

# ARMS AND THE MAN

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## THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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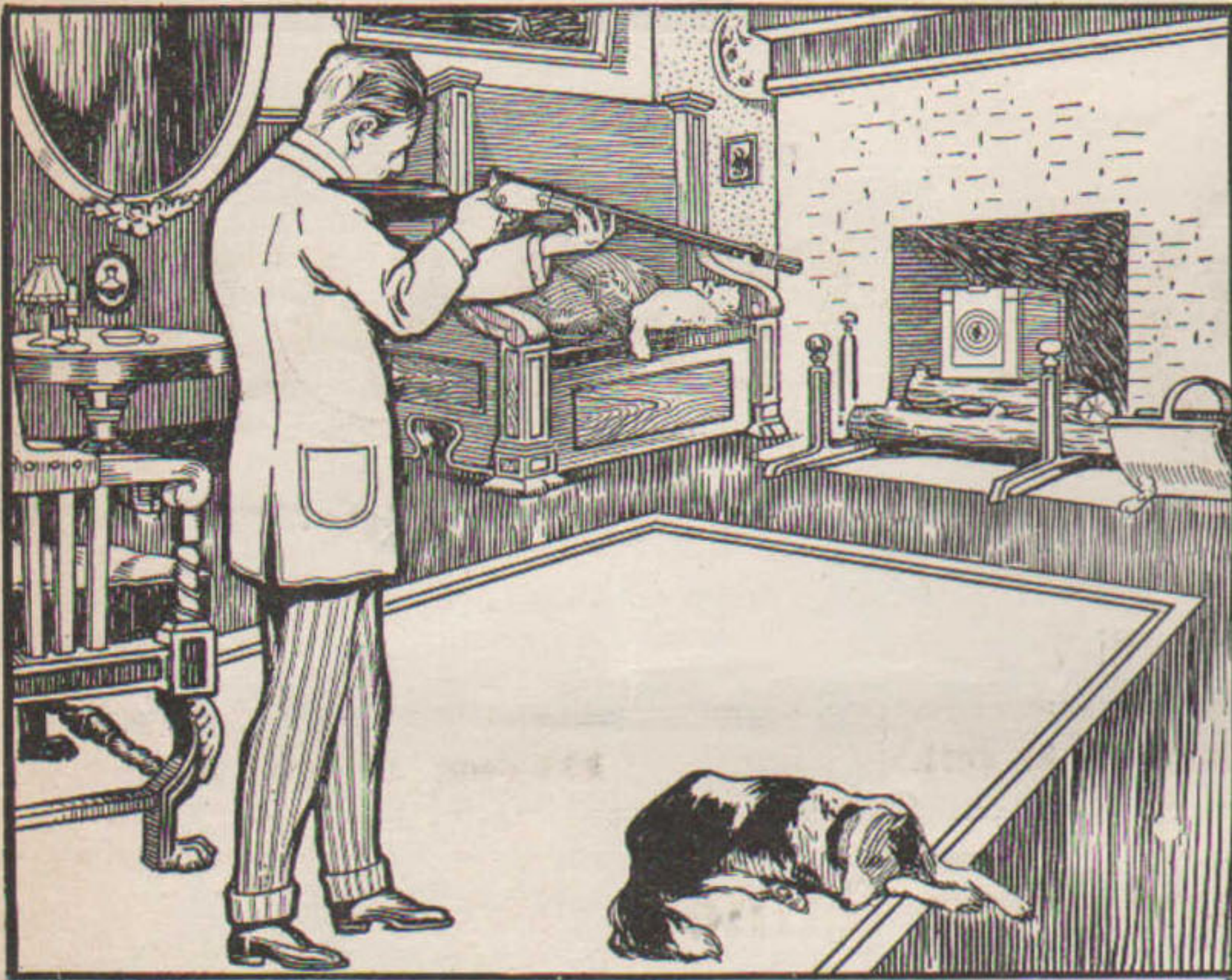
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# ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY  
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LI. No. 12.

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## What a National Guardsman Gained.

BY MAJ. JAMES M. HUTCHINSON, 71ST INFANTRY, N. G., N. Y.

FOREWORD.

*Among other papers presented at the very successful convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, held at Buffalo, October 9, 10 and 11, 1911, was one by Maj. James M. Hutchinson, 71st Infantry, N. G., N. Y., which was received with such marked approval by the delegates that it is reproduced herewith in order that all the officers of the National Guard of this State may be given an opportunity to share in the author's conclusions.*

*The paper demonstrated that Major Hutchinson made good use of his opportunities to study intelligently the composition of the Maneuver Division and drew lessons which can be generally helpful to the Guard of this State.*

*The paper breathes a spirit of progress and optimism which is hopeful and commendable. Such papers are worthy of wide distribution and others of a similar nature on varied topics connected with the service will be welcomed.*

*This foreword preceded a circular issued by General William Verbeck, the Adjutant General of New York, which contained the material here following, the whole constituting an incident of such exceptional and pleasing character as to justify for it the utmost emphasis. Our attempt to show forth the merit which appertains to those involved is evidenced by the publication of the material in its completeness.—Editor.*

BENEFITS OF THE MANEUVER DIVISION TO NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

THE benefit a militia officer could get from attendance at the maneuver game at San Antonio is just the benefit an amateur can get in watching a professional in his own line at work at his trade. The ball nines from the leading universities of the country can each play a good game of ball. They probably know the history and the theory of the game as well as the players of the major leagues. The individual players know just what to do in every crisis and in every emergency which may arise on the diamond. Put the nine from Yale or Harvard against the Giants of New York, or the University of Pennsylvania against the Athletics of Philadelphia. Try in these cases to make a note of just what the professional has which makes his game the better.

The difference between the professional and the amateur soldier does not make itself so manifest in those things in which the regular is trained and which the militiaman has not as yet taken up at all, many as these things are. It is seen in the comparison in those things which the militiaman does best, and which the regular does differently.

I assume that I am an average officer of my grade, in service, training and experience. What I gained in my two weeks at San Antonio is difficult to describe, but easy to appreciate. I endeavor not to generalize in what I say; I shall try to confine myself to my own personal observations as affecting myself, and to the benefits I derived from my detail.

It is undoubtedly true that the particular assignment of a militia officer to his unit at San Antonio had much to do with his subsequent impressions. I was fortunate. My assignment was to the 13th Infantry and its officers gave me every opportunity to instruct myself. I knew just what I wanted in the way of information and I went and got it.

Our State instruction this coming winter is under the guidance of Captain Wise. He plans to give our regiment two evenings each month. As an officer I shall receive as my share one-fiftieth part of his time for six hours per month. We expect to learn much. At San Antonio I lived and ate and smoked and marched and studied and drilled with the officers of the 13th, every waking hour of two weeks. Into this period I compressed many months of ordinary instruction—my first benefit. One man learns from another in the same manner in which Mulvaney, the chief of "Soldiers Three," tells how a soldier gets drunk without visible supply of liquor, "he sucks it in through his skin."

I should say that one of the chief benefits derived was a broader view of the training necessary for the professional soldier and the professional officer. I do not mean from this that I could lay out a course of study which would fit myself or another officer to play the game better.

A militiaman need not expect to become the equal of the regular in any one respect; except in the sense of duty toward his country and the obligation of obedience.

The theory on which the Federal and the State governments are working to give us our military education and training, is to develop the greatest degree of military field efficiency possible with the limited time, money and opportunity offered. Whatever the view of the individual officer may be as to the ideal relation of the Federal Government to the organized militia of any State, the old question of Federal or States rights, the direction of all work upon the militia by the regular army, is to increase its efficiency for the firing line in time of war. That part of the training of the Guard which pertains exclusively to State matters, is left to the State, together with the problems of its own self-sustenance and others equally important to it.

The training of the regulars, men and officers, is neither possible nor desirable with the militia. Therefore, what we must seek is that portion of the instruction of the regular which will do us the most good when we need it. Then we shall have to figure out how we may acquire it.

Improvement, like water, will not run up hill, except by capillary attraction. And the action of this force is too difficult to figure out. To improve our standing, we must work first on the officers, next the non-commissioned officers, and then let it work down to the privates.

There are two ways in which an officer can learn his business, aside from the knowledge he must acquire from books.

I. First is by trying it out, learning by experience, being thrown like a puppy into the water and made to sink or swim. If an officer lives through this process, and he has some stuff in him at the start, his education is thorough but it may not be complete. You cannot always catch the puppy the second time.

II. The second way is through the precept and example of men who have played the game themselves and have played it well. We have always had a war once in each generation in our history and probably will for some time to come. Therefore, we may always expect to have a certain number of men at all times who have seen active service and have learned their trade.

Generally it may be said that the first method teaches one what not to do, the necessary but painful and negative part of the education. The second gives one the way it has been done by the best men in the business, together with the best thought out theories for untried actions.

The maneuver division at San Antonio represented in mobile forces the best this country has to offer. It was an epitome of the work done on the Army and by the Army in the years since the mistakes of 1898. In personnel, in instruction, in discipline, in care of the men, in sanitation, it represented the best the Army had to offer. Better results might be obtained, but better results never have been obtained in our Army. And under our present laws and organizations, nothing better can be expected at this time. The future will of course show progress.

The concern of a soldier is as to three points:

He must

- a. Live.
- b. March.
- c. Fight.



To live, he must have proper clothing, quarters and food.

To march, he must know how best to pack his load, regulate his day's work and care for his feet.

To fight, he must be in the right place, and know how to shoot. Being in the right place, is the part the officer plays, tactics. Shooting is the man's job.

On the face of it, the problem of instruction for the soldier seems simple. And it is simple if you lose sight of the fact that the only way in which a man learns is by doing a thing until it becomes a habit.

The first thing that struck my attention was the easy-going way of everything. There were always some men in each company of long service and much experience, who did things in the best way and therefore the easiest. The men were not fretted about small things. Uniforms consisted of what was most comfortable. All work was done in the flannel shirt. If sleeves rolled up and collars opened at the neck were more comfortable, a man wore them so. Men's leggings and putties were of different styles, some wearing the woolen spiral, and no question was raised. Many of the men and most of the officers wore the low hat, stiff, straight brim with the Montana peak.

Tents were not crowded, and there was therefore room for the cots and plenty of vacant space to move around in addition. Sometimes, we militiamen seem to try to get along with the smallest amount of tentage which will cover the men. With the regulars the concern seemed to be to get the greatest number of tents possible.

And inside the tents, preparations were made for the greatest comfort possible. Tents were not only ditched, but at wet spots the floors of packed earth were raised above grade to keep a dry, hard floor above a possible rain-soaked plain. The use of the quartermaster's wagons was in evidence in hauling sand and gravel for floors and walks. Good cooks were to be found in the companies I knew. I messed with the officers direct from the company's kitchen. In quality and quantity and the manner of preparation, no fault could be found. In sanitation, the most remarkable progress was evident. In 1898, we used to look with wonder at the kitchens of the regulars, in their completeness and cleanliness. Now, at all militia camps, our kitchens are vastly superior to those of the regulars which we considered models in '98. But they have left that point far behind at San Antonio. The kitchen and mess shack were covered, screened and protected. The men could sit at tables and be clean, comfortable and free from the annoyance and danger of flies.

The "rears," the latrines, were kept generally in excellent shape. The system of whitewashed pits, kept constantly closed, and burned out daily with hay and crude oil, left nothing to be desired. There was no odor nor were there any flies. They were taken care of by the enlisted men, a one man detail, permanent, regulated apparently by natural selection. Some of the men took great pride in their work and their latrines were of immaculate neatness. Inspection was made each day, both by sanitary officer and battalion commander.

The disposal of kitchen refuse was generally by means of the open crematory, the open pit of heated stones upon which everything was thrown, liquid and solid. This method is not complete and is wasteful of fuel.

The new field range, the Dunn-Holbrook, seems the ideal solution. One company of the 13th was trying it out and I watched its operation with much care. The range is a two-part affair, an open spider and an enclosed oven section, both placed tandem over a ditch filled with stones. In the ditch the fire was made. A stove pipe elbow, sunk almost to level of the earth opened upon the heated stones under the oven section. Into this elbow the liquid refuse was poured. It vaporized upon striking the hot stones. The solids were put on the fire and consumed. All refuse was thrown on the fire as soon as produced. Hence there was no accumulation of garbage which might tend to choke the fire. This method requires about one-fourth the quantity of wood, as shown by the surplus fuel pile which the company had.

Our own regimental kitchens and mess shacks, when made ready for inspection, during our tour at Pine Camp in 1910, were probably more spick-an-span clean than those of the camp at San Antonio. The difference seemed to be that the militia man *made* his camp clean; the regular *kept* his camp clean.

Every liberty was allowed the men, as long as they performed their duties and were present at roll call and check. They were allowed to go and come as they pleased. They did not abuse the liberty. Any man whose conduct was good and whose record was clean, had no difficulty in getting permission to miss check roll call, if he wished to remain in town for the theater.

We had in our regiment a practice march of twelve miles every second day. Four hours covered the work. The march was noticeable for its quietness and close formation, an entire absence of straggling. None of the older soldiers drank any water while on the march, either

from their canteens or local sources. A good stiff, steady gait, set by a good pacemaker, made an easy march. One halt each hour was sufficient. It was noticeable that any variation in the pace fretted the men and caused the column to buckle. The length of the column corresponded almost exactly to the depth given by F. S. regulations, the first time I have ever seen it lived up to. After return from each hike, an inspection in quarters of the men was made by company commanders to locate and relieve any sore feet. There were very few cases.

The drill and instruction in signaling and in first aid work showed some very good results. The wonder was that ordinary infantrymen could take up subjects so much out of their line and possess such a workable knowledge of them. It seemed to develop abilities in some of the men who in ordinary routine work did not amount to much.

The machine gun detachment was naturally new to me. Its great value and undoubted weaknesses, presents new problems and new solutions of old problems. It will doubtless prove a great addition to our strength when we get it.

The shooting work would naturally have to be taken care of at some other place than a maneuver camp, though there was some practice at Leon Springs. Some of the showing there was remarkably good and some was said not to be good. I did not see it.

The tactical work was provided in the tactical walks and rides, which we militia officers took with the regulars as part of their routine work. This work we have taken up in our own State this summer. There can be no doubt of its great value. I consider that what I learned on our walks and rides was in itself well worth the trip to Texas. Having seen something of it, shows its great adaptability to all conditions. If we could do it down there, with a monotonous country, most of which was posted, any organization can try it out in the immediate vicinity of its home station. The only equipment necessary is one good instructor.

One last thing I learned. The new drill regulations contain the following paragraph:

"The excellence of an organization is judged by its field efficiency. The field efficiency of an organization depends primarily upon its effectiveness as a whole. Thoroughness and uniformity in the training of the units of an organization are indispensable to the efficiency of the whole; It is by such means alone that the requisite team work may be developed."

But this is not enough. The efficiency of the organization may be brought up to one hundred per cent and its team work may be perfect. But the vital spark is wanting. There must be uncovered the one man in an organization who possesses the military genius necessary to lead that organization to victory. The captain of men must be brought to the front if anything big and decisive is to be done.

To sum up:

An officer must learn:

1. To take good care of his men.
2. To harden them up by frequent, steady, methodical work.
3. Not to fret them by unnecessary requirements.
4. By division of labor to find a square peg for every square hole.
5. To pick his subordinates with care, and to back his judgment by leaving them alone.
6. To play fair and no favorites.

After an officer has developed his men as a disciplined, obedient and loyal machine, he must learn to lead them.

To lead them, he must give himself to the study of tactics.

Tactics, with a good instructor, may be studied every day and every where.

Finally, the fighting efficiency of an organization is wasted without the military genius of a leader.

## THE KNIGHTS OF THE PALM REST.

BY CYPRESS HILLS.

WHILE it must be a source of disappointment to the observer to note that the membership of the average American Schuetzen Rifle Club consists in the main not of native sons, but of naturalized foreigners, the sting of this observation might be drawn to a considerable extent by the realization that most Schuetzen Clubs are behind the times and very much in need of reform.

The shooting with Schuetzen rifles under the conditions usual in Schuetzen clubs does little or nothing in the way of training the active members in the art of shooting a rifle in defense of the country, nor does it meet the mere needs of a health-giving sport. Of course the adherent of the Schuetzen rifle can hardly be expected to be edified with a criticism of his playing with uniforms or his dilly-dallying with medals, public parades, balls and bowling tournaments, nor will



he be particularly pleased with strictures made on his pet arm, the ponderous target rifle with set-triggers, telescope, palm rest, finger grips, bullet seater, powder measure, and whatever other aids to shooting the formidable array of tools may include. But this article is not written in an attempt to praise our friend, but to show him in the light in which he appears to the other fellow who utterly fails to see any value in the solemn-faced endeavor of the Schuetzen man to puncture a target at the tremendous distance of 25 yards with a 14-pound rifle equipped with a multitude of technical, scientific and mechanical contraptions from the list of which only the rocking chair seems to be omitted as missing link in the chain of comfortable, lazy-back shooting habits. Even in Germany the palm rest, so dear to the hand of the "dyed-in-the-wool" Schuetzen shooter, is rightly termed "Faulenzer" (loafer).

As long as our friends of the palm rest insist upon adhering to the target rifle complicated with intricate sights or even telescopes, set triggers and a stock into which the shooter may fasten himself with a vise-like grip, their shooting will remain without value for practical purpose, because it does neither contribute to the military preparedness of the nation nor produce a type of shooter that may be relied upon to hit a buck at 50 yards with an ordinary sporting rifle. In Switzerland, England, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, etc., the shooting societies are almost exclusively armed with the army rifle, either the current pattern or one of an older model. In Japan the Government furnishes both rifle and ammunition without cost to the shooting societies, besides opening the army ranges to them with utmost freedom.

There is one shortcoming of the average Schuetzen Club which may with some justice be charged to a few of our military rifle clubs as well, and that is the lack of opportunity to give the novices the benefit of systematic training and practice. Unfortunately the shoots consist almost wholly of competitions for prizes and medals and a careful training of the shooters seems to be the least of the objects.

Take the typical American Schuetzen Club. Its aim is to cultivate sociability; shooting is a thing of secondary importance, to be attended to perhaps once a year at some Schuetzen park. Hard and painstaking exercise and diligent practice are almost unknown. The main object seems to be the wearing of a semi-military uniform and of a great number of medals, some of which are given for good scores; some are booby prizes, others are given for regular attendance or for faithful service in the capacity of officer of the club. There are medals and medals, enough of them to start a small sized brass foundry.

