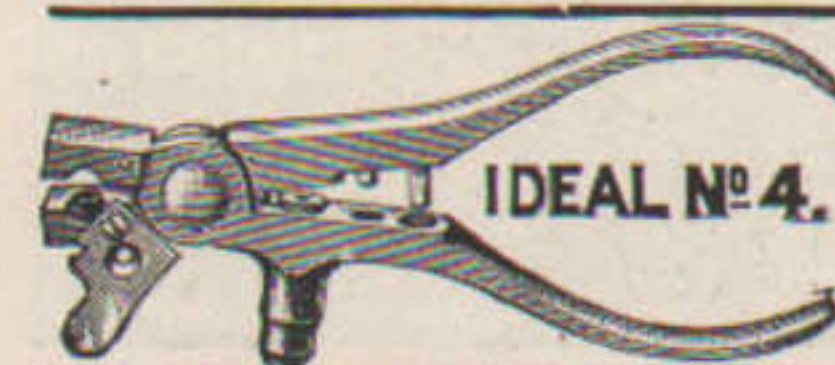
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Our trap shooting race will consist of a 50-target program, 50 cents entrance, including the price of targets. Twelve of the fifteen turkeys will be for competition among the club members, while we are going to offer three for the visitors. The members will be divided in four classes, three turkeys to each of the four classes.

On the rifle range the three turkeys will be distributed as follows: One for rifle competition, the other two for pistol shooting.

We expect to have one of our usual big turnouts. Our shooting will commence not later than 9:30 a. m., with entries closing at about 11:30 a. m.

**The Famous Peters Calendar for 1912.**

The 1912 calendar issued by The Peters Cartridge Company, while a radical departure from the character of subjects used in previous years, possesses all the human interest and artistic merit which have made its predecessors so much admired and sought after. The scene is laid indoors. It shows in the foreground a hunter appealing for a companion in his tramp across the field. A

**PETERS**

THE TEMPER

1912 JANUARY 1912

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

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**Peters Paragraphs.**

At Ambia, Ind., Oct. 31, Mr. F. Ragle of Westville, Ind., won high general average, 183 out of 200; Mr. R. K. Kinningham of Danville, and Mr. H. W. Cadwallader of Decatur, Ill., tied for second general average, 180 out of 200; all three of these gentlemen used Peters factory loaded shells.

At Tampa, Kans., Nov. 3, Mr. Ed. O'Brien and Geo. W. Lewis won first and second professional averages, respectively, breaking 181

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and 171 out of 200, both using Peters shells. On the following day at Marion, Kans., Mr. Lewis was second professional, 164 out of 170 with Peters shells.  
Scoring 139 out of 150 at Danville, Ill., Nov. 8, Mr. H. W. Cadwallader won high general average. Mr. Jesse S. Young of Chicago, was second amateur, 138 out of 150, Mr. Bart Lewis being third amateur, 136. All three of these average winners used Peters factory loaded shells, the Grand American Handicap winners.