Not even the most enthusiastic adherer of purely military shooting will deny that there is a degree of usefulness in awarding medals and prizes for excellent scores in genuine competition, in national and international matches and even inter-club shoots. But the exhibition of a long row of medals on the heroic bosom of each and every member of the club only raises the suspicion that the shooting part is merely play and without practical value. All these jim-cracks have the effect that membership in these clubs becomes an expensive proposition, prohibitive to the man of moderate means. The opportunity to practice shooting costs an unreasonable amount of money on account of the numerous social gatherings which take place away from the rifle range. The festivities, such as bowling matches, mid-winter balls, and summer outings with the ladies, keep the club treasury eternally empty so that little or nothing can be done for the erection of ranges.

Whose fault is it? Not merely that of the shooters, but also that of the country at large, the Government, the military authorities. All honor is due to our military rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association because they carry on a most useful work, pay for it out of their own pockets, in the face of discouragement, almost "in spite of everything."

The rifle clubs of Sweden whose official motto is "For home and Hearth," practice only with the military rifles, which the State gives to them at nominal prices. In addition, the Swedish Government assists the work by means of a yearly grant of about \$200,000, besides which there are Government prizes, medals, trophies, etc. The membership of the Swedish clubs includes men of all classes and ages, Government officials, officers, soldiers, mechanics, farmers, clerks, students and schoolboys. Shooting is done not merely at stationary targets, but also at infantry and cavalry silhouettes and at moving objects. The competitions are held on open ground, thus giving a practical imitation of shooting under Service conditions. There is no doubt that in this way Sweden produces riflemen who give service of incalculable value to their country. Similar work is being done in Denmark where shooting enthusiasm is constantly rising. France has recognized the importance of training its youth early, and in England the British International Rifle Association has been very successful in convincing the school authorities of the necessity of train-

ing the boys in the art of shooting. Nearly every English village school has its little rifle range where shooting with small caliber rifles is permitted.

And what do we do? This: When the strains of military music drift into our offices, we rush to the window and cast admiring eyes at our boys in blue or khaki. And then we slap ourselves on the back and whisper: "There is no finer looking lot of fighting boys on earth than the boys of Uncle Sam." A little further down in the procession come the militia men, not a few of them pale-faced, stop-shouldered office workers, but all marching bravely enough in their multi-colored uniforms and looking martial enough to inspire the uninitiated who look on with the thought that the country is all right. But every man who is not an apostle of the peace-at-any-price cult, so un-American in spirit and tradition, and who has a decent regard for the future welfare of the country, must realize with a sigh that the God who takes care of children and fools has been very good to us so far, to keep us out of trouble. For we certainly are not prepared to take care of ourselves in trouble that may come to-morrow.

### "A DISCRIMINATIN' SLIGHT."

AN EARLY ARIZONA EPISODE OF CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY K. H. CLAIR.

HOW *Tempus* does *fugit* as one's age increases! It seems only yesterday, though it was really the afternoon of the day before Christmas during the stormiest year experienced by the southwest in the early eighties, that the stage-coach from Boneville to Verde Cañon broke down shortly after passing Hank's Crossroads, and the seven passengers were requested to alight till repairs could be made.

There had been eight passengers until the ford west of the Crossroads was reached, where one of the two occupying the back seat left the party. He and his companion had both alighted at the Crossroads, as had the recruits sitting opposite them, later these had both taken their seats again—the recruits, however, going outside on the top; when, as the driver stopped to water his teams at the ford west of the "Roads," the smaller of the backseaters suddenly decided that he would go back and stay over Christmas at Hank's, and had abruptly jumped out after the coach was moving and disappeared. It was less than a mile farther on where the break occurred.

There was such a dreary sameness to travel in Arizona then, through vast stretches of sand with only cactus and sagebush to relieve the apparent barrenness, or through cañons and mountain passes, the rendezvous for Apaches and other types of robbers, that all decent itinerants were impelled to some sort of friendliness; though, as it proved, there were elements in that party not susceptible to any such feelings.

The four inside seats of the vehicle were arranged in pairs on the *vis-a-vis* plan, and the circumstance of the recruits taking the outside and thus leaving the second seat from the rear vacant, contributed as will appear to the mysterious occurrences of the trip.

The young lady who carried a hat, trimmed with yellow ribbons, in her hand, seated in the very front with the young man wearing a high-topped sombrero, had thus far on the journey evinced such animation and independence as to attract all the other inmates. The couple were not married evidently, but according to their conversation expected to be the following day at her Uncle's place, which would be reached that night—"the headquarters of the most extensive cattle-range in the Territory."

Meanwhile, she had displayed her feelings in the liveliest sort of discourse interspersed with songs and stories. The proximity of Christmas naturally turned the thoughts to children, and after singing several lullabies, she repeated some childish lines which ran in this way:

Say, Mister, ain't there Santa Claus?  
A cause I hope he'll bring  
Suffin' fer little brother Bill,  
He's sicker'n everything.

I haint got nuffin'—not a cent,  
Or I'd buy him a gun  
To cheer him up—I know it would,  
Un then we'd have some fun.

When little boys is sick like that—  
A course there must be, cause  
Who'd buy 'em hosses, guns and things,  
If there wan't a Santa Claus?

Thus it came about that the other passengers had come to know



something of the prospects and social importance of this devoted pair. In their conversation they had frequently referred also in tones of the deepest condemnation, to one Grosspacker, the president of a bank, who had recently defaulted, and who, it appeared, had accepted for deposit after his concern had failed, funds belonging to this young man recently arrived in the Territory.

The coach had been held up on previous occasions in that vicinity, once by Apaches, who murdered all the inmates, and once or twice by highwaymen, who had merely robbed them. Accordingly, when the vehicle came to a halt, a suspicion developed in the minds of some of the travelers that it was the prelude to a robbery, if not something more dreadful. To make matters worse, night was approaching, and—an unusual circumstance for that southwest country—a drizzling rain had begun to fall which changed a little later to snow.

It was curious indeed to observe how the suppressed excitement incident to an anticipated hold-up was evinced among them. The large man seated in the second seat facing the front and on the right hand side, when he realized that the rearward part of the coach was settling down, uttered the word: "Hell!" with great vehemence, and using other expressions here omitted and not at all polite, managed to interpolate:

"Now what does this mean? This Stage Company knows that I always carries valuables, I expect they're the—, —robbers themselves!"

At this outburst the rather sharp-featured woman in the black cloak and plumed hat seated at his left, exclaimed:

"Sir, you ought to know better than to use such language in the presence of ladies!"

"I begs yer pardon, mum," said the man, reddening as he tried to twist his short neck in her direction, "but there's times when I can't hold in;" and after the coach had stopped and observations involving various grades of wonder and alarm were being uttered by the other passengers, he thrust a fuzzy stove-pipe hat and a red face from under the drop-curtain, rolled the two half round on a plane with the side of the coach, and said:

"I shall bring action agin this — Company for this delay. My time is too valuable—I believe its a plot 'specially worked up to rob me!"

These remarks included several lurid adjectives not strictly necessary to the meaning intended to be conveyed. Then he seated himself with a thud which shook the vehicle, further endangering its collapse.

"Mercy on us, what a man!" said the woman at his left.

Shortly afterwards the driver outside was heard to ejaculate:

"Hello in there! Come, you'll have to git out!"

Then four persons rose, and then—all sat down again. The high hats, including the fuzzy stove-pipe and elegant sombrero, the plumed head-gear of the woman in black, and the upper hair of the young lady—all struck with more or less violence against the ceiling overhead which was low, being aided by the unusual pitch of the coach; and owing to this sinking tendency, the weight of the robes reacted as though maliciously inclined to keep them in a sitting posture.

The driver now thrust in his head addressing the large man with the remark:

"Come, Jake, why don't ye git out?"—extending his suggestion to all in the general statement: "Here's two umbrels and some ile-cloths fur you as haint got none."

At this the face of the large man who thrust one foot on the rail in a second effort to extricate himself, proceeded to grow more and more red, so that by the time the driver had rolled up and fastened the curtain at the top of the coach, it resembled mahogany and there was a tremulous motion about the lips not unlike the vibrating lid of a tea-kettle when boiling. Rising as nearly erect as circumstances would permit, he shot forth a fat dumpy arm in the direction of the driver, and exclaimed:

"Joe Little, do you take me for a fool?"

"No, Jake, I dont care what other folks think," said the driver with a grin, "I don't take you for a fool, I takes ye for your fare."

The large man eyed Joseph savagely, placed his remaining foot on the rail, and took the mud at a leap; and it then appeared to his seat-mate, the sharp-featured, dark-appareled woman who was getting out, that the large man was exceedingly short.

With apologies for the delay, the driver assisted her of the sharp features to alight and escorting her to a comparatively dry spot on the roadside, left her fortified with an enormous "umbrel." The two outside passengers who had acknowledged themselves to be recruits for a military post and who exhibited rather hungry, anxious and unshorn visages, had clambered down; and the young man having meanwhile landed the yellow ribbons safely to earth, ensconced her under his silk parachute upon a flat stone in the neighborhood.

"All out?" said Joe, who had taken off and hitched his teams.

There stood the six in the mud and drizzle; the remaining passenger occupying the rearmost seat had not stirred.

"Come," said the driver noticing this fact and putting his head into the coach again. "Come, you'll have to git out, Mister, so we can raise up the ex."

The passenger sat still and silent.

"Maybe he's deaf," continued Joe appealingly to the other passengers.

"Or arranging to rob us," remarked the young man.

"Get your gun, Dick!" exclaimed the girl clutching his arm convulsively.

Just then the large man with the short limbs who had been nervously pacing back and forward in a comparatively dry place near, came to a halt and began to express himself in a very loud and excited manner. The driver glanced at that personage and said quickly:

"Now Jake, hold up!"

But without heed to the injunction, there burst from the lips of that large, short man a series of statements—lurid statements—which caused the rest of the company to stand aghast. It had drizzled before, but a storm, a hurricane of words now swept upon them; the import of it all being that this was a plot to hold him up and rob him—to prevent him from getting to a certain place and completing a deal involving many millions of dollars—concluding with the inquiry well sandwiched with oaths and imprecations, as to why that fool didn't get out of the stage.

It was indeed a mystery to all outside as well as a source of anxiety just why the man inside did not show himself; neither of which mental states were in any wise alleviated by the tirade of the large short man, all important as he seemed to consider himself.

The sharp-featured woman now came forward and made an observation. "Why, the man is dead!" said she. And though he did subsequently revive, he was dead enough for the time being. He sat or rather leaned back in the corner, and there were found snatches attached to his coat and collar as well as the lining of the coach, holding him from falling forward.

"This gives it up," said Joe, as he brought out a paper scrawled over in pencil which he found protruding from the man's pocket. "You see that devil who left us at the ford, fixed this hombre when he took a drink with him, then robbed 'im in his own fashion. You read it, Nance," said he passing the paper over to the woman, who read:

"To Joe and his Passenjaire:

Sorry I sawed yer ex, 'specially when I found this galute was the only one of the party I had the heart to call. I hope he'll git over his dope.

"Ye see, Joe, I want any too perlite to touch Nance"—"the beast!" ejaculated the reader—"and them to be newly hitched, till after listenin' to their talk and a hearin' that gal's songs. I was intendin' to rob every mother's son and daughter in yer outfit, includin' the two recruits with less than a dollar between 'em, and old Blow-gun who had still less, till I heard them two talkin' about Grosspacker. Grosspacker is the man that's doped. But that didn't stay my hand. I had everything ready fur the breakdown, the ex sawed fur the jolt over the logs, and I needed the excitement.

"But when that gal began to sing that old song that mother used to sing:

'Rock a bye baby upon the tree-top,  
When the wind blows the cradle will rock,'

that took all the nerve out of me. And when she trotted out that

'Say, Mister, ain't there Santa Claus?'

that was one—I had a little brother and them same feelin's when a kid myself. I jess couldn't do any different. I jess allowed I'd soak the old man and let the rest go.

"Takin' it all in all, it seems to me, I've made a very discriminatin' hold-up, though I hope none of ye will feel slighted!

SANTA CLAUS."

How *Tempus* does *fugit* to be sure; only to think that the grizzly old scribbler now writing this account, was the young man in the sombrero!

#### *A Pleasing Occupation.*

"Slithers made a pile of money in that gold mine of his, didn't he?" asked Willoughby.

"Yes—about five million," said Hickenlooper.

"What's he doing now?" asked Willoughby.

"Oh, he's resting on his ore," said Hickenlooper.

It was upon presentation of the above under oath that the court acquitted Willoughby of assault and battery on the ground of extreme provocation.—*Harper's Weekly.*



**POINTED WRONG.**

IT has been the custom since the inauguration of that important rifle contest known, as "The President's Match," to have the Chief Magistrate of the United States write a letter to the man whose skill and stamina have permitted him to take the topmost honors in that classic event.

The President also writes a letter to the winner of the National Individual Match.

When Corp. C. A. Lloyd, of the Marine Corps, won the President's Match of 1911 at Camp Perry with the fine total of 281, the shooting being done under rather difficult conditions, no doubt one of the first things which occurred to him was that the letter from his Commander-in-Chief, the highest officer of the Government, would come to personally commend him for his winning. And so the letter will come, but by a roundabout way and after an error which temporarily bestowed the credit where it did not belong.



**CORP. C. A. LLOYD, MARINE CORPS.**  
Winner of the President's Match; Score, 281.

It has been the way each year for the Secretary of the National Rifle Association to write a letter to the President of the United States giving him the names of the fortunate individuals entitled to special letters. This year Secretary Jones, in performing this duty, committed a curious error, over which he is very naturally distressed, although it was quite a natural mistake to make under the circumstances.

The results of the President's Match, as officially bulletined, came upon three sheets. On the first of these were finishers from 1 to 40; on the second, 41 to 89; on the third, 90 to 119. At the top of the second sheet in 41st place was Capt. E. W. Eddy, of Ohio. Evidently Secretary Jones, in looking for the winners, encountered the second sheet and took it for the first, because upon his advice the President wrote a letter of congratulation to Captain Eddy, instead of to Corp. C. A. Lloyd, of the Marine Corps.

Lieutenant Jones has communicated to President Taft the fact of his error, and requested that the Eddy letter be recalled and that the right letter be sent to the proper man, the winner of the President's Match of 1911, Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. Marine Corps.

It is of course a matter of general knowledge among riflemen that Lloyd was the winner of the President's Match of this year, and also that Sergeant Fragner, of the Marine Corps, won the 1910 President's Match, while Corp. George W. Farnham, of the Marine Corps, was the Military Rifle Champion of the United States for 1910.

Of course, the Marines this year, 1911, having won the National

Team Match, are probably good humored and willing to forgive almost anything. At the same time we would not consider this an entirely sufficient reason for giving credit to another man for one of their meritorious victories.

The following letter has been received from Captain Eddy:

"Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN:

"I have had the extreme pleasure of receiving a letter from our Honorable President, William H. Taft, congratulating me upon having won the President's Match for 1911, and as your paper stated, he seemed to be very much pleased that a son of old Ohio should turn the trick, but as I have written Lieutenant Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, I cannot quite comprehend how I landed in first place, when I think of all the two's and three's—generally called a blow-up on the one thousand yard range—that I accumulated in this same match, and think a further investigation should be made, and likewise a new report sent to Mr. Taft.

"I suppose the mistake will have been rectified by the time you have received this letter, as I have written to Secretary Jones, explaining the affair to the best of my ability and I hope the right man will get what is coming to him without delay.

Very truly,

E. H. EDDY,  
Captain, 8th Infantry, O. N. G."

**THE NEW BRITISH BULLET.**

THAT our British cousins of the rifle are not without difficulties on account of the transition state through which they are now passing, is indicated by the following extract from *Arms and Explosives*, England:

The decision of the National Rifle Association to make no change in the regulations governing the weight of match rifle bullets will cause no surprise, since it has recently become known that such action would be condemnatory of the new cartridge which is understood to be in course of preparation by the War Office. The present Service .303 calibre will be reduced to 7 mm., and it is understood that the metric designation will be adopted, not from any great admiration of the millimetre as a vehicle for the expression of dimensions, but to avoid plagiarism of the .280 calibre which has become so celebrated in consequence of the researches and demonstrations of Sir Charles Ross. The reduction of calibre naturally involves a corresponding diminution of bullet weight, and as area or  $d$  squared is the governing factor, a simple calculation shows that a bullet weighing 175 grain in the new calibre is the substantial equivalent in .303 calibre of 215 grains, the present Service bullet weight. Whilst the N. R. A. might justifiably have forbidden any increase in weight above that of the Service bullet, so disallowing the 225 grains commonly used in the .375-.303 cartridge, so small a change was hardly worth while in view of the inability to go the whole hog and come down to the 175 grains of that singularly modest and retiring cartridge, the Mark VII.

It seems to be well understood in the latter connection that the lighter weight originally proposed was found incapable of working the automatic guns which, for Service reasons, should always fire the same cartridge as the rifle with which the troops are armed. It is understood that the same dominating necessity to produce a definite amount of recoil fixes the bullet weight of the 7 mm. cartridge at the high density represented by 175 grains weight. If the low density of the 174 grain Mark VII .303 bullet had been reproduced in 7 mm. calibre, the weight would have been 142 grains.

Great as would be the velocity attainable by such a combination, assuming, of course, a cartridge case with a modern standard of powder capacity, the bullet would have given a recoil insufficient to work machine guns. The conditions are clearly extremely intricate, since the compound influences of velocity, weight and calibre, as they affect trajectory and recoil, have to be carefully defined with a view to adjudicating upon the respective merits of each compromise. The final solution does not sound particularly brilliant, but it probably succeeds in hitting off the requirements of the situation as closely as can be expected in this mortal world. Match rifle shooters must, therefore, continue thrashing the air with their useless and impracticable bullets until such time as the Government vouchsafes a more definite indication of its intentions than is at present available.

**A Vigorous Performer.**

"Does your boy Josh play on the foot-ball team?"

"No," replied Farmer Cornfossil. "Josh wouldn't stand fur no mollycoddle job like that. He's the feller that leads the mob and wrecks opry houses after the game is over."—Washington Star.