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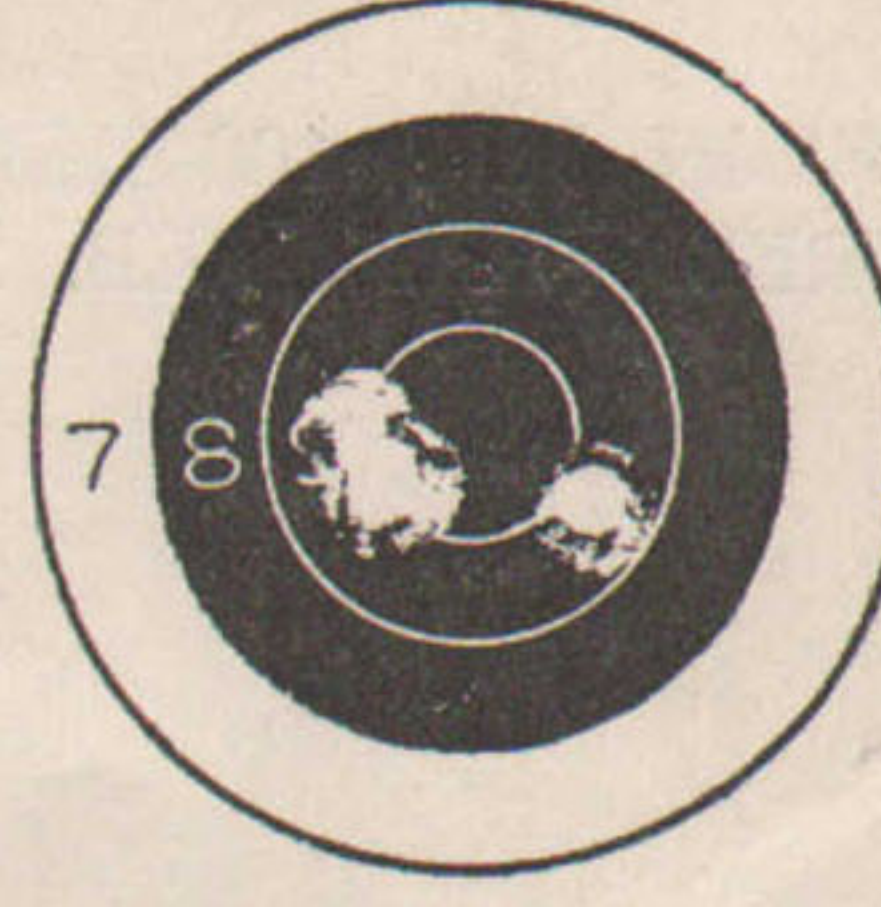
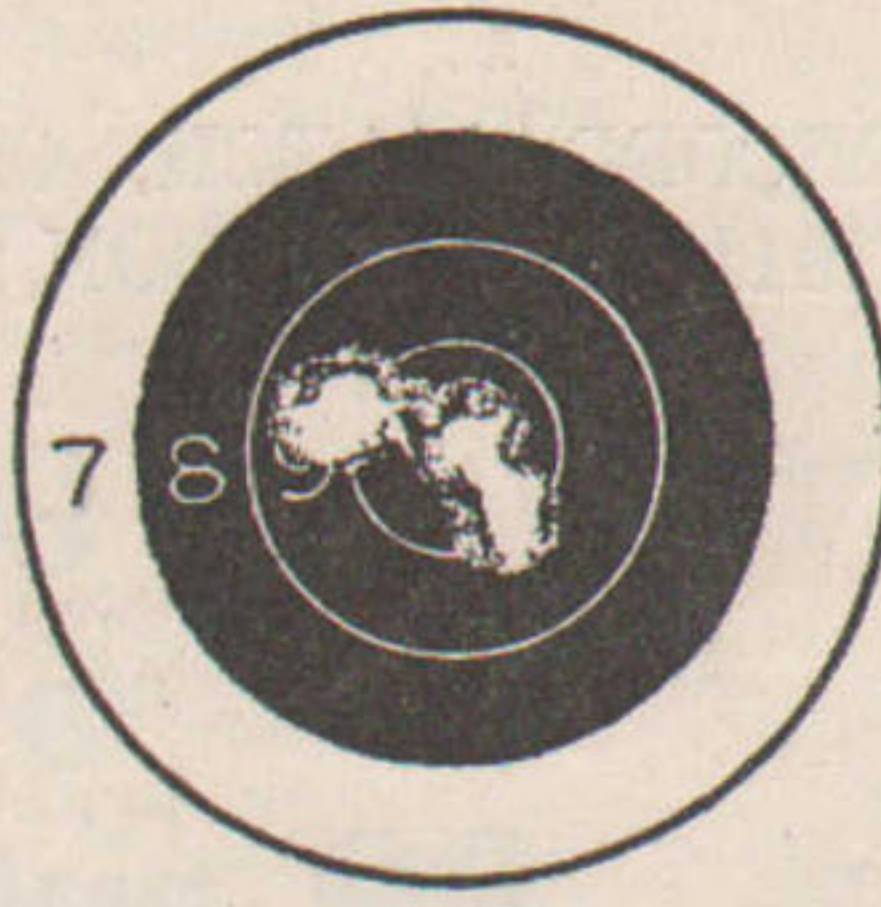