**NEW RUSSIAN DREADNOUGHTS.**

FROM The Army and Navy Gazette, England, we cull the following information concerning the Russian naval additions of the past year:

With the launch of the *Gangut* on Saturday last, all the ships of the first squadron of *Dreadnoughts* for the Baltic are in the water. The *Sevastopol* was launched on June 29 last, the *Poltava* on July 10, the *Petrovavlovsk* on Sept. 9, and the *Gangut's* launch was fixed for Oct. 28, but the ship has taken the water three weeks before that date. Full particulars of these ships have already been given in this column, but it may be recalled that they will have a displacement of 23,000 tons,



and with engines of 42,000 h.p. their speed will be 23 knots. They will have Parsons turbines, and 25 modified Yarrow boilers, while there will be four screws. In addition to a coal capacity of 3,000 tons they will carry also 1,170 tons of oil fuel. The main armament, consisting of twelve 12-inch guns, will be mounted in four triple turrets, but some doubt exists as to whether the turrets will be all on the center line or whether the two inner turrets will be echeloned. Most authorities incline to the latter distribution, although the *Marine Almanac* of Pola not only gave in its recent issue a detailed plan showing the turrets on the center line, but also figures showing the precise degree of fire within a fixed radius of action. In any case, it is clear that no special importance has been attached to bow and stern fire, as with all four turrets on the same level only one can fire ahead or astern. A feature of the new Russian *Dreadnoughts* is their trellis work masts, in which respect Russia is the first of the great Powers to follow the example of the Americans. Within the next few weeks the keels should be laid of the three battleships for service in the Black Sea, orders for the building of which at Nikolaieff have already been placed. Two will be built by the Ivanoff-Bauge syndicate, with which Messrs. John Brown & Co. are associated, and one by the Chantiers Navals at Nikolaieff, under the supervision of Messrs. Vickers, Limited.

### REVOLVER PRACTICE IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.

APPARENTLY the Army Council is dissatisfied with the present course of revolver practice in the Army judged by its results," says the *Broad Arrow*. "Hence the announcement that steps are being taken to provide a better system of instruction and practice. In particular the targets are to be more realistic, after the manner recently introduced on to our rifle ranges.

"That the standard for revolver shooting in the Army is not high, and that more efficient training will produce better results may be admitted. But there is no great enthusiasm on the subject. According to experienced opinion the percentage of good shots will always be small, at any rate with the Service revolver, there being no likelihood of the great majority of officers and non-commissioned officers becoming experts in its use.

"It may be that the Army Council is about to make a general issue of the new automatic pistol of which such excellent things are said. This would be welcomed by the Army."

### ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL TEAM SUGGESTION.

YOUR recent editorial relative to an All-American Team leads me to this suggestion:

"Let the N. R. A. officials decide as to the try-out course for those desiring to compete for places on the team. Have the different State authorities select the time and place for the State try-out under proper supervision. The scores of these try-outs to be submitted to a committee appointed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and let the latter select the number and names of the individuals that shall participate in the final competition for places on the team at some centrally located range.

"This, I believe, would give us a representative team in every sense of the word and in addition call the attention of the entire country through the columns of the daily press to the fact that an American team was being selected to represent it in an International Rifle Competition. It would not only help the team, but what is more important, the sport.

Very respectfully,

A. E. GAARTZ,

Lieut. 1st Inf., Wisconsin N. G."

### THE INTERESTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

AN amendment to the Army Appropriation bill has been introduced in Congress by which the Division of Militia Affairs is to be abolished.

"The pretext is economy. The people back of these amendments to the Hay bill are sure to attack later the National Guard Pay bill. The pretext will be more economy.

"Now is the time for the National Guard to show its strength. Let each and every officer and man write to his representative in Congress asking him to vote against the Hay amendments.

"If the Hay bill is not killed now, the National Guard Pay bill will be killed later.

Yours truly,

McCOSKRY BUTT, Brig. Gen., N. Y."

General Butt is entirely right when he urges the National Guard to oppose the amendments put forward by Mr. Hay to the Army Appropriation bill of this year. When he requests our National Guardsmen to ask their members of Congress to oppose the Bill he

means, of course, to ask them to offer opposition to the amendments of the Army Appropriation bill which seek to make injurious changes in the General Staff, the Militia Division, and the Coast Artillery. To vote against the Army Appropriation bill would be bad policy, and it was not the intention of General Butt to urge that course.

Members of Congress should be asked by their constituents to vote for the Army Appropriation bill as it was submitted by the *Secretary of War*, and to oppose any and all amendments put forward to change it, which did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Those referred to by our correspondent and mentioned editorially in our columns last week are most positively not approved by the Secretary of War, and in our opinion they would, if enacted into law, do great harm. Therefore they should be defeated.

### THE CARABAOS WALLOW.

THE Washington Corral, Military Order of the Carabao, had its annual dinner at the New Willard Hotel on the night of December 16.

The Order of the Carabao is too well known as to purpose and personnel to require introduction at our hands. The particular dinner in question was a most brilliant and successful affair. Officers of the States and from the Army and Navy who took part in the Philippine Insurrection came to the feast and reunion from all over the country.

The songs were excellent, the speeches were good, and every one seemed to have a most enjoyable time. An original playlet was put on, excellently well staged and played in almost professional style.

Commander J. J. Knapp, of the Navy, presided, and among those who spoke were Senator Stone, Missouri; Senator Swanson, Vermont; Speaker Cannon, Mr. Lehmann, Representative Kahn, of California; Representative Sulzer, New York; Representative Mann, Illinois, and Representative Padgett, Justice Lurton, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Naegel and Senator Penrose.

The Committee on Arrangements, of which Maj. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey was the Chairman, is to be congratulated for its effective work.

### AMERICAN GAME PROTECTIVE AND PROPAGATION ASSOCIATION.

WITH the first bulletin, which has just been issued by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, New York City, comes the announcement that it has been decided to put out similar pamphlets at frequent intervals. These will deal with all the activities of the Association, telling what has been accomplished by its special agents in the way of bringing to justice violators of the game laws; what has been done for better legislation in the different states; how many members have been enrolled, and the condition of the finances.

It is intended that these bulletins shall serve as reports to members and all those who are interested in the problem of saving our wild life from destruction, and increasing it through propagation in captivity for the purpose of stocking wild covers.

The first booklet speaks of the conditions out of which the Association grew, and sets forth the general policy of the organization. It comes out flatly in favor of Federal legislation to protect migratory wild fowl, modern forestry methods and the establishment of game refuges; stocking the waters with game and food fish and the enforcement of laws designed to protect them; protective laws and laws encouraging game propagation along lines which shall be for the benefit of all sportsmen, the poor as well as the rich, hunters' license and bag limit laws; absolute protection for insectivorous birds, prohibition of the sale of native wild game, and all measures calculated to preserve, protect or increase the game supply.

To quote from the book: "This country stands today at the parting of the ways in the matter of field sports. It faces today the question whether free shooting shall continue or whether the European system of preserves and posted lands is to become universal." Needless to say, the Association believes in free shooting for all and is working along the only lines which will make this possible for any length of time.

In another place the book says: "The Association desires the membership, contributions and support of all sportsmen and of all State and local organizations interested in game protection. It has no rivalry with existing organizations and aims solely to further the common cause, and for this purpose it will cooperate with other Associations in support of worthy objects. In no other way can results be accomplished than by effective organization."



# 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.**

## CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

The time of "Peace on Earth Good Will toward Men" has come again. As a declaration of principles distantly realized, these words serve a valuable purpose for a large part of Christendom. Many sweet-natured women and men take advantage of the additional opportunity offered by the season, and increase their constant and consistent kindness of heart toward all mankind.

But the world in general classifies Christmas as a "holiday" and has done with that. A time of giving conventional gifts or perhaps a passing thought of childhood days when Santa Claus was not a myth, when joyous excitement of holidays from school, snowball battles, skating, and the rich pleasures of winter sports filled the days with activity and the nights with happy dreams.

"Peace on Earth" in its fullest meaning is a hope which all fair men must wish to have fulfilled. The evidences of those wishes are seen in Peace Societies, in the Proclamations of Presidents and Rulers that we are at peace and hope for peace with all the world and sometimes in maintenance of efficient Armies and Navies.

But if one had the power of the Omnipotent, (and it is not always idle to speculate upon what one would do in such a case), and was desirous, as a wise God would probably be, of leading his creatures gently instead of bearing them bodily toward Eternal truth and righteousness, would not this be a good conception: To convince every man and woman in the world that peace on earth good will to men begins at home. Not only in one's own land, but in one's own house. And carrying the idea still further, in one's own heart.

Thus peace means no warring elements of any sort. A man should first be at peace with himself and he should demand peace for himself "even if he has to fight for it." Usually there must be not one, but many fights, before he wins over. Likely until the normal man dies he must continue to combat the forces of evil which externally and from within war for the possession of his soul, the control of his mind and the direction of his body.

Peace on Earth, then, begins for every man with his desire to make peace with himself, with his fellow man and with God.

## IMPORTANT FORCES.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America will occur in Washington Wednesday, January 10. On the next day, January 11, comes the meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. On January 12, the National Militia Board will assemble. There will probably be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States at or near the same time.

During the period covered by these meetings a committee of prominent men will call upon the military committees of Congress to urge the passage of the Bill appropriating \$100,000 for the further promotion of rifle practice; that is, the instruction of the boys in educational institutions, and civilians where possible, in the vital subject of rifle use.

At the meeting of the National Rifle Association a number of questions of great importance will have to be disposed of. The question of sending an international team to take part in the Olympic Games in Sweden will be considered. Another related question will be whether it can be made practicable to send a team to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, to an international shooting contest which takes place there next May.

The discussion of ways and means of selecting a team or teams and the financing of them will have to be worked out. The discussion of the methods most probably efficacious in promoting rifle practice, in securing legislation and in advancing the cause of national defence will be of much moment.

At the meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice rules for the matches of 1912 will have to be adopted. This suggests the desirability of the immediate forwarding to some member of the Board or to this paper any suggestions for changes in the rules which may occur to interested persons.

Speaking of suggestions we are reminded that Lieut. A. E. Gaartz, of the Wisconsin National Guard, has suggested that the system of choosing members of the international team shall be based upon an initial contest in each State with the winners or high men in the State contests entering a final competition to determine the personnel of the team.

Anyone else who has any ideas on the subjects which are embraced in the present or possible activities of the National Rifle Association or the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice should put them forward through members of the Board or through this paper in time for consideration at the meetings.

The National Militia Board will consider all matters affecting the National Guard in its relation to the Government, and National Guardsmen who have suggestions to make should let these come on through their Adjutants General.

A thorough canvass of the views, ideas and desires of those who take enough interest in a subject to have views, or ideas, or desires, is a sure way to secure progress.

## A HIT IN THE HEART.

An interesting proposition, one with infinite possibilities, is that made by Mr. Walter Winans in a letter to the editor of the Territorial Gazette, England.

It appears that the Gazette in an editorial lately published said of the men who shot at Bisley: "There are thousands of them who could hit a man's heart at 1,000 yards time after time."

Mr. Winans' offer is to give forty dollars to the man who first can make three "hearts" at 1,000 yards in seven shots, and eighty dollars to the man who first scores a string of six "hearts" at 1,000 yards. He attaches the meaning to "heart" that it shall be of the natural human size merely outlined in pencil on a man target so as to be invisible, as a natural heart would be, from the firing point.



We fancy the number of trials necessary to score six hits, if there is competition for these special prizes will be very great. Indeed, except by a rare combination of circumstances shots do not group themselves within an area so limited, even when fired with perfect ammunition and from a fixed rest.

At the same time we think Mr. Winans has placed too literal a construction upon the editorial utterance. We imagine the meaning intended to be conveyed was that a large number of English marksmen would be able to put a fatal or disabling shot into an enemy practically at will, a statement which cannot be gainsaid.

### CROSSMAN TO NEWETT ON THE .22 HI-VELOCITY.

BY EDWARD C. CROSSMAN.

ONCE upon a time, so the Good Book tells us, a man was raised from the dead. For nearly two thousand years this has stood as the greatest miracle that has astounded mankind. Now a still greater one has come to pass and ARMS AND THE MAN hath the honor of being a humble instrument thereof.

A goat hath been recalled from the shadows of the trans-Styx country and this too, after the goat had gone nearly back to his original elements through the agency of the weather and the Catalina ravens.

Colby shot the goat months ago at a range of close to 300 yards—I said 250 to avoid giving Colby too much credit as long as I didn't shoot the goat myself. The .22 Savage killed him.

Now cometh Mr. E. J. D. Newett and proveth by cold figures that the same rifle at 300 yards hath not the striking power of a pea shooter—or the strongest argument of a lever action man. Therefore the goat is not dead, the gaping wound hath closed itself, the dust hath given up its added pile, the head hath flown from the wall of Colby's den.

Beyond 100 yards, saith Mr. Newett, the .22 becometh absolutely impotent, having an energy of but 900 pounds. The figure for 200 is obviously an error, but it is probably something awfully small.

What I want to know is—what killed those goats that fell before the little rifle, when animals of the same species ran and struggled and otherwise acted unlike dead goats when hit with even the big 8 mm. Mauser.

Mr. Newett is entirely correct as to the poor ballistics of the .22 with the present bullet when ranges of more than 300 yards are considered. That he is presenting nothing new in his article as regards this feature of the cartridge is proved by consulting my own story of the Imp.

"The bullet is, of course, deficient in sectional density. It would have to weigh 87 grains to equal the Springfield and 100 to class with the Ross, but it will not fall off appreciably over game ranges." Page 89, the issue of November 2 of ARMS AND THE MAN.

Just what is new in Mr. Newett's article I cannot see.

As to shooting game, the arm will kill deer at deer shooting ranges far more regularly than any .30-30, if the word of the Catalina guide is to be taken as any proof after watching hundreds of goats shot with .30-30's. We have the word of Mr. Charles Newton that deer are rarely shot at ranges over 150 yards.

Likewise I said that the cartridge would prove a beauty for "big small game," meaning, of course, the woodchuck, coyote, deer tribe. Nowhere is the rifle recommended for long range shooting at heavy boned game. Apparently Mr. Newett's ballistics boiled over but the ebullition failed to show anything that I did not point out in the original .22 article. After he has actually shot the rifle on game, he will be far more qualified to speak of its killing or lack of killing effect. We were told repeatedly that the Spitzer bullet would not stop soldiers, while its use on game was a joke—until somebody actually tried it out.

Striking energy is no longer a measure of the killing effect of a bullet, after the discoveries made in recent years. Velocity is a far more satisfactory method of comparison, after we have had it proved to us that a light 150 grain, sharp pointed, solid nose Spitzer bullet is far more effective at all ranges than the 220 grain soft point bullet at lower velocity.

Therefore, Mr. Newett's figures prove nothing, except as they show the lessening of the bullet velocity. He admits that at 200 yards the .22 has a velocity of 2,133, at 300 a velocity of 1,835 ft. secs., while at 100 yards—the normal deer shooting distance—it travels at the rate of 2,454. Now the average man going after deer purchases a .30-30—and usually gets the meat. Take that cartridge and its remaining velocity over different ranges:

.30-30 at 100 yards, velocity 1,700 ft. secs.; 200 yards 1,450 ft. secs.; 300 yards 1,200 ft. secs.

Thus at 100 yards the .22 is traveling 754 ft. secs. faster than the .30-30, a difference of 44% in favor of the little gun and a speed that experience has demonstrated to be extremely shocking to game, regardless of the form and weight of the projectile. At 200 the difference in favor of the .22 is 680 ft. secs., the little gun still traveling at a speed higher than the original velocity of its .30-30 rival.

The .22 does lose in velocity quite fast, which is to be expected with the light bullet. At the same time it will deliver a shock far out of proportion to its weight, merely because it travels at high speed. And doubting that speed and not bullet weight determines shock to game, to a certain extent, let the gentleman take the experience of Stewart Edward White and Colonel Roosevelt with the little 150 grain Springfield bullet—that, too, of a form that does not readily break up on impact and frequently leaves the body.

We are told that the .22 does not improve upon a single feature possessed by many already in existence. This being true, I shall be pleased to have the gentleman point out for our information another cartridge using a light charge with practically no recoil, using a light bullet that will not endanger the lives of those a mile away, having a velocity sufficient to make calculations of distance negligible over game ranges, and having an accuracy sufficient to make it desirable for the finest Schuetzen rifle work. All this, of course, from the standpoint of the man seeking the smaller game from squirrels up to deer. I do not know of one and I am fairly well acquainted with the world's rifles.

Just why we should make the bullet of gold is hard to see. If we desired a bullet of higher sectional density it would be an easy matter to increase its weight. Breech pressure depends not upon the length of the bullet so much as upon its weight, and the gentleman's gold bullet would develop practically the same pressures as the longer lead bullet of the same avoirdupois. Is he in error on this point?

In the main, Mr. Newett is right, and I hate even to partially disagree with a gentleman who thinks so clearly and belongs to so advanced a school of thinkers riflewise. There is no doubt as to the relatively greater efficiency of a big bore bullet as compared with a small bore bullet—at the same velocity. A .40 bore bullet at 2,700 would undoubtedly be enormously damaging to game and would entirely outclass the .30 calibre at the same speed.

But—the gentleman forgets that considerations of recoil, of weight of rifle, of weight of cartridge, all hold us within certain limits. Our rifle weight has become fixed to around 7½ lbs.; our recoil must not exceed greatly that of the New Springfield; our cartridge must not exceed a certain bulk and weight.

These limits being recognized, we have our choice of taking the allowed amount of recoil from a heavy bullet of low velocity, or a light bullet of high velocity. The modern school has decided emphatically in favor of the latter. Therefore Mr. Newett's remarks as to the superiority of the big bore rifle can apply only when its velocity equals that of the small bore, and this is unthinkable unless one is facing the most dangerous pachyderms, the charge of which is horrifying enough to remove from the mind of the hunter the effect of the horrible recoil.

We learn to our astonishment that the limit of arms that aspire to the name of powerful has been reached in the .30 and that therefore all arms under this cannot be classed as powerful. Thus the .280 Ross with 3,300 ft. lbs. energy cannot class as a powerful weapon, even though it develops close to 70% more power than the .303 British.

Likewise the most popular game cartridge of English sportsmen, the .256 Mannlicher, is ignominiously thrown into the pea shooter category despite its energy of 2,000 lbs. and its velocity of 2,400. Also, we find that the 7 mm. Mauser of the old type and also of the new high velocity pattern with ballistics ahead of those of our New Springfield, cannot enter the charmed circle because of its diameter deficiencies. Strange that the careful experimenting of Sir Charles Ross with all the calibres from .01 to one inch at his disposal, should have settled on the .280, under the prescribed .30.

The gentleman attacks the .22 because of its ballistic difficulties following the use of the light bullet, then tells us in the next breath that the .30 is the proper caper and that arms below this are not up to snuff. Following this he prints a table comparing the .30 Springfield with the .22, showing the superiority of the Springfield.

He selected the very calibre thrown out by Sir Charles Ross because its bullet must be deficient in sectional density if recoil is to be kept down to reasonable limits, and took for his basis of comparison a cartridge miserably deficient in the very thing for which he attacks the Savage—density. The Ross .280, for example, has a ballistic



coefficient of .53, a bullet of Springfield weight but only .280 in calibre. It outclasses the Springfield as badly as the Springfield outclasses the .22 in ranging power. Thus is the gentleman's prescribed .30 calibre knocked on the head.

With Mr. Newett, in his remarks on the hundreds of antique loads listed in our catalogues and the antiquated arms using them, I heartily agree. It is refreshing to hear from someone able to look at the matter of rifles from some other standpoint than that of frenzied, pseudo-patriotism which manifests itself in the most childish perorations on the subject of the excellence of our antiquated actions, but which never misses an opportunity to libel and lie-about the splendid arm used by our Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard.

Mr. Newett is entirely within the facts in his criticism of the inefficient arms used in America for game shooting. While, as stated before in this letter, the average man takes a rifle of the .30-30 class and usually gets his meat, he also often loses deer or bear shot at through lack of stopping power of his weapon. Within a month I obtained a bullet of the .30-30 class—this being a .32 Special—cut from a buck which had carried the missile 500 yards and stopped only because a dog trailed him up and attacked him.

The hunter in question who has killed over 400 bear and still more deer during his thirty years of mountaineering, fell violently in love with the Springfield, despite his long use of the lever rifle. His preference for this 1906 rifle was for two reasons—its greater striking power and its simplicity and ease of taking apart. He admitted the lack of power of his .32 Special, although he had worked up to this gun through various stages of cap and ball, .44-40 and .38-55 black powder.

Mr. Newett and I differ on this .22 merely in degree, not in kind. It is deficient but not so much as he would have us believe. I regret that I haven't the pleasure of the gentleman's acquaintance as a man able to think outside the covers of a catalogue.

#### OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Army Appropriation Bill contains a number of provisions which affect the organization of the army. The scope of some of the sections in the proposed legislation makes it the most important since the last general reorganization of the army in 1901. The Organized Militia is a part of the first line of defense with the army and is directly interested on account of the effect upon it, of the proposed measures, which include a five year enlistment and the abolishment of the present Division of Militia Affairs. The position of Chief of the Division will be done away with, under the proposed bill, and the office establishment consolidated into the proposed General Staff Bureau, to be composed of the present detailed General Staff and the present personnel of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, including a certain number of officers who will be permanently on the General Staff.

It is, therefore, suggested that all the proposed amendments be carefully studied by the Organized Militia of the United States.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

##### MILITIA DIVISION INFORMATION.

##### Condemned Military Stores.

Funds derived from the sale of condemned military stores, and deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as provided for by paragraph 119, Militia Regulations, 1910, are not credited to the Militia appropriations, and are not, therefore, recredited to a State's allotment. Attention, in this connection, is invited to Section 3618, Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

All proceeds of sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other public property of any kind, except the proceeds of the sale or leasing of marine hospitals, or of the sales of revenue-cutters, or of the sales of commissary stores to the officers and enlisted men of the Army (or of materials, stores, or supplies sold to officers and soldiers of the Army), or of the sale of condemned Navy clothing, or of sales of materials, stores, or supplies to any exploring or surveying expedition authorized by law, shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, on account of "proceeds of Government property," and shall not be withdrawn or applied, except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law.

##### What Iowa is Doing.

The State of Iowa has instituted the following changes, among others:

(a) The Regular non-commissioned officers on duty in the State have been placed under the control and orders of the Inspector-Instructor.

(b) They were assembled at Des Moines, from October 24 to 28, inclusive, for a thorough school in the new Infantry Drill Regulations, under the Inspector-Instructor, and were sent out on a tour of

the regiments of the brigade, instructing in and illustrating the changes in the Drill Regulations.

(c) A weekly bulletin system on points of interest and for the instruction of the Guard, has been instituted, beginning November 1, with the special object of correcting defects in the Guard.

##### A New Quartermaster Wagon Soon.

The Quartermaster's Department has tested three experimental escort wagons, the results of which have not been entirely satisfactory. Further tests and efforts will be made to improve this wagon. Whatever is accomplished, the new wagon will not be available for issue within twelve months, and under the policy of the War Department, all wagons of the present type must be absorbed by issue to troops before commencing any issue of the new type of wagon.

##### Requests for Transportation.

Requests for transportation should be properly received by the person named therein. (Army Regulations, paragraph 1125). There is not authority for any person to sign receipts on behalf of the officer in whose favor a request for transportation is issued.

##### The Issue of Sweaters.

The Regular Army has not yet been supplied with the sweater, and it will be some time before the Quartermaster's Department will be prepared to issue sweaters to the Organized Militia. The olive drab coat will still be necessary for drills and ceremonies and occasions in camp when the field kit is not worn.

##### Dental Work Part of Medical Attendance.

The conditions under which noncommissioned officers are detailed for duty with the Organized Militia are set forth in paragraph 349, Militia Regulations, which requires that the State furnish medical attendance. Under paragraph 1421, Army Regulations, dental work is included under the term "medical attendance" and is furnished free to enlisted men of the Regular Army. It is therefore included as medical attendance under paragraph 349, Militia Regulations.

##### New Infantry Equipment.

The new infantry equipment, model of 1910, will not be manufactured in sufficient quantities to permit the issue of complete sets thereof during the year 1912 to the Organized Militia; but the intrenching tools, model of 1910, and carriers therefor, can be issued to the Organized Militia after charge of their value against the allotment of a State under either Section 1661, Revised Statutes, or the Act of May 27, 1908. These intrenching tools and the carriers can be used with either the old design infantry equipment, or the new design (model of 1910.)

##### The Personnel of the Medical Corps.

It is regarded as advisable and is recommended that under peace strength there should always be available for assignment to each regimental organization, independent of the personnel of the minimum prescribed for Ambulance Companies and Field Hospitals, a sanitary personnel of four commissioned officers of the Medical Corps, and at least four noncommissioned officers and twelve privates (1st) class and privates of the Hospital Corps.

##### Repairs to Rifle Range.

The cost of repairing a caretaker's house on a State rifle range is a legitimate charge against funds accruing to a State in the operation of Section 1661, Revised Statutes. It is, of course, understood that only reasonable and necessary repairs will be made, and that in no case shall the amount of Federal money devoted to the repairs be more than a small proportion of the allotment for the promotion of rifle practice.

##### Will Have a New Whistle Soon.

Steps have been taken by the Quartermaster's Department to procure a shriller whistle for issue to sergeants and musicians of infantry, and, until such time as this new type shall have been adopted, no more whistles of the present type will be procured for issue to the Organized Militia.

##### District of Columbia Distributes Prizes.

On Friday evening, December 15, the Centre Market Armory of the District of Columbia National Guard presented a scene of much animation. It was the occasion of the annual presentation of prizes and trophies for meritorious performances on the rifle range during the season of 1911. The presiding officer was Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, who opened the ceremonies with a speech in his usual happy and expressive manner.

General Harries and his entire staff were present. Service medals, bars and ribbons were presented to 63 officers and men. Maj. William S. Hodges, Capt. Samuel A. Ward and Sergt. Frank P. Weller each received the twenty year bar. Lieut. Col. Luther H. Reichelderfer, Capt. E. H. Brian, Capt. J. E. Walker, Capt. W. D. Fales, Capt. O. C. Terry and Chief Musician R. R. Stratton, each received a bar for 15 years' service.

One hundred and seventy-two prizes were distributed for efficiency in small arms practice. The Brigade team, which shot so conspicuously at Camp Perry this year, received a large share of the prizes. Maj. Thomas S. King, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, said the season of 1911 comes pretty near to being the most successful ever witnessed in the District of Columbia National Guard.



# 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.

Feb. 5-10, 1912. Annual Tournament of the Indoor .22 Caliber Rifle League of the United States at League Headquarters, 671 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Clubs desiring to be listed should send in correct information which will be published without charge.

### DIRECTORY OF RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUBS.

Philadelphia Rifle Association shoots at range of National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Boston Revolver Club shoots at Federal Range of the National Rifle Academy, 117 Federal Street, Boston.

National Capital Rifle and Revolver Club, 424 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Baltimore Revolver Association meets every Friday night at 7.30 p. m., Fourth Regiment Armory, Paca and Fayette Streets. Visitors always welcome. S. G. Wilmer, Secretary, South and Water Streets, Baltimore, Md.

St. Louis Revolver Club shoots every Friday night at First Regiment Armory, 220 S. Grand Avenue, St. Louis. Louis F. Alt, Secretary, 102 City Hall.

Missouri State Rifle Association shoots Saturday nights at First Regiment Armory, 220 S. Grand Avenue, St. Louis. Outdoor range, St. Charles, Mo. C. C. Crossman, Secretary, North Broadway, St. Louis.

Colonial Revolver Club shoots Saturday and Sunday. Outdoor range at Clayton, Mo. W. C. Ayer, Secretary, 115 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis.

Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club shoots Monday nights at 151 First Street. Visitors welcome.

## GOSSIP.

BY "LES SMOKE."

Word has just reached the National Rifle Association that the Butte, Montana, Rifle Club has withdrawn its entry from the Western League of the Inter Club series. The information came from the Judge who was appointed to look after the shooting. Evidently, the club did not think the matter of enough importance to instruct its Secretary to officially advise the N. R. A. of its intention.

A good deal of time has been consumed in the preparation of the schedules, targets and all the little harassing details which Secretary Jones has met with in trying to get all of his leagues together. The schedules have been printed and distributed to the clubs and everything is in readiness for the opening date. Now comes word from Butte that they will not shoot. A partial reason is given by the Judge, which seems to indicate that a number of members of the club are not in favor of indoor shooting at this time. It is a poor time to find it out. Personally, I rather think it is a case of "Cold Feet," and it would take some pretty strong evidence to make me believe it is not. We don't blame Secretary Jones if he is mad. It is enough to make a Saint swear, and that is pretty bad.

If a new club can be secured to fill Butte's place, then no great harm has been done, because Butte will not be missed, but if no team can be secured to fill the place, then it is a serious matter, because no club wishes to win a forfeited match.

Our old friend Scout C. L. Gilman has harkened to the call of the wild. When the Red Gods called he went back to the tall timber, tamarac, tracking and all that sort of thing. When we heard this news sadness dimmed our eye. Yes, we shed tears of sadness and well we might, for now we are all alone. The Western League of the N. R. A. has a new manager and the trail will have

to be taken up where he left off. Many riflemen who visited Camp Perry last summer will remember the genial smile of Scout Gilman, who with his kodak, pad and pencil chronicled the doings of the camp for the United Press Association. The Western cities, therefore, received accurate news of the big matches from the pen of a practical rifleman. We hope that when the spring thaw comes and the ice goes out the woods of northern Minnesota will send him safely back to civilization.

Well, sir, Spokane has come through with 1100 and 1112 in matches 3 and 4. It looks, too, as if the Siwash braves have brought home the scalps of the pale face tribe of Springfield. Somebody's got to lose.

W. H. Whitney, captain of the Spokane Club, says it would be a good stunt for the clubs in the U. S. R. A. League to send each other a post card giving their score the night of their match. We think so too.

The returns from the first and second matches in detail have not been received, which accounts for their non-appearance in the issues of last week and this. The delinquents are the Western clubs, and the reason for the delay might be attributed to distance. An examination of the scores made by the clubs in matches 1 and 2 shows that high scoring is the rule rather than the exception. One or two of the newer clubs are shooting in poor form, but it is not surprising in view of the fact that they are still new at the game, and when they have struck their stride, we expect the scores to increase correspondingly. It is the old clubs, however, that are making all the noise, and in this connection it may be said that the Manhattans, of New York City, are the real big scream, with Portland, Ore., and Springfield, Mass., as the runners-up.

The Federal Rifle and Revolver Club, which shoots at the Federal Range of the National Rifle Academy in Boston, is one of the new clubs that is shooting in exceptional form, making 1072 and 1091 for the first two matches, which are not to be snickered at.

Providence does not seem to be shooting up to last years' form, a partial explanation may be that Walter Freeman, who was the star last year, does not appear in the totals of the first two matches.

Philadelphia is hitting things up in great shape, hovering close to the 1100 mark, and the season only just begun, would seem to indicate that the Quaker City boys are going to make some of the top notchers work real hard to keep at the top of the list.

The Smith brothers, whom we always suspected as being twins, are shooting in very fine form. George Hugh put on 224 and 236 in matches 3 and 4, while brother William made 216 and 208.

Harry Reeves leads in match 3 with 229. St. Louis, with practically a new team, is shooting remarkably well, but as C. C. Crossman said, the club does not expect to win many matches, but its idea, and the one which should dominate all clubs, is the proposition to encourage new men and stimulate interest where it is dormant. However, St. Louis made 1094 in its second match, which is going some.

Pittsburgh, one of the new entries, is shooting close to the 1050 mark, and will undoubtedly, give a good account of itself for a new team.

It is, of course, too early to make any predictions, but it looks as if first place lies between the Manhattans and the Portland, Ore., teams. The Manhattans, to be sure, have made 1111, 1110, 1111 and 1103 in the first four

matches, while Portland has made 1105, 1096, 1107 and 1107.

Springfield, the other contender for leading honors, and winners of the first place in the last two league contests, shot 1093, 1108, 1105 and 1091. We expect to see Philadelphia make a strong bid for a place in the second division. Then there is the Los Angeles and Spokane clubs to be reckoned with, Bay City too. Here's where we stop prognosticating until more information comes to hand, otherwise the dope will be all upset.

We are glad, however, to see such interest being taken and the spirit which dominates all of the shooting. As we have remarked before, on several occasions, this league proposition has done more to create interest and keep it up than anything ever before undertaken.

The new feature this season, which allows ten men to shoot on a team and the five high scores to be selected for record has already proved a success.

The Manhattans have certainly a fine aggregation to select from. In last weeks' matches Baker, who scored 211, was shot off the team, and in match 4 with 216 also failed to make a place. Isn't it awful! A. P. Lane was high in both matches the first week with 236 and 227 respectively. In match 3 John Dietz was high with 234 and in match 4 the redoubtable Dr. Hicks romped in a winner with 226.

The main prop of the Osborn team is Capt. Percy Patterson, who scored 216 and 217 respectively. Dr. Galkins is the big initial on the Smith and Wesson outfit, scoring 224 and 229.

In Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Snook, who cleaned up things at Camp Perry this year, is leading, making scores of 222, 223 and 226. Jesse Smith, however, copped first place in the third match with 221.

Ayer and Crossman are doing the Alphonse and Gaston act for the St. Louis Club. George Armstrong, of the Portland, Ore., layout, is putting up the big scores for his club, getting 231 and 227 in matches 3 and 4. Edward C. Parkhurst leads the Providence Revolver Club, shooting a .38 revolver. For the Boston Revolver Club Fletcher Robie leads in matches 1 and 2, with scores of 210 and 211. In match 3 E. A. Taylor was the high man, with 221, and F. Whipple high in match 4, with 217. In the Shell Mound Club R. S. Wixon was high in match 3, with 221, while Wm. A. Siebe was the star performer in match 4, with 232.

For the Federal Revolver Club Fennell was high in match 1, with 225. Match 2 went to Hoffman, with 223, as did match 3, with 228. The king pin in match 4, however, was Dr. Miner, with a 218.

In the Pittsburgh Club J. L. Kuhn was high in matches 1 and 2, while in matches 3 and 4 Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Brown divided the honors.

The feature of the National Capital shooting in matches 3 and 4 was the exceptionally fine work done by Capt. Sheridan Ferree, who scored the magnificent and consistent totals of 230 and 229.

We have not noticed as yet that any possibilities have been made, but should any of the contestants do such a perfectly possible performance, we assure him or her that it will be noted in the honor column. Numerous forty-nines have been recorded to date and multifarious forty-eights, but the elusive possible is still to be made. "Les Smoke" has promised to send to the first man who accomplishes this feat, a suitable leather medal to commemorate the occasion. It will be handsomely inscribed and worthy high place of honor in the Shooting Hall of Fame.



There are more rifle shooting leagues in London to the square foot than there are in this country to the square mile. Spoon competitions and weekly inter club matches are the principal features. The railroads, banks, stock exchange and merchants encourage the game by organizing clubs of their own. There is only one single instance of the kind in this country, and that is the Oakland Bank of Savings Revolver Club, of Oakland, Cal.

In England there has just been donated by an anonymous contributor the sum of £10,000 to be applied toward the purchase of a full sized rifle range near one of the thickly populated parts of England. It is said that the donation is made by an Englishman beyond the seas. Did anyone ever hear of an American doing likewise? Not that you could notice. Rifle ranges in this country are as scarce as kitchen ranges in a modern apartment house, comparatively speaking. Should some wealthy individual come forward and make a respectable donation as a nucleus for a fund to be used for rifle range construction and encouragement of rifle practice then there will have been a precedent established which will stimulate a movement of endowment such as the library college and peace funds of recent years. Set a fashion and the rest is easy.

**A Fine Ten Shot Group From Machine Rest.**

It is not often that a 10 inch rifled barrel fired from the pistol will turn out a group of ten shots such as is represented by the illustration below. The group was made from a machine rest at 25 yards with Peters .22 long rifle semi-smokeless cartridges and a Smith & Wesson pistol with a 10 inch Pope



barrel. The regular Smith & Wesson barrel was bored out and a tube rifled by Harry Pope himself inserted instead. This group would be considered remarkable even if shot with a rifle, and it is undoubtedly the best group that has ever been made with a pistol. This very fine barrel is the property of Harry R. Marshall, of Boston, Mass.

**U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE.**

UNOFFICIAL SCORES.