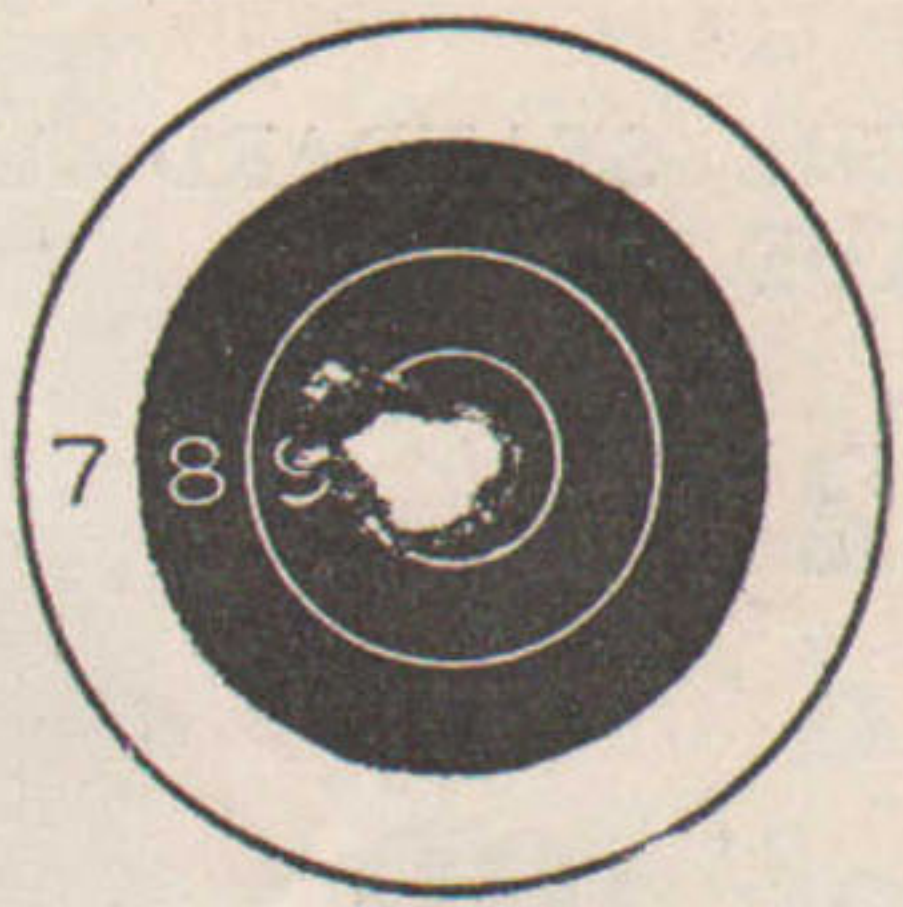
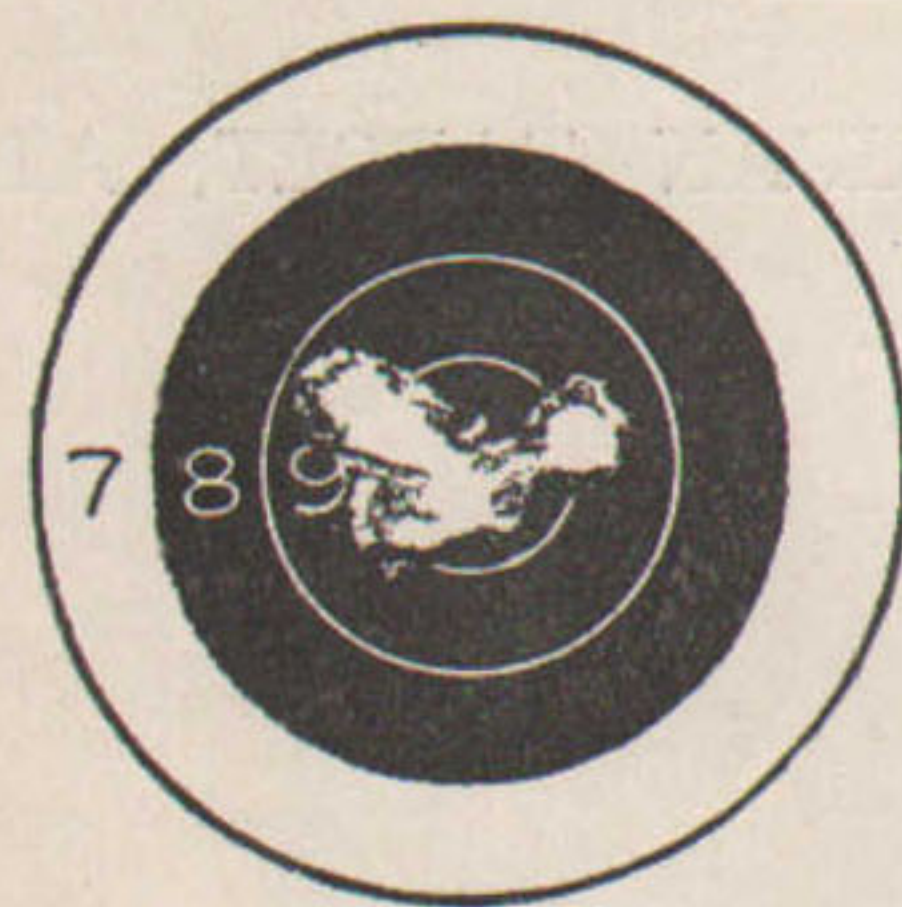
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