Match 1.	
Philadelphia	1086
Bay Cities	1074
Providence	1011
Belleville	908
Federal	1072
St. Louis	1038
Chicago	1064
Youngstown	945
Pittsburgh	1048
Columbus	1055
Spokane	1094
Osborn	960
Manhattan	1111
Boston	1009
Portland	1105
Citizens	828
Springfield	1093
National Capital	1073
Oakland	1012
Shell Mound	1078
Baltimore	993
Myles Standish	1027
Los Angeles	1047
Seattle	960

Match 2.	
Bay Cities	1075
Providence	1005
Belleville	960
Federal	1091
St. Louis	1094
Chicago	1056
Youngstown	1005
Pittsburgh	1041
Columbus	1054
Spokane	1089
Osborn	945
Seattle	945
Philadelphia	1110
Manhattan	1106
Boston	1096
Portland	1096
Citizens	856
Springfield	1108
National Capital	1062
Oakland	1041
Shell Mound	1043
Baltimore	999
Myles Standish	1059
Los Angeles	1080

Match 3.	
Providence	1027
Bay Cities	1063

Belleville	913
Federal	1085
St. Louis	1063
Chicago	1061
Youngstown	1026
Pittsburgh	1064
Columbus	1075
Spokane	1100
Osborn	968
Seattle	944
Los Angeles	1082
Philadelphia	1083
Manhattan	1111
Boston	1067
Portland	1107
Citizens	840
Springfield	1105
National Capital	1049
Oakland	1015
Shell Mound	1044
Baltimore	1023
Myles Standish	1046

Match 4.	
Belleville	964
Federal	1063
St. Louis	1065
Chicago	1043
Youngstown	983
Pittsburgh	1045
Columbus	1065
Spokane	1112
Osborn	976
Seattle	930
Los Angeles	1082
Myles Standish	1059
Providence	1032
Bay Cities	1108
Philadelphia	1088
Manhattan	1103
Boston	1055
Portland	1107
Citizens	846
Springfield	1091
National Capital	1057
Oakland	1034
Shell Mound	1069
Baltimore	966

MANHATTANS.	
Match 1.	
Lane	236
Dietz	230
Baker	223
Roedder	212
Douglas	210
1111	
Match 2.	
Lane	227
Roedder	227
Dietz	225
Hessian	216
Baker	215
1110	

Match 3.	
Dietz	234
Hicks	224
Lane	221
Roedder	218
Hessian	214
1111	
Match 4.	
Hicks	226
Lane	223
Dietz	219
Roedder	218
Hessian	217
1103	

OSBORNS.	
Match 3.	
Patterson	216
Wiley	196
Kirvan	195
Hewitt	188
Suppe	172
967	
Match 4.	
Patterson	217
Wiley	201
Kirvan	192
Hewitt	182
Adams	186
978	

SMITH & WESSON.	
Match 1.	
Calkins	224
C. S. Axtell	224
Dolfin	222
Wakefield	218
Castaldini	217
1105	
Match 2.	
Calkins	229
Wakefield	218
Castaldini	215
Dolfin	215
Rice, Jr.	214
1091	

COLUMBUS.	
Match 1.	
Snook	222
Morrall	219
J. Smith	212
Ream	202
Wolfel	200
1055	
Match 2.	
Snook	223
Morrall	214
Muenzenmaier	213
J. Smith	202
Rothrock	202
1054	

Match 3.	
J. Smith	221
Morrall	219
Snook	218
Muenzenmaier	213
Rothrock	200
1071	
Match 4.	
Snook	226
Morrall	216
J. Smith	214
Muenzenmaier	207
Rothrock	202
1065	

BALTIMORE.	
Match 3.	
Goddard	212
Hebel	211
Fort	207
Smith	201
Renehan	192
1023	
Match 4.	
Hebel	199
Goddard	198
Smith	195
Fort	190
Reese	184
966	

ST. LOUIS.	
Match 3.	
Ayer	220
Crossman	214
Russell	214
Kronld	208
Moore	207
1063	
Match 4.	
Crossman	223
Moore	217
Ayer	212
Russell	207
Kronld	206
1065	

PORTLAND.	
Match 3.	
Armstrong	231
Abraham	222
Wilson	219
Sanders	218
Hansen	217
1107	
Match 4.	
Armstrong	227
Hansen	227
Abraham	220
Hubbard	217
Sanders	216
1107	

PROVIDENCE.	
Match 1.	
Parkhurst	214
Joslin	204
Brow	202
Hibbard	202
Miller	189
1011	
Match 2.	
Parkhurst	211
Joslin	209
Donaghy	198
Miller	194
Brow	193
1005	

Match 3.	
Parkhurst	212
Miller	212
Brow	203
Joslin	200
Manchester	200
1027	
Match 4.	
Parkhurst	220
Miller	209
Manchester	203
Joslin	203
Hibbard	197
1032	

MYLES STANDISH.	
Match 1.	
H. W. Stevens	219
J. H. Stevens	213
Hayden	206
Crosby	198
Nesmith	191
1027	
Match 2.	
W. W. Stevens	221
Hayden	216
Besse	210
Crosby	209
J. H. Stevens	204
1060	

Match 3.	
Hayden	215
Besse	213
Nesmith	210
Crosby	205
J. H. Stevens	203
1046	
Match 4.	
Besse	218
H. W. Stevens	213
Nesmith	212
Hayden	210
J. H. Stevens	206
1059	

PHILADELPHIA.	
Match 3.	
Reeves	229
G. H. Smith	224
W. T. Smith	216
Maybe	210
Quicksall	204
1083	
Match 4.	
G. H. Smith	236
Reeves	220
Quicksall	216
Palmer	208
W. T. Smith	208
1088	

BOSTON.	
Match 1.	
Robie	210
Whipple	205
Heath	202
Darling	201
Sipporelle	191
1009	
Match 2.	
Robie	211
Percival	207
Darling	207
Heath	197
Whipple	184
1006	

Match 3.	
Taylor	221
Robie	215
Heath	212
Thanisch	211
Collins	208
1067	
Match 4.	
Whipple	217
Taylor	216
Thanisch	210
Collins	208
Darling	204
1055	

SHELL MOUND.	
Match 3.	
Wixson	221
Siebe	218
Christie	206
Larson	203
Doehring	196
1044	
Match 4.	
Siebe	232
Wixson	222
Christie	207
Larson	206
Seeley	202
1069	

FEDERALS.	
Match 1.	
Fennell	225
Hoffman	222
Marshall	212
Gerrish	212
Sears	201
1072	
Match 2.	
Hoffman	223
Sears	221
Murphy	221
Gerrish	214
Fennell	212
1091	



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**Tactical  
Principles and Problems**

By **CAPT. M. E. HANNA, General Staff, U. S. A.**

Can be drawn on requisition or purchased for \$2.50 per volume of  
**ARMS AND THE MAN**

<i>Match 3.</i>		<i>Match 4.</i>	
Hoffman	228	Miner	218
Miner	217	Fennell	215
Fennell	217	Murphy	213
Gerrish	212	Hoffman	213
Murphy	211	Gerrish	204
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1085		1063

<i>Match 1.</i>		<i>Match 2.</i>	
Kuhn	218	Kuhn	219
Olson	212	Brown	211
Freed	208	Freed	206
Brown	206	Atkinson	204
Atkinson	204	Olson	201
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1048		1041

<i>Match 3.</i>		<i>Match 4.</i>	
Atkinson	222	Brown	218
Freed	214	Atkinson	212
Kuhn	214	Kuhn	206
Brae	211	Freed	205
Royal	203	Olson	204
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1064		1045

<i>Match 1.</i>		<i>Match 2.</i>	
Seaborn	203	Seaborn	206
Clarke	195	J. J. Kane	202
Mell	190	M. F. Kane	199
J. J. Kane	178	Clarke	199
Arms	178	Swenhart	198
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	944		1004

<i>Match 3.</i>		<i>Match 4.</i>	
Koppetz	216	Clarke	202
Clarke	213	J. J. Kane	200
J. J. Kane	209	Koppetz	199
M. F. Kane	203	Seaborn	193
Seaborn	185	M. F. Kane	189
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1026		983

<i>Match 1.</i>		<i>Match 2.</i>	
Nichols	191	Nichols	210
Sherman	172	Sherman	184
Mosbaugher	173	Mosbaugher	166
Bickle	148	Hobbie	156
Gooding	144	Bickle	140
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	828		856

<i>Match 3.</i>		<i>Match 4.</i>	
Nichols	208	Nichols	203
Mosbaugher	172	Sherman	186
Sherman	166	Bickle	153
Bickle	148	Mosbaugher	153
Hobbie	146	Hobbie	151
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	840		846

<i>Match 3.</i>		<i>Match 4.</i>	
Ferree	230	Ferree	229
Atkinson	213	Bunn	217
Bunn	210	Atkinson	212
Macdonnall	202	Macdonnall	200
Holt	194	Upham	199
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1049		1057

SPOKANE.			
<i>Match 3.</i>		<i>Match 4.</i>	
Bartholomew	228	Berger	225
Berger	227	Wilburn	225
Rush	216	Rush	223
Wilburn	216	Fromm	223
Fromm	213	Bartholomew	216
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1100		1112

SPOKANE SPARKS.

Well, well, well! But didn't the Spokane braves don their war paint and go after the bullseye in the third and fourth match—1100 flat against Oakland and 1112 for Springfield. Pretty poor, eh, for a bunch away back in the wild and woolly sage brush.

The boys all shot in good form. Rush shot an S. & W. .38 Special, 8 inch Pope barrel, hand loaded ammunition; Bartholomew, a .38 S. & W. Special, 6½ inch barrel, hand loaded; Fromm, Berger and Wilburn shot the .22 S. & W. pistol, 10 inch barrel, Peters-Stevens-Pope cartridges. Next week we have a hard combination to go against—Manhattan and Portland on the same night. Of course, we like all the clubs and would like to take the scalps of all of them, but, oh you Portland-Manhattan.

**Warblings from the Orioles.**

Wasn't it funny. We didn't know a thing about it and all the time we were peacefully trying to locate the bull, the Smoke-eaters were removing our scalps in match 1, then the pesky Siwashes worked us over in match 2 and the undertaker kindly but positively refused to let friends view the remains.

Some time in the near future we will learn our fate for matches 3 and 4, in the meantime our unofficial scores for the last two controversies between Seattle and Myles Standish were 1023 and 966.

Hebel and Goddard were the bright starts and did the Alphonse and Gaston business to perfection in both matches. Fort managed to wobble into third place in No. 1, but had to give way to Smith in No. 2.

Smith had a new barrel put in his pet Smith & Wesson .38 military and the stunts he did in practice with it scared him so badly that he borrowed a 10-inch .22 and thereby saved a place on both teams.

When it came to filling up last place in the second event, "Genial Jimmy" Reese was found to have copped out a few points more than any other member not mentioned before, and we were thankful of that much.

Now we are hoping that Seattle had an attack of "willies" and if the Puritans are not satisfied with the present we made them it surely is not our fault.

Next time we are up against the prehistoric Shell-Mounders and our old time friends the National Capitals. The prospect is not the color of roses in either case.

Joking aside, this being a punching bag for the other fellow either shows up a yellow streak or stimulates greater effort to succeed.

We used to have trouble in getting the men out to shoot, now the older men who have been selected as team members are present regularly and are sneaking into the range whenever possible, to get a little practice.

New members attracted by the news that something is doing in pistol shooting, have joined and clamor for a chance to shoot. An average attendance of six has increased to fourteen and tests the capacity of a three target range to the utmost.

If the club grows in a healthy manner like this and develops new material, it is worth being a bunch of easy marks to fatten other fellow's averages. But don't get too gay with the Orioles, even a worm will turn and the Birds may do the same.

**Springfield Sprinklings.**

Again five warriors were seen traveling north of this city, victorious in their first battle and anxious to return with same honors from last evening's expedition. The Smith & Wesson revolver range, which was well lighted, proved a beacon for this squad. In short notice they were inside wiping guns, discussing last week's success, complaining to the range keeper, and waiting their turns to get at the firing line. First to reach the line was "Doc" Calkins, who came out saying "all an accident, boys," he only shot 229. Castaldini, who did not compete in last week's shoot, was on top to try his hand at Spokane. Rice, Jr., was another member to step in, and although a new shooter, brought out 214. Of course, Dolfin and Wakefield "had" to be there.

Between matches someone lit a "perfecto" and a search was made for "something dead," but it proved to be one of a box of the above named—"wife's Xmas present," to (name not published).

Things rounded up and a team for Pittsburg was sent out. With only 1,091 against Spokane, the boys thought the second time before they "pulled" for every shot counts. Rice not being able to keep up with those on top, was shut out by Axtell, the "old warhorse." A 229 was not too high for Axtell as the "high man" during the evening. Time was getting along toward another day when the last shot was fired and outside waited a blowing snow storm for the boys to find their ways through going home.

**Portland Pickings.**

Well, we are picking up. To see the team shoot last night was great fun. Such rivalry, to all want to be on that team is developing shooters.

We have not struck our gait yet. A few of our good shots, especially Hubbard and Captain Moore, will be heard from shortly and then if we don't get good scores—I suppose we will find excuses.

Our governor, Mr. W. Hansen, surprised us last night with the good score of 227, tying high man. Mr. Abraham, a recruit from



# 1911 GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

## The Greatest Trap-Shooting Honor of the Year



AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 22, 1911

**BY A RECORD SCORE, 99 out of 100 FROM 20 YARDS**

Mr. Harvey Dixon, of Oronogo, Mo., handicapped on the 20-yard line and shooting PETERS Factory Loaded Shells, purchased by him out of the regular stock of the Columbus Gun Club, won the most coveted honor in the trap-shooting world, together with the Inter-State Association Trophy and the \$1,000.00 purse. The score of 99 from twenty yards in the Grand American has never been equaled.

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last season, surprised the oldtimers by getting placed on the team in both matches with the good scores of 222 and 220. But we are saving up our good scores for the Spokane bunch, east of the mountains—for which we have great respect.

We sure are looking for that ARMS AND THE MAN number with the first matches. If any club would suggest telegraphic exchange of scores we will gladly respond in order to save our nerves.

### Philadelphia Rifle Association.

Philadelphia Rifle Association scores in the U. S. R. A. League are as follows:

Match 1.		Match 2.	
George H. Smith...224	Harry L. Reeves...225	Wm. T. Smith...217	George H. Smith...215
Wm. J. Maybee...217	Wm. J. Maybee...209	Harry L. Reeves...214	Wm. Quicksall...207
Wm. Quicksall...214	Wm. T. Smith...206		
1086		1062	

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

Herewith are scores for weekly rifle match of the Providence Revolver Club (Newport). It being the holiday season only a few have a chance to come out. Five being the limit for this week. Scores, as a rule, were good. Thurston winning the Handicap, Spooner the Bullseye.

	Hdep.	Total	Blseye
Thurston	230	237	26
Spooner	233	230	22
Brooks (scope)	245	243	-10
Biesel	225	231	22
Almy	240	233	0
			493
			485
			478
			478
			473

Our harworking, energetic, etc., brother from Providence, sometimes known as Herbert C. Miller, but usually as “Mutt,” has stirred up considerable life in the home range by getting a pistol handicap match under way. When

it used to be blamed hard work to get out any but the old standbys, now at the weekly handicap it is usual to have a dozen or more show up.

The matches are for 25 shots at 20 yards, 5 shots to a target, time limit, 25 minutes, cup to be won three times for possession. Contestant losing half of his handicap for each win. So far the limit men are having their turn, being the only winners to date. Result of last match is as follows:

#### PRACTICE SCORE, RIFLE.

Rifle—	
(with scope)	
P. E. Brooks	245 246 243 245 246—1225
F. Spooner	231 238 237 239 237—1182
T. J. Biesel	235 239
Pistol—	
Biesel	90 86 85 81 86—428
	86 85 84 91 85—431

#### WEEKLY HANDICAP MATCH.

	Hdep.	Total
Moore	44	240
Ferrier	60	231
Moran	44	224
Brow	10	219
Manchester	20	219
Hibbard	30	216
Parkhurst	Scratch	213
Liebrich	24	213
Donaghy	16	211
Miller	Scratch	207
Joslin	Scratch	202
Bedard	44	188
Allen	30	182
Coultess	44	164

### Cuyahoga Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Cuyahoga Rifle Club will make a desperate effort to hold an outdoor shoot on New Year's day if the weather will permit.

At any rate, an indoor turkey and chicken

shoot will be held at the club range. Special matches will be shot in which only those are eligible who won nothing at our last shoot.

Monday evening was devoted to practice only. W. C. Andrews and F. Koska took first honors. Scores, using aperture sights:

Andrews	197, 198	Hale	191
Koska	192, 196	Van Artsdalen	188
Foster	194	Woodyatt	184
Tindall	194	Lenn	176
Humphrey	194	Walker	168
Eason	191	Wonder	171

#### OFFHAND SCORES.

Hale	91	Eason	65
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### Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following scores were shot with Service-rifles, December 17:

#### 200 YARDS, OFFHAND.

Christiansen	42 45 38 43 40
Gebhardt	40 41 42 37 42 44 43 42 47 43
Coler	41 40 39 43 42 45 43 42 43
Keister	43 43 45 44 41 43 46 45 45
Sherwood	44 43 40 38 43 39 42 41
Otto	44 43 40 44

#### 200 YARDS, PRONE.

Gebhardt, 42; Christiansen, 44; Otto, 48, 44.

#### 50 YARDS, REVOLVER.

Kalloch	81 85 86 77 82 88 83 85 90 95
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### Taunton, Mass., Indoor Rifle League.

By running off six matches last week the schedule of the T. I. R. C. series was brought up to date and this week's matches will wind up the first half. There will then be an intermission during the holidays, the second half opening on Monday evening, January 1, 1912. Last week was the banner week of the series, both in team totals and the number of high single strings. The feature of the



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week was the record shooting by the Wampechos, when the team total record of 403 held by themselves was boosted 22 points and now stands at the high mark of 425. The highest string of the five counting in the match was 90 and the lowest 82, the five averaging 85 per man. In addition to this record total the Spanish War Veterans shot 382, the Y. M. C. A. 381, Whittentons 377, Spring Brooks 375, and Highlands 373.

STANDING END OF TENTH WEEK.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wampechos	9	0	1.000
S. W. V.	8	1	.888
Highlands	7	2	.777
Whittentons	6	3	.666
Y. M. C. A.	6	3	.666
Spring Brooks	5	5	.500
Unions	4	5	.444
M. M. W.	2	7	.222
Ninth Co.	2	7	.222
Echos	1	8	.111
Washingtons	0	9	.000

CLUB RECORDS.

Highest team total—Wampechos, 425. Highest single string—A. T. Dean, Wampechos, 94.

National Rifle Academy.

Scores of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Thursday December 14, on the range of the National Rifle Academy, 1234 Filbert St.:

RIFLE—OFFHAND, TARGET, GERMAN RING, AT 75 FEET.

E. H. Williamson, Jr.	245	230	238	236	237	236	231
J. D. Jaques	242	239	243	241	242	244	

RIFLE—PRONE, TARGET, N. R. A., AT 75 FEET.

E. H. Williamson, Jr.	98	96	95	98	96	97	97	98	96	99	99	99	100	100	98
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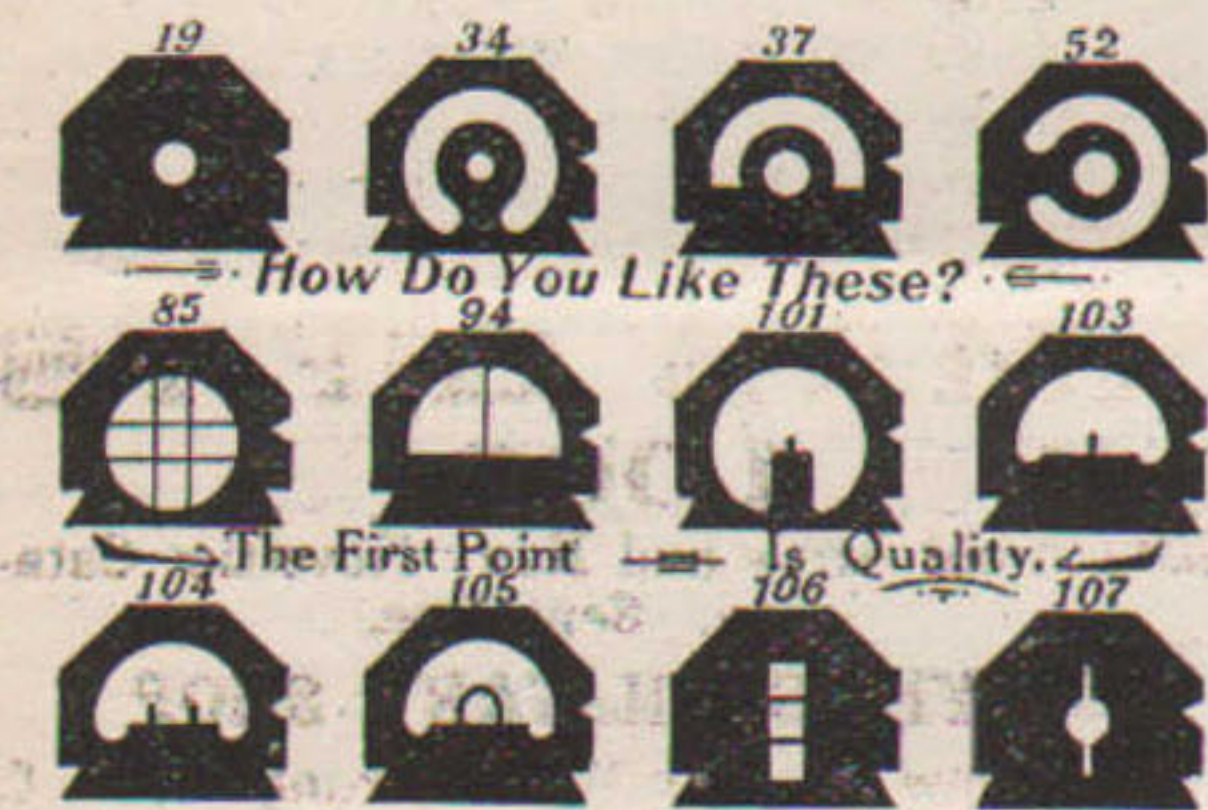
PISTOL—TARGET, STANDARD AMERICAN, AT 60 FEET.

H. L. Reeves	88	89	83	90	88	88	92	90	91	94	88	88	90
Dr. W. E. Quicksall	86	81	81	87	82	83	86	88					
Nathan Sperring	75	78											
E. H. Williamson, Jr.	80												
R. S. Newbold	84	82	85	69	69								
E. A. Palmer	84	82	75	81	89								
Dr. G. G. Davis	71	79	88	78	76								
Geo. Hugh Smith	90	86	96	95	93								

Dallas, Texas, Rifle and Revolver Club.

At the weekly shoot of the club at the range, the following scores were made at twenty yards:

R. S. McBean	88	86	90	87	84	435
Charles Gunning	69	77	77	79	70	372
M. J. Garlick	64	75	71	72	60	342



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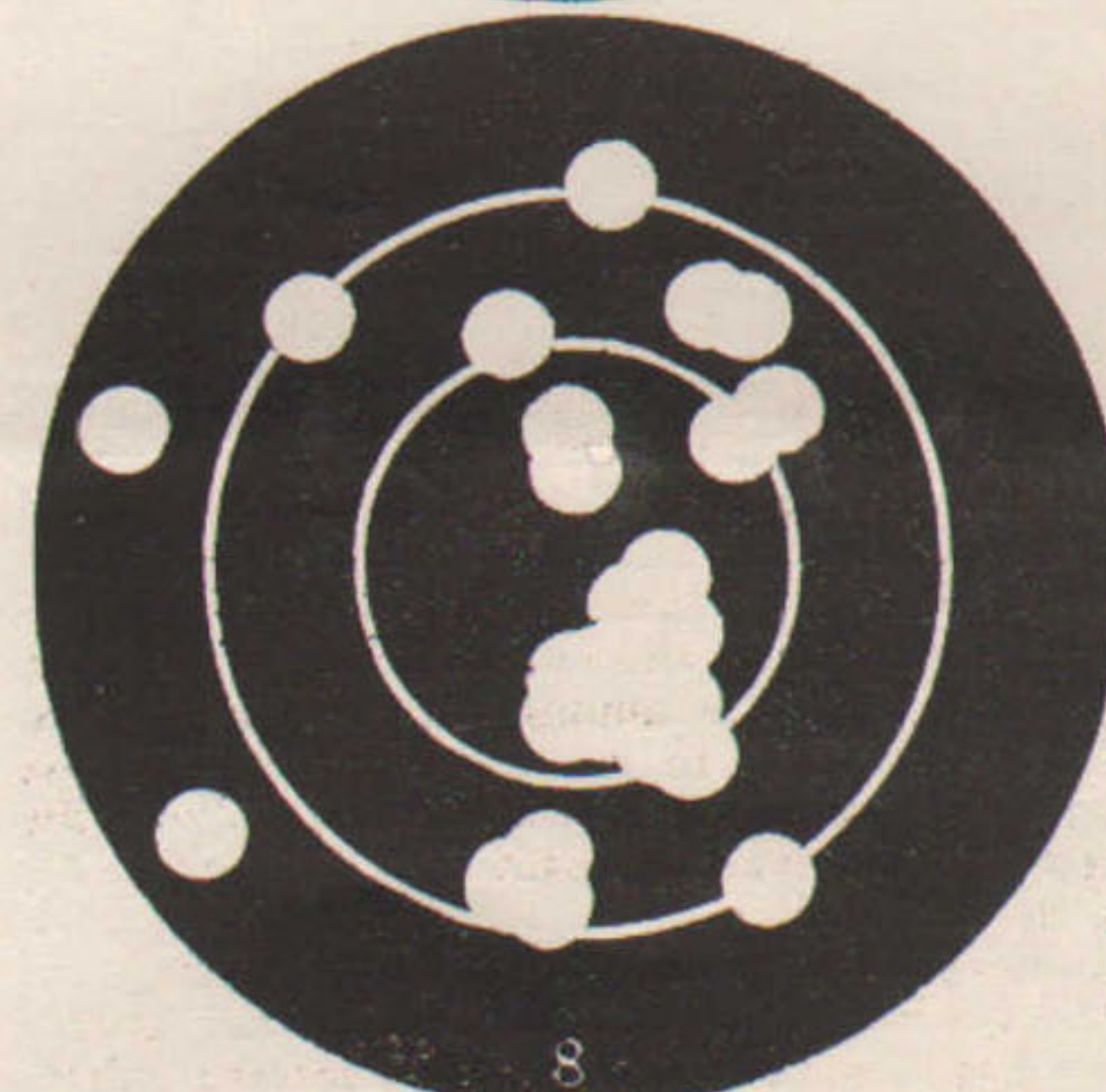
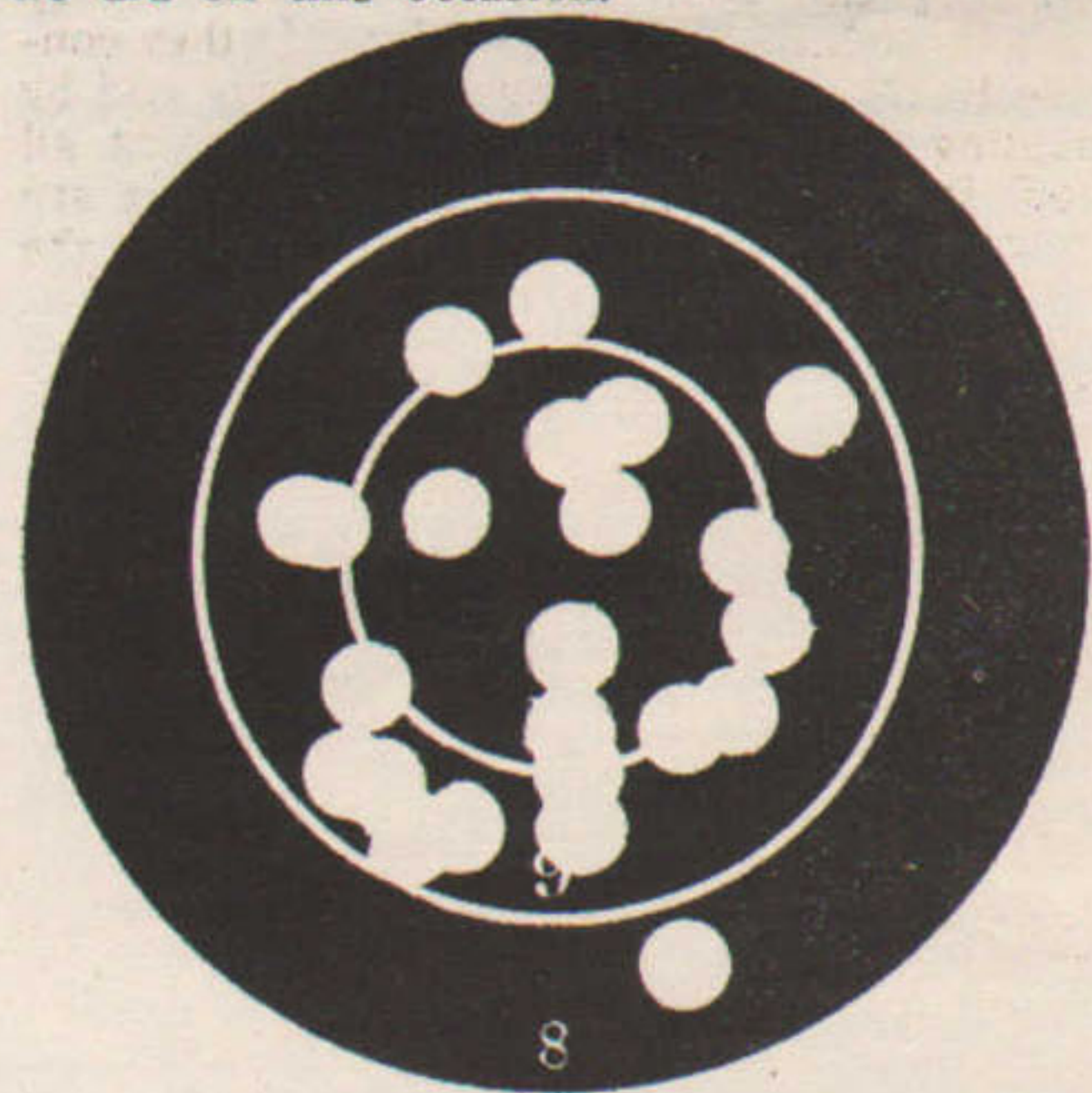
Zettler Rifle Club, New York City.

Scores of Zettler Club shot on Dec. 12, at 25 yards, 1/4 inch ring target, no sighting shots, follow:

G. L. Amouroux	239	242	236	241	243	1201
A. Begerow	227	228	237	231	238	1160
F. M. Bund	243	240	241	242	245	1211
T. H. Keller	239	240	235	243	241	1198
	242	238	234	233	238	1185
F. Hecking	237	238	236	235	236	1182
A. B. Leavitt	242	247	241	239	238	1207
C. Oltmann	241	242	241	241	240	1205
H. M. Pope	245	246	247	248	249	1235
C. Schrag	237	234	239	235	233	1178

Below are reproductions of a composite made from targets representing 50 shots fired under strict U. S. R. A. conditions by G. Armstrong, of the Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club, shooting at 20 yards, indoors with a .22 caliber Smith & Wesson pistol, 10 inch barrel, and Remington-U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok cartridges. The score is 471 out of a possible 500.

There is only one regrettable circumstance about it and that is, that one of the witnesses whom Mr. Armstrong selected to see the score shot, was unable to stay until it was completed, so Mr. Sanders was the only U. S. R. A. representative present. Under strict enforcement of the rules, it cannot be accepted as a record, but just the same, it is a mighty good score, and we are glad to publish it. Mr. Armstrong says he is going to try for the indoor pistol record again one of these days, but it is not always one can hold as he did on this occasion.



Composite Target of 25 shots made by George Armstrong, of the Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club in an effort to break the indoor pistol record. The 50 shots, total 471, out of a possible 500. The score was shot indoors at 20 yards with a Smith & Wesson pistol, 10-inch barrel and Remington U. M. C. long rifle Lesmok cartridges. The score was partially witnessed, that it to say, two witnesses were present, but one could not stay for the finish.

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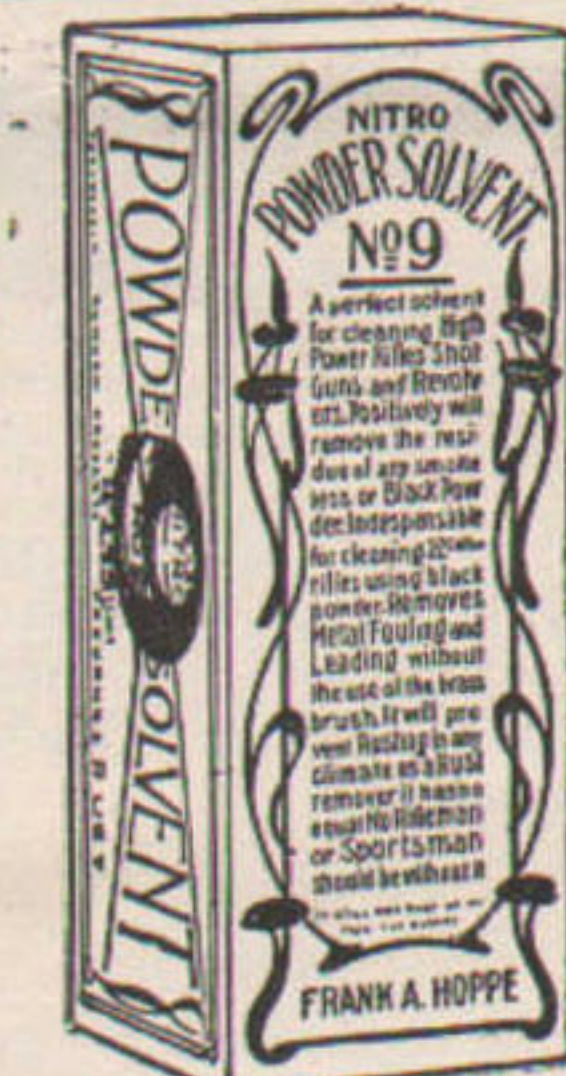
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### THE CALL OF THE CLAY.

Trapshooting at the Swedish Olympic Games.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

I have noticed, from time to time, brief notices of the plan to take a team of amateurs to Stockholm, Sweden, to attend the Olympic games next year. So far, however, I have failed to see any special reference to the conditions that will govern trapshooting contests at the above meeting, and it has occurred to me that probably it will be of interest, not only to those who are thinking of crossing the water to fight for trapshooting honors in behalf of the United States, but also for those who are compelled through business or other reasons, to stay at home, to know just what the conditions are under which those competing for the individual and team championship will have to shoot.

On the other side of the Atlantic they know next to nothing of automatic traps, and the Sergeant system is a stranger to them. They have the five firing points in a straight line 5 yards apart, just as we used to have them years ago. Instead of having only one trap in the pit at each firing point, they have what might be called a battery of three traps, so that, say, for instance, if a man at No. 1 position calls "Pull" and a target breaks in a trap, he can call "Pull" again immediately and get another trap from the battery of three at that point. In other words, there are fifteen traps instead of five, as we used to have them—i. e., they have three at each firing point instead of one.

The main point for intending competitors to bear in mind is, not so much the fact that the targets are thrown fully 60 yards, which is further than they are thrown in this country, but the most important feature of all, namely, that all competitors must adopt "the gun below the elbow" style of shooting. This looks like going back almost, as it were, to the principles of the Middle Ages, but as a matter of fact, in England and on the Continent of Europe, trapshooting is looked upon not so much as a recreation in itself and a sport to be pursued, as we do over here, but rather as practice for game shooting, so that the "field position" has been selected to prevail in the Olympic contests to be held at Stockholm next year. In a copy of the *Sporting Goods Review*, published in London, England, on October 16, last, there is a little over two columns of notice given to the booklet recently gotten out by the Du Pont Company, entitled "The Sport Alluring," which is criticized quite favorably in an editorial way, and in which, when comparing trapshooting conditions in England and on the Continent with the conditions prevailing here, particularly with

reference to the Olympic contests next year, the *Sporting Goods Review* makes the following notation:

"The conditions of the Olympic competitions at Stockholm, are, in the main, those usually adopted in England, there being fifteen traps to the five marks; but a point which is of considerable importance, and will need careful attention by the competitors of all nations, is that the 'gun-below-the-elbow' position is insisted upon. Game shooters, on first taking up clay bird shooting, invariably decry the 'gun-at-the-shoulder' position. If they continue to take part in competitions they end by adopting it, because there is no doubt at all about its advantages when the conditions are known traps, and what might be called the 'flushing point' of the bird can be covered."

It is my impression that this "gun-below-the-elbow" idea in connection with these competitions, is something new, and that no such restriction prevailed when Walter Ewing, of Montreal, Canada, went over to England three years ago and won the individual championship for his native country, the Dominion of Canada. I am writing Mr. Ewing today, asking him to advise you by mail as to what conditions were when he shot for and won the championship at the Olympic games in England, and hope that he will be able to advise you in time for his information to reach you before going to press for your issue of the 16th inst.

EDWARD BANKS.

Montreal, Canada, Dec. 9.

Editor, ARMS AND THE MAN:

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Edward Banks, regarding conditions to prevail at the Olympic meet in Stockholm for trapshooting, and am rather surprised at the restriction to shoot with the "gun below the elbow." All contestants at the Olympic meet in London, 1908, were given the option of holding the gun in whatever position suited their comfort. I myself shot with the gun at the shoulder right through the shoot, and this was the prevailing practice among all the contestants. It would appear to me more fair that those competing should be allowed to follow the method they have accustomed themselves to, as to change it right at the finale would be a handicap to some and a great advantage to others, whereas if you leave it optional, everyone has the same chance of success; otherwise the result would not be taken as criterion nor a demonstration of who held the championship.

I do not wish to impose my views, but make these remarks in the best interest of the sport and the welfare of those who travel a long distance to such meets, and I trust you will agree with me in this.

WALTER H. EWING.

Montclair, N. J., Gun Club.

The sixth big meet for the member's full trophy was run off on December 16, but because of the heavy fog and rain four men put in an appearance.

Event 1—25 targets for practice, was won by Winslow with 20 breaks, while event 2, the trophy event, resulted in a tie between Atwater and Winslow. At the conclusion of the next event Messrs. Atwater and Winslow were still tied, but Winslow finally won out in the fourth string.

The club will hold their next shoot on New Year's morning.

	Event	1	2	3	4
J. C. Atwater	Target	25	H25	Hd25	H25
Y. T. Frazee		19	625	425	621
E. Winslow		17	422	424	423
I. S. Crane		20	225	525	723
		19	721	723	723

### SECRETARY SHANER'S REPORT.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 2, 1911.  
To the President, Officers and Members of the Interstate Association.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit my report of the transactions of the Secretary-Treasurer's office for the year 1911, the statistical data of which, giving operations in detail, will be found on separate sheets herewith inclosed.

In presenting this report I feel that I am handing you facts and figures which will be, indeed, most gratifying. That tinge of pessimism permeating my report of 1910 has given way to a blaze of glorious optimism which is, in the main, due to the change of policy adopted by our Association at last year's annual meeting. My last annual report was presented with considerable reluctance, but I am hampered with no such feeling on this occasion. On the contrary, I am eager to

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present the review, giving as it does, material that is a source of keen gratification to me and which will, I am sure, arouse our members by its high tide status.

#### OUR CHANGE OF POLICY.

Like every radical move made by the Association in its two decades of existence, doubt was cast upon our change of policy, which was considered by many persons to be the greatest innovation in the history of trap shooting. It is worthy of note to say right here, that among the many original departures made by The Interstate Association, with a view to the betterment of trap shooting, none has reached such a pinnacle of success as that introduced this year. If the statistical data heretofore spoken of is carefully studied, I am quite sure that no member will have cause to find the slightest fault with the change made. Supported, as the new plan is, by the superb array of figures, which are a matter of record in my office, all question as to its successful working will be emphatically dispelled. I am on record as saying that if our new departure proved unsatisfactory, I would be one of the very first to admit its failure. I always have had, and still have, the courage of my convictions, and I now unhesitatingly say that the plan adopted at last year's annual meeting has, unqualifiedly, exceeded my fondest expectations.

#### REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS.

Under the plan in vogue this year, the number of registered tournaments was reduced more than one half from that of previous seasons, but our records show that the average number of entrants per tournament was more than double that of 1909 and 1910. This fully offset the reduced number of tournaments, and goes to indicate that the idea was distinctly in the line of advancement. This smaller number of tournaments given worked to the advantage of the struggling amateur, as it enabled him to attend tournaments with a reasonable guarantee that the entry list would be thoroughly representative.

The reduction in the number of tournaments was undoubtedly a step in the right direction, as those in touch with the situation were fully aware that unlimited registration worked a decided hardship to the deserving amateur. He could not resist the temptation to attend every tournament in his vicinity, no matter how small the attendance promised to be. The corresponding financial drain was more than he was prepared to undergo, with the result that many amateurs slackened in their devotion to the pastime. The reduction in the number of tournaments also worked to the benefit of the members of our organization. For instance, it was made possible for their representatives to meet the same number of amateurs at registered tournaments as in former years at one-half the expense. Not only was monetary saving a factor in these premises, but the matter of time gained contributed to the general efficiency of the plan. Trade representatives, by securing additional hours for visiting, had an opportunity to advance the good cause of trap shooting by attending club shoots, and working up interest in sportsmen's organizations, etc. Unlike in former years, their entire time was not exacted by attendance at registered tournaments.

During the season just closing, we received a few applications to hold registered tournaments, which could not be complied with by reason of the fact that said applications were not made within the time limit. There was a disposition on the part of some clubs to raise an objection to the 90-day limit, but I can see no reason for making a change in this respect, unless it would be to increase the time clause to 120 days. It is a well known fact that the day has passed for giving tournaments on short notice. The most successful events of the year were fixtures of long standing. This fact of advance scheduling gave the management an opportunity to arrange all details and give the tournaments the publicity they required. My contention is amply supported by the views of managers of the largest and most successful tournaments held during 1911. Further comment is unnecessary.

#### THE SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

Our first tournament of the year, the Southern Handicap, was held at Charlotte, N. C., May 9, 10 and 11. Being the sixth anniversary of the creation of the Southern Handicap, it was fitting that the event should reach a high standard of excellence. Such it proved to be. From the initial to the last gun fired, sport marked each and every event. Over 120 entrants, comprising the best trap shots in the South, and a large delegation from the North, engaged in the competition. Members of the Charlotte Gun Club decreed that the attendance did not come up to their expectations, but they had cheery hearts, nevertheless, and worked with a will and way to entertain visitors that was pleasing. The tournament was held on the grounds of the Mecklenberg County Fair Association an ideal spot. The grounds were reached by a ride through a delightful part of Charlotte on avenues flanked by grand old mansions of colonial days, ever reminders of eras of coach and postilion. The Charlotte Gun Club, one of the oldest organizations in the South, was untiring in its endeavors. Having a coterie of veterans on its roster, who knew well the ways and means of making trap shooters comfortable nothing was lacking. The Sixth Southern Handicap has passed into history, but its success is engraved on imperishable tablets of memory.

#### THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

The Pacific Coast Handicap was held at Madera, Cal., May 25, 26 and 27, under the auspices of the Madera Rod and Gun Club. At one time in the early months of this year, the question of holding a Pacific Coast handicap was more or less set aside. However, there came an urgent, business-like application from that portion of the country for a continuance of the event. An impression prevailed on the West Coast that our organization was entirely Eastern in its workings. To disabuse minds of such a feeling, and at the same time commend the enthusiasm and enterprise of the West Coast sportsmen, the Pacific Coast Handicap was added to the Association's yearly roster. The wisdom of such a move was apparent on the first day of the tournament.

Beautiful Madera, the gem of the San Joaquin Valley, was certainly deserving of success. Its trap shooters were ardent entrants. Backed by the experience of one or two previous gatherings, they were enabled to conduct the tournament without a hitch. Their appointments were the equal of any locality where trap shooting has been a popular recreation for years. Not only were the men of Madera untiring in their efforts to make the visitors comfortable, but the women also did their share. A splendid lunch was furnished each day by fair hands, comprising workers from several churches in the city. All in all, the results must redound to the benefit of the members of The Interstate Association.

#### THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The Twelfth Grand American Handicap was held June 20 to 23 inclusive at Columbus, O., on the grounds of the Columbus Gun Club. Each year of late I have cudged my brain on the eve of appearing before you, in a desire to uncover some original adjective descriptive of the world's premier trap shooting tournament—The Grand American Handicap. But why should I exercise my thoughts in this direction? The Grand American Handicap needs no eulogy! It stands in a class by itself. Trap shooters use it as a gauge for massiveness. Every man who handles a shotgun at the traps looks forward to the pleasure of attending the Grand American Handicap some day. Established emphatically at its very inception, it goes on forever, peerless, and without any chance of ever being dethroned as the monarch of trap shooting tournaments.

Columbus once before enjoyed the honor of conducting the Grand American Handicap, and its selection this year as the place for the Tournament calls for no special comment. Three years ago the Ohio capitol gave ample demonstration of its ability to handle the big event. The experience was pleasing

to our Association and fully warranted the location of the fixture there this year. The entry list was in line with former years, the scores made were excellent and, when compiling a history of the Grand American Handicaps, the event of 1911 will force the historian to give it more than a passing glance.

#### THE EASTERN HANDICAP.

The Eastern Handicap was held at Wilmington, Del., July 11, 12, and 13, under the auspices of the Du Pont Gun Club. Now for a record breaker! The Eastern Handicap proved to be a top-notch, and created a high mark that will test the skill of any club to pull it down. The attendance was large, reaching the 200 mark in the main event, and the scores made were exceptionally good. The clubhouse, equipment and general arrangements of the Du Pont Gun Club were the best I have ever encountered and in my many years of experience. Each day after shooting hours all entrants were in the hands of friends who certainly had modern ideas as to entertainment. Just a few incidents will show the scope of their work. The first evening was devoted to an auto ride to the numerous points of historical interest around Wilmington. Twenty-one big touring cars containing happy visitors and happier hosts whirled over the highways, concluding with a dinner at the Wilmington Country Club. Another evening was given over to an unexpected treat, namely, a glimpse of the moving pictures of the Grand American Handicap. Flashing of the views evoked pleasant recollections of stiring hours on the Columbus Gun Club grounds in the month of roses. One joyous visitor voiced the sentiment of every guest when he ejaculated: "The Du Pont Gun Club is not trying to see how much they can make off us, but is endeavoring to see how much money it can spend to make our stay an enjoyable one." Other clubs could follow a splendid example in the way of entertainment by emulation of the Du Pont Gun Club's methods.

#### THE WESTERN HANDICAP.

The Western Handicap was held at Omaha, Neb., August 8, 9 and 10, under the direction of the Omaha Gun Club. Now, for our second record breaker of the season. Members of the Omaha Gun Club must have been in wireless or some other form of communication with the Du Pont Gun Club, for they lined up and also created a new mark for the Western Handicap. They sailed far above the former record, which was held by St. Paul, Minn., more than 200 shooters taking part in the tournament. They came from all parts of the compass, even California being represented. Especial credit is due to the Omaha Gun Club for its conduct of such a successful tournament in the face of an unusual hot wave, and the illness of the compiler of scores, who was compelled to retire at the close of the first day. Friends rallied to the management's aid, however, and the tournament was conducted to a successful finish with but slight delay. With the mercury 103 in the shade, the scores made at Omaha were certainly remarkable. I cannot recall a competition where so many averages of 90 per cent. or better were made. The Omaha Gun Club had possibly heard of the shooters' entertainment at Wilmington, Del. "Shooters' Night" at the Ak-sar-ben Club, a renowned organization similar to the Gridiron Club of Washington, D. C., will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to attend the Omaha Tournament. Unique stunts were the order of the night, winding up with an elegant buffet lunch. I would again call attention to the fact that social features add to the enjoyment of a tournament, and it would be well for some gun clubs to depart the beaten path, and not make their tournaments business propositions solely.

#### THE POST SEASON TOURNAMENT.

The Second Annual Post Season Tournament was held at St. Louis, Mo., October 17 to 20 inclusive, under the auspices of the Sunset Hill Country Club. Started last year as an experiment, this tournament became a classic in one season. Occurring this year at the same time as the world's series in the great diamond game, it was certainly edifying



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to note press accounts classing our event with the base ball treat. When the diamond warriors were engaged in combat at New York and Philadelphia, the cream of the trap shooting world were having a battle royal at St. Louis. As was to be expected from such an array of talent, the shooting was of the highest type, and the competition was sharp and inspiring. Conditions governing the tournament were of such a nature that the element of chance was entirely eliminated, merit alone winning. Trophy winners may well be proud of victory in such strong company. The restrictions governing qualification not being so severe as in 1910, the change being made on account of the reduced number of registered tournaments scheduled, the number of shooters that qualified was more than double that of last year. This opened up a larger field, and developed early enthusiasm. You could hear the Post Season Tournament discussed in trap shooting circles for weeks before the program was issued. One little feature that may have militated against a larger entry was the fact that the open season for game prevailed during the tournament. Many men, though eligible to compete, were in the field pursuing fur and feather, and endeavoring to secure all the enjoyment possible out of the short period allotted them for gunning in timber and meadow. It might be well to take this fact into consideration when selecting the time and place for the event of 1912.

Just another point in connection with this tournament. It was the first time we ever gave an event under the auspices of a Country Club, and I predict that it will not be the last by any means. With perfect arrangements, the tournament was certainly decided among unsurpassed surroundings.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**

At one time it was my custom to make numerous suggestions in my annual report which, in my opinion, would tend toward the advancement of trap shooting, as well as the betterment of our Association, but in late years I have advanced very few ideas. Previous suggestions being passed by without official recognition, I naturally construed this state of affairs as a gentle hint to confine my report to routine matters. This year, however, at the risk of it being considered tedious, and probably opening up avenues for censure, I take the liberty of making a few suggestions and recommendations. I trust that these will be accepted in the same spirit in which they are made, namely, for the best interests and good will of our organization.

I would strongly urge the continuance of

the Registered Tournament plan on practically the same lines as those governing this year. I would also advocate the permanency of the guarantee of \$1,000 to the winner of first money in the Grand American Handicap, and of \$250 to the winner of first money in each of the Subsidiary Handicaps.

I would further recommend the continuance of the Pacific Coast Handicap, making it an annual fixture.

I would suggest that the Post Season Tournament be also made a fixture, that it be assigned to the month of September, and that the place for holding it, and conditions governing it, be announced early in the year, in order that the trap shooting fraternity can be governed accordingly.

**THE OUTLOOK.**

Ere I bring my report to a close, let me add a few lines as to the future. So far as is within my observation, no clouds appear on the horizon. There is no reason why 1912 should not be a banner year. Although the industrial world may be in slight turmoil, owing to the election of a chief magistrate of our land, sport-loving Americans will not give up their favorite pastime.

**IN CONCLUSION.**

I cannot close without a renewal of my thanks to our members for the urbanity with which they have treated me in all our relations, public and private. While it has been the most strenuous season in my 19 years' connection with the Association, due to the multitude of detail developing as the result of the change of policy, I have, with few exceptions, been given every assistance by all interested parties. The courtesy I have experienced has made it a pleasure which lessened the labor.

I also wish to extend my kind regards to our Honorary Press Members for the interest they continue to exhibit in our welfare, and to acknowledge the aid they have given the Association.

Very respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. SHANER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

A summarized statement of the Secretary-treasurer of the Interstate Association contains the following figures:

Total amount paid to gun clubs, State associations, etc.....	\$16,750.00
Total amount of the losses that were paid back to amateurs.....	19,436.89
Total amount of the surplus money that was divided among the amateurs after all losses were paid back.....	22,171.51



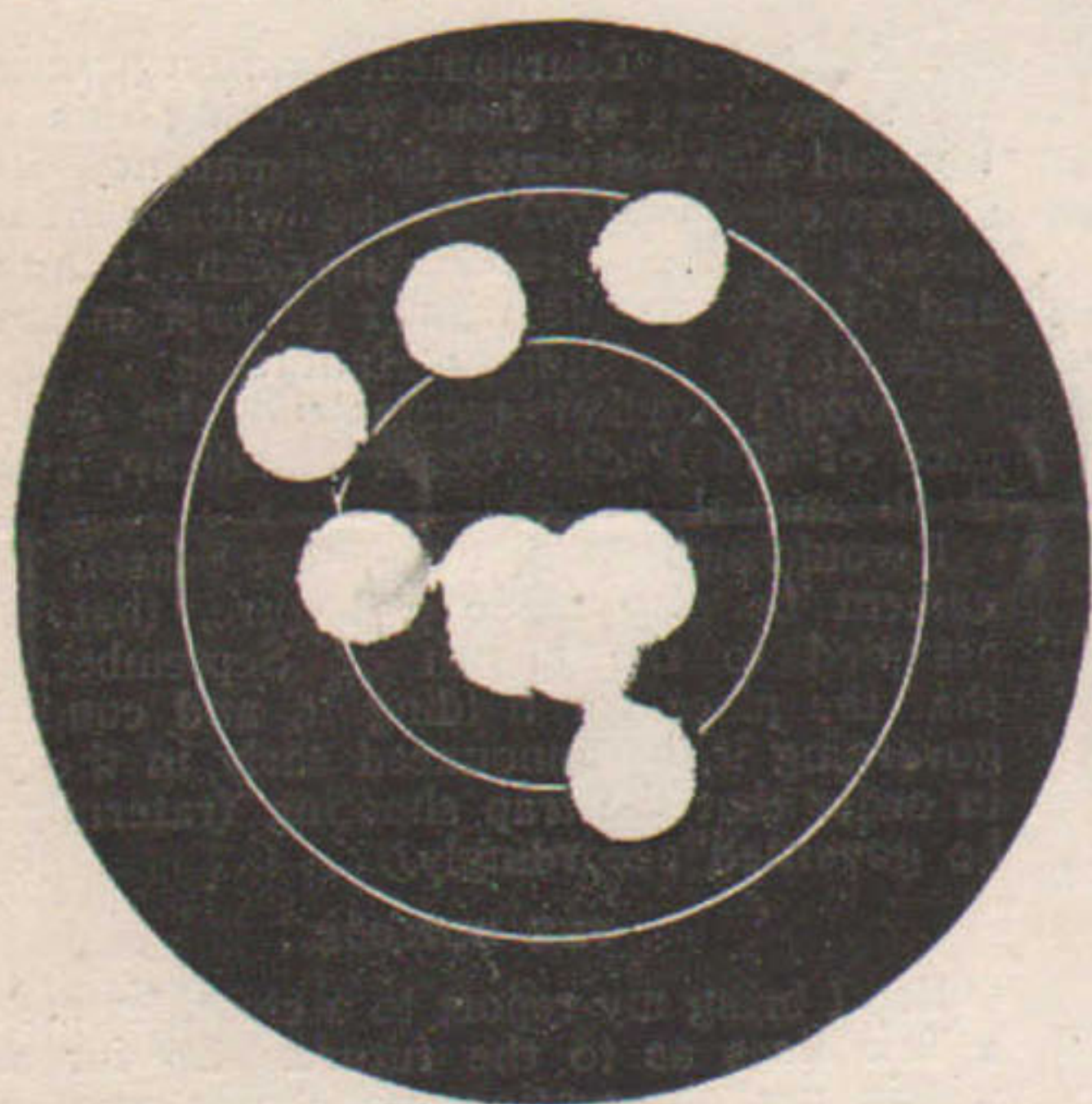
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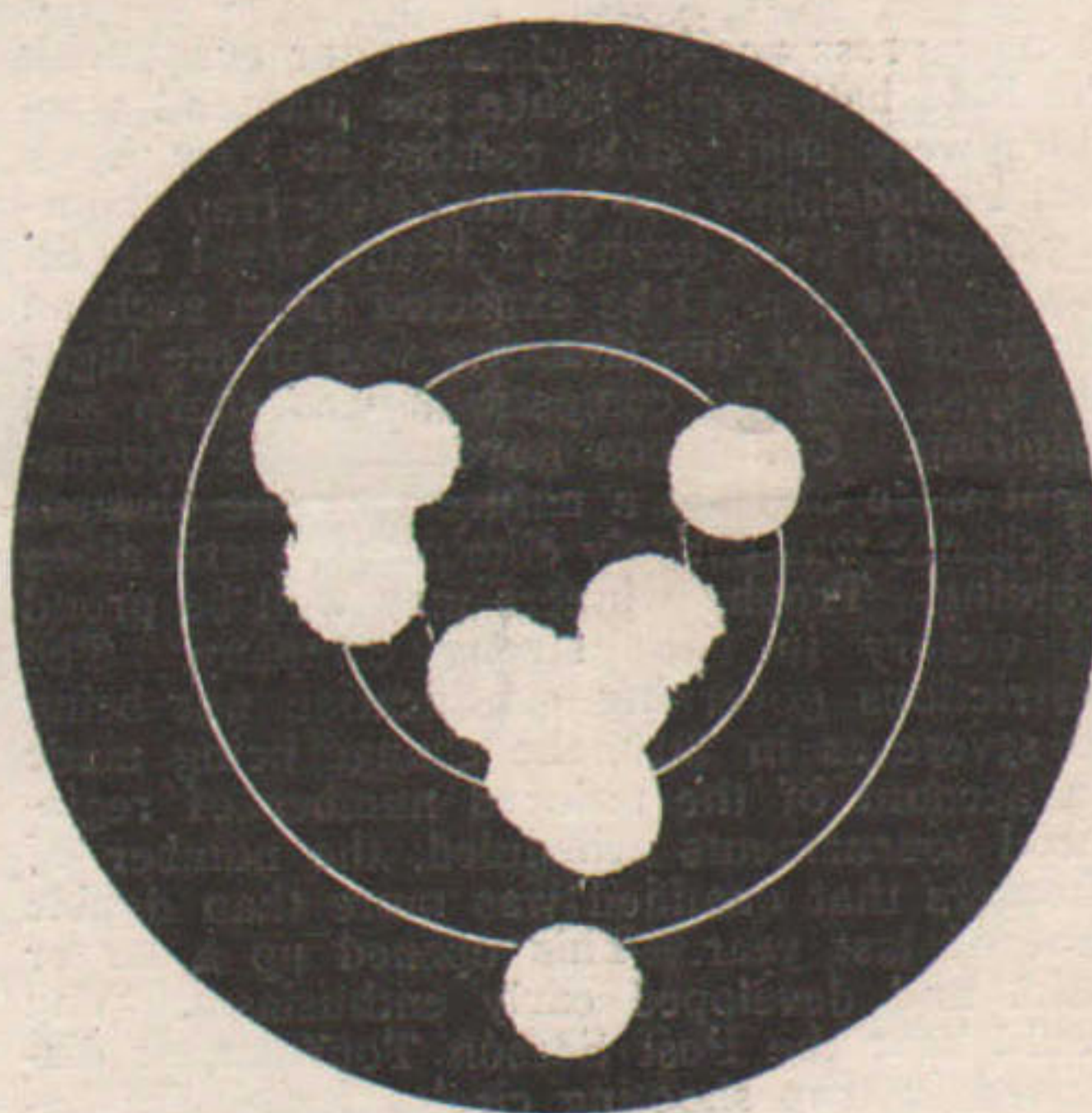
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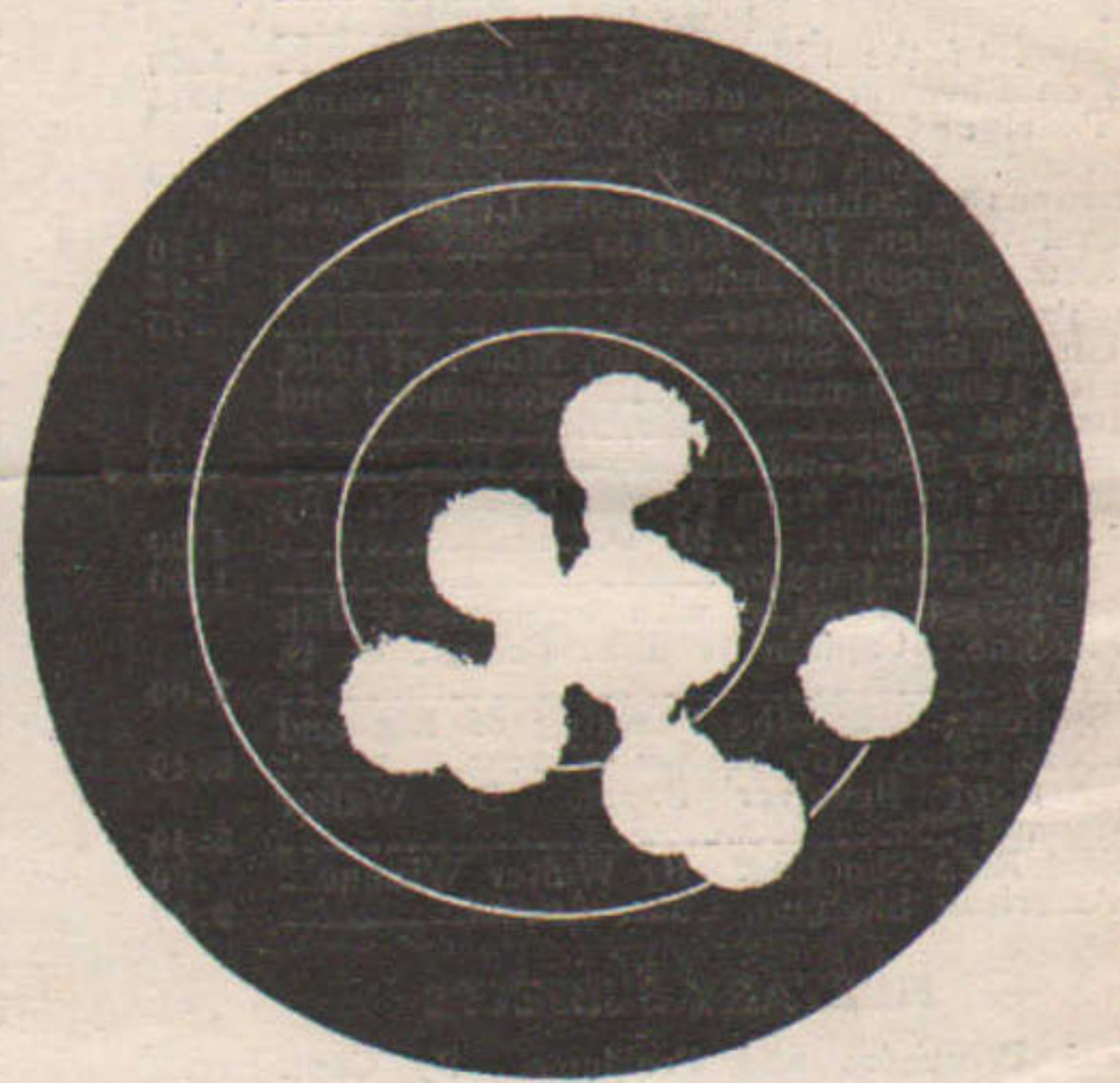
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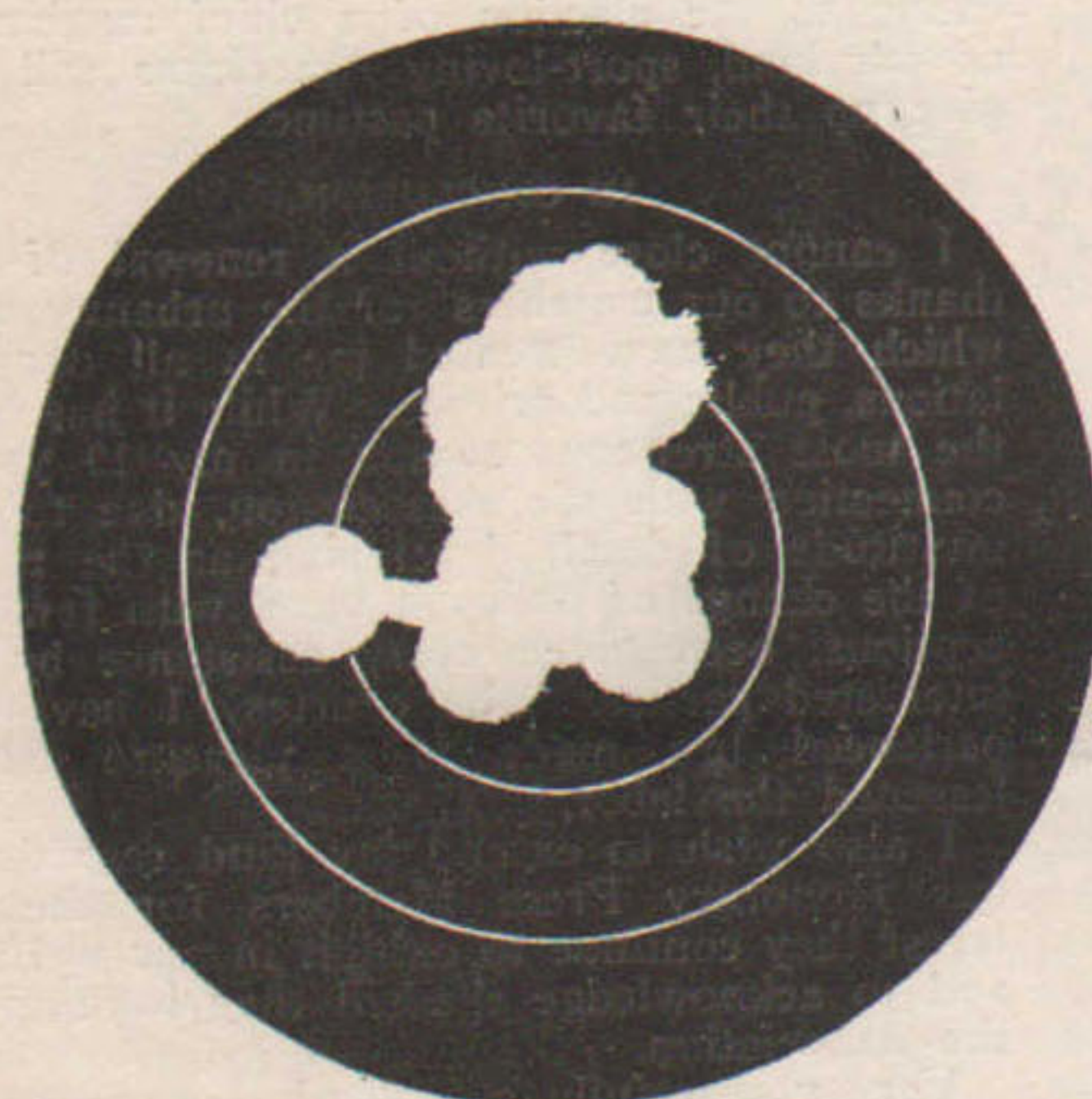
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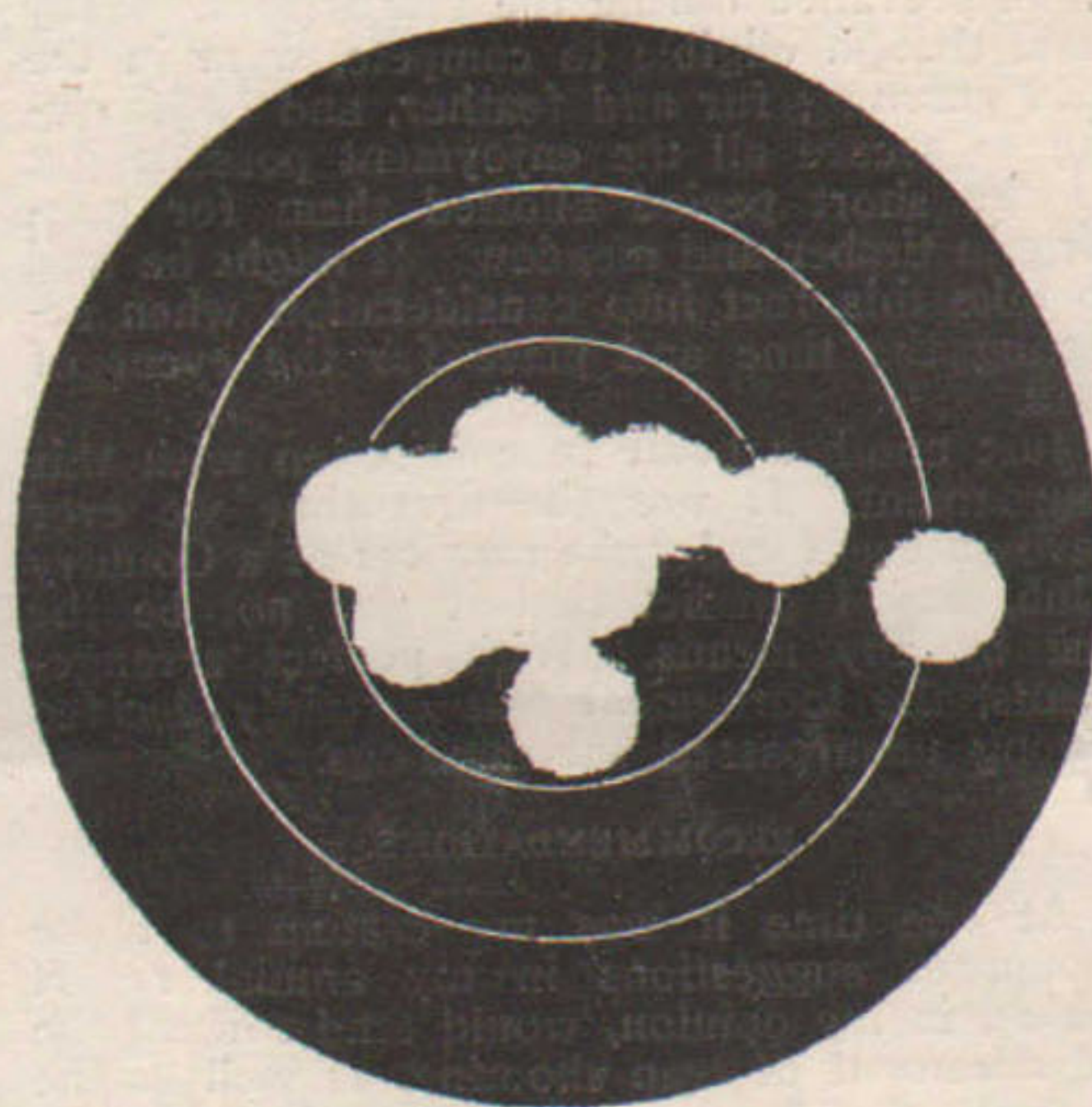
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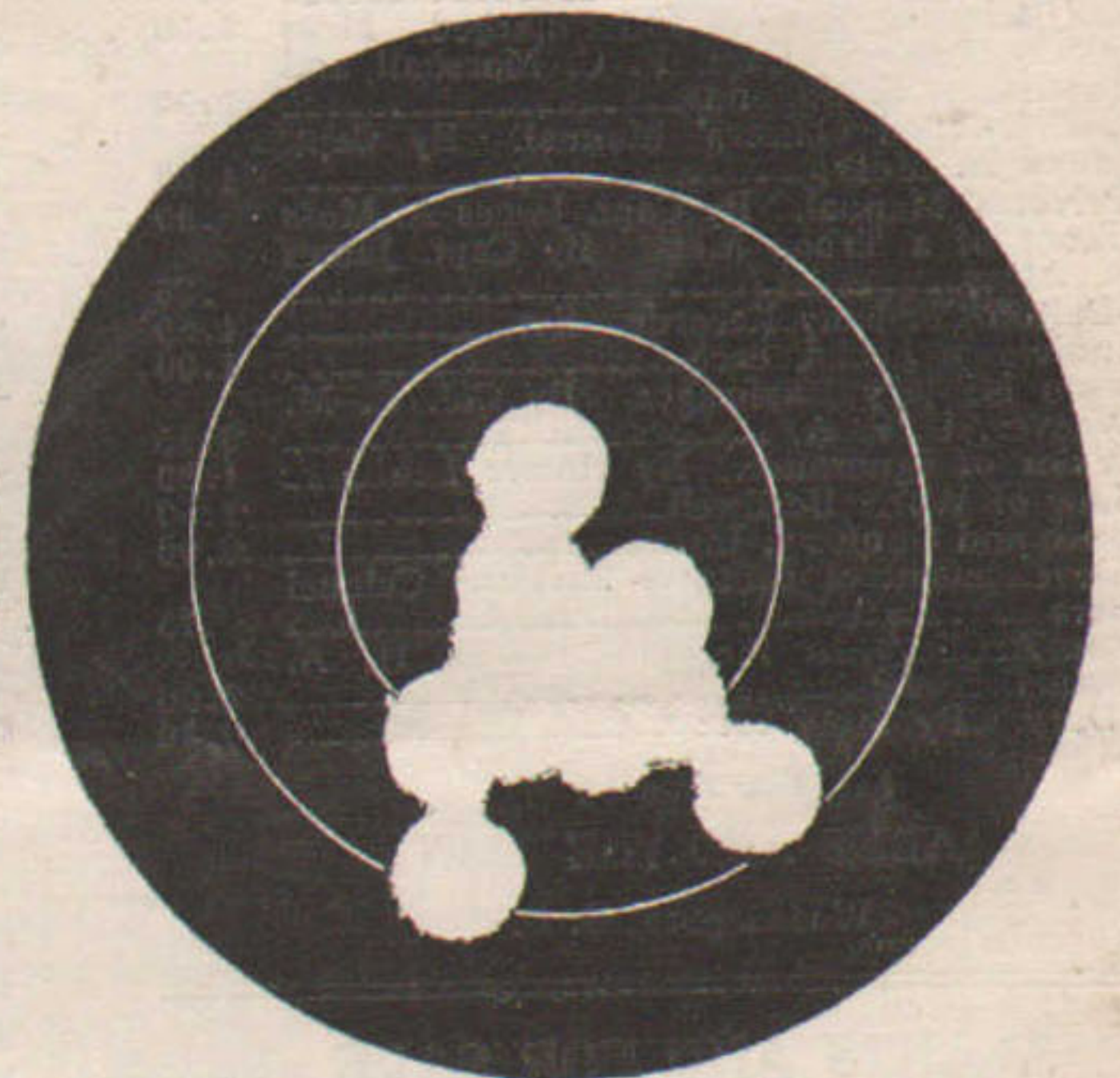
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Score 100, .38 Sharp-Shoulder



Score 99, .38 Sharp-Shoulder



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